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Wednesday, August 6, 2025
 Sravana 15, 1947 (Saka)

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(Original Version)

Fifth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



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(Vol. X contains Nos. 11 to 21)

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C O N T E N T S

**Eighteenth Series, Vol. X, Fifth Session, 2025/1947 (Saka)
No. 13, Wednesday, August 6, 2025/ Sravana 15, 1947 (Saka)**

<u>S U B J E C T</u>	<u>P A G E S</u>
REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER	
80 th Anniversary of dropping of atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki	9
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
Starred Question No. 242	10-17
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
(i) Starred Question Nos. 243 to 260	18-101
(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2761 to 2990	102-885

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 886-890

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND
SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

7th to 10th Reports 890-891

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on Demands for Grants (2024-2025) pertaining to the Ministry of Coal

Shri Satish Chandra Dubey 892

MANIPUR BUDGET, 2025-26 892

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 895-918

- (i) Regarding establishment of Proton Beam Therapy Unit at Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute in Kolkata

Dr. Jayanta Kumar Roy 895-896

- (ii) Need to include Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution

Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey 896-897

- (iii) Need to confer Bharat Ratna on Bhikhari Thakur, Bhojpuri language poet, folk artist and social activist

Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan 897

- (iv) Need to ensure equitable distribution of CSR funds among aspirational and backward districts including Jhalawar and Baran in Rajasthan

Shri Dushyant Singh 897-898

(v)	Need to provide stoppage to Hundry intercity Express at Malakpet Railway Station in Hyderabad	Shrimati D. K. Aruna	898-899
(vi)	Need to construct underpass on NH-53 (Hazira-Dhulia) in Bardoli Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	899
(vii)	Need for legislation to provide employment to more number of local people in industrial establishments	Shrimati Malvika Devi	900
(viii)	Need to widen the service road beneath the Vasad Bridge in Anand district, Gujarat	Shri Mitesh Patel (Bakabhai)	900-901
(ix)	Regarding railway related issues of Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat	Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava	901
(x)	Need to introduce Metro Rail Service in Jabalpur city, Madhya Pradesh	Shri Ashish Dubey	902
(xi)	Need to accelerate the pace of work on Chirmiri Railway Line Project in Jharkhand	Shri Kali Charan Singh	902-903
(xii)	Regarding production of coal from Parbatpur Coal Block in Bokaro district, Jharkhand	Shri Dulu Mahato	903

- (xiii) Need to reclassify the districts in Dakshina Kannada and other Western Ghat districts of Karnataka as hilly terrain and accordingly relax the norms under PMGSY-IV for road connectivity therein
Captain Brijesh Chowta 903-904
- (xiv) Need for comprehensive urban reform policy to ensure sustainable and inclusive development in towns and cities of the country
Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy 904-905
- (xv) Need to provide adequate funds for implementation of Jal Jeevan Scheme in Amravati district, Maharashtra
Shri Balwant Baswant Wankhade 905
- (xvi) Need to ensure the surveillance of communicable diseases in the country in view of the decision to do away with the National Polio Surveillance Network
Shri Kishori Lal 906
- (xvii) Need for reopening of Nehru Yuva Kendra at Thodupuzha in Idukki Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala
Adv. Dean Kuriakose 906-907
- (xviii) Regarding alleged irregularities in recently conducted SSC examination
Shri Rahul Kaswan 907-908
- (xix) Need to establish indoor stadia under 'Khelo India Programme' in Jhunjhunu Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan
Shri Brijendra Singh Ola 908

- (xx) Regarding acquisition of land of farmers for widening of road in Chandauli district, Uttar Pradesh
Shri Virendra Singh 908-909
- (xxi) Need to enact a new law for prevention of cruelty to animals
Shri Sanatan Pandey 909-910
- (xxii) Need to address the human-elephant conflict in Junglemahal region of West Bengal
Shrimati June Maliah 910-911
- (xxiii) Regarding alleged incidents of harassment meted out to civilians by BSF jawans in Shasthitala village of Mithipur Panchayat, Murshidabad, West Bengal
Shri Khalilur Rahaman 911-912
- (xxiv) Need to provide status of national importance to Keeladi Excavation Site in Tamil Nadu
Shri Tamilselvan Thanga 912-913
- (xxv) Need to expedite completion of Tindivanam-Tiruvannamalai Broad Gauge Railway Line Project in Tamil Nadu
Shri C. N. Annadurai 913-914
- (xxvi) Regarding enhancement in allocation of MPLADS Funds and exemption of MPLADS Projects from GST
Shri G. Lakshminarayana 914-915

(xxvii) Need to develop and modernize Thawe Junction Railway Station in Gopalganj, Bihar under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	915-916
(xxviii) Need to make CGHS Wellness Centres in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh functional	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	916
(xxix) Regarding Minimum Support Price	Shri Raja Ram Singh	916-917
(xxx) Regarding railway services in Jharkhand	Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	917-918

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, 2024	921-935
Motion to Consider	921-926
Shri Sarbananda Sonowal	921, 924-925
Captain Brijesh Chowta	922-923
Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	923-924
Clauses 2 to 325 and 1	926-935
Motion to Pass	935

ANNEXURE – I

(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	936
(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	937-946

ANNEXURE – II

(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	947-948
(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	949-950

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 6, 2025/ Sravana 15, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

... (व्यवधान)

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

80th Anniversary of dropping of atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जापान के हिरोशिमा और नागासाकी पर परमाणु बम गिराए जाने से हुई त्रासदी के 80 वर्ष पूर्ण हो गए हैं। दिनांक 6 एवं 9 अगस्त को इन दोनों शहरों पर परमाणु बम गिराए गए थे, जिससे बड़ी संख्या में निर्दोष नागरिकों की मृत्यु हुई थी और अनगिनत लोग घायल अथवा जीवन भर के लिए अपंग हो गए थे। इस घटना ने पहली बार विश्व को परमाणु बम के विनाशकारी दुष्प्रभावों से अवगत कराया था।

यह सभा विश्व को सामूहिक विनाश के हथियारों से मुक्त कराने के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता पुनः दोहराती है तथा परमाणु हथियारों के उन्मूलन तथा वैश्विक शांति और सौहार्द्र सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सामूहिक रूप से कार्य करने का संकल्प लेती है।

अब यह सभा जापान में परमाणु बम गिराए जाने से पीड़ित लोगों की स्मृति में मौन रहेगी।

11.01hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ओम शांति: शांति: शांति:।

... (व्यवधान)

11.02 hrs

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Starred Question No. 242

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 242.

श्री नवीन जिंदल जी – उपस्थित नहीं ।

... (व्यवधान)

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY OF PDS

***242. #SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:**

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

- (a) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure efficient functioning of the Public Distribution System including timely distribution of foodgrains and avoidance of pilferage;
- (b) the Government's assessment of the efficiency of the PDS in terms of reaching the beneficiaries along with the steps being taken to improve its reach and impact;
- (c) the details of the major issues with the operational efficiency of PDS in terms of supply chain, warehousing and distribution networks;
- (d) the details of the current subsidy rate on foodgrains under the PDS;
- (e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the effective implementation of subsidies and price control measures on

[#] Since Shri Naveen Jindal was not present, hence Hon'ble Speaker asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply and allowed Shri Arun Govil to ask the Supplementary Questions.

essential commodities to protect consumers from price volatility and exploitation;

(f) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that the PDS supports the rural economy and the impact of the PDS on the rural economy, farmers, agricultural labourers and small-scale businesses; and

(g) the details of Government's plan to further strengthen the PDS?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):

(क) से (छ) माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) प्रौद्योगिकी संचालित लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) सुधारों के एक भाग के रूप में, टीपीडीएस में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राशन कार्डों/लाभार्थियों के डाटाबेस को पूरी तरह से डिजिटाइज (100%) कर दिया गया है। पारदर्शिता पोर्टल और ऑनलाइन शिकायत निवारण सुविधा/टोल-फ्री नंबर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू कर दिए गए हैं। साथ ही, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में ऑनलाइन आबंटन लागू कर दिया गया है और 31 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (चंडीगढ़, पुडुचेरी और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली के शहरी क्षेत्र को छोड़कर, जिन्होंने डीबीटी नकद अंतरण योजना को अपनाया है) में आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को कम्प्यूटरीकृत कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, खाद्यान्न वितरण की बेहतर ट्रैकिंग के लिए, देश में कुल 5.43 लाख उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) में से लगभग 5.41 लाख (99.6%) को लाभार्थियों

के बायोमेट्रिक/आधार प्रमाणीकरण के माध्यम से पारदर्शी तरीके (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से) से खाद्यान्न वितरण के लिए ईपीओएस उपकरण स्थापित करके स्वचालित किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की पारदर्शिता और समुचित कार्यप्रणाली तथा ऐसी प्रणाली में कार्यरत पदाधिकारियों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार समय-समय पर संशोधित आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अंतर्गत बनाए गए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2001 में निर्दिष्ट अनुसार राज्य, जिला, ब्लॉक और उचित दर दुकान स्तर पर सतर्कता समितियाँ गठित करती है। इसलिए, संबंधित राज्य सरकार की यह ज़िम्मेदारी है कि वह लक्षित लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्नों का सुचारु वितरण सुनिश्चित करने और सब्सिडी वाले खाद्यान्नों को खुले बाज़ार में जाने से रोकने के लिए एक सुदृढ़ सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली बनाए रखे।

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में शिकायतों के संपर्क और निवारण तथा इच्छित लाभार्थियों द्वारा किसी भी प्रकार की शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में हेल्पलाइन नंबर 1967/1800-राज्य श्रृंखला संख्या कार्यरत है। जब भी इस विभाग को किसी भी स्रोत से एनएफएसए खाद्यान्नों की चोरी सहित कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होती है, तो उन्हें जांच और उचित कार्रवाई के लिए संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को भेज दिया जाता है।

(ख) इस विभाग ने चरण-I (2018-20) और चरण-II (2020-23) के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) के कार्यान्वयन का समवर्ती मूल्यांकन करने के लिए प्रतिष्ठित निगरानी संस्थानों (एमआई) को नियुक्त किया। एमआई द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट <https://nfsa.gov.in/portal/> समवर्ती मूल्यांकन पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के लिए आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और संभार में इच्छित लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्न का सुचारु वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई चरण और प्रक्रियाएं शामिल हैं। पीडीएस में अभिप्राप्ति और वितरण प्रक्रिया में किसानों, सरकारी एजेंसियों, भंडारण सुविधाओं, ट्रांसपोर्टर्स और उचित दर दुकानों के बीच समन्वित प्रयास शामिल है। आपूर्ति श्रृंखला प्रबंधन

सॉफ्टवेयर/एप्लिकेशन को अधिकांश राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विकसित और कार्यान्वित किया गया है ताकि दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में सुधार के लिए संपूर्ण आपूर्ति संचालन इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी रूप से किया जा सके। स्मार्ट पीडीएस (सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से आधुनिकीकरण और सुधारों की योजना) के तहत एक एकीकृत एप्लिकेशन विकसित किया जा रहा है जो राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राशन कार्ड डाटाबेस के प्रबंधन के साथ-साथ खरीद, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और आबंटन से लेकर खाद्यान्न वितरण तक पीडीएस संचालन के सभी पहलुओं को एकीकृत करता है।

(घ) खाद्यान्नों की वर्तमान आर्थिक लागत गेहूं - 2980.06 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और चावल - 4173.34 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। तथापि, भारत सरकार पीएमजीकेवाई के तहत लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध करा रही है।

(ङ) भारत सरकार पीएमजीकेवाई (प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना), अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं, रक्षा, प्राकृतिक आपदा आदि के मामले में अतिरिक्त आबंटन के तहत लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्न वितरित करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) और अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं (ओडब्ल्यूएस) की आवश्यकताओं से परे अधिशेष खाद्यान्न (गेहूं और चावल) को खुले बाजार बिक्री योजना (घरेलू) (ओएमएसएस (डी)) के तहत खुली बिक्री के माध्यम से बेचती है। इससे बाजार में खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने, मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रित करने, खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और आम जनता के लिए खाद्यान्न को अधिक किफायती बनाने में सहायता मिलती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, खुले बाजार बिक्री योजना (घरेलू) (ओएमएसएस (डी)) नीति के तहत आम उपभोक्ताओं को रियायती दरों पर आटा (गेहूं का आटा) और चावल उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से भारत आटा और भारत चावल की शुरुआत की गई।

आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, (ईसी अधिनियम), 1955 और कालाबाजारी निवारण एवं आवश्यक वस्तु आपूर्ति अनुरक्षण अधिनियम, (पीबीएमएसईसी अधिनियम), 1980, सरकार को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों, उत्पादन, आपूर्ति, वितरण आदि को विनियमित करने, उनकी आपूर्ति

बनाए रखने या बढ़ाने तथा उचित मूल्य पर उनका समान वितरण और उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विधायी और प्रशासनिक आधार प्रदान करते हैं। आवश्यक जिनसों की जमाखोरी और अनैतिक सट्टेबाजी को रोकने के लिए, इसी अधिनियम के तहत स्टॉक सीमाएँ लगाई जाती हैं। स्टॉकहोल्डिंग संस्थाओं द्वारा स्टॉक सीमा का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निदेश जारी किए जाते हैं, और कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति की समीक्षा के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ अनुवर्ती बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

पीबीएमएमएसईसी अधिनियम, 1980, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 का पूरक है। इसे राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के माध्यम से अवैध और अनैतिक व्यापार पद्धतियों, मुनाफाखोरी, जमाखोरी और आवश्यक वस्तुओं की 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।

(च) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) और प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों (पीएचएच) के तहत 75% ग्रामीण आबादी और 50% शहरी आबादी को कवर करता है। जबकि अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) परिवार, जो सबसे निर्धनतम हैं, प्रति परिवार प्रति माह 35 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न के हकदार हैं, प्राथमिकता वाले परिवार प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह 5 किलोग्राम के हकदार हैं। भारत सरकार, गरीब लाभार्थियों (किसानों, कृषि मजदूरों आदि सहित) के वित्तीय बोझ को हटाने और देशव्यापी एकरूपता और अधिनियम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) परिवारों और प्राथमिकता वाले घरों (पीएचएच) लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न प्रदान कर रही है। कई उचित दर दुकानें (एफपीएस) ग्रामीण स्वयं सहायता समूहों, सहकारी समितियों और महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों द्वारा चलाई जाती हैं। पीडीएस संचालन ग्रामीण आबादी के लिए रोजगार सृजन भी कर रहा है एमएसपी (न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य) पर खाद्यान्नों (गेहूँ, चावल, मोटे अनाज) की केंद्रीकृत खरीद ने किसानों को बाज़ार भाव सुनिश्चित किया और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को भी बढ़ावा दिया। गाँवों के निकट स्थापित ग्रामीण खरीद केंद्र/मंडियाँ, भंडारण

गोदाम, साइलो आदि भी ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में योगदान करते हैं। स्थानीय स्तर पर उगाए जाने वाले श्री अन्न की खरीद और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के माध्यम से वितरण भी ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में प्रमुख योगदानकर्ता है। अब, पूरे देश में एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड सुविधा उपलब्ध है, जिससे ग्रामीण मजदूर/प्रवासी कामगार किसी भी उचित दर दुकान से राशन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

(छ) "सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से आधुनिकीकरण और सुधार की योजना" (स्मार्ट-पीडीएस) योजना को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) संचालन के कामकाज में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के नेतृत्व वाले सुधारों को बनाए रखने के लिए शुरू किया गया था ताकि आईटी हार्डवेयर, सॉफ्टवेयर, तकनीकी जनशक्ति के संबंध में सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पीडीएस संचालन की राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी सीमाओं को दूर किया जा सके और सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पीडीएस से संबंधित सभी कार्यों को कवर करने वाली एक एकीकृत केंद्रीय प्रणाली को संस्थागत बनाया जा सके। विभाग ने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) में पारदर्शिता और पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए अगस्त 2024 में मेरा राशन ऐप भी लॉन्च किया है। मोबाइल ने लाभार्थियों को परिवार और राशन विवरण, शिकायत निवारण, मोबाइल राशन कार्ड डाउनलोड और एफपीएस रेटिंग सुविधाओं तक पहुंचने में सक्षम बनाया।

विभाग ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के राशन कार्ड डेटाबेस का व्यापक डेटा विश्लेषण भी किया, जिसमें डुप्लिकेट राशन कार्ड, निष्क्रिय कार्ड, 100 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के सदस्य, 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के सदस्यों वाले एकल-सदस्यीय परिवार और आधार रिकॉर्ड में 'मृत', 'निलंबित', 'रद्द' या 'अमान्य' के रूप में चिह्नित विसंगतियों का पता चला। ऐसे लाभार्थियों के संबंध में राज्यों को सूचित किया गया और उनसे राशन कार्ड के ऐसे सदस्यों का आगे सत्यापन करने के लिए कहा गया। तदनुसार, चिह्नित कुल 2.94 करोड़ मामलों में से, लगभग 1.24 करोड़ ऐसे चिह्नित मामलों को राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा हटा दिया गया। इससे लाभार्थियों के लक्ष्यीकरण में सुधार हुआ, जिससे एनएफएसए की अधिकतम सीमा के भीतर पीएमजीकेवाई के तहत अधिक पात्र व्यक्तियों को शामिल करना संभव हुआ।

पीडीएस दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए दो डिजिटल पहल - **अन्न सहायता** और **अन्न मित्र** - भी शुरू की गई हैं।

- **अन्न सहायता:** एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत व्हाट्सएप और आईवीआरएस का उपयोग करने वाली एक उन्नत शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली, जिसमें शिकायत पंजीकरण, त्रि-स्तरीय वृद्धि मैट्रिक्स और रीयल-टाइम ट्रैकिंग की सुविधा है, अब सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में चालू है।
- **अन्न मित्र:** सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के क्षेत्रीय पदाधिकारियों के लिए एक मोबाइल ऐप जो ज़िले से लेकर उचित मूल्य की दुकान (एफपीएस) तक परिचालन डाटा, स्टॉक प्रबंधन, लाभार्थी रिकॉर्ड, निरीक्षण उपकरण और अनुपालन रिपोर्टिंग तक सुरक्षित पहुँच प्रदान करता है। यह एफपीएस डीलरों, खाद्य आपूर्ति निरीक्षकों और जिला खाद्य आपूर्ति अधिकारियों की ज़रूरतों को पूरा करता है।

इसके प्रमुख लाभों में सुव्यवस्थित संचालन, कम मैन्युअल कागजी कार्रवाई, बेहतर स्टॉक दृश्यता और डाटा-आधारित निर्णय लेना शामिल हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री अरुण गोविल जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अरुण गोविल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

11.03½ hrs

At this stage, Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Sushri Sayani Ghosh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

श्री अरुण गोविल : महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि 'प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना' के तहत पीडीएस की डिजिटल पहल और पीडीएस को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? ...

(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछा है। ... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 243 to 260****ASSISTANCE BY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT BOARD*****243. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:****SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:**

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

- (a) the details and the total financial assistance provided by the Technology Development Board (TDB) to various industrial concerns/agencies for the development and commercialisation of indigenous technologies including for the establishment of the Industrial Meta Tattva Facility;
- (b) the key features of the Metamaterial Surface Cloaking System (MSCS) and the manner in which it enhances the concealment of assets;
- (c) whether any entities have field-tested and validated the above system and if so, the details thereof along with the outcomes of these trials; and
- (d) the details and the timeline for the operational deployment of the MSCS along with the manner in which it aligns with country's objectives of achieving self-reliance in technologies?

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) Technology Development Board (TDB) has sanctioned a total financial assistance of Rs. 2958.95 crores and disbursed Rs. 2255.87 crores till 31.07.2025 to 422 industrial concerns/ agencies for the development and commercialization of indigenous technologies including for the establishment of the Industrial Meta Tattva Facility.

(b) The Metamaterial Surface Cloaking System (MSCS) is a cutting-edge technology. The key features of the MSCS include its high efficacy over a wide bandwidth of spectrum including, visible, Infrared (IR), Microwave and Ultraviolet (UV) sensors-based surveillance platforms thereby reducing detection. Additionally, for mixing with surroundings, camouflage scheme is put-over with visual/IR/other compliant substances. MSCS is aimed at masking vital defence assets from detection across a wide range of spectrums. The systems offer a transformative advantage in battlefield concealment.

(c) Yes. The Metamaterial Surface Cloaking System (MSCS) has been field-tested and validated by various end users in the defence domains which have acknowledged successful trials and the outcomes have largely been positive.

(d) The MSCS has been field tested and validated for deployment. The deployment of the fully indigenous camouflage systems will mark an important step toward strengthening India's technological edge in modern warfare. The technology exemplifies the spirit of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' with the translation of research into state-of-art defence capabilities.

COMMON SERVICE CENTRES IN URBAN AREAS***244. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:**

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

- (a) the number of Common Service Centres (CSCs) located in urban areas in the country;
- (b) the number and percentage of urban CSCs meeting standardised digital service standards which are as per the 2024 monitoring survey;
- (c) the details of the standards prescribed for CSCs as per the said survey; and
- (d) the details of the plans related to future expansions of CSC and the extra/additional services likely to be offered thereat?

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

(a) to (d) Common Services Centres (CSCs) are established throughout the country to provide citizen-centric services. The network of CSCs continues to grow, with more than 5.6 lakh centres presently functioning across India, including around 1.24 lakh in urban regions.

Village Level Entrepreneurs who operate the CSCs use the Digital Seva Portal (DSP) for delivering quality citizen-centric services:

- CSC e-Governance Services India Limited ensures consistency, transparency, and enhanced service delivery across the Portal.

- DSP supports secure, multilingual, and user-friendly service delivery with performance monitoring to maintain service quality.

Government takes regular steps for expansion of CSC ecosystem including:

Deeper penetration into remote and underserved regions.

- Service diversification in areas such as education, healthcare, agriculture, financial inclusion, and skill development.
- Technology-led innovation, including the integration of AI, IoT, and Blockchain for more efficient and advanced service delivery.

पूर्व रेलवे के अंतर्गत रेल उपरि पुल (आरओबी) का निर्माण

*245. श्री सुधाकर सिंह:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को पूर्व रेलवे के अंतर्गत बक्सर, पांडेयपट्टी (बक्सर), बरुना, चौसा, रघुनाथपुर, तुरीगंज और डुमरांव रेलवे स्टेशनों पर रेल उपरि पुलों (आरओबी) के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त कार्य के लिए तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट (टीएफआर) और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार किए जाने का कार्य कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है और चौसा तथा बक्सर में रेल उपरि पुल का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है;
- (ग) क्या पांडेयपट्टी (बक्सर), बरुना, रघुनाथपुर, तुरीगंज और डुमरांव रेलवे स्टेशनों पर आरओबी के निर्माण को वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष की परियोजनाओं की सूची में शामिल किया गया है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है और क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ड) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ड) रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलों, मंडल कार्यालयों आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों (आरओबी/आरयूबी) के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकारों, संसद सदस्यों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, रेलवे की अपनी आवश्यकताओं, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि से औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों प्रकार के प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। चूँकि ऐसे प्रस्तावों/शिकायतों/सुझावों का प्राप्त होना सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए ऐसे अनुरोधों का केंद्रीकृत संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है। बहरहाल, इनकी जाँच की जाती है और समय-समय पर व्यवहार्य और उचित पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

भारतीय रेल में समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण हेतु ऐसे प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी देना सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा पर प्रभाव, गाड़ियों की गतिशीलता और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर इसके प्रभाव तथा व्यवहार्यता आदि के आधार पर ये कार्य शुरू किए जाते हैं।

वर्ष 2004-14 की अवधि की तुलना में वर्ष 2014-25 (जून 2025) के दौरान भारतीय रेल में निर्मित किए गए ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	निर्मित किए गए ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल
2004-14	4,148
2014-25 (जून, 2025)	13,426 (बिहार राज्य में निर्मित किए गए 558 पुलों सहित)

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल पर 1,00,860 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 4,402 ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें बिहार राज्य में 6,014 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 218 ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के कार्य शामिल हैं, जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत आने वाले बक्सर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 17 समपार हैं। इनमें से, ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण द्वारा 04 समपारों को समाप्त करने के लिए मंजूरी दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बक्सर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 09 समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण हेतु तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (टीएफआर/डीपीआर) तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के स्वीकृत कार्यों और अपेक्षित स्थानों पर तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने संबंधी कार्यों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र.सं.	स्थान	ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	टिप्पणियां
1	बक्सर (पटना छोर पर) में समपार सं. 70	ऊपरी सड़क पुल	63	ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण कार्य को स्वीकृत किया गया है। सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख को मंजूरी दी गई है। ठेका भी प्रदान कर दिया गया है।
2	समपार सं. 78/ए/ई (चौसा)	ऊपरी सड़क पुल	32	चौसा रेलवे स्टेशन के दिल्ली छोर पर कि.मी. 673/12-14 पर समपार संख्या 78/ए/ई के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण कार्य को स्वीकृत किया गया है। यह कार्य दोहरी इकाई के आधार पर किया जा रहा है, अर्थात् रेलवे का हिस्सा रेलवे द्वारा और पहुँच मार्ग का कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है। रेलवे के हिस्से का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। पहुँच मार्ग का कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा शुरू किया गया है।
3	समपार सं. 59बी/टी (रघुनाथपुर)	ऊपरी सड़क पुल	76	रघुनाथपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के दिल्ली छोर पर कि.मी. 628/33-35 पर समपार संख्या 59बी/टी के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण कार्य को स्वीकृत किया गया है। यह

				कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा एकल इकाई आधार पर निष्पादित किया जा रहा है। सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख (जीएडी) को मंजूरी दी गई है। विस्तृत अनुमान को स्वीकृत किया गया है।
4	समपार सं. 67 (डुमरांव)	ऊपरी सड़क पुल	57	डुमरांव रेलवे स्टेशन के दिल्ली छोर पर कि.मी. 645/6-8 पर समपार संख्या 67 के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल (आरओबी) के निर्माण कार्य को मंजूरी दी गई है। यह कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा एकल इकाई आधार पर किया जा रहा है। सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख (जीएडी) को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। विस्तृत अनुमान स्वीकृत किया गया है। ठेका भी प्रदान कर दिया गया है।
5	समपार सं. 72/बी/टी (पाण्डेय पट्टी)	-		इन स्थानों पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण हेतु तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (टीएफआर/डीपीआर) तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू किया गया है। टीएफआर/डीपीआर के आधार पर आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।
6	समपार सं. 62सी/टी (द्विनीगंज/ तुरीगंज)	-		
7	कि.मी. 649/454 पर समपार सं. 68 (बरुणा के निकट)	-		इस स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण हेतु तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (टीएफआर/डीपीआर) तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू किया जाएगा। टीएफआर/डीपीआर के आधार पर आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

इसके अलावा, रेलवे ने कार्य की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- (i) सुचारु निष्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख (जीएडी) को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले संबंधित राज्य सरकार/सड़क स्वामित्व प्राधिकरण के साथ संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है।
- (ii) आरओबी/आरयूबी कार्यों से संबंधित विभिन्न समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए रेलवे और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की आवधिक बैठकें की जाती हैं।
- (iii) डिजाइन अनुमोदन के दौरान विलंब से बचने के लिए रेल खंड पर स्पैन, सड़क के तिरछेपन और चौड़ाई के विभिन्न संयोजनों के लिए सुपरस्ट्रक्चर ड्राइंग का मानकीकरण किया गया है। इसे संकलन के रूप में जारी किया गया है, जिसे त्वरित योजना के लिए रेल लाइनों के आर-पार ऊपरी सड़क पुल के लिए सीधे अपनाया जा सकता है।
- (iv) आरओबी/आरयूबी कार्यों को जहां कहीं संभव हो रेलवे द्वारा एकल इकाई के आधार पर निष्पादित करने की योजना बनाई जाती है। यदि कोई सड़क स्वामित्व प्राधिकरण/राज्य सरकार चाहे तो रेलवे उन्हें एकल इकाई के आधार पर कार्य करने की अनुमति प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

किसी भी ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के कार्यों का पूरा होना और कमीशन किया जाना, समपार फाटकों को बंद करने के लिए सहमति देने में राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग, पहुंच मार्गों के संरेखण को निर्धारित करना, सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख (जीएडी) को मंजूरी देना, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाने, अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को स्थानांतरित करना, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना, परियोजना विशेष/कार्य स्थलों के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण परियोजना विशेष/कार्य स्थलों के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की अवधि आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

STRENGTHENING OF PDS IN MAHARASHTRA

***246. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

- (a) the extent of digitalization and automation undertaken to modernize and strengthen the delivery mechanisms under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether all Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in Maharashtra have been equipped with electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices and if so, the district-wise status of ePoS-enabled shops;
- (c) the percentage of ration cardholders in Maharashtra presently covered under Aadhaar- authenticated PDS transactions and the steps taken by the Government to address exclusion issues in remote or tribal areas of the State;
- (d) whether online tracking systems have been implemented in Maharashtra for the real-time monitoring of foodgrains allocation, movement and delivery at the FPS level and if so, the outcomes thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has established Grievance Redressal Portals or Mobile Apps for PDS consumers in Maharashtra and if so, the number of complaints received and resolved through these systems; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure end-to-end transparency and prevent diversion or pilferage of foodgrains?

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

(a) The PDS operations in the State of Maharashtra are fully digitized under the end-to-end computerization effort by the Government of India in PDS. Currently, NIC has developed a Common Application System to digitally manage PDS operations, which includes key features such as digital RCMS, distribution systems including biometric authentication via AePDS, and supply chain operations and food allocation systems through Integrated Aadhaar enabled Supply Chain Management (IAeSCM). Further, under the SMART PDS scheme, the system applications and infrastructure are being upgraded to overcome State-level technological limitations and institutionalize a uniform system architecture and central system covering all PDS-related operations.

(b) Yes. e-PoS devices have been installed at 52,848 Fair Price Shops across the state of Maharashtra. The district-wise report is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) Currently in the State, nearly 100% Ration cards have been seeded with Aadhar and 97.84% of distribution of food grains under the NFSA scheme is through Aadhaar authentication. Foodgrains are being distributed using offline modes in ePOS devices where network issues are present in remote tribal areas.

Further, all States/UTs have been advised that no genuine beneficiary/ household shall be denied from receiving entitled quota of subsidized

foodgrains due to failure of biometric/ Aadhaar authentication due to network/ connectivity/ linking related issues, other technical reasons or poor biometrics of the beneficiary.

(d) Yes, online tracking system is partially implemented. Food grain allocation is currently being generated in real-time. However, the mechanism for real-time monitoring is still under development. To support this, IAeSCM application which is part of overall SMART PDS system being enabled in the State which allows monitoring of food grain movement and delivery at Fair Price Shops (FPS) in real time

(e) Yes, an online grievance redressal portal www.rcms.mahafood.gov has been developed for PDS beneficiaries in Maharashtra to register complaints. Further, the Government of India has introduced other initiatives for citizens to lodge grievances, such as the Mera Ration mobile app, the NFSA portal, and Anna Sahayata (WhatsApp and IVRS). Beneficiaries can also submit their complaints through the CPGRAMS portal. During the period from April 2022 to July 2025, a total of 34,793 complaints were received, out of which 30,305 have been resolved. Action is currently underway on the remaining 4,488 complaints.

(f) As part of the technology driven Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) reforms, with the aim to improve the transparency and accountability in the TPDS, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs. The transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs. Also, online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs and supply

chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and Urban area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme). Further, 99.7% ration cards are Aadhaar seeded in the country. For better tracking of foodgrains distribution, nearly 5.41 Lakh (99.6%) 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.

Helpline number 1967/1800-State series number is operational in all the States/ UTs for contacting and redressal of the complaints in Public Distribution System and filing any type of complaints by the intended beneficiaries. As and when complaints, including diversion or pilferage of NFSA foodgrains, are received in this Department from any source, they are sent to State/ UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

STATEMENT

District-wise FPS details of Maharashtra

Sl. No	District	Active FPS with e-PoS Devices
1	Ahmadnagar	1884
2	Akola	1061
3	Amravati	1916
4	A Region Parel	554
5	Beed	1977
6	Bhandara	890

7	Buldana	1536
8	Chandrapur	1544
9	Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar	1818
10	Dharashiv	1078
11	Dhule	987
12	D Region Andheri	528
13	E Region Wadala	1018
14	F Region Thane	1458
15	Gadchiroli	1196
16	Gondia	998
17	G Region Kandivali	665
18	Hingoli	797
19	Jalgaon	1990
20	Jalna	1280
21	Kolhapur	1688
22	Latur	1351
23	Nagpur DSO	1313
24	Nagpur Fdo	683
25	Nanded	2000
26	Nandurbar	1083
27	Nashik	2608
28	Palghar	1084
29	Parbhani	1182
30	Pune Dso	1859
31	Pune FDO	690
32	Raigad	1450
33	Ratnagiri	952
34	Sangli	1370
35	Satara	1716
36	Sindhudurg	461
37	Solapur DSO	1557
38	Solapur FDO	314
39	Thane	608

40	Wardha	885
41	Washim	775
42	Yavatmal	2044
Total		52848

सामान्य डिब्बों के लिए अतिरिक्त टिकटों की बिक्री

*247. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्तमान में भारतीय रेलगाड़ियों में लगे सामान्य डिब्बों में टिकट खरीदकर प्रतिदिन कितने यात्री यात्रा करते हैं;
- (ख) क्या रेलवे के पास किसी रेलगाड़ी के सामान्य डिब्बों में उपलब्ध सीटों की संख्या की तुलना में अधिक संख्या में बेचे गए टिकटों का आँकड़ा प्रतिशत में उपलब्ध है;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) शयनयान और वातानुकूलित डिब्बों में उपलब्ध सीटों की संख्या की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत टिकट अधिक बेचे गए;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का शयनयान और वातानुकूलित डिब्बों में उपलब्ध सीटों की संख्या की तुलना में अधिक बेचे गए वेटिंग टिकटों के रद्द कराने के समय कटौती के रूप में एकत्रित की जा रही राशि में छूट देने का विचार है; और
- (च) यदि हाँ, तो रेलवे को टिकट रद्द कराने के कारण प्रतिदिन कितनी आय हो रही है और प्रतिदिन रद्द किए जाने वाले टिकटों की संख्या कितनी है?

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

- (क) से (च) अनारक्षित टिकट रेलगाड़ी विशिष्ट नहीं होते हैं और यात्री उस श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, निर्दिष्ट समय सीमा के भीतर उस गंतव्य तक जाने वाली किसी भी रेलगाड़ी

में यात्रा कर सकते हैं। यह यात्रियों को उनकी सुविधानुसार गंतव्य तक जाने वाली किसी भी रेलगाड़ी के अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बे में चढ़ने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।

अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की मांग को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से, रेलवे ने सामान्य श्रेणी में यात्रा के इच्छुक यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाओं में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की है। पिछले वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान ही विभिन्न लंबी दूरी की रेलगाड़ियों में 1250 सामान्य श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बों का उपयोग किया गया है।

निम्न एवं मध्यम आय वाले परिवारों की यात्रा की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए, भारतीय रेल ने अगले 5 वर्षों के लिए 17,000 अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों (सामान्य/शयनयान) का विनिर्माण शुरू किया है।

अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। यह सवारी डिब्बों की कुल संख्या का लगभग 70% है, जैसा नीचे दिया गया है:

सारणी 1: सवारी डिब्बों का वितरण:

अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बे (सामान्य और शयनयान)	लगभग 57,200	लगभग 70%
वातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बे	लगभग 25,000	लगभग 30%
कुल सवारी डिब्बे	लगभग 82,200	100%

सामान्य सवारी डिब्बों की अधिक उपलब्धता के कारण, सामान्य/अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि का रुझान देखा गया है, जैसा कि नीचे दर्शाया गया है:

सारणी 2: सामान्य/अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बों में यात्री:

वर्ष	यात्रियों की संख्या
2020-21	99 करोड़ (कोविड वर्ष)

2021-22	275 करोड़ (कोविड वर्ष)
2022-23	553 करोड़
2023-24	609 करोड़
2024-25	651 करोड़

अवातानुकूलित यात्रियों के लिए उपलब्ध सीटों की संख्या में भी वृद्धि की गई है। इनकी वर्तमान संरचना इस प्रकार है:

सारणी 3: सीटों का वितरण:

अवातानुकूलित सीटें	लगभग 54 लाख	लगभग 78%
वातानुकूलित सीटें	लगभग 15 लाख	लगभग 22%
कुल	लगभग 69 लाख	100%

उपरोक्त आँकड़ों को देखते हुए, यह स्पष्ट है कि भारतीय रेल उन कम और मध्यम आय वाले परिवारों के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है जो रेलवे को परिवहन के एक किफायती साधन के रूप में वरीयता देते हैं।

अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस:

रेलवे ने अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस नामक एक पूर्णतः अवातानुकूलित आधुनिक रेलगाड़ी विकसित की है। इस रेलगाड़ी की 14 सेवाएँ पहले से ही परिचालन में हैं। अमृत भारत सेवाओं की वर्तमान संरचना में 11 सामान्य श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे, 8 शयनयान श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे, 1 रसोई यान और 2 सामान-सह-दिव्यांगजन सवारी डिब्बे होते हैं।

उच्च गति और उन्नत संरक्षा मानक इन रेलगाड़ियों की पहचान हैं, जिसमें निम्नलिखित उन्नत विशेषताएं और सुविधाएं हैं:

- i. वंदे भारत स्लीपर के समान उन्नत रूप और अनुभव के साथ सीट और बर्थ का बेहतर सौंदर्यीकरण।
- ii. झटका मुक्त सेमी-ऑटोमेटिक कपलर्स।
- iii. क्रैश ट्यूब के प्रावधान से सवारी डिब्बों में बेहतर क्रैशवर्दीनैस।
- iv. सभी सवारी डिब्बों और सामान कक्ष में सीसीटीवी प्रणाली का प्रावधान।
- v. शौचालयों की बेहतर डिज़ाइन।
- vi. बर्थ पर आसानी से चढ़ने के लिए सीढ़ी की बेहतर डिज़ाइन।
- vii. बेहतर एलईडी लाइट फिटिंग और चार्जिंग सॉकेट।
- viii. ईपी सहायता प्राप्त ब्रेकिंग प्रणाली का प्रावधान।
- ix. शौचालयों और इलेक्ट्रिकल क्यूबिकल्स में एरोसोल आधारित अग्निशमन प्रणाली।
- x. यूएसबी टाइप-ए और टाइप-सी मोबाइल चार्जिंग सॉकेट।
- xi. यात्री और गार्ड/रेलगाड़ी प्रबंधक के बीच पारस्परिक संचार के लिए आपातकालीन टॉक-बैक प्रणाली।
- xii. उन्नत तापन क्षमता वाला अवातानुकूलित रसोईयान।
- xiii. आसानी से जोड़ने और अलग करने के लिए त्वरित निस्तारण तंत्र के साथ पूर्ण रूप से सीलबंद गैंगवे।

अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों का विकास, मेमू रेलगाड़ियों का निर्माण और सामान्य श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बों की हिस्सेदारी में वृद्धि स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाती है कि भारतीय रेल सामान्य श्रेणी में यात्रा की मांग को प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा कर रही है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, अनारक्षित स्थान प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, भारतीय रेल द्वारा किफायती यात्रा के लिए अनारक्षित अवातानुकूलित यात्री गाड़ियों/मेमू/ईएमयू आदि का परिचालन किया जाता है, जो मेल/एक्सप्रेस सेवाओं में उपलब्ध अनारक्षित स्थान (सवारी डिब्बों) के अतिरिक्त हैं।

मानक संरचना:

सामान्य और अवातानुकूलित शयनयान सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए अधिक स्थान उपलब्ध कराने हेतु, मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की संरचना के बारे में मौजूदा नीति में 22 सवारी डिब्बों की एक रेलगाड़ी में 12 (बारह) सामान्य श्रेणी व शयनयान श्रेणी के अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों और 08 (आठ) वातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों का प्रावधान किया गया है।

आरक्षित एकोमोडेशन के संबंध में, जारी किए गए आरक्षित टिकटों की संख्या उस सवारी डिब्बे की वहन क्षमता, प्रणाली में निर्धारित सवारी डिब्बे की रूपरेखा आदि पर निर्भर करती है।

इसके अलावा, आरक्षित सीटों की मांग का स्वरूप पूरे वर्ष एकसमान नहीं रहता है और यह कम व्यस्त और अधिक व्यस्त अवधि के दौरान बदलता रहता है। लोकप्रिय मार्गों और सुविधाजनक समय पर चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में सामान्यतः अधिक भीड़ होती है, बहरहाल, अन्य रेलगाड़ियों में सीटें सामान्यतः उपलब्ध होती हैं।

भारतीय रेल पर चलने वाली सभी रेलगाड़ियों की प्रतीक्षा सूची की स्थिति की नियमित रूप से निगरानी की जाती है। अतिरिक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिए, भारतीय रेल परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, स्थायी और अस्थायी दोनों आधार पर, यात्रियों के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए अतिरिक्त सीटें उपलब्ध कराने हेतु स्पेशल रेलगाड़ी सेवाएँ भी परिचालित करती है और रेलगाड़ियों में सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या भी बढ़ाती है।

रेल यात्री (टिकट रद्दकरण और किराया वापसी) नियम 2015 के अनुसार प्रतीक्षा सूची वाले टिकटों को रद्द करने पर लिपिकीय प्रभार वसूला जाता है। इसके अलावा, अग्रिम आरक्षण अवधि के दौरान कन्फर्म/आरएसी टिकटों के रद्द होने पर खाली होने वाली बर्थों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची वाले टिकट जारी किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, प्रतीक्षा सूची वाले टिकटधारी यात्रियों के पास अपग्रेडेशन योजना के अंतर्गत अपग्रेडेशन कराने या विकल्प योजना के अंतर्गत वैकल्पिक रेलगाड़ी चुनने का विकल्प भी है।

टिकटों को रद्द करने पर जमा की गई राशि का अलग से विवरण नहीं रखा जाता है।

INSTALLATION OF CCTV CAMERAS IN RAILWAY COACHES***248. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:****SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government/Railways proposes to install CCTV cameras in all the railway coaches to enhance passenger safety and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of coaches in various trains equipped with CCTV cameras so far, Zone-wise;
- (c) the time by which CCTV cameras will be installed in all the coaches under the initiative;
- (d) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the implementation of the said initiative;
- (e) whether installation of CCTV cameras will compromise the privacy of passengers and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the measures being taken to ensure real-time monitoring and data privacy of passengers?

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

(a) to (f) Indian Railways has decided to install CCTV cameras in coaches and locomotives. The purpose of fitting CCTV cameras is to improve safety and security of passengers. This step is expected to reduce miscreant activity, vandalism, thefts, act as deterrent against crime and aid in investigation.

CCTV cameras will be installed in approximately 74,000 coaches and 15,000 locomotives. Each coach will be provided with four CCTV cameras - two in each entrance way. Each locomotive will have six CCTV cameras, one camera each at the front, rear and on both sides of the locomotive and one in each cab along with two desk mounted microphones. CCTV cameras will be STQC (Standardization Testing and Quality Certification Directorate, attached office of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology) certified and as per the latest RDSO specification. These cameras will provide high quality footage even for trains running at speeds of 100 kmph or more.

The expenditure on CCTV cameras with the latest specification can be assessed after finalization of all related works.

Technology upgradation is a continuous endeavor, with real-time monitoring capabilities and AI integration being explored for future implementation. The installation of CCTV cameras will not compromise the privacy of the passengers as the CCTV cameras in coaches will be installed in the common movement area near the doors.

The Zone wise details of the number of coaches in various trains equipped with CCTV cameras so far is tabulated below:

SN	Zonal Railways	No. of coaches fitted with CCTV cameras	SN	Zonal Railways	No. of coaches fitted with CCTV cameras
1	CR	1,320	9	NWR	285
2	ER	1,131	10	SR	1,149
3	ECR	437	11	SER	575

4	ECoR	823	12	SCR	753
5	NR	1,125	13	SECR	280
6	NER	509	14	SWR	529
7	NFR	335	15	WR	1,679
8	NCR	339	16	WCR	266
Total			11,535		

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN GUJARAT

*249. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) the details of the ongoing/pending/proposed railway projects in Gujarat;
- (b) the details of the steps taken not to disturb the residential areas and greenery and ensure that environmental sustainability of Gujarat will not be affected by these projects;
- (c) the details of the progress of Metro Rail Project in Gujarat along with its future plans;
- (d) whether there is any plan to launch Metro Rail at Rajkot and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to set elevated railway lines for goods traffic and avoid acquisition of farm lands 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) Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise/UT wise/District wise as the Railway projects may span

across State/UT/District 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 Gujarat, are covered by Western Railway and North Western Railway zones of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

As on 01.04.2025, 36 projects (6 New Lines, 17 Gauge Conversion and 13 Doubling), of a total length of 2564 Km, costing ₹30,275 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat, are sanctioned, out of which 863 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹12,865 crore has been incurred upto March 2025. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of sanctioned projects	Total length (Km)	Length commissioned till Mar'25 (Km)	Total Expenditure upto Mar'25 (Cr.)
New Lines	6	532	105	5494
Gauge Conversion	17	1379	718	6213
Doubling / Multitracking	13	653	40	1158
TOTAL	36	2564	863	12865

Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹589 crore/year
2025-26	₹17,155 crore (More than 29 times)

The details of commissioning / laying of new track, falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat during 2009-14 and 2014-25, is as under :-

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	660 Km	132 Km/year
2014-25	2764 Km	251 Km/yr (Nearly 2 times)

Details of some of the recently completed projects, falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat, are as under:

S.No.	Name of Project	Latest Cost (Cr.)
1.	Bhildi-Viramgam Gauge Conversion (156 Km)	312
2.	Dabhoi-Chandod with ext. up to Kevadiya Gauge Conversion (50 Km)	1018
3.	Ahmedabad-Botad Gauge Conversion (170 Km)	1810
4.	Dhasa-Jetalsar Gauge Conversion (104 Km)	1024
5.	Ahmedabad-Mahesana Gauge Conversion (69 Km)	874
6.	Katosan Road-Chanasma Gauge Conversion (38 Km)	484
7.	Kalol-Kadi-Katosan Gauge Conversion (37 Km)	347
8.	Viramgram-Surendranagar Doubling (65 Km)	382
9.	Udhna-Jalgaon Doubling (307 Km)	2448
10.	Guriya-Marwar & Karjoda-Palanpur Doubling (49 Km)	251
11.	Abu Road to Sarotra Road Doubling (24 Km)	152
12.	Sarotra Road – Karjoda Doubling (24 Km)	220
13.	Viramgam-Samakhiali Doubling (182 Km)	1492
14.	Palanpur-Samakhiali Doubling (247 Km)	2538
15.	Mahesana-Palanpur Doubling (65 Km)	537
16.	Surendranagar-Rajkot Doubling (116 Km)	1425
17.	Anand-Godhara Doubling (79 Km)	692
18.	Vatva-Ahmedabad 3rd line with Automatic Signalling (8 km)	61

Some of the main projects, falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat, which have been taken up, are as under:

S. No.	Project	Cost (Cr.)
1.	Naliya-Jakhau Port New Line (25 Km)	410
2.	Miyagam-Karjan-Choranda-Malsar Gauge Conversion (37 Km)	450
3.	Jambusar-Kavi Gauge Conversion (26 Km)	318
4.	Kosamba-Umarpada Gauge Conversion (70 Km)	468

5.	Khijadiya-Amreli Gauge Conversion (17 Km)	178
6.	Gandhidham(GIM)- Adipur(AI) Quadrupling (11 Km)	152
7.	Barejadi-Nandej (Geratpur)- Sanand 4th Line (38 Km)	962
8.	Samakhiali and Gandhidham Quadrupling (53 Km)	1430
9.	Vishvami-tri-Dabhoi including 'Y' connection at Vishvami-tri Doubling (33 Km)	394
10.	Luni-Samdari-Bhildi Doubling (272 Km)	3086
11.	Sabarmati D Cabin- Sarkhej Doubling (21 Km)	323

Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) also passes through Gujarat. About 565 route Km of Western DFC is situated in Gujarat, which is about 37% of overall route length of Western DFC. Full project length falling in the State of Gujarat has been commissioned.

The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 Km) is under execution with technical and financial assistance from Government of Japan. Construction works on the flagship high speed bullet train project have gathered momentum in Gujarat. Now, 100% land acquisition has been completed. Construction of viaduct for 352 Km (Foundation & Pier) section of this project falling in the State of Gujarat has been completed. Also, 329 Km Girder Casting and 309 Km Girder Launching have been completed.

During last 3 years (2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25) and current FY, 58 surveys of a total length of 6,321 Km falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat, have been sanctioned. Some important surveys are as under:

S.No.	Name of project	Length (Km)
1	Ratlam – Vadodara 3rd & 4th Line	259
2	Viramgam-Kanalus Quadrupling	293
3	Kanalus-Okha doubling	141

After firming up of Detailed Project Report (DPR), sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. As sanctioning of projects is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines cannot be fixed.

The launch of PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP) has brought transformative approach in planning and execution of infrastructural transportation projects. The NMP, spanning across the entire country has brought in synergy between the infrastructure sectors such as railways, shipping, roadways, telecommunications, pipelines, etc. through collaboration amongst concerned Ministries/State Governments/Departments, thereby bringing in vast improvement in transportation efficiency, supply chain management, enhancing connectivity affecting local economies, speeding up the clearances needed for the project completion as well as planning at a faster pace.

Rail transport is inherently more environment friendly due to its lower carbon footprint, energy efficiency and reduced congestion as compared to

roads. Not only does rail transport cost less than half of road transport, its carbon dioxide emissions are 90 percent less than road transport. Shifting traffic from road to rail is helping India decarbonize its economy at scale. As compared to 2014 level, 26,782 MT more freight has been shifted from road to rail which has resulted in saving 143.3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions. This itself is equivalent to more than 100 crore trees.

So far, about 99% of Broad Gauge (BG) network has been electrified. Electrification carried out during 2014-25 and before 2014 is as under:

Period	Route Kilometer
Before 2014 (about 60 years)	21,801
2014-25	46,900

In Gujarat, entire existing Broad Gauge railway network has been electrified. All new line/multitracking projects are being sanctioned and constructed with electrification.

Urban Transport, an integral part of Urban Development, is a State subject. Respective State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) are responsible for initiating and developing urban transport infrastructure including Metro Rail Projects. The details of the Metro Rail Projects in Gujarat are as under:

SN	Name of Project	Project length (Km)	Operational length (Km)	Cost (Cr.)
1	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase I	40	40	10,773

2	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase II	28	23	5384
3	Surat Metro Rail Project	40	-	12,020

Government of Gujarat has conveyed in principle approval to Rajkot Metro Rail Project for a length of 41 Km with total estimated cost of ₹10,427 crore to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Metro project being cost intensive requires extensive appraisal and scrutiny at different levels.

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.

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, 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 etc. All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

CONTRIBUTION OF STPI IN IT SECTOR

***250. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is actively working to expand Information Technology (IT) sector growth into tier 2 and tier 3 cities through the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI);
- (b) if so, the details of the initiatives undertaken along with the number of incubation centres established in such cities during the last five years;
- (c) whether the STPI 2.0 growth plan has contributed to job creation in non-metro areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total software exports achieved by STPI-registered units during the Financial Year 2024-25;
- (e) the number of start-ups supported by STPI during the last three years along with the details of total funding and revenue generated by these start-ups; and
- (f) the current status of implementation of the National Policy on Software Products (NPSP) 2019?

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

(a) to (f) Government of India is actively promoting the growth of the IT sector, especially in smaller towns and cities. The performance of this sector over the last 5 years and estimates for 2024-25 are mentioned below:

(in billion dollars)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25(E)
Export revenue	147	152	178	194	199.5	224.4
Domestic revenue	44	45	49	51	54.4	58.2
Total Revenue	191	196	227	245	254	282.6

*(E) = Estimate**Source: NASSCOM*

The Software Technology Park of India (STPI) is an important initiative to expand the IT/ITES sector beyond major cities in India. The details are as follows:

- 68 STPI centres have been established across the country, of which 60 are located in Tier-2 & Tier-3 cities. State/UT wise list of STPI centres is given in the enclosed **Statement- I**.
- In the last five years, STPI has established 9 new incubation centres across the country. (Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**)
- Additionally, 15 new Centres of Entrepreneurship (CoEs) have been established (List in **Statement -III**), bringing the total number of CoEs to 24.
- With a total outlay of Rs 445.77 Cr, STPI has supported 1,121 startups through various schemes/programs.
- Rs 39.86 Cr was disbursed as direct funding to 590 startups during last 3 financial years.

The employment reported by STPI-registered units in non-metro cities is 2,98,250 (as on 31st March 2025). In addition, approximately 9,800 jobs have been reported by startups from non-metro areas that are supported under the CoEs and the Next Generation Incubation Scheme (NGIS)

The total software exports achieved by STPI-registered units is approximately ₹10.64 lakh crore in FY 2024–25.

National Policy on Software Products (NPSP) 2019

The policy has played a significant role in reshaping India's IT sector from a service-led industry to a product-driven digital economy. The policy aims to develop India as a global hub for software products, promote Intellectual Property (IP) creation, and boost domestic demand and exports of software products.

To achieve the objectives of NPSP 2019, MeitY has initiated various programs, including:

Initiative	Description
FutureSkills Prime	Re-skilling/ up-skilling of IT professionals in new/emerging technologies including AR/VR, IoT, Big Data Analytics, AI etc
NGIS (Next Generation Incubation Scheme)	Supports tech startups in Tier-II and Tier-III cities to boost inclusive growth in innovation
SAMRIDH	Provides market access and investor connect to startups for scaling through accelerators
GENESIS	Aims to identify, nurture and empower 10,000 youth-led startups from across India
TIDE 2.0	Facilitates technology entrepreneurship through financial and infrastructural support in incubators

Digi-SAPNE	Supporting startups in the North East by helping them scale into large ventures creating tech solutions of societal impact
BHASHINI	National Language Translation Mission (NLTM) to transcend the language barrier for digital access.
Centres of Entrepreneurship (CoEs)	Domain-specific centres across India to foster innovation, incubation, and mentoring for startups.

As per NASSCOM, between 2019 and 2025, India's IT/Tech industry has witnessed significant growth and transformation:

	2019	2024/2025
Direct Employment	4.14 million	5.8 million
Total Industry Revenue	USD 177 billion	USD 283 billion
Exports	USD 136 billion	USD 224.4 billion
Domestic Revenue	USD 41 billion	USD 58.2 billion
Number of Startups	~7,200	Over 32,000
Patent Filings	4,331	90,000 (2024)

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise list of 68 STPI Centres

S.N.	Centre Name	Tier	State
1	Kakinada	Tier II/III	Andhra Pradesh
2	Tirupati	Tier II/III	

3	Vijayawada	Tier II/III	
4	Vishakhapatnam	Tier II/III	
5	Guwahati	Tier II/III	Assam
6	Patna	Tier II/III	Bihar
7	Bhagalpur	Tier II/III	
8	Darbhanga	Tier II/III	
9	Bhilai	Tier II/III	Chhattisgarh
10	Gandhinagar	Tier II/III	Gujarat
11	Surat	Tier II/III	
12	Shimla	Tier II/III	Himachal Pradesh
13	Jammu	Tier II/III	Jammu and Kashmir
14	Srinagar	Tier II/III	
15	Ranchi	Tier II/III	Jharkhand
16	Deoghar	Tier II/III	
17	Bangalore	Tier I	Karnataka
18	Hubli	Tier II/III	
19	Mangalore	Tier II/III	
20	Manipal	Tier II/III	
21	Mysore	Tier II/III	
22	Davangere	Tier II/III	
23	Thiruvananthapuram	Tier II/III	Kerala
24	Kochi	Tier II/III	
25	Gwalior	Tier II/III	Madhya Pradesh
26	Indore	Tier II/III	
27	Bhopal	Tier II/III	

28	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	Tier II/III	Maharashtra
29	Kolhapur	Tier II/III	
30	Nagpur	Tier II/III	
31	Nasik	Tier II/III	
32	Navi Mumbai	Tier I	
33	Pune	Tier I	
34	Imphal	Tier II/III	Manipur
35	Shilong	Tier II/III	Meghalaya
36	Berhampur	Tier II/III	Odisha
37	Bhubaneswar	Tier II/III	
38	Rourkela	Tier II/III	
39	Jajpur	Tier II/III	
40	Koraput (Jayepore)	Tier II/III	
41	Pondicherry	Tier II/III	Pondicherry
42	Mohali	Tier II/III	Punjab
43	Jaipur	Tier II/III	Rajasthan
44	Jodhpur	Tier II/III	
45	Gangtok	Tier II/III	Sikkim
46	Chennai	Tier I	Tamil Nadu
47	Coimbatore	Tier II/III	
48	Madurai	Tier II/III	
49	Tirunelveli	Tier II/III	
50	Trichy	Tier II/III	
51	Hyderabad	Tier I	Telangana
52	Warangal	Tier II/III	

53	Prayagraj	Tier II/III	Uttar Pradesh
54	Kanpur	Tier II/III	
55	Lucknow	Tier II/III	
56	Noida	Tier I	
57	Meerut	Tier II/III	
58	Dehradun	Tier II/III	Uttarakhand
59	Durgapur	Tier II/III	West Bengal
60	Haldia	Tier II/III	
61	Kharagpur	Tier II/III	
62	Kolkata	Tier I	
63	Siliguri	Tier II/III	
64	Aizawl	Tier II/III	Mizoram
65	Gurugram	Tier I	Haryana
66	Agartala	Tier II/III	Tripura
67	Goa	Tier II/III	Goa
68	Kohima	Tier II/III	Nagaland

STATEMENT – II

List of 9 new STPI incubation centres established in last five years

Sl. No	State	Centre Name	Year of Establishment
1	Bihar	Darbhanga	2025
2	Odisha	Jajpur	2025
3	Odisha	Koraput	2025
4	Bihar	Bhagalpur	2024
5	Kerala	Kochi	2024
6	Karnataka	Davanagere	2022

7	Nagaland	Kohima	2021
8	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2021
9	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2020

STATEMENT– III

List of Centres of Entrepreneurship (CoEs) established during last five financial years

#	Name of the CoE with location	Domain/ Theme	Year of Establishment
1	Emerging Technology CoE at Bhubaneswar and Rourkela (EmTek)	Emerging Tech	2022
2	Blockchain CoE at Gurugram (APIARY)	Blockchain	2020
3	Gaming, VFX, Computer Vision & AI CoE at Hyderabad (IMAGE)	Gaming, Animation, VFX, Computer Vision, AI	2020
4	IoT in Agriculture CoE at Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV), Akola CoE at Akola (FASAL)	IoT & ICT (Agriculture / Agri-Tech)	2021
5	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ) along with e-Commerce facilitation- Guwahati	Internet of Things (IoT) in Agriculture	2020 & 2021
6	OCTANE CoE with Start-up Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ) along	Animation	

	with e-Commerce facilitation- Shillong	
7	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ) along with e-Commerce facilitation-Imphal	Emerging Tech with focus on Augmented/Virtual Reality (AR/VR)
8	OCTANE CoE with Start up Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ) along with e-Commerce facilitation-Aizawl	Gaming and Entertainment
9	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ) along with e-Commerce facilitation-Gangtok	IT application in Healthcare and Agritech
10	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ) along with e-Commerce facilitation-Kohima	IT application in Graphic design
11	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ) along with e-Commerce facilitation-Itanagar	GIS application including drone technology
12	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ) along	Data Analytics and AI

	with e-Commerce facilitation-Agartala		
13	Industry 4.0 CoE at Vishakhapatnam (KALPATARU)	AI/ML, AR/VR, Industrial Automation Industrial Robotics	2021
14	Efficiency Augmentation at Bengaluru	Industry 4.0	2023
15	FinGlobe at Gandhinagar	FinTech	2024

DOORSTEP DELIVERY OF FOODGRAINS

***251. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to implement doorstep delivery of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System (PDS) across the States particularly in rural and remote regions of Maharashtra including Jalgaon;
- (b) if so, the detailed framework and modalities thereof;
- (c) whether any special provision or scheme has been introduced for differently-abled and elderly beneficiaries (above 65 years) who do not have an adult family member linked to the ration card;
- (d) if so, the details of such scheme including coverage, implementation status and the name of States/districts included therein; and

(e) the expected timeline by which the said scheme is likely to be fully rolled out across the country and specifically in the Jalgaon region?

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

(a) and (b) The Public Distribution System (PDS) is now governed as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA). The PDS under the Act is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments, wherein the operational responsibilities including lifting of foodgrains from the designated depots, further transportation & handling within the State, delivery of foodgrains upto the door step of fair price shops through authorised agencies, identification of beneficiaries, issuance of their ration cards and distribution of foodgrains to beneficiaries as per their entitlements through fair price shops rests with the State Government. There is no provision under the Act for delivery of foodgrains at the door step of beneficiaries.

(c) to (e) Under the Act, identification of beneficiaries is under two categories- households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) identified by the State Government to the extent specified by the Central Government as per the guideline applicable for the said scheme and the remaining households as priority households to be identified by the State Governments/ Union Territories (UT) Administrations as per criteria evolved by them, within the coverage determined for the State/UT. There is no special provision under the Act for differently-abled and elderly beneficiaries.

Further, at present, no proposal or scheme for door step delivery of foodgrains for differently-abled and elderly beneficiaries, is under consideration of the Government.

REGULATION OF OTT PLATFORMS

***252. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:**

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government plans to balance the regulation of OTT platforms with the need to safeguard creative freedom;
- (b) the details of frameworks put in place to handle grievances related to content;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency and accountability in the allocation of Government advertising budgets among various media outlets; and
- (d) the details of policies adopted to support the growth and global competitiveness of India's Animation, Visual effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) sector including incentives for investment and skill development?

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

(a) to (d):

Creative freedom and OTT regulation:

Freedom of expression including creative freedom is protected under Article 19 of the Constitution.

To address the negative effects of harmful content on OTT platforms, Government has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media, Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 on 25.02.2021 under IT Act, 2000.

- Part-III of the rules provides for a Code of Ethics for digital news publishers and publishers of online curated content (OTT platforms).
- OTT platforms are under obligation not to transmit any content which is prohibited by law for the time being in force.

These rules further provide a three-tier grievance redressal mechanism as follows:

Level I: Self-regulation by the publishers

Level II: Self-regulation by the self-regulating bodies of the publishers

Level III - Oversight mechanism by the Central Government

Complaints received by the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned OTT platforms for resolution as per IT Rules, 2021.

Following due consultations with relevant Ministries, Government has blocked 43 OTT platforms for displaying obscene content.

Government advertisements:

Central Bureau of Communication (CBC) issues advertisements of Government of India across various media platforms, including newspapers, TV/radio, outdoor, digital media, etc.

To ensure wide coverage of intended message, detailed policy guidelines have been issued in respect of various media such as print, audio-visual, digital, outdoor publicity, etc. These guidelines are available on the CBC website cbcindia.gov.in.

Promotion of AVGC-XR sector:

AVGC-XR includes Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics and Extended Reality Sector.

Government of India recognises the AVGC-XR sector as a one of the core component of India's creative ecosystem. A National AVGC-XR Task Force, constituted in April 2022 has laid down the strategic roadmap for promotion of the sector.

Important initiatives of Government for AVGC sector are as follows:

World Audio Visual and Entertainment Summit 2025

- Held in Mumbai from 1st to 4th May 2025 to position India as a global hub for media and entertainment.
- Create in India Challenge: A nationwide next-generation creative talent hunt across 34 creative categories like animation, gaming, AR/VR and music. It attracted over 1 lakh registrations from creators from around the world.
- Featured initiatives such as WAVES Bazaar, WaveX accelerator connecting creators to investors & enabling wider access to markets and mentorship.

- Provided masterclasses and mentorships in storytelling, AI, XR, and digital content creation.

Establishment of Indian Institute of Creative Technologies

IICT has been established as a premier institute for the creative technologies, focusing on industry-oriented curriculum and global best practices.

- Rs 392.85 Cr has been allocated for the development and operations of IICT.
- IICT is modelled on the lines of IITs and IIMs, for creative technologies.
- It has signed MoUs with major global companies including Google, Meta, NVIDIA, Microsoft, Apple, Adobe, WPP, etc. for academic collaboration
- IICT provides advanced training for professionals and trainers in AVGC-XR domains.
- The inaugural academic offering includes four specialized courses in Gaming, four courses in Post Production and nine courses in Animation, Comics and XR.
- Further details are available on the website <https://theiict.in>.

UPGRADATION OF RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SINHASTA KUMBH MELA, 2027

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

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the major railway infrastructure as Nashik (NK) will organise the Sinhastha Kumbh Mela in 2027;
- (b) whether any specific budget allocation/project plans have been made/prepared for Nashik and nearby railway stations to handle the anticipated pilgrim rush and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of projects planned for station upgrades, additional platforms, foot over bridges, and passenger amenities at Nashik and nearby stations; and
- (d) whether the government will ensure that Nashik gets enhanced connectivity and related infrastructure whereby trains can originate and terminate at NK or DVL stations 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 (d) For successfully organising Simhastha Kumbh Mela, 2027 scheduled to be held in Nashik, following developmental works are planned at Nashik and nearby stations:

SN	Station	Works planned
1	Nashik Road	Station building on the east side 12 m wide roof plaza, 6 m wide foot over bridge Development of Goods shed area for Parking/Holding/Waiting areas Provision of 2 stabling lines, Yard remodeling works Mela tower control center, toilets, Provision of RCC overhead tank, underground tank, Platform upgradation, improvement to circulating area.
2	Devlali	2 Additional platforms with all amenities 2 foot over bridges Extension of loop lines. Provision of 2 pit lines, 2 sick lines & 3 stabling lines. Additional platform shelters, improvement of circulating area, parking area, toilets, provision of lifts, standard signages, entrance gate, entrance porch, boundary wall and improved lighting, new RCC overhead tank, underground tank toilets.
3	Odha	2 nos. 6m wide foot over bridge, toilets, provision of platform shelters, provision of RCC over head tank, underground tank. Additional loop lines, 5 stabling lines, 2 long loop lines.
4	Kherwadi	Extension of existing Platforms to full length Platforms. 2 new full-length platforms. 2 nos. 6m wide foot over bridge, toilets, provision of 2 nos. new high-level platforms, extension and raising of platform

		to high level, provision of RCC overhead tank, underground tank.
5	Kasbe-Sukene	Extension of existing platform to full length platform. 2 nos. 6 m wide foot over bridge, toilets, extension of existing platform, provision of platform shelters, provision of RCC overhead tank, underground tank.

To increase the capacity of the railway network to Nashik area, the following works have been taken up so that more trains can be operated during Simhastha Kumbh:

SN	Name of work
1	Manmad- Jalgaon Automatic Signalling (160 km)
2	Manmad- Jalgaon 3 rd Line (160 km) and Manmad yard remodeling
3	Rail over Rail Flyover at Manmad (11 km)
4	Bhusawal Yard Remodeling
5	Bhusawal-Badnera- Wardha- Nagpur Automatic Signalling (393 km)
6	Nardana- Dhule New Line (51 km)
7	Kalyan- Asangaon 3 rd & 4 th Line (32 km)
8	Asangaon- Kasara 3 rd Line (35 km)
9	Jalgaon- Manmad 4 th Line (160 km)
10	Puntamba – Sainagar Shirdi Doubling (17 km)

11	Daund- Manmad doubling (247 km)
12	Pune Coaching Terminus Expansion
13	Hadapsar & Khadki Satellite Terminal
14	Shirdi Coaching Yard Remodeling

Further, to improve the Rail connectivity to Nashik, following surveys have been sanctioned to prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPR):-

1. Nashik – Shirdi New Line (95 km)
2. Nashik –Trimbkeshwar-Dahanu Road New Line (100 km)
3. Kasara – Asangaon 4th Line (35 km)
4. Manmad- Asangaon 3rd& 4th Line (131 km)
5. Bhusawal- Wardha 3rd& 4th Line (314 km)

To improve the mobility of road users, 18 Nos. ROBs/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of Rs. 393 Crore in Nashik district, which are at various stages of planning and execution.

At present, Nasik Road is served by 138 train services while Devlali is served by 14 train services. These are providing connectivity to major cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Secunderabad, Patna, Kolkata etc.

Further, 17 special trains are also being operated which are catering to the needs of passengers of Nasik Road. In addition, short distance and long distance special trains are also planned during Simhastha Kumbha.

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन शासी परिषदें

*254. श्री महेश कश्यप:

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) की स्थापना की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) छत्तीसगढ़ और राजस्थान के विभिन्न संभागों/अंचलों सहित देशभर में डीएमएफ के अंतर्गत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में राज्य-वार कितनी धनराशि संग्रहीत, स्वीकृत और व्यय की गई है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त फाउंडेशन के अंतर्गत संग्रहीत उक्त राशि के व्यय के लिए राज्य सरकारों से वित्तीय स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके कारणों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) इस संबंध में शिकायत निवारण तंत्र के अंतर्गत अब तक प्राप्त और निपटाई गई शिकायतों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (ङ) क्या शासी परिषदों में निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल किए जाने के प्रावधान का देश भर में समान रूप से पालन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) क्या जनजातीय सलाहकार परिषदों या ग्राम सभाओं ने डीएमएफ निधि के उपयोग का विरोध किया है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;
- (छ) क्या सरकार का राज्य के जरूरतमंद जिलों में डीएमएफ निधि की अतिरिक्त राशि का उपयोग करने के लिए कोई नीति बनाने का विचार है; और
- (ज) क्या सरकार का इसकी वर्तमान प्रणाली को बदलते हुए डीएमएफ के अध्यक्ष के रूप में जनप्रतिनिधि की नियुक्ति करने का विचार है?

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

(क) खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9ख में यह अधिदेशित है कि राज्य सरकार, अधिसूचना द्वारा, खनन संबंधी क्रियाकलापों से प्रभावित देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) की स्थापना करेगी। अब तक, पूरे देश के 23 राज्यों को कवर करते हुए 646 डीएमएफ स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(ख) छत्तीसगढ़ और राजस्थान सहित देश भर में डीएमएफ के अंतर्गत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में एकत्रित, स्वीकृत और व्यय की गई निधियों की कुल राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशा-निर्देश 2024 की धारा-6 में निर्धारित किया गया है कि डीएमएफ से निधियों का अनुमोदन केवल डीएमएफ की शासी परिषद द्वारा किया जाएगा। राज्य सरकार या राज्य स्तरीय समिति (चाहे किसी भी नाम से पुकारी जाए) के पास परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति, निधियों/व्यय के अनुमोदन का व्यापक अधिकार नहीं होगा और उनका कार्य पीएमकेकेकेवाई के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी तक सीमित होगा।

(घ) पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशा-निर्देश 2024 की धारा 12 निर्धारित करती है कि प्रत्येक शिकायत के निवारण हेतु जिला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक त्रि-स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण तंत्र तैयार और कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा तथा शिकायतकर्ता को निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर उपयुक्त उत्तर दिया जाएगा। तथापि, राज्य स्तर पर इस संबंध में कोई केंद्रीकृत डेटा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ङ) पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशा-निर्देश 2024 की धारा 4 में निर्धारित किया गया है कि डीएमएफ की संरचना और कार्यकलाप वे होंगे जो, राज्य सरकार द्वारा राज्य डीएमएफ नियमों में यथा निर्धारित हों। पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशा-निर्देश 2024 में यह अधिदेशित है कि डीएमएफ की शासी परिषद में सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों जैसे माननीय संसद सदस्य, लोक सभा, माननीय संसद सदस्य, राज्य सभा, विधान सभा के सदस्य और विधान परिषद के सदस्यों को शामिल किया जाएगा।

(च) जनजातीय सलाहकार परिषदों या ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा डीएमएफ निधि के उपयोग के विरोध से संबंधित ऐसा कोई मामला खान मंत्रालय के संज्ञान में नहीं आया है।

(छ) और (ज) आज की तारीख में, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

छत्तीसगढ़ और राजस्थान सहित देश भर में डीएमएफ के अंतर्गत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में एकत्रित,
स्वीकृत और व्यय की गई निधियों की कुल राशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(रुपये करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	संग्रहण	उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र		अन्य प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र	
			आवंटन	किया गया व्यय	आवंटन	किया गया व्यय
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2375.05	939.37	488.71	1341.82	517.41
2	असम	281.53	92.91	70.87	48.54	35.35
3	बिहार	189.38	54.87	43.57	37.81	16.12
4	छत्तीसगढ़	15402.43	10781.14	7555.80	5402.58	3790.71
5	गोवा	239.38	97.05	57.15	15.45	10.31
6	गुजरात	1912.37	1120.57	581.41	425.86	223.12
7	हरियाणा	91.24	-	-	-	-
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	376.79	99.70	36.58	107.37	37.45
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	88.85	31.01	24.00	17.78	10.88
10	झारखंड	13791.40	7342.67	5211.45	3012.74	1467.96
11	कर्नाटक	5919.46	2597.63	1181.57	1602.51	925.90
12	केरल	111.23	0	0	0	0
13	मध्य प्रदेश	8604.71	2555.25	2105.98	2087.09	1262.12
14	महाराष्ट्र	6680.41	3011.49	1772.51	1907.92	1127.76
15	मेघालय	89.18	7.14	3.14	6.54	4.54
16	ओडिशा	31323.53	19186.97	13324.99	7432.85	4211.83
17	पंजाब	276.39	0	0	0	0
18	राजस्थान	10833.39	4090.58	1863.74	6398.50	3269.89
19	तमिलनाडु	1657.40	570.79	489.75	468.48	429.76
20	तेलंगाना	6134.25	2231.67	1448.77	4390.86	2931.45
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	2376.21	498.02	409.79	560.53	397.82
22	उत्तराखंड	491.63	98.24	55.35	91.07	69.43
23	पश्चिम बंगाल	177.69	45.60	30.14	23.80	18.46

RAW RICE LIFTING BY FCI***255. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

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

- (a) the exact quantity of parboiled and raw rice stock presently available in Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns in Odisha as on date;
- (b) whether the actual lifting of rice per months has been much lower than the target by FCI;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken by the Government to resolve the issue;
- (d) whether the Government is taking any immediate measures to prevent the spoilage of rice lying in FCI godowns for a prolonged period and if so, the details thereof along with the action plan to prioritise the lifting and distribution of rice that is at risk of deterioration;
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to create additional storage capacity and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government is making temporary godowns in Odisha to avoid recurrence of such situations in the future and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline for their implementation?

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

- (a) The total quantity of parboiled and raw rice stock presently available in Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns in Odisha as on 01.07.2025 is as under:

Raw Rice – 71691 MT

Parboiled Rice – 380535 MT

(b)and (c) FCI has lifted / dispatched 6.19 LMT of rice as against planned 8.9 LMT in the year 2025-26 (till June 2025), thereby achieving 77 % of the planned lifting. The lifting / dispatches of foodgrains in Odisha is comparable to rest of India. Odisha produces more than 90% Boiled rice which is usually consumed in nearby states i.e. Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand where these State Governments lift most of their National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) requirements from their own procured Rice under DCP mode and their lifting from FCI keeps on varying on month to month basis, accordingly impacting the lifting/movement from Odisha. Other operational constraints like floods, railway restrictions due to congestion at terminals etc. impacting the overall execution of the monthly movement plans. This is constant endeavour of Government of India to work for the mitigation of the operational constraints so as to ensure achievement of lifting of foodgrains as planned.

(d) Government of India has taken several measures to prevent the spoilage of rice lying in FCI godowns to prevent wastage of food grains; inter-alia, including the following:

- (i) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (ii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check migration of moisture from the floor to the foodgrains.

- (iii) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.
- (iv) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (v) Effective rat control measures are taken.
- (vi) Foodgrains in Transit Storage/‘Cover and Plinth’ (CAP) storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water -proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (vii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff and all senior officers. The health of the foodgrains is monitored at regular intervals by a system of checks and super checks at different levels.
- (viii) The principle of “First in First Out” (FIFO) is followed so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (ix) Only covered rail wagons are used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.
- (x) Damage Monitoring Cells have been set up at District, Regional and Zonal levels to regularly monitor quality of stocks and reduce damages. In case any negligence is reported suitable action is taken against officers / officials found responsible.

- (xi) Identify & repair all the leakage point in the roof is done periodically.
- (xii) Cleaning of drainages in the godown premises ensured.
- (xiii) Ensuring no seepage inside the godowns.
- (xiv) Ensuring no clogging up of water in the premises.

(e) and (f) The requirement of Storage capacity in FCI depends upon the level of procurement, requirement of buffer norms and Public Distribution System (PDS) operations for food grains (Rice and Wheat). FCI continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the requirement and storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired through following schemes at a Pan India level: -

- i. Construction of Silos under PPP mode
- ii. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
- iii. Central Sector Scheme "Storage & Godowns".
- iv. Hiring of godown from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)/ State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/State Agencies.
- v. Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS).
- vi. Creation of godowns under Asset Monetization.
- vii. Covered and Plinth (CAP) Hiring Scheme -2025
- viii. Modified PEG scheme for North East & Hilly states with longer guarantee period of 15 years

At present there is no proposal for making temporary godowns in Odisha state.

SOFTWARE EXPORTS FROM SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS

***256. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:**

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

- (a) the details of software exports from Software Technology Parks (STPs) across the country including STPs in Maharashtra during each of the last five years, STP-wise;
- (b) the details of incubation facilities established by Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) including the funds sanctioned, released and utilized, State-wise;
- (c) the detailed status of the incubation centre at Maharashtra University including the funds allocated, disbursed, utilised and progress achieved along with the reasons for construction delays, if any; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to establish additional incubation centres across the country 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 (d) The Government of India is actively promoting the growth of the IT sector, especially in smaller towns and cities. The performance of this sector over the last 5 years and estimates for 2024-25 is mentioned below:

(in US\$ Billion)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25(E)
Exports	147	152	178	194	199.5	224.4

Domestic	44	45	49	51	54.4	58.2
Total Revenue	191	196	227	245	254	282.6
YoY Growth %	7.90%	2.09%	15.50%	7.90%	3.70%	11.25%

(E) = Estimate

Source: NASSCOM

The Software Technology Park of India (STPI) is the one of the most important schemes which has expanded the IT/ITES sector beyond major cities in India:

- 68 STPI centres are established across the country, of which 60 are located in Tier-2 & Tier-3 cities
- In the last five years, STPI has established 9 new incubation centres established across the country in last 5 years
- Additionally, 15 new Centres of Entrepreneurship (CoEs) have been established, bringing the total number of CoEs to 24
- With a total outlay of Rs 445.77 Cr, STPI has supported 1121 startups through various schemes/programs of MeitY.
- Rs 39.86 Cr was disbursed as direct funding to 590 startups during last 3 financial years.

STP-wise software exports from Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) Centres including Maharashtra during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The STPI centres across India provides facilities of about 4,349 plug and play incubation seats and about 5.96 Lakh sq. ft. raw incubation space with details is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STPI Centres are running 24 Centres of Entrepreneurship (COE) supporting startups with sanctioned amount of Rs 350.74 crore, with released amount of Rs. 213.37 crore and utilized amount as Rs 173.38 crore. Details of CoEs are given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

At present, there are six incubation facilities in Maharashtra, located at Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nashik, Navi Mumbai, and Pune. In addition, Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in Automotive and AgriTech sectors have been established at Pune and Akola, respectively.

The details of upcoming incubation facilities at STPI including Maharashtra are given in the enclosed **Statement – IV**.

STATEMENT- I

STP-wise software exports from STPI during the last five years

(Rs. In Cr)

Sl No.	State	Centre	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	14.83	25.65	22.98	31.59	77.51
2		Tirupati	11.16	14.74	11.12	9.39	40.97
3		Vijayawada	75.13	109.91	138.19	184.21	208
4		Visakhapatnam	781.9	775.82	917.02	2,625.04	5,052.39
5	Assam	Guwahati	20.66	23.63	30.02	42.51	55.42
6	Bihar	Patna	-	1.56	3.08	0.74	5.61
7	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	124.91	111.59	73.55	81.28	93.96
8	Goa	Goa	139.1	156.73	216.64	259.45	178.79
9	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	3995.4	4976	6836.41	8636.92	9528.95

10		Surat	20.81	25.04	43.86	66.29	56.99
11	Haryana	Gurugram	24,140.4 6	32,227.2 0	47,040.5 2	52,931. 70	61,569.79
12	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3.66	4.68	13.38	12.03	8.08
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	-	32.85	-	-	0.09
14		Srinagar	6.81	-	37.61	41.93	54.11
15	Jharkhand	Ranchi	29.57	42.65	46.14	53.14	47.76
16	Karnataka	Bengaluru	2,10,581. 43	2,56,687. 12	3,53,371. 80	4,07,08 8.72	4,54,431. 79
17		Davanagere	-	-	-	0.5	1.38
18		Hubballi	101.42	122.17	90.26	58.2	58.54
19		Mangaluru	455.75	380.25	473.56	539.15	691.89
20		Manipal	189.32	301.16	358.3	379.84	423.89
21		Mysore	757.83	749.44	875.25	1028.64	1027.05
22	Kerala	Kochi	-	-	-	987.58	1264.05
23		Thiruvananthapuram	3825.74	4311.43	5702.46	5315.81	5878.1
24	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	11.41	70.17	53.65	44.73	73.38
25		Indore	875.08	1,008.63	1818.01	1915.61	1969.58
26	Maharashtra	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	64.14	90.079	112.5	132.42	137.75
27		Kolhapur	139.96	161.62	176.57	189.51	195.92
28		Mumbai	43737.03	54,219.7 9	70266.02	76564.5 5	86234.17
29		Nagpur	456.04	393.701	591.45	646.52	612.8

30		Nasik	244.9	332.1565	448.28	495.54	478.96
31		Pune	56,938.8 3	70,487.1 1	94,106.6 9	1,05,81 8.98	1,21,203. 73
32	Meghalaya	Shillong	23.25	34.57	82.51	123.78	148.99
33	Odisha	Behrampur	1.49	2.23	4.1	5.89	10.97
34		Bhubaneswar	2,391.96	2,526.82	2,995.71	3,283.5 4	3,817.81
35		Rourkela	7.87	10.38	10.97	13.43	12.71
36	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	294.73	292.89	323.75	301.59	360.98
37	Punjab	Mohali	1584.69	2136.89	3605.75	4228.36	4667.38
38	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1477.59	1592.06	2695.47	3217.82	3757.23
39		Jodhpur	20.91	18.51	-	-	0
40	Sikkim	Gangtok	18.19	11.39	8.24	7.29	7.13
41	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	47,079.7 7	55,973.6 2	71,391.9 8	77,421. 44	82,084.63
42		Coimbatore	921.2	1288.37	2,009	2,548.2 6	3,119.16
43		Madurai	93.51	142.07	185.2	255.18	292.95
44		Tirunelveli	4.24	2.97	5.56	3.7	195.89
45		Trichy	254.47	280.17	377.21	449.14	745.13
46	Telangana	Hyderabad	71574.19	89,846.6 7	119886.5	121115. 57	138844.3 1
47		Warangal	-	-	-	1.05	1.86
48	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	3.89	7.78	5.53	5.45	3.24
49		Lucknow	243.9	286.53	524.69	640.16	721.06
50		Meerut	-	-	-	-	2.84

51		Noida	27524.23	37391.47	47446.54	50,119.10	59,183.81
52	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	165.95	191.35	213.49	241.11	248.42
53	West Bengal	Durgapur	101.53	81.98	93.75	110.4	114.83
54		Kolkata	7283.9	8361.4	12649.55	13029.69	14187.69
55		Siliguri	5.62	6.61	7.43	8.2	10.25

*Estimated

STATEMENT - II**Details of existing incubation facilities at STPI**

			Incubation Space	
S.N.	State	Centre Name	Raw in Sq. ft.	No. of PnP Seats
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	-	121
2		Tirupati	7694	-
3		Vijayawada	22264	234
4	Assam	Guwahati	9849	-
5	Bihar	Patna	54867	103
6		Bhagalpur	-	94
7		Darbhanga	9000	76
8	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	17955	117
9	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	-	136
10		Surat	-	106
11	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	18874	-
12		Jammu	4100	-

13	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	21439	-
14	Jharkhand	Ranchi	60661	122
15		Deoghar	28258	64
16	Karnataka	Bangalore	-	38
17		Hubli	-	20
18		Mangalore	-	86
19		Davangere	-	102
20	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	-	188
21		Kochi	14557	135
22	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	5648	-
23		Indore	-	20
24		Bhopal	10184	-
25	Maharashtra	Ch. Sambhaji Nagar	-	84
26		Kolhapur	-	44
27		Nagpur	-	227
28		Nasik	-	57
29		Navi Mumbai	-	53
30		Pune	7890	354
31	Manipur	Imphal	1092	-
32	Meghalaya	Shilong	2543	-
33	Odisha	Berhampur	16000	-
34		Bhubaneswar	23151	14
35		Rourkela	9908	-

36		Jajpur	5500	84
37		Koraput	1200	70
38	Punjab	Mohali	28518	100
39	Rajasthan	Jaipur	8387	96
40		Jodhpur	6448	-
41	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	44794	151
42	Telangana	Hyderabad	46642	247
43		Warangal	-	64
44	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	5916	46
45		Kanpur	3522	4
46		Lucknow	2476	26
47		Noida	-	13
48		Meerut	2284	133
49	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	7839	-
50	West Bengal	Durgapur	-	40
51		Haldia	-	41
52		Kharagpur	500	11
53		Kolkata	56260	105
54		Siliguri	-	32
55	Haryana	Gurugram	16924	138
56	Tripura	Agartala	10966	220
57	Goa	Goa	-	48
58	Nagaland	Kohima	2544	85

STATEMENT – III**Details of Centres of Entrepreneurship (CoE)**

S. No	State	CoE Name	Fund Sanctioned (In ₹ Cr)	Fund Released (In ₹ Cr)	Fund Utilized (In ₹ Cr)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kalpataru CoE at Vishakhapatnam	20.32	13.16	13.16
2	Delhi	Electropreneur Park, Delhi	21.1	21.1	21.1
3	Gujrat	FinTech CoE at Gandhinagar (FinGlobe)	5	0.7	0.44
4	Haryana	APIARY- A CoE in Blockchain at STPI Gurugram	25.26	8.4	5.47
5	Karnataka	Efficiency Augmentation (EA) CoE at Bengaluru	26.77	7.6	5.58
6		Atal Incubation Centre (AIC) at STPI Bengaluru	20	5.19	3.06
7		IoT OpenLab- A Centre of Entrepreneurship (CoE) in Internet of Things at STPI Bangalore	11.47	10.71	9.93
8	Maharashtra	MOTION – A COE in Autonomous Connected Electric Shared (ACES) Mobility at STPI Pune	20	20	17.47
9		FASAL (Fostering AgriTech Startups for Augmenting Livelihood)	10.95	8.17	8.17

		CoE at Akola-A CoE for IoT in Agriculture at Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV), Akola			
10	Assam	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - I: Internet of Things (IoT) in Agriculture at Guwahati	30.73	11.28	11.28
11	Manipur	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ) Phase - I: Emerging Technologies in Augmented and Virtual Reality (AR/VR) at Imphal			
12	Meghalaya	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - I: Animation in Shillong			
13	Arunachal Pradesh	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ) Phase - II: GIS & Drone Technology at Itanagar	38.03	14.14	14.14
14	Mizoram	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ) Phase - II: Gaming & Entertainment at Aizawl			
15	Nagaland	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - II: Graphic			

		Design at Kohima			
16	Sikkim	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - II: IT Application in Healthcare & Agritech at Gangtok			
17	Tripura	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - II: Data Analytics & Artificial Intelligence (AI) at Agartala			
18	Odisha	Electropreneur Park (EP) - an Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) CoE at STPI Bhubaneswar	22.44	19.79	10.88
19		Virtual & Augmented Reality CoE (VARCoE) at IIT Bhubaneswar	10	10	8.57
20		EmTekCoE at Bhubaneswar & Rourkela	21.25	14.28	5.95
21	Punjab	NEURON – “Start-up Punjab Hub @ STPI” (SPHS) at STPI Mohali	20.92	15.62	11.25
22	Tamil Nadu	FinBlue- A CoE in FinTech, STPI Chennai	10.82	8.38	6.13
23	Telangana	IMAGE - A CoE in Gaming, Visual effects (VFX), Computer Vision and AI at STPI Hyderabad	19.68	14.01	12.09

24	Uttar Pradesh	MEDTECH- A CoE in Medical Electronics & Health Informatics at Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGI), Lucknow	16	10.84	10.84

STATEMENT – IV

Details of upcoming incubation facilities at STPI

Sl. No.	State	Centre Name	Built up Area (sq. ft.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vizag	30,000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	14,811
3	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	35,600
4		Shimla (Additional Incubation facility)	20,000
5	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	50,800
6		Ranchi	65,000
7		Jamshedpur	67,800
8	Karnataka	Bengaluru (Additional Incubation facility)	1,25,000
9		Mysuru	40,000
10	Maharashtra	Pune (Additional Incubation facility)	42,600
11	Odisha	Balasore	20,000

12		Bhubaneswar (Additional Incubation facility)	1,25,000
13		Rourkela (Additional Incubation facility)	40,000
14		Angul	18,000
15		Sambalpur	16,000
16	Punjab	Amritsar	38,083
17	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	23,000
18		Bareilly	22,000
19		Gorakhpur	24,500
20	Uttarakhand	Dehradun (Additional Incubation facility)	30,000

BHARATGEN AI MODELS

***257. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:**

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

- (a) the details of the number of Indian languages currently supported by BharatGen's AI model and the road map for achieving full language coverage;
- (b) the specific applications of BharatGen in the healthcare, agriculture, education, and governance sectors, State and District-wise including Dewas-Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh;

- (c) the number of Technology Innovation Hubs and Translational Research Parks currently active under the BharatGen network and their thematic focus, State-wise;
- (d) the details of the institutions involved in the BharatGen consortium and their role in its development and deployment;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to partner with academic or research institutions in Dakshina Kannada to promote BharatGen's research, language development or pilot applications in the region and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government has launched or is in the process of launching BharatGen AI for public and institutional use in the Dewas-Shajapur, Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof including the objectives, features and intended user groups of BharatGen AI and the benefits to the rural and semi-urban areas of Dewas-Shajapur?

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 (g) BharatGen is the first government supported national initiative to develop a range of sovereign foundational AI models tailored to Indian languages and societal contexts. It spans multiple modalities, including text (via

Large Language Models), speech (Text-to-Speech and Automatic Speech Recognition), and vision-language systems.

Currently, BharatGen models cover 9 Indian languages which include Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Malayalam, Bengali, Punjabi, Gujarati, Telugu, and Kannada.

Roadmap of language coverage across these models includes the following milestones:

- By December 2025, a total of 15 Indian Languages (including Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Maithili, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil and Telugu) will be covered.
- By June 2026, all 22 scheduled Indian languages will be covered.

BharatGen has developed applications in the sectors of agriculture, governance and defence, wherein pilots have been carried out. Once deployed fully, it is planned to make these applications available across all states and districts.

BharatGen is implemented as a project under the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) of Department of Science and Technology (DST). As part of the BharatGen network, following Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) are currently active:

1. TIH Foundation for IoT and IoE, IIT Bombay (Maharashtra)

This TIH is hosting the BharatGen project and serves as the central program implementation and coordination hub. It is responsible for end-

to-end execution, including managing the national academic consortium, overseeing the development of sovereign foundational AI models across text, speech, and vision, and driving ecosystem partnerships for compute, data, and talent. The TIH also drives governance and strategic planning for the BharatGen project, ensuring cohesive progress across all stakeholders.

2. IITM Pravartak Technologies Foundation, IIT Madras (Tamil Nadu)

This TIH serves as an implementation partner, focusing on solutioning and real-world deployment of BharatGen AI technologies. Thematic focus areas include governance, security, and media-related use cases.

The following institutions are a part of the BharatGen consortium:

Institution Name	Role in BharatGen
Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	Lead institution, guiding research and integration across consortium partners
International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad	Vision-language document modeling
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Speech foundation model development and evaluation
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	Legal AI research, domain-specific datasets, and developing tokenization strategies for multilingual models

Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad	Advanced tokenization and vocabulary optimization for large multilingual LLMs
Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi	Inclusive multilingual model development and research on efficient training strategies for LLMs
Indian Institute of Management, Indore	Bharat-centric evaluation and benchmarking of LLMs, multilingual and multimodal data collection

While BharatGen is working with the above consortia members, it may explore partnerships with research institutions in Karnataka.

Since BharatGen AI is currently under pilot deployment phase, it has not been released for public and institutional use. Once fully deployed, there is a plan to extend its applicability across all states and districts.

INSTALLATION OF ROOFTOP SOLAR SYSTEM UNDER PM-SGMBY

***258. SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:**

SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:

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

(a) the details of the current status, progress made and target set under Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) along with the number of rooftop solar power systems installed under the yojana so far, State/UT/location and year-wise including Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

- (b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to assist the States which are lagging behind in achieving the targets;
- (c) the provisions made by the Government to ensure equitable access of benefits of rooftop solar power subsidy to the economically weaker households living in rural, remote and backward areas;
- (d) the details of the measures taken to strengthen the grid infrastructure to handle the rising volume of decentralised solar power generated under this yojana;
- (e) the share of installed renewable energy capacity in the total energy mix during the financial year 2024-25; and
- (f) the policy initiatives being taken to sustain and expedite the momentum of clean power generation across the country?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) across the country since February, 2024. The scheme targets to achieve rooftop solar installations in one crore households in the residential sector by 2026-27.

The scheme is demand driven, wherein all residential consumers in the country having grid connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.

- A total of 58,01,654 no of applications have been submitted on the National Portal and 16,50,969 no of households have been benefitted with rooftop solar installations under the scheme as on 31.07.2025. The state/UT and year wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement- I**.

Further, the Government has taken following measures to speed up the pace of rooftop solar installations under the scheme:

- Online process from registration to disbursal of subsidy directly in to the bank account of the residential consumer through National Portal.
- Availability of collateral free loan from nationalized banks at concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps i.e. 6% per annum for the present with tenure of 10 years.
- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- Included RESCO /Utility led aggregation (ULA) Models.
- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted for creating skilled manpower.
- Creating awareness about the scheme, through awareness and outreach program such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations including regional channels, etc., in the country

- Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme at different levels including with states/DISCOMs.
- Established grievance redressal mechanism for timely resolution of grievances. A Call Centre with telephone number 15555 is operational in 12 languages.

(c) RESCO /Utility led aggregation (ULA) Model has been included in the PMSG: MBY enabling DISCOMs/ State Governments to support rooftop solar for economically weaker households living in rural, remote and backward areas.

Further, in case of special category states/UTs including Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, States in the North East Region, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, the central financial assistance under the PMSG: MBY is 10% higher.

(d) Under PMSG: MBY, the rooftop solar plants are installed for residential consumers at the consumption end and therefore, do not require strengthening of the grid infrastructure in general.

(e) The cumulative installed Renewable Energy capacity in the country as on 31.03.2025 was 220.10 GW which had share of 46.32% in the total installed electricity capacity of 475.21 GW. However, as on 30th June, 2025 India has achieved target of having 50% of its cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based sources five years ahead of our global commitment. As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA) reports, India's total installed electricity capacity stands at 484.82 GW, of which non-fossil fuel-based electricity capacity is 242.78 GW i.e. more than 50%.

(f) The Government of India has taken several policy initiatives to sustain and expedite the momentum of clean power generation across the country. Major policy initiatives taken by the Government are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT and year wise details of applications submitted on the National Portal and households benefitted with rooftop solar installations under the scheme as on 31.07.2025.

Sr. No.	Duration	13.02.2024 to 31.12.2024		01.01.2025 to 31.07.2025	
	State/UT	Applications (Nos.)	Households Benefitted (Nos.)	Applications (Nos.)	Households Benefitted (Nos.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	360487	8826	1034760	33140
2	Arunachal Pradesh	89	0	32	0
3	Assam	278293	4491	94747	24005
4	Bihar	58950	2544	27569	6848
5	Chhattisgarh	32349	1045	13882	4565
6	Goa	4278	444	931	543
7	Gujarat	341364	320310	167766	228507
8	Haryana	153453	11195	33888	18704
9	Himachal Pradesh	4443	680	4844	3049

10	Jharkhand	6287	104	3812	607
11	Karnataka	174999	6314	48667	10531
12	Kerala	98383	57644	82287	69631
13	Madhya Pradesh	49266	21860	41675	32205
14	Maharashtra	500503	158803	180953	234736
15	Manipur	603	106	592	335
16	Meghalaya	1452	15	959	6
17	Mizoram	569	66	460	355
18	Nagaland	236	6	342	30
19	Odisha	82448	1480	43547	9050
20	Punjab	10797	3966	8473	4136
21	Rajasthan	209919	22774	82973	42852
22	Sikkim	47	1	48	9
23	Tamil Nadu	77464	22470	18674	17932
24	Telangana	21101	8694	35600	14521
25	Tripura	1148	109	5203	535
26	Uttar Pradesh	777638	61505	434070	120866
27	Uttarakhand	31616	11983	40150	27635
28	West Bengal	25824	272	4650	496

29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93	1	222	82
30	Chandigarh	1168	353	408	250
31	Jammu and Kashmir	10534	559	55182	7986
32	Ladakh	508	212	599	484
33	Lakshadweep	332	154	585	371
34	NCT of Delhi	7080	2267	5272	3002
35	Puducherry	1075	519	1177	795
36	DNH and DD	164	34	1695	364
	Total	33,24,960	7,31,806	24,76,694	9,19,163

STATEMENT-II

Major policy initiatives taken by the Government to sustain and expedite the momentum of clean power generation across the country are as follows:

- 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.

- Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30.
- 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.
- Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- 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 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.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN HARYANA

***259. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the first unit of the Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant in Haryana, which was approved in 2014, is still only 74 percent complete and is expected to begin operations only by 2028;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for this delay along with its impact on energy capacity and cost escalation and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely completion of nuclear infrastructure; and
- (d) whether there is any accountability for missed deadlines in critical energy projects 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 Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Project comprises of two twin units of 700 MW each viz. GHAVP-1&2 (2X700 MW) and GHAVP-3&4 (2X700 MW). The Government accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for the GHAVP-1&2 in February 2014. Presently, GHAVP-1&2 is under construction and is expected to be completed by 2031-32.
- (b) Yes. Excavation activities commenced in the year 2018. The site is a soil site with no hard rock. Therefore, technique of excavation & Ground improvement (GI) using compacted soil cement mix was carried out. This was followed by construction of foundation piles and their qualification. However, confirmatory geo technical investigations indicated some localized weak zones in soil strata. In view of this, a consultant of repute was roped in for resolution of the issue, who carried out comprehensive investigations and submitted recommendations for remediation, which is presently under review by the regulatory authority. The above stated process took significant time, leading to delay in start of construction of the Nuclear Island. However, award of work for equipment, major EPC packages and construction of other main plant building progressed.
- (c) In order to streamline the project activities, advance procurement of long manufacturing cycle equipment have been initiated. Accordingly major equipment have been ordered, some of which have also been received at site. All major equipment and works packages like Main Plant Civil Works, Nuclear Piping, Turbine Island, IDCT etc. have been awarded and works are in progress. Constant monitoring of progress of project activities at multiple

levels, timely identification of constraints & making necessary mid-course corrections, frequent meetings with vendors / contractors and re-sequencing of construction activities to the extent possible, have also been taken.

- (d) While work is in progress in the peripheral buildings/structures, the construction activities in the main nuclear island would be taken up in full swing once site specific ground improvement activities are concluded and regulatory clearance is obtained. The delay has been primarily due to surprises in the soil conditions encountered during construction.

TOOLS TO TRACK GOVERNMENT SERVICE TIMELINES

***260. DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:**

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

the details of digital tools or dashboards being used by the Government to track Government service timelines and penalize delays and graft?

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

The Government of India is leveraging digital technology to enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in public service delivery. Several digital platforms, tools, dashboards, and monitoring systems have been implemented across Ministries and Departments enabling real-time monitoring, data driven decision-making, tracking service timelines, ensuring timely delivery of citizen-centric services, and deterring delays and malpractices.

Key digital tools and dashboards include:

1. **PRAYAS** (<https://prayas.nic.in/>) – Developed by NIC, PRAYAS is a task and performance monitoring system designed to improve administrative efficiency and compliance with service timelines at the officer and department level.
2. **e-Samiksha** (<https://esamiksha.gov.in/>) – e-Samiksha is a central decision-tracking platform used to monitor the implementation of high-level government decisions and initiatives, particularly those stemming from the Cabinet, Prime Minister's Office (PMO), and inter-ministerial directives.
3. **PRAGATI** – Pro-active Governance And Timely Implementation- (<https://pragati.nic.in/en/>) – PRAGATI is a multi-tier, video-based platform where the Prime Minister reviews implementation of flagship programmes, public grievances, and large infrastructure projects.
4. **GeM** – Government e-Marketplace (<https://gem.gov.in/>) – GeM is India's unified procurement portal for government buyers and sellers. It brings efficiency, cost savings, and integrity into public procurement.
5. **CPGRAMS** -Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System-(<https://pgportal.gov.in/>) – CPGRAMS is the central portal for citizens to lodge complaints regarding delays, non-service, or poor-quality delivery by any government department.

6. **RTI Online** (<https://rtionline.gov.in/>) – This portal enables citizens to file RTI requests to seek information from Central Government bodies, enhancing transparency.
7. In addition to the platforms mentioned above, various departments have developed their own dedicated portals and dashboards that enhance visibility into service delivery, enabling both administrators and citizens to monitor progress and key developments in real time.

These digital tools and dashboards are supported by ongoing reforms in service-level agreements (SLAs), performance-linked assessments, and citizen feedback mechanisms, aimed at making governance more transparent, accountable, and responsive. These tools or dashboards work in an integrated manner to enable responsive governance. For example, e-Samiksha and PRAYAS dashboards provides real-time data to PRAGATI for high-level monitoring, GeM ensures transparency in procurement, and CPGRAMS captures citizen feedback. Together, they embed transparency, speed, and accountability into service delivery through automation, escalation mechanisms, and top-level oversight-reducing delays, curbing graft, and promoting citizen-centric outcomes.

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2761 to 2990

INSTALLED AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION OF ETHANOL

2761. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) the details of plants installed and actual production of ethanol during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of plants under construction, State-wise?

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

(a) Ethanol is produced by ethanol distilleries for blending in petrol under Ethanol Blended with Petrol (EBP) Programme and other industrial uses. The requirement of ethanol for blending purpose is determined through demand from Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). There is no inter-state restriction for supply of ethanol to OMCs. The state-wise details of ethanol distilleries, annual production capacity and quantity of ethanol supplied by distilleries to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during Ethanol Supply Years (ESYs) 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and the current ESY 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Quantity of ethanol supplied to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) by distilleries to the States/UTs having no ethanol plants during Ethanol Supply Years (ESYs) 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and the current ESY 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b) State-wise details of ethanol distilleries receiving the benefit of Ethanol Interest Subvention Scheme notified by the Government for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity, which are likely to be commissioned are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**. In addition to this, some additional capacity is likely to be created from under construction ethanol distilleries, which have not availed the benefit of Ethanol Interest Subvention Scheme.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of ethanol distilleries, annual production capacity and quantity of ethanol supplied by distilleries to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during Ethanol Supply Years (ESYs) 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and the current ESY 2024-25

State/UT	ESY 2021-22			ESY 2022-23			ESY 2023-24			ESY 2024-25		
	No of Distilleries	Annual Installed Capacity (in cr. Litre)	Quantity of Ethanol Supplied to OMCs (in cr. Litre)	No of Distilleries	Annual Installed Capacity (in cr. Litre)	Quantity of Ethanol Supplied to OMCs (in cr. Litre)	No of Distilleries	Annual Installed Capacity (in cr. Litre)	Quantity of Ethanol Supplied to OMCs (in cr. Litre)	No of Distilleries	Annual Installed Capacity(as on 31.07.2025) (in cr. Litre)	Quantity of Ethanol Supplied to OMCs(as on 30.06.2025) (in cr. Litre)
Andhra Pradesh	21	43	17	24	50	22	20	49	30	17	48	29
Assam	2	4	4	2	3	9	5	19	14	5	26	20
Bihar	11	32	14	18	80	16	22	88	20	22	88	20
Chhattisgarh	3	5	8	3	5	11	7	26	13	9	34	14
Gujarat	11	12	22	13	19	29	15	28	32	16	40	31
Haryana	17	50	22	23	84	18	22	78	40	23	85	29

Himachal Pradesh	3	3	3	3	9	4	2	9	5	3	16	4
Jharkhand	2	12	6	2	14	10	5	32	12	5	32	12
Karnataka	38	134	33	48	219	38	48	256	53	46	270	47
Madhya Pradesh	13	27	17	19	53	25	25	104	29	23	102	28
Maharashtra	142	261	52	162	336	57	163	393	72	168	396	69
Odisha	3	5	10	3	4	14	5	20	21	6	23	19
Punjab	16	78	17	23	100	16	27	130	27	27	130	24
Rajasthan	8	10	20	9	13	25	10	21	29	10	25	29
Sikkim	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
Tamil Nadu	12	18	34	12	18	45	13	20	65	15	32	60
Telangana	5	14	18	6	19	23	13	52	31	12	50	30
Uttar Pradesh	59	221	62	75	296	61	75	297	90	78	331	93
Uttarakhand	3	6	3	3	7	6	4	9	5	6	42	4
West Bengal	3	10	12	4	20	18	7	50	26	7	50	25
Total	373	947	374	453	1351	447	489	1683	614	499	1822	587

STATEMENT -II

Quantity of ethanol supplied to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) by distilleries to the States/UTs with no ethanol production capacity during Ethanol Supply Years (ESYs) 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and the current ESY 2024-25:

(in Cr. Litre)

State/UT	ESY 2021-22	ESY 2022-23	ESY 2023-24	ESY 2024-25(as on 30.6.2025)
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0.04	0
Chandigarh	0	2	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	1	0.65	0
Delhi	12	13	20	18
Goa	2	3	4	3
Jammu & Kashmir	1	6	2	1
Kerala	19	24	31	28
Ladakh	0	0	0.15	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.01	0
Manipur	0	1	0	0
Meghalaya	0	2	0	0
Mizoram	0	1	0	0
Nagaland	0	1	0	0
Pondicherry	0	2	0	0
Tripura	0	1	0	0
Total	34	58	57.85	50

STATEMENT -III

State-wise details of ethanol distilleries receiving the benefit of Ethanol Interest Subvention Scheme notified by the Government for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity under EBP Programme which are likely to be commissioned:

State/UT	No. of Distilleries	Projected Annual Capacity (Crore litres)
Andhra Pradesh	2	15
Bihar	1	2
Gujarat	1	8
Karnataka	5	17
Madhya Pradesh	3	13
Maharashtra	8	13
Odisha	5	20
Punjab	2	9
Rajasthan	2	25
Uttar Pradesh	8	44
West Bengal	1	3
Total	38	169

DISPARITY IN HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE**2762. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is disparity in House Rent Allowance (HRA) provided to scholars under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) as compared to those under the UGC Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) schemes and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of reasons for this disparity, especially considering that all these scholars are engaged in similar academic and research pursuits and ought to be treated equally; and
- (c) whether the Government intends to bring parity in HRA and related benefits for MANF scholars in line with UGC JRF/SRF scholars and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline fixed for its implementation?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry has already issued instructions to implement revised rates of House Rent Allowance (HRA) under MANF w.e.f. 01.01.2024 as per the norms of Government of India. As such, there is no disparity in HRA provided to scholars under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) as compared to those under the UGC Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) schemes.

ASSETS/PROJECTS MONETISED UNDER NMP**2763. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:**

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

- (a) the number of public assets that have been monetised and the quantum of amount collected in the first phase of National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP); and
- (b) the details and the names of the projects that have been monetised, State and assets-wise?

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) The National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) included assets with monetization potential of Rs. 6 lakh crore during the four-year period from 2021-22 to 2024-25. The target for the first three years was around Rs. 4.3 lakh crore, against which around Rs. 3.87 lakh crore was achieved. With regard to the achievements in 2024-25, against the target of Rs. 1.6 lakh crore, the achievement has been around Rs 1.43 lakh crore. NMP primarily includes linear assets such as highways, transmission lines, pipelines etc. which often span multiple states. The state wise details are not maintained under NMP. The class of project assets monetized under NMP broadly include toll roads, port terminals, storage warehouses, solar power plants, gati shakti terminals, redevelopment of colonies, power generation and transmission, discovered small fields, coal, mineral mining, etc. The details of the project specific aspects such as scope, investment are maintained by the respective project sponsoring authorities.

NATIONAL MONETISATION PIPELINE**2764. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:****SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:****SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:**

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

- (a) the details of the total value of assets monetised since the launch of the National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) in Financial Year 2021–22, State, sector and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the measures taken by the Government to provide technical assistance and capacity building to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for better implementation of monetization strategies under the pipeline;
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government under the NMP to unlock value from brownfield infrastructure assets;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to expand the scope of the NMP to include urban civic assets, sports infrastructure and digital infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering to develop co-investment models involving sovereign wealth funds, pension funds and multilateral agencies for infrastructure monetization under the NMP 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) to (e) The National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) included assets with monetisation potential of Rs. 6 lakh crore during the four-year period from 2021-22 to 2024-25, against which around Rs. 5.3 lakh crore was achieved which included achievement of Rs 3.87 lakh crore during the first three years and Rs 1.43 lakh crore during the fourth year. The achievements of the key sectors under NMP (around Rs. lakh crore) include Roads- 1.1, Railways- 0.3, Power- 0.5, Petroleum and Natural Gas- 0.4, Coal- 2, Shipping- 0.2, Mines- 0.4 and Urban- 0.1. NMP primarily includes linear assets such as highways, transmission lines, pipelines etc. which often span multiple states. The state wise details are not maintained under NMP.

NMP included guidebook detailing various types of monetisation models including direct contractual models, structured financing models and also the broad features of each model detailing key requirements, indicative concession period, bid parameter and potential projects under each mode as a guidance to the project sponsoring authorities including Public Sector Undertakings. NMP also included global case studies to help the project sponsoring authorities to benefit from the same. Further, the detailed aspects such as scope of the project and structure of the project are normally finalised on case-to-case basis by project sponsoring authorities in accordance with extant guidelines and applicable regulations. The proposals are further appraised and approved by the competent authority as per extant guidelines and delegation of powers.

The Union Budget 2025-26 announced the launch of NMP 2025-30 to plough back Rs. 10 lakh crore to further accelerate the creation of infrastructure in the

country. This above target would be met from the infrastructure assets falling under the purview of key Ministries/Departments. The mode of monetisation, eligibility requirements for participation of the bidders in bidding for such monetisation are decided by the project sponsoring authorities based on the project type and potential participation followed by appraisal and approval of competent authority as per extant guidelines.

SOLAR PUMPS INSTALLED UNDER PM-KUSUM

2765. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH

SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI

SHRI ALOK SHARMA

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI

SHRI GODAM NAGESH

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA

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

- (a) the number of total standalone solar pumps have been installed under the Pradhan Mantri- Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM) scheme, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra particularly in Jalagoan Lok Sabha Constituency;

- (b) the manner in which PM KUSUM is addressing regional disparities in adoption of solar irrigation systems particularly in under performing States;
- (c) the estimated reduction in diesel usage and carbon emissions achieved through the PM KUSUM since its inception;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the employment opportunities generated in the rural sector through the implementation of PM KUSUM particularly in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the average time taken (in days) from application to installation of solar pumps under the PM KUSUM across States particularly in Madhya Pradesh along with the measures taken to reduce delay in implementation; and
- (f) the number of solar pumps have been installed in Chhattisgarh along with the number of days are being taken in the process in states particularly in Chhattisgarh?

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 PM KUSUM is a demand driven scheme and has been implemented in all states, including the State of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. State wise installation of solar pumps under PM KUSUM, as on 30.06.2025, is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As reported by SIAs of the State of Maharashtra, a total of 6396 solar pumps have been installed in Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency.

(b) The PM KUSUM scheme is a demand driven scheme. To promote the scheme adoption and increase beneficiary participation, MNRE is conducting extensive IEC

& outreach activities, including capacity building workshops and public awareness programs throughout the country.

(c) Based on the progress reported by the states, as on 30.06.2025, it is estimated that the installation of solar pumps has saved 580 million litres of diesel per annum and solar plants under PM KUSUM have mitigated 6 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions.

(d) The SIA for the State of Madhya Pradesh has reported NIL information.

(e) The PM KUSUM scheme guidelines allow the installation of solar pumps within 24 months from the date of sanction. As reported by SIA for the State of Madhya Pradesh, the average time taken for installation is 4 – 6 months from the date of LOA.

For the accelerated implementation of the scheme, the Ministry conducts regular meetings with states from time to time.

(f) PM KUSUM is a demand driven scheme. The capacities are allocated based on demand received and progress shown by the States. As on date, no allocation exists for solar pumps under PM KUSUM scheme for the State of Chhattisgarh.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of solar pumps installed under Component-B of PM-KUSUM Scheme

(as on 30.06.2025)

S. No.	State/ UT Name	No. of solar pumps installed
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	577
2.	Goa	100
3.	Gujarat	11,813

4.	Haryana	1,57,073
5.	Himachal Pradesh	959
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,890
7.	Jharkhand	35,459
8.	Karnataka	2,334
9.	Kerala	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7,325
11.	Maharashtra	4,19,825
12.	Manipur	78
13.	Meghalaya	98
14.	Mizoram	40
15.	Nagaland	65
16.	Odisha	5,716
17.	Punjab	15,025
18.	Rajasthan	1,04,574
19.	Tamil Nadu	4,187
20.	Tripura	4,971
21.	Uttar Pradesh	66,463
22.	Uttarakhand	1,367
	Total	8,40,947

FUTURE SKILLS PRIME

2766. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of registered users, students enrolled and successfully trained so far under Future Skills PRIME, State, district, year-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the number of Bootcamp, Government Officer Training–Basic (GOT-B), Government Officer Training–Advanced (GOT-A) courses conducted so far under the Future Skills PRIME Phase-2, year, State and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the list of tier-2 and tier -3 cities in Andhra Pradesh where said scheme is currently being implemented;
- (d) the list of the academic institutions and corporates that Government has partnered with especially from Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for the implementation of said scheme;
- (e) whether any industry collaborations or placement partnerships have been established under Future Skills PRIME to support employment of trained youth; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof alongside the number of placements facilitated in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, district-wise?

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

- (a) to (f) FutureSkills PRIME program is an collaborative initiative of MeitY and National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) aimed at making India a cutting-edge digital talent nation. Key features are:

- Skilling, reskilling, and upskilling in emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, IoTs, Cyber Security, Blockchain, AR/VR, etc.
- Courses are developed in the consultation with industry to align with actual employment needs
- Portal can be accessed anytime-anywhere to earn skill certificates in line with their aptitude and aspirations
- Accessible online at <https://futureskillsprime.in/>

Under the FutureSkills PRIME programme, so far, more than 22.9 lakh candidates have registered on the portal, out of which there have been 13.8 lakh+ candidates enrollments. In addition 18,785 Government officials, 2,367 trainers and 19,929 students (under 208 Bootcamps) have been trained through CDAC and NIELIT centres.

In Andhra Pradesh, so far, 3,79,214 candidates have registered, out of which 2,80,051 candidates have enrolled/trained. The year-wise and district-wise details, which includes tier-2/tier-3 cities are given in the enclosed **Statement- I**.

In addition, 291 Government Officers have been trained (Basic: 82 and Advanced: 209). Further, 7 Bootcamps have been conducted under various technologies, through which 1,156 students have been trained.

In Uttar Pradesh, so far, 90,586 candidates have registered, out of which 50,908 candidates have enrolled/ trained. The year-wise and district-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

In addition, 433 Government Officers have been trained (Basic: 282 and Advanced: 151). Further, 14 Bootcamps have been conducted under various technologies, through which 1,053 students have been trained.

The list of partner academic institutions and corporate/industry collaborations from Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement- III**.

STATEMENT-I

Year-wise, District-wise candidates registered and Enrolled/Trained in the state of Andhra Pradesh under FutureSkills PRIME								
#	District Name	Candidate Registered	Enrolled / Trained					
			2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*
1	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	670		49	142	112	58	91
2	ANAKAPALLI	7,833	51	403	2,272	1,379	827	1,144
3	ANANTAPUR	18,696	302	2,121	2,744	1,906	2,822	2,117
4	ANNAMAYYA	8,804	78	374	910	676	4,220	1,232
5	BAPATLA	10,312	284	1,347	1,705	1,755	2,144	1,510
6	CHITTOOR	14,442	127	1,135	1,786	2,101	2,150	1,476
7	EAST GODAVARI	15,008	117	1,173	4,040	3,455	2,484	1,322
8	ELURU	13,253	56	1,077	1,858	2,669	1,743	1,457
9	GUNTUR	26,662	280	2,411	4,532	6,299	8,153	2,942
10	KAKINADA	16,665	94	738	3,759	5,983	1,873	1,349
11	KONASEEMA	11,995	60	811	1,883	2,419	2,625	1,401
12	KRISHNA	15,070	85	1,156	1,811	2,290	2,658	2,736
13	KURNOOL	13,829	131	1,298	2,655	2,463	1,233	1,310

14	NANDYAL	12,018	135	1,217	2,080	1,075	2,438	1,895
15	NTR	19,682	167	2,675	3,023	2,907	3,714	1,715
16	PALNADU	12,480	101	1,052	2,260	3,320	2,828	1,163
17	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	3,416	59	369	599	518	410	297
18	PRAKASAM	17,855	205	4,277	2,808	2,260	2,299	1,534
19	SPSR NELLORE	11,954	328	1,903	2,031	1,084	1,259	936
20	SRI SATHYA SAI	7,598	170	816	1,138	796	1,204	738
21	SRIKAKULAM	11,787	275	2,232	1,734	1,382	1,195	986
22	TIRUPATI	17,650	270	3,050	2,486	3,704	1,642	2,280
23	VISAKHAPATANAM	34,518	221	1,736	8,517	5,407	4,599	4,417
24	VIZIANAGARAM	10,970	51	1,218	2,271	1,665	1,226	703
25	WEST GODAVARI	20,745	102	2,190	3,602	3,343	1,650	3,173
26	Y.S.R.	25,302	332	4,043	4,859	3,220	3,745	2,283
	Total	3,79,214	4,081	40,871	67,505	64,188	61,199	42,207

*** upto 30 July 2025**

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise, District-wise candidates registered and Enrolled/Trained in the state of Uttar Pradesh under FutureSkills PRIME

#	District Name	Candidate Registered	Enrolled / Trained					
			2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*
1	AGRA	2,982	114	392	362	615	144	95
2	ALIGARH	1,924	85	238	204	265	138	58
3	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	471	33	54	33	52	49	37
4	AMETHI	209	11	28	22	28	15	13
5	AMROHA	402	9	39	21	59	36	36

6	AURAIYA	450	15	31	28	55	15	12
7	AYODHYA	611	16	77	41	119	64	20
8	AZAMGARH	728	25	92	78	87	92	34
9	BAGHPAT	501	7	65	59	82	80	11
10	BAHRAICH	191	13	31	9	31	16	10
11	BALLIA	859	37	122	46	151	78	36
12	BALRAMPUR	136	8	19	7	16	15	
13	BANDA	290	18	59	24	20	14	10
14	BARABANKI	717	11	66	43	49	48	21
15	BAREILLY	1,520	60	228	134	273	158	46
16	BASTI	890	13	66	39	365	478	180
17	BHADOHI	345	15	34	9	18	19	17
18	BIJNOR	740	22	101	97	97	62	39
19	BUDAUN	1,474	30	135	91	205	196	28
20	BULANDSHAHR	1,071	24	130	100	94	177	47
21	CHANDAUJI	470	18	56	48	41	42	34
22	CHITRAKOOT	146	9	21	10	19	7	8
23	DEORIA	790	23	110	68	86	71	40
24	ETAH	361	21	59	34	63	28	6
25	ETAWAH	445	12	77	49	52	25	12
26	FARRUKHABAD	379	16	55	31	46	18	23
27	FATEHPUR	376	21	39	27	41	28	16
28	FIROZABAD	350	24	32	25	51	35	12
29	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	12,501	336	1,122	946	1,325	2,193	675
30	GHAZIABAD	11,317	281	1,481	971	1,374	2,298	568
31	GHAZIPUR	739	23	75	58	90	68	38

32	GONDA	425	13	51	30	64	75	25
33	GORAKHPUR	2,187	99	384	216	265	240	132
34	HAMIRPUR	170	16	39	20	11	13	7
35	HAPUR	850	29	47	56	145	247	39
36	HARDOI	341	16	30	32	30	50	19
37	HATHRAS	425	4	52	34	59	42	11
38	JALAUN	366	42	92	52	33	43	19
39	JAUNPUR	821	26	104	53	79	68	36
40	JHANSI	1,204	126	315	117	93	83	27
41	KANNAUJ	212	4	13	23	9	22	11
42	KANPUR DEHAT	207	7	26	27	18	13	8
43	KANPUR NAGAR	5,072	221	657	441	580	432	242
44	KASGANJ	224	6	26	15	23	5	5
45	KAUSHAMBI	150	4	17	3	22	2	7
46	KHERI	427	13	74	48	31	33	11
47	KUSHI NAGAR	670	21	56	43	51	87	28
48	LALITPUR	295	16	47	53	48	12	2
49	LUCKNOW	7,402	260	1,194	899	782	1,035	461
50	MAHARAJGANJ	312	12	40	20	27	48	20
51	MAHOBA	94		18	14	8	4	3
52	MAINPURI	285	17	39	47	39	14	11
53	MATHURA	2,071	36	119	285	757	143	38
54	MAU	439	12	44	51	51	48	19
55	MEERUT	5,246	144	795	458	500	1,130	138
56	MIRZAPUR	645	23	72	47	54	53	31
57	MORADABAD	977	25	96	47	219	51	104
58	MUZAFFAR NAGAR	1,304	33	201	117	145	167	28
59	PILIBHIT	279	8	33	30	27	8	4
60	PRATAPGARH	558	28	88	68	64	59	20
61	PRAYAGRAJ	3,403	120	444	265	308	179	403

62	RAE BARELI	568	25	72	34	79	30	14
63	RAMPUR	311	9	50	22	41	15	15
64	SAHARANPUR	1,307	42	238	133	111	77	51
65	SAMBHAL	330	5	38	27	49	29	18
66	SANT KABEER NAGAR	238	4	35	12	18	27	13
67	SHAHJAHANPUR	513	12	101	33	64	36	16
68	SHAMLI	455	12	68	33	37	62	19
69	SHRAVASTI	41				4		1
70	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	287	7	22	30	59	17	10
71	SITAPUR	382	16	65	30	22	51	16
72	SONBHADRA	778	63	168	68	67	37	73
73	SULTANPUR	585	21	65	27	130	44	21
74	UNNAO	425	9	51	52	33	21	11
75	VARANASI	2,920	156	534	342	354	176	191
	Total	90,586	3,112	11,854	8,168	11,479	11,735	4,560

** upto 30 July 2025*

STATEMENT-III

**List of Academic Institutions and Industry Partners Collaborating with
FutureSkills PRIME in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh**

A. Academic Institutions - Andhra Pradesh

SN	Name of the Institution/University
1	GITAM UNIVERSITY VISAKHAPATNAM
2	ANDHRA PRADESH STATE SKILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION(APSSDC) COLLEGES
3	ANDHRA PRADESH DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
4	PVPS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
5	ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION(APSCH) COLLEGES
6	KKR & KSR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
7	VIGNANS INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING FOR WOMEN
8	RVR&JC INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY& SCIENCE
9	GEETHANJALI INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
10	GODAVARI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY(295)
11	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE RAJAMPET
12	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC URAVAKONDA
13	BITS POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE ADONI
14	SREE VIDYANIKETHEN ENGINEERING COLLEGE
15	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC PARVATHIPURAM
16	MARIS STELLA COLLEGE DEGREE COLLEGE
17	SRI RAMAKRISHNA DEGREE COLLEGE,NANDYAL
18	SRKR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
19	SWARNANDHRA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
20	DR.Y.C.JAMES YEN GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC, KUPPAM
21	HIMAJA DEGREE COLLEGE
22	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC CHANDRAGIRI
23	VASIREDDY VENKATADRI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
24	NALANDA DEGREE COLLEGE
25	SPW DEGREE AND PG COLLEGE TIRUPATI
26	CVSC SRI PADMAVATHI COLLEGE
27	LINGAYAS INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY
28	DHANEKULA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

29	ANDHRA LOYOLA COLLEGE DEGREE COLLEGE
30	ST JOSEPH DEGREE COLLEGE
31	SRI RAMAKRISHNA DEGREE COLLEGE
32	SRI PADMAVATHI WOMENS DEGREE AND PG
33	MBTS GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC
34	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC TADIPATRI
35	SVREC SVR ENGINEERING COLLEGE
36	BIT INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, HINDUPUR
37	SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE
38	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE ANANTHAPUR
39	MAHARAJAH'S AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE VIZIANAGARAM
40	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, KADIRI
41	HCET POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
42	GEETHANJALI INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
43	ASK COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT(CC-662)
44	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC WOMEN GUNTUR
45	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC, PILLARIPATTU, PUTTUR, TIRUPATI
46	GRK DEGREE COLLEGE-ONGOLE
47	SRI VASAVI POLYTECHNIC
48	SV ARTS DEGREE COLLEGE
49	SRI DURGA MALLESWARA SIDDHARTHA MAHILA KALASALA
50	ADITYA DEGREE & PG COLLEGE-GOPALAPATNAM
51	SMVM- POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE TANUKU
52	LOYOLA POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE(YSRR)
53	SDHR DEGREE COLLEGE, RAYACHOTY
54	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE VEMPALLI
55	ADARSH DEGREE COLLEGE
56	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE- ADONI
57	PVKN GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
58	DRW DEGREE COLLEGE GUDUR
59	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC FOR WOMEN-PALAMANER

60	PAMULAPATI BUTCHI NAIDU DEGREE COLLEGE (PBN)
61	ASR DEGREE COLLEGE
62	GATES INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
63	L DR.JYOTHIRMAYI DEGREE COLLEGE
64	GIST POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE-NLR
65	DR.JYOTHIRMAYI DEGREE COLLEGE-ADONI
66	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE DHARMAVARAM
67	ARYABHATTA POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
68	ANDHRA UNIVERSITY SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
69	GURU NANAK INSTITUTIONS – HYDERABAD
70	SHRI VISHNU ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN(A)
71	TIRUMALA ENGINEERING COLLEGE
72	K L UNIVERSITY
73	DR. L.B. COLLEGE – DIGITAL ENGINEERING
74	ADITYA GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS
75	SAI RAJESWARI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
76	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY ANANTAPUR (JNTUA)
77	GAYATRI VIDYA PARISHAD COLLEGE FOR DEGREE & PG COURSES
78	ANDHRA UNIVERSITY
79	JNTU KAKINADA
80	RGUKT – NUZVID
81	KALLAM HARANADHAREDDY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
82	SAI TIRUMALA TEC GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS
83	YOGIVEMANA UNIVERSITY
84	KAKARAPARTI BHAVANARAYANA COLLEGE
85	SRI VASAVI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
86	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF CERAMIC TECHNOLOGY ,GUDUR
87	PACE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES
88	PB SIDDHARTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

89	HIMAJA DEGREE COLLEGE
90	ANDHRA LOYOLA DEGREE COLLEGE
91	COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SCIENCE, TIRUPATI
92	DR K.V.SUBBA REDDY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
93	GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC FOR WOMEN HINDUPUR
94	VISHNU INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
95	NADIMPALLI SATYANARAYANA RAJU INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
96	RV INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
97	ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY
98	KSRM COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
99	SANSKRITHI SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
100	JNTU-GV COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING VIZIANAGARAM

B. Industry Partners – Andhra Pradesh

SN	Name of Organization
1	BPCL – SDI
2	CYBERYOGI
3	TCS
4	TATA TECHNOLOGIES
5	MOVATE
6	WIPRO
7	PRO-VIGIL
8	SAIL

C. Academic Institutions – Uttar Pradesh

SN	Name of the Institution/University
1	DR. APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
2	NOIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
3	AMITY UNIVERSITY, NOIDA
4	GNIOT ENGG INSTITUTE, GREATER NOIDA
5	IILM UNIVERSITY GREATER NOIDA
6	IIMT COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, GREATER NOIDA
7	IPEM GHAZIABAD
8	LLOYD GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS, GREATER NOIDA
9	SANSKRITI UNIVERSITY, MATHURA
10	SHARDHA UNIVERSITY, GREATER NOIDA
11	BENETTE UNIVERSITY, GREATER NOIDA
12	BABU BANARSI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW
13	JIMS GREATER NOIDA
14	RBMI GROUP OF INSTITUTE, BAREILLY
15	IMS ENGINEERING COLLEGE
16	BIMTECH

D. Industry Partners – Uttar Pradesh

SN	Name of Organization
1	AIIDE COE
2	DCM SHRIRAM
3	SHEELA FOAM LIMITED
4	JUBILANT INGREVIA LIMITED
5	MEGAMAX SERVICES LIMITED
6	TCS
7	TATA TECHNOLOGIES
8	MOVATE
9	WIPRO

5G AND 6G DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS UNDER TTDF

2767. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the details of the ongoing 5G and 6G development projects under the Telecom Technology Development Fund (TTDF) including their scope, objectives and expected timeline of completion;
- (b) the total financial allocation made under TTDF for these projects along with the progress made so far in terms of technology development and trials;
- (c) the involvement of private sector companies, research institutions and universities in these projects and the expected role of local innovators in driving 5G and 6G advancements;

- (d) the manner in which the TTDF is expected to contribute to India's global leadership in telecom technology, particularly in 5G and 6G standards; and
- (e) the details of the plans, if any, to enhance the TTDF to support further advancements in telecom technologies beyond 6G in the coming years?

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

(a) to (e) Telecom Technology Development Fund (TTDF) Scheme was launched on 1st October 2022. The scheme aims to fund Research and Development (R&D) and innovation in telecom technologies, fostering collaboration between academia, start-ups, MSMEs, research institutes, and industry to enhance the telecom ecosystem in India.

A total 110 projects related to 5G and 6G amounting to Rs. 304.70 Crores have been approved under TTDF scheme till 30.06.2025. The duration of these R&D projects ranges from 1 to 5 years. These projects are currently in the initial stages of development. For 5G and 6G advancements, TTDF scheme is supporting various technological domain funding involving government & private institutions, MSMEs, start-ups etc.

मंगलपुर में रेल उपरि पुल

2768. श्री सुनील कुमार:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या वाल्मीकि नगर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के मंगलपुर में रेल उपरि पुल (आरओबी) का निर्माण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या इस आरओबी के निर्माण की गति बहुत धीमी है और निर्माण की गुणवत्ता भी मानक के अनुरूप नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त आरओबी की गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण और उसे समय पर पूरा किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संबंधित अधिकारियों को निर्देश देने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) समस्तीपुर मंडल के बगहा-अवसानी हॉल्ट खंड के बीच समपार संख्या 55 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) संख्या 728 पर स्थित है।

रेल मंत्रालय और सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय/भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण के बीच दिनांक 10.11.2014 को हुए समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय/भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग गलियारों पर स्थित सभी समपारों को अपनी लागत पर एकल निकाय आधार पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों से प्रतिस्थापित करना है।

तदनुसार, समपार संख्या 55 के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण का कार्य भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मंडल, मोतिहारी द्वारा एकल इकाई आधार पर शुरू कर दिया गया है। सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख (जीएडी) को मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल संबंधी कार्यों का पूरा होना और कमीशन करना समपारों को बंद करने के लिए सहमति प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के सहयोग, पहुँच मार्ग संरेखण को निर्धारित करने, सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख के अनुमोदन, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाना, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियाँ, परियोजना/निर्माण स्थलों के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण परियोजना विशेष/कार्य स्थलों के लिए वर्ष में कार्य महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के पूरा होने के समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DMF AND PMKKKY

2769. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government intends to establish a Programme Management Unit (PMU) to oversee District Mineral Foundation (DMF) and Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) particularly in jammu;
- (b) if so, the details of various responsibilities PMU would undertake ensuring compliance with the revised 2024 PMKKKY guidelines;
- (c) the percentage of DMF funds mandated to be utilised for high-priority welfare sectors;
- (d) the manner in which the PMU would ensure adherence to these allocations especially in Chhattisgarh State; and
- (e) whether the PMU would institutionalise Annual Action Plans, third-party audits, social audits and active community participation (e.g., Gram Sabha oversight) to reduce unspent funds and misallocation and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has already established a Programme Management Unit (PMU) at national level which also includes Regional Coordinators at State level to oversee District Mineral Foundation (DMF) and Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) implementation. The PMU also compiles the data regarding DMF fund collection, amount sanctioned, spent, project sanctioned, completed and ensure it to be uploaded on the National DMF portal on a regular basis by the district officials. The PMU also monitors the mandatory compliances of PMKKKY Guidelines, 2024.

Further, PMKKKY Guidelines 2024 stipulates that in order to enhance the capacity of the DMFs and for effective utilization of DMF funds, the DMF with annual collection in excess of Rs.50 crores shall set up PMU for planning technical, accounting and monitoring support. As per the information received from the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir, no DMF is qualifying, as per above parameters, to set up PMU.

(c) and (d) PMKKKY Guidelines, 2024 mandates that at least 70% of DMF fund to be utilized under high priority sectors. PMU ensures close coordination with the States, including Chhattisgarh and DMFs through Regional Coordinators (RCs). Further, section 6 of the PMKKKY Guidelines, 2024 stipulates that the approval of expenditure of funds from DMF lies solely with the Governing Council of DMF.

(e) The PMU closely works with DMFs to ensure that every year, within three months from the date of closure of the financial year, the DMFs to prepare an Annual Report on its activities for the respective financial year as outlined under section 10 of the PMKKKY Guidelines, 2024. Further, section 7 of the Guidelines

outline that in respect of villages affected by mining situated within the scheduled areas, approval of Gram Sabha shall be required for all plans, programmes and projects to be taken up.

The PMKKKY Guidelines 2024 also mandates that DMFs shall conduct a baseline survey to formulate a five-year Perspective Plan. Based on the findings and gaps identified through this survey or assessment, the DMFs shall develop a five-year Perspective Plan strategy.

HAMARI DHAROHAR/ PMVIKAS YOJANA

2770. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) the objectives and components of the Hamari Dharohar scheme and its current status following its integration into PM-VIKAS;
- (b) the details of grants sanctioned under the scheme since its inception including the number of cultural preservation projects supported, types of activities funded and beneficiary profiles, State wise;
- (c) the details of procedure for applying under the said scheme and the eligibility criteria for NGOs, cultural groups and individuals;
- (d) whether any proposals from Dakshina Kannada district have been received or sanctioned under Hamari Dharohar or PM-VIKAS for the preservation of minority heritage, including oral traditions, literature or community museums; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government proposes to conduct outreach or awareness drives in districts like Dakshina Kannada to encourage applications under the scheme?

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

(a) and (b) Hamari Dharohar scheme had been formulated to preserve the rich heritage of minority communities of India. The objectives of the scheme were to curate rich heritage of minorities through exhibitions, preservation of literature/ documents, support and promotion of calligraphy etc., and Research & Development. Hamari Dharohar Scheme was a Central Sector Scheme, implemented through Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) throughout the country covering all six centrally notified minority communities namely, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs, Parsis and Jains.

The scheme has now been subsumed under a new integrated scheme called Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS), which focuses on socio-economic empowerment of minorities through skill development which includes preservation/propagation of traditional arts and crafts including Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH); entrepreneurship and leadership of minority women; and education support for school dropouts.

Under the Hamari Dharohar scheme, activities related to exhibitions of minority culture, organising cultural programmes, translation of ancient books/ scriptures etc were undertaken. The funds allocated, released/utilized under the Hamari Dharohar scheme are as follows:-

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No .	Year	Allocation (Revised Estimate)	Expenditure
1.	2014-15	5.00	4.99
2.	2015-16	10.01	9.90
3.	2016-17	11.00	6.60
4.	2017-18	12.00	0.64
5.	2018-19	6.00	1.64
6.	2019-20	0.70	0.70
7.	2020-21	5.20	4.54
8	2021-22	2.00	1.66

The Hamari Dharohar Scheme was not a beneficiary oriented scheme. It focused on preserving rich heritage of minority communities of India through curating exhibitions, preservation of literature/ documents etc. Further, it was a Central Sector Scheme. Therefore, beneficiary profiles or State wise data was not maintained in the “Hamari Dharohar” scheme.

(c) The eligibility criteria of PM VIKAS scheme is as per PM VIKAS scheme guidelines at url

<https://pmvikas.minorityaffairs.gov.in/uploads/documents/Guidelines-PM-VIKAS.pdf> .

(d) and (e) Till date, the Ministry has not received any proposal from the Dakshina Kannada district under the PM VIKAS scheme or Hamari Dharohar scheme, for preservation of cultural heritage. The Ministry had already written to the State Government of Karnataka seeking proposals under the PM VIKAS scheme.

**MANUFACTURING CAPACITY OF SOLAR MODULES
UNDER PLI SCHEME**

2771. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) the details of total manufacturing capacity (in Giga Watts) approved under Tranche-I and Tranche-II of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules;
- (b) the number of companies or entities selected under both tranches along with their proposed manufacturing locations, State-wise;
- (c) the current status of implementation of these projects and the timeline by which the approved manufacturing capacities are expected to become operational; and
- (d) the manner in which this scheme expected to contribute to reducing India's dependence on solar PV module imports and to achieve the country's renewable energy targets?

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) Under Tranche-I of the PLI Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, Letters of Award have been issued to three successful bidders for setting up of 8.737 GW of fully integrated solar PV module manufacturing units. Under Tranche-II, Letters of Award have been issued to eleven successful bidders for setting up of 39.6 GW of fully/ partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing units. The companies selected under the scheme, can set-up their manufacturing

plants anywhere in India. Based on the information provided by the companies selected under the scheme, details of the States in respect of their solar PV manufacturing plants, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) Some segments of the awarded projects have become operational. As per the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM) and information received from the manufacturers, the solar manufacturing capacities which have been installed under PLI Scheme, as on 30.06.2025, include 18.5 GW solar module, 9.7 GW solar cell, and 2.2 GW of ingot-wafer. The aforesaid manufacturing capacity of solar PV cells and modules includes 3.2 GW fully integrated thin film solar PV module manufacturing capacity. The date of operationalization of awarded solar PV manufacturing capacities depends upon a lot of factors like time required for land acquisition, financial closure, ordering and procurement of capital equipment, installation and commissioning, etc and it is not possible to assign a fix date or period for the same.

(d) The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules is aimed at promoting manufacturing of high efficiency solar PV modules in India and thus reducing import dependency for solar energy sector. On 28.04.2021, MNRE issued the scheme guidelines for the PLI scheme for high efficiency solar PV modules (Tranche-I). As per the website pertaining to Export-Import Data Bank of Department of Commerce, solar modules import to India have declined from 3363.21 million USD in FY 2021-22 to 2,151.75 million USD in FY 2024-25.

STATEMENT

Details of the states in respect of their solar PV manufacturing plants

Sl. No.	Name of Company/ SPV	Location of Manufacturing unit(s)
Tranche-I of PLI Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules		
1	Shirdi Sai Electrical Limited/ Indosol Solar Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh
2	Reliance Industries Limited	Gujarat
3	Adani New Industries Limited	Gujarat
Tranche-II of PLI Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules		
1	Indosol Solar Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh
2	Reliance Industries Limited	Gujarat
3	FS India Solar Ventures Private Limited	Tamil Nadu
4	Waaree Energies Limited/ Sangam Solar One Private Limited	Gujarat, Maharashtra
5	Avaada Electro Private Limited	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra
6	ReNew Photovoltaics Private Limited	Rajasthan, Gujarat
7	JSW Renewable Technologies Limited	Rajasthan
8	Grew Energy Private Limited	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir
9	VSL Green Power Private Limited	Tamil Nadu
10	AMPIN Solar One Private Limited	Odisha
11	TP Solar Limited	Tamil Nadu

MODERNISATION AND DIGITISATION OF STORAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IN TAMIL NADU

2772. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) the details of the total covered storage capacity available in the country, especially in Tamil Nadu including Dharmapuri district for the storage of Central Pool foodgrains as on date;
- (b) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is taking any steps for modernisation and digitization of storage infrastructure in Tamil Nadu, especially in districts like Dharmapuri and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the criteria and process adopted by FCI to assess storage gaps and future capacity requirements particularly for districts like Dharmapuri, where local procurement and distribution activities are increasing; and
- (d) whether any proposals from Tamil Nadu State are currently under consideration of the Union Government for new godowns or silos and if so, the timeline for their implementation?

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

- (a) Food Corporation of India (FCI) mainly stores wheat & rice after procurement for Public Distribution System (PDS) operations and to maintain buffer stock. As on 01.07.2025, total Covered Storage Capacity available with FCI (owned-147.19 LMT+Hired-323.38 LMT) and State agencies for storage of Central Pool foodgrain stock is 821.36 LMT. The State-wise details of central pool storage Capacity, alongwith Covered & Plinth storage, including Tamilnadu state is enclosed at **Statement.**

As on 01.07.2025, in Tamilnadu, 12.92 LMT Covered storage capacity is available with FCI (Owned - 6.46 LMT & Hired-6.46 LMT) and 9.12 LMT is with the State agencies for storing of Central Pool foodgrain stock.

This includes, 0.33 LMT covered storage capacity available with FCI [Hired TNWC PEG (Tamilnadu Warehousing Corporation Private Entrepreneur Guarantee) at Nallampalli – 0.15 LMT] and 0.18 LMT of capacity with state agencies in Dharmapuri district.

Moreover, two silos of total capacity 50000 MTs at Chennai (25000 MT) and Coimbatore (25000 MT) have been constructed under Circuit model through Private sector participation on Build-Own-Operate (BOO) basis in the state of Tamil Nadu.

(b) FCI is taking various steps for modernization and digitization of storage infrastructure in all FCI Depots throughout India including Tamil Nadu state.

FCI has developed and launched the **Depot Darpan Portal** as a step to digitize the monitoring of storage infrastructure of both FCI-owned and hired depots including depots in Tamil Nadu. The portal promotes transparency, accountability, and performance monitoring across all depots, while facilitating data-driven decision-making through, dashboards, real-time alerts, and comprehensive reports.

Further, a SMART Warehouse pilot project is underway in FCI godowns including FCI Tamilnadu in phased manner, using Internet of Things (IoT) technology for foodgrain management. Monitoring parameters include temperature, humidity, gas levels, airflow, and events such as unauthorized access, rodent, and insect activity.

For the upgradation of FCI owned godowns, the Ministry has allocated the capital budget under 'Transformation of FCI' initiative, which was started in FY 2023-24. The budget received under this initiative is primarily used for replacements of old damaged Bituminous (BT) roads by Cement Concrete (CC) roads, replacement of old damaged Asbestos Cement (AC) sheet roofs with pre colour coated GI profile roof sheets, Upgradation of lighting system and installation of Diesel Generator Set as power backup at Food Storage Godowns. These works are being carried out in all FCI Depots throughout the India including Tamil Nadu state.

There is no FCI owned godown at Dharmapuri district. However, TNWC PEG Nallampalli, is the only hired godown for storing Central pool stock by FCI in Dharmapuri district. Digitalisation of FCI storage facility is being carried out in Dharmapuri district through Depot darpan Portal.

(c) Tamil Nadu is a Decentralised Procurement State (DCP). The state Government procure, store and distribute foodgrains as per their National Food Security Act/Other Welfare Schemes requirement. FCI comes into picture in case of less procurement wherein shortfall is bridged by inducting stock or excess procurement wherein excess stock is moved to deficit areas.

As on 01.07.2025, 12.92 LMT Covered storage capacities is available with FCI (Owned - 6.46 LMT & Hired-6.46 LMT) and 9.12 LMT is with the State agencies in Tamilnadu for storing of Central Pool foodgrain stocks which include, 0.33 LMT covered storage capacity is available with FCI {Hired (TNWC PEG Nallampalli) -

0.15 LMT} and 0.18 LMT of capacity is with state agencies in Dharmapuri district for storing of central pool foodgrain stocks.

Storage capacity of FCI depends upon the level of procurement, requirement of buffer norms and PDS operations. Storage gap for creation of storage capacity under PEG scheme is assessed in the procuring States based on the highest stock levels in the last three years and in the consuming States on the basis of 4 months (6 months in case of North Eastern States and in some other states like J&K, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep) requirement of NFSA and OWS.

FCI continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired. FCI is augmenting its storage capacity through following schemes: -

1. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
2. Central Sector Scheme (CSS) 2017-25
3. Construction of Silos under PPP mode
4. Hiring of godown from Central Warehousing Corporation /State Warehousing Corporations/State Agencies
5. Hiring of godown through Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS).
6. Creation of godowns under Asset Monetization on FCI's owned land in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode
7. CAP Hiring Scheme -2025
8. Modified Private Entrepreneurship Guarantee scheme for North Eastern & Hilly states with longer guarantee period of 15 years

(d) Additional storage capacity of 8350 MT is planned at Food Storage Depot Chidambaram (Tamilnadu) under Asset Monetization Scheme.

There is no proposal for construction of new SILOs in Tamilnadu state.

STATEMENT																
Central Pool Storage Capacity with FCI and State Govt.Agencies as on 01.07.2025																
(Figures in LMT)																
Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired) (Covered & CAP)						Total (Owned +Hired)	Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains			Grand Total			
			Covered		CAP		Total			Cov.& CAP	State Agencies			Cov.	CAP	Cov. & CAP
			Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired	Cov.	CAP				Cov.	CAP			
EAST	1	BIHAR	3.45	9.02	0.00	0.00	12.47	0.00	12.47	10.13	0.00	10.13	22.60	0.00	22.60	
	2	JHARKHAND	0.98	3.82	0.00	0.00	4.80	0.00	4.80	1.78	0	1.78	6.58	0.00	6.58	
	3	ORISSA	3.65	3.07	0.00	0.00	6.72	0.00	6.72	5.11	0	5.11	11.83	0.00	11.83	
	4	WEST BENGAL	9.53	1.42	0.00	0.00	10.95	0.00	10.95	9.66	0	9.66	20.61	0.00	20.61	
	5	SIKKIM	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0	0.11	0.23	0.00	0.23	
Total East Zone			17.72	17.34	0.00	0.00	35.06	0.00	35.06	26.79	0.00	26.79	61.85	0.00	61.85	
N.E.	6	ASSAM	3.74	1.57	0.00	0.00	5.31	0.00	5.31	0.00	0	0.00	5.31	0.00	5.31	
	7	ARUNACHAL PD	0.41	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.00	0	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.45	
	8	MEGHALAYA	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.44	0.00	0	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.44	

	9	MIZORAM	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.41	0	0.41	0.73	0.00	0.73
	10	TRIPURA	0.44	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.62	0.64	0	0.64	1.26	0.00	1.26
	11	MANIPUR	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.00	0	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.65
	12	NAGALAND	0.42	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.08	0	0.08	0.65	0.00	0.65
Total North East Zone			6.16	2.19	0.00	0.00	8.35	0.00	8.35	1.13	0.00	1.13	9.48	0.00	9.48
NORTH	13	DELHI	3.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28	0.00	3.28	0.00	0	0.00	3.28	0.00	3.28
	14	HARYANA	8.75	57.47	2.88	0.00	66.22	2.88	69.10	45.92	20.52	66.44	112.14	23.40	135.54
	15	HIMACHAL PD.	0.27	0.73	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	16	J & K	0.95	1.52	0.00	0.00	2.46	0.00	2.46	0.00	0	0.00	2.46	0.00	2.46
	17	LADAKH	0.25	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	0	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.31
	18	PUNJAB	27.17	121.89	3.31	5.63	149.06	8.94	158.00	30.19	62.71	92.90	179.25	71.65	250.90
	19	CHANDIGARH	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
	20	RAJASTHAN	8.42	15.57	0.60	0.83	23.99	1.43	25.42	0.00	0	0.00	23.99	1.43	25.42
	21	UTTAR PRADESH	15.68	38.94	0.00	0.00	54.62	0.00	54.62	0.00	0	0.00	54.62	0.00	54.62
	22	UTTARAKHAND	0.83	1.27	0.00	0.00	2.10	0.00	2.10	1.88	0	1.88	3.98	0.00	3.98
Total North Zone			65.59	237.54	6.79	6.46	303.13	13.25	316.38	77.99	83.23	161.22	381.12	96.48	477.60
SOUTH	23	ANDHRA PRADESH	8.64	2.51	0.00	0.00	11.15	0.00	11.15	17.78	0	17.78	28.92	0.00	28.92
	24	ANDMAN NIKOBAR	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.16	0	0.16	0.23	0.00	0.23
	25	TELANGANA	6.68	14.16	0.00	0.00	20.83	0.00	20.83	7.96	0	7.96	28.79	0.00	28.79

	26	KERALA	5.89	0.11	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	1.88	0	1.88	7.88	0.00	7.88
	27	KARNATAKA	4.60	5.73	0.00	0.00	10.34	0.00	10.34	0.00	0	0.00	10.34	0.00	10.34
	28	LAKSHDWEEP	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
	29	TAMIL NADU	6.46	6.46	0.00	0.00	12.92	0.00	12.92	9.12	0	9.12	22.04	0.00	22.04
	30	PUDDUCHERI	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.00	0	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.51
Total South Zone			32.87	28.96	0.00	0.00	61.83	0.00	61.83	36.90	0.00	36.90	98.73	0.00	98.73
WEST	31	GUJARAT	4.93	4.43	0.00	0.00	9.36	0.00	9.36	0.57	0	0.57	9.93	0.00	9.93
	32	DADAR NAGAR HAVELI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	33	MAHARASHTRA	9.23	9.27	0.00	0.00	18.50	0.00	18.50	6.98	0	6.98	25.48	0.00	25.48
	34	GOA	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19
	35	MADHYA PRADESH	4.18	9.78	0.00	0.00	13.96	0.00	13.96	189.16	0.00	189.16	203.12	0.00	203.12
	36	CHHATTISGARH	6.32	13.86	0.00	0.00	20.18	0.00	20.18	11.26	0	11.26	31.44	0.00	31.44
Total West Zone			24.85	37.35	0.00	0.00	62.19	0.00	62.19	207.97	0.00	207.97	270.16	0.00	270.16
Grand Total			147.19	323.38	6.79	6.46	470.57	13.25	483.82	350.78	83.23	434.01	821.36	96.48	917.83

**IMPLEMENTATION OF PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM IN
ANDHRA PRADESH**

2773. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the details of the districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh that are eligible under Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) along with the criteria used for determining such eligibility;
- (b) the number and details of project proposals received from each district of Andhra Pradesh, especially Anantapur under PMJVK during each of the last five years including current year, yearwise;
- (c) the number of these proposals that have been approved, rejected or still under consideration, district-wise and year-wise;
- (d) the current status of the approved projects including date of approval and expected date of completion of each project, details of physical and financial progress, amount of funds sanctioned, disbursed and utilised, details of any delays or reasons for slow progress, project-wise and district-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any review, audit or assessment of the implementation of PMJVK in Andhra Pradesh in recent years, and if so, the key findings of such assessments?

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

(a) PMJVK Scheme is now applicable in all districts across the country. The States and Union Territories (UTs) can submit infrastructure project proposals for areas where the minority population is more than 25% within a 15 km radius.

(b) and (c) Under PMJVK the project proposals are formulated and submitted by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. These proposals are then examined and approved by the Ministry. However, no project proposals have been received from the State of Andhra Pradesh in the last five years, including the current year.

(d) Once approved, the execution, operation, and maintenance of the projects are the responsibility of the concerned State Government or UT Administration. A district-wise list of the approved projects in Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e) The Ministry regularly conducts review meetings with States and UTs to monitor physical and financial progress and to address implementation issues. An evaluation study by NITI Aayog in 2020–21 found that the PMJVK scheme has helped to reduce development gaps in minority areas by funding infrastructure such as schools, health centres, and skill training centres. The restructuring of the scheme in 2018-19, led to improvements, especially a stronger focus on women-centric projects. The study also recommended expanding the scheme's reach to cover minority communities across the country. Accordingly, from the Financial Year 2022-23, PMJVK is being implemented across the country as per revised guidelines under the 15th Finance Commission period.

STATEMENT**District-wise list of the approved projects in Andhra Pradesh**

Approval Year	Name of District	Name of Project	No of Unit approved	Total Cost approved (Rs. in Lakh)	Central Share approved (Rs. in Lakh)	Total fund released (Rs. in Lakh)	Total expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	No of Unit Completed	No of Unit Not Started	No of Unit Work in Progress
2013-14	Kadapa	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	1	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	1	—	—
		Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	10	53.50	40.12	40.12	40.12	10	—	—
		Non Civil works- Bicycle/ furniture/ Equipment/ Training	1215	122.25	120.65	119.69	119.69	1215	—	—
	Kurnool	School Buildings	9	456.00	342.03	342.03	342.03	9	—	—
		Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	110	588.50	441.37	441.37	441.37	110	—	—
		Health Projects	2	105.88	79.42	79.42	79.42	2	—	—
		AWC	20	90.00	67.50	67.5	67.5	20	—	—
		Non Civil works- Bicycle/ furniture/ Equipment/ Training	4860	489.00	482.60	478.76	478.76	4860	—	—

2014-15	Anantapur	School Buildings	2	224.45	168.33	168.33	168.33	2	—	—
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	4	843.36	632.52	632.52	632.52	4	—	—
		Non Civil works- Bicycle/ furniture/ Equipment/ Training	600	12.00	7.20	4.32	4.32	600	—	—
	Guntur	School Buildings	2	50.00	37.50	28.12	18.75	1	1	—
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	2	421.68	316.26	316.26	316.26	2	—	—
		Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	5	26.75	20.06	20.06	20.06	5	—	—
		ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	1	391.56	391.56	391.56	391.56	1	—	—
		Non Civil works- Bicycle/ furniture/ Equipment/ Training	300	6.00	3.60	2.16	2.16	300	—	—
	Kadapa	School Buildings	3	249.45	187.08	187.08	187.08	3	—	—
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	4	843.36	632.52	632.52	632.52	4	—	—
		ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	1	391.56	391.56	391.56	391.56	1	—	—
		Non Civil works- Bicycle/ furniture/ Equipment/ Training	500	10.00	6.00	3.6	3.6	500	—	—

	Kurnool	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	2	421.68	316.26	316.26	316.26	2	—	—
		ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	1	391.56	391.56	391.56	391.56	1	—	—
		Non Civil works- Bicycle/ furniture/ Equipment/ Training	300	6.00	3.60	2.16	2.16	300	—	—
2016-17	Anantapur	School Buildings	1	22.00	13.20	13.2	6.6	—	—	1
		Residential School	2	3600.00	2160.00	2160	1080	—	—	2
		Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	36	192.50	115.50	115.495	57.75	36	—	—
		Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	1	84.44	50.66	50.664	25.332	—	—	1
	Guntur	Residential School	1	1800.00	1080.00	540	540	—	—	1
		Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	10	53.50	32.10	16.05	0	—	—	10
		Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	1	143.00	85.80	42.9	42.9	—	—	1
	Kadapa	Residential School	2	3600.00	2160.00	2160	1080	—	—	2

		Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	50	267.50	160.50	160.5	80.25	–	–	50
		Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	1	100.00	60.00	60	30	–	–	1
	Kurnool	Residential School	1	1800.00	1080.00	1080	540	–	–	1
		ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	1	399.72	239.83	239.832	119.916	–	–	1
		Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	1	100.00	60.00	60	30	–	–	1
2017-18	Anantapur	School Buildings	2	445.04	267.03	267.02	133.51	1	–	1
		Polytechnic/ Additional infrastructure for existing polytechnic	2	2956.00	1773.60	1773.6	886.8	–	–	2
		Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	1	103.00	61.80	61.8	30.9	–	–	1
	Guntur	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	8	73.00	43.80	21.9	0	–	–	8
	Kadapa	School Buildings	1	380.00	228.00	228	114	–	–	1

		Residential School	2	3600.00	2160.00	2160	1080	—	—	2
		AWC	50	375.00	225.00	225	112.5	—	—	50
		Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	1	81.00	48.60	48.6	24.3	—	—	1
	Kurnool	School Buildings	1	161.00	96.60	96.6	48.3	—	—	1
		AWC	154	1155.00	693.00	693	346.5	52	—	102
2018-19	Chittoor	Residential School	1	1800.00	1080.00	540	0	—	—	1
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	1	100.00	60.00	30	30	—	—	1
		ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	1	1000.00	600.00	300	0	—	—	1
	Guntur	School Buildings	1	450.00	270.00	135	0	—	—	1
		Residential School	1	1800.00	1080.00	540	0	—	—	1
	Kurnool	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	2	421.68	253.00	126.5	0	—	—	2
	Y.S.R. Kadapa	Residential School	1	1800.00	1080.00	1080	540	—	—	1
2019-20	Anantapur	School Buildings	2	900.00	540.00	216	0	—	—	2

		Residential School	4	9010.00	5406.00	2427	0	–	–	4
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	4	843.36	506.00	253.008	0	–	–	4
		Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	1	65.00	39.00	11.7	0	–	–	1
		ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	2	2000.00	1200.00	480	0	–	–	2
		Polytechnic/ Additional infrastructure for existing polytechnic	2	3600.00	2160.00	1080	0	–	–	2
		Hunar Hub	1	420.00	252.00	75.6	0	–	–	1
		Working Women Hostel	1	300.00	180.00	90	0	–	–	1
		Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	2	270.00	162.00	48.6	0	–	–	2
	Chittoor	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	5	721.68	433.00	216.504	0	–	–	5

		Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	1	10.00	6.00	1.8	0	–	–	1
		Other Infrastructure in school	6	36.00	21.60	6.48	0	–	–	6
		ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	1	1000.00	600.00	180	0	–	–	1
		Hunar Hub	3	360.00	216.00	79.2	0	–	–	3
		Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	3	420.00	252.00	75.6	0	–	–	3
	Kurnool	School Buildings	2	398.90	239.34	71.8	0	–	–	2
		Residential School	1	1800.00	1080.00	324	0	–	–	1
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	6	1265.04	759.00	379.512	0	–	–	6
		Colleges	1	299.45	179.67	53.9	0	–	–	1
		Working Women Hostel	1	210.84	126.50	37.95	0	–	–	1
		Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	3	420.00	252.00	75.6	0	–	–	3

	Sri PottiSriram ulu Nellore	Residential School	1	1950.00	1170.00	585	0	–	–	1
		Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	2	200.00	120.00	60	0	–	–	2
		Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	3	30.00	18.00	9	0	–	–	3
		Other Infrastructure in school	6	36.00	21.60	10.8	0	–	–	6
		ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	1	950.00	570.00	285	0	–	–	1
		Polytechnic/ Additional infrastructure for existing polytechnic	1	1420.00	852.00	426	0	–	–	1
		Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	1	140.00	84.00	25.2	0	–	–	1
Total			8359	64354.19	40063.03	27887.875	12247.148	8042	1	316

BIOGAS PLANTS

2774. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of biogas plants installed in the country along with their biogas production capacity and the quantity of produced biogas being utilised for electricity generation, State and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the rural households benefitted from biogas plants, State and year-wise and the details of the percentage of agricultural and organic waste being utilised for biogas production, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the biogas plants set up since 2021, State and year-wise along with the details of the biogas plants operating at their full efficiency along with the reasons for inefficiencies, if any;
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to improve the quality and calorific value of biogas produced from organic waste; and
- (e) whether any Public Private Partnerships (PPP) or international collaborations are being explored for scaling up biogas projects 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 details of state-wise, year-wise, and biogas production capacity-wise installed biogas plants under the National Bioenergy Programme in the country are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) Under the Biogas Programme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), a total **35088** number of households benefitted from biogas plants. The State and year wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. The households-based biogas plants utilize only cattle dung (organic waste) as raw material for biogas production.

The year-wise details of organic waste (cattle dung) based biogas plants installed under the Biogas Programme of MNRE are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(c) The details of the biogas plants set up since year 2021 is given in **Statement-I**. As per the third-party evaluation study conducted by MNRE in total 13 number of States during the year 2020, about 96% installed small biogas plants are found as functional. The assessment for operational efficiency of the installed biogas plants since 2021 is being carried out by way of third-party evaluation of National Bioenergy Programme.

(d) The Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Bio-Energy (SSS-NIBE), an autonomous Research and Development (R&D) institute of MNRE, is carrying out R&D work using on certain feedstock (Napier grass – energy crop), to enrich

biomethane in raw biogas and developing other biogas purification technologies for improving biogas quality.

Government is also working with academic/research institutions and industries to address technical challenges being faced by the industries in Compressed Biogas (CBG) sector.

(e) Under the Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban 2.0, the central financial assistance is provided for setting up all type of municipal waste management projects including Waste to Energy Plants, wherein the projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode are encouraged to invite private capital in urban infrastructure as well as to bring in private sector efficiency in delivery of urban services and Operation & Maintenance.

On International Collaborations side, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has collaborated with MNRE on implementing a Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project '*Organic Waste Streams for Industrial Renewable Energy Applications in India*' to supplement the ongoing Waste-to-Energy program of MNRE by supporting four number of innovative projects in the CBG sector.

STATEMENT-I

Number of small biogas plants (ranging from 1 to 25 m³ biogas generation per day capacity) set up under the Biogas Programme of MNRE during the last three years i.e. from 2022-23 to 2024-25 in the country

SN	State/ UT	Year wise number of installed small biogas plants			
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	0	58	88

2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	200	0	200
3.	Assam	0	190	199	389
4.	Bihar	9	29	216	254
5.	Chhattisgarh	118	400	147	665
6.	Goa	11	0	0	11
7.	Gujarat	224	1074	2370	3668
8.	Haryana	116	239	84	439
9.	Jharkhand	0	11	0	11
10	Karnataka	186	970	242	1398
11	Kerala	330	201	106	637
12	Madhya Pradesh	2132	2212	1916	6260
13	Maharashtra	5180	4707	4581	14468
14	Manipur	0	0	25	25
15	Meghalaya	0	0	1	1
16	Mizoram	0	1	0	1
17	Nagaland	0	52	0	52
18	Odisha	97	35	84	216
19	Punjab	1031	1212	1052	3295
20	Rajasthan	20	347	200	567
21	Tamil Nadu	46	65	13	124
22	Telangana	0	12	11	23
23	Tripura	0	51	110	161
24	Uttar Pradesh	172	167	201	540
25	Uttarakhand	242	815	379	1436
26	West Bengal	0	75	84	159
	Total	9944	14413	12079	35088

Note: (a) Considering the majority of installed household biogas plants are of 2 m³ per day biogas generation capacity, the cumulative biogas generation per day capacity is 70176 m³ and these small biogas plants are not used for electricity generation; and

(b) MNRE have not allocated the annual target for the FY 2021-22.

Year wise number of medium biogas plants (ranging from above 25 m³ to 2500 m³ biogas generation per day capacity) set up under the Biogas Programme of MNRE in the country

SN	State/ Union Territories	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	2023-24		2024-25		Total	
		No of projects	No of projects	No of projects	Installed Capacity (in m3/day)	No of projects	Installed Capacity (in m3/day)	No of projects	Installed Capacity (in m3/day)
1.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	11	8425	11	8425
2.	Odisha	-	-	1	375	-	-	1	375
3.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	1	187.5	1	187.5
4.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	7	16000	-	-	7	16000
	Total	-	-	8	16375	12	2012.50	20	18387.50

Note : 100% biogas being generated in medium size biogas plants is used for power generation.

Year wise number of large biogas plants (above 2500 m³ biogas generation per day capacity) commissioned under the Waste to Energy programme of MNRE in the country

State	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		Total	
	No.	Installed Capacity (m3/day)	No.	Installed Capacity (m3/day)	No.	Installed Capacity (m3/day)	No.	Installed Capacity (m3/day)	No.	Installed Capacity (m3/day)
Haryana	-	-	1	6750	1	6200	-	-	2	12950
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10000	1	10000
Telangana	3	48500	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	48500
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9091	1	9091
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12960	1	12960
West Bengal	-	-	1	8400	-	-	1	24000	2	32400
Grand Total	3	48500	2	15150	1	6200	4	56051	10	125901

Note : 100% biogas being generated in large scale biogas plants is used for thermal applications.

The state-wise and year-wise details of biogas to power projects commissioned under the WTE programme during Phase-I of NBP

S N	State	FY 2021-22			FY 2022-23			FY 2023-24			FY 2024-25			Total		
		No.	Installed Capacity (biogas m ³ /day)	Installed Capacity (MW)	No.	Installed Capacity (biogas m ³ /day)	Installed Capacity (MW)	No.	Installed Capacity (biogas m ³ /day)	Installed Capacity (MW)	No.	Installed Capacity (biogas m ³ /day)	Installed Capacity (MW)	No.	Installed Capacity (biogas m ³ /day)	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15328	1.60	-	-	-	2	15328	1.60
2	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24000	1.50	1	18000	1.50	2	42000	3.00
3	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	38400	3.00	1	240	0.40	2	38640	3.40
4	Maharashtra	-	-	-	1	15000	1.56	-	-	-	2	29100	3.12	3	44100	4.68
5	Uttar Pradesh	1	7200	0.64	4	93312	4.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	100512	5.04
6	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24000	1.5	1	24000	1.50
	Total	1	7200	0.64	5	108312	5.96	4	77728	6.10	5	71340	6.52	15	264580	19.22

Note: 100% biogas being generated in large size biogas plants is used for power generation.

STATEMENT-II

Year wise number of households benefitted from small biogas plants under the Biogas Programme of MNRE during the last three years i.e. from 2022-23 to 2024-25 in the country

SN	State/ Union Territory	Year wise number of households benefitted from small biogas plants			
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	0	58	88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	200	0	200
3.	Assam	0	190	199	389
4.	Bihar	9	29	216	254
5.	Chhattisgarh	118	400	147	665
6.	Goa	11	0	0	11
7.	Gujarat	224	1074	2370	3668
8.	Haryana	116	239	84	439
9.	Jharkhand	0	11	0	11
10.	Karnataka	186	970	242	1398
11.	Kerala	330	201	106	637
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2132	2212	1916	6260
13.	Maharashtra	5180	4707	4581	14468
14.	Manipur	0	0	25	25
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	1
16.	Mizoram	0	1	0	1
17.	Nagaland	0	52	0	52
18.	Odisha	97	35	84	216
19.	Punjab	1031	1212	1052	3295
20.	Rajasthan	20	347	200	567
21.	Tamil Nadu	46	65	13	124
22.	Telangana	0	12	11	23

23.	Tripura	0	51	110	161
24.	Uttar Pradesh	172	167	201	540
25.	Uttarakhand	242	815	379	1436
26.	West Bengal	0	75	84	159
27.	Andhra Pradesh	30	0	58	88
	Total	9944	14413	12079	35088

Note: (a) considering that one small biogas plant is meeting out the cooking needs of one household; and (b) MNRE have not allocated the annual target for the FY 2021-22.

STATEMENT-III

Year wise details of cattle dung being utilized for biogas production

Year	Installed biogas plants (numbers)	Quantum of cattle dung being utilized for installed biogas plants (million ton per annum)	Quantum of cattle dung generated in the country (million ton per annum)	cattle dung utilization in percent
2022-23	9944	0.164	554.8	0.03 %
2023-24	13065	0.216	554.8	0.04 %
2024-25	12079	0.199	554.8	0.04 %
Total	35088	0.579	1664.4	0.03 %

Note:

- (i) Average dung generation: 10 kg/animal
- (ii) Recovery of dung per cattle: 50 %
- (iii) Dung requirement for 1 m³ of Biogas Production: 25 kg
- (iv) Operational days of biogas plants: 330 days
- (v) Size of biogas plants: 2 m³

Source: 20th national livestock census (2019), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India.

PRS CENTRE IN PERAMBALUR, TAMIL NADU**2775. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Perambalur in Tamil Nadu, does not have a computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centre forcing residents to travel to other districts;
- (b) If so, the details of the number of representations received from the public and elected officials demanding the establishment of a PRS centre in Perambalur during the last five years;
- (c) whether any feasibility study has been conducted to assess the viability and potential passenger volume for a new reservation centre in the district;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the timeline by when the Government proposes to sanction and establish a PRS centre in Perambalur?

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

(a) to (e) Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centre at a location is established as per the extant policy guidelines and subject to technical feasibility and commercial viability. In accordance with the policy guidelines, one PRS centre was commissioned and is presently functional at New Bus Stand complex in Perambalur town since January 2005. This is considered adequate for the present volume of

booking. Further, both reserved and unreserved tickets can be booked online also, which is an easier and convenient way to get the tickets from anywhere, anytime.

Railways has recently launched RailOne App. This App enables passengers to book reserved as well as unreserved tickets on mobile phone. This, in effect, brings the PRS facility to passenger's palm.

Proposals/representations, both formal and informal for provision of PRS centre at a location are received from Members of Parliament, elected representatives, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Divisional Office etc. As receipt of such proposals/representations is a continuous and dynamic process, centralized compendium of such requests is not maintained. However, these are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time.

सेमीकंडक्टर इकाइयों की स्थापना से रोजगार सृजन

2776. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू की गई उत्पादन-संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन योजना द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रदान किए गए अवसरों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) से संबंधित डिजिटल साक्षरता और कौशल प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए विशेष योजनाएं चला रही है;

(ग) क्या सेमीकंडक्टर और चिप उत्पादन इकाइयों की स्थापना के द्वारा रोजगार सृजन की संभावना है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित किए गए स्थलों सहित सृजित होने वाले रोजगार की संभावित संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार की स्टार्टअप, डिजिटल इंडिया और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस जैसे क्षेत्रों में नए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने की मंशा है ताकि अधिक युवाओं को रोजगार मिल सके और यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं प्रस्तावित हैं?

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री के मेक इन इंडिया और आत्मनिर्भर भारत के दृष्टिकोण से प्रेरित होकर, भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण के लिए एक वैश्विक केंद्र के रूप में उभरा है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स वस्तुओं के उत्पादन और निर्यात में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि इस प्रकार देखी जा सकती है:

#	2014-15	2024-25	टिप्पणी
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सामान का उत्पादन (रु. में)	1.9 लाख करोड़	11.3 लाख करोड़	~6 गुना वृद्धि
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स वस्तुओं का निर्यात (रु.)	38 हजार करोड़	3.27 लाख करोड़	8 गुना वृद्धि
मोबाइल विनिर्माण इकाइयाँ	2	300	150 गुना वृद्धि
मोबाइल फोन का उत्पादन (रु.)	18 हजार करोड़	5.45 लाख करोड़	28 गुना वृद्धि
मोबाइल फोन का निर्यात (रु.)	1,500 करोड़	2 लाख करोड़	127 गुना वृद्धि
आयातित मोबाइल फोन (इकाइयों में)	कुल मांग का 75%	कुल मांग का 0.02%	

उद्योग का अनुमान है कि भारत में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण के लिए मूल्य संवर्धन में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है।

यह उपलब्धि पिछले 11 वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई नीतिगत पहलों और सुधारों का परिणाम है। इनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं:

- बड़े पैमाने पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़े प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई)
- आईटी हार्डवेयर के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़े प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई)
- इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (ईएमसी और ईएमसी 2.0) योजना
- इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घटकों और अर्धचालकों के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने की योजना (एसपीईसीएस)
- सार्वजनिक खरीद में घरेलू स्तर पर निर्मित उत्पादों को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए सार्वजनिक खरीद (मेक इन इंडिया को वरीयता) आदेश 2017
- लागू कानूनों/नियमों के बशर्ते, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण में 100% एफडीआई की अनुमति

बड़े पैमाने पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण और आईटी हार्डवेयर के लिए पीएलआई योजना

- भारत ने स्वयं को मोबाइल फोन के शुद्ध आयातक से शुद्ध निर्यातक में बदल लिया है।
- भारत अब विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा मोबाइल विनिर्माण देश है।
- पीएलआई योजना ने भारत के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स क्षेत्र में निवेश, उत्पादन, निर्यात और रोजगार सृजन को काफी बढ़ावा दिया है जैसा कि नीचे दी गई तालिका में दर्शाया गया है :

बड़े पैमाने पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण और आईटी हार्डवेयर के लिए पीएलआई योजनाएं	
आकर्षित संचयी निवेश	₹13,107.2 करोड़

प्राप्त किया गया संचयी उत्पादन	₹8,56,947 करोड़
निर्यात	₹4,65,809 करोड़
अतिरिक्त रोजगार सृजन	1.35 लाख से अधिक प्रत्यक्ष नौकरियां (जून 2025 तक)

उद्योग के अनुमान के अनुसार, प्रत्येक प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार से अर्थव्यवस्था में तीन अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगारों का सृजन होता है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण में एफडीआई

- पिछले 5 वर्षों में (अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में 4 बिलियन डॉलर से अधिक का एफडीआई।
- इस एफडीआई का लगभग 70% योगदान पीएलआई योजना के लाभार्थियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) सरकार डिजिटल साक्षरता और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) में कौशल प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए एक विशेष योजना लागू कर रही है। फ्यूचरस्किल्स प्राइम कार्यक्रम इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय और नेशनल एसोसिएशन ऑफ सॉफ्टवेयर एंड सर्विस कंपनीज (नैसकॉम) की एक संयुक्त पहल है जिसका उद्देश्य भारत को एक अत्याधुनिक डिजिटल प्रतिभा वाला राष्ट्र बनाना है। इसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं:

- उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों जैसे आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स, आईओटी, साइबर सुरक्षा, ब्लॉकचेन, एआर/वीआर आदि में स्किलिंग, रिस्किलिंग और अपस्किलिंग।

- वास्तविक रोजगार आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप उद्योग के परामर्श से पाठ्यक्रम विकसित किए जाते हैं
- अपनी योग्यता और आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप कौशल प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करने के लिए पोर्टल का उपयोग कभी भी और कहीं भी किया जा सकता है
- [_https://futureskillsprime.in/](https://futureskillsprime.in/) पर ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध

फ्यूचरस्किल्स प्राइम कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, अब तक 22.9 लाख से ज़्यादा अभ्यर्थी पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण करा चुके हैं, जिनमें से 13.8 लाख से ज़्यादा अभ्यर्थियों का नामांकन हो चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 18,785 सरकारी अधिकारियों, 2,367 प्रशिक्षकों और 19,929 छात्रों (208 बूटकैंप के अंतर्गत) को सीडैक और नाइलिट केंद्रों के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): भारत की सेमीकंडक्टर रणनीति व्यापक है। इसका उद्देश्य डिज़ाइन, निर्माण, संयोजन, परीक्षण, पैकिंग और विनिर्माण से लेकर एक संपूर्ण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र विकसित करना है।

देश में सेमीकंडक्टर और चिप उत्पादन इकाइयों की स्थापना से रोजगार सृजन की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं। यह रणनीति प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी के *आत्मनिर्भर भारत* और *मेक इन इंडिया*, *मेक फॉर द वर्ल्ड* के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप है। यह चिप डिज़ाइन प्रतिभा में भारत के मजबूत आधार पर आधारित है।

इस दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप, भारत सरकार ने 2022 में 76,000 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ सेमीकॉन इंडिया कार्यक्रम शुरू किया।

इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, लगभग ₹1,55,000 करोड़ के संचयी निवेश के साथ छह सेमीकंडक्टर विनिर्माण परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है। इन परियोजनाओं से 27,000 से अधिक प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होने की उम्मीद है, विशेष रूप से कुशल भूमिकाओं में, जो फैक्टरी स्वचालन के स्तर पर निर्भर करेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, चूँकि सेमीकंडक्टर उद्योग एक आधारभूत उद्योग है, इन इकाइयों का अन्य क्षेत्रों और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में रोजगार सृजन पर व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ने की उम्मीद है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस क्षेत्र से आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और अन्य सहायक क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार सृजन की भी उम्मीद है।

रोजगार सृजन में सहायता करने वाली भारत सरकार की प्रशिक्षण/कौशल पहल:

- स्मार्ट लैब, नाइलिट कालीकट में 44,000 से अधिक इंजीनियरों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया; 1 लाख का लक्ष्य।
- एआईसीटीई ने वीएलएसआई डिजाइन और आईसी विनिर्माण के लिए नया पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया है।
- 350 से अधिक विश्वविद्यालयों और स्टार्टअप्स को ईडीए उपकरण प्रदान किए गए, जिससे 45,000 से अधिक छात्र लाभान्वित हुए
- चिप डिजाइन सहायता: डिजाइन लिंकड इंसेंटिव (डीएलआई) योजना के अंतर्गत 22 स्टार्ट-अप्स को सहायता प्रदान की गई
- अमेरिका, जापान, यूरोपीय संघ, सिंगापुर, आईबीएम और पर्ड्यू विश्वविद्यालय के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन। एप्लाइड मैटेरियल्स और एलएएम रिसर्च जैसे उद्योग जगत के दिग्गजों ने भी अनुसंधान, सत्यापन और कार्यबल विकास केंद्र स्थापित किए हैं।

प्रथम चरण में एससीएल, मोहाली के 17 संस्थानों से संबंधित 20 चिप्स का सफल टेप-आउट, भारत की एंड-टू-एंड चिप डिजाइन और निर्माण की क्षमता को दर्शाता है।

(ड) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और आईसीटी डोमेन में नवाचार आधारित स्टार्टअप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, एमईआईटीवाई ने स्टार्टअप केंद्रित योजनाएं शुरू की हैं, जिनके नाम हैं,

प्रौद्योगिकी ऊष्मायन और उद्यमियों का विकास (टीआईडीई 2.0) योजना और अभिनव स्टार्टअप के लिए जेन-नेक्स्ट सपोर्ट (जेनेसिस) योजना।

इन योजनाओं का उद्देश्य क्रमशः इनक्यूबेटरों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता के माध्यम से तकनीक आधारित उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना और पूरे देश में टियर-II और टियर-III शहरों में स्टार्टअप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करना है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने सात आधारभूत स्तंभों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करके भारत को आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस में ग्लोबल लीडर के रूप में स्थापित करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ मार्च 2024 में इंडियाएआई मिशन शुरू किया है:

- **इंडियाएआई कंप्यूट कैपेसिटी:** इसका उद्देश्य एमएसएमई और स्टार्टअप सहित सभी को किफायती कीमत पर उच्च स्तर कंप्यूट पावर (जीपीयू) प्रदान करना है।
- **इंडियाएआई फाउंडेशन मॉडल:** भारतीय डेटासेट और भाषाओं पर प्रशिक्षित भारत के अपने बड़े मल्टीमॉडल मॉडल (एलएमएम) विकसित करना। इसका उद्देश्य जनरेटिव एआई में संप्रभु क्षमता और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करना है।
- **एआईकोश :** एआई मॉडलों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु बड़े डेटासेट विकसित करना। एआईकोश एक एकीकृत डेटा प्लेटफॉर्म है जो सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी स्रोतों से डेटासेट को एकीकृत करता है।
- **इंडियाएआई अनुप्रयोग विकास पहल:** जलवायु परिवर्तन और आपदा प्रबंधन, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, कृषि, शासन और सीखने की अक्षमताओं के लिए सहायक प्रौद्योगिकियों जैसे क्षेत्रों में भारत की विशिष्ट चुनौतियों के लिए एआई अनुप्रयोगों का विकास करना।

- **इंडियाएआईफ्यूचरस्किल्स** : एआई क्षेत्र में स्नातक, स्नातकोत्तर और पीएचडी धारकों की संख्या बढ़ाकर भारत में एआई कुशल पेशेवरों का विकास करना। इसका उद्देश्य भारत भर के टियर 2 और टियर 3 शहरों में डेटा और एआई लैब स्थापित करना भी है।
- **इंडियाएआई स्टार्टअप फाइनेंसिंग**: एआई स्टार्ट-अप को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना।
- **सुरक्षित एवं विश्वसनीय एआई**: जिम्मेदार एआई अंगीकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सुदृढ़ शासन तंत्र के साथ नवाचार को संतुलित करना

ये पहल सामूहिक रूप से प्रारंभिक चरण की वित्तीय बाधाओं को कम करती हैं, उत्पाद विकास में तेजी लाती हैं, और एआई स्टार्टअप के लिए वैश्विक बाजार तक पहुंच खोलती हैं।

कंप्यूट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, डेटासेट और मेंटरशिप तक बेहतर पहुंच के साथ, स्टार्टअप अपनी क्षमता और आउटपुट को बढ़ा सकते हैं, जिससे गहन तकनीकी और विकास भूमिकाओं में अधिक रोजगार सृजन होगा, साथ ही टियर 2/3 शहरों और छोटे शहरों की भागीदारी भी सुनिश्चित होगी।

आईआरसीटीसी में भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें

2777. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा आईआरसीटीसी में भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा आवंटित मोबाइल खान-पान संकुलों के विरुद्ध संसद सदस्यों, विधान सभा सदस्यों और जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई शिकायतों पर कार्रवाई न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

- (ग) संकुल-ए श्रेणी खानपान वाली ट्रेनों में 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक ठेके केवल एक ही परिवार को दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा बड़े ठेकेदारों को नियमों के विपरीत ठेके आवंटित किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि उनके विरुद्ध आपराधिक मामले लंबित हैं;
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;
- (च) क्या रेल प्रशासन द्वारा कैटरिंग ठेके आवंटित करते समय ठेकेदारों से केवल एक शपथ-पत्र की आवश्यकता होती है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (छ) ऐसे कुल कितने आवंटन सरकार के संज्ञान में आए हैं और उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) से (छ) रेलगाड़ियों में भोजन की गुणवत्ता और स्वास्थ्यकर में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से, रेल मंत्रालय ने 2023 के वाणिज्यिक परिपत्र संख्या 24 के तहत अनुदेश जारी किए थे। इसमें किसी रेलगाड़ी के स्थान पर रेलगाड़ियों के क्लस्टरों के लिए ठेके जारी करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। अवसंरचना के विकास और भोजन तैयार करने और इससे संबंधित ऑनबोर्ड सेवाओं के लिए जवाबदेही तय करने पर बल दिया गया है।

इंडियन रेलवे कैटरिंग एंड टूरिज़्म कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड ने मौजूदा नीतिगत दिशा-निर्देशों के तहत रेलगाड़ियों के इन क्लस्टरों की निविदा का कार्य शुरू किया है। निविदा दस्तावेजों में निर्धारित नियमों एवं शर्तों के अनुसार, पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से उच्चतम बोलीदाताओं को निविदाएं प्रदान की गई हैं। आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा किसी भी ठेकेदार को किसी भी अनैतिक व्यवहार या अनुचित लाभ को रोकने के लिए मजबूत निगरानी प्रणाली और अनुपालन उपाय लागू किए गए हैं।

आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा रेलगाड़ियों के क्लस्टरों के लिए निविदाओं में कुल 24 बोलीदाताओं ने भाग लिया, जिनमें से 20 संस्थाओं को आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा अनुबंध प्रदान किए गए हैं। निविदा शर्तों

के विपरीत आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा कोई अनुबंध नहीं दिया गया। विभिन्न सेवा प्रदाताओं को जारी किए गए लेटर ऑफ अवार्ड (एलओए) का विवरण आईआरसीटीसी की वेबसाइट पर प्रकाशित है। आज तक किसी भी सफल बोलीदाता को क्लस्टर ए के 80% ठेके नहीं मिले हैं।

इस संबंध में, रेलवे द्वारा विभिन्न स्तरों पर हितधारकों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, खानपान संघों, व्यक्तियों आदि से अभ्यावेदन, सुझाव, परिवाद, शिकायतों आदि की प्राप्ति एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। इन मामलों की गुण-दोष के आधार पर जांच की जाती है और तदनुसार, अपेक्षित कार्रवाई की जाती है। वर्ष 2024-25 में, आईआरसीटीसी को प्राप्त शिकायतों पर 13.2 करोड़ रुपये का जुर्माना लगाया गया। इसके अलावा, रेलमदद पोर्टल पर शिकायतों की निरंतर निगरानी की जाती है।

भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर प्रतिदिन औसतन 16.5 लाख यात्रियों को भोजन परोसा जाता है। भारतीय रेल का प्रयास रहता है कि यात्रियों को इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में भोजन की सुचारू और निर्बाध सेवाएं सुनिश्चित की जाएं। तदनुसार, यात्रियों को दी जाने वाली समग्र सेवाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए समय-समय पर अपेक्षित उपाय मौजूद हैं।

POSTAL DEPARTMENT LAND FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSE

2778. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to develop the land owned by the Postal Department for commercial purpose, if so, the details thereof and the plan prepared for the same;
- (b) the details of measures taken/being taken by the Government to make the Post Offices in the country into profit centres;

- (c) whether the Government is aware that large number of post offices in the country are functioning in rented buildings even though the department have own land where the post offices are situated and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has any plan to construct own building for post offices functioning in place of rented buildings and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has considered the demand for construction of building for post offices in Attingal constituency, Kerala where department is having its own land and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) No plan has been prepared.
- (b) The measures taken/being taken by the Government to make Post Offices in the country into profit centres are as under:
 - i. Identification of Business Verticals and horizontals and Process Reengineering: The Department of Posts (DoP) is optimizing its business verticals and processes. Leveraging India Post's extensive last-mile network, it aims to deliver mail, financial, citizen-centric, and government services efficiently.
 - ii. Focus on Parcel and Logistics - Technology-Driven Logistics and Supply Chain Evolution: A key focus is expanding parcel and logistics

services with mechanized delivery, road transport networks, integrated hubs, and e-commerce partnerships to become a major logistics player

- iii. Digital and Technological Upgrades - IT Modernization Project 2.0: The IT Modernization Project 2.0, featuring the APT 2.0 platform, is driving digital transformation for improved customer experience.
- iv. Digital Address Code (DIGIPIN): The DIGIPIN initiative introduces a geo-coded addressing system to simplify address management and support KYC processes
- v. Estates Management: On the estates front, land holdings have been reassessed and optimized to support business growth and inclusivity, including facilities for differently-abled persons and women.
- vi. Analysis of the Financials of DoP: By investing in infrastructure, improving operational efficiency, and digitizing services, DoP aims to achieve financial sustainability.

(c) Yes. Out of 25,096 Departmental post offices, only 4,499 Post office are functioning from buildings owned by the Department and rest 20,597 are functioning from rented buildings. There are 1460 vacant plots in the Department.

(d): Yes.

Department has an approved plan from 2021-22 to 2025-26 under the Estates Management Scheme (EMS) for construction of new post office buildings.

New post office buildings constructed from 2021-22 to 2024-25 is as below:

Activity	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Post office buildings constructed	44	45	55	48

There is plan to construct 439 post offices in FY 2025-26.

(e) Yes. A total of nine vacant departmental land parcels are available within Attingal Parliamentary Constituency, the details of which are as under:

- i. Avanavancherry
- ii. Chirayinkil West
- iii. Kadakkavur-II
- iv. Palayamkunnu
- v. Pangode
- vi. Pirappancode
- vii. Perunkuzhy
- viii. Vamanapuram
- ix. Kallar

Among the above, the sites at Avanavancherry (Sl. No.1) and Pangode (Sl. No. 5) have been earmarked for the construction of new Post Office buildings during the financial year 2025–26. The feasibility, based on site suitability and related

technical parameters, for constructing Post Office buildings at two locations is being examined by the Postal Civil Wing.

RAIDS ON DARK STORES

2779. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has carried out any study/survey regarding the issue of dark stores not maintaining proper standards during the last five years if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the total number of raids carried out by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on Dark stores during the last five years in a State-wise manner especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details and the list of companies whose dark stores were found to be violative of the established regulations along with total amount of fines collected from each of them during the last five years, especially those based in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government has suspended functioning of any such dark stores during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any awareness campaigns regarding the required standards for dark stores; and

(f) 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 (d) In FY 2024–25, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) conducted market surveillance of products sold through e-commerce and quick commerce platforms. A total of 344 samples, falling under mandatory BIS certification as per various Quality Control Orders, were procured. Out of these, 142 samples were found to be without a valid BIS Certification.

Since FY 2024-25, investigations into these violations have led to search and seizure operations at 22 warehouses of E-commerce platforms. These include three search and seizure operations each in the States/UTs of Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, and Maharashtra; two search and seizure operations each in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu; and one search and seizure operation each in Gujarat, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Company-wise details of the warehouses where these search and seizure operations were conducted are as follows:

- (i) Amazon – 14 warehouses
- (ii) Instakart – 7 warehouses
- (iii) Blinkit – 1 warehouse

(e) and (f) A series of enforcement raids have been conducted on dark stores of e-commerce companies, and wide publicity has been given through print media,

social media, and electronic media including BIS social media handles on Instagram (<https://www.instagram.com/indianstandards/>), Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/IndianStandards/>) and Twitter(X) (<https://x.com/IndianStandards>) to generate awareness amongst stakeholders.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर आरओ संयंत्रों/आरओ वाटर एटीएम की स्थापना

2780. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंडः

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को देश के अधिकांश रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पेयजल की सीमित सुविधा की जानकारी है, जिसके कारण यात्रियों को महंगा बोतलबंद पानी खरीदने के लिए विवश होना पड़ता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का यात्रियों को राजसहायता प्राप्त/न्यूनतम दरों पर स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए रेलवे स्टेशनों पर आरओ जल संयंत्र या आरओ जल एटीएम स्थापित करने का विचार है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित कार्ययोजना क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा साधारण यात्रियों को सस्ती दरों पर पेयजल की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए निकट भविष्य में ऐसी कोई योजना शुरू करने संबंधी विचार का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) रेल मंत्रालय भारतीय रेल के सभी स्टेशनों पर एक न्यूनतम आवश्यक सुविधा के रूप में सुरक्षित और पेयजल की सुविधा निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

भारतीय रेल अपेक्षित खपत का आकलन करके, कमी के लिए वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करके तथा आवश्यकतानुसार नगरपालिकाओं, स्थानीय जल टैंकर आपूर्तिकर्ताओं और अन्य स्रोतों के सहयोग से रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पर्याप्त जल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करती है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे पेयजल की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, समय-समय पर आवधिक जाँच और आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई के निर्देश दिए गए हैं। पेयजल सुविधाओं का नियमित निरीक्षण और अनुरक्षण किया जाता है और शिकायतों का तुरंत समाधान किया जाता है।

यात्रियों को उचित मूल्य पर निर्धारित मानक का पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से, यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए स्टेशनों पर वाटर वेंडिंग मशीनें (डब्ल्यूवीएम) भी लगाई गई हैं।

इस समय, देश भर के स्टेशनों पर 1226 वाटर वेंडिंग मशीनें कार्यशील हैं।

UDHAMPUR-SRINAGAR-BARAMULLA RAIL LINK

2781. SHRI AGA SYED RUHULLAH MEHDI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any environmental impact assessments of the Chenab and Anji Khad bridges in fragile Himalayan zones;
- (b) if so, the key details of the findings including risks to local ecology and slope stability;
- (c) the details of the safeguards implemented to prevent ecological imbalance caused by the Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link (USBRL) project;

- (d) the details of the quantifiable impact of the project on local employment and tourism in Kashmir;
- (e) the details of the number of households fully or partially displaced due to land acquisition along with the number of them received compensation, rehabilitation till June 2025; and
- (f) the details of the mechanism available for resolving pending claims related to displacement and resettlement?

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

(a) to (f) Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link (USBRL) project of total length 272 Km has been recently commissioned. USBRL project covers the districts of Udhampur, Reasi, Ramban, Srinagar, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam and Baramulla of Jammu and Kashmir.

The USBRL project is one of the most difficult new railway line projects undertaken in the country post-independence. The terrain passes through young Himalayas, which are full of geological surprises and numerous problems. In this project, Railway has made the world's highest Railway Bridge over Chenab river in Reasi district of Jammu & Kashmir. The iconic Chenab Bridge is 1315 m long having Arch span of 467 m and height of 359 m above river bed. Indian Railway's first cable stayed bridge has been constructed over Anji Khad in this project. Its bridge deck is 331m above the river bed level and height of its Main pylon is 193m.

The USBRL project has made substantial socio-economic contributions to the region, with employment generation being a significant aspect of its impact. The project has generated more than 5 Cr. man-days of employment.

Another crucial facet of the USBRL Project's socio-economic development efforts has been the construction of over 215 km of approach roads, which include construction of a tunnel and 320 small bridges. This road network has helped the local population in improvement of their connectivity with other areas and also improvement in socio-economic states.

In accordance with international norms, adequate safety provisions have been kept in the USBRL project. All tunnels having length more than 2 Km have been provided with mechanical ventilation systems to ensure air quality. Firefighting systems comprising fire hydrants and fire extinguishers have been provided to promptly address and contain potential fire incidents in all the tunnels. Further, to ensure safety of passenger, escape tunnels have also been made where length of tunnel is more than 3 Km. Total 66 Km escape tunnels have been made in this project.

To ensure minimum disturbance to Himalayan ecology, due care has been taken for slope stabilization and the best institutes of the world were roped in for execution of this project. Comprehensive schemes for slope stabilization have been adopted as per NEERI guidelines and Detailed Design Consultants' suggestions to prevent erosion and damage to natural terrains.

Slope stability at Chenab Bridge was designed by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore & IIT/Delhi. Other global firms having experience of such works were also engaged for independent check for slope stability for Chenab Bridge. Slope stability at Anji Bridge was also designed and proof checked by the experienced global firms.

Further, Environmental Impact Assessments due to construction of Katra-Qazigund new rail line, including Chenab and Anji Khad bridges have also been conducted through National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur. Extensive safeguards and mitigation measures have been implemented based on the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared by NEERI.

Sedimentation tanks have been constructed at tunnel outlets before discharging into natural nallas to manage tunnel excavated material. Alternative water sources were provided to villages where natural sources were disrupted by resorting to reverse pumping. Proper lined drains and stepped chutes were constructed at required locations to ensure smooth flow of surface water and prevent erosion at muck yards.

Advanced techniques of controlled blasting were adopted during tunnelling to minimize vibrations and environmental damage. Sensors have been installed in all tunnels in Katra-Banihal section to monitor the Air Quality during operational phase also.

The entire rail project is electrified using a overhead conductor system in tunnels and in open stretches. Rail transportation is most environment friendly transportation mode, significantly reducing carbon footprint compared to diesel traction.

While specific measures for biodiversity conservation are delineated in the EMP, the overall environmental mitigation efforts contribute to protecting local ecology. Guidelines for site preparation for plantation activity on dumping sites include planting native species and turfing with grass for eco-restoration.

With the all-weather, reliable and comfortable rail connectivity of valley portion with rest of the Indian Railway network, tourism will get a big boost.

The USBRL project (272 Km) has been constructed completely in the Union territory of Jammu & Kashmir. Land acquisitions were carried out as per the prevalent 'Jammu & Kashmir State Land Acquisition Act 1990'. The Land Acquisition was conducted through Collector Land Acquisition, appointed by District Administration.

Assessment of land ownership, structures, identification of beneficiaries, calculation of compensations for land & structures, trees etc was done. Awards in this regard were published and disbursed the compensation amount.

Total land acquired for USBRL Project includes 1559.48 Ha of Private land and 276.71 Ha of Govt. Land. Complete payment of these land acquisitions amounting to Rs. 816.21 Cr. has already been deposited with concerned Collector

Land Acquisition. The mechanism for resolving pending claims related to land acquisition is already included vide section 18 of Jammu & Kashmir State Land Acquisition Act 1990.

Railway acquires land through concerned State/District Authorities. All the activities in connection with land acquisition like assessment of amount of compensation to land losers etc. are under purview of the State Government. Compensation for land acquisition is made to the land losers by the Revenue Department of the State Government after demanding the same from Railways.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

2782. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) the total budget allocated for Research and Development (R&D) projects under the Department during the last five years for institutions or centres;
- (b) the percentage of the allocated R&D budget that has been utilised during the last five years by these institutions or centres; and
- (c) the number of R&D projects approved during the last five years along with the number of projects completed so far and the number of projects that are still ongoing or delayed?

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 total budget allocated for Research and Development (R&D) projects under the Department during the last five years for institution or centres are as follows:

Units/ Institutions	Total budget allocated for R&D under the Department for last five years (Rupees in Crores)	The percentage of the allocated R&D budget that has been utilized during the last five years (%)
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)	4265.69	99.39
Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR)	1099.11	95.67
Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT)	576.42	99.75
Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC)	225.00	97.19
Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP)	382.07	73.50
Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP)	149.35	63.15
University of Mumbai-DAE Centre for Excellence in Basic Sciences	158.49	59.40

(UM DAE CEBS)		
Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI)	50.58	36.94
Institute for Plasma Research (IPR)	4952.115	95.58
National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER)	206.10	100
Institute of Physics (IOP)	45.00	64.87
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)	852.30	100
Tata Memorial Centre (TMC)	192.59	87.40
Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSC)	41.43	68.79
Total	13196.245	

(c)

Units/ Institutions	The number of (R & D) projects approved in last five years	The number of projects completed in last five years	The number of projects ongoing as on date
BARC	60	25	35
IGCAR	05	26	11
RRCAT	07	10	06
VECC	07	03	04
SINP	3	10	3
UM-DAE CEBS	1	1	0
HRI	2	7	2
IPR	7	8	6
NISER	7	2	7

IOP	12	8	4
TIFR	6	8	10
TMC	4	3	1
IMSC	2	0	2

विभिन्न मीडिया इकाइयों की प्रभावकारिता

2783. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) मंत्रालय की विभिन्न मीडिया इकाइयों (जैसे केंद्रीय संचार ब्यूरो और प्रसार भारती) की विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के बारे में आम आदमी तक, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के दूरदराज और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, सूचना प्रसारित करने में क्या प्रभावकारिता है;
- (ख) इस प्रभावकारिता को मापने के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले प्रमुख प्रदर्शन संकेतक और उनके परिणाम क्या हैं;
- (ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट उपाय किए जा रहे हैं कि सरकारी सूचना निःशुल्क, भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों और सीमित डिजिटल साक्षरता वाले व्यक्तियों सहित समाज के सभी वर्गों तक विभिन्न प्रारूपों और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से पहुँच सके;
- (घ) विशेषकर डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से फर्जी सूचनाओं और भ्रामक सूचनाओं, जो जनमत और सामाजिक सद्भाव को जबरदस्त तरीके से प्रभावित कर सकते हैं, की पहचान करने, उनका निपटान करने और उन्हें फैलने से रोकने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ङ) ऐसे उपायों को अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के साथ किस प्रकार संतुलित किया जाता है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरुगन):

(क) से (ड) सरकार सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की विभिन्न मीडिया यूनिटों के माध्यम से अपनी नीतियों, स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों के बारे में सूचना प्रसारित करती है।

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय:

- प्रेस विज्ञप्ति, प्रेस ब्रीफिंग, बैग्राउंडर, एक्स्प्लेनर और रिजॉयन्डर के माध्यम से सूचना का समय पर और सटीक प्रसार।
- मीडिया कार्यशालाएं और संवाद स्थानीय मीडिया के साथ विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में सरकार की प्रत्यक्ष सहभागिता को सक्षम बनाती हैं।

केंद्रीय संचार ब्यूरो (सीबीसी):

सरकारी स्कीमों, पहलों और नीतियों के बारे में सूचना का प्रसार:

- विभिन्न मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्मों जैसे समाचार पत्र, नियतकालिक पत्रिकाएं, टीवी, रेडियो, आउटडोर, डिजिटल सिनेमा, एसएमएस, इंटरनेट वेबसाइट, सोशल मीडिया पर विज्ञापन।
- मल्टीमीडिया डिजिटल प्रदर्शनियां, लोक प्रदर्शनियां, फोटो प्रदर्शनियां, और विशेष/एकीकृत संचार एवं आउटरीच कार्यक्रम (एसओपी/आईसीओपी)।
- समुदायों को सीधे तौर पर शामिल करने के लिए डोर-टू-डोर अभियान, ऑडियो घोषणाओं के साथ मोबाइल वैन और जन जागरूकता वेबिनार

न्यू इंडिया समाचार 13 भाषाओं में ग्राम पंचायतों और 6.5 करोड़ पाठकों तक पहुंचता है, जिससे प्रिंट और डिजिटल प्रारूपों के माध्यम से सरकारी स्कीमों का व्यापक प्रसार सुनिश्चित होता है।

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन:

- आकाशवाणी महाराष्ट्र में कवरेज सहित अनेक क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में राष्ट्रव्यापी रेडियो कवरेज सुनिश्चित करता है।
- डीडी फ्री डिश 142 टीवी चैनल (92 प्राइवेट + 50 दूरदर्शन) प्रदान करता है, जो व्यापक पहुंच के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रसारण करते हैं।
- डीडी न्यूज मराठी सहित 26 भाषाओं में सामग्री प्रदान करता है, जिसमें डीडी केंद्र मुंबई मराठी में नियमित क्षेत्रीय बुलेटिन प्रसारित करता है।
- डीडी की क्षेत्रीय समाचार इकाइयां सरकारी स्कीमों पर जनता की प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करके सहभागी संचार को बढ़ावा देती हैं।

सरकार इन माध्यमों से समाज के सभी वर्गों तक प्रामाणिक सूचना पहुँचाती है। दिव्यांगजनों तक सूचना की पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशेष प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

- डीडी न्यूज श्रवण बाधित व्यक्तियों के लिए सांकेतिक भाषा व्याख्या के साथ प्रतिदिन दो विशेष समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित करता है।
- चैनल स्टोरी बैंड्स, 24x7 स्कॉल और ग्राफिक सामग्री चलाता है ताकि ऑन-स्क्रीन एक्सेस में आसानी हो सके।
- राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों का सांकेतिक भाषा में नियमित रूप से प्रसारण किया जाता है।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 के तहत अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता संरक्षित है। विभिन्न मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्मों पर फर्जी और भ्रामक सूचनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए सांविधिक और संस्थागत तंत्र में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

प्रिंट मीडिया के लिए भारतीय प्रेस परिषद अधिनियम, 1978:

- भारतीय प्रेस परिषद (पीसीआई) के "पत्रकारिता के आचरण के मानक" समाचार पत्रों द्वारा फर्जी/अपमानजनक/भ्रामक समाचारों के प्रकाशन पर प्रतिबंध लगाते हैं।
- धारा 14 में मानकों के कथित उल्लंघनों के लिए जांच करने का प्रावधान है।
- पीसीआई समाचार पत्र, संपादकों, पत्रकारों आदि को चेतावनी दे सकती है, फटकार सकती है या निंदा कर सकती है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के लिए केबल टेलीविजन नेटवर्क (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1995:

- टीवी चैनलों के लिए अधिनियम के तहत बनाए गए कार्यक्रम और विज्ञापन संहिताओं का पालन करना अनिवार्य है।
- अश्लील, अपमानजनक, जानबूझकर, झूठे और विचारोत्तेजक संकेतों और अर्धसत्य सामग्री के प्रसारण की अनुमति नहीं है।
- कार्यक्रम और विज्ञापन संहिताओं के प्रवर्तन और शिकायतों के निपटान के लिए तीन-स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण संरचना:

स्तर I - प्रसारकों द्वारा स्व-विनियमन

स्तर II - प्रसारकों के स्व-विनियामक निकायों द्वारा स्व-विनियमन

स्तर III - केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निगरानी तंत्र

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम 2000:

धारा 69क सरकार को अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार ऑनलाइन सामग्री तक सार्वजनिक पहुंच को अवरुद्ध करने का अधिकार देती है।

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021 (आईटी नियम, 2021):

- इन नियमों के भाग-III में डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों के लिए आचार संहिता का पालन करने का प्रावधान है।
- कानूनी आदेश प्राप्त होने पर गैरकानूनी या भ्रामक सामग्री को हटाना अनिवार्य है।
- परिवादों/शिकायतों के समाधान हेतु तीन-स्तरीय तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है, जो इस प्रकार है :
स्तर I: प्रकाशकों द्वारा स्व - विनियमन

स्तर II: प्रकाशकों के स्व-विनियामक निकायों द्वारा स्व-विनियमन

स्तर III: केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निगरानी तंत्र

मंत्रालय द्वारा प्राप्त शिकायतों को आईटी नियम, 2021 के अनुसार समाधान के लिए संबंधित ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्मों को भेज दिया जाता है।

फैक्ट चेक यूनिट (एफसीयू):

- केंद्र सरकार से संबंधित फर्जी खबरों की जांच के लिए सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के अंतर्गत एक फैक्ट चेक यूनिट की स्थापना की गई है।
- यह भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों में अधिकृत स्रोतों से समाचार की प्रामाणिकता की पुष्टि करती है।
- एफसीयू अपने सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर सही सूचना पोस्ट करती है।

यह ढांचा गलत सूचना से होने वाले नुकसान का समाधान करते हुए रचनात्मक स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करती है।

ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के दौरान, यूनिट ने सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्मों और ऑनलाइन समाचार स्रोतों पर वास्तविक समय में सक्रिय रूप से नज़र रखी ताकि फर्जी तस्वीरों, संपादित वीडियो, भ्रामक नैरेटिव और ऑपरेशन के उद्देश्यों, सरकारी एजेंसियों या सुरक्षा बलों को निशाना बनाने वाली किसी भी छेड़छाड़ की गई सामग्री का पता लगाया जा सके।

यूनिट ने भारत और भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के खिलाफ पाकिस्तानी दुष्प्रचार का पर्दाफाश किया और ऐसी सामग्री का खंडन करने वाले कई पोस्टों की तथ्य-जांच की। इसके अतिरिक्त, ऑपरेशन सिंदूर से संबंधित गलत सूचना या फर्जी खबरों से संबंधित लिंक, जिनकी एफसीयू द्वारा तथ्य-जांच की गई थी, उचित कार्रवाई के लिए संबंधित मध्यस्थों के साथ तुरंत साझा किए गए।

फैक्ट चेक यूनिट के प्रयासों की मीडिया ने सराहना की। कुछ लेखों के लिंक नीचे दिए गए हैं:

- 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के बाद भारत का एफसीयू पाकिस्तान के डिजिटल दुष्प्रचार का त्वरित खंडन के साथ मुकाबला कर रहा है

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2025/May/10/indias-fcu-battles-pakistans-digital-propaganda-with-swift-rebuttals-following-operation-sindoor>

- ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के बाद झूठे दावों को उजागर करने के लिए सरकारी फैक्ट चेक यूनिट ने कार्रवाई की

<https://www.livemint.com/industry/media/india-pib-govt-fact-checking-unit-operation-sindoor-misinformation-false-claims-11746770729519.html>

- भारत पाकिस्तान के दुष्प्रचार अभियान से कैसे लड़ रहा है

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/how-india-is-fighting-pakistan-s-disinformation-campaign-101746644575505.html>

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम 2000 की धारा 69क के अंतर्गत, सरकार ने भारत की संप्रभुता और अखंडता, भारत की रक्षा, राज्य की सुरक्षा और लोक व्यवस्था के हित में वेबसाइटों, सोशल मीडिया हैंडल और पोस्ट को ब्लॉक करने के लिए आवश्यक आदेश जारी किए।

मंत्रालय ने ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के दौरान **डिजिटल मीडिया पर 1,400 से अधिक यूआरएल ब्लॉक करने के** निर्देश भी जारी किए। इन यूआरएल की सामग्री में फर्जी, भ्रामक, भारत विरोधी समाचार सामग्री, मुख्य रूप से पाकिस्तान स्थित सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट्स से सांप्रदायिक रूप से संवेदनशील सामग्री और भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के खिलाफ भड़काऊ सामग्री शामिल थी।

खाद्यान्न का भंडार

2784. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद:

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

- (क) देश में खाद्यान्न के मौजूदा भंडार का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या उक्त भंडार सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही कल्याणकारी योजनाओं सहित देश में खाद्यान्न की अनुमानित आंतरिक मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में खाद्यान्न की अनुमानित मांग कितनी है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार खाद्यान्न के निर्यात पर लगे हुए प्रतिबंध हटाने की योजना बना रही है; और
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और देश में आवश्यक खाद्यान्न की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने तथा मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):

(क) दिनांक 30.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार केंद्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्न का भंडार 346.78 लाख टन गेहूँ और 381.59 लाख टन चावल है, जबकि जुलाई 2025 से सितंबर 2025 तक के लिए खाद्यान्न भंडारण मानदंड 275.80 लाख टन गेहूँ और 135.40 लाख टन चावल है।

(ख) और (ग) खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग ने वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) और अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं (ओडब्ल्यूएस) के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को वितरण हेतु 183.87 लाख टन गेहूँ और 402.78 लाख टन चावल का आबंटन किया है। केंद्रीय पूल में उपलब्ध भंडार राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) और अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं (ओडब्ल्यूएस) के अंतर्गत घरेलू आवश्यकताओं और अतिरिक्त आबंटन (प्राकृतिक आपदा, त्योंहार, आदि) को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

(घ) सरकार राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत खाद्य सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता देती है और इसलिए केंद्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्नों का पर्याप्त स्टॉक सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी साधन उपलब्ध कराती है।

(ड.) बाजार की कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने और खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए, भारत सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) और अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं (ओडब्ल्यूएस) की आवश्यकताओं से परे अधिशेष खाद्यान्न (गेहूँ और चावल) को खुले बाजार बिक्री योजना [(घरेलू) (ओएमएसएस (डी))] के तहत खुली बिक्री के माध्यम से बेचती है। इससे बाजार में खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने, मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रित करने, खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और आम जनता के लिए खाद्यान्नों को अधिक किफायती बनाने में मदद मिलती है। इसके अलावा, ओएमएसएस (डी) नीति के

तहत आम उपभोक्ताओं को रियायती दरों पर आटा (गेहूं का आटा) और चावल उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से क्रमशः दिनांक 6.11.2023 और 6.02.2024 को भारत आटा और भारत चावल लॉन्च किए गए।

इसके अलावा, समग्र खाद्य सुरक्षा का प्रबंधन करने और जमाखोरी और अनैतिक सट्टेबाजी को रोकने के लिए, भारत सरकार सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में व्यापारियों/थोक विक्रेताओं, खुदरा विक्रेताओं, बड़ी श्रृंखला के खुदरा विक्रेताओं और प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं पर लागू गेहूं से जुड़ी स्टॉक सीमा लगाती है।

ALLOTMENT OF UNUSED COAL BLOCKS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSE

2785. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) the details of list of all unused coal blocks currently identified and available for research purposes across the country;
- (b) the criteria adopted by the Government to designate specific coal blocks as suitable for research activities including geological, environmental and logistical factors considered during this evaluation;
- (c) the number of coal blocks that have been allotted to research institutions, universities, or private researchers during the last five years along with the scope of the research conducted;

- (d) the details of the application and approval process for researchers seeking access to unused coal blocks;
- (e) the measures put in place to ensure that research activities in these coal blocks comply with environmental protection and safety standards;
- (f) the manner in which the Government facilitate collaboration between coal researchers and mining companies for the development of innovative coal utilization technologies; and
- (g) whether the Government has conducted any impact assessment of research activities on the ecological and social environment of these unused coal blocks, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) At present, no unused coal block has been identified and allotted for research purposes by the Government. However, researches are being done by coal companies on active coal blocks. Further, CIL is conducting R&D work on underground coal gasification in abandoned coal mine of ECL.
- (b) At present, there is no criteria specified to designate specific coal blocks as suitable for research activities including geological, environmental and logistical factors.

(c) During the last five years, no coal block has been allotted to research institutions, universities, or private researchers. However, for active coal blocks, different research activities are taken up by coal companies.

(d) At present, no application or approval process has been prescribed for researchers for seeking access to unused coal blocks.

(e) to (g): Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

LC-57 AT LATTERI RAILWAY STATION IN VELLORE

2786. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Level Crossing No. 57 (LC-57) at Latteri railway station near Katpadi in Vellore Lok Sabha Constituency poses safety risks due to frequent train movements, rising vehicular traffic, long gate closures and the risk of accidents, especially in light of recent incidents at non-interlocked level crossings across Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any proposal exists to eliminate LC-57 by constructing a ROB or RUB, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the status of the Road Rail Bridge project at Katpadi junction on NH-75, including funds allocated, tender finalization, expected completion date

and integration with Katpadi station redevelopment and Vellore bypass projects; and

- (d) the steps taken to expedite these projects in line with national railway modernization and safety objectives?

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

(a) to (d) 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 Railways. 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 2014-25 (June'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (June'25)	13,426 Nos. (including 747 Nos. in the State of Tamil Nadu)

As on 01.04.2025, 4,402 Nos. ROB/ RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹1,00,860 Cr on Indian Railways including 235 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road

Under Bridge (RUB) at the cost of ₹4,669 crore in the State of Tamil Nadu, which are at various stages of planning and execution.

Level Crossing (LC) No. 57 at Km 136/900-137/000 at Latteri Yard on Arakkonam-Jolarpettai section of Chennai division is protected by gate signals (inter-locked). The work for construction of Road Over Bridge in lieu of this Level Crossing was sanctioned on cost sharing basis. Subsequently, construction of approaches of this ROB has been found not feasible due to dense populated area on both sides. Accordingly, this work was not taken up.

However, construction of Limited Height Subway (LHS) has been found feasible. Accordingly, a work of construction of Subway has been sanctioned recently.

The work of Katpadi railway station has been taken up for redevelopment under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS). The structural works of RPF and scout building have been completed. The works for foundation of departure terminal, multi level car parking, parcel office, structural works of staff quarters and finishing works of RPF barrack and scout building have been taken up.

The work of additional 02 lane ROB adjacent to existing 02-lane ROB passing through Katpadi Junction on NH-75 has been taken up by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways/National Highways Authority of India (MoRTH/NHAI). General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) has been approved. The work of design has been taken up. The master plan of the Katpadi Junction

station envisages the integration of Road over bridge (ROB) with departure and arrival terminal building by skywalk near the existing bus stop on the south side of station.

Vellore bypass project includes construction of two Road Over Bridges (ROBs) at Non-Level Crossing locations, One ROB at Railway km 137/600-700 between Latteri and Vrinjipuram stations in Arakkonam-Jolarpettai section of Chennai Division and another ROB at Railway km. 140/800-900 between Kaniyambadi & Pennathur stations in Villupuram-Katpadi section of Thiruchchirappalli division. These works are being executed by NH Wing of the Government of Tamil Nadu on single entity basis. GADs are yet to be submitted.

Completion of Railway project/s including ROBs/RUBs depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, 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 etc. All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

AADHAAR BASED AUTHENTICATION FOR TATKAL TICKET BOOKING

2787. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

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

- (a) whether Aadhaar-based authentication will be mandatory for Tatkal ticket bookings and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether passengers with Aadhaar-linked IRCTC accounts will get booking priority;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the manner in which this move will help reduce misuse of Tatkal tickets by agents and touts; and
- (e) whether this rule will also apply to offline bookings and if so, the details thereof along with the details of technical upgrades made to support it?

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

(a) to (e) To improve passenger access to Tatkal tickets & to ensure transparency the following steps have been taken by Indian Railways:

- i. With effect from 01-07-2025, tickets under Tatkal Scheme can be booked through the website of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC)/its app only by Aadhaar authenticated users.
- ii. Agents are barred from booking tickets during first 30 minutes of ARP of Tatkal booking.

Measures taken in this regard have improved ease of booking by reducing instant booking of tickets. The system has also been made more equitable by restricting multiple bookings using fake accounts. Taking steps to ensure transparency in booking of Tatkal tickets based on feedback received on various platforms is a continuous and ongoing process.

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

2788. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) the details of key initiatives taken by the Government to boost coal production in the country;
- (b) whether India has exported coal to other countries till date and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the main markets for Indian coal;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to promote the use of clean coal technologies;
- (e) the estimated potential of India's clean coal reserves; and
- (f) the details of the potential of coal bed methane in the country?

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

(a) The key initiatives taken by the Government to boost coal production in the country 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 mine 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.
- iii. Single Window Clearance portal for the coal sector to speed up operationalization of coal mines.
- iv. Project Management Unit (PMU) for handholding of coal block allottees for obtaining various approvals/ clearances for early operationalization of coal mines.
- v. Auction of commercial mining on revenue sharing basis was launched in 2020. Under commercial mining scheme, rebate of 50% on final offer has been allowed for the quantity of coal that is 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), in its Underground (UG) mines, is adopting new and modern technologies like Mass Production Technologies (MPT) with the deployment of Continuous Miners (CMs), Longwall (LW) and Highwall (HW), wherever feasible. In its Opencast (OC) mines, CIL already has State-of-the-Art technology in its high-capacity Excavators and Dumpers. Standardization of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) has been done in opencast mines. Surface Miners have also been deployed in opencast mines for efficient and eco-friendly mining. Digital transformation has been implemented on a pilot scale in 7 of its mega mines.
- 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) Coal exports by the country during the last three years and the current year (upto May, 2025) are as under:

(Figures in Million Tonne)

Year	Coal export quantity
2022-23	1.166
2023-24	1.545
2024-25 (Provisional)	1.908
2025-26 (upto May, 2025) (Provisional)	0.328

(c) Most of the coal produced in the country is consumed domestically. The major coal consuming sectors in the country are Power (including captive power production), Steel, Cement, Sponge-Iron and Fertilizers.

(d) The Government has taken the following steps to promote the use of clean coal technologies:

- i. Under commercial mining scheme, 50% rebate in the revenue share for coal used in gasification has been introduced in commercial coal block auctions, provided that at least 10% of the total coal production is used for gasification purposes.
- ii. The Government has created a sub-sector 'Production of Syn-Gas leading to coal gasification' under the Non-Regulated Sector linkage auctions to support coal gasification initiative. Considering the clean coal initiatives, floor price of the linkage auctions for this sub-sector is kept as Run of Mine (ROM)

Price of the Regulated sector and applicable to the coal gasification projects commissioning within a period of seven years.

- iii. For promoting coal gasification in the country, seven projects (three for joint venture of PSUs and four in private sector) have been approved by the Government as part of ₹8500 crore financial incentive scheme to provide Viability Gap Funding (VGF).
- iv. Government of India has notified Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) Policy in September, 2016 to enable the development of UCG so as to maximize the utilization of difficult to mine coal and lignite resources and promote Clean Coal Technologies.
- v. Government of India had formulated Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy in 1997 for development of CBM. As per the policy, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas became the administrative Ministry and Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) was made the nodal agency for development of CBM in the country. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, in consultation with Ministry of Coal, has identified and offered CBM blocks from coal bearing areas. In partial modification of CBM Policy, 1997, vide notification dated 08.05.2018, Government of India granted the exploration and exploitation rights of CBM to Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries in coal bearing areas for which they possess coal mining rights.

vi. Government is also promoting beneficiation of coking coal in the country by setting up of coal washeries.

(e) There is no specific concept to estimate Clean Coal Reserve. However, as per the “Indian Coal and Lignite Resources – 2024” published by Geological Survey of India (GSI), the total estimated coal resource in the country as on 01.04.2024, is 3,89,421.34 Million Tonnes.

(f) As per Directorate General of Hydrocarbons, the estimated Coal Bed Methane resources in the Country as on 31.03.2024 is about 2,600 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM).

RESEARCH ON CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

2789. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

- (a) the details of financial or technical support is provided by the Government to researchers working on advanced coal beneficiation and clean coal technologies;
- (b) whether there are any specific coal blocks allocated for research related to Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) or Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technologies;
- (c) the manner in which the Government ensure that research conducted on unused coal blocks contributes to sustainable mining and environmental remediation;

- (d) the steps taken by the Government to promote mine safety training and development of safety technologies using these unused coal blocks;
- (e) the details of research projects focusing on mine reclamation, groundwater impact and ecosystem restoration in unused coal blocks;
- (f) the details of data and findings from research in unused coal blocks disseminated to policymakers, industry stakeholders and the public; and
- (g) whether there are any plans to increase the number of coal blocks available specifically for research to foster innovation in the coal sector/envision for unused coal blocks in balancing India's coal demands and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government provides financial and technical support for research in advanced coal beneficiation and clean coal technologies through the following mechanisms:

(i) Science & Technology (S&T) scheme of Ministry of Coal - Financial assistance is provided to research and academic institutions for projects in coal beneficiation, clean coal technologies, and environmental protection, etc. These projects are approved and monitored by the Standing Scientific Research Committee (SSRC).

(ii) Research and Development (R&D) projects of Coal PSUs - The R&D Boards of coal PSUs support projects aimed at developing and optimizing coal processing technologies, with emphasis on low-grade coal utilization and dry beneficiation. Key participating institutions include IITs, CSIR laboratories and CMPDI.

These initiatives are aimed at promoting sustainable coal utilization and fostering indigenous technological advancements.

Government of India has launched a scheme for promotion of Coal/Lignite Gasification projects of Government PSUs and Private sector with an outlay of Rs. 8500 crores, which also includes projects for R&D.

Government has also introduced new measures to support coal gasification projects which includes a new sub-sector under the NRS linkage auctions policy focused on "Production of Syngas leading to coal gasification". Additionally, a 50% rebate on the revenue share for coal used in gasification is available in commercial coal block auctions, provided that at least 10% of the coal is used for gasification.

(b) A Pilot Project on Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) to establish technology in Indian Geo-mining condition" is being implemented by CMPDI, ECL and Ergo Exergy Technology Inc (EETI), Canada jointly at the Kasta coal mine (Eastern Coalfields Limited) in Jamtara District, Jharkhand.

(c) At present, no unused coal block has been allocated for research purposes by Government. However, researches are being done by coal companies on active

coal blocks. Further, CIL is conducting R&D work on underground coal gasification in abandoned coal mine of ECL.

(d) to (f) Do not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

(g) At present, there is no plan to allocate coal blocks specifically for research purposes.

ई-साक्षी पोर्टल

2790. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

श्री बसवराज बोम्मई:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:

श्री खगेन मुर्मू:

डॉ. हेमांग जोशी:

डॉ. भोला सिंह:

क्या सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने ई-साक्षी पोर्टल-डिजिटल पहल के माध्यम से संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) निधि प्रवाह के लिए एक नई डिजिटल पहल शुरू की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) क्या यह नया पोर्टल एमपीलैड्स निधि को सुव्यवस्थित करने और बेहतर बनाने तथा दक्षता एवं पारदर्शिता के माध्यम से इसके कार्यान्वयन में सहायक सिद्ध होगा और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) ई-साक्षी पर प्रशिक्षित या शामिल किए गए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की संख्या कितनी है और इस पोर्टल को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कब तक लागू किया जाएगा;
- (घ) क्या ई-साक्षी, एमपीलैड्स में वास्तविक समय निगरानी और जवाबदेही को सक्षम बनाता है और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों की डिजिटल तत्परता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ई-साक्षी पोर्टल को सरल बनाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या जिला अधिकारियों को एमपीलैड्स कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन को अपलोड करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा दी गई है और यदि नहीं, तो एमपीलैड्स कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन को समय पर अपलोड करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय ने एमपीलैड योजना के अंतर्गत संशोधित निधि प्रवाह प्रक्रियाओं को लागू करने के लिए दिनांक 1 अप्रैल 2023 से भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के सहयोग से ई-साक्षी पोर्टल लॉन्च किया है। सांसदों की संस्तुतियों, जिला प्राधिकारियों द्वारा मंजूरी और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा कार्यनिष्पादन, सभी एकल डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर एकीकृत करके, ई-साक्षी पोर्टल ने निधियों की निर्मुक्ति को सुव्यवस्थित किया है, वास्तविक खातों की आवश्यकता को समाप्त किया है, सभी हितधारकों के लिए एंड-टू-एंड डिजिटल कार्यक्षमता को सक्षम बनाया है, और सुरक्षित सत्यापन तंत्र के माध्यम से कार्यप्रवाह प्रणाली को सरल बनाया है। इन संशोधनों से दक्षता, पारदर्शिता, वास्तविक समय पर निगरानी

और हितधारकों के बीच बेहतर समन्वय में सुधार हुआ है, जिससे परियोजना निष्पादन में तेजी आई है और कार्यान्वयन के सभी स्तरों पर जवाबदेही सुदृढ़ हुई है।

(ग) सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ई-साक्षी पोर्टल पर सफलतापूर्वक शामिल कर लिया गया है और इसके संबंध में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। उपयोगकर्ता की जानकारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने तथा प्लेटफॉर्म के प्रभावी उपयोग के लिए, मंत्रालय नियमित रूप से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों और माननीय संसद सदस्यों सहित हितधारकों के लिए कार्यशालाएं, वेबिनार और व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण सत्र आयोजित करता है। ये क्षमता-निर्माण पहल निरंतर जारी हैं और विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त अनुरोधों के आधार पर आयोजित की जाती हैं, जिससे सभी स्तरों पर निरंतर सहायता और सहभागिता सुनिश्चित होती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक संसद सत्र (वर्ष 2023 के मानसून सत्र से) के दौरान सांसदों को एमपीलैड्स से संबंधित प्रक्रियाओं और ई-साक्षी पोर्टल के उपयोग में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कियोस्क स्थापित किए जाते हैं। संसद सत्र के दौरान सभी कार्य दिवसों में एक महत्वपूर्ण हेल्पडेस्क सुबह 10 बजे से शाम 6 बजे तक संचालित होता है, जो सांसदों और अन्य हितधारकों को एमपीलैड्स निधियों के सुचारु उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है। उपयोगकर्ताओं की और अधिक सहायता के लिए, इस मंत्रालय ने पोर्टल पर उपयोगकर्ता मैनुअल और अनुदेशात्मक वीडियो उपलब्ध कराए हैं।

(घ) ई-साक्षी वेब पोर्टल में सांसदों की संस्तुतियों, जिला प्राधिकारी द्वारा मंजूरी और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा निष्पादन का सहज एकीकरण किया गया है; जिससे एक सुव्यवस्थित और कुशल कार्यप्रवाह में योगदान मिला है। यह पोर्टल कस्टमाइज्ड लॉगिन, प्रगति रिपोर्टें और डैशबोर्ड के माध्यम से वास्तविक समय के आधार पर कार्यों की प्रगति की अधिक प्रत्यक्षता भी प्रदान करता है। इससे एमपीलैड योजना के कामकाज में दक्षता बढ़ी है, साथ ही प्रणाली में अधिक पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही आई है। एक मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन

भी शुरू किया गया है, जो संसद सदस्यों को योजना के तहत कार्यों की संस्तुति करने और निगरानी करने में सक्षम बनाती है।

(ड) ई-साक्षी पोर्टल की सक्रियता से समीक्षा की जाती है और इसे नियमित रूप से अपडेट किया जाता है। यह मंत्रालय नियमित रूप से विभिन्न हितधारकों से प्राप्त फीडबैक का मूल्यांकन करता है तथा पोर्टल की उपयोगिता में सुधार लाने तथा इसके सुचारु संचालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक संशोधन करता है। इससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि पोर्टल अपने परिचालन में उत्तरदायी और कुशल बना रहे।

(च) एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश, 2023 में जिला प्राधिकारियों और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा के संबंध में विशिष्ट प्रावधान हैं, ताकि माननीय सांसदों द्वारा अनुशंसित कार्यों की समय पर स्वीकृति, निष्पादन और पूर्णता सुनिश्चित की जा सके, जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है:

- पैरा -3.2.4: संसद सदस्य द्वारा की गई सभी पात्र अनुशंसाओं के संबंध में स्वीकृति/अस्वीकृति कार्यान्वयन जिला प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनुशंसाओं की प्राप्ति की तारीख से 45 दिनों के भीतर जारी की जाएगी।
- पैरा -3.2.12: कार्यान्वयन जिला प्राधिकरण द्वारा जारी स्वीकृति पत्र में कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा कार्य पूरा करने की समय-सीमा निर्धारित की जाएगी, जो सामान्यतः एक वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। असाधारण मामलों में, उदाहरण के लिए दुर्गम/पहाड़ी इलाकों आदि में, जहां कार्यान्वयन समय एक वर्ष से अधिक होने की संभावना है, इसके लिए विशिष्ट औचित्य को स्वीकृति पत्र में शामिल किया जाएगा।
- पैरा 10.6.1: कार्यान्वयन जिला प्राधिकरण यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि सभी कार्य, जो सम्यक रूप से स्वीकृत हैं, सांसद के पद छोड़ने की तारीख से 18 महीने के भीतर पूरे हो गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय एमपीलैड योजना के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ मासिक समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करता है। निष्पक्ष निगरानी के लिए, लंबित कार्यों पर नियमित अपडेट राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किए जाते हैं, जिनमें 45 दिनों से अधिक समय से स्वीकृत नहीं

किए गए कार्यों, स्वीकृति के एक वर्ष बाद भी पूरे नहीं हुए कार्यों और स्वीकृति के तीन महीने बाद भी भुगतान न किए गए कार्यों का विवरण शामिल है।

आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतें

2791. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री धर्मवीर सिंह:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य रुझानों की निगरानी करती है;
- (ख) आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों/वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा अब तक आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों/वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि को नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (घ) पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान मूल्य निगरानी प्रणाली के अंतर्गत आने वाली वस्तुओं की संख्या और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में मूल्य रिपोर्टिंग केंद्रों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ड.) मूल्यों की निगरानी के कवरेज में वृद्धि किस प्रकार मूल्य अस्थिरता के प्रबंधन में सहायता करती है;

(च) मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष (पीएसएफ) की स्थापना की तिथि क्या है और इसने दालों और प्याज जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों को स्थिर करने में किस प्रकार सहायता की है; और

(छ) जमाखोरी और कालाबाजारी को रोकने के लिए राज्यों के साथ समन्वय 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 (ग) उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय, देश भर के 566 मूल्य निगरानी केंद्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत 38 खाद्य वस्तुओं की दैनिक कीमतों की निगरानी करता है। आँकड़ों के अनुसार, आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतें स्थिर और नियंत्रण में हैं।

खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतें अस्थिर होती हैं क्योंकि वे कई कारकों से प्रभावित होती हैं जैसे उत्पादन में मौसमीपन, प्रतिकूल मौसम की स्थिति, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में व्यवधान, जमाखोरी और कालाबाजारी से उत्पन्न कृत्रिम कमी, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों में वृद्धि आदि। कभी-कभी आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में मामूली व्यवधान या प्रतिकूल मौसम की स्थिति के कारण फसल की क्षति आदि से कृषि-बागवानी वस्तुओं की कीमतों में उछाल आता है। इसके विपरीत, थोक आवक और लॉजिस्टिक्स समस्याओं से बाजार में अधिकता की स्थिति उत्पन्न होने और परिणामस्वरूप कीमतों में गिरावट आने की संभावना होती है।

सरकार अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (आईएमसी) द्वारा नियमित समीक्षा के माध्यम से आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं के उत्पादन और उपलब्धता पर कड़ी नज़र रखती है। समिति नियमित आधार पर आवश्यक कृषि-बागवानी वस्तुओं की कीमतों और मूल्य रुझानों की स्थिति की समीक्षा करती है और घरेलू उत्पादन में वृद्धि और आयात के माध्यम से उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाती है।

कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव से निपटने के लिए, सरकार बाजार में कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए अंशांकित और लक्षित तरीके से रिलीज के माध्यम से बाजार में हस्तक्षेप के लिए दालों और प्याज का बफर स्टॉक बनाए रखती है। बफर स्टॉक से दालों के एक हिस्से को 2023-24 और 2024-25 के दौरान भारत दाल ब्रांड के तहत उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ती कीमतों पर खुदरा बिक्री के लिए दालों में परिवर्तित किया गया। इसी प्रकार, भारत ब्रांड के तहत खुदरा उपभोक्ताओं को आटा और चावल रियायती मूल्य पर वितरित किए जाते हैं। उच्च मूल्य उपभोग केंद्रों में कीमतों को कम करने के लिए बफर स्टॉक से प्याज को सितंबर से दिसंबर 2024 के दौरान थोक बाजारों और खुदरा दुकानों के माध्यम से अंशांकित और लक्षित तरीके से जारी किया गया था। प्रमुख उपभोग केन्द्रों में खुदरा दुकानों और मोबाइल वैन के माध्यम से खुदरा उपभोक्ताओं के बीच 35 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से प्याज वितरित किया गया। इन उपायों से आम उपभोक्ताओं को आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुएं सस्ती कीमतों पर उपलब्ध करवाने में मदद मिली है और जून, 2025 में खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति दर को वर्ष-दर-वर्ष (-) 1.06 % तक लाने में मदद मिली है जो जनवरी 2019 के बाद सबसे कम है।

(घ) और (ङ) पिछले दस वर्षों में मूल्य निगरानी के अंतर्गत वस्तुओं का कवरेज 22 से बढ़कर 38 हो गया तथा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में मूल्य रिपोर्टिंग केंद्रों की संख्या 100 से बढ़कर 566 हो गई। पिछले दस वर्षों में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में मूल्य निगरानी के कवरेज में कवर की गई वस्तुओं की संख्या और मूल्य रिपोर्टिंग केंद्रों की संख्या का विस्तार नीचे दी गई तालिका में दिया गया है:

वर्ष	मूल्य रिपोर्टिंग केंद्रों की संख्या	वस्तुओं की संख्या
2016-17	100	22
2017-18	101	22
2018-19	109	22

2019-20	114	22
2020-21	135	22
2021-22	179	22
2022-23	483	22
2023-24	550	22
2024-25	555	38
2025-26	566	38

मूल्य रिपोर्टिंग केंद्रों की संख्या में विस्तार से देश भर में मूल्य रुझानों पर नज़र रखने और अखिल भारतीय औसत दैनिक मूल्य आंकड़ों को अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व देने में मदद मिली है। कवर की गई वस्तुओं की संख्या में विस्तार से यह सुनिश्चित हुआ कि घरेलू उपभोग की अधिक खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतें दैनिक मूल्य निगरानी के अंतर्गत आ गई हैं। इसके अलावा, अधिक समावेशी और प्रतिनिधि दैनिक मूल्य डेटा खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति के पूर्वानुमान के लिए महत्वपूर्ण इनपुट प्रदान करता है।

(च) मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष (पीएसएफ) स्कीम 2014-15 में स्थापित की गई थी जिसका मूल उद्देश्य कृषि-बागवानी वस्तुओं की कीमतों में अत्यधिक अस्थिरता से उपभोक्ताओं को बचाना तथा आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं को किफायती मूल्य पर उपलब्ध करवाना था। पीएसएफ स्कीम के अंतर्गत, अंशांकित और लक्षित तरीके से वितरण के लिए दालों और प्याज का कार्यनीतिक बफर स्टॉक रखा जाता है, ताकि जमाखोरी, बेईमान सट्टेबाजी को हतोत्साहित किया जा सके और उपभोक्ताओं को किफायती मूल्य पर आपूर्ति की जा सके।

(छ) मंत्रालय आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ नियमित रूप से समन्वय करता है। राज्यों को इस अधिनियम के तहत जमाखोरी और कालाबाजारी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार है। आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में व्यवधान या प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के समय राज्य सरकारों को स्टॉक की निगरानी करने, स्टॉक प्रकटीकरण मानदंडों को लागू

करने और चोरबाजारी निवारण तथा आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत उचित कार्रवाई करने के लिए एडवाइजरी जारी की जाती हैं। मंत्रालय राज्यों के साथ समन्वय में उपलब्धता और मूल्य की स्थिति की समीक्षा भी करता है, ताकि निवारक और सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की जा सके, जिसमें कृत्रिम कमी को रोकने और उपभोक्ता हितों की रक्षा के लिए चयनित वस्तुओं पर स्टॉक सीमा लगाना भी शामिल है।

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में आरक्षित श्रेणियों की भागीदारी

2792. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और नवाचार पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की समान भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशिष्ट नीतियां बनाई और कार्यान्वित की गई हैं;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभार्थियों के लिए वर्ष-वार कुल कितना आवंटन और व्यय निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ग) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों में प्रवेश और वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी पदों पर भर्ती के लिए अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणियों के लिए आरक्षण नीतियों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए क्या तंत्र मौजूद है; और

(घ) पात्र अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभार्थियों द्वारा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी योजनाओं को अपनाने में आने वाली कथित कमियों और चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा 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 और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और नवाचार पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की समान भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुसूचित जाति उप-योजना (एससीएसपी) और जनजातीय उप-योजना (टीएसपी) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) का समानता सशक्तीकरण और विकास के लिए विज्ञान (सीड) प्रभाग, विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार (एसटीआई) के समुचित हस्तक्षेपों के माध्यम से समाज के वंचित वर्गों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास हेतु कई योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिससे जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार और आजीविका के अवसरों में वृद्धि हो रही है। सीड प्रभाग के निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग की प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना है।

- I. आजीविका के लिए स्थानीय नवाचारों को सुदृढ़, उन्नत और पोषित करना (सुनील)
कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य प्रौद्योगिकी वितरण और सामाजिक उद्यम निर्माण के माध्यम से समाज के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्लूएस) की आजीविका दक्षता को सुदृढ़ बनाना है। कार्यक्रम का मुख्य केंद्र केवल स्थानीय लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए क्षेत्र-परीक्षणित मॉडल और स्थान-विशिष्ट प्रौद्योगिकियों की तैनाती तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह उनके वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी ज्ञान, कौशल वृद्धि, क्षमता विनिर्माण और सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थितियों में सुधार को भी प्रोत्साहित करना है।
- II. विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार (एसटीआई) केंद्र का उद्देश्य प्रणालीगत अन्तःक्षेप के माध्यम से देश भर में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदायों का समग्र विकास

करना है। ये केंद्र लक्षित अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या के विकास के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोगों के पुरःस्थापन, वितरण, प्रबंधन, उपयोग और विस्तार में अंतिम चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए सहयोगात्मक, नेटवर्क और साझेदारी ढांचे में स्थापित किए गए हैं। ये केंद्र अन्य ज्ञान संगठनों के पास उपलब्ध अग्रणी तकनीकों का उपयोग करते हैं और लाभ भी उठाते हैं। अब तक अंडमान और निकोबार, आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, गोवा, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, केरल, लद्दाख, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मेघालय, मिजोरम, ओडिशा, पुडुचेरी, पंजाब, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, तमिलनाडु, तेलंगाना, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 53 विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार केंद्र स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं।

सीड प्रभाग के कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग का इंस्पायर-मानक कार्यक्रम कक्षा 6 से 10 तक के विद्यार्थियों में विज्ञान एवं तकनीक का उपयोग करते हुए सामाजिक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के विचारों के माध्यम से नवाचार और रचनात्मक सोच संवर्धन को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, कक्षा 6 से 10 तक पढ़ने वाले अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के 36,388 छात्रों को 10,000/- रुपये प्रति छात्र की दर से सहायता प्रदान की गई।

अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान प्रतिष्ठान (एएनआरएफ) द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के शोधकर्ताओं को विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग के अग्रणी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्य करने हेतु परियोजना आधारित अनुसंधान वित्तपोषण सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है ताकि उनकी क्षमता में वृद्धि हो और वे मुख्य अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों में आगे बढ़ सकें। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के 503 से अधिक शोधकर्ताओं को सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

एससी, एसटी समुदायों के लिए विशिष्ट योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने के अलावा, डीएसटी ने मई 2022 में वैज्ञानिक सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (एसएसआर) दिशानिर्देश भी जारी किए थे, ताकि विज्ञान और समाज के एकीकरण को सुगम बनाया जा सके और विविध हितधारकों के बीच तालमेल बनाया जा सके, जिससे ओबीसी, एससी और एसटी सहित समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के लाभ के लिए वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान का हस्तांतरण सुनिश्चित हो सके। इसका उद्देश्य मौजूदा परिसंपत्तियों के सर्वोत्कृष्ट उपयोग के लिए प्रभावी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का निर्माण करना है, ताकि समाज के वंचित, अधिकारहीन और शोषित वर्गों को उनकी क्षमता, सामर्थ्य और छिपी हुई संभावनाओं को वर्धित करके सशक्त बनाया जा सके।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान डीएसटी की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभार्थियों के लिए निर्धारित कुल आवंटन और व्यय, वर्षवार निम्नानुसार है:

जनजातीय उप-योजना योजना/कार्यक्रम (टीएसपी)			रुपये करोड़ में
	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022- 23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023- 24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024- 25
आवंटित निधि	82.80	57.62	98.70
व्यय	71.18	38.50	69.72
अनुसूचित जाति उप-योजना योजना/कार्यक्रम (एससीएसपी)			रुपये करोड़ में
आवंटित निधि	159.75	111.22	198.45
व्यय	133.32	69.18	154.79

इसके अतिरिक्त, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) की योजना “क्षमता विनिर्माण और मानव संसाधन विकास: डॉक्टरेट और पोस्टडॉक्टरेल अध्येतावृत्ति” के तहत अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (एनसीएल), अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति से संबंधित शोध अध्येताओं को अध्येतावृत्ति के भुगतान के लिए 653.051 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमानित व्यय किया गया है।

(ग) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की भर्ती के लिए आरक्षण नीतियों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपीटी) द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करता है।

(घ) केंद्र सरकार ने पात्र अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभार्थियों द्वारा विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी योजनाओं को अपनाने में सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें से कुछ मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं:

- I. विभाग ने सरकार, उद्योग, शिक्षा और समाज के सहयोगात्मक प्रयासों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदायों के विकास के लिए राज्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी परिषदों के भीतर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति प्रकोष्ठों की स्थापना की है। ये प्रकोष्ठ आजीविका प्रणालियों पर सूचना एकत्र करने के लिए ऊर्ध्वगामी दृष्टिकोण अपना रहे हैं, जिसमें मानव, प्राकृतिक, सामाजिक, भौतिक और वित्तीय पूंजी के साथ-साथ स्थानीय और स्वदेशी ज्ञान भी शामिल है, ताकि अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभार्थियों के विकास के लिए विशिष्ट कार्यनीतियों, योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के निर्माण में सहायता मिल सके। अब तक अरुणाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मिजोरम, पंजाब, सिक्किम, तमिलनाडु, तेलंगाना, त्रिपुरा, उत्तराखंड और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 11 एससी-एसटी प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं।
- II. पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, राष्ट्रीय अंतःविषयक साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली मिशन (एनएम-आईसीपीएस) के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के 70,000 से अधिक अभ्यर्थियों को उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों पर प्रशिक्षण दिया गया।
- III. युवा वैज्ञानिकों और प्रौद्योगिकीविदों (एसवाईएसटी) के लिए योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2025 में बेरोजगार युवा वैज्ञानिकों (एससी/एसटी श्रेणी से) के लिए विशेष आह्वान किया गया है,

ताकि उन्हें अनुप्रयोग उन्मुख सामाजिक रूप से प्रासंगिक अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के अवसर प्रदान किए जा सकें।

EARTHQUAKES-GPR TECHNOLOGY

2793. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any mechanisms or plans have in place to ensure the timely deployment and operational readiness of GPR and related geophysical equipment immediately following the occurrence of an earthquake, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the coordination framework between Central and State disaster management authorities, particularly for sharing and optimal utilization of scarce technical resources such as GPR equipment and trained operators;
- (c) the details of the documented examples or case studies where the identification of voids using GPR directly contributed to the successful rescue of trapped individuals during earthquake disasters in India;
- (d) manner in which the Government intend to address the inherent limitations of GPR technology, such as reduced penetration depth in certain building materials and challenges posed by debris clutter in collapsed urban environments; and
- (e) whether the Government is exploring the integration of GPR with other emerging technologies, such as drone surveillance, artificial intelligence and

remote sensing, to enhance the overall efficiency and effectiveness of earthquake search and rescue operations, 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 is continuously working on enhancing its operational readiness and timely deployment of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and related geophysical equipment for search and rescue purposes, detecting voids & buried objects, assessing structural damage, and understanding the earthquake's impact on the subsurface following the occurrence of an earthquake. In a recent landslide rescue operation in Lachen, Sikkim, the Indian Army utilized Drone mounted GPR to locate potential victims buried under debris indicating Government's readiness to ensure the timely deployment and operational readiness of GPR and related geophysical equipment in event of disasters. The Drone mounted GPR helped identifying two sub-surface anomalies at depths of 0.76 metres and 0.015 metres to support rescue operations.

(b) The primary responsibility of disaster management rests with the State Government concerned. The Central Government, wherever required, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial

support in cases of natural disasters of severe nature. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), constituted under section 44 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 is equipped with state of art equipment like GPR and other geophysical tools to provide specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. At present, NDRF has 16 Battalions, which are located as per vulnerability profile of the country to provide immediate response during disasters. As per the National Policy on Disaster Management, raising of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) and equipping them is with the State/UT Governments concerned. The Central Government regularly follows up with the State/UT Governments to raise SDRF and equip them with adequate disaster response capabilities. To facilitate the State Governments, the Central Government has also shared the list of disaster response equipment with them, with the request to equip their SDRF in line with NDRF. Training programs and workshops are being conducted to enhance the skills of engineers and other professionals in using GPR and other relevant technologies.

(c) Documented examples or case studies pertaining to identification of voids and successful rescues during Indian earthquake disasters are not readily available due to several reason like (i) the complexities of earthquake debris makes it challenging for GPR to accurately identify voids and distinguish them from other subsurface anomalies and (ii) GPR is often used in conjunction with other technologies like acoustic sensors and micro-seismic monitoring, making it difficult to isolate GPR's specific contribution to a successful rescue. Thus, the focus was more on

conventional search and immediate rescue of trapped individuals. However, after the 2001 Bhuj earthquake, GPR was used to investigate sand blow craters formed due to liquefaction in the Banni plain and Great Rann of Kachchh. The high-resolution GPR successfully imaged the stratigraphy and deformation up to 6.5 meters deep, helping to understand the mechanism of sediment venting. The Sikkim earthquake 2011 resulted in various types of failures, including slope failures, settlement, and structural failures. GPR was used to examine distressed pavements and depth of cracks in buildings.

(d) The Government is addressing the limitations of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) technology through ongoing research, development of improved interpretation techniques, and the integration of GPR with other technologies. Government Agencies and Educational Institutions like Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), National Building Research Institute (NBRI), Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee (IIT Roorkee) are extensively working on GPR's limitations. Low Frequency Antennas and Dual-Polarized & 3D GPR Systems are being deployed for addressing reduced penetration depths whereas advanced Signal Processing techniques using Deep learning models are being developed and used to specifically eliminate clutter in reinforced concrete, improving the detection of voids and other subsurface anomalies.

(e) Yes, various research organisations like ISRO, NGRI, NBRI etc. are actively involved in developing and refining GPR techniques, including polarimetric GPR for fracture detection and time-domain full-waveform inversion for quantitative analysis of subsurface properties. The use of GPR in conjunction with other technologies, such as 3D software modelling, to create detailed subsurface visualizations are also being explored. GPR data is being combined with geospatial data (like topographic data) to create more accurate subsurface maps, particularly in uneven terrains. These techniques will help enhancing the overall efficiency and effectiveness of earthquake search and rescue operations.

SURVEY TO ASSESS MICROPLASTIC AND MARINE DEBRIS

2794. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any surveys between the year 2022 and 2025 to assess microplastic and marine debris levels along country's coast and if so, the key findings thereof;
- (b) the details of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, estuaries or coral reefs that have been identified as most vulnerable to plastic accumulation;
- (c) the current status of the draft National Marine Litter Policy including the timeline for its release, public consultation and inter-ministerial review;

- (d) the number of new beach locations where litter data has been collected as on June 2025 along with the updated estimates of marine litter quantity removed under coastal clean-up campaigns; and
- (e) the details of scientific or community-led measures that have been supported by the Government to address marine plastic pollution since 2022?

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. Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) through National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) has conducted field surveys between the year 2022 and 2025 along India's coastline to assess the microplastic and marine debris levels. Assessment of microplastics in both water and sediment has been carried out along the east and west coasts of India. On the west coast, 19 transects were surveyed from Porbandar (Gujarat) to Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu), while on the east coast, around 25 transects were sampled from Puri (Odisha) to Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu). The findings indicate that the predominant sources of microplastic pollution are riverine inputs and Abandoned, Lost, and Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG). Further, regarding the marine debris, national level assessment of beach litter is being conducted every year during the International Coastal Clean-up Day on 3rd Saturday

of September under programme “Swachh Sagar Surakshit Sagar” covering the coastal States and Union Territories. The assessments reveal that the major sources of beach litter are tourism-related and recreational activities. Further, the data indicates a declining trend in beach litter over the years, with plastic litter contributing 67% in 2018 and reducing to 43% in 2024.

In addition, National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa has carried out a detailed study assessing microplastics in offshore sediments along the eastern Arabian Sea shelf. The findings revealed significant levels of microplastic pollution in marine sediments. Evaluation of spatial and seasonal variation of microplastics along Mandovi-Zuari estuarine system, Sal estuarine system was undertaken and assessed the predominant type of plastics in these systems. Research was also conducted to assess the microplastic uptake and influence in benthic-pelagic region and its associated ecological risks along the coast of Goa. In this study, 9 pelagic and benthic fish and shellfish species were studied and habitat wise higher microplastics contamination was found in benthic region and sediment compared to pelagic region and water column.

(b) Studies have indicated that coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, estuaries and coral reefs are most sensitive coastal ecosystems to accumulate marine litter and microplastic.

Plastic litter survey conducted in coastal **mangroves** along the Goa coast has shown that average litter was estimated at 5.14 ± 0.55 items/m². Plastic items were

ubiquitous, accounting for 66 % of anthropogenic litter. Land-based mismanaged solid waste and public littering were identified as primary sources of litter pollution.

Likewise, marine litter survey conducted on coastal **mangroves** along the Maharashtra coast has shown that average concentration of litter was measured 8.5 ± 1.9 items/ m^2 (ranged 1.4–26.9 items/ m^2). Plastic dominated 83.02 % of all litter deposited on the mangrove forest.

Underwater marine litter survey was conducted along the fringing **coral reefs** in the Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The survey recorded an average litter density of 0.42 ± 0.08 items/ m^2 (range: 0.23 ± 0.02 to 0.71 ± 0.09) and a mean mass of 138.61 ± 42.15 g/ m^2 (range: 70.17 ± 7.74 to 303.4 ± 2.55). Plastic was the most dominant litter (60.82 %) recorded in the reef environment.

Marine litter on North Cinque Island, a remote uninhabited island in the Andaman and Nicobar archipelago, Bay of Bengal has enumerated total of 6227 litter items with an average concentration of 0.12 items/ m^2 , representing 20 diverse litter types, with plastic dominating the litter composition (86 %).

Marine litter survey was done in intertidal **coral habitats** of Mumbai. Average density of marine debris was estimated at 1.60 ± 0.13 items/ m^2 . Plastic materials were the most abundant of all debris registered in the study area, comprising 91.27% of the total marine litter. Single use plastic bags and wrappers were dominant plastic debris.

(c) The roadmap for National Marine Litter Policy has been formulated by Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) through National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) Chennai. The draft policy document has been circulated to relevant stakeholders, line ministries and agencies for review and consultations.

(d) More than 250+ beach cleanup events have been organized by MoES institutes. About 150 tons of beach litter was removed through various programs such as Swachh Sagar Surakshit Sagar, International Coastal Cleanup Day, World Oceans Day, Swachhata Pakhwada etc.

(e) Community-led measures: NCCR-MoES has conducted several beach clean-up and awareness campaigns since 2018, to raise awareness among students, the public, and fishermen communities about ill-effect of marine litter and microplastics. The main objective is to involve the public in beach clean-up (Citizen Science approach) and to spread awareness of marine litter and microplastics.

Scientific activities: Several scientific studies including occurrence, characterization, spatial and seasonal variability of microplastics and impact on biotic ecosystem have been conducted along the eastern and western Indian coast. Details of scientific and community led measures to address marine plastic pollution since 2018 are given below:

State/UT	Number of beach cleanup event conducted by NCCR (MoES)					
	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023	2024

Gujarat	-	3	2	10	3	3
Maharashtra	-	3	3	6	2	1
Goa	-	3	2	6	2	-
Karnataka	1	2	4	6	3	3
Kerala	1	4	-	5	6	3
Tamil Nadu	2	9	12	10	9	12
Puducherry	-	1	3	4	3	2
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	8	46	1
Odisha	1	4	5	7	3	2
West Bengal	-	1	1	6	2	2
Lakshadweep Islands	-	2	-	4	3	-
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	2	-	3	1	2
Daman/Diu	-	-	-	2	-	1
Total	7	35	33	77	83	32

एमपीएलएडीएस के उपयोग का विस्तार

2795. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडापपा कालगे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार वर्तमान पात्रता पोर्टफोलियो और दिशानिर्देशों के दायरे का विस्तार करके सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के लिए संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीएलएडीएस) निधि के उपयोग प्रोफ़ाइल का विस्तार करने की योजना बना रही है;

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

(ग) क्या कई सरकारी संगठन अन्य आवश्यकताओं के अलावा ई-साक्षी पोर्टल के उपयोग की जानकारी के अभाव के कारण एमपीएलएडीएस निधि का उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश 2023 के अनुसार, एमपीलैड्स के तहत निधियों के उपयोग और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों की नियुक्ति के निम्नानुसार प्रावधान किए गए हैं:

- एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश, 2023 के पैरा 5.1.2 के अनुसार, एमपीलैड्स निधि का उपयोग सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली भूमि पर अचल सार्वजनिक संपत्ति और केवल सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली और सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित संस्थानों, यानी सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त संस्थानों सहित केंद्र, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और स्थानीय सरकारों के लिए चल सार्वजनिक संपत्ति के निर्माण के लिए किया जा सकता है।
- इसके अतिरिक्त, एमपीलैड्स निधि का उपयोग एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश, 2023 के अध्याय 6 के तहत निर्धारित विशिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन बार संघों, पंजीकृत समितियों और न्यासों, और सहकारी समितियों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।
- एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश, 2023 के पैरा 3.2.10 में प्रावधान है कि कार्यान्वयन जिला प्राधिकरण एक उपयुक्त कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी का चयन करेगा जिसके माध्यम से किसी विशिष्ट कार्य निष्पादित

किया जाना है। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी का चयन इस उद्देश्य के लिए लागू राज्य सरकार के नियमों/दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाएगा। केन्द्र सरकार की एजेंसियों जैसे सीपीडब्ल्यूडी, एनबीसीसी आदि को भी एक कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया जा सकता है। तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों/संगठनों (जैसे रेलवे, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, आदि) को उनके डोमेन से संबंधित कार्यों के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी के रूप में चुनना अनिवार्य होगा।

(ग) और (घ) सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ई-साक्षी पोर्टल पर सफलतापूर्वक शामिल कर लिया गया है और इसका प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है। उपयोगकर्ता की जानकारी को और अधिक मजबूत करने तथा प्लेटफॉर्म के प्रभावी उपयोग के लिए मंत्रालय नियमित रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधियों और संसद सदस्यों (सांसदों) सहित सभी हितधारकों के लिए कार्यशालाएं, वेबिनार और व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण सत्र आयोजित करता है। ये क्षमता निर्माण पहल निरंतर जारी हैं और विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त अनुरोधों के आधार पर आयोजित की जाती हैं, जिससे सभी स्तरों पर निरंतर सहायता और सहभागिता सुनिश्चित होती है। अब तक, मंत्रालय ने एमपीलैड्स के हितधारकों के लिए 52 कार्यशालाएं/प्रशिक्षण, 39 भौतिक कार्यशालाएं और 13 ऑनलाइन वेबिनार आयोजित किए हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक संसद सत्र (मानसून सत्र 2023 से) के दौरान सांसदों को एमपीलैड्स प्रक्रियाओं और ई-साक्षी पोर्टल के उपयोग के संबंध में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कियोस्क स्थापित किए जाते हैं। सत्र अवधि के दौरान सभी कार्य दिवसों में सुबह 10 बजे से शाम 6 बजे तक सांसदों और हितधारकों की सहायता के लिए एक हेल्पडेस्क संचालित होता है, जो सुचारू निधि उपयोग के लिए आवश्यक संसाधनों तक उनकी पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने में सहायता प्रदान करता है। मंत्रालय ने ई-साक्षी पोर्टल के लिए उपयोगकर्ता मैनुअल और अनुदेशात्मक वीडियो भी तैयार किए हैं और हितधारकों को उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं।

दूरसंचार ऑपरेटरों की आपदा-प्रतिरोधी क्षमता को मजबूत करना

2796. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर चक्रवात और बाढ़-प्रवण क्षेत्रों में, आपदा-प्रतिरोधी क्षमता को मजबूत करने हेतु दूरसंचार ऑपरेटरों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट धनराशि आवंटित की है या कोई वित्तीय सहायता योजना शुरू की है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और आवंटित राशि और कार्यान्वयन तंत्र क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार तटीय और आपदा-प्रवण राज्यों में दूरसंचार टावरों के निर्माण पर विचार कर रही है ताकि उन्हें तेज हवा और अन्य चरम मौसम की स्थिति के अनुकूल बनाया जा सके;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो दूरसंचार अवसंरचना विनियमों में प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के दौरान निर्बाध दूरसंचार सेवाएं सुनिश्चित करने हेतु इन उपायों के कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख) आपदा-प्रतिरोधी क्षमता को मजबूत करने के लिए दूरसंचार ऑपरेटरों को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु कोई विशिष्ट निधि आवंटित नहीं की गई है।
- (ग) से (ङ) दूरसंचार टावरों का निर्माण दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा किया जाता है। हालाँकि, किसी भी स्थान पर टावर की संस्थापना की योजना बनाते समय दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाता चक्रवात, बाढ़, भूकंपीय गतिविधि और सुनामी से संबंधित जोखिमों का ध्यान रखते हुए खतरे की संवेदनशीलता का आकलन करते हैं।

TARGET OF LOCAL ELECTRONIC MANUFACTURING

2797. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) whether India is on track to achieve the target of local electronic manufacturing of \$250-\$300 billion by 2026;
- (b) if so, the details and projections thereof, year-wise; and
- (c) if not, the details of challenges being faced in achieving this target?

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

(a) to (c) Electronics manufacturing in India has expanded significantly in the last 11 years, driven by Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat program. The Government is actively strengthening the domestic electronics ecosystem to boost self-reliance and global competitiveness.

Value addition by electronics manufacturing units in India has also increased considerably in recent years. It can be seen from the following statistics:

#	2014-15	2024-25	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (Rs.)	1.9 Lakh Cr	11.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 6 times
Export of electronics goods	0.38 Lakh Cr	3.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 8 times

Mobile manufacturing units	2 units	300 units	Increased 150 times
Production of mobile phones (Rs.)	0.18 Lakh Cr	5.5 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones (Rs.)	0.01 Lakh Cr	2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times
Mobile phones imported (% of total units)	75% of the demand	0.02% of the demand	

The Government is also conscious of the requirement of high capital, scale of production, higher gestation period, latest technologies and skillsets for scaling up domestic manufacturing. Various strategic initiatives undertaken to address these are as follows:

- Production linked incentives (PLI) for large scale electronics manufacturing
- Production linked incentives (PLI) for IT hardware
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)
- Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC and EMC 2.0) Scheme
- Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 to prioritize domestically manufactured products in public procurement
- Reforms in taxation including rationalization of tariff structure, exemption on basic custom duty on capital goods, etc.

- Allowing 100% FDI in electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws / regulations

FINANCIAL POSITION OF PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS BANK LOANS

2798. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that MTNL has defaulted on bank loans worth Rs. 8,585 crore from seven public sector banks and its total debt obligations reached Rs. 34,484 crore as on June 30, 2025;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government is planning to face the grave financial position of this public sector undertaking 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 (c) The details of debt liabilities of MTNL, as on 30.06.2025, are as under:

Sl. No.	Detail	Amount
1	Sovereign Guarantee Bonds (SGB)	Rs. 24,071 crore
2	Interest for servicing of SGBs	Rs. 1,828 crore
3	Bank Loans including interest	Rs. 8,584.92 crore

As per Cabinet Approval in 2022, a Committee of Secretaries comprising of (i) Secretary, Department of Expenditure, (ii) Secretary, Department of Telecommunications, (iii) Secretary, Department of Investment & Public Asset Management and (iv) Secretary, Department of Public Enterprises has been constituted to take up the issues related to debt mitigation of MTNL.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी परियोजना

2799. श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्तमान में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी परियोजना की स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) उक्त रेलवे परियोजना में निवेश की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और 2024 तक प्रचालनशील हो चुकी रेलवे लाइनों की कुल लंबाई कितनी है?

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

(क) और (ख) रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जनप्रतिनिधियों 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।

रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में स्थित रेल नेटवर्क की लाइन क्षमता को बढ़ाने और संवर्धित करने के लिए, 777 किलोमीटर की कुल लंबाई वाली 12 रेल परियोजनाओं (08 नई लाइनें, 04 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिनकी लागत 69,342 करोड़ रुपये है और जो पूरी तरह/आंशिक रूप से पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में आती हैं, जिनमें से 278 किलोमीटर लंबाई चालू हो गई है और मार्च, 2025 तक 41,676 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

कार्य की संक्षेप में स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी.)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी.)	मार्च, 2024 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	08	448	113	38,078
दोहरीकरण	04	329	165	3,698
कुल	12	777	278	41,676

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	2,122 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	10,440 करोड़ रुपए (5 गुना)

2009-14 और 2014-25 के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किया गया नया रेलपथ	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ की औसत लंबाई
2009-14	333 किमी	66.6 किलोमीटर प्रति वर्ष
2014-25	1,840 किमी	167.27 किलोमीटर प्रति वर्ष (लगभग 3 गुना)

2014 से पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से चालू की गई परियोजनाएं निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	बोगीबील पुल (92 किमी.)	5820
2	अगरतला- सबरूम (112 किमी.) नई लाइन	3170
3	अगरतला- अकौरा (5 किमी) नई लाइन	865
4	रंगिया- मुरकोंगसेलेक (510 किमी) आमान परिवर्तन	3019
5	कुमारघाट-अगरतला (109 किमी) आमान परिवर्तन	1242
6	कटाखाल-भराबी (84 किमी) आमान परिवर्तन	348
7	लमडिंग-बदरपुर-सिलचर से बदरपुर-कुमारघाट (412 किलोमीटर) आमान परिवर्तन	673
8	लमडिंग- होजाई (45 किमी) दोहरीकरण	410
9	दिगारू-होजाई (102 किमी) दोहरीकरण	1873
10	न्यू बोंगाईगांव-अगथोरी (143 कि.मी.) दोहरीकरण	2048

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से आने वाली कुछ मुख्य परियोजनाएं जो शुरू की गई हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं:-

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	जिरीबाम-इम्फाल (111 किमी) नई लाइन	18562

2	दीमापुर-कोहिमा (82 किमी) नई लाइन	6911
3	भैरबी-सैरांग (51 किलोमीटर) नई लाइन	5521
4	मुरकोंगसेलेक-पासीघाट (27 किलोमीटर) नई लाइन	980
5	न्यू बोंगाईगांव- गोलपारा-गुवाहाटी (कामाख्या) (176 किलोमीटर) दोहरीकरण	2950
6	सरायघाट पुल (7 किमी) दोहरीकरण	1478
7	अलुआबारी-ठाकुरगंज (20 किमी) दोहरीकरण	327
8	अलुआबारी-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी (57 किमी) तीसरी और चौथी लाइन	1786

इसके अतिरिक्त, पिछले तीन वर्षों, अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान, प्रधान मंत्री गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के अंतर्गत पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से आने वाले कुल 1790 किलोमीटर लंबाई के 17 सर्वेक्षण (13 नई लाइन और 4 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सर्वेक्षण नीचे दिए गए हैं:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लम्बाई किलोमीटर में
1	जुब्जा-इम्फाल नई लाइन	150
2	लंका - सिलचर वाया चंद्रनाथपुर नई लाइन	208
3	सैरांग-हबिछुआ (मिजोरम) नई लाइन	223
4	अगथोरी- देकारगांव नई लाइन	130
5	तेजपुर-सिलघाट नई लाइन	40
6	चंद्रनाथपुर-अगरतला दोहरीकरण	244
7	गुवाहाटी-लमडिंग तीसरी लाइन	181
8	न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी- कामाख्या तीसरी और चौथी लाइन	421
9	कटिहार-अलुआबारी तीसरी और चौथी लाइन	145

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार होने के बाद, परियोजना की स्वीकृति के लिए राज्य सरकारों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और आवश्यक अनुमोदन जैसे नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय

आदि से मूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता होती है। चूंकि परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए सटीक समय-सीमा तय नहीं की जा सकती।

इसी प्रकार, पूर्वोत्तर रेल में स्थित रेल नेटवर्क की लाइन क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए, 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पूर्वोत्तर रेल पर 20,466 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली कुल 1,253 किमी लंबाई की कुल 17 रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं (08 नई लाइन, 01 आमान परिवर्तन और 08 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें से 354 किमी लंबाई चालू हो गई है और मार्च 2025 तक 10,486 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय हो चुका है। सारांश इस प्रकार है:

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी.)	मार्च, 2025 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी.)	मार्च, 2025 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	8	656	48	4042
आमान परिवर्तन	1	56	0	260
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	8	541	306	6184
कुल	17	1253	354	10486

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	नवीनतम लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	गाजीपुर सिटी-तारीघाट नई लाइन (17 कि.मी.)	1766
2	इंदारा-दोहरीघाट आमान परिवर्तन (34 कि.मी.)	213
3	लखनऊ-पीलीभीत आमान परिवर्तन (263 कि.मी.)	1634
4	बलिया-गाजीपुर शहर दोहरीकरण (65 कि.मी.)	650
5	औडिहार-जौनपुर दोहरीकरण (60 कि.मी.)	405
6	मल्हौर-डालीगंज दोहरीकरण (13 कि.मी.)	183
7	रोजा-सीतापुर कैंट-बुढ़वल दोहरीकरण (181 कि.मी.)	2094
8	वाराणसी-माधोसिंह-प्रयागराज दोहरीकरण (120 कि.मी.)	2018
9	ऐशबाग-मानकनगर दोहरीकरण (4 कि.मी.)	82

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर कुछ प्रमुख परियोजनाएं जो शुरू की गई हैं, निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1.	आनंदनगर-घुघुली बरास्ता महाराजगंज नई लाइन (53 किमी)	958
2.	एटा-कासगंज नई लाइन (29 कि.मी.)	389
3.	गोरखपुर कैंट - वाल्मीकिनगर दोहरीकरण (96 कि.मी.)	1121
4.	बाराबंकी - बुढ़वल तीसरी लाइन (27 कि.मी.)	426
5.	मानकपुर – टिकरी दोहरीकरण (28 कि.मी.)	280

पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात वित्त वर्ष 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर 1878 किलोमीटर लंबाई के 46 सर्वेक्षण (5 नई लाइनें, 2 आमामान परिवर्तन और 39 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

रेल परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है जैसे राज्य सरकार द्वारा त्वरित भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा वन स्वीकृति, उल्लंघनकारी उपयोगिताओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृति, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियां, परियोजनाओं के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, विशेष परियोजना स्थल के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य महीनों की संख्या आदि। ये सभी कारक परियोजना के समापन समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

COACH FACTORY IN KOKRAJHAR

2800. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

- (a) whether it is fact that one Railway coach factory was declared to be established in Kokrajhar, Bodoland Territorial Region, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the said factory was planned to setup in Kokrajhar for development of Bodoland Territorial Regions and as part of Bodoland Accord and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if so, the present status of the said coach factory and the timeline by which this manufacturing unit is expected to start functioning; and
- (d) the details of funds sanctioned/ released for the said factory?

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

(a) to (d): Rail Coach factories are set up keeping in view the Railways' overall requirement of Rolling Stock. Presently, the existing Production Units and those already planned are sufficient to meet the Railways' overall requirement of Rolling Stock in near future.

However, a Wagon Periodic Overhauling Workshop has been sanctioned at Bashabari, in Kokrajhar district within the Bodoland Region of Assam, at an estimated cost of ₹256.36 crore.

वेक्स 2025

2801. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत :

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) वर्ल्ड ऑडियो-विजुअल एंड एंटरटेनमेंट (वेक्स) शिखर सम्मलेन, 2025 के आयोजन के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं;
- (ख) उक्त शिखर सम्मेलन का देश के मीडिया एवं मनोरंजन क्षेत्र पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है और सरकार उक्त सम्मलेन को किस प्रकार आयोजित कर रही है;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा व्यवसाय के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर देश की रचनात्मक क्षमताओं एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का छिंदवाड़ा सहित मध्य प्रदेश के युवाओं और रचनात्मक उद्यमों को मीडिया एवं मनोरंजन क्षेत्र से जोड़ने के लिए कोई क्षेत्रीय स्तर की योजना शुरू करने का विचार है; और
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का छिंदवाड़ा जिले में फिल्म निर्माण, कौशल विकास या मीडिया शिक्षा से संबंधित कोई कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है या प्रस्तावित है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरुगन):

- (क) से (ङ) वर्ल्ड ऑडियो विजुअल एंड एंटरटेनमेंट समिट (वेक्स) 2025 का आयोजन माननीय प्रधानमंत्री के भारत को कंटेंट क्रिएशन का वैश्विक केंद्र बनाने के विजन के अनुरूप किया गया। वेक्स, क्रिएटर्स, नीति निर्माताओं, उद्योग जगत के दिग्गजों, मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्मों और प्रौद्योगिकी अग्रदूतों को एक मंच पर एक साथ लेकर आया।

वेक्स ने भारतीय क्रिएटर्स को नई प्रौद्योगिकियों, निवेशकों, निर्माताओं और खरीदारों से जुड़ने का एक मंच प्रदान किया। इसमें 100 से ज्यादा देशों के 1 लाख से अधिक लोगों ने सहभागिता की।

इस आयोजन में 140 से अधिक सत्र आयोजित किए गए जिनमें 50 पूर्ण सत्र, 35 मास्टरक्लास और 55 ब्रेकआउट सत्र शामिल थे जिनमें वैश्विक मनोरंजन जगत की महान हस्तियों ने भाग लिया।

वेक्स 2025 की मुख्य विशेषताएं :-

- **वैश्विक मीडिया संवाद** : सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधियों सहित प्रमुख हितधारकों ने मीडिया और मनोरंजन के बदलते स्वरूप पर विचार विमर्श किया। शांति और डिजिटल समावेशन के लिए मीडिया को बढ़ावा देने हेतु वेक्स घोषणापत्र को अपनाया गया।
- **वेवएक्स** : मीडिया और मनोरंजन क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप आधारित नवाचार के लिए मंच। इसमें दो दिवसीय लाइव पिचिंग कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया जहां स्टार्टअप्स ने निवेशकों के सामने अपने आइडिया प्रस्तुत किए।
- **वेक्स बाज़ार** : स्क्रिप्ट, संगीत, कॉमिक्स और ए.वी. अधिकारों के लिए बाज़ार के रूप में कार्य करके 3 हजार से अधिक बी2बी बैठकें कराने में सफल रहा जिससे राजस्व के नए स्रोत सृजित हुए।
- **आर्थिक एवं कार्यनीतिक परिणाम** : फिल्म सिटी, क्रिएटिव टैक एजुकेशन और लाइव एंटरटेनमेंट अवसंरचना में निवेश के लिए 8 हजार करोड़ रुपये के एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।
- **क्रिएट इन इंडिया चैलेंज (सीआईसी)** : एनीमेशन, गेमिंग, एआर/वीआर और संगीत जैसी 34 क्रिएटिव श्रेणियों में एक राष्ट्रव्यापी नेक्स्ट-जेनरेशन क्रिएटिव टेलेंट हंट जिसमें विश्वभर के क्रिएटर्स से 1 लाख से अधिक रजिस्ट्रेशन प्राप्त हुए।
- **क्रिएटोरिफायर** : भारत की नेक्स्ट-जेन क्रिएटिव प्रतिभा को उजागर करने के लिए मास्टरक्लास, प्रतियोगिताएं और लाइव शोकेस आयोजित किए गए।

- **भारत पैवेलियन** : इसने भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर और सांस्कृतिक नेतृत्व को वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रस्तुत करके भारत की किस्सागोई की विरासत का एक गहन अनुभव कराया।
- **8वां राष्ट्रीय सामुदायिक रेडियो सम्मेलन** : सामुदायिक प्रसारण में नवाचार और समावेशन के लिए 12 स्टेशनों को राष्ट्रीय सामुदायिक रेडियो पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए।

सरकार, क्रिएट इन इंडिया चैलेंज, वेवएक्स और वेक्स बाजार जैसी राष्ट्रीय स्तर की पहलों के माध्यम से देश भर में प्रतिभा और अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने का प्रयास कर रही है जो सभी क्षेत्रों के प्रतिभागियों के लिए खुली हैं।

PROMOTION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN MINING

2802. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote research and development in the mining sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has identified any priority areas for supporting research in the field of mining; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which these research projects evaluated and selected for funding?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. Ministry of Mines, under its Science and Technology (S&T) programme, funds eligible institutions to undertake research & development (R&D) projects to promote applied research in geo-sciences, mineral exploration, mining, mineral processing, material science and allied areas. During FY 2024-25, 42 R&D projects were approved for financial assistance amounting to ₹29.49 crores. Further, under the S&T programme, the Ministry also funds research and innovation in Start-ups and MSMEs working in the field of mining and mineral sector to bridge the gap between R&D and commercialisation, and also to promote the eco-system for complete value chain in the sector. During FY 2024-25, a total of 21 Start-ups / MSMEs have been approved for funding of an amount of ₹27.24 crores. Moreover, Ministry of Mines has recognized 7 institutes as Centres of Excellence (CoE) under the National Critical Mineral Mission to undertake innovative and transformational research, so as to strengthen and advance the nation's science and technology capability in the area of critical minerals.

(c) and (d) Yes. Priority areas have been identified for supporting directed research and innovation in mining, and include R&D in critical materials, rare earth, circular economy, energy efficiency, and new materials and processes. The evaluation and selection of R&D projects involves a three-tier screening mechanism through Preliminary Scrutiny Committee, Project Evaluation and Review Committee and Standing Scientific Advisory Group. Domain experts and senior scientists are part of these committees.

MUMBAI-AHMEDABAD HIGH SPEED RAIL TUNNEL**2803. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:****SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:****SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:****SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:**

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

- (a) whether first operational section of the 21 km underground tunnel featuring a 7 km under sea passage has now opened between Ghansoli and Shilphata in Maharashtra, as part of the Mumbai–Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any safety and environmental monitoring systems has been implemented properly in this undersea section, particularly to protect nearby mangroves and Thane Creek ecology during excavation and construction and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the total stretch of Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor in terms of length that has been completed along with the time by when remaining portion will be completed/operational for commutation; and
- (d) the details of the total expenditure on the manufacturing of the said corridor till now along with expenditure on its full completion?

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

(a) to (d) The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 km) is under execution with technical and financial assistance from Government of Japan. The Project is passing through the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli with 12 stations planned at Mumbai, Thane, Virar, Boisar, Vapi, Billimora, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Anand, Ahmedabad and Sabarmati.

Construction work is in progress on elevated viaducts, major river bridges, station buildings and Tunnels. Total 393 kms of Pier construction, 311 kms of Girder launching (superstructure) and 333 kms of Girder casting have been completed. Total 127 kms of viaducts have been handed over to track contractor. Rail laying and erection of Overhead Equipment (OHE) masts commenced. Work of the only tunnel in Gujarat has been completed. Total estimated cost of MAHSR project is approximately Rs.1,08,000 crores. Cumulative Financial expenditure of Rs. 78,839/- crore has been incurred on the project till 30.06.2025.

The work of the under-sea tunnel (21Km approx.) featuring a 7 Km under sea passage has started. Out of 4.8 km between Ghansoli and Shilphata in Maharashtra, 4 km stretch is completed.

National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL) has conducted detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study along with comprehensive Environment Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMoP). In addition to this a comprehensive Safety Health & Environment (SHE) manual has also been

prepared. A study on impact on mud flats of Thane Creek was conducted by Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) and they concluded that there is no effect of High-Speed Rail tunnelling at a depth of 20 m from the bed level. During the tunnelling construction all the recommendations of CSIR shall be implemented with continuous monitoring.

The Gujarat portion of the corridor between Vapi and Sabarmati is planned to be completed by Dec, 2027. The entire project (BKC to Sabarmati section) is expected to be completed by Dec, 2029. However, Bullet train project is a very complex and technology intensive Project. Exact timelines and cost for the completion of the project can be reasonably ascertained after the completion of all associated works of Civil Structures, Track, Electrical, Signaling & Telecommunication and supply of Trainsets.

TESTING CAPACITY OF LABORATORIES

2804. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the total number of Government laboratories that have received financial support under the scheme for upgrading testing infrastructure and creating new facilities;

- (b) the specific critical areas in which new facilities have been created and the corresponding financial allocation made for each area under the scheme;
- (c) the impact of the scheme on the testing capacity and quality of services offered by laboratories such as National Physical Laboratory (NPL), National Test House (NTH) and Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI); and
- (d) future plans to extend this scheme to other laboratories or for further expansion including the budgetary allocation and the timeline for the next phase?

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) 12 Proposals worth Rs. 425.64 Crores received from various government departments have been approved for providing financial support to 54 Laboratories in the scheme for upgrading testing infrastructure and creating new facilities. After the Financial support for the laboratories is approved by Screening Committee, Department of Consumer Affairs and duly ratified by the Governing Council of BIS, the responsibility for creation/upgradation of the testing facilities rests with the respective laboratories.

The specific critical areas in which new facilities have been targeted and the corresponding financial allocation made for each proposal under the scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement**. This scheme by extending financial support to

laboratories, contribute significantly to augment the testing infrastructure in important sectors including emerging areas such as organic food testing.

The eligibility of the ongoing scheme covers the laboratories owned or fully or partially funded by the Central Government, institutions of higher education and private organizations running laboratories for R&D purposes or on not-for-profit basis proposals as received from the respective laboratories are submitted for consideration of the Screening Committee. Financial support is extended to the laboratories as per the extant guidelines based on the approval of proposals by the Screening Committee, Department of Consumer Affairs and duly ratified by the Governing Council of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

STATEMENT

Specific critical areas in which new facilities have been targeted and the corresponding financial allocation made for each proposal under the scheme

S No.	Proposal for Strengthening	Approximate Cost
1.	Creation of switch gear testing facility at NTH Mumbai	Rs. 5 Crore
2.	Strengthening of Cotton fibre testing infrastructure at Laboratories of Textiles Committee (11 Labs) , Power loom Service Centres and Cotton Corporation of India (2 Labs)	Rs 38.72 Crores.

3.	Strengthening of the FSSAI's notified Food Testing Laboratories for Organic Food Testing including 12 FSSAI Notified State Food Laboratory (12 Labs) and 12 FSSAI Notified Labs working under other Government Organizations (12 Labs)	Rs 116.25 Crores
4.	Advancement of Metrology for Reliability, Inspection and Testing (AMRIT) submitted by National Physical Laboratory	Rs 37.49 Crores
5.	Establishment of Robotic Mass Comparators with other equipment at RRSLs (5 Labs) for calibration of E0 and E1 Class weights.	Rs. 100 Crore for all 5 RRSLs.
6.	Creation of Integrated Test Facility for Power Transmission & Distribution Sectors including Short Circuit Test Facility of Transformers at NTH Jaipur	Rs. 50.11 Crore
7.	Creation of test facility for testing of Aerospace components at National Test House, Bengaluru	Rs 5.03 Crores.
8.	Creation of test facility for Solar Photo Voltaic Modules Upto 1000W at National Test House, Ghaziabad	Rs 40 Crores.
9.	Creation of short circuit test facility of 120 KA, 525V at National Test House, Chennai	Rs 10.0229 Crores
10.	Augmentation of Facility for testing of HT Cables at National Test House, Ghaziabad	Rs. 3.1425 Crores.

11.	Establishment/ augmentation of Analytical Laboratory for nutritional quality evaluation of Makhana at NRG for Makhan at ICAR-National Research Centre for Makhana, Darbhanqa	Rs. 0.375 Crores (Rs. 37.50 Lakhs)
12.	Support to FSSAI notified Labs for Testing of Organic Food product i. National Food Laboratory - Raxaul (Extension centre NFL-Kolkata), Bihar ii. Quality Evaluation Laboratory, Spices Board, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh iii. Quality Evaluation Laboratory, Spices Board, Thane, Maharashtra iv. Quality Evaluation Laboratory, Spices Board, Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	Rs. 19.5 Crores for all 4 labs 3.75 Crores 5.25 Crores 5.25 Crores 5.25 Crores
Total		Rs 425.6404 Crores

बिहार में सौर ऊर्जा योजनाएँ

2805. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा बिहार सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), सोलर रूफटॉप कार्यक्रम, प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) जैसी सौर ऊर्जा योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं;

- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिहार में स्थापित सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की संख्या कितनी है, उनकी क्षमता और उक्त संयंत्रों से लाभान्वित होने वाले लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का लक्ष्य आगामी वर्षों में बिहार में सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता बढ़ाना है और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त लक्ष्य के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित नवीनतम कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार बिहार में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, कृषि पंपों, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और सरकारी भवनों में सौर पैनल लगाने को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई विशेष राजसहायता या वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) और (ख) नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय बिहार राज्य सहित देश भर में विभिन्न नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा योजनाएं जैसे प्रधान मंत्री-किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), प्रधान मंत्री-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) आदि कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष यानी 2022-23 से 2025-26 (28.7.2025 तक) के दौरान, रूफटॉप सोलर कार्यक्रम चरण-II और पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य में कुल 43.05 मेगावाट क्षमता के कुल 11,655 सौर रूफटॉप विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनसे लगभग 11,722 परिवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

अभी तक, पीएम-कुसुम योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य में कोई प्रगति नहीं होने की सूचना है।

(ग) और (घ): सरकार, बिहार राज्य सहित देश में सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है। बिहार राज्य और उसके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपलब्ध वित्तीय सहायता सहित नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की प्रमुख चालू योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों की सूची **विवरण** में दी गई है।

विवरण

बिहार राज्य और उसके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपलब्ध वित्तीय सहायता सहित नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की प्रमुख चालू योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों की सूची

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन			
क) पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना	1. प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत, आवासीय क्षेत्रों में रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना के लिए सीएफए निम्नानुसार है:			
	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
	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

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन			
	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
	2. प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना में डिस्कॉमों को प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रावधान शामिल है ताकि उन्हें अनुकूल विनियामक और प्रशासनिक तंत्र बनाने, कार्यान्वयन के लिए लक्ष्य हासिल करने जैसी गतिविधियों में प्रेरित और मदद की जा सके। प्रोत्साहन, स्थापित आधार क्षमता के 10% से अधिक और 15% से कम की स्थापित बेस क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए लागू बेंचमार्क लागत का 5% है; स्थापित आधार क्षमता के 15% से अधिक क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए लागू बेंचमार्क लागत का 10% है। 3. आवासीय रूफटॉप सौर प्रणाली (आरटीएस) की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने और स्थानीय स्तर पर प्रयास करने के लिए, प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना में शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) और पंचायत राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को यूएलबी/पीआरआई के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आवासीय खंड में आरटीएस की प्रत्येक स्थापना के लिए 1000 रुपये की दर से प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रावधान भी शामिल है, जिसके लिए उपभोक्ता को सीएफए हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया है।			

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
	4. इसके अतिरिक्त, देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक आदर्श सौर गांव विकसित करने के लिए 800 करोड़ रुपये की निधि का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसमें पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक आदर्श सौर गांव को 1 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी जाएगी। 5. रूफटॉप सोलर ऊर्जा की स्थापना से सरकारी भवनों में परिपूर्णता PMSG: MBY के घटकों में से एक है। इस संबंध में विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं, जिनमें विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन मॉडल प्रदान किए गए हैं और केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अपने भवनों पर रूफटॉप सोलर ऊर्जा लगाने में सहायता के लिए नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग में अनुभवी केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (CPSE) को आवंटित किया गया है। हालाँकि, योजना के इस घटक के अंतर्गत कोई CFA उपलब्ध नहीं है।
ख) सरकारी उत्पादकों द्वारा ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर फोटोवोल्टेक (पीवी) विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना)।	प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से चुने गए सीपीएसयू/सरकारी, संस्थाओं को 55 लाख रु. प्रति मेगावाट तक की व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) सहायता।
ग) पीएलआई योजना 'राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम'	लाभार्थी, सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों के उत्पादन और बिक्री पर उत्पादन से जुड़े प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) के लिए पात्र हैं। वितरण के लिए पात्र पीएलआई की मात्रा निर्भर करती है: (i) सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों की बिक्री की मात्रा; (ii) बेचे गए सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों के प्रदर्शन मानदंड (दक्षता और अधिकतम विद्युत का ताप गुणांक (टेंपरेचर कोएफिशियेंट)); और (iii) बेचे गए मॉड्यूलों में स्थानीय मूल्य वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता।

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
घ) सौर पार्क योजना	(क) विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के लिए 25 लाख रु. प्रति सौर पार्क तक। (ख) सौर पार्कों की साझा अवसंरचना विकास के लिए प्रति मेगावाट 20 लाख रु. या परियोजना लागत का 30 प्रतिशत, इनमें से जो भी कम हो।
ड) पीएम-कुसुम योजना	घटक-क: 10,000 मेगावाट के विकेन्द्रीकृत ग्राउंड/स्टिल्ट माउंटेड सौर विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना। उपलब्ध लाभ: इस योजना के तहत सौर विद्युत की खरीद के लिए डिस्कॉमों को 40 पैसे प्रति किलोवाट घंटे की दर से या 6.60 लाख रु. प्रति मेगावाट प्रति वर्ष, जो भी कम हो, की दर से खरीद आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीबीआई)। यह पीबीआई संयंत्र की वाणिज्यिक प्रचालन तिथि से पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए डिस्कॉमों को दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार, डिस्कॉमों को देय कुल पीबीआई प्रति मेगावाट 33 लाख रु. है। घटक-ख: 14 लाख स्टैंड-अलोन सौर पंपों की स्थापना। 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। तथापि, 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) प्रदान की जाती है। घटक-ख को राज्य की 30% हिस्सेदारी के बिना भी लागू किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 30% बनी रहेगी और शेष 70% किसान द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। घटक-ग: फीडर स्तरीय सौरीकरण के जरिए 35 लाख ग्रिड-कनेक्टेड कृषि पंपों का सौरीकरण। उपलब्ध लाभ: (क) व्यक्तिगत पंप का सौरीकरण (आईपीएस): सौर पीवी घटक की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन				
	30% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाएगी। तथापि, 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। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 30% बनी रहेगी और शेष 70% किसान द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। (ख) फीडर स्तरीय सौरीकरण (एफएलएस): एमएनआरई से उपलब्ध 1.05 करोड़ रु. प्रति मेगावाट की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के साथ राज्य सरकार द्वारा कृषि फीडरों का सौरीकरण कैपेक्स अथवा रेस्क मोड में किया जा सकता है। तथापि, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, सिक्किम, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप एवं अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में प्रति मेगावाट 1.75 करोड़ रु. की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) दी जाती है।				
च) ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर योजना (अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए इंटर-स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली के विकास के लिए)	(क) जीईसी चरण-I (इंट्रा-स्टेट): डीपीआर लागत अथवा आवंटित लागत, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, की 40% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता। (ख) जीईसी चरण-II (इंट्रा-स्टेट): डीपीआर लागत अथवा आवंटित लागत, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, की 33% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता। (ग) जीईसी चरण-II (इंटर-स्टेट): डीपीआर लागत अथवा आवंटित लागत, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, की 40% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता।				
छ) प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नई सौर	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>घटक</th><th>केन्द्रीय भाग (100%)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>लाख जनजातीय और 1 पीवीटीजी घरों के लिए 0.3 किलोवाट सौर ऑफग्रीड प्रणाली का प्रावधान</td><td>50,0 रु. प्रति परिवार या 00 वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	घटक	केन्द्रीय भाग (100%)	लाख जनजातीय और 1 पीवीटीजी घरों के लिए 0.3 किलोवाट सौर ऑफग्रीड प्रणाली का प्रावधान	50,0 रु. प्रति परिवार या 00 वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार
घटक	केन्द्रीय भाग (100%)				
लाख जनजातीय और 1 पीवीटीजी घरों के लिए 0.3 किलोवाट सौर ऑफग्रीड प्रणाली का प्रावधान	50,0 रु. प्रति परिवार या 00 वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार				

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन	
विद्युत योजना (जनजाति और पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए)	सौर स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग और पीवीटीजी क्षेत्रों के 1500 एमपीसी में प्रकाश व्यवस्था का प्रावधान (केवल पीएम जनमन घटक के अंतर्गत)	प्रति एमपीसी लाख 1 रु.
	ऑफ ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियों के-माध्यम से 2000	20 किलोवाट प्रति सार्वजनिक संस्थान की अधिकतम सौर पीवी क्षमता सहित 1 लाख रु. प्रति किलोवाट

CPGRAMS

2806. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) the total number of public grievances received and disposed of through CPGRAMS from November 1, 2022 to May 26, 2025;
- (b) the current number of pending grievances as on May 26, 2025;
- (c) the average time taken for grievance redressal during the said period; and
- (d) the measures being implemented to reduce the backlog and improve the efficiency of the grievance redressal process?

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) In the period from 01.11.2022 to 26.05.2025, details of number of complaints received, disposed and pending against Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations is as under:

Brought forward grievances	Total Grievances received	Total Grievances closed (including closure of brought forwarded grievances)	Pending grievances as on 26.5.2025	Average time of Disposal during this time
75790	4262459	4273289	64960	16 days

(d)The Government has undertaken a comprehensive set of measures to reduce grievance pendency and improve the efficiency of the redressal process through the implementation of the 10-Step Reforms under CPGRAMS (Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System). These reforms include the adoption of next-generation artificial intelligence technologies to enhance system capabilities, making CPGRAMS available in all 22 scheduled languages to overcome language barriers, and establishing a Data Strategy Unit for root cause

analysis and systemic reform. The Government has introduced the Grievance Redressal Assessment and Index (GRAI) to benchmark the performance of Ministries, Departments, and States/ UTs. Monthly grievance reports are published to promote transparency and enable senior-level monitoring. The DARPG has also launched a dedicated Review Module for Secretaries to regularly monitor the pendency and quality of grievance disposal in the Department. In addition, a Feedback Module has been implemented wherein citizen satisfaction is recorded post-disposal of grievances through a multilingual Feedback Call Centre. Poor ratings automatically trigger the option to file an appeal, and Ministries/ Departments can access audio transcripts of such feedback for internal review and accountability. CPGRAMS has also been integrated with grievance portals of various Central Ministries and State Governments, and outreach has been expanded to rural areas through integration with Common Service Centres (CSCs). Over the last three years, Central Ministries and Departments have consistently redressed of more than one lakh grievances per month, and pendency in Central Secretariat has been reduced to approximately 64,000 cases. Public grievance redressal is also a key priority under the Government's annual Special Campaign on Swachhata and reducing pendency; during the Special Campaign 3.0 held in October 2024, more than 5.55 lakh grievances and appeals were disposed of. Further, to institutionalise effective grievance redressal, the Government issued Comprehensive Guidelines on 23rd August 2024, reducing the prescribed

resolution timeline from 30 days to 21 days. These guidelines mandate the integration of grievance portals, setting up of dedicated grievance cells in Ministries and Departments, appointment of competent nodal and appellate officers, emphasis on root cause analysis and citizen feedback, and strengthening of grievance escalation and monitoring mechanisms. These efforts are aligned with the Government's commitment to responsive, citizen-centric, and accountable governance.

IMPLEMENTATION OF UMEED PORTAL

2807. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has been actively engaging with States and Union Territories to ensure effective implementation of the UMEED portal, mandating that details of all the registered Waqf properties across the country are to be uploaded and if so, details and the present status thereof;
- (b) whether the Government held a comprehensive review meeting with the State Waqf Boards and apprised the officials of the rules to be rolled out shortly to support the statutory requirements of the portal and also invited suggestions from State authorities to streamline the implementation process and several Waqf Board

CEOs requested to revisit certain leasing provisions and if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the Union Government has reaffirmed the commitment to empowering Waqf Boards, if so, the details and present status thereof along with the fund utilised, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Yes , in accordance with Section 3(ka) of the Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development (UMEED) Act, 1995, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has developed and launched the UMEED Central Portal-2025 on 06.06.2025. The Ministry has been actively engaging with the States/UT Waqf Boards to ensure the effective implementation of the UMEED Central Portal- 2025 and the State/UT Waqf Boards across the country have commenced uploading data on the UMEED Central Portal-2025. The status of data entry is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Ministry has provided extensive training and capacity-building support to ensure effective use of the UMEED Central Portal-2025. Prior to its launch, two consultative meetings were held on 28.02.2025 & 08.05.2025 with representatives of State/UT Waqf Boards to demonstrate the prototype of developing portal and incorporate their feedback. A two-day national-level workshop-cum-training program was organised on 26th–27th May 2025. Feedback and suggestions were

received during the training sessions from State/UT Waqf Boards, based on their local needs and requirements. Suggestions that align with the provisions of the Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development Act, 1995 have been incorporated into the Portal as the portal is a statutory portal. After the launch of the Portal, a dedicated helpline has been set up to address grievances raised by the Boards. **About 140 Grievances/suggestions** have been received across the country **as on 28.07.2025** and their resolutions have also been uploaded on the Portal to help other Boards to understand and handle the portal functioning effectively.

Video conferences were also conducted on 02.05.2025, 25.06.2025, 03.07.2025 with State/UT Governments and Waqf Boards for facilitating its smooth implementation. Officers and staff of the Ministry have also been undertaking field visits to provide on-site support, resolve issues, and guide Boards in operating the UMEED Central Portal.

(c) Yes, the Central Government has reaffirmed its commitment to empowering Waqf Boards through the launch of the UMEED Central Portal-2025. All State/UT Waqf Boards have been onboarded and have commenced data entry on the Portal. To ensure its effective implementation, the Ministry has advised establishment of Project Management Units (PMUs) at the Central, State/UT, Waqf Board, and District levels. These PMUs are intended to support the efficient management of waqf properties and to ensure that the details of all such properties are uploaded on the Portal within a period of six months.

STATEMENT

WAQF Progress Report

Sr. No.	State Waqf Board	No of Makers Initiated the process of uploading	No of Makers Submitted	No of Checkers Submitted	No of Approvers Approved	Total Rejected Property	Total Pending for Approval
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	3	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	69	4	0	0	3	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar Shia	7	0	0	0	0	0
6	Bihar Sunni	37	9	0	0	0	0
7	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Delhi	5	1	0	0	0	0
10	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	50	0	0	0	0	0
12	Haryana	3	0	0	0	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	2	27	0	0	0	0
14	Jammu And Kashmir	35	0	0	0	0	0
15	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	15	0	0	0	0	0
17	Kerala	2	0	0	0	0	0
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	13	1	0	0	0	0
21	Maharashtra	34	1	0	0	0	0
22	Manipur	6	5	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	193	11	0	0	1	0

Sr. No.	State Waqf Board	No of Makers Initiated the process of uploading	No of Makers Submitted	No of Checkers Submitted	No of Approvers Approved	Total Rejected Property	Total Pending for Approval
27	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	0
28	Punjab	11	3	0	0	0	0
29	Rajasthan	15	3	0	0	0	0
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	1	0	0	0	0	0
32	Telangana	5	1	0	0	0	0
33	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0
34	Tripura	3	0	0	0	0	0
35	Uttarakhand	102	2	0	0	0	0
36	Uttar Pradesh Shia	5	0	0	0	0	0
37	Uttar Pradesh Sunni	31	1	0	0	0	0
38	West Bengal	9	0	0	0	0	0
Total		663	69	0	0	4	0

NATIONAL BIO-ENERGY PROGRAMME IN UTTAR PRADESH

2808. SHRIMATI DIMPLE YADAV:

SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

- (a) the details of towns/cities in Uttar Pradesh where Waste-to-Energy projects have been installed along with funds sanctioned and disbursed under the National Bioenergy Programme, district-wise;

- (b) the number of Biomass (non-bagasse) cogeneration projects established under the National Bioenergy Programme in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) whether any Briquette/Pellet manufacturing plants have been sanctioned for the State of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of Biogas plants installed in Uttar Pradesh along with the funds allotted, sanctioned, and disbursed for them, district-wise; and
- (e) whether there have been any efforts by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to support the National Bioenergy Programme and to increase the number of Bioga plants in the State 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 details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (b) Total two nos. of Biomass (non-bagasse) cogeneration projects have been supported in Kanpur Dehat and Muzaffarnagar districts of UP.
- (c) Total three nos. of briquette/pellet projects have been sanctioned in three districts of UP. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- (d) The details of district-wise biogas plants installed under Biogas and Waste-to-Energy sub-component of National Bioenergy Programme in Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement– III**.

(e) In line with National Bioenergy Programme, Government of Uttar Pradesh have launched Bio Energy Policy 2022 to support the production of Compressed Biogas, Bio-Coal etc. in the state to reduce the carbon emissions and fossil fuel dependency of the state as well as country.

As inputs provided by UPNEDA, the salient points of the policy details are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of projects sanctioned under WTE programme during NBP

District	No. of projects	CFA Sanctioned (In Rs. Crores)
Bahraich	1	1.00
Barabanki	1	10.00
Bareilly	2	9.17
Bulandshahar	1	2.50
Gorakhpur	1	10.00
Hapur	1	4.67
Kannauj	1	2.00
Kanpur Dehat	1	2.00
Kushi Nagar	1	1.67
Lakhimpur Kheri	1	1.60
Meerut	2	14.98
Muzaffarnagar	2	11.83
Prayagraj	1	10.00
Saharanpur	1	5.00
Total	17	86.41

District-wise details of CFA released under WTE programme during NBP (FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25):

District	No. of projects	CFA Released (In Rs. Crores)
Bareilly	1	2.08
Hapur	1	4.67
Lucknow	1	1.80
MEERUT	1	4.98
Muzaffarnagar	3	16.50
Total	7	30.03

STATEMENT-II

Details of total three nos. of briquette/pellet projects sanctioned in three districts of UP

Sr.No.	Name	State	District	Type	Capacity (Tons per Hour)
1	Shri Rr Biofuel Industries	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Briquette	8
2	M/S A.P. Enterprise	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjhanpur	Briquette	2
3	Reliance Industries Limited	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Briquette	1.5

STATEMENT – III

**District-wise details of number of Biogas plants installed in Uttar Pradesh
along with the funds allotted, sanctioned and disbursed**

Sl. No.	District Name	Number of Biogas plants installed	Funds Sanctioned (In Rs. Lakhs)	Funds Disbursed
1	Baghpat	2	0.29	0
2	Banda	6	0.86	0
3	Bareilly	59	8.46	0
4	Basti	68	9.76	0
5	Bijnor	12	1.72	0
6	Etawah	1	0.14	0
7	Farrukhabad	1	0.14	0
8	Firozabad	3	0.43	0
9	Ghazipur	1	0.14	0
10	Gorakhpur	1	0.14	0
11	Jalaun	1	0.14	0
12	Jhansi	1	0.14	0
13	Kheri	10	1.43	0
14	Mainpuri	3	0.43	0
15	Mathura	1	0.14	0
16	Meerut	6	0.86	0
17	Muzaffarnagar	23	3.30	0
18	Pilibhit	35	5.02	0
19	Prayagraj	22	3.16	0
20	Rampur	66	9.47	0
21	Saharanpur	36	5.17	0
22	Shahjahanpur	52	7.46	0

23	Sitapur	1	0.14	0
24	Sonbhadra	36	5.17	0
	Total	447	64.11	0

STATEMENT– IV

The financial incentives and supports provided by State Government under the Bio Energy Policy, 2022

- Compressed Biogas (CBG) Rs 75 lakh per ton maximum of Rs 20 Crore.
- Bio-Coal Rs 75,000 per ton to the maximum of RS 20 Crore.
- Bio-diesel Rs 3 lakh per kilolitre to the maximum of Rs 20 Crore.
- 100% exemption in electricity duty to the bio-energy enterprises for 10 years.
- Financial support available on construction of maximum 5 km of approach road with investment of Rs 50 crore and above.
- State subsidy available to the tune of 30% of cost, to the maximum of Rs 20 lakhs on procurement of Balers, Racker, and Trawler equipment's. This subsidy will be available in addition to 50% subsidy available from Central Government in Agriculture mechanization scheme. which supports in supply chain of the feedstock collection for the plants and prevent parali burning.
- Exemption on development charges levied by development authorities.
- Exemption of 100% Stamp duty.

- Under the policy in principal approval given of total 157 nos. of CBG Projects including 47 nos, of projects got State approval with cumulative capacity of 1214 TPD. 27 CBG plants (cumulative capacity of 230 tonnes per day) have been installed so far.
- Total 16 CBG projects from Oil Marketing. Companies (IOCL, HPCL, GAIL, Petronet LNG, BPCL & ONGC) have been provided government land ~300 acres and are under various stages of construction.

CAG AUDIT REPORT ON TRAIN DERAILMENT

2809. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

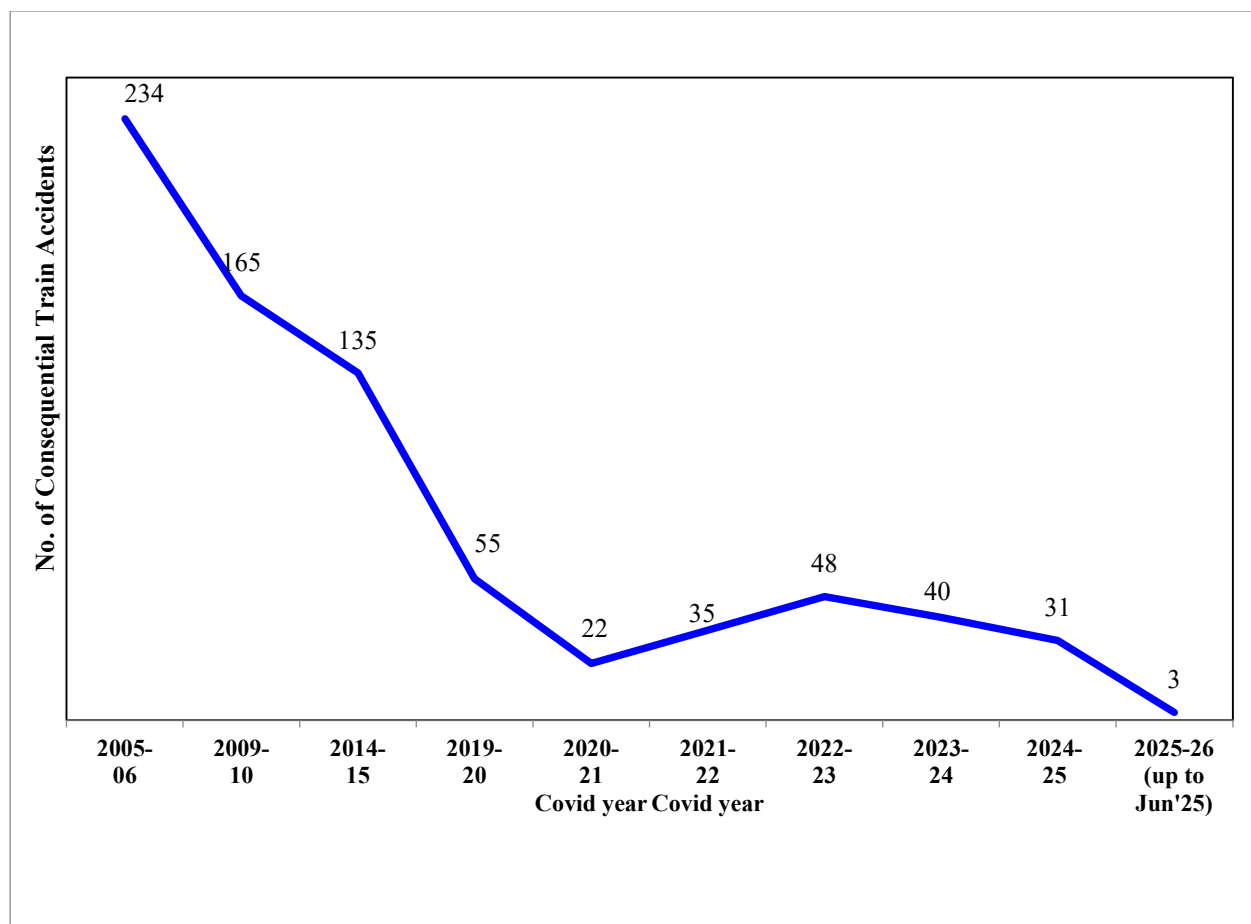
- (a) whether the Performance Audit Report of the CAG on Derailment in Indian Railways Report No. 22 of 2022 clearly mentioned that one of the main reasons of train accidents is poor maintenance of Railway Tracks, if so, details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is a shortfall of ranging between 30 per cent to 100 per cent in TRC (Track Recording Cars) Inspections as per the Audit Report, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of TRC Inspections done along with the number of inspections that are due during the last two years, Zone-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. 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 have reduced from 135 in 2014-15 to 31 in 2024-25 as shown in the graph below. The causes of the accidents that took place over Indian Railways 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 31 in 2024-25 and further to 3 in 2025-26 (upto June, 2025).

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 2024-25, indicating an improvement of approx. 73% during the said period.



The various safety measures that include track infrastructure also, 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:

Expenditure on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)					
	2013-14 (Act.)	2022-23 (Act.)	2023-24 (Act.)	RE 2024-25	BE 2025-26
Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	9,172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316

Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	14,796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
Maintenance of Machines	5,406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
Road Safety LCs and ROBs/ RUBs	1,986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
Track Renewals	4,985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800
Bridge Works	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
Signal & Telecom Works	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	1,823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
Total	39,463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,635 stations up to 30.06.2025 to reduce accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,096 level Crossing Gates up to 30.06.2025 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 6,640 stations up to 30.06.2025.
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 Rkm). Kavach has been successfully commissioned over Kota–Mathura section (Delhi–Mumbai route) covering 324 Route Kilometers on 30.07.2025.

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, fan shaped 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 related to better maintenance practices, technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:

S.N.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25 (till March 25)	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
Technological Improvements				
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.43 Lakh Km	More than 2 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	77,522 Km	Nearly 8 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,691 Stations	More than 4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.03.25: 25,939	288 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	28,301 Nos.	
Better Maintenance Practices				
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	49,941 Km	1.5 times

2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2 Crore	More than 2 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 Nos.	In 2024-25: 370 Nos.	90 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 Nos.	In 2024-25: 289 Nos.	More than 88% reduction
Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock				
1.	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985 Km.	34,428 Km	More than 2 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/ Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	13,808 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	42,677	More than 18 times

As regards the recommendations by CAG in its Report No. 22 of 2022 on “Derailment in Indian Railways” that “Indian Railways may develop a strong monitoring mechanism to ensure timely implementation of maintenance activities by adopting fully mechanized methods of track maintenance and improved technologies”, it is submitted that Indian Railways has already adopted a fully

mechanized Track Management System (TMS) to ensure monitoring of the track maintenance activities.

There are various means of inspection of track and inspection by Track Recording Car (TRC) is one of the means. Track Recording Car carries out super check of track parameters, which are measured and monitored by the supervisors on the field. There were a total of 5 TRCs in Indian Railways during the period of study by Audit. After that, 04 more TRCs have been added to carry out the inspections. However, in case of non availability of TRC, alternative means such as Oscillation Monitoring System (OMS) is used.

As far as recording of track by TRC is concerned, no shortfall in inspection is observed during the financial years 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and year 2025-26 (upto June 2025).

The details of TRC recording achieved over Indian Railways during the last two years are as under:

Year	Annual Requirement (Km)	Recording Done (Km)
2023-24	271332	282754
2024-25	226258	262018

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल और इंटरनेट नेटवर्क की खराब कनेक्टिविटी

2810. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडापपा कालगे

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार देश के विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल और इंटरनेट नेटवर्क की खराब कनेक्टिविटी से अवगत है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार और जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उक्त क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल और इंटरनेट नेटवर्क की कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार हेतु की गई कार्रवाई तथा सरकार के विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) महाराष्ट्र में, 43,931 गाँवों में से (भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार के आँकड़ों के अनुसार), 42,605 गाँव मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी से कवर किए गए हैं और इनमें से 42,333 गाँवों में 3जी/4जी मोबाइल इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है। महाराष्ट्र के गाँवों में मोबाइल कवरेज का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में, 55,058 गाँवों में से (भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार के आँकड़ों के अनुसार), 53,575 गाँव मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी से कवर किए गए हैं और इनमें से 53,358 गाँवों में 3जी/4जी मोबाइल इंटरनेट

कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है। मध्य प्रदेश के गाँवों में मोबाइल कवरेज का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

दादरा और नागर हवेली, दमन एवं दीव के सभी 95 गाँवों में 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है।

दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा सेवा से वंचित आबादी वाले किसी भी गाँव में तकनीकी-व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर मोबाइल कवरेज प्रदान किया जाता है। सरकार, डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) के माध्यम से देश के ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में 4जी मोबाइल टावरों की संस्थापना के माध्यम से दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी के विस्तार हेतु विभिन्न स्कीमों का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है। जून 2025 तक, देश भर में डीबीएन द्वारा वित्त पोषित विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत 21,748 मोबाइल टावर संस्थापित किए जा चुके हैं जिसमें महाराष्ट्र, दादरा और नागर हवेली, दमन और दीव तथा मध्य प्रदेश में 3,804 मोबाइल टावर शामिल हैं।

विवरण-I

महाराष्ट्र के गाँवों में मोबाइल कवरेज का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

जिला	कुल गाँव (आरजीआई के आंकड़ों के अनुसार)	मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी वाले गाँवों की संख्या	इंटरनेट कवरेज (3जी/4जी कनेक्टिविटी) वाले गाँवों की संख्या
अहमदनगर	1586	1557	1552
अकोला	972	960	953
अमरावती	1981	1851	1845
औरंगाबाद	1361	1356	1350
भंडारा	885	869	859
बीड	1371	1363	1352
बुलढाणा	1438	1408	1403
चंद्रपुर	1775	1724	1712

धुले	720	710	707
गढचिरोली	1646	1447	1410
गोंदिया	934	898	889
हिंगोली	708	705	700
जलगांव	1524	1503	1502
जालना	965	965	960
कोल्हापुर	1250	1213	1210
लातूर	943	943	942
नागपुर	1900	1838	1832
नांदेड़	1663	1638	1626
नंदुरबार	960	860	854
नासिक	1928	1836	1834
उस्मानाबाद	739	738	734
पालघर	904	886	886
परभनी	843	839	835
पुणे	1882	1809	1800
रायगढ़	2008	1957	1941
रत्नागिरी	1538	1402	1394
सांगली	724	720	718
सतारा	1771	1711	1709
सिंधुदुर्ग	746	697	686
सोलापुर	1159	1157	1152
थाणे	816	805	805
वर्धा	1382	1361	1356
वाशिम	782	780	773
यवतमाल	2127	2099	2052
कुल	43,931	42,605	42,333

विवरण-II

मध्य प्रदेश के गाँवों में मोबाइल कवरेज का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

जिला	कुल गाँव (आरजीआई के आंकड़ों के अनुसार)	मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी वाले गाँवों की संख्या	इंटरनेट कवरेज (3जी/4जी कनेक्टिविटी) वाले गाँवों की संख्या
आगर-मालवा	499	497	496
अलीराजपुर	544	512	509
अनुपपुर	579	551	548
अशोकनगर	880	870	866
बालाघाट	1394	1250	1233
बड़वानी	707	693	691
बेतुल	1457	1350	1319
भिंड	939	939	938
भोपाल	514	506	505
बुरहानपुर	265	259	257
छतरपुर	1238	1207	1203
छिंदवाड़ा	2002	1889	1882
दमोह	1216	1188	1186
दतिया	663	661	661
देवास	1128	1112	1104
धार	1561	1545	1542
डिंडोरी	928	807	799
गुना	1333	1330	1330
ग्वालियर	590	574	573
हरदा	550	533	529
होशंगाबाद	966	919	912
इंदौर	621	618	616
जबलपुर	1395	1383	1383

झबुआ	821	820	820
कटनी	947	933	933
खंडवा (पूर्वी निमाड़)	718	713	711
खरगोन (पश्चिम निमाड़)	1409	1372	1365
मंडला	1247	1160	1142
मंदसौर	951	940	939
मुरैना	847	824	821
नरसिंहपुर	1058	1041	1040
नीमच	808	778	771
निवाड़ी	281	281	280
पन्ना	1035	986	979
रायसेन	1486	1450	1446
राजगढ़	1723	1717	1714
रतलाम	1085	1079	1074
रीवा	2711	2701	2695
सागर	2025	1984	1978
सतना	1953	1916	1914
सीहोर	1082	1062	1061
सिवनी	1574	1533	1525
शहडोल	836	812	809
शाजापुर	632	632	631
श्योपुर	609	545	545
शिवपुरी	1355	1338	1338
सीधी	1055	992	988
सिंगरौली	761	748	744
टीकमगढ़	682	679	678
उज्जैन	1107	1107	1106
उमरिया	647	604	599
विदिशा	1644	1635	1630
कुल	55,058	53,575	53,358

MISSION RAFTAAR FOR TAMIL NADU AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY ZONE**2811. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**

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

- (a) the details of routes selected under the mission Raftaar across the country particularly in Tamil Nadu and the Southern Railway zone; State and zone-wise;
- (b) whether Tamil Nadu has received proportionate allocation and focus under the said Mission as compared to Northern and Western zones, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons for this regional imbalance; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to extend the said Mission to key congested routes in Tamil Nadu such as Chennai-Madurai, Chennai-Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli-Rameswaram and if so, the details thereof including the timeline for its implementation?

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

(a) to (d) Mission Raftaar was announced in the Railway Budget 2016-17 with the target of increasing the average speed of freight and superfast mail/express trains. Speeding up of trains is a constant endeavor and a continuous process which is dependent upon upgradation of tracks, signaling system, OHE, high powered locos, modern coaches etc.

The medium-term and long-term plans to achieve the Mission include infrastructure improvement i.e. construction of 3rd line/4th line, providing bypasses, rail flyovers, right-powering of trains, replacement of conventional loco hauled trains by MEMUs, time-tabling changes, modification of 1x25 KV traction system to 2x25 KV traction system, etc.

Upgradation and improvement of railway tracks on Indian Railways to increase the speed potential have been carried out in a big way during last 10 years. The measures for track upgradation include use of 60 kg rails, wider base concrete sleepers, thick web switches, longer rail panels, H Beam sleepers, modern track renewal and maintenance machines, etc.

As a result of the above measures, there has been a significant increase in the speed potential of the tracks. The details of speed potential of railway tracks during 2014 vis-à-vis 2025 are as under:

Sectional Speed (kmph)	2014		2025	
	Track Km	%	Track Km	%
< 110	47,897	60.4	22,862	21.6
110-130	26,409	33.3	59,800	56.6
130 & above	5,036	6.3	23,010	21.8
Total	79,342	100	1,05,672	100

The above includes upgradation of speed upto 110kmph/130kmph for following section:

- (i) Chennai-Madurai
- (ii) Chennai-Coimbatore
- (iii) Tiruchirappalli-Rameswaram

Railway projects in Tamil Nadu are covered by Southern Railway (SR), South Central Railway (SCR) and South Western Railway (SWR) zone of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects are made available in public domain of Indian Railway's website.

To improve the connectivity in Tamil Nadu, as on 01.04.2025, 15 projects (09 New Line, 03 Gauge Conversion and 03 doubling) of total length 1,700 Km, costing ₹22,808 Crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu, are sanctioned, out of which 665 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹7,591 Crore has been incurred upto March' 2025. The summary is as under:

Plan Head	No. of Projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	09	812	24	1,337
Gauge Conversion	03	748	604	3471
Doubling/ Multi tracking	03	140	37	2783
Total	15	1,700	665	7,591

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹879 crore/year
2025-26	₹6626 crore (more than 7.5 times)

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 Tamil Nadu is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Tamil Nadu	4,315 Ha
Land Acquired	1038 Ha (24%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3277 Ha (76%)

Support of the Government of Tamil Nadu is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

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	42	51
4.	Mannargudi-Pattukottai(41 km)	196	0	196
5.	Thanjavur-Pattukottai (52 km)	152	0	152

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Tamil Nadu.

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, 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 etc. All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों की लड़कियों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा

2812. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

क्या अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों की लड़कियों में उच्च शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की तर्ज पर अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए और अधिक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की योजना बना रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए स्थापित विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या, यदि कोई हो, कितनी है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजजू):

(क) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय ने केंद्रीय रूप से अधिसूचित छह (6) अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएँ लागू की हैं, जिनमें विभिन्न शैक्षिक सशक्तिकरण योजनाएँ, जैसे (i) मैट्रिक-पूर्व, (ii) मैट्रिकोत्तर और (iii) मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्तियाँ शामिल हैं, जो ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में लागू की जाती हैं। तीनों योजनाओं के अंतर्गत, कुल छात्रवृत्तियों का 30% लड़कियों के लिए निर्धारित है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय, प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएम-यूएसपी) के अंतर्गत तीन घटक योजनाओं को लागू कर रहा है, जिनके नाम हैं (i) कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए केंद्रीय क्षेत्र छात्रवृत्ति योजना (CSSS), (ii) जम्मू एवं कश्मीर और लद्दाख के लिए विशेष छात्रवृत्ति योजना (जम्मू और कश्मीर और लद्दाख के लिए SSS) (विशेष रूप से जम्मू एवं कश्मीर और लद्दाख के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के छात्रों के लिए) और (iii) केंद्रीय क्षेत्र ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (CSIS)। पीएम-यूएसपी के तहत, छात्रवृत्ति के 50% स्लॉट छात्राओं के लिए निर्धारित हैं। नवंबर 2024 में, भारत सरकार ने पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी, एक नई केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना शुरू की है, जिसमें योजनाबद्ध दिशानिर्देशों के अधीन, शीर्ष गुणवत्ता वाले उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों (QHEIs) में योग्यता के आधार पर प्रवेश पाने वाले सभी छात्रों को गिरवी-मुक्त और गारंटी-मुक्त शिक्षा ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है। अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों से लड़कियों सहित सभी छात्र इस योजना से लाभ प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं।

(ख) और (ग) चूँकि शिक्षा एक समवर्ती विषय है, इसलिए राज्य सरकारें भी अपने-अपने राज्यों में उच्च शिक्षा तक बेहतर पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न पहल कर रही हैं। वर्तमान में, अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए विशेष रूप से किसी नए केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

रेलगाड़ियों में सामान्य श्रेणी के अतिरिक्त डिब्बे

2813. श्री राकेश राठौर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में सामान्य श्रेणी के डिब्बों की कुल संख्या का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सामान्य श्रेणी के डिब्बों की संख्या में कुछ कमी आई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान रेल के बेड़े में वर्ष-वार सामान्य श्रेणी के कुल कितने नए डिब्बे जोड़े गए हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सामान्य श्रेणी के डिब्बों में अत्यधिक भीड़ के कारण बड़ी संख्या में आम नागरिक रेल यात्रा करने से चूक जाते हैं और साथ ही यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और कभी-कभी ऐसी भीड़-भाड़ वाली बोगियों में यात्रा करने के कारण उनकी जान को भी जोखिम होता है; और
- (ङ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है?

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

- (क) से (ङ) भारतीय रेल ने सामान्य/शयनयान श्रेणी में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधाओं में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की है। पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान ही, विभिन्न लंबी दूरी की गाड़ियों में साधारण श्रेणी के 1250 सवारी डिब्बों का उपयोग किया गया है।

निम्न और मध्यम आय वाले परिवारों की यात्रा संबंधी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए, भारतीय रेल ने अगले 5 वर्षों में 17,000 अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों (साधारण/शयनयान) का कार्य शुरू किया है।

भारतीय रेल में, 31 मार्च 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों का प्रतिशत लगभग 70% है, जैसा नीचे दर्शाया गया है:

तालिका 1: सवारी डिब्बों का वितरण:

अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बे (साधारण श्रेणी और शयनयान)	लगभग 57,200	लगभग 70%
वातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बे	लगभग 25,000	लगभग 30%
कुल सवारी डिब्बे	लगभग 82,200	100%

अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या 2013-14 में लगभग 48,500 से बढ़कर 2024-25 में 57,200 हो गई है।

साधारण श्रेणी वाले सवारी डिब्बों की अधिक उपलब्धता के कारण, साधारण श्रेणी/अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि का रुझान देखा गया है, जैसा निम्नानुसार दर्शाया गया है:

तालिका 2: साधारण श्रेणी/अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रियों की संख्या:

वर्ष	यात्रियों की संख्या
2020-21	99 करोड़ (कोविड वर्ष)
2021-22	275 करोड़ (कोविड वर्ष)
2022-23	553 करोड़
2023-24	609 करोड़
2024-25	651 करोड़

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवातानुकूलित यात्रियों के लिए उपलब्ध सीटों की संख्या में भी वृद्धि हुई है। वर्तमान संरचना निम्नानुसार है:

तालिका 3: सीटों का वितरण:

अवातानुकूलित सीटें	लगभग 54 लाख	लगभग 78%
वातानुकूलित सीटें	लगभग 15 लाख	लगभग 22%
कुल	लगभग 69 लाख	100%

उपरोक्त आँकड़ों को देखते हुए, यह स्पष्ट है कि भारतीय रेल उन कम और मध्यम आय वाले परिवारों के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है जो रेलवे को परिवहन के एक किफायती साधन के रूप में वरीयता देते हैं।

अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस:

रेलवे ने अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस नामक एक पूर्णतः अवातानुकूलित आधुनिक रेलगाड़ी विकसित की है। इस रेलगाड़ी की 14 सेवाएँ पहले से ही परिचालन में हैं, अमृत भारत की मौजूदा संरचना में 11 साधारण श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे, 8 शयनयान श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे, 1 रसोई यान और 2 सामान-सह-दिव्यांगजन सवारी डिब्बे होते हैं।

उच्च गति और उन्नत संरक्षा मानक इस रेलगाड़ी की पहचान हैं, जिसमें निम्नलिखित उन्नत विशेषताएं और सुविधाएं हैं:

- i. वंदे भारत स्लीपर के समान उन्नत रूप और अनुभव के साथ सीट और बर्थ का बेहतर सौंदर्यीकरण।
- ii. झटका मुक्त सेमी-ऑटोमेटिक कपलर्स।
- iii. क्रैश ट्यूब के प्रावधान से सवारी डिब्बों में बेहतर क्रैशवर्दीनेस।
- iv. सभी सवारी डिब्बों और सामान कक्ष में सीसीटीवी प्रणाली का प्रावधान।
- v. शौचालयों की बेहतर डिज़ाइन।
- vi. बर्थ पर आसानी से चढ़ने के लिए सीढ़ी की बेहतर डिज़ाइन।
- vii. बेहतर एलईडी लाइट फिटिंग और चार्जिंग सॉकेट।

- viii. ईपी सहायता प्राप्त ब्रेकिंग प्रणाली का प्रावधान।
- ix. शौचालयों और इलेक्ट्रिकल क्यूबिकल्स में एरोसोल आधारित अग्निशमन प्रणाली।
- x. यूएसबी टाइप-ए और टाइप-सी मोबाइल चार्जिंग सॉकेट।
- xi. यात्री और गार्ड/रेलगाड़ी प्रबंधक के बीच पारस्परिक संचार के लिए आपातकालीन टॉक-बैक प्रणाली।
- xii. उन्नत तापन क्षमता वाला अवातानुकूलित रसोईयान।
- xiii. आसानी से जोड़ने और अलग करने के लिए त्वरित निस्तारण तंत्र के साथ पूर्ण रूप से सीलबंद गैंगवे।

अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों का विकास, मेमू रेलगाड़ियों का निर्माण और सामान्य श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बों की हिस्सेदारी में वृद्धि स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाती है कि भारतीय रेल सामान्य श्रेणी में यात्रा की मांग को प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा कर रही है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, अनारक्षित स्थान प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, भारतीय रेल द्वारा किफायती यात्रा के लिए अनारक्षित अवातानुकूलित यात्री गाड़ियों/मेमू/ईएमयू आदि का परिचालन किया जाता है, जो मेल/एक्सप्रेस सेवाओं में उपलब्ध अनारक्षित स्थान (सवारी डिब्बों) के अतिरिक्त हैं।

मानक संरचना:

सामान्य और अवातानुकूलित शयनयान सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए अधिक स्थान उपलब्ध कराने हेतु, मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की संरचना के बारे में मौजूदा नीति में 22 सवारी डिब्बों की एक रेलगाड़ी में 12 (बारह) सामान्य श्रेणी व शयनयान श्रेणी के अवातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों और 08 (आठ) वातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों का प्रावधान किया गया है।

स्पेशल ट्रेन:

वर्ष 2024 और 2025 के दौरान होली और ग्रीष्मावकाश के दौरान यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त भीड़ को देखते हुए प्रतिवर्ष विशेष रेलगाड़ियों के लगभग 13,500 फेरों का संचालन किया गया। दुर्गा पूजा/दीपावली/छठ के दौरान होने वाली भीड़ को देखते हुए, 1 अक्टूबर, 2024 से 30 नवंबर, 2024 की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 1.8 करोड़ यात्रियों को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए स्पेशल ट्रेन के 7,990 फेरे लगाए गए।

हाल ही में संपन्न हुए महाकुंभ के दौरान यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए, भारतीय रेल ने 13 जनवरी, 2025 से 28 फरवरी, 2025 की अवधि के दौरान 17,300 से अधिक गाड़ियों का परिचालन किया, जिससे लगभग 4.24 करोड़ यात्रियों को सेवित किया गया।

भारतीय रेल पर, गाड़ियों में यात्रियों की अधिभोगिता पूरे वर्ष एकसमान नहीं रहती और यह कम व्यस्त और व्यस्त समय के दौरान बदलती रहती है। व्यस्त अवधि के दौरान, विशेष रूप से अधिक मांग वाले मार्गों पर गाड़ियों की पूर्ण अधिभोगिता होती है, जबकि कम व्यस्त समय और कम मांग वाले मार्गों पर, गाड़ियों में स्थान का कम अधिभोगिता होती है।

भारतीय रेल पर परिचालित की जाने वाली गाड़ियों के यातायात पैटर्न की नियमित आधार पर निगरानी की जाती है और अतिरिक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिए, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन, मौजूदा गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ायी जाती है, स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाई जाती हैं, नई गाड़ियां शुरू की जाती हैं, मौजूदा गाड़ियों के फेरे बढ़ाए जाते हैं।

कानपुर-फर्रुखाबाद रेल मार्ग पर आरओबी

2814. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार को कानपुर-फर्रुखाबाद रेल मार्ग पर बिल्हौर तहसील के अंतर्गत ककवन रोड पर समपार फाटक संख्या 64 पर रेल उपरि पुल (आरओबी) के निर्माण हेतु कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं;
- (ख) क्या उपर्युक्त उपरि पुल के निर्माण के संबंध में तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा कोई सर्वेक्षण/निरीक्षण किया गया है;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) उक्त समपार फाटक पर आज तक रेल उपरि पुल (आरओबी) का निर्माण न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) देश भर में उपरि/निचले सड़क पुलों के लिए औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों तरह के प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन राज्य सरकारों, संसद सदस्यों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, रेलवे की अपनी आवश्यकताओं, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों के आधार पर रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे, मंडल कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्तावों/शिकायतों/सुझावों की प्राप्ति एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, ऐसे अनुरोधों का केंद्रीकृत संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है।

समपारों के स्थान पर उपरि सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के लिए ऐसे प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी देना भारतीय रेल की सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों को रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा पर इसके प्रभाव, रेलगाड़ियों की गतिशीलता और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव और व्यवहार्यता आदि के आधार पर प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और शुरू किया जाता है।

समपार संख्या 64 पर उपरि सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण की व्यवहार्यता की जाँच की गई है और पाया गया है कि घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्र और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के समानांतर रेलपथ होने के कारण यह तकनीकी रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

आस-पास के वैकल्पिक स्थानों पर उपरि सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण की व्यवहार्यता का पता लगाने के लिए एक विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा। विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण के अंतिम रूप देने के बाद आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

ADVANTAGES OF DEEP OCEAN MISSION

2815. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) the details of strategic advantages that our country can obtain through deep ocean mission such as in exploring deep sea minerals;
- (b) the details and current status of the mission including the latest findings of the mission;
- (c) the details of scientific missions currently in place to understand the biodiversity in country's exclusive economic zone; and
- (d) the details of research, development and scientific collaborations carried out with other countries in the exploration of critical minerals including those from the oceans?

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 of India launched the Deep Ocean Mission to be implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences. The Deep Ocean Mission encompasses six verticals, of which activities under verticals 1 and 4 aid the exploration of deep-sea polymetallic nodules (PMN) and polymetallic sulphides (PMS), respectively. PMN occur on abyssal plains of the sea floor and contain metals like nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese. PMS are deposits in the hydrothermal vent areas and contain precious metals like copper, zinc, lead, iron, silver, etc. As part of India's contract with the International Seabed Authority, the country aims to conduct scientific survey and exploration activities within the 75,000 square km region in the Central Indian Ocean Basin for PMN and the 10,000 square km area in the Central Indian Ridge and Southwest Indian Ridge for PMS. Exploration of precious metals in PMN and PMS through deep ocean surveys strategically aligns with the country's contract with the ISA and augments the country's know-how of the collective metal deposits, in addition to its land resources.

(b) The latest findings include the development of technologies for manned submersible, demonstration of the collection of over 100 kg of Cobalt-rich deep-sea

polymetallic nodules from a depth of 1173m in the Andaman Sea in 2024, identification of two active hydrothermal vent fields in the Central Indian Ocean, and development of vulnerability maps for coastal areas to due to climate change.

(c) Vertical 3 of the Deep Ocean Mission is aimed at technological innovations for exploration and conservation of deep-sea biodiversity. The Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (Kochi), an attached office of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, has conducted six cruises surveying biodiversity across 19 seamounts in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. Several (~1300) deep-sea organisms have been collected, studied, and vouchered, including conducting in-depth genomic analysis for select organisms and the discovery of nearly 23 species that are new to science.

(d) India has signed a contract with the International Seabed Authority, as part of which the country aims to conduct scientific survey and exploration activities in allotted areas in the Central Indian Ocean Basin, the Central Indian Ridge and the Southwest Indian Ridge.

इरेडा द्वारा निधि जुटाना

2816. श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री अनन्त नायक:

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

- (क) क्या भारतीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास संस्था (इरेडा) ने अर्हता प्राप्त संस्था नियोजन (क्यूआईपी) के माध्यम से निधि जुटाई है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी निर्गम मूल्य क्या है और दी गई छूट का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) एलआईसी और अन्य निवेशकों सहित क्यूआईपी में भाग लेने वाले प्रमुख संस्थागत निवेशकों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके संबंधित आवंटन क्या हैं;
- (घ) इरेडा के पूंजी आधार को सुदृढ़ करने और हरित ऊर्जा वित्तपोषण को सहायता देने के लिए जुटाई गई निधि का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जाना अपेक्षित है;
- (ङ.) क्या इरेडा के आईपीओ के तुरंत बाद की गई कार्रवाइयाँ भारत के नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में निवेशकों के दृढ़ विश्वास की ओर इशारा करती हैं; और
- (च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी प्रमुख संकेतकों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

- (क) जी, हां। इरेडा ने जून, 2025 में क्वालिफाइड इंस्टीट्यूशंस प्लेसमेंट (क्यूआईपी) रूट के माध्यम से नए इक्विटी शेयर जारी करके लगभग 2005.9 करोड़ रु. की धनराशि जुटाई है।
- (ख) प्रति इक्विटी शेयर निर्गम मूल्य 165.14 रु. था। न्यूनतम मूल्य (173.83 रु.) पर प्रस्तावित छूट ~ 5.00% थी, जो प्रति इक्विटी शेयर 8.69 रु. के बराबर थी।
- (ग) जिन प्रमुख निवेशकों (क्यूआईपी /प्रस्ताव के 5% से अधिक) को आवंटन किया गया, वे निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्रम संख्या.	आवंटियों का नाम	निर्गम आकार के आवंटन %
1	भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम	50.00
2	सोसाइटी जनरल - ओडीआई	8.98

3	मॉर्गन स्टेनली एशिया (सिंगापुर) पीटीई. - ओडीआई	9.12
4	विकास इंडिया ईआईएफ। फंड	5.13

(घ) क्यूआईपी इश्यु के माध्यम से जुटाई गई धनराशि को कंपनी की टियर-1 पूंजी में जोड़ा गया, जिससे पूंजी-जोखिम (भारित) परिसंपत्ति अनुपात (सीआरएआर) में वृद्धि हुई। कंपनी का सीआरएआर दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2025 को 17.77% से बढ़कर दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 को 19.58% हो गया, जिसका मुख्य कारण क्यूआईपी जुटाने से टियर-1 पूंजी में हुई वृद्धि है। इश्यु के उद्देश्यों के अनुसार, क्यूआईपी से प्राप्त शुद्ध आय का उपयोग नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं और सामान्य कॉर्पोरेट प्रयोजन के लिए आगे ऋण देने के लिए किया गया।

(ड.) और (च) आईपीओ के बाद इरेडा के क्यूआईपी का समय और सफल निष्पादन कंपनी और भारत के नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में निवेशकों के उच्च स्तर के विश्वास को दर्शाता है।

32 रुपये प्रति शेयर के निर्गम मूल्य पर सूचीबद्ध होने के बाद, इरेडा के शेयर ने मजबूत सूचीबद्धता लाभ और द्वितीयक बाजार में निरंतर मजबूती दिखाई है, जो अक्षय ऊर्जा वित्तपोषण के बारे में निवेशकों के आशावाद और इरेडा की वित्तीय स्थिति, परिसंपत्ति गुणवत्ता, विकास ट्रेजेक्टरी, मजबूत और पारदर्शी कॉर्पोरेट प्रशासन में विश्वास को दर्शाता है।

मजबूत निवेशक भावना को दर्शाने वाले प्रमुख संकेतकों में शामिल हैं:

- क. क्यूआईपी को एलआईसी जैसे प्रमुख निवेशकों द्वारा सब्सक्राइब किया गया, जो इरेडा के बिजनेस मॉडल और क्षेत्रीय विकास में दीर्घकालिक संस्थागत विश्वास को मजबूत करता है।
- ख. मॉर्गन स्टेनली और सोसाइटी जनरल जैसे वैश्विक वित्तीय संस्थानों को महत्वपूर्ण आवंटियों के रूप में शामिल करने से पता चलता है कि विदेशी निवेशक भी भारत के

नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा वित्तपोषण क्षेत्र में इरेडा को भी एक आकर्षक संस्था के रूप में देखते हैं।

EXPANSION OF KISAN RAIL IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2817. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) the number of Kisan Rail trains initiated to/from Andhra Pradesh, route and district-wise;
- (b) the volume and type of perishable produce transported from Andhra Pradesh, crop-wise;
- (c) whether any vegetable/fruit-producing districts in the said State have been included in the Kisan Rail circuit planning, if so, the details thereof including the financial and implementation progress of the same;
- (d) if not, the reasons for their exclusion and the details of future plans if any, for Kisan Rail expansion to these districts;
- (e) whether any cold chain/refrigerated storage infrastructure has been built at railway stations in Andhra Pradesh to support Kisan Rail services; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not the reason therefor?

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

(a) to (f) Since the launch of Kisan Rail service on 7th August 2020, 116 trips from Andhra Pradesh towards Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Delhi & Tripura have been carried out, transporting 34,196 tonnes of consignment with perishables including Bananas, Mangoes, Onions etc.

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 services at applicable tariff are planned on the basis of demands placed taking into consideration, operational feasibility.

637 Reefer containers were operated by Container Corporation (CONCOR) during 2024-25 from the Inland Container Depots (ICDs) situated in Andhra Pradesh (524 from Tadipatri and 113 from ICD/Vizag).

INCONSISTENCY IN STOPPAGES AT PUDUKOTTAI

2818. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Train No. 22536 Banaras–Rameswaram Express has a scheduled stoppage at Pudukottai railway station but its return

service, Train No. 22535 Rameswaram–Banaras Express does not stop at the same station;

- (b) if so, the reasons for the inconsistency in stoppages in both directions on the same route despite public demand and significant passenger flow from Pudukottai; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide a stoppage for Train No. 22535 at Pudukottai station to ensure equitable access for passengers in both directions 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 (c) Stoppage of 22535 Rameswaram-Banaras Express has been provided at Pudukottai.

Further, Indian Railways have undertaken rationalisation of time table, including rationalisation of stoppages, in a scientific manner with the assistance of IIT-Bombay. The exercise has been undertaken inter-alia to provide for better passenger safety by creating maintenance corridor blocks, to speed up train services etc. Presently, the train services are being operated as per the rationalised time table.

Accordingly, Pudukkottai station is presently being served by 20 Mail/Express and 6 Passenger train services.

Besides, provision of stoppage of train services is an on-going process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, etc.

ऑनलाइन/ई-कॉमर्स कंपनियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

2819. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को विभिन्न ऑनलाइन और ई-कॉमर्स कंपनियों के विरुद्ध अपने ग्राहकों को नकली या घटिया सामान बेचने की शिकायतें मिली हैं, यदि हां, तो संपूर्ण देश में पिछले तीन वर्षों (2022-2025) के दौरान प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या कितनी है, साथ ही उनकी श्रेणियां क्या हैं;
- (ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान नकली सामान की सबसे अधिक जब्ती वाले राज्यों या शहरों के नाम क्या हैं;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए अब तक उठाए गए विधिक और नीतिगत उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने ई-कॉमर्स मंचों के लिए कोई कठोर दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं, जिससे उन्हें अपने मंच पर विक्रेताओं द्वारा बेचे जा रहे सामान की प्रामाणिकता के लिए उत्तरदायी बनाया जा सके और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ड.) क्या राजस्थान में नकली उत्पादों से उपभोक्ताओं की सुरक्षा के लिए निगरानी तंत्र, उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन या स्थानीय स्तर पर जागरूकता अभियान जैसे कोई कदम कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन पर ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्र में खराब/नकली/डुप्लिकेट और जाली उत्पादों की बिक्री से संबंधित शिकायतों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से, बीआईएस ने ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म से जुड़े गोदामों में कुल 22 तलाशी और जब्ती अभियान चलाए हैं। इनमें दिल्ली, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में तीन-तीन तलाशी और जब्ती अभियान; राजस्थान और तमिलनाडु में दो-दो तलाशी और जब्ती अभियान; तथा गुजरात, ओडिशा, तेलंगाना, उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड में एक-एक तलाशी और जब्ती अभियान शामिल हैं।

(ग) से (घ) 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 अधिसूचित किया है। ये नियम अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ई-कॉमर्स 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।

इन नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, कोई भी ई-कॉमर्स इकाई:

(क) अपने प्लेटफॉर्म पर दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं या सेवाओं की कीमत में इस तरह से हेरफेर करना जिससे उपभोक्ताओं पर कोई अनुचित कीमत थोपकर अनुचित लाभ प्राप्त किया जा सके, जिसमें प्रचलित बाजार की स्थिति, वस्तु या सेवा की आवश्यक प्रकृति, कोई असाधारण परिस्थिति जिसके तहत वस्तु या सेवा की पेशकश की जाती है, और यह निर्धारित करने में कोई अन्य प्रासंगिक विचार हो कि क्या ली गई कीमत उचित है।

(ख) एक ही वर्ग के उपभोक्ताओं के बीच भेदभाव करना या अधिनियम के तहत उपभोक्ताओं के अधिकारों को प्रभावित करने वाला कोई मनमाना वर्गीकरण करना।

इन नियमों में यह भी प्रावधान है कि कोई भी ई-कॉमर्स संस्था अपने प्लेटफॉर्म पर व्यापार के दौरान या अन्यथा कोई अनुचित व्यापार व्यवहार नहीं अपनाएगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सभी हितधारकों के परामर्श से एक "सुरक्षा प्रतिज्ञा" को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है, जो ऑनलाइन बेचे जाने वाले सामानों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और उपभोक्ता अधिकारों का सम्मान करने हेतु ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्मों की एक स्वैच्छिक सार्वजनिक प्रतिबद्धता है। वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के अनुरूप, यह पहल ई-कॉमर्स में उपभोक्ता संरक्षण को मजबूत करती है। राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता दिवस 2024 को रिलायंस रिटेल समूह, टाटा संस समूह, ज़ोमैटो, ओला, स्विगी आदि सहित 13 प्रमुख ई-कॉमर्स कंपनियों ने उपभोक्ता सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सुरक्षा प्रतिज्ञा पर हस्ताक्षर किए।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के प्रावधानों के तहत, केंद्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण जो एक कार्यकारी एजेंसी है, 24.07.2020 को अस्तित्व में आया। इसे हस्तक्षेप करने, अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं से होने वाले उपभोक्ता नुकसान को रोकने और क्लास कार्रवाई शुरू करने के लिए बनाया गया है, जिसमें उत्पादों को वापस मंगाना, वापस करना और रिफंड शामिल है। इसका मुख्य कार्य जनता के हित के लिए हानिकारक झूठे या भ्रामक विज्ञापनों को रोकना और विनियमित करना है।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 18 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सीसीपीए ने ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्र में पहचाने गए 13 विशिष्ट डार्क पैटर्न की रोकथाम और विनियमन के लिए 30 नवंबर, 2023 को "डार्क पैटर्न में निवारण और विनियमन के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत, 2023" जारी किए हैं। इन डार्क पैटर्न में झूठी तात्कालिकता, बास्केट स्नीकिंग, कन्फर्म शेमिंग, जबरन कार्रवाई, सब्सक्रिप्शन ट्रैप, इंटरफेस हस्तक्षेप, बेट और स्विच, ड्रिप मूल्य निर्धारण, प्रच्छन्न विज्ञापन, नैगिंग, ट्रिक वर्डिंग, एसएएस बिलिंग और रोग मैलवेयर शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, 5 जून, 2025 को सीसीपीए

द्वारा ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म द्वारा अपने प्लेटफॉर्म पर डार्क पैटर्न का पता लगाने के लिए स्व ऑडिट पर-उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के संदर्भ में एक सलाहजारी की गई थी। ”

सीसीपीए ने 9 जून, 2022 को भ्रामक विज्ञापनों की रोकथाम और भ्रामक विज्ञापनों के समर्थन के लिए दिशानिर्देश, 2022 भी अधिसूचित किए हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित का प्रावधान है;

- (i) किसी विज्ञापन को वैध और गैरभ्रामक मानने की शर्तें-;
- (ii) लुभावने विज्ञापन और मुफ्त दावा विज्ञापनों के मामले में अनुपालन की जाने वाली शर्तें;
और,
- (iii) विनिर्माता, सेवा प्रदाता, विज्ञापनकर्ता और विज्ञापन एजेंसी के कर्तव्य।

इन दिशानिर्देशों में कहा गया है कि विज्ञापनों के पृष्ठांकन के लिए समुचित सावधानी बरतना आवश्यक है, ताकि किसी भी विज्ञापन में समर्थन, उस व्यक्ति, समूह या संगठन की वास्तविक, यथोचित वर्तमान राय को प्रतिबिंबित करे, तथा पहचाने गए माल, उत्पाद या सेवा के बारे में पर्याप्त जानकारी या अनुभव पर आधारित हो, तथा किसी भी प्रकार से भ्रामक न हो।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के तहत परिभाषित उपभोक्ता अधिकारों के उल्लंघन, झूठे और भ्रामक विज्ञापनों और अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं के लिए उपभोक्ताओं को एक वर्ग के रूप में प्रभावित करने के लिए ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्मों सहित विभिन्न संस्थाओं के खिलाफ सीसीपीए द्वारा कार्रवाई की जाती ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म पर अनिवार्य बीआईएस मानकों को पूरा न करने वाले घरेलू प्रेशर कुकरों की बिक्री के खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सीसीपीए के निर्देशों के अनुसार, ट्रैवल कंपनियों ने कोविड-19 लॉकडाउन के कारण रद्द हुई उड़ानों के लिए उपभोक्ताओं को 1,454 करोड़ रुपये वापस किए हैं। सीसीपीए ने यह भी निर्देश दिया है कि ये कंपनियाँ अपनी वेबसाइटों पर रद्द टिकटों से संबंधित रिफंड दावों के बारे में स्पष्ट निर्देश और स्थिति अपडेट रखें। इसके अलावा, सीसीपीए द्वारा

पारित आदेशों के आधार पर प्रमुख ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्मों से कार सीट बेल्ट अलार्म स्टॉपर क्लिप की 13,118 लिस्टिंग को हटा दिया गया है, ताकि ऐसे सभी उत्पादों को सूची से हटा दिया जाए जो उपभोक्ता अधिकारों का उल्लंघन करते हैं और उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के तहत अनुचित व्यापार व्यवहार हैं क्योंकि उक्त उत्पाद की बिक्री या विपणन सीट बेल्ट नहीं पहनने पर अलार्म बीप को बंद करके उपभोक्ता के जीवन और सुरक्षा के साथ समझौता करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सीसीपीए के हस्तक्षेप के बाद एक ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म ने टिकट में दान योगदान के लिए प्रति टिकट 1 रुपये स्वचालित रूप से जोड़ने की प्रथा (बास्केट स्नीकिंग डार्क पैटर्न का एक रूप) को बंद कर दिया, जो प्री-टिक प्रारूप (जबरन सहमति डार्क पैटर्न का एक रूप) के रूप में था। एक एयरलाइन ने टिकट खरीदते समय बीमा प्रदान करने के तरीके में बदलाव किया (यह कन्फर्म शेमिंग डार्क पैटर्न का एक रूप है)।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण को और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, सीसीपीए ने ग्रीनवाशिंग और भ्रामक पर्यावरणीय दावों की रोकथाम और विनियमन के लिए दिशानिर्देश, 2024 (15 अक्टूबर 2024 से प्रभावी) को लागू किया, जिसमें पर्यावरणीय दावों में पारदर्शिता को अनिवार्य किया गया और कोचिंग क्षेत्र में भ्रामक विज्ञापनों की रोकथाम के लिए दिशानिर्देश, 2024 (13 नवंबर 2024 से प्रभावी) को लागू किया, जिसमें कोचिंग संस्थानों में झूठे दावों, अतिरंजित सफलता दरों और अनुचित प्रथाओं को संबोधित किया गया।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) ने 23.11.2022 को 'ऑनलाइन उपभोक्ता समीक्षाएं - उनके संग्रह, मॉडरेशन और प्रकाशन के लिए सिद्धांत और आवश्यकताएं' पर ढांचा अधिसूचित किया है। यह ढांचा ई-कॉमर्स में नकली और भ्रामक समीक्षाओं को संबोधित कर उपभोक्ता हितों की रक्षा करता है। हालांकि, मानक स्वैच्छिक हैं लेकिन 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।

इसके अतिरिक्त, उपभोक्ता पूरे देश में हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, कश्मीरी, पंजाबी, नेपाली, गुजराती, मराठी, कन्नड़, तेलुगु, तमिल, मलयालम, मैथिली, संथाली, बंगाली, ओडिया, असमिया और मणिपुरी सहित 17 भाषाओं में उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग के तत्वावधान में संचालित एक समर्पित राष्ट्रीय हेल्पलाइन पर टोल-फ्री नंबर 1915 के माध्यम से अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करा सकते हैं। ये शिकायतें एकीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र (इनग्राम), एक ओम्नी-चैनल आईटी सक्षम केंद्रीय पोर्टल पर विभिन्न चैनलों - व्हाट्सऐप (8800001915), एसएमएस (8800001915), ईमेल (nch-ca@gov.in), एनसीएच ऐप, वेब पोर्टल (consumerhelpline.gov.in) और उमंग ऐप के माध्यम से अपनी सुविधानुसार दर्ज की जा सकती हैं। 1,110 कंपनियां, जिन्होंने 'कन्वर्जेंस' कार्यक्रम के तहत एनसीएच के साथ स्वेच्छा से भागीदारी की है, इन शिकायतों का निवारण प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सीधे जवाब देती हैं और पोर्टल पर शिकायतकर्ता को फीडबैक प्रदान करती हैं। जिन कम्पनियों ने राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन के साथ साझेदारी नहीं की है, उनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें निवारण के लिए कंपनी को भेज दी जाती हैं।

एनसीएच के तकनीकी परिवर्तन ने इसकी कॉल-हैंडलिंग क्षमता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की है। एनसीएच द्वारा प्राप्त कॉलों की संख्या दिसंबर 2015 में 12,553 से दस गुना से भी अधिक बढ़कर दिसंबर 2024 में 1,55,138 हो गई है। यह अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हेल्पलाइन में उपभोक्ताओं के बढ़ते विश्वास को दर्शाती है। इसी प्रकार, प्रति माह दर्ज होने वाली शिकायतों की औसत संख्या 2017 में 37,062 से बढ़कर 2024 में 1,11,951 हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, व्हाट्सऐप के माध्यम से शिकायत पंजीकरण में तेजी आई है। उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग द्वारा संचालित राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन (एनसीएच) देश भर के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए मुकदमेबाजी-पूर्व चरण में उनकी शिकायत निवारण हेतु एकल पहुंच बिंदु के रूप में उभरी है।

विवरण

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन (एनसीएच) पर दर्ज की गई खराब/नकली/डुप्लिकेट और जाली उत्पादों की बिक्री से संबंधित शिकायतें

वर्ष-वार:

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	संख्या
1	2022	3133
2	2023	2211
3	2024	4997
4	2025 (जनवरी '25 ~ जून '25)	7221
कुल योग		17562

राज्य वार:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022	2023	2024	2025 (जनवरी '25 ~ जून '25)	कुल योग
1	उत्तर प्रदेश	406	272	618	1039	2335
2	महाराष्ट्र	401	228	566	637	1832
3	दिल्ली	285	207	447	512	1451
4	राजस्थान	233	152	351	531	1267
5	कर्नाटक	178	153	342	519	1192
6	पश्चिम बंगाल	212	143	354	443	1152
7	गुजरात	218	128	298	454	1098
8	बिहार	173	120	272	460	1025
9	मध्य प्रदेश	124	86	200	421	831
10	हरियाणा	157	108	218	343	826
11	तमिलनाडु	88	99	199	430	816
12	तेलंगाना	119	83	215	247	664
13	केरल	77	95	219	240	631
14	आंध्र प्रदेश	113	64	138	161	476
15	पंजाब	80	57	110	136	383

16	ओडिशा	51	57	98	139	345
17	झारखंड	49	37	81	115	282
18	छत्तीसगढ़	31	18	60	80	189
19	उत्तराखंड	34	20	49	78	181
20	असम	29	23	41	63	156
21	जम्मू और कश्मीर	20	18	33	56	127
22	हिमाचल प्रदेश	21	20	26	39	106
23	गोवा	8	12	16	11	47
24	चंडीगढ़	12	4	15	14	45
25	त्रिपुरा	5	2	11	7	25
26	पुदुचेरी	0	0	4	17	21
27	मणिपुर	3	1	4	8	16
28	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	1	6	4	11
29	मेघालय	3	2	1	2	8
30	नागालैंड	0	0	0	7	7
31	सिक्किम	2	0	1	2	5
32	दमन और दीव	1	0	1	1	3
33	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	0	3	0	3
34	अंडमान निकोबार	0	0	0	3	3
35	मिजोरम	0	1	0	1	2
36	लद्दाख	0	0	0	1	1
कुल योग		3133	2211	4997	7221	17562

CONCESSION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

2820. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is reconsidering to give concessions in railway tickets to senior citizens;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the manner in which the Government benefited from discontinuing the concession of senior citizens in railway tickets and the reason for discontinuing the concession; and
- (d) the extent of financial burden on Government by giving concessions to senior citizens and physically challenged persons in railway tickets?

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

(a) to (d) Indian Railways strives to provide affordable services to all strata of the society and gave subsidy of Rs. 60,466 crore on passenger tickets in 2023-24. This amounts to concession of 45% on an average, to every person, travelling on Railways. In other words, if the cost of providing service is Rs. 100, then the price of ticket is Rs. 55 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.

ITIs IN THE COUNTRY

2821. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) the number of Central and State Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether NITI Aayog is working on a new framework for skilling and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to handover all ITIs to industry chambers or companies and if so, the details and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether it is true that the NITI Aayog is planning restructuring skilling framework and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether it is a significant shift from the current framework under which Government runs all ITIs and if so, the reasons for such a move?

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 Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implements the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through a country wide network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for the youth of the country. At present, there are 14,615 ITIs established across the country, out of which, 3,316 are Government ITIs and 11,299 are Private ITIs, State-wise list is given in the table below:

S.No.	State/UTs	No. of State Govt. ITIs
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	85
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7
4	Assam	31
5	Bihar	150
6	Chandigarh	2
7	Chhattisgarh	120
8	Delhi	18
9	Goa	11
10	Gujarat	273
11	Haryana	159
12	Himachal Pradesh	128
13	Jammu and Kashmir	49
14	Jharkhand	77
15	Karnataka	274
16	Kerala	149
17	Ladakh	3
18	Lakshadweep	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	195
20	Maharashtra	422
21	Manipur	10
22	Meghalaya	7
23	Mizoram	3
24	Nagaland	9
25	Odisha	73
26	Puducherry	8
27	Punjab	115

28	Rajasthan	182
29	Sikkim	4
30	Tamil Nadu	93
31	Telangana	66
32	The Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	4
33	Tripura	20
34	Uttar Pradesh	294
35	Uttarakhand	103
36	West Bengal	168
Grand Total		3,316

(b), (d) and (e) NITI Aayog, as the apex public policy think tank of the Government of India, develops long-term policy frameworks and offers strategic and technical guidance to both central and state governments, including in the area of skill development. In January 2023, it published a report titled "Transforming Industrial Training Institutes (ITI)". This report provides recommendations to transform ITIs through a seven-pronged approach pertaining to changes in governance and administration, infrastructure, curriculum, financing, reporting and redressal, partnerships and student support services.

(c) In May 2025, the Cabinet has approved a National Scheme for Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and setting up of five National Centres of Excellence (NCoEs) to enhance the overall quality and relevance of vocational training in the country.

The key objectives of the scheme are:

- i. To improve the quality of training delivery in ITIs;
- ii. To modernize infrastructure and equipment as per industry standards;
- iii. To introduce industry-aligned long- and short-term courses, especially in new and emerging sectors;
- iv. To strengthen industry linkage for demand-driven skilling and better employment outcomes; and
- v. To enhance the capacity of National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) for training of trainers and leadership in vocational education.

Under the scheme, implementation will be through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) formed in partnership with Anchor Industry Partners (AIPs) to ensure relevance and outcome-based delivery.

PDS ACCESS AND BIOMETRIC VERIFICATION ISSUES

2822. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) the number and percentage of ration cardholders in the country whose ration cards are Aadhaar-seeded as of June 2025, State-wise;
- (b) the number of failed biometric authentications at Public Distribution System (PDS) outlets recorded month-wise during the Financial year 2024-25; and
- (c) whether any States or Union Territories have sought exemptions or alternative (non-biometric) authentication measures due to high failure rates and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Details showing Aadhaar seeding in Ration Cards is given in the enclosed **Statement.**
- (b) No such reports of failed biometric authentications are maintained by the Department. Further, the Department has advised all States/UTs that no genuine beneficiary/household shall be denied their entitled quota of foodgrains under NFSA on the ground of failure of biometric authentication due to network/connectivity/ linking issues or any other technical reasons etc.
- (c) No States/UTs have sought exemption or alternative authentication measures due to failure of biometric authentication.

STATEMENT**Details showing Aadhaar seeding in Ration Cards (RC)**

S.No.	State Name	Total RC	Aadhaar Seeded RC	% of RC
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	17,989	17,989	100.00%
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8,837,972	8,837,972	100.00%
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	186,406	150,272	80.62%
4	ASSAM	7,030,347	7,025,139	99.93%
5	BIHAR	20,696,745	20,653,930	99.79%
6	CHANDIGARH	85,825	85,504	99.63%
7	CHHATTISGARH	5,589,781	5,586,761	99.95%
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	57,773	57,773	100.00%
9	DELHI	1,746,316	1,746,316	100.00%
10	GOA	128,025	128,003	99.98%
11	GUJARAT	7,650,466	7,642,505	99.90%
12	HARYANA	4,540,017	4,540,017	100.00%
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	747,358	747,358	100.00%
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,658,431	1,658,424	100.00%
15	JHARKHAND	6,071,140	6,025,668	99.25%
16	KARNATAKA	11,030,539	11,030,539	100.00%
17	KERALA	4,205,079	4,203,643	99.97%
18	LADAKH	28,748	28,748	100.00%
19	LAKSHADWEEP	5,435	5,431	99.93%
20	MADHYA PRADESH	12,964,517	12,962,975	99.99%
21	MAHARASHTRA	16,752,994	16,752,752	100.00%
22	MANIPUR	580,641	578,823	99.69%

23	MEGHALAYA	416,735	325,513	78.11%
24	MIZORAM	180,032	179,709	99.82%
25	NAGALAND	344,440	338,897	98.39%
26	ODISHA	9,646,106	9,623,924	99.77%
27	PUDUCHERRY	207,349	207,023	99.84%
28	PUNJAB	4,097,681	4,097,521	100.00%
29	RAJASTHAN	10,963,427	10,923,232	99.63%
30	SIKKIM	96,252	96,210	99.96%
31	TAMIL NADU	11,538,343	11,538,267	100.00%
32	TELANGANA	5,430,545	5,430,545	100.00%
33	TRIPURA	607,594	606,555	99.83%
34	UTTARAKHAND	1,394,825	1,394,768	100.00%
35	UTTAR PRADESH	36,073,235	36,071,394	99.99%
36	WEST BENGAL	13,830,991	13,822,101	99.94%
	Total	205,440,099	205,122,201	99.80%

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN RAILWAYS

2823. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the details of the current status of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models in railways including the number of projects awarded, their progress and the impact on infrastructure development and service delivery;
- (b) the details of the Government's long-term vision for private sector involvement in railway operations; and
- (c) the details of safeguards put in place to ensure public interest and affordability?

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 under various schemes of Public Private Partnership (PPP) attract investment in various areas viz. network expansion, setting up of locomotive factories, induction of railway wagons, station development, building freight terminals, etc. from the stake holders and strategic investors.

So far, 18 projects have been completed through PPP model and 7 projects are under implementation including coal connectivity and port connectivity projects.

The Gati Shakti Cargo Terminals (GCTs) are also being developed by industry participants. So far, 112 GCTs have been commissioned.

Besides above, with the participation of industry, Electric Locomotive Factory/Madhepura and Diesel Locomotive Factory/Marhowra were established for locomotive production.

ACTION AGAINST MISINFORMATION

2824. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of websites, news channels, social media accounts and other media forms that have been taken down/suspended due to them being notified as fake news/misinformation by Fact Checking Units (FCUs) across the country, State-wise and especially those arising from Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the total amount of fines collected from organisations/corporate entities and/or individuals who participate in spreading fake news/misinformation during the last five years, State-wise especially from Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government authorises private FCU's to identify and notify relevant authorities regarding misinformation/fake news being spread;
- (d) if so, the details of private Fact Checking Units (FCUs) registered, recognised and/or authorised to identify fake news/misinformation during the last five years across the country, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) whether the Government has implemented any institutional framework/SOPs to verify and grade private FCUs from security point of view, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether the Government has undertaken any works to provide cybersecurity to fact checking units, 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) Fake news and misinformation has potential to damage our social fabric.

Under the Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, Government issues necessary orders to block websites, social media handles and posts in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, and public order.

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 authorized sources in Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, FCU posts correct information on its social media platforms.

Government of India has not authorized any private person to carry out fact check.

Other legal provisions to address misinformation include:

1. Print media: Newspapers have to adhere to “Norms of Journalistic Conduct” brought out by the Press Council of India (PCI). These norms inter-alia restrain publication of fake/ defamatory/ misleading news. The Council holds inquiry into alleged violations of the norms, as per section 14 of the Act, and may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, editors, journalists, etc. as the case may be.

2. Television media: TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme Code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, which, inter alia, provides that content which contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half-truths is not broadcast. 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.
3. Digital media: For the publishers of news and current affairs on digital media, the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021) provides for a Code of Ethics.

निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरण

2825. श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

- (क) क्या देश के गरीब लोगों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरण से देश में मुद्रास्फीति नियंत्रित हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरण के दुरुपयोग के बारे में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) गरीब लोगों के अलावा किन देशों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया गया है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):

(क) सरकार, प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) लागू कर रही है जिसका उद्देश्य 75% तक ग्रामीण और 50% तक शहरी आबादी की खाद्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है।

जून, 2024 की तुलना में जून, 2025 माह के लिए अखिल भारतीय उपभोक्ता खाद्य मूल्य सूचकांक (सीएफपीआई) पर आधारित वर्ष-दर-वर्ष मुद्रास्फीति दर (-) 1.06% (अनंतिम) है। जून, 2025 में खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति जनवरी, 2019 के बाद से सबसे न्यूनतम है।

(ख) जी नहीं, ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान मानवीय आधार पर केंद्रीय पूल से जिन देशों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया गया है, उनकी वर्ष-वार सूची संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

विवरण

उन देशों की सूची जिन्हें पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान मानवीय आधार पर केंद्रीय पूल से निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया गया

क्र. सं	वर्ष	निर्यात गंतव्य	निर्यातित	
			गेहूं (मात्रा टन में)	चावल (मात्रा टन में)
1.	2019-20	डीपीआर कोरिया	1,584	-
		मेडागास्कर	-	600
2.	2020-21	अफ़ग़ानिस्तान	75,000	-
		मेडागास्कर	-	1,000
		कोमोरोस	-	1,000
3.	2021-22	तिमोर लेस्ते	-	2,000
		अफ़ग़ानिस्तान	39,717	-
		मोज़ाम्बिक	-	500

खनन क्षेत्र में कथित भ्रष्टाचार

2826. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को खनन क्षेत्र में कथित भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या कितनी है और उनकी प्रकृति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त शिकायतों पर कोई कार्रवाई की है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ) खान मंत्रालय को एमएमडीआर अधिनियम और संबंधित नियमों के प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन के साथ-साथ अपने संबद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कामकाज से संबंधित मामलों पर शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में, कुल 448 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और इन शिकायतों पर लागू नियमों और दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार उचित कार्रवाई शुरू की गई है। संबंधित ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान खान मंत्रालय में की गई शिकायतों और अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाहियों का ब्यौरा

क. शिकायतें:

वर्ष	स्रोत	अथशेष	वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त की गईं	कुल	निपटान किया गया	शेष
2022	सीवीसी	1	34	35	32	3

	अन्य	6	104	110	108	2
2023	सीवीसी	3	35	38	26	12
	अन्य	2	90	92	85	7
2024	सीवीसी	12	74	86	73	13
	अन्य	7	111	118	113	5
	कुल		448			

ख. केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग (सीवीसी) की सलाह पर कार्रवाई/शिकायतों का परिणाम:

वर्ष	कार्यवाही का प्रकार	अथशेष	वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त की गईं	कुल	निपटान किया गया
2022	बड़ी	14	5	19	5
	छोटी	0	7	7	2
2023	बड़ी	14	11	25	8
	छोटी	5	1	6	6
2024	बड़ी	17	1	18	4
	छोटी	0	17	17	4

* वर्ष 2025 में बड़ी शास्ति के 4 मामले और छोटी शास्ति के 5 मामले निपटाए गए हैं।

OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

2827. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

- (a) the total number of nuclear power plants operational in the country and total capacity thereof;
- (b) the details of the projects which are under the various stages of construction;
- (c) the total installed capacity (in MW) which is envisaged to reach after the completion of the above projects;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Palghar district in Maharashtra is facing operational challenges and delays, particularly with its reactors undergoing refurbishment and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the present status of the proposed nuclear power plant in Banswara district of Rajasthan along with the total capacity 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) Presently, the installed nuclear power capacity in the country comprises of 24 reactors with a total capacity of 8780 MW, excluding RAPS-1 (100 MW), which is under long term shut down. Among these 24 reactors, 4 nos. of reactors i.e.,

Tarapur Atomic Power Station Units-1and2 (2 x 160 MW), Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-1 (1x220 MW) and Kaiga Atomic Power Station Unit-1 (1x220 MW) are presently in project mode for carrying out refurbishment andupgradation activities and remaining 20 reactors are operational.

(b) The details are given below:

State	Location	Project	Capacity (MW)
Projects Under Construction			
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPP-8	1X 700
Tamil Nadu	Kudankulam	KKNPP-3and4	2 X 1000
		KKNPP-5and6	2 X 1000
	Kalpakkam	PFBR [#]	1 X 500
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP-1and2	2 X 700
Projects Under Pre-Project Activities			
Karnataka	Kaiga	Kaiga-5and6	2 X 700
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP– 3and4	2 X 700
Madhya	Chutka	Chutka-1and2	2 X 700
Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara	Mahi Banswara-1and2*	2 X 700
		Mahi Banswara-3and4*	2 X 700

[#] Implemented by BHAVINI

*Assigned to Anushakti Vidyut Nigam Limited (ASHVINI)

(c) With progressive completion of the projects under implementation, the installed nuclear power capacity is expected to reach 22,380 MW by 2032.

(d) There are four reactors Units-1and2 (2 x 160 MW) and Units-3and4 (2 x 540 MW) at Tarapur, Maharashtra. Presently, Units-3and4 are operating while Units-

1and2 (2 x 160 MW) are undergoing refurbishment and upgradation. On completion of these activities Units-1and2, will be restarted in line with regulatory clearance.

(e) The Mahi Banswara Nuclear Power Project with a total capacity of 2800 MW comprises of Units 1and2 (2x700 MW) and Units 3and4 (2x700 MW). Land has been acquired, statutory environment clearance from MoEFCC and siting consent from AERB have been obtained. Presently, pre-project activities are in progress at the site.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST PRIVATE MOBILE SERVICE PROVIDERS

2828. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) the details of number of the complaints received by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) about private mobile/cellular service providers during the last three years, service provider-wise; and
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by TRAI for redressal of such complaints?

**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 details of the complaints received by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) during the last three years, private mobile/cellular service provider-wise are given below:

S. No.	Private Mobile Service Provider	2022	2023	2024	Total
1.	Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd.	9770	11431	13464	34665
2.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.(Airtel)	19976	20570	18878	59424
3.	Vodafone Idea Ltd. (VI)	11634	9459	7067	28160
Total		41380	41460	39410	1,22,249

(b) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997 does not envisage redressal of individual consumer complaints by TRAI. Nevertheless, in order to protect the interest of consumers, TRAI has laid down a framework for redressal of complaints of telecom consumers by their Service Providers. Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) are required to redress the grievances of their customers as per the provisions of the “Telecom Consumer Complaint Redressal Regulations (TCCRR), 2012” issued by TRAI.

In terms of this mechanism, the consumers can lodge service-related complaints at the complaint centre of their TSPs. In case a complaint is not redressed satisfactorily by the Service Provider at the complaint centre, an appeal can be registered with the Appellate Authority of the respective TSP.

माजरी जंक्शन पर रेलवे ट्रैक का टूटना

2829. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या चंद्रपुर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत माजरी जंक्शन (चंद्रपुर, महाराष्ट्र) पर रेलवे ट्रैक टूटने की घटना की समय पर सूचना देने से राप्तीसागर एक्सप्रेस (गाड़ी संख्या 12512) को पटरी से उतरने से बचा लिया गया;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा इस पर तत्काल क्या कार्रवाई की गई;
- (ग) क्या ट्रैक टूटने का कारण रेलवे कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही थी या रखरखाव संबंधी समस्याएँ या कुछ तकनीकी कारण थे;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई;
- (ङ) वर्तमान में देश में रेलवे ट्रैक रखरखाव के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है और ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए भविष्य में क्या योजनाएँ बनाए जाने की संभावना है; और
- (च) रेलवे ट्रैक का नियमित निरीक्षण करके और तकनीकी रखरखाव को और मजबूत करके यात्रियों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

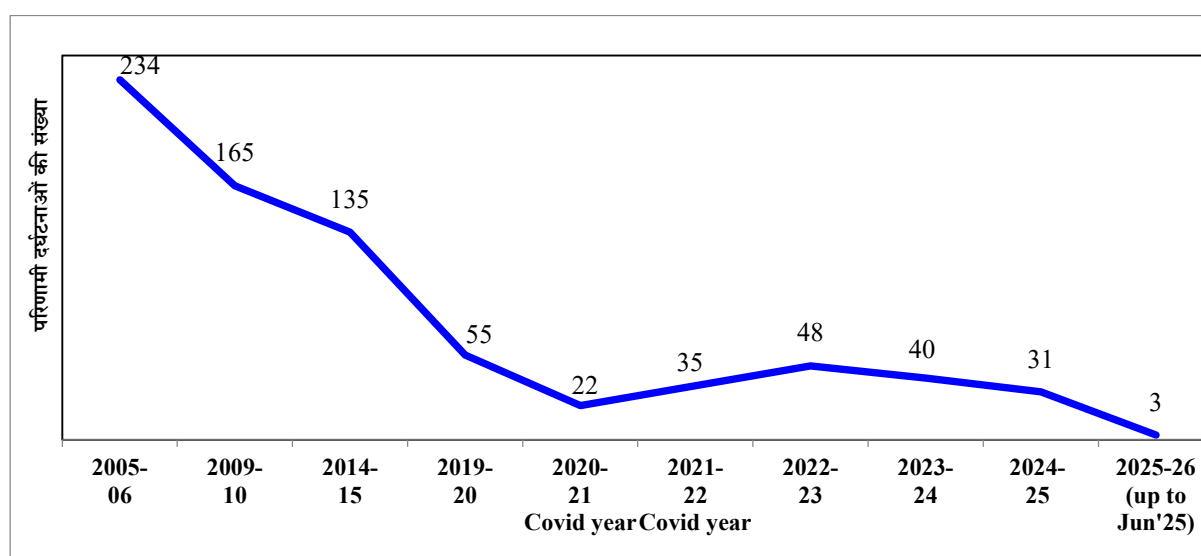
रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (च) भारतीय रेल में रेलपथ के निरीक्षण और रखरखाव को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। भारतीय रेल के नियमावली में एक सुपरिभाषित प्रणाली निर्धारित है, जिसमें विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों द्वारा निरीक्षण और रखरखाव प्रक्रियाओं के लिए कार्यक्रम स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित हैं।

ऐसे ही एक निर्धारित निरीक्षण के दौरान, 30.06.2025 को माजरी यार्ड में पटरी में दरार देखी गई। निर्धारित रखरखाव प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए, यातायात ब्लॉक लेकर सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की गई, जिसके लिए गाड़ी संख्या 12512 (राप्तीसागर एक्सप्रेस) को मौजूदा परिचालन नियमों के अनुसार विनियमित किया गया।

भारतीय रेल पर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में विभिन्न संरक्षा उपाय किए गए हैं। परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में काफी गिरावट आई है। परिणामी गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं वर्ष 2014-15 में 135 से घटकर वर्ष 2024-25 में 31 रह गई हैं, जैसा कि दिए गए ग्राफ में दर्शाया गया है।

यह नोट किया जाए कि वर्ष 2004-14 की अवधि के दौरान परिणामी गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या 1711 (औसतन 171 प्रतिवर्ष) थी, जो वर्ष 2024-25 में घटकर 31 और वर्ष 2025-26 (जून तक) 3 रह गई है, जैसा कि नीचे ग्राफ में दर्शाया गया है:-



रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा संबंधी उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:

- 1 भारतीय रेल में, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में संरक्षा से संबंधित कार्यकलापों पर व्यय में वृद्धि हुई है, जो निम्नानुसार है:

संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यकलापों पर व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)					
	2013-14 (वास्तविक)	2022-23 (वास्तविक)	2023-24 (वास्तविक)	संशोधित अनुमान 2024-25	बजट अनुमान 2025-26
रेलपथ का अनुरक्षण और निर्माण कार्य	9172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316

मोटिव पावर और चल स्टॉक का अनुरक्षण	14796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
मशीनों का अनुरक्षण	5,406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
सड़क संरक्षा समपार और ऊपर/निचले सड़क पुल	1,986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
रेलपथ नवीकरण	4,985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800
पुल संबंधी कार्य	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार संबंधी कार्य	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
उत्पादन इकाइयों सहित कारखानों तथा संरक्षा पर विविध व्यय	1,823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
कुल	39,463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

- 2 मानवीय चूक के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाएं कम करने के लिए 30.06.2025 तक 6,635 स्टेशनों पर प्वाइंटों और सिगनलों के केंद्रीकृत परिचालन वाली इलेक्ट्रिकल/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- 3 समपार फाटकों पर संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 30.06.2025 तक 11,096 समपार फाटकों पर इंटरलॉकिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- 4 संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 30.06.2025 तक 6,640 स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों द्वारा रेलपथ अधिभोग के सत्यापन के लिए स्टेशनों के पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- 5 कवच अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन की आवश्यकता होती है। कवच को जुलाई, 2020 में राष्ट्रीय स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा (एटीपी) प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया था। कवच प्रणाली की उत्तरोत्तर चरणबद्ध रूप में व्यवस्था की

जाती है। कवच को पहले ही दक्षिण मध्य रेल और उत्तर मध्य रेल के 1548 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर संस्थापित किया गया है। वर्तमान में, दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा गलियारों (लगभग 3000 मार्ग किमी) का कार्य प्रगति पर है। दिनांक 30.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, लगभग 324 मार्ग कि.मी. पर कोटा - मथुरा खण्ड (दिल्ली - मुंबई मार्ग) पर कवच को सफलतापूर्वक कमीशन किया गया है।

- 6 सिगनल प्रणाली की संरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों जैसे अनिवार्य साम्यता जांच, परिवर्तन कार्य संबंधी प्रोटोकॉल, पूर्ण हो चुके कार्यों के आरेख तैयार करने आदि पर विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
- 7 प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार उपस्करों के लिए विसंयोजन और पुनः संयोजन प्रणाली पर पुनः बल दिया गया है।
- 8 लोको पायलटों की सतर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए सभी रेल इंजनों में सतर्कता नियंत्रण उपकरण (वीसीडी) लगाए गए हैं।
- 9 मास्ट पर रेट्रो-रिफ्लेक्टिव सिग्मा बोर्ड लगाए जाने की व्यवस्था है जो विद्युतीकृत क्षेत्रों में सिगनलों से दो ओएचई मास्ट पहले स्थित होता है ताकि कोहरे के मौसम के कारण दृश्यता कम होने पर क्रू को आगे के संकेत के बारे में चेतावनी मिल सके।
- 10 कोहरे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में लोको पायलटों के लिए जीपीएस आधारित फॉग सेफ्टी डिवाइस (एफएसडी) की व्यवस्था की जाती है जिससे लोको पायलट को आने वाले मुख्य स्थलों यथा सिगनल, समपार फाटकों आदि की दूरी का पता लग जाता है।
- 11 प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण करते समय 60 किग्रा की आधुनिक रेलपथ संरचना, 90 अल्टीमेट टेन्सिल स्ट्रेंथ (यूटीएस) पटरियां, प्रीस्ट्रेसड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) लोचदार

- बंधन वाले सामान्य/चौड़े स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपरों पर फैनशेड लेआउट टर्नआउट, गर्डर पुलों पर स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर्स का उपयोग किया जाता है।
- 12 मानवीय त्रुटियों को कम करने के लिए पीक्यूआरएस, टीआरटी, टी-28 जैसी रेलपथ मशीनों के उपयोग के माध्यम से रेलपथ बिछाने की गतिविधियों का यांत्रिकीकरण किया गया है।
 - 13 संरक्षा बेहतर करने के लिए रेलपथ नवीकरण की प्रगति बढ़ाने और ज्वाइंटों की वेल्डिंग से बचने के लिए 130 मीटर/260 मीटर लंबे पटरी पैनलों की आपूर्ति को अधिकतम करना।
 - 14 पटरियों में दोष का पता लगाने और दोषपूर्ण पटरियों को समय पर हटाने के लिए पटरियों का अल्ट्रासोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन परीक्षण (यूएसएफडी)।
 - 15 लंबी पटरियां बिछाना, एल्यूमिनो थर्मिक वेल्डिंग के उपयोग को कम करना और पटरियों के लिए बेहतर वेल्डिंग तकनीक अर्थात् फ्लैश बट वेल्डिंग अपनाना।
 - 16 ओएमएस (दोलन निगरानी प्रणाली) और टीआरसी (रेलपथ रिकॉर्डिंग यानों) द्वारा रेलपथ भूमिति की निगरानी।
 - 17 वेल्ड/पटरियों की टूट-फूट का पता लगाने के लिए रेल पटरियों पर गश्त लगाना।
 - 18 टर्नआउट नवीनीकरण कार्यों में थिक वेब स्विच और वेल्ड करने योग्य सीएमएस क्रॉसिंग का उपयोग।
 - 19 संरक्षा पद्धतियों के अनुपालन हेतु कर्मचारियों को निगरानी और शिक्षित करने के लिए नियमित अंतराल पर निरीक्षण।
 - 20 युक्तिसंगत अनुरक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकता और इनपुट के इष्टतमीकरण से संबंधित निर्णय लेने के लिए ट्रैक डाटाबेस और डिजीजन सपोर्ट सिस्टम जैसी रेलपथ परिसंपत्तियों की वेब आधारित ऑनलाइन निगरानी प्रणाली को अपनाया गया है।

- 21 रेलपथ की संरक्षा संबंधी मुद्दों अर्थात् एकीकृत ब्लॉक, कॉरिडोर ब्लॉक, कार्य स्थल पर संरक्षा, मानसून संबंधी सावधानियों आदि पर विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
- 22 गाड़ियों का सुरक्षित परिचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेल परिसंपत्तियों (सवारी डिब्बों एवं मालडिब्बों) का निवारक अनुरक्षण।
- 23 पारंपरिक आईसीएफ डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बों के स्थान पर एलएचबी डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बे लगाए जा रहे हैं।
- 24 जनवरी 2019 तक बड़ी लाइन मार्ग पर चौकीदार रहित सभी समपारों (यूएमएलसी) को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।
- 25 पुलों का नियमित निरीक्षण करके रेल पुलों की संरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाती है। इन निरीक्षणों के दौरान स्थितियों के आकलन के आधार पर पुलों की मरम्मत/पुनर्स्थापन कार्य किया जाता है।
- 26 भारतीय रेल ने सभी सवारी डि+ब्बों में यात्रियों की व्यापक सूचना के लिए सांविधिक “आग संबंधी सूचनाएं” लगाई हैं। सभी डिब्बों में आग संबंधी पोस्टर लगाए गए हैं ताकि यात्रियों को आग से बचने के लिए ‘क्या करें’ और ‘क्या न करें’ के बारे में सूचित और सतर्क किया जा सके। इसमें सवारी डिब्बों के भीतर ज्वलनशील वस्तुएँ, विस्फोटकों को साथ न ले जाने, धूम्रपान न करने, जुर्माना आदि से संबंधित सूचनाएं शामिल हैं।
- 27 उत्पादन इकाइयां नवनिर्मित पावर कारों और पैन्ट्री कारों में आग संसूचक एवं अवरोधन प्रणाली तथा नवनिर्मित सवारी डिब्बों में आग एवं धुआं संसूचक प्रणाली की व्यवस्था कर रही हैं। क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा मौजूद सवारी डिब्बों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से प्रोग्रेसिव फिट्मेन्ट का कार्य भी चल रहा है।
- 28 कर्मचारियों की नियमित काउन्सलिंग की जाती है और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

29 दिनांक 30.11.2023 के राजपत्र अधिसूचना के तहत भारतीय रेलें (चालू लाइन) साधारण नियम में रोलिंग ब्लॉक अवधारणा की शुरुआत की गई है जिसमें परिसंपत्तियों के एकीकृत अनुरक्षण/मरम्मत/प्रतिस्थापन के कार्य को रोलिंग आधार पर 52 सप्ताह पूर्व ही योजनाबद्ध किया जाता है और योजना के अनुसार निष्पादित किया जाता है।

रेलवे द्वारा किए गए बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियों, प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधार, बेहतर अवसंरचना और चल स्टॉक आदि संबंधी संरक्षा कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार सारणीबद्ध है:-

क्र.सं.	मद	2004-05 से 2013-14	2014-15 से 2024-25 (मार्च, 2025 तक)	2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-25
प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधार				
1	उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली पटरियों का उपयोग (60 कि.ग्रा.) (कि.मी.)	57,450 कि.मी.	1.43 लाख कि.मी.	2 गुना से अधिक
2	लंबी रेल पटरियां (260 मीटर) (कि.मी.)	9,917 कि.मी.	77,522 कि.मी.	लगभग 8 गुना
3	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग (स्टेशन)	837 स्टेशन	3,691 स्टेशन	4 गुना से अधिक
4	फॉग पास सेफ्टी उपकरण (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 90	31.03.25 तक: 25,939	288 गुना
5	थिक वेब स्विच (अदद)	शून्य	28,301 अदद	
बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियां				
1	प्राथमिक रेल नवीकरण (रेलपथ कि.मी.)	32,260 कि.मी.	49,941 कि.मी.	1.5 गुना
2	यूएसएफडी (अल्ट्रा सोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन) वेलिडिंग परीक्षण (अदद)	79.43 लाख	2 करोड़	2 गुना से अधिक
3	वेल्ड संबंधी खराबियां (अदद)	2013-14 में: 3699 अदद	2024-25 में: 370 अदद	90% कमी
4	पटरियों में दरारें (अदद)	2013-14 में: 2548 अदद	2024-25 में: 289 अदद	88% से ज्यादा कमी

	बेहतर अवसंरचना एवं चल स्टॉक			
1	जोड़े गए नए रेलपथ कि.मी. (रेलपथ कि.मी.)	14,985 अदद	34,428 कि.मी.	2 गुना से अधिक
2	फ्लाईओवर (आरओबी)/ अंडरपास (आरयूबी) (अदद)	4,148 अदद	13,808 अदद	3 गुना से अधिक
3	बड़ी लाइन पर चौकीदार रहित सम्पार (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 8948	31.03.24 तक: शून्य (31.01.19 तक सभी बंद कर दिए गए)	हटा दिए गए
4	एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का विनिर्माण (अदद)	2,337 अदद	42,677	18 गुना से अधिक

RIGID LAWS AS HURDLE FOR INVESTMENT FOR DATA CITIES AND AI INNOVATION

2830. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) whether it is true that rigid laws of the country standing as hurdle for investment for data cities and AI innovation;
- (b) if so, whether is it also true that the present Income Tax Act discourages foreign Cloud Service Providers from investing in India by classifying them as Permanent Establishments which increases their tax burden;
- (c) the manner in which the Government looks at countries like Singapore which offer more transparent and favourable regime;
- (d) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed the Union Government for amending Section 90(1)(1) of the Income Tax Act to reduce

litigation risk for foreign investors and helps in enhancing India's global competitiveness; and

(e) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government in this so far?

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

(a) The Government of India has a well-defined and streamlined regulatory framework thereby providing a transparent and investor-friendly environment to attract investments in data centre and AI.

Progress of the sectors can be seen as under:

- India's Data Centre Capacity has grown from about 375 Megawatt (MW) in 2020 to about 1030 Megawatt (MW) currently (As per industry reports)
- IndiaAI Mission (March 2024) to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem
 - As of now, 34,381 GPUs have been onboarded from 14 empanelled AI service providers
 - This includes both Indian and foreign Cloud Service Providers (CSPs) and Managed Service Providers (MSPs) of Hyperscalers
- 23 Cloud Service Providers (CSPs) including 6 major foreign Cloud Service Providers (CSPs) are empanelled with MeitY

- Both Indian and Foreign Cloud Service Providers (CSPs) have setup their business establishment in the country

(b) A non-resident's business activity creates a taxable presence in India if it meets:

- "Business connection" threshold under the Income-tax Act, 1961, and
- "Permanent Establishment" threshold under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA), if applicable

This principle applies uniformly across sectors, and ring-fencing specific business activities (like cloud services) is not advisable, as it contradicts India's consistent stand on source-based taxation taken at international fora.

(c) The policies of government are drafted after examining the best practises across the world.

The Economic Survey 2024-2025 released by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India, India notes that India offers key advantages, including:

- Lower construction costs,
- Well-established digital services ecosystem, and
- More affordable real estate

All of these contribute to India's competitiveness as a digital and data hub.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has not received the proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for amending Section 90(1)(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

OPERATIONALISATION OF COAL BLOCK IN WEST BENGAL

2831. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) whether the delay in operationalising the Deucha Pachami coal block by the Government of West Bengal has impacted the State's energy and economic growth and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for the non-operationalisation of the Deucha Pachami coal block despite its significant potential for addressing the Country's coal requirements;
- (c) whether the Government has provided any assistance or guidelines to the State Government to expedite the project and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the estimated economic and employment benefits that could be realized from the operationalisation of the Deucha Pachami coal block; and
- (e) the measures being considered by the Union Government to ensure timely utilisation of this national asset including potential involvement of Central PSUs or private stakeholders?

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

(a) and (b) The Scheduled date for operationalization of Deocha Pachami Coal Block located in West Bengal is 27.09.2027. There is no delay as of now in the operationalization of the block.

(c) Yes. For development of coal blocks as per schedule, progress is being monitored on regular basis through meetings in the presence of all stakeholders. Further, to assist the coal blocks allocattees for timely development of coal blocks a Project Management Unit has also been engaged by the Ministry.

(d) The Coal block, once fully operationalized has the potential to generate direct and indirect employment for around 1 lakh people and to economically transform not just the district or the adjoining areas but also the entire region through an economic multiplier effect.

(e) The coal block has been allocated to WBPDCCL by the Ministry of Coal, for development as per schedule and for utilization of coal in its captive power plants to meet the growing energy demands of the state of West Bengal. For development of coal blocks as per schedule, progress is being monitored on regular basis through meetings in presence of all stakeholders. Further, to assist coal blocks allocattees a Project Management Unit has also been engaged by the Ministry which guides the project proponent at every stage.

ANNA MITRA AND ANNA SAHAYATA DIGITAL PLATFORMS**2832. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:****SHRI RAMVIR SINGH BIDHURI:****DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:**

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

- (a) the objectives and main design features of the Anna Mitra Mobile App and the manner in which it facilitate the access of beneficiaries to Public Distribution System;
- (b) the present rollout status of the Anna Mitra and the number of States and languages in which it is operational especially in the State of Maharashtra;
- (c) the salient features of the Anna Sahayata Platform started for the complaint redressal under Pradhan Mantri Garib Anna Yojana and the names of the States and languages included in its pilot phase;
- (d) the details of technical functionalities integrated in the Anna Sahayata Platform; and
- (e) the total number of estimated beneficiaries to be covered and the budget allocated for the development and deployment of Anna Mitra and Anna Sahayata Platforms ?

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

(a) and (b) The Anna Mitra mobile app empowers PDS (Public Distribution System) field functionaries by providing access to critical operational data through a secure platform. The app is designed to streamline field-level monitoring, stock management, and compliance reporting by Fair Price Shop (FPS) dealers, Food Inspectors and District Food Supply Officers (DFSOs).

Key Design Feature of Anna Mitra – It is designed to:

- Streamline field-level operations, stock tracking, and compliance reporting
- Transaction summary of ration cards, beneficiary management and other stakeholder information
- Inspection modules, feedback and rating modules
- Stock level management from District to FPS level

These features enable the app to:

- Reduce bottlenecks and eliminate manual paperwork
- Enhance decision-making through data access

Anna Mitra ultimately brings all key PDS stakeholders onto a single, secure digital platform, improving transparency, speed, and efficiency in service delivery.

At present, the Anna Mitra app is operational in four pilot States i.e. Uttarakhand, Tripura, Assam and Punjab and available in two languages (English and Hindi). It is getting implemented in other States/UT in phased manner.

(c) to (e) The Anna Sahayata platform launched under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) facilitate a structured and technology-enabled grievance redressal mechanism pertaining to the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under National Food Security Act (NFSA) leveraging WhatsApp and IVRS services. Its key features from technological standpoint involve functionalities like grievance registration through WhatsApp and IVRS channels and a three-tiered escalation matrix to ensure timely tracking and resolution of grievances at appropriate administrative levels. The platform has been rolled out in five pilot States, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Telangana, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh and currently enables grievance submission in five languages i.e Hindi, English, Gujarati, Telugu and Bangla. Further, platform is to be made operational in other States/UTs in phased manner.

The Anna Sahayata platform is envisaged to benefit a substantial portion of the NFSA beneficiary base i.e around 80 Crores progressively upon rollout in remaining States/ UTs. The budget allocation of Anna Sahayata for the pilot phase implementation is around Rs. 86 lakhs and for the Anna Mitra app is Rs 52 lakh.

FREE RATION TO POOR

2833. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is extending free ration facilities to the poor who are not in a position to buy it;
- (b) if so, the details along with the quantity of the free ration distributed to the poor during last five years;
- (c) whether the country's food production is sufficient to help these poor people; and
- (d) if so, the details of the expenditure incurred for the free ration facilities during the last ten years?

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

(a) The Government is successfully implementing the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) in all the States/UTs, which provides for coverage of upto 75% of rural population and upto 50% of urban population, which at Census 2011 comes to 81.35 crore. Coverage under the PMGKAY is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit.

At present, against the intended coverage of 81.35 crore, 80.56 crore beneficiaries are identified by the States/UTs under the Act for receiving foodgrains free of cost.

(b) The Quantity of foodgrains distributed in the last five years is as follows:

Year	Distributed quantity (In MT)
2021	4,42,83,988
2022	4,89,79,847
2023	4,90,36,431
2024	5,00,71,936
2025*	3,03,42,719

*-as on 31.07.2025

(c) Sufficient stocks are available in the Central Pool to meet the requirement of foodgrains under the PMGKAY.

(d) The details showing the food subsidy released since 2014-15 is at **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details showing the food subsidy released since 2014-15

(in crore)

S.NO.	Year	Total Subsidy released
1	2014-15	113171.16
2	2015-16	134919.00
3	2016-17	130672.96
4	2017-18	139981.69
5	2018-19	171127.49
6	2019-20	152672.35
7	2020-21	541126.77
8	2021-22	288718.54
9	2022-23	272501.70
10	2023-24	211393.85
11	2024-25	199500.00
12	2025-26*	53404.99

*- As on 29th July 2025

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम

2834. श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के अंतर्गत खाद्यान्नों के नियमित आवंटन को पुनः आरंभ करने की योजना बना रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार घाटे से निपटने की वास्तविकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के विक्रेताओं को 1 किलोग्राम प्रति क्विंटल की दर से घाटा उठाने की अनुमति देने का प्रस्ताव कर रही है, ताकि उन्हें स्टॉक में कमी के लिए जवाबदेह न ठहराया जा सके;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को कोई अतिरिक्त वित्तीय या प्रशासनिक दायित्व दिए बिना उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से एनएफएसए के अतिरिक्त अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की बिक्री की अनुमति देने का प्रस्ताव कर रही है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):

- (क) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को खाद्यान्न का आवंटन, तत्कालीन योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार जनसंख्या कवरेज के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित लाभार्थियों की पहचान और अधिनियम के तहत निर्धारित खाद्यान्न पात्रता के आधार पर किया जाता है, अर्थात् अंत्योदय अन्न योजना के तहत आने वाले परिवारों के लिए 35 किलोग्राम प्रति परिवार प्रति माह और प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों के लिए 5 किलोग्राम प्रति

व्यक्ति प्रति माहा अधिनियम में आगे यह भी प्रावधान है कि यदि उपरोक्त के आधार पर, किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को वार्षिक खाद्यान्न आबंटन तत्कालीन सामान्य लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2010-11 से 2012-13 के दौरान औसत वार्षिक उठान से कम है, तो उसे "टाइड-ओवर" आबंटन के रूप में संरक्षित किया जाएगा।

जब कभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से, उस राज्य के लिए निर्धारित लाभार्थियों की अधिकतम सीमा के भीतर नए लाभार्थियों को जोड़ने के कारण अधिनियम के तहत खाद्यान्न आबंटन में संशोधन के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त होते हैं, तो उनकी जांच की जाती है और मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार संशोधित आबंटन आदेश जारी किए जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) टीपीडीएस (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2015 के खंड 11 के उप-खंड (2) के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि निगम के गोदामों से जारी लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक को भंडारण, पारगमन या किसी अन्य चरण के दौरान राशन कार्ड धारक को वितरण तक न तो उसे बदला जाएगा और न ही उससे छेड़छाड़ की जाएगी और एफपीएस डीलरों को नुकसान से निपटने के लिए मुआवजा प्रदान करने का कोई भी निर्णय राज्य सरकार के पास है। राज्य सरकारों को दिनांक 10.05.2021 के पत्र के माध्यम से इस संबंध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने की सलाह दी गई है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि एफपीएस डीलरों को होने वाले रखरखाव नुकसान को कम से कम किया जा सके। एफपीएस डीलरों को नुकसान से निपटने के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदान करने का कोई भी निर्णय राज्य सरकार के पास है।

(घ) और (ङ) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) के तहत लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) का संचालन केंद्र और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत किया जाता है। उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) को लाइसेंस जारी करने, उचित दर दुकानों के संचालन का पर्यवेक्षण और निगरानी आदि सहित संचालन संबंधी जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

सरकार की होती है। लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2015 के खंड 9 के उप-खंड (9) के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार उचित दर दुकानों के संचालन की व्यवहार्यता में सुधार के लिए उचित दर दुकानों पर लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत वितरित खाद्यान्नों के अलावा अन्य वस्तुओं की बिक्री की अनुमति देगी।

SHORTAGE OF MEDICAL RADIOISOTOPES

2835. SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

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

- (a) the names and quantities of key medical radioisotopes currently produced indigenously for cancer diagnosis and treatment and whether this domestic production is sufficient to meet national demand and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is a consistent demand-supply mismatch in medical isotopes such as Tc-99m, Lu-177, and Ga-68 and if so, the average gap between production and requirement during the last two years;
- (c) the number of instances in which radioisotopes or radiopharmaceuticals got spoiled or rendered unusable due to transportation delays or inadequate cold-chain infrastructure;
- (d) the number of Government and private hospitals that faced shortage or delay in receiving medical isotopes during the last year;
- (e) the status of the proposed PPP-based isotope reactor initiative, its expected production capacity and timelines; and

- (f) whether the Government has any plan to expand affordable nuclear medicine infrastructure to Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, particularly to strengthen early cancer diagnosis in public hospitals 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 details are as follows:

Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) is a Constituent Unit of Department of Atomic Energy which provides products and services based on radiation and isotopes for applications in healthcare, agriculture, research and industry.

Names of key medical radioisotopes	Quantity	Whether this domestic production is sufficient to meet national demand (Yes or No)	Details thereof
Lutetium-177 (Lu-177)	1000-1200 Curie	Lu-177: Yes	BRIT fulfills ~ 85-90 % of country's demand for Lu-177 while part of the domestic demand is catered to in case of I-131 and Mo-99.
Iodine-131 (I-131)	1000-1200 Curie	I-131: No	

Molybdenum-99 (Mo-99) (parent of Tc-99m)	8000-10000 Curie	Mo-99: No	F-18 [half-life: 110 min] being short lived poses a logistical challenge and limits its distribution range. Thus, F-18 products produced at MCF, Parel and Cyclon-30 are supplied to nearby hospitals only and not sufficient to meet national demand.
Fluorine-18 (F-18)	300-400 Curie	F-18: No	

(b) There is no demand-supply mismatch in Ga-68. However, there is a demand-supply mismatch for Mo-99 and approximately 10-15 % gap in demand and supply of Lu-177.

(c) NIL.

(d) NIL.

(e) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, a Research and Development unit under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has obtained in principle approval for the PPP-based isotope reactor project and Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under review for administrative and financial sanction of project. It is expected that production is

likely to start around 2035 with 0.5 MCi(million Curie)radio-isotope production capacity.

(f) Yes. Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), a Grant-in-Aid institution under DAE has already expanded affordable nuclear medicine infrastructure in Tier–2 and Tier–3 cities. The name of such Tier-2 cities are New Chandigarh, Visakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Varanasi, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) and Tier-3 city is Sangrur (Punjab).

SAFETY OF MINERS

2836. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains data on mining incidents including entrapments, injuries and deaths of miners as well as injuries and deaths of civilians for each year during the last ten years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last ten years, State and year-wise;
- (c) the measures and guidelines that have been issued by the Government to ensure the safety of miners and civilians in and around operational mines;
- (d) whether the Government conducts, inspections or surprise safety audits of mines to ensure compliance with safety regulations; and
- (e) if so, the frequency of these inspections during the last five years?

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

(a) and (b) The Mines Act, 1952, which is administered by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, provides for regulation of labour and safety in mines. As per the information provided by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the State-wise and year-wise data on the number of fatalities and injuries in coal and non-coal mines is given in the enclosed **Statement-I and II**, respectively.

(c) to (e) The Central Government has enacted the Mines Act, 1952 to ensure occupational safety and health of mines workers. The Act provides for training, protective equipment, medical examination etc. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has been entrusted the task of inspection of mines to ensure the compliance of the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and rules and regulations framed thereunder for enhancing the safety of mine workers.

DGMS has taken various steps to reduce the fatalities in mines and enforce the safety of workers engaged therein, which *inter alia* include conducting regular enquires into the accidents and dangerous occurrences to ascertain cause and circumstances, regular inspection of mines, development of standard protocols, holding national conferences on safety in mines, observance of safety weeks, campaigns, awareness etc.

DGMS conducts randomized inspections through Shram-Suvidha portal. The inspections are assigned on the basis of the risk rating of the mines except in case of emergency. On the basis of the inspection of the mines, DGMS oversees the compliance of the provisions of the statute. Based on the observations made during

the course of the inspections and findings of the enquiry on the incidents; managements are suitably addressed for non-compliance of the law.

STATEMENT-I

State wise details of fatal and serious accidents of coal mines in last 10 years

Year	Name of State	No. of fatal accidents	Fatality	No. of serious accidents	Seriously injured
2015	Chhattisgarh	8	8	23	25
	Gujarat	3	3	0	1
	Jharkhand	11	11	25	28
	Madhya Pradesh	7	8	27	31
	Maharashtra	5	5	13	16
	Odisha	3	3	4	4
	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0
	Tamil Nadu	1	1	3	3
	Telangana	7	7	187	187
	West Bengal	8	8	20	21
2016	Chhattisgarh	5	5	13	13
	Gujarat	0	0	1	3
	Jharkhand	22	45	15	17
	Madhya Pradesh	11	12	24	25
	Maharashtra	4	4	14	14
	Odisha	2	2	4	4
	Tamil Nadu	2	2	1	1
	Telangana	10	12	177	179
	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	2
	West Bengal	10	11	20	21

2017	Chhattisgarh	7	7	7	7
	Jharkhand	11	12	14	14
	Madhya Pradesh	6	8	11	11
	Maharashtra	3	4	7	7
	Odisha	5	5	2	2
	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0
	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0
	Telangana	12	13	219	225
	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1
	West Bengal	9	9	5	5
2018	Chhattisgarh	12	15	6	8
	Gujarat	1	2	1	1
	Jharkhand	9	14	13	21
	Madhya Pradesh	6	9	17	17
	Maharashtra	2	2	11	11
	Odisha	8	8	2	4
	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0
	Telangana	8	8	207	208
	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0
	West Bengal	1	2	8	9
2019	Chhattisgarh	7	8	10	10
	Jharkhand	11	11	7	12
	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	8	8
	Maharashtra	3	4	12	13
	Odisha	7	10	2	2
	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0
	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0
	Telangana	8	8	143	143
	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	0	1
	West Bengal	8	8	11	15
2020	Chhattisgarh	12	12	5	5

	Gujarat	0	0	1	1
	Jharkhand	8	9	11	16
	Madhya Pradesh	4	5	5	7
	Maharashtra	4	4	4	4
	Odisha	5	5	2	2
	Telangana	9	12	79	86
	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	2	3
	West Bengal	6	6	8	14
2021	Chhattisgarh	5	5	10	10
	Jharkhand	7	8	15	17
	Madhya Pradesh	7	7	15	15
	Maharashtra	4	4	5	6
	Odisha	2	2	3	3
	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	1
	Telangana	7	13	126	128
	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1
2022	West Bengal	10	11	10	12
	Chhattisgarh	4	4	19	20
	Gujarat	0	0	1	1
	Jharkhand	7	8	16	17
	Madhya Pradesh	6	7	18	18
	Maharashtra	0	0	9	11
	Odisha	0	0	4	4
	Rajasthan	0	0	1	1
	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	1
	Telangana	5	7	102	107
	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	1
	West Bengal	2	2	9	9
2023	Chhattisgarh	2	2	12	13
	Gujarat	0	0	2	2
	Jharkhand	11	12	16	18

	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	7	7
	Maharashtra	3	3	2	2
	Odisha	6	8	1	4
	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	0
	Telangana	6	6	67	67
	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	6	10
	West Bengal	5	5	4	7
2024	Chhattisgarh	6	6	10	10
	Gujarat	1	1	0	0
	Jharkhand	3	3	5	6
	Madhya Pradesh	9	11	4	9
	Maharashtra	2	2	4	4
	Odisha	3	3	2	2
	Rajasthan	0	0	1	1
	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	2
	Telangana	7	8	89	89
	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0
	West Bengal	4	12	2	3

Note: Data for the year 2024 is provisional.

STATEMENT-II

State wise details of fatal and serious accidents of non-coal mines in last 10 years

Year	Name of State	No. of Fatal Accidents	Fatality	No. of Serious Accidents	Seriously Injured
2015	Andhra Pradesh	4	5	1	1
	Assam	1	1	6	6
	Chhattisgarh	1	1	4	5
	Gujarat	1	2	6	18

	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1
	Jharkhand	1	1	2	2
	Karnataka	3	3	5	6
	Kerala	0	0	1	1
	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	1
	Maharashtra	1	1	0	0
	Odisha	2	2	1	1
	Rajasthan	19	20	7	7
	Tamil Nadu	4	4	0	1
	Telangana	1	1	0	0
	Tripura	1	1	0	0
	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	0	1
2016	Andhra Pradesh	6	8	0	0
	Assam	5	5	3	3
	Chhattisgarh	2	2	8	8
	Goa	0	0	1	1
	Gujarat	1	1	3	4
	Haryana	1	1	0	0
	Jharkhand	3	6	2	4
	Karnataka	3	4	1	1
	Kerala	0	0	5	5
	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	3	3
	Maharashtra	1	2	2	3
	Odisha	1	1	1	1
	Rajasthan	5	5	4	4
	Tamil Nadu	4	6	3	6
	Telangana	0	0	1	1
	Uttar Pradesh	1	3	0	4
	Uttaranchal	1	1	0	0
	West Bengal	3	3	0	0
2017	Andhra Pradesh	7	16	0	0

	Assam	0	0	5	9
	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3	5
	Goa	1	1	0	0
	Gujarat	1	1	4	4
	Haryana	1	1	0	0
	Jharkhand	2	2	1	1
	Karnataka	2	3	1	1
	Kerala	0	0	2	2
	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	1
	Maharashtra	2	2	0	2
	Odisha	3	4	2	3
	Rajasthan	16	23	3	5
	Tamil Nadu	5	7	0	4
	West Bengal	1	2	0	2
2018	Andhra Pradesh	8	10	0	3
	Assam	2	2	1	3
	Chhattisgarh	1	1	5	5
	Gujarat	0	0	1	1
	Jharkhand	7	9	0	1
	Karnataka	2	3	3	4
	Kerala	1	1	1	1
	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	2	3
	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
	Odisha	1	1	4	4
	Rajasthan	17	18	7	10
	Telangana	2	2	1	1
	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	1
2019	Andhra Pradesh	7	7	2	2
	Assam	0	0	6	6
	Chhattisgarh	1	1	6	6
	Gujarat	4	9	1	2

	Haryana	1	1	0	0
	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0
	Jharkhand	4	6	3	4
	Karnataka	4	4	5	7
	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	0	2
	Maharashtra	1	1	0	0
	Odisha	2	2	6	6
	Rajasthan	8	8	29	30
	Tamil Nadu	2	3	0	1
	Telangana	2	3	0	1
	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	0	3
2020	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	3	3
	Assam	3	4	2	2
	Bihar	1	1	0	1
	Chhattisgarh	1	1	2	2
	Gujarat	2	2	1	2
	Haryana	1	1	0	0
	Jharkhand	6	7	2	3
	Karnataka	2	2	2	2
	Kerala	2	3	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	0	1
	Maharashtra	1	2	0	0
	Odisha	4	4	3	3
	Rajasthan	6	7	9	10
	Tamil Nadu	3	4	0	2
	Uttar Pradesh	1	5	0	2
2021	Andhra Pradesh	6	16	3	3
	Assam	2	2	0	0
	Chhattisgarh	2	2	1	1
	Gujarat	2	3	2	2
	Jharkhand	2	3	3	3

	Karnataka	2	3	7	7
	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	4	4
	Odisha	3	3	10	11
	Rajasthan	7	10	15	18
	Tamil Nadu	3	4	0	1
	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	0	2
2022	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	1	1
	Assam	1	1	2	2
	Chhattisgarh	0	0	6	6
	Gujarat	1	3	4	4
	Haryana	1	5	0	3
	Jharkhand	4	4	5	5
	Karnataka	6	10	7	12
	Kerala	1	1	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	3	4
	Maharashtra	0	0	3	3
	Odisha	3	3	3	3
	Rajasthan	12	14	12	19
	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	2
	Telangana	0	0	1	1
	Uttar Pradesh	2	4	0	0
	West Bengal	1	1	0	0
2023	Andhra Pradesh	3	4	0	1
	Assam	0	0	3	3
	Chhattisgarh	2	2	0	0
	Gujarat	0	0	2	2
	Jharkhand	1	1	3	3
	Karnataka	3	3	5	6
	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	2	5
	Maharashtra	2	4	4	6
	Odisha	1	1	7	7

	Rajasthan	4	6	9	9
	Tamil Nadu	2	2	0	0
	Telangana	2	2	0	0
	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	0	1
2024	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	4	4
	Assam	1	1	1	1
	Chhattisgarh	1	1	3	3
	Goa	0	0	1	1
	Jharkhand	3	4	4	8
	Karnataka	5	6	4	9
	Madhya Pradesh	4	5	4	6
	Maharashtra	2	2	1	3
	Odisha	4	4	6	7
	Rajasthan	7	8	3	16
	Tamil Nadu	2	2	0	1
	Telangana	1	1	0	0
	Uttar Pradesh	3	6	0	0

Note: Data for the year 2024 is provisional.

RE-NAMING OF GARIB RATH EXPRESS

2837. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing public sentiment/appeals to change the name of the Garib Rath Express due to concerns regarding the dignity and self-respect of passengers, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government acknowledges that the term Garib Rath once symbolic of affordable AC travel now risks being perceived as patronising and

inconsistent with the aspirations of the emerging middle class especially the hardworking population of Amritsar who frequently use this service, if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether there is any proposal to rename the train in a way that better reflects values of empowerment, Inclusion and national pride, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government will conduct public and stakeholder consultations before finalising any such renaming, 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) Bharatiya Rail is focussed on providing affordable, good quality services to all sections of society. While no requests have been received to rename Garib Rath trains, Railways has developed following trains:

1. Vande Bharat service:

Indian Railways have introduced Vande Bharat services which are semi-high speed trains and are aimed to provide better travel experience and improved safety to the passengers. These services are equipped with enhanced safety features and modern passenger amenities like-

- I. KAVACH system
- II. Faster acceleration
- III. Fully Sealed Gangway

- IV. Automatic Plug Doors
- V. Better Ride Comfort
- VI. Mini Pantry with provision of Hot Case
- VII. Bottle Cooler
- VIII. Deep freezer and Hot water Boiler
- IX. Reclining Ergonomic Seats
- X. Comfortable Seating with revolving seats in executive class
- XI. Mobile charging sockets for every seat
- XII. Special lavatory for Divyangjan passengers in Driving Trailer Car(DTC),
- XIII. CCTVs, etc.

Presently, 144 Vande Bharat train services are operational on the Broad Gauge (B.G.) electrified network of Indian Railways.

2. Amrit Bharat service:

To provide affordable means of transportation to the low and middle income families, Indian Railways have introduced Amrit Bharat services that are fully non-AC modern trains. Already 14 services are in operation. The present composition of Amrit Bharat consists of 11 General Class coaches, 8 Sleeper Class coaches, 01 Pantry car and 02 Luggage cum Divyangjan coaches.

High Speed and enhanced Safety standards are the hallmarks of these trains with following enhanced features and amenities:

- i. Better aesthetics of seat and berths with enhanced look and feel on the lines of Vande Bharat Sleeper.
- ii. Jerk Free Semi-Automatic Couplers.
- iii. Improved Crashworthiness in coaches by provision of crash tube.
- iv. Provision of CCTV system in all coaches and Luggage room.
- v. Improved designs of toilets.
- vi. Improved design of Ladder for ease of climbing on to the berth.
- vii. Improved LED Light fitting and Charging Sockets.
- viii. Provision of EP assisted braking system.
- ix. Aerosol based fire suppression system in toilets and electrical cubicles.
- x. USB Type-A and Type-C mobile charging sockets.
- xi. Emergency Talk Back system for two-way communication between Passenger and Guard/Train Manager.
- xii. Non-AC pantry with enhanced heating capacity.
- xiii. Fully sealed gangways with quick release mechanism for easy attachment and detachment.

3. Namo Bharat Rapid Rail service

Indian Railways have introduced Namo Bharat Rapid Rail services. These services are aimed to enhance the travel experience to the suburban and regional

commuters for short distance travel. At present, the following 4 Namo Bharat Rapid Rail services are in operation:

- (i) 94801/02 Ahmedabad-Bhuj Namo Bharat Rapid Rail
- (ii) 94803/04 Jaynagar-Patna Namo Bharat Rapid Rail

The prominent features of Namo Bharat Rapid Rail include-

- (i) Centrally controlled Double Leaf Automatic Sliding Doors
- (ii) CCTVs for safety and passenger surveillance
- (iii) Mobile charging sockets, Fire Detection System
- (iv) Continuous LED lighting with Energy Efficient Lighting system
- (v) Emergency Talk System
- (vi) Modular interior with Cushioned Seats and Sealed Flexible Gangway
- (vii) FRP Modular Toilets with vacuum evacuation and
- (viii) Fully Air-Conditioned trains with Driver cab AC.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES FOR MINORITY STUDENTS

2838. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the number of beneficiaries under the Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means scholarship schemes for minority students during the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, State and gender-wise;
- (b) the total funds allocated, released, and disbursed under each of these schemes during the said period;
- (c) whether any States or Union Territories have reported delays in application verification or scholarship disbursement and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of steps taken to streamline the National Scholarship Portal and prevent exclusion due to Aadhaar, bank account or institutional verification errors?

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

(a) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has implemented Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Schemes for minority students. The schemes have not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

LACK OF DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM IN INDIA POST

2839. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that post offices are not accepting digital payments for their services to the public;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the India Post has any plan to introduce digital payment system for their services; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including timeframe set for its implementation?

**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) All Head Post Offices and Branch Post Offices of India Post were enabled for accepting the QR Code - based digital payment. Further, India Post is currently migrating to a new application namely, Advance Postal Technology (APT) wherein Post Offices are enabled to accept payments for booking of articles through Dynamic QR Code- based digital payment.

(c) and (d) As on 22nd July 2025, APT application has been implemented in 81654 Post Offices and all these Post Offices can accept the Dynamic QR Code-based digital payment. APT application will be rolled out in the remaining Post Offices by 05.08.2025. Consequently, the complete network of 1,64,987 Post Offices of India Post will be able to accept digital payments.

**NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE CORPORATION
(NMDFC)**

2840. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

- (a) the details of initiatives taken by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) to promote the socio-economic development of backward sections within minority communities;
 - (b) the key functions of the Minority Loan Accounting Software for NMDFC (MILAN) in respect to digitizing loan accounting processes between applicants, State Channelising Agencies (SCA) and NMDFC;
 - (c) the details on the disbursement of concessional credit by NMDFC and the number of beneficiaries thereof;
 - (d) whether NMDFC is currently implementing any schemes or financial support programmes in Dewas–Shajapur Constituency;
 - (e) if so, the number of beneficiaries, types of schemes availed and total funds disbursed in the past three years;
 - (f) whether the Government has any plans to enhance outreach or simplify access to NMDFC benefits in semi-urban and rural areas of the constituency;
- and

- (g) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to raise awareness among minority communities in Dewas–Shajapur regarding NMDFC's schemes and opportunities?

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

(a) The Government implements various schemes for the welfare and upliftment of every strata, including Minorities. Ministry of Minority Affairs specifically implements various schemes across the country for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the 6 centrally notified minority communities. The Public Sector Unit under the Administrative control of Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes to empower beneficiaries from the minority communities by providing concessional loans for self-employment and income generation ventures, with a particular preference given to women and occupational group. The schemes of NMDFC are implemented through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Govt./ UT Administration, Punjab Gramin Bank and Canara Bank. The details of NMDFC schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) The Minority Loan Accounting Software for NMDFC (MILAN) digitizes the loan accounting processes between beneficiaries, State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs), and NMDFC by streamlining online application submissions, sanctioning, disbursement, interest calculation, and MIS report generation, thereby ensuring

transparency, accountability, and ease of access for minority beneficiaries and facilitating paperless operations and real-time data management across all stakeholders. Applicants can apply for loans online through this software, following which the application reaches the concerned SCA for online processing. The SCA conducts scrutiny of received applications, verification of documents, sanctioning of loans, disbursement, interest calculation, EMI generation (monthly and quarterly), and generating various MIS reports. MILAN covers multiple NMDFC schemes, including Term Loan, Education Loan, Virasat and Micro-finance. Additionally, NMDFC issues demand notices, Letters of Intent (LOI), and annual allocations to SCAs through MILAN, receiving confirmations digitally from SCAs, thereby fully digitizing these processes.

(c) Since inception in 1994-95, NMDFC has disbursed concessional credit of Rs. 9632.32 crs. (upto 31.3.25) for covering over 25.86 lakh beneficiaries.

(d) to (g) In the State of Madhya Pradesh, M.P. Backward Classes and Minorities Finance and Development Corporation (MPBCMFD) is the State Channelizing Agency (SCA) of NMDFC. However, the implementation of NMDFC schemes in the State of Madhya Pradesh through MPBCMFD has been stalled since F.Y. 2005-06 as the State Govt. has directed MPBCMFD to implement State Govt. schemes only.

STATEMENT

Details of NMDFC schemes

Eligibility Condition

1. All six notified minorities communities i.e Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains are eligible to avail benefit under NMDFC schemes.
2. The annual family income eligibility criterion under Credit Line-1 is upto Rs. 3.00 lacs p.a. for both rural and urban areas. Under Credit Line -2, persons with higher annual family income of upto Rs.8.00 lacs p.a. can avail higher quantum of financial assistance at a higher rate of interest.

Concessional Credit Schemes of NMDFC

1. Term Loan:- Assistance under this scheme is available for any commercially viable and technically feasible venture. Maximum Loan of up to Rs.20.00 Lacs per beneficiary is available under Credit Line-1 at an interest rate of 6% p.a.

Higher loan of maximum up to Rs.30.00 Lacs per beneficiary is available under Credit Line-2 at an interest rate of 8% p.a. for male beneficiaries and 6% p.a. for female beneficiaries.

Education Loan:- Education loan scheme is part of term loan scheme. Education Loan is provided for pursuing technical and professional courses with maximum course duration of 5 years. The Educational Loan of upto Rs.20.00 lacs for courses in India and Rs.30.00 lacs for courses abroad is available at an interest

rate of 3% p.a. under Credit Line-1 while interest @ of 8% p.a. is charged from male beneficiaries and 5% p.a from female beneficiaries under Credit Line-2.

Virasat Scheme:- This scheme is also part of the Term Loan scheme and is implemented with the objective to meet credit requirements of the Artisans, both in terms of Working Capital and Fixed Capital for purchase of equipment/tools/machineries. Maximum loan of upto Rs.10.00 Lacs can be availed under the scheme at simple interest of 5% p.a. for Male Artisan and at 4% p.a. for Female Artisan under Credit Line-1 and at simple interest of 6% p.a. for Male Artisan and at 5% p.a. for Female Artisan under Credit Line-2.

2. Micro Finance:- Under Micro-finance scheme, micro-credit is extended to the members of Self Help Groups (SHGs), especially the women from Minority communities scattered in remote villages and urban slums, who are not able to take advantage of the formal banking credit. The scheme requires that the beneficiaries are organized into SHGs and get into habit of thrift and credit, however small. Maximum loan upto Rs.1.00 lac per SHG member is available under Credit Line -1 at an interest rate of 7% p.a.

Higher loan of maximum upto Rs.1.50 lacs per SHG member is available under Credit Line-2 at an interest rate of 10% p.a. for male beneficiaries and 8% p.a for female beneficiaries.

हरियाणा में बायोगैस संयंत्र

2841. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत बायोगैस, बायोमास या संपीड़ित बायोगैस (सीबीजी) संयंत्रों की स्थापना हेतु कोई परियोजना स्वीकृत की है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक स्वीकृत/स्थापित संयंत्रों की संख्या कितनी है, उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है तथा इनके अंतर्गत कितनी राशि निवेश की गई है और कितने स्थानीय किसानों या युवाओं को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है;
- (ग) क्या कृषि अपशिष्ट, गोबर और नगरपालिका के ठोस अपशिष्ट के वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन के लिए स्थानीय निकायों और पंचायतों को कोई वित्तीय/तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने सोनीपत संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी, पारदर्शिता और प्रभावशीलता का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) और (घ) हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के चरण-I के अंतर्गत समर्थित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

- i. अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा - 2 परियोजनाएँ
- ii. बायोमास - शून्य

iii. बायोगैस - 19 परियोजनाएँ

समर्थित संयंत्रों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में दो अपशिष्ट-ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की स्थापना से लगभग 7680 श्रमदिन रोजगार प्रदान किए गए हैं। जबकि, 19 छोटे घरेलू बायोगैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना से लगभग 532 श्रमदिन रोजगार प्रदान किए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) द्वारा स्थानीय निकायों और पंचायतों को कृषि अपशिष्ट, गोबर और नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट के वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन के लिए किसी भी वित्तीय/तकनीकी सहायता का प्रावधान नहीं है। तथापि, कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुसार, दी जा रही सहायता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जैसा कि सूचित किया गया है, आवासन और शहरी कार्य के मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही सहायता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) योजना के अंतर्गत शुरू किया गया गैल्वेनाइजिंग ऑर्गेनिक बायो-एग्रो रिसोर्सेज धन (गोबरधन) पशु अपशिष्ट, रसोई के बचे हुए भोजन आदि जैसे जैव-अपघटनीय अपशिष्टों को बायोगैस और जैविक खाद में परिवर्तित करके गांवों में स्वच्छता सुनिश्चित करता है। यह स्वच्छ भारत मिशन ग्रामीण (एसबीएम-जी) चरण-II योजना के अंतर्गत ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन का एक अभिन्न अंग है।

एसबीएम (जी) चरण-II के परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, सामुदायिक स्तर पर ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन गतिविधियों जैसे सामुदायिक खाद गड्ढे उपलब्ध कराना, अपशिष्ट संग्रह वाहनों की खरीद और गांव या ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर भंडारण और पृथक्करण शेड का निर्माण के लिए 5,000 तक की आबादी वाले गांवों के लिए 60 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति और 5,000 से अधिक आबादी वाले गांवों के लिए 45 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति तक की वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध है।

परिचालन संबंधी दिशा-निर्देशों में ब्लॉकों का समूहीकरण संभव नहीं होने पर कम से कम एक प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन यूनिट (पीडब्लूएमयू) की व्यवस्था भी है। ब्लॉक स्तर पर पीडब्लूएमयू के निर्माण के लिए प्रति ब्लॉक 16 लाख रुपये तक का प्रावधान किया गया है। साथ ही, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) के चरण-II के अंतर्गत, सामुदायिक स्तर पर बायोगैस संयंत्र की स्थापना हेतु 2020-21 से 2025-26 तक की संपूर्ण कार्यक्रम अवधि के लिए प्रति जिला ₹50.00 लाख तक की वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध है। एसबीएम (जी) चरण-II के अंतर्गत गांव/ब्लॉक/जिला स्तर पर सामुदायिक स्तर के बायोगैस संयंत्रों का निर्माण किया जा सकता है।

राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, योजना की पारदर्शिता और प्रभावशीलता के लिए केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता जारी करने से पूर्व सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह-राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा संस्थान के साथ दूसरी निरीक्षण एजेंसी के माध्यम से सभी स्थापित जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का निरीक्षण किया जाता है।

विवरण-I

सोनीपत निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के चरण-I के अंतर्गत समर्थित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम का उप-घटक	स्थापित परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या	कुल स्थापित क्षमता	कुल स्वीकृत सीएफए (करोड़ रुपये में)
अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम (जैव-सीएनजी)	2	8400 किग्रा/दिन	7.0
बायोगैस कार्यक्रम (छोटे बायोगैस संयंत्र)	19	38 घन मीटर / दिन	0.028
बायोमास कार्यक्रम	-	-	-

विवरण -II

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुसार, दी जा रही सहायता का ब्यौरा

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुसार, विभाग फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है और उक्त योजना से संबंधित जानकारी निम्नानुसार है:

धान की पराली जलाने से होने वाले वायु प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली की सरकारों के प्रयासों का समर्थन करने और फसल अवशेष के प्रबंधन के लिए आवश्यक मशीनरी पर सब्सिडी देने के लिए, फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन पर एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना वर्ष 2018-19 से कार्यान्वित की गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, किसानों को फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन मशीनरी की खरीद के लिए 50% की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है और ग्रामीण उद्यमियों (ग्रामीण युवा और उद्यमी के रूप में किसान), किसानों की सहकारी समितियों, पंजीकृत किसान समितियों, एफपीओ और पंचायतों को फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन मशीनों के कस्टम हायरिंग केंद्रों की स्थापना के लिए 80% की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। धान आपूर्ति श्रृंखला परियोजनाओं को उच्च एचपी ट्रैक्टर, कटर, टेडर, मध्यम से बड़े बेलर, रेकर, लोडर, ग्रेबर और टेलीहैंडलर जैसी मशीनरी और उपकरणों की पूंजीगत लागत पर 65%, अधिकतम 1.50 करोड़ रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है। फसल अवशेष प्रबंधन पर किसानों में व्यापक जागरूकता लाने के लिए सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार गतिविधियाँ चलाने हेतु राज्यों और आईसीएआर को भी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह योजना फसल अवशेषों के प्रबंधन के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) द्वारा अनुशंसित मशीनों और उपकरणों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देती है, जैसे कि सुपर स्ट्रॉ मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम, हैप्पी सीडर, सुपर सीडर, स्मार्ट सीडर, जीरो टिल सीड कम फर्टिलाइजर ड्रिल, मल्वर, श्रब मास्टर/रोटरी स्लेशर, पैडी स्ट्रॉ चॉपर, हाइड्रॉलिकली रिवर्सिबल मोल्ड बोर्ड हल, फसल

अवशेषों के इन-सीटू प्रबंधन के लिए क्रॉप रीपर और रीपर बाइंडर तथा आगे के उपयोग के लिए पराली के संग्रह के लिए बेलर और स्ट्रॉ रेक।

वर्ष 2018-19 से वर्ष 2025-26 की अवधि के दौरान (दिनांक 31.07.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार) 3951.16 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं (पंजाब - 1906.45 करोड़ रुपये, हरियाणा - 1081.71 करोड़ रुपये, उत्तर प्रदेश - 838.67 करोड़ रुपये, मध्य प्रदेश - 25.00 करोड़ रुपये, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली - 6.05 करोड़ रुपये, आईसीएआर- 86.06 करोड़ रुपये और अन्य 7.22 करोड़ रुपये)। राज्यों ने व्यक्तिगत किसानों को 3.24 लाख से अधिक और इन राज्यों में 42880 से अधिक सीएचसी को मशीनें वितरित की हैं।

विवरण -III

आवासन और शहरी कार्य के मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही सहायता का ब्यौरा

100% कूड़ा मुक्त शहरों (जीएफसी) के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 01.10.2021 को शुरू किए गए स्वच्छ भारत मिशन शहरी 2.0 (एसबीएम-यू 2.0) के ठोस अपशिष्ट घटक के तहत, विभिन्न प्रकार की अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं जैसे सामग्री पुनर्प्राप्ति सुविधाएं (एमआरएफ), खाद संयंत्र, जैव-मीथेनेशन संयंत्र, रिफ्यूज्ड डिराइव्ड फ्यूल (आरडीएफ) प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएं, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएं, अपशिष्ट से बिजली संयंत्र, निर्माण और विध्वंस (सी एंड डी) अपशिष्ट संयंत्र, अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्र / सीबीजी संयंत्र सहित सैनिटरी लैंडफिल की स्थापना के लिए निधियों के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को नीतिगत दिशानिर्देश, वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करके सहायता प्रदान करता है। भारत सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है, जिनमें अन्य के साथ-साथ शामिल हैं:

- (i) अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं जैसे खाद, जैवमीथेनेशन-, अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा, सामग्री पुनर्प्राप्ति सुविधा (एमआरएफ), निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण, मैकेनिकल सड़क सफाई, डंपसाइट रीमेडिएशन आदि की स्थापना के लिए शहरों की विभिन्न जनसंख्या श्रेणी के लिए राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 25%, 33% और 50% की अलग अलग दरों पर-अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता (एसीए)। एसबीएम-यू2.0 के एसडब्ल्यूएम घटक के तहत हरियाणा राज्य के लिए 226.9 करोड़ रुपये का मिशन आवंटन निर्धारित किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक 207.71 (91.5%) करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी (सीएस) वाली कार्य योजना को स्वीकृति दी गई है।
- (ii) अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं की आयोजना, डिजाइन और परिचालन तथा रखरखाव के सभी पहलुओं को शामिल करने वाले मैनुअल, एडवाइजरी, डिजाइन, प्रोटोकॉल के माध्यम से तकनीकी सहायता।
- (iii) मिशन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्यक्रमगत हस्तक्षेपों को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने हेतु संस्थागत क्षमता बनाने के लिए राज्यों और शहरों को क्षमता निर्माण (सीबी) के लिए धनराशि प्रदान की जाती है।
- (iv) राज्य और शहरों को सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार (आईईसी) के लिए धनराशि भी प्रदान की जाती है, ताकि जागरूकता पैदा करने के साथसाथ बड़े पैमाने पर नागरिक पहुंच सुनिश्चित की जा सके, जिससे 'जन आंदोलन' को तेज किया जा सके और कूड़ा मुक्त शहरों के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में स्वच्छ व्यवहार और संबंधित कार्यों को संस्थागत बनाया जा सके।

प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना

2842. श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

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

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएम-जीकेएवाई) के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे खाद्यान्न का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना के माध्यम से पोषण सहायता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए क्या प्रावधान किए गए हैं; और
- (घ) लाभार्थियों को उनकी निर्धारित पात्रता के अनुसार खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति नहीं किए जाने की स्थिति में उनके पास क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):

(क) और (ख) प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार शासित होती है। इस अधिनियम के तहत, "खाद्यान्न" शब्द को चावल, गेहूं या मोटे अनाज या इनके किसी भी संयोजन के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है, जो केंद्र सरकार के आदेश द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित गुणवत्ता मानदंडों के अनुरूप हो।

पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत कवर किए गए लक्षित लाभार्थियों के पोषण-स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए, स्थानीय उपभोग प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार श्री अन्न (मिलेट्स) खरीदने एवं लाभार्थियों को वितरित करने की सलाह सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दी गई है।

(ग) इस अधिनियम में यह भी प्रावधान है कि गर्भवती महिलाएं, स्तनपान कराने वाली माताएं और 6 माह से 14 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के बच्चे एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाओं (आईसीडीएस) और पीएम-पोषण स्कीमों के अंतर्गत निर्धारित पोषण मानदंडों के अनुसार भोजन प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं। 6 वर्ष तक की आयु

के कुपोषित बच्चों के लिए उच्च पोषण मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं। पोषण के स्तर में सुधार करने हेतु, दिनांक 25.01.2023 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से अधिनियम की अनुसूची-II में संशोधन करके पोषण मानकों को संशोधित किया गया है।

(घ) इस अधिनियम में प्रावधान है कि राज्य सरकार प्रत्येक जिले के लिए एक अधिकारी को जिला शिकायत निवारण अधिकारी नियुक्त या नामित करेगी, जो अध्याय II के अंतर्गत पात्र खाद्यान्न या भोजन के वितरण से संबंधित मामलों में पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की शिकायतों का शीघ्र और प्रभावी निवारण करेगा तथा इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत पात्रताओं को लागू करेगा। अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी और समीक्षा के उद्देश्य से इस अधिनियम में राज्य खाद्य आयोग (एसएफसी) के गठन/नियुक्ति का भी प्रावधान है। यह एसएफसी, स्वतः संज्ञान लेकर या शिकायत प्राप्त होने पर, अधिनियम के अंतर्गत दिए गए अधिकारों के उल्लंघन की जाँच करेगा।

पात्र व्यक्तियों को खाद्यान्नों की पात्रता अनुसार आपूर्ति न होने की स्थिति में ऐसे व्यक्ति, केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 21.01.2015 को अधिसूचित खाद्य सुरक्षा भत्ता नियम, 2015 के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य सरकार से खाद्य सुरक्षा भत्ता नकद प्राप्त करने के पात्र होंगे।

कोयला खानों में उन्नत सुरक्षा उपाय

2843. श्री काली चरण सिंह:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) ऐसी कुल कितनी कोयला खानें हैं, जहाँ संस्तर प्रबंधन और पर्यावरणीय निगरानी जैसे उन्नत सुरक्षा उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का ऐसे उन्नत सुरक्षा मानकों का पालन न करने की स्थिति में कड़े दंडात्मक प्रावधान कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो प्रवर्तनकारी उपायों की प्रकृति सहित प्रस्तावित दंडात्मक कार्यवाहियों और इस संबंध में परिकल्पित किन्हीं संस्थागत परिवर्तनों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान देशभर में कोयला खानों में कुल कितनी सुरक्षा संबंधी संपरीक्षाएं की गई हैं और ओडिशा में की गई उक्त संपरीक्षाओं का अनुपात कितना है?

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

(क) डीजीएमएस (खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय) के साथ पंजीकृत सभी 647 प्रचालनरत कोयला खानों में कोयला खान विनियमन, 2017 के तहत यथा अधिदेशित स्ट्रेटा प्रबंधन और पर्यावरण निगरानी प्रणालियां मौजूद हैं।

(ख) और (ग) खानों में सुरक्षा मानकों का अनुपालन न करने की स्थिति को रोकने के लिए खान अधिनियम, 1952 के अध्याय IX के अंतर्गत यथोचित प्रावधान विनिर्दिष्ट किए गए हैं, जिनमें जुर्माना, अभियोजन और कारावास आदि शामिल हैं।

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान ओडिशा राज्य में किए गए ऑडिट सहित सीआईएल, एससीसीएल और एनएलसीआईएल की कोयला खानों में किए गए कुल सुरक्षा ऑडिट निम्नानुसार हैं:

कोयला कंपनियों का नाम	वर्ष				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
सीआईएल (एमसीएल, ओडिशा सहित)	300	286	293	284	286
एससीसीएल	12	9	16	21	10

एनएलसीआईएल (ओडिशा में 1 खान सहित)	5	5	5	5	10
एमसीएल द्वारा ओडिशा राज्य में कोयला खान का ऑडिट	18	18	18	18	18
ओडिशा राज्य में एनएलसीआईएल द्वारा कोयला खान का ऑडिट	1	1	1	1	2

प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना के उद्देश्य

2844. श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

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

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएम-जीकेएवाई) का ब्यौरा और उद्देश्य क्या है;
- (ख) वर्तमान में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत विशेषकर शहडोल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितने लाभार्थियों/परिवारों को शामिल किया गया है; और
- (ग) वर्तमान वर्ष में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कितना खाद्यान्न वितरित किया गया है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) देश में कोविड-19 के प्रकोप से उत्पन्न आर्थिक व्यवधानों के कारण गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को कम करने के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य से शुरू की गई थी। कोविड संकट को देखते हुए, प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के तहत लगभग 80 करोड़ लाभार्थियों के लिए मुफ्त खाद्यान्न का आबंटन नियमित आबंटन के अतिरिक्त था। प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) (चरण I-VIII) के

तहत 28 महीनों की अवधि के लिए लगभग 1118 लाख टन खाद्यान्न आबंटित किया गया था, जिसका कुल नियोजित वित्तीय परिव्यय लगभग 3.91 लाख करोड़ रुपये था।

गरीब लाभार्थियों के वित्तीय बोझ को कम करने और गरीबों की सहायता के लिए कार्यक्रम की देशव्यापी समरूपता और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु, केंद्र सरकार, प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के तहत 1 जनवरी, 2023 से अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) परिवारों और प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों के लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरित करने का निर्णय लिया है। निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरण की अवधि को 1 जनवरी, 2024 से 5 वर्षों के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(ख) वर्तमान में, 81.35 करोड़ के लक्षित कवरेज की तुलना में, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 80.56 करोड़ लाभार्थियों (शहडोल लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 8.28 लाख लाभार्थियों सहित) की पहचान की है।

(ग) चालू वित्त वर्ष (दिनांक 31.07.2025 तक) के दौरान सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 303.42 लाख टन खाद्यान्न वितरित किया गया है।

RURAL BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY UNDER BHARATNET PROJECT

2845. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the media report that only 1.99 lakh villages out of 6.5 lakh villages have broadband internet access under the BharatNet project, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken along with the action taken reports thereon;

- (b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment for the delay in achieving full rural broadband connectivity under the project, if so, the details of the assessment report;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of broadband implementation under the project, State/district-wise; and
- (e) targeted completion date of the BharatNet project and the details of the alternative measures taken to expedite the progress?

**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 (e) BharatNet is being implemented in phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country. Under BharatNet, total 2,14,325 GPs have been made service ready as on 30.06.2025. State-wise details of GPs in the country under BharatNet is available on Digital Bharat Nidhi website (<https://usof.gov.in/home>). Further, Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) has been approved to provide Optical Fibre (OF) connectivity to approx. 2.65 lakh GPs in ring topology and to connect remaining non-GP villages (approx. 3.8 lakh) on demand basis. The program envisages construction period of three years Operation and Maintenance of remaining seven years.

CREATION OF INCUBATION SPACE BY STPI**2846. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) is repositioning itself to be able to drive the next wave of digital transformation that is set to sweep across the country; (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that STPI is encouraging to shift Information Technology (IT) and IT enabled services to smaller cities and towns and assisting entrepreneurs towards this move;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the STPI has created about 17 lakh sq.ft. incubation space in tier 2 and tier 3 cities to accommodate entrepreneurs; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that the STPI has created 24 centres of entrepreneurship nationwide to encourage a startup culture in the product space and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The Government of India is actively promoting the growth of the IT sector, especially in smaller towns and cities. The performance of this sector over the last 5 years and estimates for 2024-25 are mentioned below:

(in US\$ Billion)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25(E)
Exports	147	152	178	194	199.5	224.4
Domestic	44	45	49	51	54.4	58.2
Total Revenue	191	196	227	245	254	282.6
YoY Growth %	7.90%	2.09%	15.50%	7.90%	3.70%	11.25%

*(E) = Estimate**Source: NASSCOM*

The Software Technology Park of India (STPI) is the one of the most important schemes which has expanded the IT/ITES sector beyond major cities in India. For equitable IT-led growth pan-India, 68 STPI centres are established across the country, of which 60 are located in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities. State/UT wise list of STPI centres is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The employment reported by STPI-registered units in non-metro cities for the financial year 2024–25 is 2,98,250. In addition, approximately 9,800 jobs have been reported by startups from non-metro areas that are supported under the CoEs and the Next Generation Incubation Scheme (NGIS). The total software exports achieved by STPI-registered units is approximately ₹10.64 lakh crore in FY 2024–25.

STPI has been repositioning itself from providing 'single window' statutory services and High Speed Data Communication (HSDC) services to State-of-the-art

Incubation services, Project Management and Consultancy services and IT Managed services/co-location services to IT Industry as per their needs.

Further, STPI is nurturing the tech startup ecosystem across India through its 24 domain-specific Centres of Entrepreneurship (CoEs) and Next Generation Incubation Scheme (NGIS) by offering support across various aspects, including lab infrastructure, mentorship, IP filing, go-to-market strategy, market access and funding. Details of CoEs are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Presently, STPI has established 18.36 lakh sq. ft. IT Grade Infrastructure across the country, out of which 12.17 lakh sq. ft. are in Tier II/II cities.

STATEMENT- I

State/UT wise list of 68 STPI Centres

S.N.	Centre Name	Tier	State
1	Kakinada	Tier II/III	Andhra Pradesh
2	Tirupati	Tier II/III	
3	Vijayawada	Tier II/III	
4	Vishakhapatnam	Tier II/III	
5	Guwahati	Tier II/III	Assam
6	Patna	Tier II/III	Bihar
7	Bhagalpur	Tier II/III	
8	Darbhanga	Tier II/III	
9	Bhilai	Tier II/III	Chhattisgarh
10	Gandhinagar	Tier II/III	Gujarat

11	Surat	Tier II/III	
12	Shimla	Tier II/III	Himachal Pradesh
13	Jammu	Tier II/III	Jammu and Kashmir
14	Srinagar	Tier II/III	
15	Ranchi	Tier II/III	Jharkhand
16	Deoghar	Tier II/III	
17	Bangalore	Tier I	Karnataka
18	Hubli	Tier II/III	
19	Mangalore	Tier II/III	
20	Manipal	Tier II/III	
21	Mysore	Tier II/III	
22	Davangere	Tier II/III	
23	Thiruvananthapuram	Tier II/III	Kerala
24	Kochi	Tier II/III	
25	Gwalior	Tier II/III	Madhya Pradesh
26	Indore	Tier II/III	
27	Bhopal	Tier II/III	
28	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	Tier II/III	Maharashtra
29	Kolhapur	Tier II/III	
30	Nagpur	Tier II/III	
31	Nasik	Tier II/III	
32	Navi Mumbai	Tier I	

33	Pune	Tier I	
34	Imphal	Tier II/III	Manipur
35	Shillong	Tier II/III	Meghalaya
36	Berhampur	Tier II/III	Odisha
37	Bhubaneswar	Tier II/III	
38	Rourkela	Tier II/III	
39	Jajpur	Tier II/III	
40	Koraput (Jayepore)	Tier II/III	
41	Pondicherry	Tier II/III	Pondicherry
42	Mohali	Tier II/III	Punjab
43	Jaipur	Tier II/III	Rajasthan
44	Jodhpur	Tier II/III	
45	Gangtok	Tier II/III	Sikkim
46	Chennai	Tier I	Tamil Nadu
47	Coimbatore	Tier II/III	
48	Madurai	Tier II/III	
49	Tirunelveli	Tier II/III	
50	Trichy	Tier II/III	
51	Hyderabad	Tier I	Telangana
52	Warangal	Tier II/III	
53	Prayagraj	Tier II/III	Uttar Pradesh
54	Kanpur	Tier II/III	
55	Lucknow	Tier II/III	

56	Noida	Tier I	
57	Meerut	Tier II/III	
58	Dehradun	Tier II/III	Uttarakhand
59	Durgapur	Tier II/III	West Bengal
60	Haldia	Tier II/III	
61	Kharagpur	Tier II/III	
62	Kolkata	Tier I	
63	Siliguri	Tier II/III	
64	Aizawl	Tier II/III	Mizoram
65	Gurugram	Tier I	Haryana
66	Agartala	Tier II/III	Tripura
67	Goa	Tier II/III	Goa
68	Kohima	Tier II/III	Nagaland

STATEMENT-II

Details of 24 Centres of Entrepreneurship (CoE)

S. No	State	CoE Name
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kalpataru CoE at Vishakhapatnam
2	Delhi	Electropreneur Park, Delhi
3	Gujrat	FinTech CoE at Gandhinagar (FinGlobe)
4	Haryana	APIARY- A CoE in Blockchain at STPI Gurugram
5		Efficiency Augmentation (EA) CoE at Bengaluru

6	Karnataka	Atal Incubation Centre (AIC) at STPI Bengaluru
7		IoT OpenLab- A Centre of Entrepreneurship (CoE) in Internet of Things at STPI Bangalore
8	Maharashtra	MOTION – A COE in Autonomous Connected Electric Shared (ACES) Mobility at STPI Pune
9		FASAL (Fostering AgriTech Startups for Augmenting Livelihood) CoE at Akola-A CoE for IoT in Agriculture at Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV), Akola
10	Assam	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - I: Internet of Things (IoT) in Agriculture at Guwahati
11	Manipur	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - I: Emerging Technologies in Augmented and Virtual Reality (AR/VR) at Imphal
12	Meghalaya	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - I: Animation in Shillong
13	Arunachal Pradesh	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - II: GIS and Drone Technology at Itanagar

14	Mizoram	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - II: Gaming and Entertainment at Aizawl
15	Nagaland	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - II: Graphic Design at Kohima
16	Sikkim	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - II: IT Application in Healthcare and Agritech at Gangtok
17	Tripura	OCTANE CoE with Startup Innovation Zone (CoE-SIZ), Phase - II: Data Analytics and Artificial Intelligence (AI) at Agartala
18	Odisha	Electropreneur Park (EP) - an Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) CoE at STPI Bhubaneswar
19		Virtual and Augmented Reality CoE (VARCoE) at IIT Bhubaneswar
20		EmTek CoE at Bhubaneswar and Rourkela
21	Punjab	NEURON – “Start-up Punjab Hub @ STPI” (SPHS) at STPI Mohali
22	Tamil Nadu	FinBlue- A CoE in FinTech, STPI Chennai
23	Telangana	IMAGE - A CoE in Gaming, Visual effects (VFX), Computer Vision and AI at STPI Hyderabad

24	Uttar Pradesh	MEDTECH- A CoE in Medical Electronics and Health Informatics at Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGI), Lucknow

REDEVELOPMENT OF CHANDIGARH RAILWAY STATION UNDER ABS SCHEME

2847. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) whether Chandigarh Railway Station is being redeveloped under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme;
- (b) if so, the total estimated cost and timeline of the redevelopment project, along with the percentage of work completed so far;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of reports regarding poor hygiene, inadequate basic amenities and persistent crowding at the station despite the ongoing redevelopment;
- (d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve sanitation, passenger facilities and crowd management at the station during and after the redevelopment process;

- (e) whether any third-party or citizen feedback mechanisms are being used to monitor the quality and progress of the redevelopment work, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether any audit/review has been conducted of similar railway station redevelopment projects across the country 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) Chandigarh railway station has been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. Redevelopment work of Chandigarh railway station has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹436.29 Crores.

The work for redevelopment of Chandigarh has progressed well and the structural works for station building at Panchkula side and Chandigarh side have been completed. The works of air concourse, foot over bridge, parking, platform upgradation including platform shelters, finishes of station building etc have been taken up. The station redevelopment works are being taken up with minimum effect on the station operation.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme including Chandigarh railway stations. Presently Phase-I work of 105 stations have been completed. The names of these stations are given below:

Ambikapur, Amgaon, Ayodhya Dham, Bagalkot, Baijnath Paprola, Balrampur, Bareilly City, Begumpet, Bhanupratappur, Bhilai, Bijnor, Bundi, Chanda Fort, Chidambaram, Chinchpokli, Chirayinkeezh, Cuttack, Dakor, Derol, Deshnoke, Devlali, Dharwad, Dhule, Dongargarh, Fatehabad, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Gadag, Gogameri, Gokak Road, Gola Gokarnath, Gomti Nagar, Govardhan, Govind Garh, Govindpuri, Govindpur Road, Haibargaon, Hathras City, Hapa, Idgah Agra Jn., Izzatnagar, Jam Jodhpur, Jam Wanthali, Joychandi Pahar, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kanalus Jn., Karamsad, Karimnagar, Katni South, Kedgaon, Kosamba Jn., Kulitturai, Lasalgaon, Limbdi, Lonand Jn., Mahe, Mahuva, Mailani, Mandal Garh, MandawarMahwa Road, Mandi Dabwali, Mannargudi, Matunga, Mithapur, Morbi, Munirabad, Murtizapur Jn., Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad), Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Okha, Orchha, Palitana, Panagarh, Parel, Pirpainti, Pokhrayan, Polur, Rajgarh, Rajmahal, Rajula Jn., Ramghat Halt, Saharanpur Jn., Samakhiyali, Samalpatti, Sankarpur, Savda, Seoni, Shahad, Shajapur, Shridham, Siddharth Nagar, Sihor Jn., Srirangam, St.Thomas Mount, Sullurpeta, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Thawe, Tiruvannamalai, Ujhani, Urkura, Utran, Vadakara, Vadala Road, Vriddhachalam Jn., Warangal.

The 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.

Development / upgradation of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or State-wise. Chandigarh railway station falls under the jurisdiction of Northern Railway for which a total allocation of Rs 2216 crores (Budget Estimate) has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head-53.

Further, development/redevelopment/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brown field related challenges such as shifting of utilities, (involving water/sewage lines, optical fiber 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 high voltage power lines etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

Cleanliness is a continuous process and every endeavour is made to keep the station premises in properly maintained and clean condition. The housekeeping work at Chandigarh Railway Station is being done at good standards while the station redevelopment work is being carried out. All the passenger facilities such as Platforms, waiting rooms, Toilets and bathrooms etc are being maintained in hygienic condition for the comfort of passengers. Frequent inspections by the concerned officials are being conducted at Chandigarh railway station to ensure its cleanliness.

In order to regulate rush at platforms and to prevent any untoward incident, following steps are taken by railways in coordination with GRP/Local Police:-

1. Queue System is maintained for hassle free boarding of passengers in general coaches of important trains at originating stations.
2. Skilled RPF staff is deployed in CCTV Control Room to keep a close watch on the crowded areas.
3. GRP and RPF staffs are deployed at foot-over bridges to regulate crowd smoothly in order to avoid stampede like situation during the heavy rush period and render real time assistance to passengers.

4. 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 the Railways.
5. Intelligence units (CIB/SIB) and plain cloth staff are deployed for collection of intelligence, gathering more information about rush and accordingly arrangements are made associating GRP/Police.
6. Coordination with GRP/State Police is made for ensuring crowd management.

Indian Railways has a well established mechanism to monitor implementation of projects including their reviews, inspection, feedbacks, check for quality of works and audits. Works are carried out adhering to the standards and specifications laid down in various codes and manuals. Inspections/audits/checks are carried out from time to time by various agencies/officials/multi-disciplinary teams as per laid down instructions and actions for correction are taken immediately. This is a continuous and ongoing process.

QUALITY OF MOBILE/INTERNET SERVICES IN REMOTE AREAS OF LADAKH

2848. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that despite recent improvements in digital infrastructure, network congestion continues to severely affect the quality of mobile and internet services in remote areas of Ladakh such as regions like 144 RCC NPD Road Neyraks Village as these areas have become highly populated due to the presence of labour settlements, camps of GREF and heavy traffic along the Nimmu-Padam-Darcha (NPD) road and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure enhanced, high bandwidth, and uninterrupted mobile network coverage in rural and border villages of Ladakh that can address the increasing pressure of tourists, students and essential services dependent on digital connectivity; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to launch any special telecom development package or scheme for hilly, tribal and border regions such as Ladakh under the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) or Digital India initiatives 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) As per the Performance Monitoring Report for June-2025 published by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India for mobile services, all Telecom Service Providers

have met the prescribed quality of service benchmarks in Jammu and Kashmir License Service Area, which includes Ladakh region.

(b) and (c) For providing high bandwidth capacity internet/broadband connectivity and mobile services to remote, hilly, tribal, border and rural villages in the country, including Ladakh, following projects have been taken under Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) [erstwhile Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)]:

- i. **BharatNet project** – BharatNet project is to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages in the country. All 193 Gram Panchayats (GP) of Ladakh have been made Service Ready through satellite.
- ii. **Amended BharatNet Program (ABP)** – Under this program, existing network of BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II to be upgraded in the country and creation of network in balance 42,000 GPs. The connectivity to remaining non-GP villages (about 3.8 lakhs) of the country are proposed to be provided on demand basis from their respective GPs.
- iii. **4G Saturation and other mobile projects** - 175 mobile towers have been commissioned in uncovered remote and rural villages of Ladakh.

बीएसएनएल में संविदा कर्मचारी

2849. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या बीएसएनएल द्वारा 4जी और 5जी आरंभ करने में अत्यधिक देरी हुई है, जिसका मुख्य कारण स्वदेशी उपकरणों की ओर रुझान और उनके विकास एवं तैनाती से संबंधित चुनौतियाँ हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) बीएसएनएल में संविदा कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और उनकी सेवा में शामिल होने की तिथि क्या है;
- (ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने की कोई योजना है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या बीएसएनएल के कर्मचारी केंद्रीय वेतन आयोग के स्थान पर औद्योगिक महंगाई भत्ता (आईडीए) पैटर्न के अधीन होते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन्हें केंद्रीय वेतन आयोग प्रारूप के अंतर्गत वापस लाने की कोई योजना है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) क्या बीएसएनएल में लगभग 30,000 गैर-कार्यकारी कर्मचारी हैं, जिनमें से लगभग 12,000 कर्मचारी नौकरी के समान पद पर बने रहने की समस्या का सामना कर रहे हैं और परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि नहीं दी जा रही है और क्या उनके लिए कोई पदोन्नति नीति कार्यान्वित करने की कोई योजना है; और
- (छ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) आत्मनिर्भर भारत पहल की तर्ज पर बीएसएनएल ने अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर संस्थापना के लिए स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित 4जी साइटों के लिए क्रय आदेश दे दिया है। 4जी उपकरणों की आपूर्ति सितंबर 2023 से शुरू हो गई है और दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, कुल 95,537 4जी साइटें संस्थापित की गई

हैं, और 90,035 साइटें ऑन-एयर हैं। यह उपकरण प्रौद्योगिकी के दृष्टिकोण से 5जी में अपग्रेड करने योग्य है।

(ख) से (घ) बीएसएनएल सीधे तौर पर संविदा कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त नहीं करता है। सभी गैर-मुख्य कार्यकलाप जैसे मरम्मत और रखरखाव, हाउसकीपिंग, सुरक्षा आदि सेवा स्तर करार/सेवा मॉडल पर हैं।

(ङ) बीएसएनएल कर्मचारी औद्योगिक महंगाई भत्ता (आईडीए) पैटर्न के अधीन होते हैं और उन्हें केंद्रीय वेतन आयोग (सीपीसी) प्रारूप के अंतर्गत लाने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(च) और (छ) गैर-कार्यकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन में स्थिरता बीएसएनएल की खराब वित्तीय स्थिति के कारण वेतनमानों में संशोधन न होने के कारण है, क्योंकि बीएसएनएल लोक उद्यम विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित वहनीयता मानदंडों को पूरा नहीं करता है।

SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN ENERGY MIX

2850. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) the percentage increase in renewable energy generation, excluding large hydro renewable projects during the first half of the year 2025 and the current share of non-hydro renewables in the national energy mix;
- (b) the details of Ministry's roadmap for scaling up Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to support grid stability and enable integration of variable renewables

- (c) the projected contribution of energy storage infrastructure in achieving the national target of 500GW of non-fossil fuel-based capacity by the year 2030 especially in high potential States like Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) whether the Government is upgrading grid infrastructure and streamlining Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) 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 Central Electricity Authority (CEA) electricity generation reports, during the first half of the year 2025 (i.e. January – June 2025), the total renewable energy generation has increased 23.9% with reference to the same period of last year. Further, the share of renewable energy (excluding hydro power) in the national energy mix during the month of June was 17.56%.

(b) and (c) Government has taken several measures for development and deployment of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) in the country to support grid stability and facilitate integration of variable renewable energy as mentioned below:

- National Framework to promote Energy Storage Systems (ESS) in the country was issued by Ministry of Power in August, 2023.

- Ministry of Power vide order dated 10.06.2025 has granted 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges waiver for co-located Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) projects, commissioned on or before 30th June 2028.
- Central Electricity Authority issued an advisory on 18.02.2025 recommending the co-location of ESS with solar power projects to enhance grid stability and cost efficiency.
- Ministry of Power brought out Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for development of approx. 43 GWh of Battery Energy Storage Systems. Tamil Nadu has been allocated 2.5 GWh of BESS capacity under the state component of the VGF scheme.
- Ministry of Heavy Industry brought out a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, 'National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage' for implementation of giga-scale ACC manufacturing facilities of 50 GWh in India.

The contribution of energy storage infrastructure in achieving the national target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based capacity by 2030 requirements as estimated by CEA are as under:

Technology	Capacity
BESS	41.65 GW / 208.25 GWh

PSP	18.98 GW / 128.15 GWh
Total	60.63 GW / 336.4 GWh

Further, a total of nine Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) projects (≥ 1 MWh capacity) with a cumulative capacity of 204.5 MW / 505.6 MWh have been commissioned till date.

(d) The Ministry has been implementing Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Scheme to strengthen Intra State Transmission Systems to integrate renewable energy into the national grid in 10 renewable energy rich States, namely, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for evacuation of renewable energy.

Further, Government has taken various steps to expedite the Power Sale Agreements (PSAs) / Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), which include impressing upon States for compliance of Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) under Energy Conservation Act, impressing upon Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) to consider aggregating demand from DISCOMs/ other consumers and design products accordingly before inviting tenders, organizing regional workshops with major renewable energy-procuring States to address concerns and accelerate PSA/PPA signing, and amendment in Standard Bidding Guidelines for solar, wind, hybrid and FDRE (Firm and Dispatchable

Renewable Energy) to provide for cancellation of Letter of Award (LoA) beyond 12 months from the LoA date.

WORKFORCE IN POSTAL DEPARTMENT IN TAMIL NADU

2851. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

- (a) whether number of Postmasters, Postmen, Gramin Dak Sevaks and other supporting staff as well as infrastructure facilities in Tamil Nadu are adequate to meet public needs and service delivery targets, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to undertake large-scale recruitment in the Postal Department, especially in Tamil Nadu, to fill existing vacancies and if so, the details thereof including its expected timeline, cadre-wise;
- (c) the number of persons currently working on a contract or temporary basis in Post Offices in Tamil Nadu and the number of such persons removed during the last three years along with the reasons for such removal;
- (d) whether several contractual employees in Tamil Nadu who were removed from service have requested re-appointment citing financial and family

hardships and if so, the number of such cases and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

- (e) the steps taken/being taken to address improve workforce stability in the Postal Department in Tamil Nadu?

**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 Tamil Nadu Circle, staff strength and infrastructure are adequate to meet public service requirements. The incumbency position of Postmaster, Postman and other staff such as Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS), Postal Assistant (PA), Sorting Assistant (SA) and Gramin Dak Sevak (GDS) in Tamilnadu Circle is as under:

Name of the Post	Incumbency position (As on 01.03.2025)
Postmaster (LSG and HSG)	3183
Postman	5705
Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS)	2417
Postal Assistant	7309
Sorting Assistant	1595
Gramin Dak Sevak	20788

(b) In Tamil Nadu Circle, vacancies are being filled up yearly through regular Departmental Examinations/Direct Recruitment through SSC [as stated above in para no. (a) above] for various posts such as, Postal Assistant/Sorting Assistant,

Postman/MailGuard, MTS and GDS. Recently, a total of 837 Postal Assistants/Sorting Assistants (PAs/SAs) nominated through Staff Selection Commission (SSC) have been allotted to Tamil Nadu Circle. The appointment formalities of these PA/SAs are undergoing. Further, the Departmental examinations are scheduled to be held on 17.08.2025 and 31.08.2025, with an approximate number of vacancies being 202, 321 and 650 in the cadres PA/SA, Postman/MailGuard and MTS, respectively.

(c) At present, Tamil Nadu Circle does not engage personnel on contract basis or temporary basis against regular posts.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) The Department is continuously taking steps to ensure workforce stability through timely recruitment and filling up of vacancies and conducting regular training and upskilling programs to enhance employee capabilities.

BENEFICIARIES COVERED UNDER PDS

2852. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of beneficiaries covered under the Public Distribution System (PDS) across the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

- (b) the measures taken by the Government to ensure transparency and reduce leakages in the distribution of foodgrains under PDS especially in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the status of digitisation of ration cards and installation of e-Point of Sale (e-POS) devices at Fair Price Shops in Tamil Nadu;
- (d) the number and nature of complaints received related to PDS in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the action taken on them;
- (e) whether the Government proposes any steps to improve the reach and efficiency of PDS to ensure food security in rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu; and
- (f) 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 Public Distribution System (PDS) is governed as per provisions of the National Food Security Act 2013, (NFSA). Details indicating the State/UT-wise coverage of beneficiaries under the NFSA is given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (b) and (c) As part of the technology driven Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) reforms, with the aim to enhance transparency and efficiency in the TPDS, ration cards/ beneficiaries database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs (including Tamil Nadu). The transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs

(including Tamil Nadu). Also, online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs (including Tamil Nadu) and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs – including Tamil Nadu (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and Urban area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme).

Further, for better tracking of foodgrains distribution, all Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the Tamil Nadu have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries.”

(d) The complaints related to PDS predominantly pertain to the following categories:

- i. Inclusion/ exclusion of members in the ration card.
- ii. Issuance of New Ration card/ Deletion of Ration card/ Change of Category of Ration card.
- iii. Errors in the beneficiary details.
- iv. Quality/ Quantity of foodgrains.
- v. Error/ delay while biometric authentication of beneficiaries on ePoS devices.
- vi. Overcharging or unauthorized collection of money by FPS (Fair Price Shop) dealers.

In so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, a total no. of 309 complaints related to PDS were received during the last three years i.e. 2022 to 2024 (i.e. 55 in 2022,

103 in 2023 and 151 in 2024). These complaints were sent to the State Government for inquiry and appropriate action.

(e) and(f) As in part (b) and(c) above.

STATEMENT

Details showing the State-wise coverage of beneficiaries under NFSA

(in Lakh)

S.No	States/ UTs	Present Coverage
1	Andhra Pradesh	268.22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.44
3	Assam	247.98
4	Bihar	871.16
5	Chattisgarh	200.77
6	Delhi	72.78
7	Goa	5.32
8	Gujarat	365.84
9	Haryana	126.49
10	Himachal Pradesh	29.88
11	Jharkhand	264.19
12	Karnataka	401.93
13	Kerala	154.80
14	Madhya Pradesh	534.79
15	Maharashtra	700.17
16	Manipur	20.87
17	Meghalaya	21.46
18	Mizoram	7.05
19	Nagaland	14.05
20	Odisha	325.17
21	Punjab	141.45

22	Rajasthan	440.01
23	Sikkim	3.81
24	Tamil Nadu	364.12
25	Telangana	191.70
26	Tripura	24.43
27	Uttar Pradesh	1498.70
28	Uttarakhand	61.94
29	West Bengal	601.84
30	AandN	0.61
31	DNHandDD	2.69
32	Lakshadweep	0.22
33	Chandigarh (DBT)	2.99
34	Puduchery (DBT)	6.34
35	JandK	72.41
36	Ladakh	1.44
Total		8056.05

ISSUES IN BIOMETRIC VERIFICATION OF AADHAAR CARDS

2853. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether there are any complaints received about issues arising out of biometric verification of aadhaar cards for the beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether any survey conducted to find out the extent of rejection of benefits to genuine beneficiaries under various schemes due to non-clearance in biometric verification and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any review made to resolve the issues, since many common people especially ladies and senior citizens are affected as verification is not completed due to faint fingerprints and the verification instrument having old version etc.; and
- (d) 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 Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) issues Aadhaar, a 12-digit unique identification number, to residents based on their biometric and demographic data.

Aadhaar serves as a digital identity for accessing various services through authentication carried out by the respective organizations providing those services. As on date, about 142 crore Aadhaar numbers have been issued and more than 13,000 crore authentications have been carried out by various organisations.

The Aadhaar Act mandates every organisation to inform the Aadhaar holder of alternative and viable means of identification, and not deny any service to him for refusing or being unable to undergo Aadhaar authentication.

UIDAI has institutional mechanisms to address the issues related to fingerprint-based biometric authentication, which are often attributed to factors such as biometric lock, worn-out fingerprints due to old age, or manual labour-intensive occupations.

To address these issues and facilitate easy identity verification, UIDAI offers multiple modes of authentication, including:

- Demographic authentication
- One-Time Password (OTP) based authentication
- Biometric authentication using face, fingerprint and iris
- QR code scanning (offline verification)

UIDAI often undertakes following initiatives to improve these modes of authentication:

- Training of operators
- Promotion of face and iris authentication for residents with worn fingerprints
- Regular updates of deployed devices and software
- Encouraging best finger detection by requesting organisations to enhance fingerprint match accuracy

In addition, UIDAI conducts workshops and media campaigns to raise awareness about:

- Availability and use of alternate modes of authentication
- Importance of periodic biometric updates by Aadhaar holders

UIDAI's face authentication is especially beneficial for senior citizens and manual labourers who often face challenges with fingerprint-based authentication.

**RAILWAY STATIONS SANCTIONED/COMPLETED
UNDER ABS SCHEME**

2854. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the details of total number of railway stations sanctioned and completed since inception of Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, State and year-wise, and
- (b) the amount of fund allocated and utilised under the said scheme since inception, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. So far, 1337 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme across the country have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, phase-I works of 105 stations have been completed. Names of these stations are as following:

Ambikapur, Amgaon, Ayodhya Dham, Bagalkot, Baijnath Paprola, Balrampur, Bareilly City, Begumpet, Bhanupratappur, Bhilai, Bijnor, Bundi, Chanda

Fort, Chidambaram, Chinchpokli, Chirayinkeezh, Cuttack, Dakor, Derol, Deshnoke, Devlali, Dharwad, Dhule, Dongargarh, Fatehabad, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Gadag, Gogameri, Gokak Road, Gola Gokarnath, Gomti Nagar, Govardhan, Govind Garh, Govindpuri, Govindpur Road, Haibargaon, Hathras City, Hapa, Idgah Agra Jn., Izzatnagar, Jam Jodhpur, Jam Wanthali, Joychandi Pahar, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kanalus Jn., Karamsad, Karimnagar, Katni South, Kedgaon, Kosamba Jn., Kulitturai, Lasalgaon, Limbdi, Lonand Jn., Mahe, Mahuva, Mailani, Mandal Garh, MandawarMahwa Road, Mandi Dabwali, Mannargudi, Matunga, Mithapur, Morbi, Munirabad, Murtizapur Jn., Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad), Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Okha, Orchha, Palitana, Panagarh, Parel, Pirpainti, Pokhrayan, Polur, Rajgarh, Rajmahal, Rajula Jn., Ramghat Halt, Saharanpur Jn., Samakhiyali, Samalpatti, Sankarpur, Savda, Seoni, Shahad, Shajapur, Shridham, Siddharth Nagar, Sihor Jn., Srirangam, St.Thomas Mount, Sullurpeta, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Thawe, Tiruvannamalai, Ujhani, Urkura, Utran, Vadakara, Vadala Road, Vriddhachalam Jn., Warangal.

The works at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- At Ahmedabad station, the structural work of second entry parcel building has been completed and finishing work has been taken up. Structural work of south side Multi Modal Transport Hub building, air

concourse, new Foot Over Bridge, elevated road, ballastless track and improvement of platform no. 10 have been taken up.

- At Somnath station, the structural work of basement parking has been completed. The works of construction of new station building, finishing work of basement parking, construction of underground water tank and new platform shelters have been taken up.
- At Surat station, the structural work of Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation building, sewage treatment plant and construction of drain have been completed. The works of finishing of Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation building, construction of second entry station building, air concourse and elevated road have been taken up.
- At Bhubaneshwar station, the structural works of West and East side station building, air concourse and sewage treatment plant have been completed and the finishing works of West and East side station building, Foot Over Bridges, West and East side elevated road have been taken up.
- At Puri station, the structural works of new station building have been completed and the finishing work of station building, over head tank and station building dome have been taken up.
- At Cuttack station, the works of new second entry station building, structural work of new main entry station building and sewage treatment

plant have been completed and the finishing works of new main entry building, Foot Over Bridge and air concourse have been taken up.

- At Prayagraj station, the structural work of Rail Mail Service building, parcel building, arrival buildings, basement plaza at second entry, Electrical substation have been completed and finishing work of these structures have been taken up. Extension work of Foot Over Bridge no. 2 has been completed. Structural work of second entry station building, work of air concourse and relocated structures have been taken up.
- At Ghaziabad station, structural work of station building at main entry side and second entry side, foundation work of Foot Over Bridge, roof plaza, electrical substation at main entry side and second entry side, Magistrate building, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force buildings have been taken up.
- At Ramnagar station, the work of toilet block, improvement of old station building, waiting room, construction of porch, raising of platform, extension of Passenger Reservation System building, development of circulating area, new platform shelter, signages, lighting, landscaping and Divyangjan facilities of tactile pathway, water booth, low height ticket counter, parking and ramp have been completed. The work of finishing have been taken up.

- At Kashipur Junction station, the work of modern toilet block, improvement of circulating area, parking, construction of porch, platform raising and surfacing have been completed. The work of improvement of station building, Divyangjan facilities and lift have been taken up.
- At Dahod station, the work of improvement of station building, construction of new porch, improvement of circulating area, improvement of booking counter and waiting hall, improvement of waiting room, platform surfacing of platform no. 1, new platform shelter, improvement of station illumination has been completed. The work of new 12 m Foot Over Bridge has been taken up.
- At New Bhuj station, the structural work of new main entry and second station building, new porch, structural work of air concourse have been completed. The work of finishing of station buildings, construction of Foot Over Bridge, improvement to platform have been taken up.
- At Saharsa station, structural works of new station building including new waiting hall and toilet block, improvement of parking area, circulating area development, entrance gate, boundary wall in circulating area have been completed and works of construction of new 12 m wide Foot Over Bridge, new platform shelters have been taken up.
- At Salauna station, structural works of new station building, development of new parking area, raising and surfacing of platform no.

2 have been completed and works of construction of new 12 m Foot Over Bridge, circulating area improvement, raising of platform no. 1, new Platform shelter work have been taken up.

- At Modi Nagar station, work of improvement to station building elevation, improvement to waiting area and toilets, 12 m wide Foot Over Bridge, new platform shelters, have been completed and work of minor finishing items of building, platform surfacing, signage, improvement to circulating area and parking have been taken up.
- At Sitapur Junction station, work of construction of old station building façade, platform flooring, platform shelter, circulating area boundary wall have been completed and works of construction of new station building foundation, pay and use toilet renovation, circulating area road, parking etc. have been taken up.
- At Tirupati station, the work of structural framework of second entry (South side) station building and 2 no. air concourse have been completed and the work of finishing at South side station building and air concourses, structural work of the main entry (North side) building, platform shelter works, lift, escalators etc. have been taken up.
- At Nellore station, the work of structural frameworks, brickwork and plastering of station buildings on both sides, launching of girders of air concourse have been completed and finishing works of station buildings

on both sides and air concourse, subway extension, water tanks, sewage treatment plant works have been taken up.

- At Morappur station the works for improvement of new station building, circulating area, parking area, platform shelter, Divyangjan parking, ramps and low height ticket booth, help booth have been completed. The works of improvement of platform surfacing, waiting hall, toilet, signages, station illumination, Divyangjan friendly toilets, water booths, Foot Over Bridge and work of lift have been taken up.
- At Bommidi station the works for improvement of station building, 6m wide Foot Over Bridge, circulating area, parking area, platform shelter, platform surfacing, waiting hall, toilet, signages, Divyangjan parking, ramps and low height ticket booth, lighting, tactile guide, Divyangjan friendly toilets, water booths have been completed. The works for improvement of lift, Braille maps and signages have been taken up.
- At Chalakudi station, the work of improvement of station building concourse and booking office, circulating area, platform shelter, platform surfacing, waiting hall, coach indication boards, Divyangjan facilities of public announcement system, signages, standard ramps, low height ticket booth have been completed. Work of improvement to station building, toilets, Divyangjan facilities of toilets and water booths have been taken up.

- At Changanacheri station, the work of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area, improvement of station approach road, platform surfacing, coach indication boards, Divyangjan facilities of parking, toilet, water booths, standard ramps have been completed. Work of public announcement system, signages and lighting have been taken up.

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.

Further, upgradation/ modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per

requirement, inter-se priority, availability of funds. The priority for development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Development / Redevelopment / Upgradation / Modernisation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brown field 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.

Development / Upgradation / Modernization of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not Work-wise or Station-wise. Passenger amenities are generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. For the last three years and the current year, ₹ 38,555 crore has been allocated while an expenditure of ₹ 25,927 crore has been incurred during the last three years and current year (up to June, 2025).

CHANGES IN PERIODIC LABOUR FORCE SURVEY FROM 2025**2855. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:****SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the plans to address the challenge of data comparability between the old and new Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) frameworks post-January 2025;
- (b) whether the revamped PLFS enables monthly labour force indicators for timely policy interventions; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the measures taken to ensure their credibility, timeliness and accessibility to States and other relevant policy making bodies?

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) to (c) National Statistics Office (NSO) under 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 in the country. The sampling design of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) has been revamped from January 2025 to address the requirement

of high frequency labour market indicators with enhanced coverage from PLFS.

The revamped PLFS is envisaged to address the following objectives:

- to estimate the key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio, Unemployment Rate) on a monthly basis for rural and urban areas at all-India level in the Current Weekly Status (CWS).
- to extend the coverage of the Quarterly results of PLFS to rural areas and thereby producing quarterly estimates at the country level and for major States in the Current Weekly Status (CWS) .
- to estimate important employment and unemployment indicators in both usual status (ps+ss) and CWS in both rural and urban areas annually.

The revamped PLFS sample design from January 2025 results in the following updation in the PLFS dissemination:

- Availability of monthly estimates of key labour market indicators at the country level: The revamped PLFS sample design will enable generation of the monthly estimates of key labour market indicators viz. LFPR, WPR and UR at the all-India level following the Current Weekly Status (CWS) approach. The monthly estimates will help in timely policy interventions.
- Extending quarterly estimates to rural areas: Upto December, 2024, PLFS provided quarterly labour market indicators for the urban areas only. With the

updatation in the PLFS sample design quarterly estimates of employment unemployment indicators will be available for both rural and urban areas and hence for the entire country.

- Enhanced sample size: The revamped PLFS sample design is a multistage stratified design. List of census 2011 villages / urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks / sub-units (for those villages or UFS blocks where sub-units are formed within) together formed the sampling frame for selection of the First Stage Units (FSUs). In the revamped PLFS sample design, a total sample size of 22,692 FSUs is planned to be surveyed (12,504 FSUs in the rural areas and 10,188 in the urban areas) in each year of the two-year panel with first visit schedule as compared to 12,800 FSUs surveyed in PLFS upto December, 2024. The number of households to be surveyed within a selected geographical unit (FSU) has been increased from 8 to 12 households. The enhanced sample size is expected to provide reliable estimates of labour market indicators with improved precision.

In addition, some changes have also been incorporated in the structure of the Schedule of inquiry. Users of PLFS results need to consider the changes implemented in PLFS from January 2025 while comparing PLFS results with estimates released through PLFS publications up to December, 2024. The results of the PLFS post January 2025 thus need to be understood and used in the context with which the sample selection methodology of PLFS has been designed.

The monthly estimates of labour market indicators are released in the PLFS monthly bulletin along with the measures of error due to sampling in the form of Relative Standard Error (RSE). The RSE of the labour market indicators released till date at the all-India level has remained within acceptable limits. The low levels of RSE of the headline indicators brings forth the reliability of the estimates.

The Monthly Bulletins of PLFS for the months April 2025, May 2025 and June 2025 have been released following a predefined timeframe for release of the results and are made available on the website of the ministry of ease access of users at large. At present the monthly results of PLFS disseminates labour market indicators at the country level and do not have provision for bringing out State level estimates.

BHARATNET PHASE-II AND PHASE-III PROJECTS

2856. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the current status of BharatNet Phase-II and Phase-III projects across the Country including the North Eastern States as of June, 2025;

- (b) the details of the number of Gram Panchayats where optical fibre connectivity is operational and functional, and their targets thereof;
- (c) the reasons for delays or cost overruns if any, including the performance of State-level implementing agencies;
- (d) whether it is fact that mobile and internet connectivity still is a big concern in the North Eastern Region particularly in International Border areas like Bodoland, if so, action taken by the Government;
- (e) the number of Gram Panchayats where optical fiber connectivity is live and functional and targets; and
- (f) the reasons for delays or cost overruns, if so, the performance of State-level implementing agencies?

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

(a) to (c), (e) and (f) BharatNet is being implemented in phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country. As on 30.06.2025, a total of 2,14,325 GPs, including 6,320 GPs in the North-Eastern Region, have been made service-ready under the BharatNet. Of these, 94,146 GPs have been made service-ready under BharatNet Phase-II. Amended BharatNet program (ABP) is being implemented across the country to provide connectivity to villages on the demand basis under which 12 packages have been started covering

15 states and 3 Union territories. The timeline for completion of the construction phase under the ABP is three years from the date of sign of agreement.

(d) In Bodoland territorial reason out of total 3,064 villages, 3059 villages have 4G coverage and remaining 5 villages are planned under 4G saturation scheme.

OBJECTIVES OF GREEN HYDROGEN CERTIFICATION SCHEME

2857. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) the details of framework and objectives of the Green Hydrogen Certification

Scheme (GHCS);

(b) the details of GHCS applicability to export hubs like Kandla and Paradip; and

(c) the manner in which GHCS is expected to curb greenwashing?

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) The Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme of India (GHCI) has been published by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in April 2025 to establish a transparent and credible framework for the certification of Green Hydrogen produced in the country.

The major objectives of the scheme are as follows:

i. To outline the governance structure of the certification mechanism;

- ii. To provide details of the scope and system boundaries for green hydrogen certification procedure;
- iii. To define the monitoring requirements for green hydrogen production and its emissions;
- iv. To develop a mechanism for reporting green hydrogen production and implement a system for continuous tracking of data (chain of custody) to ensure transparency and accountability in Green Hydrogen production and end use;
- v. To establish the green hydrogen certification procedure as Guarantee of Origin (GO).

Obtaining the green hydrogen certificate shall be mandatory for green hydrogen facility/producers on pan India basis including export hubs like Kandla and Paradip.

GHCI aims to provide a holistic framework for the measurement, monitoring, and certification of green hydrogen production in India. It emphasizes transparency, accountability, aligning with national energy transition and climate goals, thereby contributing to the curbing of greenwashing practices.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME SURVEY 2026

2858. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has finalised the sampling framework and methodology for the upcoming Household Income Survey proposed in 2026, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps being taken to ensure that the survey captures the diversity of income sources across India's socio-economic, regional, caste and occupational groups particularly informal workers, marginal farmers, tribal communities and women-headed households;
- (c) whether the survey methodology would be publicly released in advance for expert and stakeholder review, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the manner in which the Government plans to address historical under-reporting of income, especially in the informal sector and what tools or safeguards are being introduced to improve data accuracy; and
- (e) whether the results of the survey would be disaggregated by region, caste, gender, and occupation to enable evidence-based policy making on inequality and redistribution, 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) to (e) The National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has planned to conduct a survey on Household Income Survey in the year 2026. For providing technical guidance with regard to finalization

of concepts and definitions, preparation of the survey method and instruments, sampling design, method of estimation on analyzing best country practices adopted across the world, a Technical Expert Group (TEG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Surjit S. Bhalla, Former Executive Director of India, International Monetary Fund has been constituted. The TEG consists of eminent Economists and Professors from different Institutes of International repute like, Delhi School of Economics, Jawaharlal Nehru University etc. The ToR of the TEG inter-alia include providing guidance with regard to finalisation of concepts and definitions, preparation of the survey method and instruments, sampling design and method of estimation, finalization of the survey results and report for release. The development of survey methodology and survey instruments for the Household Income Survey under the overall guidance of TEG has been started.

एमएसएमई को सहायता

2859. श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

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

- (क) क्या भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) ने सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) की बीआईएस प्रमाणन प्राप्त करने में सहायता के लिए कोई विशेष पहल या योजनाएं शुरू की हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान शुल्क में छूट, सरलीकृत प्रक्रियाओं और जागरूकता अभियानों सहित की गई ऐसी पहलों/कार्यान्वित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या बीआईएस ने एमएसएमई का गुणवत्ता मानकों को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु कोई सीधा संवाद किया है या कोई सहभागिता पहल की 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) एमएसएमई को समर्थन देने के लिए, बीआईएस द्वारा वार्षिक न्यूनतम अंकन शुल्क में 80% (सूक्ष्म पैमाने की इकाइयों के लिए), 50% (लघु पैमाने की इकाइयों के लिए) और 20% (मध्यम पैमाने की इकाइयों) की रियायत के साथ वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जाता है। उन इकाइयों को 10% की अतिरिक्त रियायत भी प्रदान की जाती है जो या तो पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं या महिला उद्यमियों के नेतृत्व वाली एमएसएमई इकाइयां हैं।

निरीक्षण एवं परीक्षण स्कीमों (एसआईटी) में दिए गए 'नियंत्रण स्तर' अनिवार्य नहीं होते हैं। विनिर्माता के पास अपनी स्वयं की नियंत्रण इकाई/बैच/लॉट तथा अपने स्वयं के नियंत्रण स्तर को परिभाषित करने तथा बीआईएस को सूचित करने का विकल्प होता है। इसके अलावा एमएसएमई इकाइयों के लिए आंतरिक प्रयोगशाला बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता को वैकल्पिक बना दिया गया है। एमएसएमई इकाइयों को बाहरी बीआईएस मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशालाओं, एनएबीएल मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशालाओं की सेवाओं का उपयोग करने या यहां तक कि क्लस्टर आधारित प्रयोगशालाओं या अन्य विनिर्माण इकाइयों की प्रयोगशालाओं जैसे संसाधनों को साझा करने की अनुमति है।

घरेलू विनिर्माताओं के लिए, देश के सभी शाखा कार्यालयों (बीओ) में उत्पाद प्रमाणन गतिविधियों और प्रक्रियाओं के संचालन को डिजिटल कर दिया गया है। उत्पाद प्रमाणन गतिविधियों के लिए एक ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म 'मानक ऑनलाइन' उपलब्ध है जिसमें सभी संचार, भुगतान, पूछताछ सहित आवेदन जमा करने से लेकर प्रमाणन प्रदान करने की सुविधा पोर्टल के माध्यम से ही उपलब्ध है। प्रमाणपत्रों का नवीनीकरण भी बिना किसी मानवीय हस्तक्षेप के स्वचालित कर दिया गया है।

विनिर्माता अपनी सुविधानुसार नवीनीकरण आवेदन प्रस्तुत कर सकता है और ऑनलाइन प्रस्तुतीकरण के बाद, नवीनीकरण अनुमोदन जनरेट हो जाता है, जिससे प्रमाणन की वैधता बढ़ जाती है।

(ग) बीआईएस द्वारा क्षेत्र विशेष पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए स्थानीय स्तर पर उद्योग के लिए लक्षित जागरूकता और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं, जिनमें मानकों, उन्हें लागू करने के उपायों और बीआईएस प्रमाणन प्राप्त करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

प्रमाणित विनिर्माताओं को गुणवत्ता पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में एकीकृत करने और उन्हें ओरिएंटेशन प्रदान करने के लिए बीआईएस द्वारा मानक संवाद की शुरुआत की गई है।

बीआईएस ने मानकों के विकास और उनके व्यावहारिक कार्यान्वयन के बीच के अंतर को कम करने के लिए स्थानीय विनिर्माताओं, विशेष रूप से एमएसएमई सहित जमीनी स्तर पर हितधारकों के साथ अपने जुड़ाव को मजबूत किया है। मानक विकास के मसौदा चरण के अलावा, बीआईएस 'मानक मंथन' के माध्यम से नए मानकों के निर्माण और मौजूदा मानकों के संशोधन के चरण में भी फीडबैक के लिए अवसर पैदा करने में संलग्न है।

इसके अलावा, देश भर में बीआईएस द्वारा कैप्सूल पाठ्यक्रम के रूप में ज्ञात उत्पाद विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम संचालित किए जाते हैं। ये 1-2 दिनों के अल्पकालिक पाठ्यक्रम हैं जो उद्योग की रुचि के विशिष्ट उत्पादों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, संबंधित भारतीय मानकों की आवश्यकताओं पर केंद्रित हैं। गुणवत्ता मानकों को अपनाने के लिए एमएसएमई को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु ये पाठ्यक्रम निःशुल्क प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय परीक्षाओं में आधार-आधारित चेहरा प्रमाणीकरण का उपयोग

2860. श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

डॉ. हेमांग जोशी:

श्री गोडम नागेश:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार आधार-आधारित चेहरा प्रमाणीकरण तकनीक को इसके वर्तमान अनुप्रयोगों के अलावा अन्य राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में भी लागू करने की योजना बना रही है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न परीक्षा केंद्रों में नकल रोकने और परीक्षा में कदाचार को प्रभावी ढंग से कम करने के लिए इस तकनीकी अवसंरचना का विस्तार करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ग) चेहरा प्रमाणीकरण सहित डिजिटल पहचान सत्यापन प्रणालियों से राष्ट्रीय परीक्षाओं के संचालन में पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने, अभ्यर्थियों के बीच विश्वास पैदा करने और प्रशासनिक जवाबदेही को मजबूत करने की किस प्रकार अपेक्षा की जाती है?

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

- (क) से (ग) भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई) निवासियों को उनके बायोमेट्रिक और जनसांख्यिकीय डेटा के आधार पर 12 अंकों की विशिष्ट पहचान संख्या, आधार जारी करता है। यह सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाले संबंधित संगठन द्वारा किए गए प्रमाणीकरण के माध्यम से विभिन्न सेवाओं तक पहुंचने के लिए एक डिजिटल पहचान के रूप में कार्य करता है।

चेहरा प्रमाणीकरण, एक प्रकार का बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण है, जिसमें जीवंतता पहचान सुविधाएँ होती हैं, जो किसी व्यक्ति के चेहरे की विशेषताओं का उपयोग करके उसकी पहचान वास्तविक समय में सत्यापित करती हैं। यह किसी भी एंटी-लेवल स्मार्टफोन से कहीं भी, कभी भी प्रमाणीकरण प्रदान करता है, जिससे किसी भी अतिरिक्त बायोमेट्रिक डिवाइस की आवश्यकता समाप्त हो जाती है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, सुशासन (समाज कल्याण, नवाचार, ज्ञान) नियम, 2020 के तहत, मंत्रालयों/विभाग/संगठनों को परीक्षा सेवाओं सहित विभिन्न उपयोग मामलों के लिए आधार प्रमाणीकरण के उपयोग हेतु अधिकृत करता है। अभी तक, कर्मचारी चयन आयोग और रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड को अपनी परीक्षाओं में उम्मीदवारों और अन्य अधिकारियों की पहचान सत्यापित करने के लिए चेहरे के प्रमाणीकरण का उपयोग करने के लिए अधिकृत किया गया है।

परीक्षाओं के दौरान वास्तविक समय आधार पर चेहरे की पहचान से नकल रोकने और कदाचार कम करने में मदद मिलती है। इससे पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, अभ्यर्थियों में विश्वास बढ़ता है और प्रशासनिक जवाबदेही सुदृढ़ होती है।

MINING ACTIVITY IN RAJASTHAN

2861. SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

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

- (a) the details of the current status of mineral exploration and mining activities being undertaken in Rajasthan especially in Rajsamand district along with a list of minerals being explored or extracted;
- (b) the steps being taken to attract private and public sector investment in critical mineral mining especially Rajsamand in Rajasthan;

- (c) whether the Government is considering Goods and Services Tax (GST) relief or rationalisation measures to support mining operations in districts like Rajsamand which have significant mineral deposits and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken to improve infrastructure, environmental safeguards and local employment opportunities in mineral-rich areas of Rajasthan like Rajsamand as part of a sustainable mining strategy?

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

(a) The Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of the Ministry of Mines has taken up 79 mineral exploration projects in different parts of Rajasthan during the current field season 2025-26. Out of these, six mineral exploration projects have been taken up in Rajsamand district, Rajasthan. The mineral-wise and location-wise details of these six projects are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Further, one mineral exploration project for Rare Earth Elements (REE) and associated minerals (G3) has also been taken up in Borana block, Rajsamand district through funding by National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET).

As regards the status of mining activities in Rajasthan, a total of 3008 mining leases are located in the State of Rajasthan out of which 1728 are working and 1280 are non-working. In Rajsamand district, Rajasthan, there are 778 mines out of which, 427 mines are currently working, while 351 are non-working. Among these

778 mines, three are for Lead Zinc (two working and one non-working), one is a Garnet mine (working), and the remaining 774 mines are related to Quartz, Feldspar (Felspar), Mica, and Barytes.

(b) In order to attract private and public sector investment in critical mineral exploration in the country, including Rajasthan, the following incentives are provided through National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET):

- (i) 100% funding for mineral exploration projects of exploration agencies.
- (ii) Support for holders of Exploration Licenses and Composite Licenses by reimbursing exploration expenses upto 50% of the total expenditure incurred.
- (iii) Exploration incentive of 25% of the approved projects cost of the G4 items for critical, strategic and deep-seated minerals to the exploration agencies if the block is successfully auctioned or upgraded to G3 stage.

(c) The Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates and exemptions are prescribed on the recommendation of the GST Council, a constitutional body having representation of Centre and the States/Union Territories. The Council has no recommendation on considering GST relief or rationalisation measures to support mining.

(d) The steps being taken to improve infrastructure, environmental safeguards, and local employment opportunities in mineral-rich areas of Rajasthan like Rajsamand as part of a sustainable mining strategy are as follows:

- (i) Steps for improvement of infrastructure facilities - construction of Village Roads, Community Centers, Drains, drinking water, school classrooms, digitization of schools, renovation etc.
- (ii) Steps for environmental safeguards - continuous environmental monitoring of Air, Water, Noise, Vibration and real-time reporting of the parameters to Central Pollution Control Board/ State Pollution Control Board, plantation of trees, water recycling through sewage treatment plant, use of battery electric vehicle with an aim to reduce carbon footprints of mines, Greenbelt development around the mining lease.
- (iii) Steps for local employment opportunities - local manpower employment in the working mines in Rajsamand district, conducting various skill development programs, focus on increasing the income of the farming community through sustainable farm practices, animal health camps conducted in collaboration with Animal Husbandry Department.

Further, the District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) established under the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, channel a portion of mining revenues into local development projects in various districts of Rajasthan, including Rajsamand, focusing on health, education, drinking water, and livelihood generation.

STATEMENT

District-wise and Mineral-wise details of mineral exploration projects taken up by GSI in Rajsamand district, Rajasthan during field season 2025-26

District	Location of Mineral Block/ Area	UNFC stage	Mineral
Rajsamand	Rajnagar-Morchana-Banai	G4	Copper
Rajsamand	Khempur-Charana	G4	Copper
Rajsamand	Deogarh-Anjana-Lasani	G4	REE, RM (Rare Metals)
Rajsamand and Chittorgarh	Bhupalsagar	G4	Copper
Rajsamand and Udaipur	Pasun	G4	Rare Earth Elements (REE)
Rajsamand, Ajmer and Bhilwara	Ramgarh – Kheri Ka Khera –Patan	G4	REE

ROBs AND RUPs UNDER SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN TAMIL NADU

2862. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) the details of Rail Over Bridges (ROBs) and Rail Under Passes (RUPs) sanctioned under Southern Railway in Tamil Nadu including the location, cost and current status of each project;

- (b) the timeline for completion of the sanctioned ROB's and RUP's and the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure timely completion; and
- (c) whether any new ROB's and RUP's are proposed to be sanctioned in Tamil Nadu in the near future, 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 (c) As on 01.04.2025, 235 Road Over Bridges/ Road Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) across railways tracks in lieu of LCs etc. have been sanctioned in the State of Tamil Nadu which are at various stages of planning and execution. Out of these, work on 82 nos. RoBs/RUBs are held up on account of the State Govt.

The details are as under:

S.No.	Reason	ROBs/RUBs (in No.)
1.	Delay in Land Acquisition by State Govt	22
2.	Consent for Closure of LC by State Govt	26
3.	Finalization of Alignment by State Govt	23
4.	Law and order/ Public Protest etc.	11

During current financial year 2025-26 (up to June'25), 9 Nos. of ROB/RUBs have been constructed in the State of Tami Nadu.

Sanctioning and execution of works of Road Over Bridges/ Road Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) is a continuous and ongoing process on Indian Railways. Such works are prioritized and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety and mobility in train operations and impact on road users.

Nos. of ROB/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-25 (June'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (June'25)	13,426 Nos. (including 747 Nos. in the State of Tamil Nadu)

Completion and commissioning of ROB/RUB works depends on various factors like cooperation of State Governments in giving consent for closure of LC, 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.

THIRD SATELLITE LAUNCH PAD

2863. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYULU:

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

- (a) the details regarding the current status of the construction and development of the Third Launch Pad (TLP) at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, including timelines achieved and milestones pending;
- (b) whether the Government has partnered with or engaged private players, MSMEs or startups in the construction of the Third Launch Pad and related infrastructure; and
- (c) if so, the details of such collaborations along with the mechanisms adopted to ensure Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat objectives are met?

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 Financial Sanction for the Third Launch Pad Project was received in March 2025. Subsequently, the Geo technical investigation and topography survey of the

site was completed by May 2025. Offers are under evaluation for road works and electrical works. Multiple work packages have been identified for the establishment of the TLP facilities. There are four major milestones, namely, completion of civil works (May 2028), establishment of fluid systems and associated propellant storages (July 2028), establishment of launch pad facilities (September 2028) and commissioning of the facility by March 2029.

(b) and (c) The Department proposes to partner with Indian private players and MSMEs, who are selected through a tendering process ensuring Make-in-India and Atmanirbhar Bharat to the maximum extent possible. The details of such collaborations will be available after the completion of the bidding process and placement of contracts.

PUBLIC FEEDBACK/CONSULTATION FOR POLICY MAKING

2864. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

- (a) the details of the mechanisms in place to ensure meaningful public consultation and feedback from common citizens, commuters and local communities during the formulation of new development policies and planning major projects;

- (b) the manner in which current grievance redressal mechanisms are accessible and effective for the common man facing issues related to railway services, project impacts or fare policies;
- (c) the details of the average time taken for resolving such grievances; and
- (d) the details of the steps being taken to ensure transparency in the allocation of funds, tendering processes and progress of railway development projects particularly those directly impacting the common man?

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

(a) With a view to securing better representation of Railway Users' and affording more frequent opportunities for consultation between Railway Administration and users on matters relating to the services provided by Railways and means of improving the efficiency of such service, Railway Users' Consultative Committee/Council are generally constituted at different levels as mentioned below:-

- i. Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the Divisional levels i.e. Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees (DRUCCs);
- ii. Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committee at the headquarters of each Railway i.e. Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees (ZRUCCs);
- iii. Konkan Railway Users' Consultative committee (KRUCC) at Konkan Railway;

- iv. Metro Railway Users' Consultative Committee (MRUCC) at Metro Railway, Kolkata;
- v. Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committee (SRUCC) at the headquarters of each of the six Railways having separately defined suburban section i.e., Central, Eastern, Southern, South Central, South Eastern and Western Railways;
- vi. Station Consultative Committees (SCCs).

On these committees/council, various interest groups are given representation viz. Chamber of Commerce, Local Trade Association, Registered Passenger Associations, Members of Legislatures of different States, State Government representatives, representatives of Members of Parliament/Union Ministers, special interest nominees, etc. Members of Parliament themselves are also nominated on some committees on the recommendation of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

The Railway Users' Consultative Committees at various levels inter-alia consider matters relating to provision of passenger amenities, proposal regarding opening of new stations, arrangements regarding time table, improvement of passenger services and facilities provided by the Railways, any subject of general public interest or public convenience or such matters affecting the passenger services and facilities.

(b) and(c) 'RailMadad' is Indian Railway grievance redressal mechanism that provides passengers an integrated platform for grievances redressal, if they face issues related to railway services. On RailMadad, a grievance/assistance/inquiry can be lodged through multiple channels i.e. helpline number – 139, RailMadad Web, App andSMS and it is resolved in real time by auto forwarding to the concerned officials.

(d) Sanctioning and execution of works related to various projects is a continuous and ongoing process on Indian Railways. Such works are prioritized taking into account various factors like demand from general public, its impact on safety and mobility in train operations, impact on users, etc. Towards transparency in allocation of tenders, various steps have been taken, some of which are:-

- E-Procurement
- Providing all information related to tenders, awarded contracts in public domain.
- Standardization of tender documents, wherever applicable, and its availability in public domain.

Taking such steps to improve transparency is a continuous and ongoing exercise.

NOC FOR RESIDENTS OF KANNUR

2865. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints from residents living in railway buffer zone areas particularly from Kannur, regarding long delays in obtaining No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for house construction and public infrastructure works, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that even after submission of all required documents NOC applications are kept pending for several months without action or communication from the concerned railway authorities and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken note of the hardship caused to affected individuals, if so, the details along with the adverse impact on essential public projects due to such delays;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a time-bound, transparent Single Window Clearance System for expedited processing of NOC applications in railway buffer zones; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the expected timeline for implementation?

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

- (a) to (e) Indian Railways has issued a detailed procedure for granting 'No Objection Certificate (NOC)' for construction / redevelopment of Government and private buildings on land within 30 m of railway boundary to ensure safety

of train during construction period, safeguarding Railway's interest to prevent encroachment and non-accrual of easement rights on railway land.

The Railway division of the respective area is the single window system for receiving of NOC or construction/ redevelopment of Government and private buildings.

Railway issues NOC on the application of the party duly forwarded by State Govt/Local authorities after examining the documents which includes clear title of land, detailed structure drawings, structural stability certificate, etc. The time limit for granting NOC has been kept 60 days. NOC sometimes gets delayed due to submission of incomplete documents by the applicants.

In Kannur, nine (09) applications have been received for issue of NOC over the past five years, out of which four (04) cases have been approved and other cases were either returned back or rejected due to incomplete information submitted by applicants.

FRAUD RISK INDICATOR

2866. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

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

- (a) the details of the classification method adopted for identifying risk under the Fraud Risk Indicator (FRI);
- (b) the details and number of Unified Payment Interface (UPI) platforms that have started integrating FRI alerts into their systems;
- (c) the details and the number of financial fraud cases prevented so far as a result of integration of FRI with UPI platforms; and
- (d) the details and the amount of budget allocation made by the Government for development of the Digital Intelligence Platform and FRI?

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

(a) to (c) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has developed Financial Fraud Risk Indicator (FRI) which is a risk-based metric that classifies a mobile number to have been associated with Medium, High, or Very High risk of financial fraud. FRI empowers stakeholders-especially banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Unified Payment Interface (UPI) service providers to prioritize enforcement and take additional customer protection measures in case a mobile number has high risk. FRI is available through Digital Intelligence Platform (DIP) to the stakeholders.

RBI has issued separate advisories to banks and Payment Service Operators (PSO) for integration of FRI with their respective systems and adopt necessary real-time response protocols (like alerts, transaction delays, warnings, transaction

decline etc.). Based on the Action Taken Reports (ATRs) submitted on DIP, 34 banks, financial institutions and UPI service providers have frozen 10.02 lakh bank accounts/ payment wallets and placed debit/ credit restrictions on 3.05 lakh bank accounts/ payment wallets.

(d) Digital Intelligence Unit (DIU) project of DoT has various constituents for curbing misuse of telecom resources for cybercrime and financial frauds. DIU project of DoT is having total outlay of Rs 228.16 crore for a period of 5 years. DIP and FRI are developed under DIU project.

GPS COVERED UNDER PHASE-I AND PHASE-II OF BHARATNET PROJECT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2867. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the details of GPs covered under Phase I and Phase II of BharatNet Project in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise especially in Konaseema;
- (b) the details of GPs yet to be connected and proposed to be covered under Phase III of the project and ABP in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) the details of Phase-wise targets and timelines for connecting remaining GPs, non-GP villages in Andhra Pradesh, under the project and ABP;

- (d) the quantum of optical fibre cable laid and number of FTTH connections, public Wi-Fi hotspots established in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise especially for Konaseema;
- (e) the extent of utilisation of BharatNet infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh including district wise details of dark fibre leasing, operational Wi-Fi access points, FTTH service uptake and bandwidth leasing to service providers;
- (f) the details of total amount of funds allocated, disbursed, utilised under the project in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise and phase-wise; and
- (g) the details of proposals received for extending connectivity to non-GP villages on a demand-driven basis, in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise?

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

- (a) to (c) In Andhra Pradesh, all 12,955 GPs planned under BharatNet Phase-I and II have been made service ready. Amended BharatNet Program is proposed to be implemented in the state to provide ring topology to GPs and connectivity to non-GP villages on demand basis. The timeline for completion of the construction phase under the ABP is three years from the date of sign of contract. District wise details of GPs of Andhra Pradesh including Konaseema district under BharatNet is available on Digital Bharat Nidhi website (<https://usof.gov.in/home>).
- (d) and (e) The Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) laid under BharatNet in Andhra Pradesh is 60,123 km, till 30.06.2025. Further, 50,579 Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH)

connections have been provided, 1,570 Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed across the state and dark fibre leased is 2,899 km. The details of OFC laid and FTTH connections commissioned under BharatNet in Andhra Pradesh are available on Digital Bharat Nidhi website (<https://usof.gov.in/home>).

(f) In Andhra Pradesh under BharatNet Rs. 1,649 Cr. has been allocated/dispensed/utilized which includes Rs. 328 Cr. for Phase-I and Rs. 1,321 Cr. for Phase-II.

(g) Amended BharatNet Program is being implemented to provide connectivity to non-GP villages on demand basis.

ASUSE

2868. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of unincorporated sector enterprises covered in the Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) 2023-24 survey;
- (b) the manner in which the Government initiatives like Mudra loans and Startup India impacted the growth of unincorporated enterprises;
- (c) whether there are any significant regional variations in enterprise growth and employment; and
- (d) 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) to (d) The National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) 2023-24 during October, 2023-September, 2024 with the primary objective of measuring various economic and operational characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural establishments in manufacturing, trade and other services sectors (excluding construction).

As per the report of ASUSE 2023-24 conducted during October, 2023 – September, 2024, the total number of surveyed establishments in ASUSE 2023-24 was 4,98,024. The estimated number of establishments in the unincorporated non-agricultural sector is 7,33,99,476 during October, 2023 – September, 2024.

The Government initiatives like Mudra Yojana and Startup India have played a pivotal role in supporting the growth of unorganized enterprises in India. However, their impact is not assessed in ASUSE.

The State-wise estimated number of establishments and workers in the unincorporated non-agricultural sector according to the reports of ASUSE 2022-23 and ASUSE 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

**State-wise estimated number of establishments and workers in the
unincorporated non-agricultural sector according to the reports of
ASUSE 2022-23 and ASUSE 2023-24**

State	ASUSE 2022-23		ASUSE 2023-24	
	Establishments	Workers	Establishments	Workers
Andhra Pradesh	32,05,746	49,41,337	36,34,267	51,44,792
Arunachal Pradesh	70,927	1,04,510	66,682	99,151
Assam	9,17,312	13,21,534	11,73,929	17,02,236
Bihar	37,01,144	58,95,375	43,19,314	58,51,757
Chhattisgarh	9,39,667	18,08,362	12,05,121	22,68,265
Delhi	9,30,269	19,99,614	9,97,101	21,94,598
Goa	53,049	1,18,205	58,742	1,50,979
Gujarat	34,94,085	68,80,754	46,45,859	92,00,653
Haryana	11,56,396	21,68,911	12,85,262	23,87,829
Himachal Pradesh	5,18,709	7,58,087	5,38,350	8,10,204
Jharkhand	19,77,514	28,92,648	17,67,860	25,70,291
Karnataka	34,74,043	58,32,890	36,49,865	58,25,296
Kerala	23,19,510	38,50,802	26,46,492	47,49,599

Madhya Pradesh	32,71,960	55,58,912	39,87,456	64,76,407
Maharashtra	60,97,234	1,15,51,427	64,44,857	1,21,48,273
Manipur	1,68,963	2,14,579	1,87,464	2,67,435
Meghalaya	1,64,419	3,20,986	1,89,814	3,06,179
Mizoram	12,841	17,109	16,863	28,659
Nagaland	53,657	1,05,778	71,674	1,21,882
Odisha	29,48,723	40,87,349	34,19,288	47,86,444
Punjab	16,57,995	28,11,437	18,71,246	31,49,055
Rajasthan	28,37,753	54,08,175	35,04,012	63,65,206
Sikkim	42,215	78,754	45,938	71,937
Tamil Nadu	42,29,039	84,58,091	45,24,484	87,46,975
Telangana	24,76,860	36,81,180	27,65,997	42,97,888
Tripura	1,51,335	1,90,951	1,83,220	2,53,346
Uttar Pradesh	89,94,323	1,57,45,855	93,83,148	1,59,95,004
Uttarakhand	5,05,049	8,28,105	6,12,174	10,09,650
West Bengal	78,31,257	1,05,41,884	92,67,816	1,20,38,420
A and N Islands	21,708	47,998	18,990	37,075
Chandigarh	35,253	77,804	77,847	1,81,169
D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	32,994	66,527	38,245	86,610

Jammu and Kashmir	6,65,253	10,73,669	7,00,352	10,62,851
Ladakh	17,394	30,032	18,146	31,145
Lakshadweep	3,098	4,696	4,477	7,622
Puducherry	70,696	1,51,643	77,122	1,74,934
All-India	6,50,48,390	10,96,25,967	7,33,99,476	12,05,99,815

सांख्यिकी प्रणाली के सुदृढीकरण हेतु सम्मेलन

2869. श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

श्री कृपानाथ मल्लाह:

श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले:

क्या सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सांख्यिकी प्रणाली के सुदृढीकरण के संदर्भ में राज्य सरकार के मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के मुख्य उद्देश्य और उपलब्धियाँ क्या हैं;

(ख) सरकार की उप-राज्य स्तर पर सूक्ष्म आकलन करने हेतु विगत सम्मेलन के दौरान चिह्नित की गई विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु क्या योजना है;

(ग) क्या सम्मेलन के दौरान किसी नई पहल का प्रस्ताव रखा गया था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (सां.और.कार्य.कार्या.मंत्रा.) ने दिनांक 5 अप्रैल, 2025 को नई दिल्ली में 'सांख्यिकीय प्रणालियों का सुदृढीकरण' विषय पर राज्य सरकार के मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया। सम्मेलन का मुख्य उद्देश्य विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक संकेतकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय और उप-राष्ट्रीय दोनों स्तरों पर प्रासंगिक, सटीक और सामयिक आंकड़े तैयार करने के महत्व को उजागर करना; राष्ट्रीय और राज्य सांख्यिकीय प्रणालियों को सुदृढ करने के लिए सहयोग/साझेदारी के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर जोर देना; साथ ही राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सांख्यिकीय प्रणालियों में सुधार के लिए उनकी अपेक्षाओं और आवश्यकताओं पर विचार-विमर्श करना था।

सम्मेलन के दौरान, विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को उप-राज्य (विस्तृत) स्तर पर प्रमुख सांख्यिकीय उत्पादों के सृजन में सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के सहयोग से प्रशिक्षण, कार्यशालाएं और सम्मेलन का आयोजन कराने में सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के निरंतर प्रयासों के प्रति सुग्राही बनाया गया। इन पहलों, सम्मेलन उनमें से एक है, ने राष्ट्रीय और राज्य सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली के बीच तालमेल बनाकर राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सांख्यिकीय क्षमता को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है, ताकि सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा अपनाए गए मानकों के अनुरूप विभिन्न संकेतकों के सुसंगत और गुणवत्तापूर्ण डेटा संग्रहण तथा संकलन को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण प्रतिदर्श डिजाइन में मूल स्तर के रूप में 'जिला' को अपनाकर हाल ही में अधिकांश प्रमुख एनएसएस सर्वेक्षणों में जिला-स्तरीय अनुमान तैयार करने का प्रावधान भी शामिल किया गया है। इसके अलावा, राज्यों द्वारा प्रमुख संकेतकों के वार्षिक जिला स्तरीय अनुमान तैयार करने के लिए एनएसएस सर्वेक्षणों में राज्य की भागीदारी का प्रावधान शुरू किया गया है। इन जिला स्तरीय अनुमानों की परिकल्पना उप-राज्य स्तर पर लक्षित नीति निर्माण को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त,

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय विभिन्न संकेतकों की तैयारी के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा गठित समितियों के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता करता है।

(ग) और (घ) जी हाँ, सम्मेलन के दौरान, सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय ने वार्षिक प्रकाशन नामतः " भारत में महिलाएं और पुरुष 2024: चयनित संकेतक और डेटा "का विमोचन किया तथा इस मंत्रालय की प्रशिक्षण अकादमी ,राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली प्रशिक्षण अकादमी)NSSTA (की वेबसाइट का भी शुभारंभ किया। सूक्ष्म-स्तर/इकाई-स्तर के आंकड़ों के प्रसार में सुधार के लिए सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के संशोधित माइक्रो-डेटा पोर्टल का भी शुभारंभ किया गया, जिसमें वर्तमान में 175 से अधिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, मार्च 2025 के दौरान आईआईटी गांधीनगर में हाल ही में आयोजित हैकथॉन के दौरान तैयार राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण कोड पर अर्थ संबंधी खोज) सिमेंटिक सर्च (को भी सम्मेलन के दौरान प्रदर्शित किया गया।

RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

2870. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing any schemes for strengthening science and research infrastructure in rural and backward regions including Nalgonda district of Telangana, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the list of institutions in Telangana that have received assistance under schemes such as FIST, SATHI or INSPIRE during the last five years;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to set up a Centre of Excellence or Regional Innovation Hub in southern Telangana; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the expected timeline 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) To strengthen scientific infrastructure, Department of Science and Technology implements various schemes such as the Fund for Improvement of SandT Infrastructure in Universities and Higher Educational Institutions (FIST), Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE), Sophisticated Analytical and Technical Help Institutes (SATHI) and Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence (CURIE). Through these schemes, several projects have been supported for the development of scientific infrastructure across various States and Union Territories, including the State of Telangana. Details of support provided for the development of scientific infrastructure under these schemes in the state of Telangana are given below:

S.No.	Scheme	Institution Names
1.	FIST	- Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana - National Institute of Technology, Warangal, Telangana - University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Telangana - Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, Hyderabad Campus, Hyderabad, Telangana - Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana - Telangana University, Telangana - JB Institute of Engineering and Technology, Moinabad Mandal R. R. District, Hyderabad, Telangana - Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology, Gandipet, Hyderabad, Telangana
2.	SATHI	Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana
3.	PURSE	International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana
4.	CURIE	- St. Francis College for Women, Hyderabad, Telangana - University College for Women, Hyderabad, Telangana - Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women (Autonomous), Hyderabad, Telangana

The INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) Scheme by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) aims to attract talented youth to pursue studies and careers in basic and applied sciences, including engineering, medicine, agriculture and veterinary sciences across India, to strengthen the country's RandD base. Under the INSPIRE Fellowship, 1st rank holders and eligible INSPIRE Scholars can pursue a fully funded PhD with support for 5 years and INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship offers research grant over 5 years to post-doctoral researchers aged 27–32 (age relaxations applicable). The details of institutes where INSPIRE Scholars and INSPIRE Faculty are working in the state of Telangana are given below:

S. No.	Institution Names
1.	International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Kukatpally, Hyderabad, Telangana
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Kandi, Sangareddy, Telangana
4.	Sri Konda Laxman Telangana State Horticultural University, Budwel, Hyderabad, Telangana
5.	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information and Services (INCOIS), Nizampet, Telangana
6.	National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB), Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana
7.	Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTUAU), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Telangana

8.	Dr. Reddy's Institute of Life Sciences, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana
9.	Palamuru University, Mahbubnagar, Telangana
10.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Balanagar, Hyderabad, Telangana
11.	National Geophysical Research Institute, Habsiguda, Hyderabad, Telangana
12.	University of Hyderabad, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana
13.	ICMR-National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Telangana
14.	Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana
15.	Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Habsiguda, Hyderabad, Telangana
16.	Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Uppal, Hyderabad, Telangana
17.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, Hyderabad, Telangana
18.	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheruvu, Hyderabad, Telangana
19.	Telangana University, Nadepalle, Telangana
20.	National Institute of Technology, Warangal, Telangana
21.	Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana
22.	Hyderabad Eye Research Foundation L V Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad, Telangana

23.	International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, Telangana
24.	Indian Institute of Rice Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Telangana
25.	ICMR- National Animal Resource Facility for Biomedical Research, Hyderabad, Telangana
26.	Mahindra University, Hyderabad, Telangana

Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) has sanctioned a project under Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research (PAIR) and another project under EV-Mission program in the state of Telangana. Details are given below:

Scheme	Project Title	Institute name
PAIR	Partnerships in Research for Advanced Technologies in Healthcare, AI, Materials and Energy (PRATHAME)	Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana
EV-Mission	Development and Demonstration of Materials and Fabrication Technologies for Tropical Batteries	International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, Telangana

The Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) of Department of Biotechnology has established two bio-incubation centres, one each in (1) National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Hyderabad and (2) Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, Telangana under the BioNEST (Bioincubators Nurturing Entrepreneurship for Scaling Technologies) program in the State of Telangana to provide access to high end infrastructure for start-ups and entrepreneurs. The details of the bioincubators are as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Incubation Centre
1	BioNEST Avishkaran-Foundation for Pharma Innovation, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Hyderabad, Telangana
2	BioNEST Foundation for Center for Healthcare Entrepreneurship (CfHE), Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Telangana

(c) and (d) Under the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS), the Department of Science and Technology (DST), has established two Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) in the state of Telangana:

1. Data I-Hub Foundation at IIIT-Hyderabad – focusing on the technology vertical "Data Banks and Data Services, and Data Analytics".

2. NMICPS Technology Innovation Hub on Autonomous Navigation Foundation (TiHAN) at IIT-Hyderabad – focusing on "Autonomous Navigation and Data Acquisition Systems (UAVs and ROVs.)".

DELAY OF TRAINS DUE TO OPERATION OF VANDE BHARAT TRAINS

2871. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

- (a) the details of the number of trains affected and delayed (in hours) due to the operation of Vande Bharat trains;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of general coaches in trains to benefit economically weaker sections and if so, the details thereof including timeline therefor;
- (c) whether there is a plan to improve sanitation at railway stations and coaches and reduce train delays, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether compensation is paid to passengers in case of long delays 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 (d) On Indian Railways (IR), passenger train services, including Vande Bharat services, are operated as per charted time table and General Order of

Precedence of Trains, without infringing other services and all efforts are made to run trains as per their schedule.

IR, have significantly increased the facilities for the benefit of economically weaker passengers who demand general/sleeper class travel. During the last financial year 2024-25 alone, 1250 general coaches have been utilised in various long-distance trains.

To cater to the travel demand of the low and middle income families, Indian Railways have taken up 17,000 non-AC coaches(general/sleeper) over the next 5 years.

On IR, the percentage of non-AC coaches, is about 70% as indicated below:

Table 1: Distribution of coaches:

Coach type	No. of Coaches	Percentage
Non-AC coaches (general and sleeper)	~57,200	~70%
AC coaches	~25,000	~30%
Total coaches	~82,200	100%

Due to higher availability of general coaches, the number of passengers traveling in general/ unreserved coaches has shown an increasing trend as shown below:

Table 2: Passengers in general/unreserved coaches:

Year	No. of Passengers
2020-21	99 Cr (Covid year)
2021-22	275 Cr (Covid year)
2022-23	553 Cr
2023-24	609 Cr
2024-25	651 Cr

The number of seats available for non-AC passengers has also increased over the years. The current composition is as follows:

Table 3: Distribution of seats:

Seat Type	No. of seats	Percentage
Non-AC seats	~ 54 lakhs	~ 78%
AC seats	~ 15 lakhs	~ 22%
Total	~ 69 lakhs	100%

Given the above data, it is clear that Indian Railways is committed to the low and middle income families who prefer railways as an affordable means of transportation.

Amrit Bharat Express:

Railways have developed a fully non-AC modern train named as Amrit Bharat express. Already 14 services are in operation. The present composition of Amrit Bharat consists of 11 General Class coaches, 8 Sleeper Class coaches, 01 Pantry car and 02 Luggage cum Divyangjan coaches.

High Speed and enhanced Safety standards are the hallmarks of these trains with following enhanced features and amenities:

- i. Better aesthetics of seat and berths with enhanced look and feel on the lines of Vande Bharat Sleeper.
- ii. Jerk Free Semi-Automatic Couplers.
- iii. Improved Crashworthiness in coaches by provision of crash tube.
- iv. Provision of CCTV system in all coaches and Luggage room.
- v. Improved designs of toilets.
- vi. Improved design of Ladder for ease of climbing on to the berth.
- vii. Improved LED Light fitting and Charging Sockets.
- viii. Provision of EP assisted braking system.
- ix. Aerosol based fire suppression system in toilets and electrical cubicles.
- x. USB Type-A and Type-C mobile charging sockets.
- xi. Emergency Talk Back system for two-way communication

between Passenger and Guard/Train Manager.

- xii. Non-AC pantry with enhanced heating capacity.
- xiii. Fully sealed gangways with quick release mechanism for easy attachment and detachment.

Further, to cater to the needs of passengers desirous of availing unreserved accommodation, Indian Railways (IR) operate unreserved non-AC passenger trains/ MEMU / EMU etc. for affordable travel, which are in addition to the unreserved accommodation (coaches) available in Mail/Express services.

Standard Composition:

To provide greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches, the extant policy regarding composition of Mail/Express trains provides for 12 (Twelve) General class and Sleeper class non-AC coaches and 08 (eight) AC-Coaches, in a train of 22 coaches.

Indian Railways make every endeavour to keep trains and stations in properly maintained and clean condition to ensure passengers comfort and a pleasant travel experience. Various measures have been taken to improve sanitation at Railway stations and coaches. Key measures include:-

- All passenger coaches have been installed with bio-toilets so that no human waste is discharged from coaches on to the track and resulted in improved cleanliness level of platform and station like never before.
- Mechanized Cleaning is being carried out at major stations and in trains.

- On Board Housekeeping Services (OBHS) is provided to maintain cleanliness and hygiene in identified trains during run of the train. Currently, OBHS is provided in approximately 1,375 pairs of trains.
- Clean Train Station (CTS) Scheme is provided at identified stations to improve the cleanliness of trains en-route by undertaking limited mechanized cleaning.
- Regular inspections for monitoring cleanliness.
- Feeds from CCTVS cameras installed at stations are also being utilised to monitor cleanliness activities from time to time.
- Systematic waste segregation, use of colour-coded bins, and scheduled garbage disposal at en-route stations are being enforced to manage onboard and station waste efficiently.

Regular actions are taken to ensure and improve proper maintenance quality and cleaning of coaches including passenger trains including Maintenance of coaches at Coaching Depots/Terminals in line with laid-out detailed guidelines/standards cleaning the trains with water. Besides, to facilitate the upkeep of the coaches during run On Board Housekeeping Service (OBHS) and Clean Train Stations (CTS) services are also provided for en-route attention. These are regularly monitored through nominated officials in Division/Depots and Workshop across Zonal Railways.

Full refund of fare is granted without deduction of cancellation or clerkage charge to all passengers holding reserved, RAC and wait listed tickets, If the journey is not undertaken due to late running of train by more than three hours of the scheduled departure of the train from station commencing journey, provided ticket is cancelled/ ticket deposit receipt (TDR) is filed as the case may be as per Railway Passengers (Cancellation of tickets and refund of fare) Rules 2015 within the prescribed time limit.

INTEGRATION OF DIGITAL SERVICE DELIVERY TO WELFARE SCHEMES

2872. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken steps at the national level to integrate mobile based platforms and digital grievance redressal systems with flagship welfare schemes to improve ease of access for rural beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the digital service delivery initiatives such as the use of mobile apps, SMS-based alerts and Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) are being adapted to local contexts in the State of Odisha, especially for schemes related to pensions, health entitlements and rural employment and if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) whether the Government has collaborated with state authorities or panchayats in Balangir district to improve mobile literacy, reduce SIM-based exclusion in Aadhaar-linked benefits and promote use of local language mobile interfaces for accessing public services 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 (c) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

GLOBAL CAPABILITY CENTRES

2873. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) total number of Global Capability Centres (GCCs) currently operating across the country, State and City-wise including number of persons employed, City-wise;
- (b) total annual revenue generated by these GCCs, with a sector-wise breakup during the last five years, year and city-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken or supported any initiatives to promote the establishment and expansion of GCCs in Tier-2/3 cities,

especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh including cities such as Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Vizianagaram;

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far to implement these plans;
- (e) the number of GCCs currently operating in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, State-wise;
- (f) whether the Government is considering any policy support, infrastructure incentives or special economic packages to encourage further GCC growth in emerging cities and smaller towns; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof including proposed incentives, targeted geographies and implementation timelines?

**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 (g) As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), there are more than 1700 GCCs operating in India.

The total revenue generated by these GCCs in last 5 years has grown from USD 40.4 billion in FY19 to USD 64.6 billion in FY24 with CAGR of 9.8%. GCCs have grown from being support centers for basic tasks to a research and development and design hubs.

Together, these GCCs employ more than 19 lakhs persons in the country.

To strengthen India's GCC ecosystem, it was announced in Union Budget 2025-26 that a national framework will be formed to guide states on promoting

GCCs in tier II cities. The framework will suggest measures for enhancing availability of talent and infrastructure, building byelaw reforms, and mechanisms for collaboration with industry.

Further, many State Governments such as Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana etc. have come with dedicated policies to support establishment and expansion of GCCs.

COMMON SERVICE CENTRES IN RURAL GHAZIABAD'

2874. SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

- (a) the details of specific programmes implemented under Digital India to enhance internet penetration, digital literacy and e-governance in rural and semi-urban areas of Ghaziabad;
- (b) the total number of Common Service Centres (CSCs) established in rural Ghaziabad along with the number of people benefited from digital financial inclusion and e-learning services;
- (c) the manner in which the Government ensuring affordable and high-speed internet access in remote areas along with the status of the BharatNet Project in Ghaziabad;

- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to promote rural digital entrepreneurship, online job training and e-commerce access for artisans, farmers and small businesses; and
- (e) the details of Government's roadmap for expanding 5G connectivity, artificial intelligence adoption and digital infrastructure in rural and backward regions of Ghaziabad?

**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) Government launched Digital India program to democratise technology and empower citizens. Several of the initiatives to enhance internet penetration, digital literacy and e-Governance are as follows:

1. **Connectivity:** For providing high bandwidth capacity internet/broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages in the country.

Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is implementing BharatNet project in a phased manner. More than 2.14 lakh GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project in the country.

In Ghaziabad district, 151 GPs have been made service ready for providing high speed internet services.

2. Under the “**Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)**” 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country. In Ghaziabad district, 183 training centers were involved, which trained 26,003 candidates in Ghaziabad.

3. **Common Services Centres (CSC):** CSCs have been set up to deliver digital services to rural citizens. It is a self-sustainable entrepreneurship model which is run by Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs).

Over 800 services are being delivered through CSCs, including government services, financial services and services related to Aadhaar, education, tele medicine, travel bookings, utility payments.

More than 5.60 lakh CSCs are functional across the country (rural + urban), out of which 4.36 lakh CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat level. In Ghaziabad district, 1,450 CSCs are functional (rural + urban) including 402 CSCs at the Gram Panchayat level(rural).

4. **Skill India Mission (SIM)** is launched to improve employability of skilled workers of the country and to cater to new job roles. It provides skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ institutes etc. under various schemes.

These include Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country.

The SIM aims at enabling skilled workers of India to get future ready with industry relevant skills.

5. **Unified Payments Interface (UPI):** More than 49 crore users and 675 banks have joined UPI making it the world's largest digital payment system. This has also enabled citizens, entrepreneurs and small businesses.
6. **National Agriculture Market (eNAM)** is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. More than 1.79 crore farmers and 4,518 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) are registered on e-NAM.
7. **Indiahandmade.com** is a digital marketplace that showcases exquisite handmade products while fostering economic empowerment and preserving India's rich cultural heritage.

The main motive behind this online eCommerce portal is to provide a platform for weavers and artisans to sell their handloom and handicraft items online in India, paving the way for their financial and social empowerment. This also helps in promoting the skills of artisans and weavers while eliminating the intermediaries.

8. **Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC):** ONDC is a public technology initiative launched by the Government of India aimed at fostering a decentralized open e-commerce model. It connects buyers and sellers across various platforms, promoting transparency and inclusivity in digital commerce.

ONDC reduces digital monopolies, enhances access for small traders and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSEs), and increases e-commerce penetration in India.

9. **5G services** have been rolled out in all States/ UTs across the country and it is available in 99.9% of the districts in the country. More than 4.86 lakh 5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) have been installed by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) across the country.

10. **India AI Mission:** In line with Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision, the Government is making technology accessible to all. The focus is on democratizing the development and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for real-world problems, ultimately improving lives across various sectors.

IndiaAI mission includes targeted interventions that, inter alia, ensure accountability, safety, fairness, and the protection of human rights and privacy.

राजस्थान में रेल सेवा का विस्तार

2875. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान राज्य में विशेषकर उदयपुर, सलूमबर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में नई रेल लाइनों का विस्तार करने और नई रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उदयपुर से अहमदाबाद तक रेल मार्ग के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उदयपुर से अहमदाबाद, सूरत, मुंबई और दक्षिण भारत के लिए सीधी रेल सेवा शुरू करने की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य की नई रेल परियोजनाओं के लिए आबंटित कुल निधि का परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उदयपुर, सलूंबर और प्रतापगढ़ जिले सहित राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 43,918 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली कुल 3,409 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 28 रेल परियोजनाएं (13 नई लाइन, 05 आमामान परिवर्तन और 10 दोहरीकरण) योजना एवं कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 1238 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2025 तक 18,955 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया 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 रुपए में)
नई लाइन	13	981	196	5769
आमामान परिवर्तन	5	1252	788	6829
दोहरीकरण/ मल्टीट्रैकिंग	10	1176	254	6357
कुल	28	3,409	1,238	18,955

राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार हैं:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	682 करोड़ रु./वर्ष
2025-26	9,960 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 15 गुना)

2009-14 और 2014-25 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेल पथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	798 किलोमीटर	159.60 कि.मी./वर्ष
2014-25	3,815 किलोमीटर	346.82 कि.मी./वर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	नवीनतम लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	बंगुरग्राम-रास नई लाइन (28 किलोमीटर)	175
2.	थईयात हमीरा-सोनू नई लाइन (58 किलोमीटर)	350
3.	सूरतपूडा-श्रीगंगानगर आमान परिवर्तन (241 किलोमीटर)	896
4.	सादुलपुर-बीकानेर एवं रतनगढ़-डेगाना आमान परिवर्तन (438 किलोमीटर)	886
5.	जयपुर-रींगस-सीकर-चुरू एवं सीकर-लोहारू आमान परिवर्तन (320 किलोमीटर)	1105
6.	भगत की कोठी-लूनी दोहरीकरण (28 किलोमीटर)	128
7.	रानी-केशव गंज दोहरीकरण (59 किलोमीटर)	290
8.	गुड़िया-मारवाड़ एवं करजोदा-पालनपुर दोहरीकरण (49 किलोमीटर)	251
9.	रानी-मारवाड़ दोहरीकरण (52 किलोमीटर)	346
10.	आबू रोड-स्वरूप गंज दोहरीकरण (26 किलोमीटर)	195
11.	आबू रोड-सरोत्रा रोड दोहरीकरण (23 किलोमीटर)	152
12.	अलवर-बाँदीकुई दोहरीकरण (60 किलोमीटर)	450
13.	अजमेर-बंगुरग्राम दोहरीकरण (48 किलोमीटर)	375
14.	बंगुरग्राम-गुड़िया कहीं-कहीं दोहरीकरण (47 किलोमीटर)	395
15.	डेगाना-राई का बाग दोहरीकरण (146 किलोमीटर)	809
16.	बीना-कोटा दोहरीकरण (282 किलोमीटर)	2476
17.	नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ दोहरीकरण (56 किलोमीटर)	560
18.	दौसा-गंगापुर सिटी दोहरीकरण (93 किलोमीटर)	950
19.	फुलेरा-डेगाना दोहरीकरण (108 किलोमीटर)	702
20.	चुरू-रतनगढ़ दोहरीकरण (43 किलोमीटर)	423

राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुछ मुख्य परियोजनाओं जो हाल ही में शुरू की गई का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	नीमच-बड़ी सादड़ी नई लाइन (48 किलोमीटर)	495
2.	तरंगा हिल-आबू रोड नई लाइन (116 किलोमीटर)	2798
3.	रामगंजमंडी-भोपाल नई लाइन (277 किलोमीटर)	5073
4.	पुष्कर-मेड़ता नई लाइन (51 किलोमीटर)	800
5.	रींगस-खाटूश्यामजी नई लाइन (17 किलोमीटर)	254
6.	मेड़ता सिटी-रास नई लाइन एवं मेड़ता रोड स्टेशन पर बाई पास (56 किलोमीटर)	947
7.	कोटा के लिए विस्ताटर सहित ग्वालियर-श्यापुर कलां आमान परिवर्तन (284 किलोमीटर)	2913
8.	गंगपुर सिटी के लिए विस्तार सहित धौलपुर-सिरमथरा आमान परिवर्तन (145 किलोमीटर)	747
9.	मावली-देवगढ़ मदारिया आमान परिवर्तन (83 किलोमीटर)	969
10.	मथुरा-झांसी तीसरी लाइन (274 किलोमीटर)	5924
11.	आगरा किला-बांदीकुई दोहरीकरण (150 किलोमीटर)	988
12.	सवाई माधोपुर-जयपुर दोहरीकरण (131 किलोमीटर)	1204
13.	चूरू-सादुलपुर एवं लूनी-भिलड़ी दोहरीकरण (330 किलोमीटर)	3554
14.	अजमेर-चंदेरिया दोहरीकरण (178 किलोमीटर)	1635
15.	सवाईमाधोपुर में बाई पास लाइन (14 किलोमीटर)	304
16.	रेवाड़ी-खाटूवास दोहरीकरण (28 किलोमीटर)	352

17.	खाटूवास-नारनौल दोहरीकरण (24 किलोमीटर)	313
18.	मारवाड़ में बाई पास लाइन (4 किलोमीटर)	71

विगत तीन वर्षों (2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26) के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 5497 कि.मी लंबाई की कुल 55 परियोजनाओं (23 नई लाइन और 32 दोहरीकरण) का सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत किया गया है।

संपर्कता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्वीकृत सर्वेक्षण निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (कि.मी. में)
1.	अनूपगढ़-बीकानेर नई लाइन एवं रोझड़ी-खाजूवाला से स्पर लाइन	185
2.	जैसलमेर-भाभर/भिलड़ी नई लाइन	380
3.	खाजूवाला-जैसलमेर नई लाइन	260
4.	रींगस-लोहारू दोहरीकरण	172

परियोजना की स्वीकृति के लिए राज्य सरकारों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और आवश्यक अनुमोदनों जैसे नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि से मूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता होती है। चूंकि परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए सटीक समय-सीमा तय नहीं की जा सकती है।

रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार/संघ शासित क्षेत्र-वार/जिला-वार नहीं, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है, क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएँ राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र/जिले की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। देश भर की रेल परियोजनाओं/निर्माण कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों, संसद सदस्यों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, निर्वाचित जनप्रतिनिधियों, रेलवे की अपनी आवश्यकताओं, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि द्वारा की गई मांगों के आधार पर रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे, मंडल कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों तरह के प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्तावों/शिकायतों/सुझावों की प्राप्ति एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए ऐसे अनुरोधों का केंद्रीकृत संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है। बहरहाल, इनकी जाँच की जाती है और समय-समय पर व्यवहार्य और उचित पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर तक संपर्कता, अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्वों आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत किया जाता है जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रो-फॉरवर्ड 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 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।

उदयपुर से अहमदाबाद रेलपथ के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य पूरा हो गया है।

चूंकि रेल नेटवर्क जिले की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैला हुआ है, गाड़ियां नेटवर्क की आवश्यकतानुसार ऐसी सीमाओं के आर-पार चलाई जाती हैं। इस समय, उदयपुर को 02 जोड़ी बंदे

भारत सेवाओं सहित 52 नियमित गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है, जो उदयपुर के यात्रियों को अहमदाबाद (05 जोड़ी द्वारा), सूरत (02 जोड़ी द्वारा), मुंबई (02 जोड़ी द्वारा) और मैसूर एवं बेंगलुरु (प्रत्येक को 1 जोड़ी द्वारा) जैसे विभिन्न स्थानों से सीधी संपर्कता प्रदान करती है। उदयपुर स्टेशन दिल्ली, कोलकाता, गुवाहाटी आदि से भी जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंदसौर (प्रतापगढ़ से निकटतम रेलवे स्टेशन) और उदयपुर (सलूंबर से निकटतम रेलवे स्टेशन) के लिए क्रमशः 44 और 52 गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है, जिनका यात्री लाभ उठा सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर नई गाड़ी सेवाओं को शुरू करना एक चालू प्रक्रिया है जो यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन है।

ONE STATION ONE PRODUCT (OSOP) IN TAMIL NADU

2876. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

- (a) the number of railway stations covered under the One Station One Product (OSOP) initiative across the country particularly in Tamil Nadu, State-wise;
- (b) the details of local products identified and promoted under the OSOP scheme at railway stations in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken to involve local artisans, small-scale industries and self help groups in the said State in the OSOP initiative;
- (d) the financial support and infrastructure facilities provided to OSOP units at Tamil Nadu railway stations; and

- (e) the impact assessment/feedback received regarding the promotion of OSOP products in the said State and plans to expand the scheme further?

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

(a) to (e) As of 30.06.2025, the OSOP Scheme is operational at 1,984 stations across Indian Railways, including 166 stations in Tamil Nadu.

The 'One Station One Product' (OSOP) scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Railways with the objective to promote 'Vocal for Local' vision of the Government of India, provide a market for indigenous products and opportunities to railway passengers to experience the rich heritage of India and to buy local/indigenous products made by local artisans, weavers, craftsmen, tribes etc., as also processed, semi processed and other food products indigenously made/grown in the area.

Under this scheme, Indian Railways provides uniquely designed sales outlets for showcasing, selling and giving high visibility to indigenous/ local products.

Individuals at the bottom of the pyramid/ marginalised and weaker sections, self help groups, etc., are encouraged. There is no financial eligibility. Allotment is done to all applicants, who meet objectives of this scheme. There is a nominal registration fee for participation in the scheme. Also, 20 units of electricity are provided free of cost for a period of 15 days.

The product categories being promoted and sold under OSOP scheme in Tamil Nadu include handicrafts and artefacts, textiles and handlooms, traditional garments and local agricultural products.

As on 30.06.2025, a total sales of Rs 22.08 crore has been generated under this scheme in Tamil Nadu since launch of the scheme (25.03.2022). Various Self Help Groups (SHGs), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other local producers are encouraged by Indian Railways to actively participate in the scheme. Wide publicity is given through social media and station notice boards to further proliferate the scheme.

MUMBAI SUBURBAN RAILWAY NETWORK

2877. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) the details of the number of passenger deaths reported on the Mumbai Suburban Railway system each year from 2022 to 2024, line and station-wise;
- (b) the number of deaths and their main causes including deaths due to overcrowding, falling from trains, track crossing, category-wise; and
- (c) the measures taken/being taken to prevent these accidents on the Mumbai Suburban Railway and the reason for fatalities continuing to remain high despite previous interventions?

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

(a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration, and investigation of crime and maintenance of law and order on Railways through their law enforcement agencies viz. Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. The cases of unnatural death are registered by GRP/District Police and investigated. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/ District Police to provide better protection and security to railway property, passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

There is decrease in the number of incidents reported of unnatural deaths in Mumbai Suburban Railway network during the year 2024 as compared to 2023.

As per information received from GRP, 1764, 1880 and 1692 incidents of unnatural deaths in block sections and 662, 656 and 781 incidents of unnatural deaths at stations have been registered in the year 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively. These figures include the deaths due to falling from trains, trespassing (crossing track unauthorisedly), and various other reasons such as Pole hitting etc.

The introduction of AC local trains equipped with automatic doors in Mumbai has been a welcome initiative to enhance commuters' safety and reduce incidents related to overcrowding. The automatic doors prevent passengers from hanging on

footboards or boarding moving trains which is a major cause of fatal accidents. These doors remain closed while the train is in motion and open only at stations when the train is stationary, thereby significantly reducing the risk of falls.

To improve the infrastructure in Mumbai suburban railway services, following projects have been sanctioned:

SN	Name of Project	Length (km)	Cost (in Cr.)
1	CSMT-Kurla 5 th and6 th Line (MUTP-II)	17.5	891
2	Mumbai Central-Borivali 6 th Line (MUTP-II)	30	919
3	Extension of Harbour Line from Goregaon-Borivali (MUTP-IIIA)	7	826
4	Borivali-Virar 5 th and6 th Line (MUTP-IIIA)	26	2,184
5	Virar-Dahanu Road 3 rd and4 th Line (MUTP-III)	64	3,587
6	Panvel-Karjat Suburban Corridor (MUTP-III)	29.6	2,782
7	Airoli-Kalwa (elevated) Suburban Corridor link (MUTP-III)	3.3	476
8	Kalyan-Asangaon 4 th Line (MUTP-IIIA)	32	1,759
9	Kalyan-Badlapur 3 rd and4 th line (MUTP-IIIA)	14	1,510
10	Kalyan-Kasara 3 rd Line	67	793
11	Naigaon-Juichandra double chord Line	6	176
12	Nilaje-Kopar double chord Line	5	338

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. It 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.

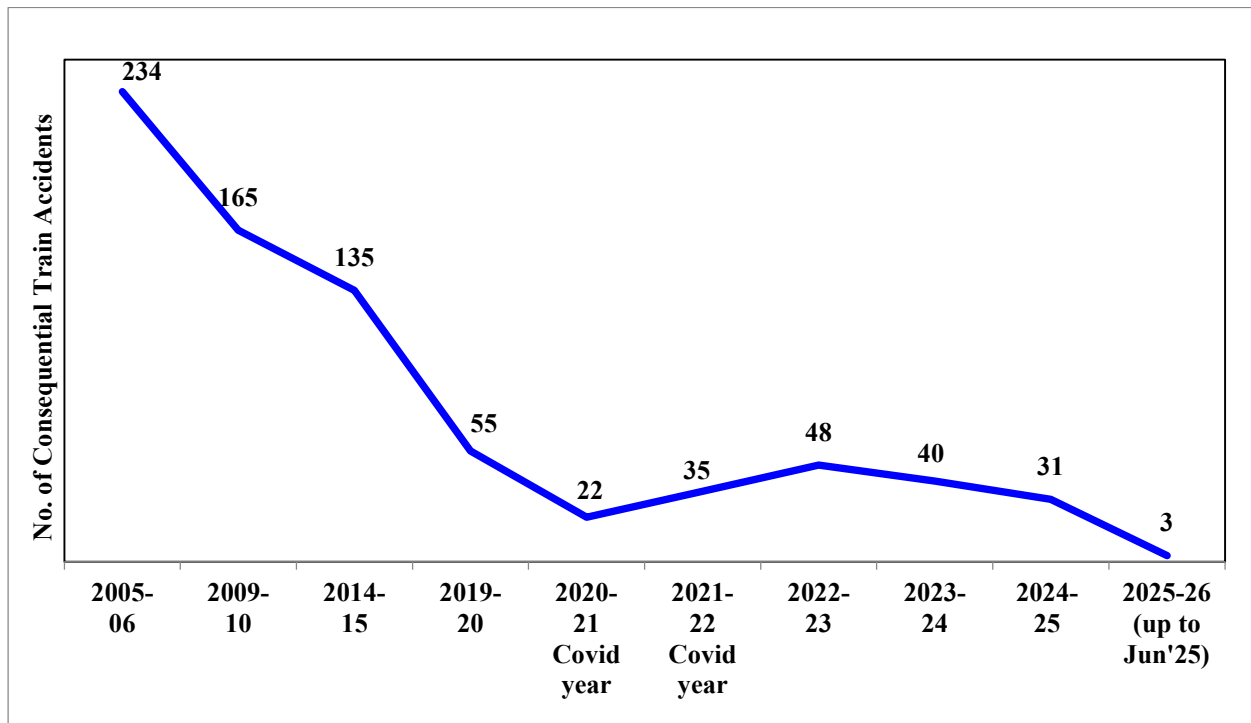
The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 stations including 132 stations in the state of Maharashtra have been identified for development under this scheme.

Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. 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 have reduced from 135 in 2014-15 to 31 in 2024-25 as shown in the graph below.

It may be noted that the Consequential Train Accidents during the period 2004-14 was 1711 (average 171 per annum), which has declined to 31 in 2024-25 and further to 3 in 2025-26 (upto June).

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 2024-25, indicating an improvement of approx. 73% during the said period.



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

Expenditure on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)					
	2013-14 (Act.)	2022-23 (Act.)	2023-24 (Act.)	RE 2024-25	BE 2025-26
Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	9,172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	14,796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
Maintenance of Machines	5,406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
Road Safety LCs and ROB/ RUBs	1,986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
Track Renewals	4,985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800
Bridge Works	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
Signal and Telecom Works	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	1,823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
Total	39,463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,635 stations up to 30.06.2025 to reduce accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,096 level Crossing Gates up to 30.06.2025 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 6,640 stations up to 30.06.2025.
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 RKm). Kavach has been successfully commissioned over Kota–Mathura section (Delhi – Mumbai route) covering 324 Route Kilometers on 30.07.2025.
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 SandT 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, fan shaped 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 and 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 related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:-

S.N.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024- 25 (till March 25)	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
	Technological improvements			
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.43 Lakh Km	More than 2 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	77,522 Km	Nearly 8 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,691 Stations	More than 4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.03.25: 25,939	288 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	28,301 Nos.	
	Better maintenance practices			
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	49,941 Km	1.5 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2 Crore	More than 2 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 Nos.	In 2024-25: 370 Nos.	90 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 Nos.	In 2024-25: 289 Nos.	More than 88% reduction

	Better infrastructure and Rolling stock			
1.	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985 Nos.	34,428 Km	More than 2 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/ Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	13,808 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	42,677	More than 18 times

The following steps are also being taken for Commuters safety in Mumbai Suburban Railway network:

1. Various awareness and sensitization campaigns are conducted by railways using social media, digital and print media.
2. Frequent announcement is made at railway stations using Loud Hailers as well as through Public Announcement systems cautioning passengers against crossing tracks, boarding moving trains and travelling on footboards.
3. Short videos for passenger awareness are also displayed in Rail Display Network at railway station.

4. Flex boards in both Hindi and Marathi languages have been installed at vulnerable locations of trespassing to caution the passengers/public against crossing railway tracks.
5. RPF staff is deployed at vulnerable locations to prevent trespassing and trespassers are prosecuted.
6. Legal action is taken against persons travelling on train rooftops, footboards and other restricted places of the train formation.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PMKKKY

2878. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any impact assessment or evaluation study of the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) since its implementation and if so, the details thereof including key findings or outcomes of such evaluations;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the manner in which the 70% ceiling for directly affected areas under DMF funds is being implemented, including its usage, challenges in enforcement along with steps taken to address them; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has assessed the manner in which DMF funds are being used for infrastructure projects in high-priority areas and if so, the details

thereof along with overall outcomes, major challenges and steps taken to address them?

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

(a) to (c) The PMKKKY Guidelines 2024 mandates that DMFs shall conduct a baseline survey to formulate a five-year Perspective Plan. Based on the findings and gaps identified through this survey or assessment, the DMFs shall develop a five-year Perspective Plan strategy.

PMKKKY -2024 Guidelines also mandates that at least 70% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized under high priority sectors like drinking water, environment preservation and pollution control measures, health care, education, etc. and upto 30% of the DMF funds to be utilized under other priority sectors including physical infrastructure. Further, a minimum of 70% of the DMF funds shall be spent only in the directly affected areas. Further, section 6 of PMKKKY Guidelines 2024 stipulates that the approval of expenditure of funds from DMF lies solely with the Governing Council of DMFs.

NIELIT CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN CHIP DESIGN

2879. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

- (a) the estimated number of students, researchers and professionals who are expected to benefit annually from the training, research and innovation facilities at the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) Centre of Excellence in Chip Design;
- (b) the manner in which the Centre is aligned with the objectives of the Government's Make in India initiative and the broader goal of achieving Atmanirbhar Bharat in semiconductor manufacturing and design;
- (c) the key programmes and collaborations being facilitated through the Centre to strengthen India's domestic semiconductor ecosystem;
- (d) whether NIELIT centre of excellence for chip design is not operational in Delhi-NCR at present;
- (e) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to set up such centre in this region;
- (f) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up;
- (g) whether the Centre has begun contributing to industry-ready manpower, IP generation or startup incubation in the chip design sector; and
- (h) the expected long-term impact of this initiative on improving India's global competitiveness and leadership in the semiconductor and Electronic System Design Manufacturing (ESDM) sector?

**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 Government of India under the vision of AtmaNirbharta in electronics and semiconductors, is focused on building a complete semiconductor ecosystem including creation of highly skilled workforce.

Chips to Start-up (C2S) is a programme aimed at generating industry-ready manpower specialized in semiconductor chip design, Very Large-Scale Integration (VLSI) and embedded system design.

Under this programme, a Skilled Manpower Advanced Research and Training (SMART) Lab has been setup at National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) Calicut to enable users to engage with the lab's resources anytime, anywhere for learning and research. More than 65,000 engineers have so far been trained through this initiative.

Further, a Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Chip Design has been set up at Noida in 2023 by NIELIT. It partners with leading semiconductor industries, academic institutions, and startups to strengthen India's chip design ecosystem:

- Focus on faculty upskilling, industry-aligned curriculum, structured internships, and training programs to create industry-ready professionals
- Supports early-stage incubation, facilitates knowledge dissemination and technology transfer

The CoE also conducts a wide range of structured programs for developing industry ready VLSI professionals, including:

- Certification Programs in Application-Specific Integrated Circuits (ASIC) Design, Register Transfer Level (RTL) to Graphic Data System (GDS)-II, Physical Design, and Static Timing Analysis.
- Short-term Courses and Workshops covering VLSI design flow using industry-standard tools.
- Online Programs, including a 6-week internship on RTL to GDS-II and a 42-hour course on VLSI Design Flow.

अमरेली से धारी तक की रेल लाइन का बड़ी रेल लाइन में परिवर्तन

2880. श्री भरतभाई मनुभाई सुतारिया:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का अमरेली से धारी तक की रेल लाइन को बड़ी रेल लाइन में परिवर्तित करने का विचार है जिससे अमरेली से सूरत-अहमदाबाद-मुंबई तक नई रेल संपर्क स्थापित होने की संभावना है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख) खिजड़िया-अमरेली (17 कि.मी.) का आमान परिवर्तन कार्य वर्ष 2023-24 में 178 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से स्वीकृत किया गया है। कार्य शुरू हो चुका है। इससे खिजड़िया, बोटाद के रास्ते

अमरेली अहमदाबाद-सूरत-मुंबई बड़ी रेल लाइन से जुड़ जाएगा। अमरेली-धारी-वीसावदर मीटर गेज नेटवर्क का अधिकांश भाग गिर नेशनल पार्क से होकर गुजरता है और पारिस्थितिक रूप से संवेदनशील है।

रेल परियोजना/ओं का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी स्वीकृति, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियां, परियोजना/ओं स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून-व्यवस्था की स्थिति, विशेष परियोजना कार्य स्थल के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजना/ओं के पूरा होने के समय एवं लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

SEISMIC MICRONOZATION

2881. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) the details of the number of cities for which seismic microzonation has been completed;
- (b) whether the city planning departments have been trained to use this data for land-use zoning and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of plans to create open-access platforms for dissemination of seismic data to local authorities?

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 cities of Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Guwahati, Jabalpur, Dehradun, Ahmedabad, Gandhidham and the State of Sikkim have been covered for seismic microzonation. Cities including Chennai, Coimbatore, Bhubaneswar and Mangalore are also covered. Additionally, cities such as Patna, Varanasi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Agra, Dhanbad, Amritsar are in advanced stage of completion. Seismic Microzonation data is produced by the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) through National Centre for Seismology (NCS) and is based on guidelines framed by MoES.
- (b) The seismic microzonation study and its results are shared with state/national disaster management authorities and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). NDMA conducts **awareness campaigns** and promote BIS - approved guidelines and construction practices for earthquake - resistant design.
- (c) NCS provides GIS-based hazard products for Seismic Microzonation. Formal, user-friendly open-access platforms are not yet established specifically for microzonation data. However, the information of Earthquake parameters is shared in public domain through various social media such as website, X, WhatsApp, App,

Facebook etc. immediately after the occurrence of the earthquakes within India and its adjacent areas.

RECYCLING AND RECOVERY OF CRITICAL MINERALS

2882. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched or proposed any schemes or incentives to promote the recycling and recovery of critical minerals such as lithium, cobalt, nickel and rare earth elements;
- (b) if so, the details of such schemes including their scope, financial outlay, targeted sectors (e.g., battery manufacturing, e-waste) and current beneficiaries;
- (c) whether the Government is encouraging Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), RandD or circular economy models for mineral recycling;
- (d) the role of institutions such as Khanij Bidesh India Ltd. (KABIL), IITs and industry stakeholders in developing recycling infrastructure and technology;
- (e) the challenges identified by the Government in scaling up mineral recycling and the steps being taken to address them; and
- (f) whether India has set any national targets for recycled content in critical mineral usage especially in sectors like EVs, electronics and renewable energy, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM), set up following the approval by the Union Cabinet on 29.01.2025, comprises key interventions for increasing domestic capacity and building supply chain resilience in critical minerals. A ₹1,500 crore incentive scheme for promotion of recycling of used products such as e-waste, lithium-ion battery waste and other waste for separation and extraction of critical minerals such as lithium, cobalt, nickel and rare earth elements is a part of the Mission.

(c) and (d) To aid circular economy in the mineral sector through recycling, support is extended to RandD institutes and to Start-ups and MSMEs under the Science and Technology programme of the Ministry of Mines. Recycling is one of the focus areas in the programme and RandD institutes including IITs have to seek partial industry contribution to be eligible for funding. Role of the industry, besides institutes like IITs, in undertaking RandD in the mineral sector including recycling is thus ensured under the said programme. The role of Khanij Bidesh India Ltd. is primarily to seek critical mineral assets overseas.

(e) and (f) Lack of support to industry hinders scaling up of mineral recycling, and hence, an incentive scheme has been made a part of the NCMM. The development of the industry for recycling of critical minerals being in an early stage, national targets for recycled content in critical mineral usage have not been specified.

FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR PARKS

2883. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is true that under the Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Power Projects scheme, fifty solar parks have been sanctioned and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of funds utilised by each of the eleven completed solar parks for their construction, park-wise;
- (c) the details of funds allocated for construction of the remaining project, park-wise; and
- (d) the estimated timeline for completion of all parks?

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 sanctioned 53 nos. of solar parks under the scheme for “Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Power Projects” as on 31.07.2025, the details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**
- (b) A total of 18 nos. of solar parks have been completed, so far. The details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) released to these 18 nos. of completed solar parks under the scheme, are given in the enclosed **Statement -II.**

(c) All the solar parks under the scheme are eligible for a CFA of up to Rs. 20 lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower for development of the parks.

In addition, a CFA of up to Rs. 25 lakh per solar park is provided for preparation of Detailed Project Report.

(d) The current timeline of the scheme is up to FY 2025-26.

STATEMENT-I

Details of sanctioned Solar Parks under the scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Power Projects		
Sl. No.	Name of Park	Capacity sanctioned (MW)
1.	Ananthapuramu-I Solar Park, Andhra Pradesh	1400
2.	Kurnool Solar Park, Andhra Pradesh	1000
3.	Kadapa Solar Park, Andhra Pradesh	1000
4.	Ananthapuramu-II Solar Park, Andhra Pradesh	500
5.	Ramagiri Solar Park, Ananthapuramu district, Andhra Pradesh	300
6.	Rajnandgaon Solar Park, Chhattisgarh	100
7.	Radhnesada Solar Park, Banaskantha district, Gujarat	700
8.	Dholera Solar Park, Ahmedabad district, Gujarat	1000
9.	NTPC RE Park, Kutch district, Gujarat	4750
10.	GSECL RE Park, Kutch district, Gujarat	3325
11.	GIPCL RE Park Ph-I, Kutch district, Gujarat	600
12.	GIPCL RE Park Ph-II, Kutch district, Gujarat	1200
13.	GIPCL RE Park Ph-III, Kutch district, Gujarat	575
14.	SECI Floating Solar Park, Getalsud dam, Ranchi district, Jharkhand	100
15.	DVC Floating Solar Park Ph-II, Dhanbad district, Jharkhand	234
16.	Floating Solar Park Ph-I, Tilaiya Dam, Jharkhand and Panchet Dam in Jharkhand and partly in West Bengal	755
17.	Pavagada Solar Park, Tumkur district, Karnataka	2000
18.	Kasargod Solar Park, Kerala	105
19.	Floating Solar Park, Kollam, Kerala	50

20.	Kasargod Solar Park Ph-II, Kerala	100
21.	Rewa Solar Park, Madhya Pradesh	750
22.	Mandsaur Solar Park, Madhya Pradesh	250
23.	Neemuch Solar Park, Madhya Pradesh	500
24.	Agar Solar Park, Madhya Pradesh	550
25.	Shajapur Solar Park, Madhya Pradesh	450
26.	Omkareswar Floating Solar Park, Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh	518
27.	Barethi Solar Park, Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh	630
28.	Morena Solar Park, Madhya Pradesh	600
29.	Sai Guru Solar Park, Dhule, Maharashtra	500
30.	Dondaicha Solar Park, Dhule, Maharashtra	250
31.	Patoda Solar Park, Beed, Maharashtra	250
32.	Erai Floating Solar Park, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	105
33.	Vankal Solar Park, Champai, Mizoram	20
34.	Solar Park by NHPC, Ganjam, Odisha	40
35.	Bhadla-II Solar Park, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	680
36.	Bhadla-III Solar Park, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	1000
37.	Bhadla-IV Solar Park, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	500
38.	Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park, Rajasthan	750
39.	Fatehgarh Phase-1B Solar Park, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	421
40.	Nokh Solar Park, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	925
41.	Pugal Solar Park Ph-I, Bikaner, Rajasthan	1000
42.	Pugal Solar Park Ph-II, Bikaner, Rajasthan	1000
43.	RVUN Solar Park, Bikaner, Rajasthan	2000
44.	Bodana Solar Park, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	2000
45.	Solar Park in UP (Jalaun, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Kanpur Dehat), Uttar Pradesh	365
46.	Jalaun Solar Park, Uttar Pradesh	1200
47.	Mirzapur Solar Park, Uttar Pradesh	100

48.	Kalpi Solar Park, Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh	65
49.	Lalitpur Solar Park, Uttar Pradesh	600
50.	Jhansi Solar Park, Uttar Pradesh	600
51.	Chitrakoot Solar Park, Uttar Pradesh	800
52.	Kanpur Dehat Park, Uttar Pradesh	75
53.	Kanpur Nagar Park, Uttar Pradesh	35

STATEMENT-II

Central Financial Assistance released to the completed Solar Parks under the scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Power Projects

Sl. No	Name of Solar Park	Capacity (MW)	CFA released (in INR Crores)
1.	Ananthapuramu Solar Park	1400	271.69
2.	Kurnool Solar Park	1000	200.25
3.	Ananthapuramu-II Solar Park	500	100.25
4.	Rajnandgaon Solar Park	100	17.10
5.	Radhnesada Solar Park	700	89.11
6.	Pavagada Solar Park	2000	351.95
7.	Kasargod Solar Park	105	19.90
8.	Rewa Solar Park	750	136.34
9.	Mandsaur Solar Park	250	30.00
10.	Agar Solar Park	550	75.22
11.	Shajapur Solar Park	450	76.64
12.	Vankal Solar Park	20	4.10
13.	Bhadla-II Solar Park	680	99.30
14.	Bhadla-III Solar Park	1000	190.70
15.	Bhadla-IV Solar Park	500	100.25
16.	Fatehgarh Phase-1B Solar Park	421	0.25

17.	Solar Park in UP	365	50.99
18.	Kalpi Solar Park	65	7.90

बीएसएनएल में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना

2884. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने बीएसएनएल में अपर्याप्त राजस्व अर्जन के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई मूल्यांकन किया है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम रहे;
- (ख) क्या उक्त मूल्यांकन के आधार पर कर्मचारियों की संख्या में 35 प्रतिशत की कमी करने के लिए स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना (वीआरएस) लागू करना उचित समझा गया है;
- (ग) एमटीएनएल द्वारा पूर्व में की गई असफल पहलों से बीएसएनएल की वीआरएस योजना को बचाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं; और
- (घ) स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के संबंध में मान्यता प्राप्त कर्मचारी संघों द्वारा उठाई गई आपत्तियों के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) सरकार ने वर्ष 2019 में सॉवरेन गारंटी बॉन्ड के साथ-साथ वीआरएस के माध्यम से ऋण पुनर्गठन द्वारा बीएसएनएल की प्रचालन लागत को कम करने के लिए पहले पुनरुद्धार पैकेज के लिए अनुमोदन दिया था। वर्ष 2019 में वीआरएस के कार्यान्वयन के बाद, बीएसएनएल की कर्मचारी लागत में 51% की कमी आई। उपर्युक्त के परिणामस्वरूप, बीएसएनएल ने वर्ष 2020-21 से प्रचालन लाभ अर्जित करना शुरू कर दिया।

4जी सेवाओं के रोल आउट में देरी तथा मोबाइल सेगमेंट में कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण बीएसएनएल का राजस्व प्रभावित हुआ है। आत्मनिर्भर भारत पहल के तहत, बीएसएनएल ने स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित 4जी साइटों के लिए क्रय आदेश दिया है। दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक कुल 95,537 4जी साइट संस्थापित की गई हैं और 90,035 साइट ऑन एयर हैं।-प्रौद्योगिकी के दृष्टिकोण से यह उपकरण 5जी में उन्नयन करने योग्य है।

वर्तमान में इस विभाग में बीएसएनएल में वीआरएस का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

KADAPA – BANGALORE RAILWAY LINE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2885. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of new railway lines falling fully/partly within the jurisdiction of the State that are proposed under construction and completed during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh including the Kadapa - Bangalore Railway line, year- wise;
- (b) the date on which these lines began their construction along with the number of kilometres that have been constructed, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the fund allocated and utilised for such railway lines so far, year-wise;

- (d) the details of the timeline by when the Government plans to complete construction of these railway lines; and
- (e) whether the Government has set any proposed deadlines for the completion of long pending railway projects, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) The Kadapa-Bangalore (266 km) project was sanctioned on 50:50 cost sharing basis with Government of Andhra Pradesh at a cost of ₹2706 crore. An expenditure of ₹358.60 cr has been incurred upto March 2025 and Kadapa-Pendlimarri section (21 kms) has been commissioned.

So far, Government of Andhra Pradesh has deposited ₹189.95 crore towards their share in project against ₹1353 crore. State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to deposit their share for the project, so that the execution of the project can be taken up further.

In June 2021, Government of Andhra Pradesh has suggested a different alignment. Accordingly, Survey for new alignment between Muddanuru – Pulivendula – Mudigubba – Sri SatyaSaiPrashantiNilayam (105 kms) has been sanctioned.

Sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI

Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. As sanctioning of projects is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines cannot be fixed.

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.

ATAL TINKERING LABS

2886. SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) in the country, State and district and school-wise for particularly in States of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the type and the number of equipments provided to ATLs in the country along with the funds released and utilised for the same, State and district-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

- (c) the details of the sectors in which ATLs are fostering innovation, State and district-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the details of successful innovations developed till date through ATLs in the country, State and district-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) the details of the total number of student beneficiaries under ATLs in the country, State and district-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh till date; and
- (f) the number of new ATLs planned to be built, State and district-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh and 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) Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) has established a total of 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) across the country, out of which 713 ATLs have been established in Andhra Pradesh and 955 in Uttar Pradesh. The state-wise number of ATLs established is in the table below:

State	Total No. of ATLs established
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	10
ANDHRA PRADESH	713

ARUNACHAL PRADESH	32
ASSAM	352
BIHAR	97
CHANDIGARH	22
CHHATTISGARH	368
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	4
DELHI	198
GOA	19
GUJARAT	615
HARYANA	435
HIMACHAL PRADESH	112
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	127
JHARKHAND	126
KARNATAKA	798
KERALA	369
LADAKH	2
MADHYA PRADESH	601
MAHARASHTRA	1,033
MANIPUR	119
MEGHALAYA	13
MIZORAM	26
NAGALAND	26
ODISHA	331
PUDUCHERRY	19
PUNJAB	230
RAJASTHAN	511
SIKKIM	27
TAMIL NADU	975
TELANGANA	379
TRIPURA	27

UTTAR PRADESH	955
UTTARAKHAND	87
WEST BENGAL	242
Grand Total	10,000

The details of all 10,000 schools, district-wise is available on official website of AIM, and can be accessed here - <https://aim.gov.in/pdf/OperationalATLsInIndia.pdf>

(b) The details of the type and number of equipment provided to ATLs in the country is available on official website of AIM, and can be accessed at - https://aim.gov.in/pdf/ATL_Equipment_List/ATL_Equipment_List_60_students.pdf.

Till date, Rs. 1391.84 crores has been disbursed as Grant-in-Aid to ATL schools across the country, out of which Rs. 981 crores has been utilized. The state-wise grant disbursement is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**. The district-wise grant disbursement, in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement -II** and **Statement -III**.

(c) ATL students innovate across all sectors including Education, Skill Development, Health, Agriculture, Transport, Environment, Tourism, Space etc. The innovations are aligned to solve local, national and global problems.

(d) The state-wise number of innovations in last 3 years is:

State/UTs	No. of innovations
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86

Andhra Pradesh	11,533
Arunachal Pradesh	94
Assam	973
Bihar	978
Chandigarh	151
Chhattisgarh	1500
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	81
Delhi	4594
Goa	80
Gujarat	2465
Haryana	2365
Himachal Pradesh	689
Jammu And Kashmir	5334
Jharkhand	807
Karnataka	9034
Kerala	15859
Ladakh	1
Lakshadweep	1
Madhya Pradesh	4622
Maharashtra	4452
Manipur	54
Meghalaya	95
Mizoram	16
Nagaland	218
Odisha	2112
Puducherry	353
Punjab	1371
Rajasthan	10717
Sikkim	94

Tamil Nadu	36509
Telangana	8953
Tripura	74
Uttar Pradesh	5,089
Uttarakhand	1050
West Bengal	821
Grand Total	133226

(e) The details of the total number of student beneficiaries under the ATLs, state-wise is presented below:

State	No. of Students Participating in ATL
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	14,370
ANDHRA PRADESH	975,421
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	32,728
ASSAM	344,456
BIHAR	120,576
CHANDIGARH	26,019
CHHATTISGARH	344,338
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	7,407
DELHI	252,515
GOA	22,822
GUJARAT	893,757
HARYANA	451,530
HIMACHAL PRADESH	150,180
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	142,412
JHARKHAND	126,535
KARNATAKA	993,928
KERALA	456,457
LADAKH	1,173
MADHYA PRADESH	581,853

MAHARASHTRA	1,274,406
MANIPUR	121,406
MEGHALAYA	22,507
MIZORAM	35,731
NAGALAND	19,335
ODISHA	324,457
PUDUCHERRY	20,039
PUNJAB	272,081
RAJASTHAN	694,107
SIKKIM	32,716
TAMIL NADU	919,119
TELANGANA	360,034
TRIPURA	10,015
UTTAR PRADESH	717,287
UTTARAKHAND	109,031
WEST BENGAL	243,631

(f) The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education plans to set up more ATLs in Government Schools across the country.

STATEMENT -I

State-wise Grant Disbursement to ATL schools

State/UT	Total Funds Disbursed Rs. (in crores)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	1.36
ANDHRA PRADESH	96.04
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4.08
ASSAM	45.08
BIHAR	12.64
CHANDIGARH	2.96
CHHATTISGARH	54.92

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0.56
DELHI	28.12
GOA	2.52
GUJARAT	87.04
HARYANA	60.12
HIMACHAL PRADESH	15.68
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	17.64
JHARKHAND	17
KARNATAKA	111.36
KERALA	50.76
LADAKH	0.28
MADHYA PRADESH	84
MAHARASHTRA	142.92
MANIPUR	14.88
MEGHALAYA	1.64
MIZORAM	3.48
NAGALAND	3.32
ODISHA	43.16
PUDUCHERRY	2.64
PUNJAB	32.92
RAJASTHAN	71.2
SIKKIM	3.32
TAMIL NADU	138.16
TELANGANA	55.2
TRIPURA	3.48
UTTAR PRADESH	138.56
UTTARAKHAND	12.04
WEST BENGAL	32.76
Grand Total	1391.84

STATEMENT -II**District-wise Grant Disbursement to ATL schools of Andhra Pradesh**

District Name	Total Funds Disbursed Rs.(in crores)
ANAKAPALLI	4.04
ANANTAPUR	3.16
ANNAMAYYA	3.6
ASR	5.32
BAPATLA	1.44
CHITTOOR	2.8
EAST GODAVARI	4.44
ELURU	1.72
GUNTUR	3.44
KADAPA	4.6
KAKINADA	6.16
KONASEEMA	6.52
KRISHNA	1.64
KURNOOL	6.88
MANYAM	3.12
NANDYAL	6.28
NELLORE	4.2
NTR	2.36
PALNADU	3.96
PRAKASAM	2.84
SRI SATYASAI	1.76
SRIKAKULAM	3.04
TIRUPATI	3.04
VISAKHAPATNAM	2.56
VIZIANAGARAM	5.6
WEST GODAVARI	1.52
Grand Total	96.04

STATEMENT -III**District-wise Grant Disbursement to ATL schools of Uttar Pradesh**

District Name	Total Funds Disbursed Rs.(in crores)
AGRA	2.44
ALIGARH	8.8
AMBEDKAR NAGAR	1.08
AMETHI - CSM NAGAR	1.32
AURAIYA	0.88
AYODHYA	1.68
AZAMGARH	2.24
BAGHPAT	0.68
BAHRAICH	0.28
BALLIA	3.12
BANDA	0.12
BARABANKI	0.44
BAREILLY	1.36
BASTI	2.52
BHADOI	0.68
BIJNOR	3.52
BUDAUN	0.28
BULANDSHAHR	2.24
CHANDAULI	0.44
CHITRAKOOT	0.12
DEORIA	2.08
ETAH	0.4
ETAWAH	1.64
FARRUKHABAD	2.36
FATEHPUR	6.28
FIROZABAD	1.28
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	5.2
GHAZIABAD	4.92

GHAZIPUR	10.08
GONDA	0.32
GORAKHPUR	0.8
HAMIRPUR (U.P.)	0.44
HAPUR (PANCHSHEEL NAGAR)	0.52
HARDOI	1.08
HATHRAS	2.08
JALAUN	0.56
JAUNPUR	3.2
JHANSI	2.2
JYOTIBA PHULE NAGAR (AMROHA)	1.6
KANNAUJ	1.8
KANPUR DEHAT	2.28
KANPUR NAGAR	6.4
KANSHIRAM NAGAR	2
KAUSHAMBI	1.52
KUSHINAGAR	1.44
LALITPUR	0.6
LUCKNOW	2.16
MAHARAJGANJ	0.72
MAHOBA	0.68
MAINPURI	1.32
MATHURA	4.44
MAU	5.96
MEERUT	1.64
MIRZAPUR	0.4
MORADABAD	1.28
MUZAFFARNAGAR	1.92
PILIBHIT	0.32
PRATAPGARH	2.24
PRAYAGRAJ	5.16
RAE BARELI	1.52

RAMPUR	0.28
SAHARANPUR	1.68
SAMBHAL (BHIM NAGAR)	0.16
SANT KABIR NAGAR	0.16
SHAHJAHANPUR	0.48
SHAMLI (PRABUDH NAGAR)	0.48
SIDDHARTH NAGAR	0.32
SITAPUR	0.68
SONBHADRA	1.56
SULTANPUR	1.16
UNNAO	2
VARANASI	2.52
Grand Total	138.56

IMPLEMENTATION OF MINORITY WELFARE SCHEMES

2887. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the Parliamentary Panel's recommendations on timely implementation of minority welfare schemes;
- (b) if so, the key recommendations including the need to expedite approvals, streamline processes, address delays in scholarship disbursement, review the discontinuation of schemes like Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) and Padho Pardesh and improve monitoring of implementation and expenditure;

- (c) whether any assessment has been conducted to evaluate the impact of discontinuing these schemes on minority students;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to mitigate such impact, including introduction of alternative support or restructuring of existing schemes; and
- (e) whether a timeline and monitoring mechanism has been fixed/put in place to ensure efficient delivery of minority welfare programmes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry has taken note of recommendations made in the Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. In this regard, various measures have been introduced for streamlining/strengthening the prevailing system including introduction of Aadhaar Payment Bridge system and Bio-metric authentication system in order to streamline the process and timely disbursement of scholarships, special drives for verification, instruction to States to integrate their State Scholarship Portals with the National Scholarship Portal etc. The Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) and Padho Pardesh scheme have been discontinued due to the cognizant reasons of overlap of these schemes with similar schemes of other Ministries/ Departments.

(c) and (d) While no such assessment has been conducted, the UGC and CSIR Fellowship Schemes are open for candidates of all social categories and communities including minorities. Further, students from minority communities are also covered under National Fellowship Schemes for Scheduled Castes and OBCs implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(e) Monitoring mechanisms for Schemes implemented by the Ministry are already in place for efficient implementation of the Schemes of this Ministry. With particular reference to Scholarship Schemes of the Ministry, the Ministry had already onboarded its all three scholarship schemes on a dedicated scholarship portal i.e. National Scholarship Portal (NSP) 2.0 under URL: www.scholarships.gov.in. for applying online scholarship i.e. Pre-matric, Post Matric and Merit-cum-Means based scholarship schemes for students belonging to minority communities. Workshops were conducted and instructions were relayed to all concerned stakeholders to ensure that they take necessary action due on their parts in time to avoid any delay in implementation of these schemes. The State/UT administrations also monitor the implementation of these schemes regularly with their respective district formations and institutes of their respective States/UTs.

HIDDEN HUNGER AND NUTRITIONAL INSECURITY

2888. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that 40 percent of rural and 20–30 percent of urban Indians cannot afford two basic meals a day, despite being classified above the poverty line and if so, the action taken by the Government therein;
- (b) whether the Public Distribution System (PDS) is failing to address hidden hunger and nutritional insecurity among non-beneficiaries excluded due to outdated poverty lines and if so, the details thereof along with the measures which are in place to tackle this;
- (c) whether the Government is going to revise the coverage of PDS to include those unable to afford a minimum nutritious thali/meal, even if they fall outside current income-based cut-offs and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any coordination has been made with NITI Aayog to incorporate food affordability indices like the Thali Index into targeting frameworks;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the details of the data on PDS exclusions and per capita food affordability, State/district-wise?

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

- (a) National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, being successfully implemented in all the States/UTs, aims to supplement the food requirements of upto 75% of the rural

and upto 50% of the urban population which at Census 2011 comes to 81.35 crore beneficiaries. Under the NFSA, while Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households, which constitute poorest of the poor are entitled to 35 kg of foodgrains, per Household per month, Priority Households (PHH) are entitled to 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month at free of cost.

The Coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit. The States/UTs have identified only 80.56 crore person, against the intended coverage of 81.35 crore person. Still, there is a scope for identification of 0.79 crore more beneficiaries, by the States/UTs, under the NFSA.

The Central Government, in order to remove the financial burden of the poor beneficiaries and to ensure nationwide uniformity had decided to provide food grains free of cost to beneficiaries i.e. AAY households and PHH beneficiaries, for a period of one year beginning from 1st January 2023 under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). The period for distribution of free of cost foodgrains has been extended for further five years i.e. from 1st January, 2024, with an estimated financial outlay of Rs. 11.80 lakh crore totally to be borne by Central Government.

(b) In order to supplement the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the Government of India provides targeted support to the pregnant women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years, by entitling

them to receive nutritious meal free of cost through a widespread network of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centres, called Anganwadi Centres under ICDS scheme and also through schools under PM-POSHAN scheme.

Further, to cater to the growing demand for more impactful nutritional interventions, the Government has revised the Schedule-II of National Food Security Act, 2013, in January 2023. The new schedule has revised the supplementation for children and pregnant and lactating women under ICDS and PM-POSHAN, making it more age-appropriate and nutritionally balanced.

Moreover, the rice supplied through the TPDS and other welfare schemes of the Central Government is enriched with Iron, folic acid, and Vitamin B12 to address micronutrient deficiencies, particularly addressing anaemia.

(c) to (e) Section 9 of the Act provides that the percentage coverage under the TPDS in rural and urban areas for each State shall be determined by the Central Government and the total number of persons to be covered in the State shall be calculated based on the population estimates as per the census of which the relevant figures have been published. Therefore, any revision in the coverage under the NFSA shall be possible only after the relevant data of the next population Census is published. As already mentioned, still, there is a scope for identification of 0.79 crore more beneficiaries, by the States/UTs, under the NFSA as per existing population census. Further, the targeting framework is adequately defined in sub-section (2) of section 3 of NFSA as mentioned in reply to part (a).

(f) Under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Government, the responsibility for identification of beneficiaries and issuance of their ration cards, based on exclusion and inclusion criterion, rests with the concerned State Government. The Central Government issues advisories to all the States/Union Territories from time to time to identify all eligible and poor persons/ households including vulnerable Sections of the Society for inclusion under the NFSA. States are undertaking updation of their beneficiary database so that ineligible ration cards get deleted and better targeting of rightful beneficiaries is ensured. Under the NFSA, while Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households, which constitute poorest of the poor are entitled to 35 kg of foodgrains, per Household per month, Priority Households (PHH) are entitled to 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month at free of cost.

कोर बैंकिंग समाधान (सीबीएस)

2889. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों विशेषकर भिवंडी क्षेत्र के जनजातीय और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए डाकघर खोलने की योजना बना रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) महाराष्ट्र में अब तक कोर बैंकिंग समाधान (सीबीएस) से जुड़े डाकघरों की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या महाराष्ट्र के सभी जिलों में “इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट बैंक” की शाखाएं खोल दी गई हैं; और

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

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

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त बिंदु (क) के संबंध में प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में कोर बैंकिंग समाधान (सीबीएस) से जुड़े डाकघरों की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न

विवरण - I में प्रदान किया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): जी, हां। महाराष्ट्र के सभी जिलों में “इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट बैंक” की शाखाएं खोल दी गई हैं। महाराष्ट्र में खोली गई “इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट बैंक” की शाखाओं का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण - II** में प्रदान किया गया है।

विवरण - I

महाराष्ट्र में कोर बैंकिंग समाधान (सीबीएस) से जुड़े डाकघरों की जिला-वार संख्या		
क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	डाकघरों की संख्या
1	अहिल्यानगर	97
2	अकोला	30
3	अमरावती	56
4	बीड	36
5	भंडारा	20
6	बुलढाना	33
7	चंद्रपुर	37
8	छत्रपति संभाजी नगर	52
9	धाराशिव	32
10	धूले	33
11	गढ़चिरौली	18
12	गोंडिया	11

13	हिंगोली	10
14	जलगांव	77
15	जालना	30
16	कोल्हापुर	96
17	लातूर	30
18	मुम्बई	106
19	मुम्बई उप नगरीय	117
20	नागपुर	107
21	नांदेड़	54
22	नंदुरबार	23
23	नासिक	98
24	पालघर	38
25	परभनी	24
26	पुणे	215
27	रायगढ़	67
28	रत्नागिरि	78
29	सांगली	83
30	सतारा	94
31	सिंधुदुर्ग	55
32	सोलापुर	92
33	ठाणे	84
34	वर्धा	26
35	वाशिम	16
36	यवतमाल	41

विवरण -II

महाराष्ट्र में इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट बैंक की जिला-वार शाखाएं		
क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	आईपीपीबी शाखा का नाम
1	अहिल्यानगर	आईपीपीबी अहिल्यानगर एवं आईपीपीबी श्रीरामपुर

2	अकोला	आईपीपीबी अकोला
3	अमरावती	आईपीपीबी अमरावती
4	बीड	आईपीपीबी बीड
5	भंडारा	आईपीपीबी भंडारा
6	बुलढाना	आईपीपीबी बुलढाना
7	चंद्रपुर	आईपीपीबी चंद्रपुर
8	छत्रपति संभाजी नगर	आईपीपीबी छत्रपति संभाजी नगर
9	धाराशिव	आईपीपीबी धाराशिव
10	धूले	आईपीपीबी धूले
11	गढ़चिरौली	आईपीपीबी गढ़चिरौली
12	गोंडिया	आईपीपीबी गोंडिया
13	हिंगोली	आईपीपीबी हिंगोली
14	जलगांव	आईपीपीबी जलगांव
15	जालना	आईपीपीबी जालना
16	कोल्हापुर	आईपीपीबी कोल्हापुर
17	लातूर	आईपीपीबी लातूर
18	मुम्बई	आईपीपीबी गिरगांव
19	मुम्बई उप नगरीय	आईपीपीबी अंधेरी
20	नागपुर	आईपीपीबी नागपुर
21	नांदेड़	आईपीपीबी नांदेड़
22	नंदुरबार	आईपीपीबी नवापुर
23	नासिक	आईपीपीबी नासिक एवं आईपीपीबी मालेगांव
24	पालघर	आईपीपीबी पालघर
25	परभनी	आईपीपीबी परभनी
26	पुणे	आईपीपीबी पुणे एवं आईपीपीबी बारामती
27	रायगढ़	आईपीपीबी पनवेल एवं आईपीपीबी अलीबाग
28	रत्नागिरि	आईपीपीबी रत्नागिरि
29	सांगली	आईपीपीबी सांगली
30	सतारा	आईपीपीबी सतारा
31	सिंधुदुर्ग	आईपीपीबी मालवण

32	सोलापुर	आईपीपीबी सोलापुर
33	ठाणे	आईपीपीबी ठाणे
34	वर्धा	आईपीपीबी वर्धा
35	वाशिम	आईपीपीबी वाशिम
36	यवतमाल	आईपीपीबी यवतमाल

केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों को परिपत्र

2890. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों और राज्यों के केन्द्रीय विभागों को संसद सदस्यों द्वारा भेजे गए पत्रों को पावती देने और संबंधित संसद सदस्यों को समयबद्ध तरीके से उत्तर देने के लिए कोई परिपत्र जारी किया है और यदि हां, तो पत्रों की प्रतियों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) क्या सरकार का इस संबंध में कोई सख्त दिशा-निर्देश जारी करने का विचार है ताकि अधिकारी संसद सदस्यों द्वारा लिखे गए पत्रों के संबंध में गंभीरता से कार्य करें और यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण 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) सरकार ने, भारत सरकार के केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों में, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालय पद्धति नियम पुस्तिका (सीएसएमओपी) के अंतर्गत सचिवालयी कार्य को निर्धारित किया है, जिसमें संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों की समय पर पावती और उनका उत्तर देने के संदर्भ में दिशानिर्देश और प्रोटोकॉल उल्लेखित हैं। ये दिशानिर्देश <https://darpg.gov.in/relatedlinks/csmop> पर उपलब्ध हैं,

सीएसएमओपी, 2022 के 16वें संस्करण के अध्याय 8 के पैरा 8.9 में संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर देने की प्रक्रिया का उल्लेख है। इसके अलावा, सीएसएमओपी, 2022 के अध्याय 12 के पैरा 12.3 में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों पर तुरंत ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग के दिनांक 13 सितंबर, 2022 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 11013/14/2022-स्था.ए-III के माध्यम से प्रशासन, संसद सदस्यों एवं राज्य विधानमंडलों के सदस्यों के साथ आधिकारिक पत्राचार - इस संबंध में, उचित प्रक्रिया का अनुपालन - के संबंध में समेकित दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए थे।

(https://dopt.gov.in/sites/default/files/Official_dealing_consolidation13092022.pdf)

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF SOLAR PV MODULE

2891. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) the current installed capacity of solar PV module manufacturing in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any steps to encourage domestic solar manufacturing; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof including any special initiatives, manufacturing units or proposed solar parks in the State of Rajasthan?

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) Presently, the installed solar PV module manufacturing capacity in the country, as per the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM), issued on 30.06.2025 is 91.6 GW.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, has been consistently bringing out policies to encourage domestic solar manufacturing. Various initiatives taken, inter-alia, include those mentioned at enclosed **Statement**. The companies setting up solar manufacturing capacity, can set-up their manufacturing units anywhere in India. As per the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM) issued on 30.06.2025, 7 solar module manufacturing units with aggregate capacity of 10.12 GW have been installed in the state of Rajasthan.

The Government is also implementing a scheme for “Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects.” Under the scheme, there is a provision for Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of up to Rs. 20 lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for development of the parks. In addition, a CFA of up to Rs. 25 lakh per Solar Park is provided for preparation of Detailed Project Report. Under the scheme, the Government has sanctioned 10 Solar Parks of cumulative capacity 10,276 MW in the State of Rajasthan.

STATEMENT

Initiatives taken to encourage domestic solar manufacturing, inter-alia, include:

(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. Under the Scheme, Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of 48,337 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 and 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 local competition is available 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,

Solar Inverters and Solar Glass: The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of solar PV cells, modules, solar inverters, and solar glass.

(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.

(vi) Exemption of Custom Duty on capital goods for manufacture of Solar Cells

and Modules: The Government has exempted customs duty on import of the goods specified in List 41 of the notification No. 30/2024-Customs dated 23.07.2024, for the manufacturer of solar PV cells and modules.

जवाहर तापीय संयंत्र को कोयले की आपूर्ति

2892. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा जिले में स्थित जवाहर तापीय परियोजना, मलावन को कोयला आपूर्ति करने वाले स्रोत/खान/कोयला क्षेत्र कौन-कौन से हैं;
- (ख) उक्त आपूर्ति कब से की जा रही है और प्रतिवर्ष कितनी मात्रा में कोयला प्राप्त हो रहा है;
- (ग) इस कोयले की आपूर्ति दर कितनी है और यह किस प्रकार की दर (दीर्घकालिक समझौता/हाजिर दर आदि) पर आधारित है; और
- (घ) परियोजना को आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले कोयले का ग्रेड/प्रकार अर्थात् जी-10, जी-11, ई/एफ ग्रेड आदि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (सीसीएल) और भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड (बीसीसीएल) की सभी प्रचालित खानों से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन निगम लिमिटेड (यूपीआरवीयूएनएल) की जवाहरपुर तापीय परियोजना को कोयले की आपूर्ति की जा रही है।

(ख) सीसीएल से जवाहर तापीय परियोजना को कोयले की आपूर्ति करना दिनांक 18.04.2023 से शुरू हुआ है। सीसीएल और बीसीसीएल द्वारा जवाहरपुर तापीय परियोजना को आपूर्ति किए गए कोयले की मात्रा (वर्ष-वार) का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) जवाहर तापीय परियोजना को कोयले की आपूर्ति कोयला मंत्रालय की ब्रिज लिंकेज नीति, 2016 के अंतर्गत की जाती है। ब्रिज लिंकेज के अंतर्गत कोयले की आपूर्ति, विक्रेता द्वारा अधिसूचित अन्य लागू शुल्कों और लागू सांविधिक लेवीज के अतिरिक्त, ब्रिज लिंकेज कोयले के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की दरों के अनुसार की जाती है।

(घ) सीसीएल और बीसीसीएल द्वारा जवाहरपुर तापीय परियोजना को आपूर्ति किए गए कोयले के ग्रेड/प्रकार का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

पिछले दो वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) में सीसीएल तथा बीसीसीएल द्वारा जवाहरपुर तापीय परियोजना को आपूर्ति किए गए कोयले की मात्रा का वर्ष-वार एवं ग्रेड-वार ब्यौरा

(आंकड़े लाख टन में)

ग्रेड	सीसीएल			बीसीसीएल	
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक)	2024-25	2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक)
जी5	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
जी6	0.08	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.00
जी7	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.04

जी8	0.49	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
जी9	0.15	0.85	0.44	0.02	0.01
जी10	0.74	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
जी11	0.28	4.15	3.07	0.00	0.00
जी12	0.42	3.33	0.75	0.00	0.00
जी13	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
डब्ल्यू03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
डब्ल्यू04	0.09	0.07	0.00	5.38	1.75
डब्ल्यू05	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.71	1.33
डब्ल्यू06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.02

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE COUNTRY

2893. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons in the labour force both rural and urban areas during the last three years, year wise;
- (b) the number of persons unemployed, willing to work and active job seekers enrolled with employment exchanges since 2016 for rural and urban areas, year-wise;
- (c) the number of persons unemployed, willing to work but inactive in seeking jobs in rural and urban areas for the last three years, year-wise;
- (d) the number of underemployed, marginally attached and discouraged workers in rural and urban areas for last three years therein, year-wise; and

(e) the number of persons employed, full-time, part-time, separately for the last three years for rural and urban areas, year-wise?

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) to (e) National Statistics Office (NSO) under 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. PLFS gives estimates of key employment and unemployment indicators such as Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR), etc.

From the PLFS conducted during the periods July 2021- June 2022 to July 2023 - June 2024, the estimates of LFPR in usual status (ps+ss) for both rural and urban areas are given in Table below:

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in rural and urban areas from PLFS 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24		
All-India		
survey (year)	LFPR (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
PLFS, 2021-22	42.2	39.0
PLFS, 2022-23	43.4	39.8
PLFS, 2023-24	46.8	41.0
<i>Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24</i>		
<i>Note: 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024 likewise for 2022-23 and 2021-22</i>		

From the PLFS conducted during the periods July 2017- June 2018 to July 2023 - June 2024, the estimates of UR in usual status (ps+ss) for both rural and urban areas are given in Table below:

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in rural and urban areas from PLFS			All-India
survey (year)	UR (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in		
	Rural areas	Urban areas	
PLFS, 2017-18	5.3	7.8	
PLFS, 2018-19	5.0	7.7	
PLFS, 2019-20	4.0	7.0	
PLFS, 2020-21	3.3	6.7	
PLFS, 2021-22	3.3	6.3	
PLFS, 2022-23	2.4	5.4	
PLFS, 2023-24	2.5	5.1	
<i>Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24</i>			
<i>Note: 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024 likewise for 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 and 2017-18</i>			

From the PLFS conducted during the periods July 2021- June 2022 to July 2023 - June 2024, the estimates of WPR in usual status (ps+ss) for both rural and urban areas and Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by status in employment in both rural and urban areas are given in Tables below:

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in rural and urban areas from PLFS 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24		
All-India		
survey (year)	WPR (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
PLFS, 2021-22	40.8	36.6
PLFS, 2022-23	42.3	37.7
PLFS, 2023-24	45.6	38.9
<i>Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24</i>		
<i>Note: 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024 likewise for 2022-23 and 2021-22</i>		

Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by status in employment in both rural and urban areas from PLFS 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24			
All-India			
survey (year)	Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) among rural areas in		
	Self employed	Regular wage / salary	Casual Labour
PLFS, 2021-22	61.5	12.5	25.9
PLFS, 2022-23	63.0	12.2	24.8
PLFS, 2023-24	64.7	12.7	22.5
survey (year)	Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) among urban areas in		
	Self employed	Regular wage / salary	Casual Labour
PLFS, 2021-22	39.5	47.1	13.4
PLFS, 2022-23	39.6	48.0	12.4
PLFS, 2023-24	40.4	47.5	12.1
<i>Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24</i>			
<i>Note: 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024 likewise for 2022-23 and 2021-22</i>			

ब्रेक वैन सेवाओं का निजीकरण

2894. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रेक वैन सेवाओं, जो किसानों, छोटे व्यापारियों और दिहाड़ी मजदूरों के लिए माल परिवहन का एक सुलभ और किफायती साधन था, के निजीकरण के कारण सामाजिक-आर्थिक समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं लेकिन उक्त सेवा को निजी कंपनियों को सौंप दिया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या यह सच है कि इससे हजारों मजदूरों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण और छोटे व्यापारियों के जीवन-यापन की लागत बढ़ गई है और रेलवे की राजस्व क्षमता और बजट संतुलन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार उक्त निर्णय की समीक्षा करके ब्रेक वैन सेवाओं को सार्वजनिक उपयोग के लिए उपलब्ध कराने हेतु कोई ठोस नीति बनाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) उक्त सेवाओं के निजीकरण के संबंध में निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान ब्रेक वैन माल सेवाओं के माध्यम से अर्जित लाभ-हानि और राजस्व का विश्लेषण क्या है?

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

(क) से (ड) सभी पैसेंजर गाड़ियों के साथ दो ब्रेक वैन (एसएलआर) लगे होते हैं। ब्रेक वैन के स्पेस का उपयोग नामित स्टेशन युग्म के बीच नश्यवान वस्तुओं, यात्री सामान, समाचार-पत्र पत्रिकाओं आदि के परिवहन के लिए किया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, ब्रेक वैन में पार्सल स्पेस को एग्रीगेटरों को भी पट्टे पर दिया जाता है।

2022 से पट्टे पर देने की विधि निविदा आधार से बदलकर ई-नीलामी द्वारा कर दिया गया है जो अधिक स्फूर्त है और वास्तविक अर्जन क्षमता का लाभ उठाने में सहायता मिलती है। एलएचबी डिज़ाइन के ब्रेक वैन (एसएलआर) में पार्सल स्पेस की ई-नीलामी करते समय, क्षेत्रीय रेलों को इसकी व्यवहार्यता और स्थानीय परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए समुचित सावधानी बरतने के लिए कहा गया है।

रेलवे द्वारा बुक किए गए पार्सल स्पेस की माल दुलाई दर लागू पार्सल टैरिफ के अनुसार होती है, जबकि पट्टे पर दिए गए पार्सल स्पेस की माल दुलाई दर बाज़ार द्वारा निर्धारित होती है। ब्रेक वैन में परिवहन से छोटे किसानों और सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई क्षेत्र) से जुड़े व्यक्तियों को लाभ हो रहा है, और इससे भारतीय रेल के पार्सल यातायात में वृद्धि में मदद मिली है।

ग्रामीण/जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में डीटीएच और अन्य संचार सुविधाएं

2895. श्री गणेश सिंह:

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण/जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में केबल टीवी, डायरेक्ट टू होम (डीटीएच) और अन्य संचार सुविधाओं तक पहुँच में आने वाली प्रमुख बाधाओं से अवगत है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई विशेष पहल या राजसहायता योजना प्रस्तावित है;

- (ग) क्या सरकार ने नागरिकों से प्राप्त शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएम) या किसी अन्य डिजिटल माध्यम पर कोई विशिष्ट निगरानी तंत्र विकसित किया है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान राज्यवार और जिलावार, विशेष रूप से सतना में प्राप्त और निपटाई गई शिकायतों का 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 ग्रामीण और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में केबल टीवी, डीटीएच और अन्य संचार सेवाओं की पहुँच बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न पहलें की हैं, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- सामुदायिक सहभागिता, स्थानीय संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने और सूचना के प्रसार के लिए भारत भर में (2019 से) 264 सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित किए गए हैं।
- प्रसार भारती बिना किसी सदस्यता शुल्क के डीडी फ्री डिश सेवा प्रदान करता है, जो 2019 में 104 चैनलों से बढ़कर वर्तमान में 510 चैनलों तक पहुंच गई है।
- ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म "वेक्स" को 2024 में लॉन्च किया गया, जो एक बहु-विधा डिजिटल स्ट्रीमिंग एग्रीगेटर है, जो दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी नेटवर्क चैनलों को इन्टीग्रेट करता है।

ग्रामीण और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में केबल टीवी, डीटीएच और संचार सुविधाओं में सुधार के लिए सरकार केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम यथा, प्रसारण अवसंरचना और नेटवर्क विकास (बीआईएनडी) स्कीम के तहत केंद्रित उपायों को भी लागू कर रही है:

- सिग्नल की गुणवत्ता और कवरेज में सुधार के लिए ट्रांसमीटरों, स्टूडियो और डीटीएच प्लेटफॉर्मों सहित प्रसारण अवसंरचना का आधुनिकीकरण।

- डीडी फ्री डिश के माध्यम से 510 फ्री-टू-एयर चैनल)2019 में 104 से बढ़कर(, जिससे वंचित आबादी के लिए लागत संबंधी बाधाएं दूर हुईं।
- क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट और सुलभ सामग्री विकसित करने, समावेशिता और जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ₹ 450 करोड़)2021-26 (निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

इससे ग्रामीण/जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में समाचार, सूचना और शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों तक व्यापक पहुँच संभव हुई है।

(ग) और (घ) सतना जिले से प्राप्त शिकायतों का समाधान सीपीजीआरएएमएस पोर्टल के अंतर्निहित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया गया।

VISVESVARAYA PHD SCHEME

2896. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- the total number of PhD fellowships awarded under the Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme since its inception year and State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- the details of funds allocated and utilised under the said scheme during the last five years along with infrastructure support, research grants and stipends provided to scholars;
- the details of institutions and research centres that have benefited from the scheme along with the disciplinary focus areas and key research projects undertaken;

- (d) the details of employment and research outcomes of PhD scholars supported under the said scheme including their placement in academia, industry and Government institutions; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to extend or expand the said scheme including increasing funding, coverage or special incentives for emerging research areas and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The Government is focused on creating talent and capabilities for the entire technology sector including emerging areas such as Semiconductors, AI, High Performance Computing, Electronics Systems, etc. by its various programmes/schemes. The Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme is an important part of this ecosystem.

The Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme was initiated by the Government with an objective of enhancing the number of PhDs in the country to compete globally in the knowledge intensive sectors of Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (IT/ITES). Under the scheme, financial support is provided to PhD scholars and Young Faculty who are undertaking research and technology development. The scheme also provides research infrastructure support to the institutions. The scheme is being implemented in two phases.

The Phase-I of the Scheme was initiated in 2014 for the duration of 9 years with the total outlay of ₹ 466.00 crore. A total of 1,075 PhD fellowships were awarded across the country. State-wise distribution of the PhD Fellowships is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

The Phase-II of the Scheme has been initiated in 2021 for the duration of 9 years with the total outlay of ₹ 481.93 crore. A total of 561 PhD fellowships has been awarded till date. State-wise distribution of the PhD Fellowships is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

The year-wise details of funds under both phases, across various budget heads are available on the scheme portal: <https://phd.dic.gov.in/finance-details>.

The scheme has supported 171 institutions across the country, including those in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities. These institutions span a wide spectrum IITs, NITs, IISc, IISERs, Central Universities, Deemed Universities under Central Government, Institutions of national importance, Universities created under Provincial Act or State Act, Private Universities, Private Deemed Universities and Colleges that are allowed to offer PhD.

The PhD scholars under the scheme are pursuing research in emerging technology areas such as Image Processing, Digital Signal Processing, Pattern Recognition, 3D Printing, 5G Communication, Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, Blockchain, Distributed Computing, Cyber Security, Green and Sustainable ICT, Quantum Computing, Quantum Communication, and Semiconductor Design. The

scheme has led to significant research output with 4,063 research papers published and 90 patents filed, including 20 granted patents. Scholars have found placements in academia, industry and government institutions, contributing to the country's innovation ecosystem.

To further boost research in emerging technologies, the scheme also includes provisions for Young Faculty Research Fellowships, enabling young faculty at the academic institutions to pursue research in emerging technology areas.

STATEMENT -I

State-wise Number of PhD Fellowships under Visvesvaraya PhD scheme in Phase-I

S. N.	States/Union Territories	No. of PhD Fellowships
1	Andhra Pradesh	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11
3	Assam	49
4	Bihar	54
5	Chandigarh	11
6	Delhi	136
7	Goa	13
8	Gujarat	25
9	Haryana	8
10	Himachal Pradesh	27
11	Jammu and Kashmir	5
12	Jharkhand	3
13	Karnataka	97
14	Kerala	9

15	Madhya Pradesh	43
16	Maharashtra	84
17	Meghalaya	12
18	Mizoram	0
19	Odisha	11
20	Puducherry	8
21	Punjab	34
22	Rajasthan	37
23	Sikkim	5
24	Tamil Nadu	100
25	Telangana	80
26	Tripura	3
27	Uttar Pradesh	83
28	Uttarakhand	21
29	West Bengal	96
	Total	1075

STATEMENT -II

State-wise Number of PhD Fellowships under Visvesvaraya PhD scheme in Phase-II		
S.N.	States/Union Territories	No of Fellowships
1	Andhra Pradesh	16
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3	Assam	18
4	Bihar	9
5	Chandigarh	8
6	Chhattisgarh	11
7	Delhi	46
8	Goa	6

9	Gujarat	22
10	Haryana	19
11	Himachal Pradesh	11
12	Jammu and Kashmir	14
13	Jharkhand	13
14	Karnataka	29
15	Kerala	26
16	Madhya Pradesh	39
17	Maharashtra	20
18	Manipur	8
19	Meghalaya	11
20	Mizoram	6
21	Odisha	20
22	Puducherry	10
23	Punjab	40
24	Rajasthan	22
25	Sikkim	2
26	Tamil Nadu	38
27	Telangana	14
28	Tripura	5
29	Uttar Pradesh	32
30	Uttarakhand	13
31	West Bengal	23
	Total	561

पीडीएस के लिए वार्षिक आय में वृद्धि

2897. श्री अमरा राम:

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

- (क) क्या विभाग का प्रस्ताव सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के अंतर्गत वार्षिक आय को एक लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर दो लाख रुपये करने का है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या यह सच है कि डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपया अपने निम्नतम स्तर पर पहुँच गया है; और
- (घ) क्या खाद्यान्न का वितरण केवल मुद्रास्फीति के कारण किया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):

(क) और (ख) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) अब राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार संचालित होती है। इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की पहचान दो श्रेणियों में की जाती है: केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्दिष्ट सीमा तक अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) के अंतर्गत आने वाले परिवार और शेष परिवार, जिन्हें राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के प्रशासन द्वारा स्वयं विकसित मानदंडों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित कवरेज के भीतर, प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों के रूप में चिह्नित किया जाएगा। इस प्रकार, प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों की श्रेणी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को चिह्नित करने के लिए मानदंड राज्य की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के आधार पर अलग-अलग राज्यों में भिन्न हो सकते हैं।

(ग) रुपया और डॉलर सहित मुद्राओं का सापेक्ष मूल्य अनेक वृहद आर्थिक कारकों द्वारा निर्धारित होता है, जिनमें अन्य के साथ-साथ ब्याज दरें, मुद्रास्फीति, आर्थिक विकास, व्यापार संतुलन आदि शामिल हैं तथा यह गतिशील प्रकृति का होता है।

(घ) यह अधिनियम लोगों को गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जीने के लिए और इससे संबंधित या इसके आनुषंगिक मामलों के लिए सस्ती कीमतों पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में गुणवत्तापूर्ण भोजन उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करते हुए

मानवीय जीवन चक्र दृष्टिकोण में खाद्य और पोषण सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है, इस अधिनियम में 75% तक ग्रामीण आबादी और 50% तक शहरी आबादी को शामिल करने का प्रावधान है, जो 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 81.35 करोड़ व्यक्तियों के बराबर है। वर्तमान में, लगभग 80.56 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है।

बंद कोयला खदानों का पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकास

2898. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि जर्मनी, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और ऑस्ट्रेलिया जैसे देशों में बंद कोयला खदानों को पर्यटन स्थलों, सांस्कृतिक केंद्रों, जलाशयों या औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए इनका पुनर्विकास किया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश में बंद कोयला खदानों का पुनर्विकास, सौंदर्यीकरण या पुनः उपयोग करने का भी है;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो देश में उन प्रमुख परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ बंद कोयला खदानों को परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है या नए रूप में परिवर्तित किया गया है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित कर रही है कि खदानों के बंद होने के बाद उनमें कार्यरत श्रमिकों को वैकल्पिक रोजगार, सामाजिक सुरक्षा या वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाए और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) जी, हां। जर्मनी, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और ऑस्ट्रेलिया जैसे देशों में कुछ बंद पड़ी कोयला खानों को पर्यटक स्थलों, सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों, जलाशयों अथवा औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों आदि के लिए पुनः उपयोग में लाया गया है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) कोयला और लिग्नाइट सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) ने इको-पार्कों, खान पर्यटन स्थलों, मनोरंजन पार्कों, खान वॉइड्स में मत्स्यपालन, सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं और अन्य समुदायोन्मुखी सुविधाओं के विकास जैसी विभिन्न पुनः उपयोग पहलें की हैं। कुछ उल्लेखनीय उदाहरणों में शामिल हैं:

- साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एसईसीएल) में बिश्रामपुर (केनापाड़ा) और अनन्या वाटिका।
- वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (डब्ल्यूसीएल) में सावनेर इको पार्क
- सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (सीसीएल) में केरकेट्टा माइन वॉइड्स में कायाकल्प वाटिका और मत्स्य पालन
- महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एमसीएल) में ओरिएंट खान संख्या 4 में सीएस आजाद इको पार्क
- ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (ईसीएल) में झांजरा में सिंदूर इको पार्क और आम के बाग
- भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड (बीसीसीएल) में पारसनाथ उद्यान

भारत में, कोयला खानों को बंद करने और पुनः उपयोग करने का कार्य अब कोयला और लिग्नाइट ब्लॉकों के लिए खनन योजना और खान समापन योजना-2025 तैयार करने संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाता है। ये दिशानिर्देश वैज्ञानिक और खान समापन सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व पर जोर देते हैं, जिसमें भूमि पुनरुद्धार, पर्यावरणीय जीर्णोद्धार बहाली और समुदाय तथा आर्थिक लाभ के लिए खनन के बाद का उपयोग शामिल हैं। इन दिशा-निर्देशों में दीर्घकालिक

पारिस्थितिकीय क्षति को न्यूनतम करने, बहु-उपयोगों के लिए भूमि के पुनर्वास और कृषि, मत्स्य पालन, इको-पार्क, जल निकाय जीर्णोद्धार, हरित ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं और सांस्कृतिक या विरासत संवर्धन जैसी गतिविधियों को एकीकृत करने के लिए विस्तृत निर्देश दिए जाते हैं। ये दिशानिर्देश सार्वजनिक स्थानों के प्रचालन और रख-रखाव में स्थानीय समुदायों की भागीदारी, रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने और खनन के बाद भूमि उपयोग की सांस्कृतिक प्रासंगिकता को बढ़ाने के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

(घ) कोयला/लिग्नाइट सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम वर्तमान में देश की बढ़ती ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर रहे हैं। ऐसे मामलों में जहां संसाधन समाप्त होने के कारण खान बंद हो जाती है, वहां रोजगार की निरंतरता सुनिश्चित करते हुए स्थायी कामगारों को अन्य प्रचालनरत खानों में पुनः तैनात किया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खान बंद करने के दिशा-निर्देशों और कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) नीतियों के अनुसार, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम नियोजनीयता में वृद्धि करने और आय के वैकल्पिक अवसरों के सृजन के लिए स्थानीय समुदायों के लिए कौशल विकास और आजीविका कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं। कोयला और लिग्नाइट ब्लॉकों के लिए खनन योजना और खान समापन योजना-2025 तैयार करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश में यह अधिदेश दिया गया है कि खान बंद करने के लिए जमा की गई पांच वर्षीय एस्करो राशि का न्यूनतम 25% सामुदायिक विकास और आजीविका गतिविधियों के लिए उपयोग किया जाए। इसके अलावा, इन दिशा-निर्देशों में यह निर्धारित किया जाता है कि अंतिम खान समापन की लागत का 10% जस्ट ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन के लिए निर्धारित किया जाता है। इस राशि का उपयोग जिला प्रशासन और हितधारकों के परामर्श से सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन, कौशल विकास और खनन के बाद के क्षेत्रों में स्थायी आजीविका सहायता के लिए किया जाना है।

ENHANCING RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY**2899. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any future plan and target for renewable energy capacity enhancement and emissions reduction;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of action plan prepared by the Government to address the challenges and obstacles in the path of renewable energy development for climate action in the country; and
- (d) whether the Government has launched specific initiatives to enhance India's renewable energy capacity for climate action and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) As per the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC), India has committed inter alia to achieve 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030 and to reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level. In this regard, the Government has set a target of 500 GW of installed electricity capacity

from non-fossil sources by 2030, which mostly includes power capacity from renewable sources of solar, wind, biomass and Hydro power.

(c) and (d): The measures and specific initiatives undertaken by the Government of India to address the challenges and obstacles in the path of renewable energy development for climate action in the country are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The measures and specific initiatives undertaken by the Government of India to address the challenges and obstacles in the path of renewable energy development for climate action in the country, inter-alia, include the following:

- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) [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 and 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.
- Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

- 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 and Labelling (SandL) 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.

खाटू श्याम मंदिर तक रेल संपर्क

2900. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली से जाने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर, रींगस तक रेल संपर्क बढ़ाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि लोगों को रेलगाड़ियों के डिब्बों की सीढ़ियों और दरवाजों पर यात्रा करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है, क्योंकि दिल्ली से रींगस के लिए प्रतिदिन तीन रेलगाड़ियाँ चलती हैं और ये रेलगाड़ियाँ पहले से पूरी तरह आरक्षित/भरी होती हैं;
- (ग) क्या 2013-14 के बजट में अलवर से वाया नूंह-फिरोजपुर झिरका रेल मार्ग स्वीकृत किया गया था, जो अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मार्ग के कब तक चालू होने की संभावना है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार खाटू श्याम जी के तीर्थयात्रियों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए कोटा-जयपुर वाया रेवाड़ी-नारनौल-रींगस मार्ग के बीच एक नया रेल मार्ग शुरू करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) खाटू श्याम जी को सीधी संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए 254 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर रींगस-खाटू श्याम जी (17 कि.मी.) नई रेल लाइन परियोजना स्वीकृत की गई है। वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 43 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय आबंटित किया गया है। भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू हो चुका है।

रींगस, जो खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर के लिए अन्तिम रेलवे स्टेशन के रूप में कार्य करता है, वर्तमान में दिल्ली से 8 जोड़ी मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेल सेवाओं से जुड़ा हुआ है। इनमें से 3 जोड़ी रेल सेवाएँ दैनिक रूप से परिचालित हो रही हैं।

भारतीय रेल में, आरक्षित सीटों की माँग पूरे वर्ष एकसमान नहीं रहती है और यह कम व्यस्त और व्यस्त अवधि के दौरान बदलती रहती है। इसके अलावा, कम ठहराव और कम चालन समय वाली लोकप्रिय और सुविधाजनक समय पर चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में आम तौर पर अच्छी भीड़ होती है। हालाँकि, अन्य रेलगाड़ियों में सीटें आमतौर पर उपलब्ध रहती हैं।

वर्ष 2024-25 और वर्ष 2025-26 (जून 2025 तक) की अवधि के दौरान, रींगस और दिल्ली क्षेत्र के बीच क्रमशः कुल 4.98 लाख और 1.25 लाख आरक्षित यात्रियों ने यात्रा की है। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2024-25 और वर्ष 2025-26 (जून 2025 तक) की अवधि के दौरान, रींगस और दिल्ली क्षेत्र के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों का कुल औसत अधिभोग दर 100% से अधिक रहा है।

सोहना, नूँह, फिरोजपुर, झिरका से होते हुए दिल्ली से अलवर (104.11 किलोमीटर) तक नई रेल लाइन परियोजना को अपेक्षित अनुमोदन के अध्यक्षीन बजट में शामिल किया गया था। तदनुसार, एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार की गई थी। कम यातायात संभावनाओं के कारण, इस परियोजना को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सका। इसके अलावा, रेवाड़ी के रास्ते दिल्ली से अलवर पहले से ही जुड़ा हुआ है।

वर्तमान में, 29 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ियाँ कोटा को जयपुर से जोड़ती हैं। कोटा, रींगस से भी 3 जोड़ी नियमित रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके अलावा, 3 जोड़ी स्पेशल रेलगाड़ियाँ भी चलाई जा रही हैं जो कोटा-जयपुर-रींगस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यक्षीन है।

MODERNISE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

2901. SHRI CHHOTELAL:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the challenges related to the accuracy and consistency of statistical data on employment, unemployment, poverty

and income inequality which are essential for evidence-based policy-making and targeted welfare programmes; and

- (b) if so, the details of the initiatives and policy measures proposed by the Government to strengthen and modernise data collection systems, improve survey methodologies, ensure regular and transparent publication of reports, enhance coordination with State agencies and adopt technology-based solutions for more reliable and real-time data on employment and poverty and if not, the reasons therefor?

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) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) being nodal agency for planned development of statistical system in the country, is also responsible for maintaining the highest standards of data quality. The data provided by surveys of MoSPI is used by various Central Ministries/Departments, international agencies, etc as the official data source of various key indicators in India.

The National Statistics Office (NSO) under MoSPI has been conducting Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017 to estimate various indicators related to employment and unemployment in the country. The sampling design of

PLFS has been revamped from January 2025 to address the requirement of high frequency labour market indicators with enhanced coverage from PLFS.

The data related to income inequality is not compiled by the Central Government. Furthermore, NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the task of formulating an indigenized index for measuring multi-dimensional poverty estimates.

NSO, MoSPI is committed to ensuring accurate, reliable and high-quality data in the large-scale surveys conducted across the country. 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. Upgradation and synergizing of existing IT based data collection techniques is a continuous process in MoSPI. The primary data collection in all surveys 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. This facilitates real-time submission and validation of survey data and has resulted into a drastic reduction in the time lag in releasing of survey reports. Further, whenever a new survey is taken up, possible methods and new technologies are explored for their appropriate adoption. For instance, some features of AI/ML have been introduced in enterprise surveys like CAPEX and Annual Survey of

Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE), CAPI has been made agile in ongoing surveys such as ASUSE, PLFS, etc.

MoSPI assists in development of statistics in the States/UTs by providing technical guidance, sampling design, survey instruments, and capacity-building support, including training and digital infrastructure like tablets, CAPI and cloud servers. States are also encouraged to form technical committees with local experts to examine data quality and outputs.

In order to enhance the transparency and timeliness of survey data, the reports of the survey results are released on the website of MoSPI alongwith the unit level data as per the timelines prescribed in the Advance Release Calendar of MoSPI. The revamped Micro-data portal, the GoStats mobile app and e-Sankhyiki portal have been launched by MoSPI which facilitate easy dissemination of official statistics across the country with an aim to provide timely and valuable data inputs.

For the purpose of reviewing the framework and to address the issues raised from time to time on the subject, results, methodology, questionnaire, etc of the surveys of MoSPI, the Committee/Working Groups are in place which consist of expert members from various spheres such as Central Ministries/Departments, States/UTs, academia, research, economics, finance, etc.

रेल यात्रा बीमा

2902. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेलवे खानपान एवं पर्यटन निगम (आईआरसीटीसी) के माध्यम से ई-टिकट लेने वाले यात्रियों को वैकल्पिक यात्रा बीमा की पेशकश की जाती है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान रेल यात्रा बीमा के अंतर्गत बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा यात्रियों से एकत्रित कुल प्रीमियम का वर्ष-वार और कंपनी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान आज की तारीख तक प्राप्त/स्वीकृत/लंबित दावों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) इन दावों के अंतर्गत बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा प्रभावित यात्रियों/उनके रिश्तेदारों को कुल कितनी राशि संवितरित की गई है;
- (ङ) क्या उक्त बीमा योजना की निगरानी सरकार द्वारा की जाती है और लाभार्थियों को बीमा का लाभ समय पर और पारदर्शी वितरण सुनिश्चित किया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त योजना की समीक्षा करने और इसे और अधिक प्रभावी तथा यात्री-अनुकूल बनाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च) सभी आरक्षित यात्री ऑनलाइन माध्यम अथवा आरक्षण काउन्टरों पर टिकट बुक कर सकते हैं। ऑनलाइन कन्फर्म/आरएसी ई-टिकट बुक करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए वैकल्पिक यात्रा बीमा योजना उपलब्ध है। कोई भी यात्री जो बीमा सुविधा का लाभ उठाना चाहता है, वह टिकट बुक करते समय अपने विवेक से इस योजना का विकल्प चुन सकता है। यह योजना उन यात्रियों के लिए उपलब्ध है जो ई-

टिकट बुक करते हैं और यह उन लोगों को अतिरिक्त बीमा कवर प्रदान करती है जिन्होंने इसका विकल्प चुना है और प्रीमियम का भुगतान किया है।

वर्तमान में, वैकल्पिक यात्रा बीमा योजना के माध्यम से बीमा प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रीमियम 0.45 रुपए (पैंतालीस पैसे) प्रति यात्री प्रति यात्रा है, जिसमें सभी कर शामिल हैं।

जो यात्री टिकट बुक करते समय बीमा योजना के विकल्प का चयन करते हैं और वे किराए के साथ प्रीमियम का भुगतान करते हैं। यात्री को उनके पंजीकृत मोबाइल और ई-मेल आईडी पर बीमा कंपनी से सीधे एसएमएस के माध्यम से पॉलिसी की सूचना प्राप्त होती है और नामांकन विवरण भरने के लिए एक लिंक प्राप्त होता है। बीमा कंपनी पॉलिसी जारी करने और दावों के निपटान के लिए सीधे जिम्मेदार है। दावे की जिम्मेदारी बीमाकृत व्यक्ति और बीमा कंपनी के बीच है।

यात्री बीमा कंपनी से ई-मेल के माध्यम से प्राप्त दस्तावेजों के अनुसार सीधे बीमा कंपनी के पास दावा दायर कर सकते हैं। दावा दायर करना यात्री और बीमा कंपनी के बीच एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान यात्रियों द्वारा दायर किए गए दावों के बाद बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा 333 दावों का निपटान किया गया है और बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा यात्रियों को 27.22 करोड़ रुपए का भुगतान किया गया है।

वैकल्पिक यात्रा बीमा योजना एक प्रभावी एवं यात्री हितैषी योजना है। यह 0.45 रुपए के न्यूनतम प्रीमियम पर बीमा कवरेज प्रदान करता है, जिससे यह ई-टिकट बुक करने वाले सभी यात्रियों के लिए किफायती और सुलभ हो जाता है। यात्री आईआरसीटीसी वेबसाइट या ऐप पर टिकट बुक करते समय केवल टिक बॉक्स पर क्लिक करके आसानी से ऑप्ट-इन/ऑप्ट-आउट कर सकते हैं। यह प्रक्रिया सरल और एकीकृत है, जिसके लिए बुकिंग के समय किसी अलग आवेदन या दस्तावेज की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

STATUS OF NATIONAL BIOENERGY PROGRAMME

2903. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) the progress made in implementing Phase-I (2021-2026) of the National Bioenergy Programme including the number of projects approved and their current status;
- (b) the allocation and utilisation of funds under Phase-I, along with the primary areas of investment, year-wise; and
- (c) the impact of said programme on India's bioenergy production and overall energy mix?

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 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy supports bioenergy projects such as waste-to-energy, biomass, and biogas projects by providing the central financial assistance (CFA) under the National Bioenergy Programme. The ministry till 30.06.2025 has sanctioned a total of 78 waste-to-energy, 118 biomass, and 39,530 biogas projects under the programme. Whereas 8 waste-to-energy and 19 biogas projects are under commissioning, rest all have been commissioned.

(b) Under Phase-I of the National Bioenergy Programme, a total allocation of ₹858 crore has been earmarked across its three key components—Waste to Energy, Biomass, and Biogas Programmes. The details of sub-component-wise fund

allocation and its year-wise utilization are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) Through the National Bioenergy Programme, a total of a 680.47 MWeq of bioenergy projects (*including Waste-to-energy, Biomass power and Biogas to power*) has been added in the overall energy mix. In addition to this, a total of 433 tons per hour of biomass briquette/pellet capacity have also been added under the programme.

STATEMENT

Allocation and utilisation of funds under Phase-I of National Bioenergy Programme

Programme	Budget Outlay	Year wise Utilization of Funds Allocated				
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
Waste to Energy	600	57.6	20.89	85.96	0.25	164.70
Biomass Programme	124.17	3.48	4.17	15.92	2.46	26.03
Biogas Programme	133.83	10.27	37.92	52.20	2.94	103.33
National Bioenergy Programme	858	71.35	62.98	154.08	5.65	294.06

JOBS TO LOCALS BY SCCL

2904. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

- (a) the number of jobs provided to the locals by Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) in the Warangal Lok Sabha Constituency during the last five years;
- (b) the details of recruitment policies ensuring opportunities for Scheduled Caste candidates in SCCL; and
- (c) whether any plans to expand SCCL operations in the region and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The total number of jobs provided in Warangal Lok Sabha Constituency since 2020 is 1136.
- (b) The details of recruitment policies ensuring opportunities for Scheduled Caste candidates in SCCL are as follows:
 - (i) 15% of reservation is being implemented for Scheduled Caste in SCCL recruitments.
 - (ii) 5 years of upper Age relaxation is being given for Scheduled Caste candidates in SCCL recruitments.
 - (iii) 5% relaxation in marks is being given in the qualifying examination in SCCL recruitments.
 - (iv) For Scheduled Caste candidates, examination fee is exempted in SCCL recruitments.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to expand SCCL operations in the Warangal Constituency.

वाई-फाई सक्षम ग्राम पंचायतें

2905. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्राम पंचायतों में वाई-फाई की सुविधा शुरू करने की गति तीव्र की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा नगर हवेली में वर्तमान में वाई-फाई सुविधा प्राप्त ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कितनी है;
- (ग) चालू वर्ष के लिए ग्राम पंचायतों की इंटरनेट सेवाओं के लिए कितना वित्तीय परिव्यय आवंटित किया गया है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा नगर हवेली का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक देश में सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) की कुल संख्या 2,14,325 है। राज्य-वार विवरण डिजिटल भारत निधि की वेबसाइट (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>) पर उपलब्ध है। कई ग्राम पंचायतों में वाई-फाई सेवा संस्थापित उपकरणों द्वारा समर्थित है।

(ग) और (घ) चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में दादरा नगर हवेली सहित देश के ग्रामीण एवं दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में इंटरनेट दूरसंचार सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए डीबीएन की स्कीमों हेतु 28,400 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

ANGAMALY-SABARI RAIL PROJECT**2906. SHRI HIBI EDEN:**

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

- (a) whether Kerala Rail Development Corporation Limited (KRDCL) is expected to execute the Angamaly-Sabari railway line project, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Railways plans to inform the anticipated timeline for this project, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor;
- (c) whether the Railways intends to include this project in PM Gati Shakti, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has observed delays by the railway board in approving revised estimates and if so, the reasons for these delays; and
- (e) whether the Government plans to expedite the entire process for timely and effective implementation of the project, 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) 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 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.

In August 2024, the Government of Kerala has communicated their conditional consent. 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.

However, in the Memorandum submitted by Govt. of Kerala to Minister of Railways on 3rd June, 2025, it has been intimated that State Govt. of Kerala does not agree to enter into tripartite agreement.

In the recent meeting with the Chief Minister of Kerala, Minister of Railways requested the Government of Kerala to acquire land using their share of 50% of the cost of the project. Once land acquisition by State starts, work can proceed further.

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹372 crore/year
2025-26	₹3,042 crore (more than 8 times)

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	476 Ha
Land Acquired	73 Ha (15%)
Balance Land to be acquired	403 Ha (85%)

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Kerala. Railway had deposited ₹2112 crore for land acquisition to Government of Kerala. Support of the Government of Kerala is needed to expedite the land acquisition. 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.	Angamali - Sabarimala new line (111 Km)	416	24	392
2.	Ernakulam – Kumbalam Patch Doubling (8 Km)	4	3	1

3.	Kumbalam - Turavur Patch Doubling (16 Km)	10	9	1
4.	Trivandrum – Kanyakumari Doubling (87 Km)	41	36	5
5.	Shoranur – Vallathol Doubling (10 Km)	5	0	5

The Government of India is working diligently to strengthen the railway network in Kerala. To strengthen the railway network passing through Kerala, the following surveys have been sanctioned:

SN	Route	Length
1	Mangaluru – Shoranur 3 rd and 4 th Line	308 Km
2	Shoranur – Coimbatore 3 rd and 4 th Line	99 Km
3	Shoranur – Ernakulam 3 rd Line	107 Km
4	Ernakulam - Kayankulam 3 rd Line	115 Km
5	Kayankulam - Thiruvananthapuram 3 rd Line	105 Km
6	Thiruvananthapuram – Nagercoil 3 rd Line	71 Km

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, 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 etc.

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मिशन के उद्देश्य

2907. श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:

श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मिशन (एनसीएमएम) के प्रमुख उद्देश्य और लक्षित लक्ष्य क्या हैं;
- (ख) एनसीएमएम के विभिन्न आवश्यक घटक क्या हैं; और
- (ग) अन्वेषण कार्यक्रमों के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एनसीएमएम के तहत क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मिशन (एनसीएमएम) के उद्देश्य हैं:

- (i) घरेलू और विदेशी स्रोतों से खनिज उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करके भारत की महत्वपूर्ण खनिज आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को सुरक्षित करना।
- (ii) खनिज गवेषण, खनन, सज्जीकरण, प्रसंस्करण और पुनर्चक्रण में नवाचार, कौशल विकास और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए तकनीकी, विनियामक और वित्तीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बढ़ाकर मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं को मजबूत करना।

एनसीएमएम के अपेक्षित लक्ष्य इस प्रकार हैं:

प्रमुख शीर्ष	कुल (वर्ष 2024-25 से 2030-31)
घरेलू महत्वपूर्ण खनिज गवेषण परियोजनाएं	1200
विदेशी महत्वपूर्ण खनिज खानें	50
पुनर्चक्रण के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना - कुल पुनर्चक्रित सामग्री (किलोटन)	400
महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मूल्य श्रृंखला में पेटेंट	1000
कौशल विकास	10000
खनिज प्रसंस्करण पार्क	4
उत्कृष्टता केंद्र	3
खनिज भंडार (संचयी)	5

(ख) एनसीएमएम के घटक निम्नलिखित हैं :

- i. घरेलू महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना
- ii. विदेशों में महत्वपूर्ण खनिज परिसंपत्तियों का अधिग्रहण
- iii. महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों का पुनर्चक्रण
- iv. व्यापार और बाजार
- v. महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और प्रौद्योगिकीय उन्नति
- vi. मानव संसाधन विकास
- vii. प्रभावी वित्तपोषण, वित्त पोषण और राजकोषीय प्रोत्साहन विकसित करना

(ग) खान मंत्रालय सेमिनारों, बैठकों, रोड शो आदि के माध्यम से अंतरराष्ट्रीय और निजी क्षेत्र के सहयोग को सक्रिय रूप से सुगम बना रहा है। मंत्रालय संबंधित देशों में महत्वपूर्ण खनिज क्षेत्र में संभावित अवसरों की पहचान करने के लिए भारतीय दूतावासों के साथ नियमित समन्वय बनाए रखता है। खनिज संसाधन संपन्न देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय सहयोग विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से, मंत्रालय ने ऑस्ट्रेलिया, अर्जेंटीना,

जाम्बिया, पेरू, ज़िम्बाब्वे, मोज़ाम्बिक, मलावी आदि जैसे कई देशों की सरकारों और अंतरराष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा एजेंसी (आईईए) जैसे अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों के साथ द्विपक्षीय समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

विदेशों में खनिज परिसंपत्तियों के अधिग्रहण हेतु, खान मंत्रालय ने एक संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी, खनिज बिदेश इंडिया लिमिटेड (काबिल) की स्थापना की है। काबिल ने अर्जेंटीना के कैटामार्का प्रांत के सरकारी स्वामित्व वाले उद्यम, कैमयेन के साथ अर्जेंटीना में 15703 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में पांच लिथियम ब्राइन ब्लॉकों के गवेषण और खनन हेतु एक गवेषण एवं विकास समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

खान मंत्रालय महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मूल्य श्रृंखला को मजबूत करने के लिए खनिज सुरक्षा साझेदारी (एमएसपी), भारत-अमेरिका सामरिक खनिज पुनर्प्राप्ति पहल, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक ढांचा (आईपीईएफ) और यूके-भारत प्रौद्योगिकी सुरक्षा पहल (टीएसआई) आदि जैसे विभिन्न बहुपक्षीय और द्विपक्षीय मंचों से भी जुड़ा है।

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE

2908. DR. SAMBIT PATRA:

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

- (a) the details of major functions and objectives of the National Centre For Good Governance (NCGG);
- (b) whether the NCGG has any proposal to enhance India's soft power image through international collaboration and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the NCGG has entered into agreements with foreign countries for the training of their personnel in India and if so, the details thereof; and

- (d) the details of the quantum of budget allotted to and expenditure made by the NCGG during the last three 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 major functions and objectives of the National Centre for Good

Governance are as under:

- (i) To be a think tank for governance and policy reforms, cutting across administrative, social, economic and financial spheres;
- (ii) To function as a national repository of information on best practices, initiatives and methodologies that promote Good Governance, e-Governance, innovation and change management;
- (iii) To initiate and participate in action research and capacity building on various aspects of regulatory and development administration, public policy, governance and public management at National/State and local levels;
- (iv) To advise on key issues in governance, and develop synergy across various Ministries/Departments of Government of India and State Governments;

- (v) To promote sharing and replication of innovative ideas, and best practices in Governance;
- (vi) To interact with national and international organisations, in and outside Government, engaged in research and capacity building, in the above spheres;
- (vii) To engage in provision of Consultancy services in and outside the country;
- (viii) To raise resources in support of the activities of 'the society', maintain, and manage a Fund to which shall be credited: all moneys provided by the Central and State Government; all fees and charges levied by the society, all moneys received by the society by way on loans, grants, consultancy fees, gifts, donations, bequests or transfers;

(b) and (c) Yes. The NCGG conducts Capacity Building Programs for international Civil Servants in India under the Indian Technical and Economic Program (ITEC) of the Ministry of External Affairs. Towards its objective, NCGG has signed the Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with the following countries for capacity building of their civil servants in India:

- (i) Sri Lanka
- (ii) Maldives
- (iii) Mauritius
- (iv) Madagascar

(d) The details of the quantum of budget/funds allocated and expenditure made by the NCGG during the last three years (2022-23 to 2024-25) is as under:

(Amount in Rupees)		
Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure
2022-23	11,82,77,490	10,33,20,244
2023-24	18,98,55,848	17,93,92,450
2024-25	19,50,63,924	19,21,47,898

EXPLORATION AND AUCTION OF CRITICAL AND STRATEGIC MINERALS

2909. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government has enhanced the exploration and auction of critical and strategic minerals such as lithium, cobalt and rare earth elements during the last year;
- (b) whether the Government has successfully auctioned any blocks under the new exploration licence regime; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 amended with effect from 17.08.2023 has empowered the Central Government to exclusively auction critical and strategic minerals like lithium, cobalt, and rare earth elements etc. During the last year (2024-25), 24 critical and strategic mineral blocks have been successfully auctioned by the Central Government.

To enhance exploration of critical and strategic minerals, National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) provides exploration incentives and also offers partial reimbursement of exploration expenses to holders of Exploration and Composite Licenses for critical and deep-seated minerals. During last year (2024-25), NMET has sanctioned 72 projects of critical and strategic minerals. Further, Geological Survey of India (GSI) has carried out 195 exploration projects for critical and strategic minerals during last year (2024–25) in different parts of the country.

(b) and (c): The Notice Inviting Tenders (NITs) for the 1st tranche of auction of 13 mineral blocks for grant of Exploration Licence has been issued on 13th March, 2025.

NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY COORDINATOR

2910. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of recent findings by the National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC) regarding the presence of chipsets of Chinese

origin in certain mobile SIM cards and if so, the number of such cases identified and the telecom operators or vendors involved;

- (b) whether the Government is considering a nationwide replacement of older SIM cards due to potential national security risks and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has identified the techno-legal and financial implications of such a replacement exercise for telecom operators and consumers and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the trusted sourcing and continuous auditing of telecom components including SIM cards, to prevent unauthorised or unapproved imports; and,
- (e) whether the Government is considering utilising the eSIM (embedded SIM) in order to avoid cybersecurity threats and reliance on Chinese imports 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) It has been informed by NSCS that the issue raised in question mentioning "National Cyber Security Coordinator" pertains to the implementation of the National Security Directive for Telecom Sector (NSDTS) issued by NSCS is implemented based on evaluations from security agencies by the National Security Committee on Telecom (NSCT) chaired by Deputy NSA. The inputs, deliberations

and the basis for the conclusions are classified as secret and have national security implications.

(b) Currently, no nationwide replacement of older SIM cards is being considered.

(c) In view of reply to part (b), the question does not arise.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to strengthen trusted sourcing and continuous auditing of telecom components to prevent unauthorized or unapproved imports are as follows:

- i. The **National Security Directive on Telecommunication Sector (NSDTS)** was **approved by the Union Cabinet on December 16, 2020**. It mandates that all the **Telecommunication entities** in India must **procure and deploy only “trusted products” sourced from “trusted vendors”** to safeguard national security. The Department of Telecommunications launched the **Trusted Telecom Portal** (trustedtelecom.gov.in) to facilitate compliance.
- ii. The Government has amended various License Agreements, including the Unified License (UL), UL (VNO), Unified Access Service License, and Standalone Licenses, to incorporate a specific condition related to the procurement and installation of Telecommunication Equipment by licensees in their networks. This condition mandates that, with effect from **15.06.2021**, licensees are permitted to connect only *Trusted Products*—as notified by the

Designated Authority (i.e., the National Cyber Security Coordinator) on the **Trusted Telecom Portal**—in their networks. Licensees must also obtain prior permission from the Designated Authority for any upgradation or expansion of existing networks using Telecommunication Equipment not designated as Trusted Products. Further, to ensure compliance with the above provisions, all licensees are required to submit a **half-yearly compliance report** through the **Saral Sanchar Portal** on **1st January** and **1st July** of each year. In addition, **audits of telecom entities are conducted by the Licensed Service Area (LSA) field units of the Department of Telecommunications (DoT)** to ensure adherence to the prescribed guidelines.

- iii. The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has issued Indian Telecommunication Security Assurance Requirements (ITSAR)—a set of baseline security requirements for telecom equipment to ensure a secure and trusted communication infrastructure—which cover all Pluggable (U)ICC, including SIM, USIM, and other (U)ICC-based applications/applets. Additionally, SIM cards are covered under the Mandatory Testing and Certification of Telecom Equipment (MTCTE)—a scheme that mandates telecom equipment be tested and certified to ensure compliance with Indian

technical standards. Furthermore, in 2021, DoT has also issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) specifically for SIM personalization to ensure trusted sourcing and continuous auditing of telecom components.

(e) The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has released Indian Telecommunication Security Assurance Requirements (ITSAR) for eSIM, and it is also covered under the Mandatory Testing and Certification of Telecom Equipment (MTCTE). The SOP for eSIM personalization is currently under process.

PM-SGBY IN UTTAR PRADESH

2911. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

SHRIMATI DIMPLE YADAV:

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

- (a) the number of rooftop solar units installed under the Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGBY) in Uttar Pradesh since its launch, year-wise;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries under the yojana belonging to the SC, ST and OBC categories in Uttar Pradesh, district and year-wise;
- (c) the key implementation challenges identified in the State such as delays in metering approvals, DISCOMs, shortages in empanelled vendors and their impact on the rollout pace;

- (d) the number of subsidy claims filed by beneficiaries in Uttar Pradesh, year and district-wise; and
- (e) the number of subsidy claims disbursed in Uttar Pradesh, year and district-wise?

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

(a) and (b) In the state of Uttar Pradesh, as on 31.07.2025, a total of 1,82,250 households have been benefitted with installation of rooftop solar under the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY).

The scheme is demand driven, wherein all residential consumers in the country, including SC/ST/OBC consumers, having grid connected electricity connection of the local DISCOM can avail the benefits of the scheme by applying on the National Portal of the scheme.

The district wise and year wise details of households benefitted under the scheme in the state of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) The MNRE and REC Ltd., as the National Programme Implementing Agency (NPIA), for PMSG-MBY, work in close coordination with all the State Implementing Agencies including the state of Uttar Pradesh, to identify the challenges, if any, and take necessary measures for effective implementation of the PMSG: MBY. The measures taken in this regard include the following:

- Online process from registration to disbursal of subsidy directly in to the bank account of the residential consumer through National Portal.
- Availability of collateral free loan from nationalized banks at concessional interest rate of repo-rate plus 50 bps i.e. 6% per annum for the present with tenure of 10 years.
- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiving technical feasibility requirement and introducing auto load enhancement upto 10 kW.
- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted for creating skilled manpower.
- Creating awareness about the scheme, through awareness and outreach program such as print advertising in leading newspapers, TV commercials campaigns, Radio campaigns across FM stations including regional channels, etc., in the country.
- Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme at different levels including with states/DISCOMs.
- Established grievance redressal mechanism for timely resolution of grievances.

A Call Centre with telephone number 15555 is operational in 12 languages.

(d) and (e) The households installing rooftop solar plants under the PMSG: MBY can redeem the subsidy once the installation is inspected and approved by the

respective DISCOM. On applying for redemption of subsidy, the process for disbursement of subsidy is initiated and the same is released into the bank account of the beneficiary. As on 31.07.2025, a total of 1,65,158 beneficiaries have redeemed the subsidy and 1,54,978 beneficiaries have been disbursed the subsidy under the scheme in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The district wise and year wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement -II.**

STATEMENT -I

The district wise and year wise details of no of households benefitted with the rooftop solar installations under the PMSG: MBY in the state of Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Districts	Households benefitted (Nos.)	
		13.02.2024 to 31.12.2024	01.01.2025 to 31.07.2025
1	Agra	2,493	4688
2	Aligarh	630	1667
3	Ambedkar Nagar	270	1029
4	Amethi	188	829
5	Amroha	83	251
6	Auraiya	102	544

7	Ayodhya	503	1203
8	Azamgarh	383	776
9	Baghpat	138	349
10	Bahraich	362	704
11	Ballia	142	323
12	Balrampur	90	245
13	Banda	373	588
14	Bara Banki	1,055	2975
15	Bareilly	1,459	5720
16	Basti	180	452
17	Bhadohi	55	226
18	Bijnor	551	1281
19	Budaun	74	399
20	Bulandshahr	299	811
21	Chandauli	237	592
22	Chitrakoot	105	259
23	Deoria	133	555
24	Etah	212	436

25	Etawah	688	1252
26	Farrukhabad	347	944
27	Fatehpur	262	685
28	Firozabad	381	1202
29	Gautam BuddhaNagar	750	844
30	Ghaziabad	1,467	1900
31	Ghazipur	397	752
32	Gonda	221	521
33	Gorakhpur	1,231	2370
34	Hamirpur	176	550
35	Hapur	230	668
36	Hardoi	318	1256
37	Hathras	179	499
38	Jalaun	261	777
39	Jaunpur	421	482
40	Jhansi	1,543	2945
41	Kannauj	130	416
42	Kanpur Dehat	72	163

43	Kanpur Nagar	4,177	7232
44	Kasganj	77	358
45	Kaushambi	20	472
46	Kheri	490	1569
47	Kushinagar	37	220
48	Lalitpur	507	1151
49	Lucknow	18,107	22934
50	Mahoba	155	334
51	Mahrajganj	143	408
52	Mainpuri	293	631
53	Mathura	484	1234
54	Mau	106	417
55	Meerut	1,448	2387
56	Mirzapur	400	1152
57	Moradabad	434	1151
58	Muzaffarnagar	892	2786
59	Pilibhit	146	1383
60	Pratapgarh	117	634

61	Prayagraj	2,546	3381
62	Rae Bareli	1,280	3390
63	Rampur	203	1284
64	Saharanpur	605	1610
65	Sambhal	60	513
66	Sant Kabir Nagar	56	159
67	Shahjahanpur	291	1665
68	Shamli	227	721
69	Shrawasti	37	199
70	Siddharthnagar	100	362
71	Sitapur	862	2400
72	Sonbhadra	128	583
73	Sultanpur	319	813
74	Unnao	681	1946
75	Varanasi	6,886	10138
	Total	61,505	1,20,745

STATEMENT -II

District-wise and year-wise details of beneficiaries who have redeemed the subsidy and beneficiaries who have been disbursed the subsidy under the scheme in the state of Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	District	13.02.2024 to 31.12.2024		01.01.2025 to 31.07.2025	
		Subsidy Redeemed (Nos.)	Subsidy Disbursed (Nos.)	Subsidy Redeemed (Nos.)	Subsidy Disbursed (Nos.)
1	Agra	2021	1805	4099	3905
2	Aligarh	552	473	1567	1471
3	Ambedkar Nagar	239	210	937	891
4	Amethi	155	115	781	733
5	Amroha	63	57	222	204
6	Auraiya	90	71	498	456
7	Ayodhya	441	361	1100	1079
8	Azamgarh	338	296	754	744
9	Baghpat	124	108	306	297
10	Bahraich	314	267	691	691
11	Ballia	134	119	304	277

12	Balrampur	81	66	228	213
13	Banda	335	299	556	520
14	Bara Banki	946	768	2798	2704
15	Bareilly	1268	1069	5004	4795
16	Basti	159	130	421	407
17	Bhadohi	46	42	211	197
18	Bijnor	410	366	1133	1072
19	Budaun	44	34	351	325
20	Bulandshahr	250	220	739	692
21	Chandauli	228	199	514	495
22	Chitrakoot	95	82	230	220
23	Deoria	108	91	502	472
24	Etah	193	166	399	388
25	Etawah	637	543	1231	1219
26	Farrukhabad	301	259	859	811
27	Fatehpur	231	193	647	621
28	Firozabad	337	293	1119	1038
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	696	631	783	776

30	Ghaziabad	1203	1027	1796	1809
31	Ghazipur	371	315	721	727
32	Gonda	203	166	467	470
33	Gorakhpur	1117	975	2246	2214
34	Hamirpur	123	89	534	531
35	Hapur	163	129	560	559
36	Hardoi	262	228	1063	949
37	Hathras	155	137	464	449
38	Jalaun	208	183	714	662
39	Jaunpur	235	209	440	411
40	Jhansi	1331	1195	2892	2751
41	Kannauj	108	72	384	376
42	Kanpur Dehat	50	46	138	128
43	Kanpur Nagar	3530	3161	6466	6274
44	Kasganj	48	34	366	356
45	Kaushambi	8	7	334	305
46	Kheri	397	353	1407	1317
47	Kushinagar	29	14	178	180

48	Lalitpur	405	343	1167	1133
49	Lucknow	16699	15277	20972	20533
50	Mahoba	134	121	296	271
51	Mahrajganj	119	97	369	368
52	Mainpuri	276	243	570	521
53	Mathura	397	303	1121	1088
54	Mau	73	68	384	337
55	Meerut	1294	1123	2162	2148
56	Mirzapur	383	310	1078	1066
57	Moradabad	359	313	1048	1009
58	Muzaffarnagar	753	635	2529	2408
59	Pilibhit	121	88	1218	1106
60	Pratapgarh	86	70	592	559
61	Prayagraj	2354	2080	3095	3087
62	Rae Bareli	1148	956	3194	3119
63	Rampur	184	149	1159	1006
64	Saharanpur	545	478	1546	1459
65	Sambhal	57	50	452	409

66	Sant Kabir Nagar	49	41	137	138
67	Shahjahanpur	225	168	1501	1423
68	Shamli	205	185	681	656
69	Shrawasti	30	26	174	165
70	Siddharthnagar	87	68	322	327
71	Sitapur	544	482	2065	1945
72	Sonbhadra	119	93	520	464
73	Sultanpur	294	271	781	750
74	Unnao	582	519	1723	1644
75	Varanasi	6627	6232	9622	9196
	Total	54,526	48,462	1,10,632	1,06,516

COMPETITIVENESS OF BSNL

2912. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the specific measures implemented by the Government to support BSNL's return to profitability during the last financial year, since 2007;

- (b) whether the Government has a detailed breakdown of the revenue growth in BSNL's mobility services, Fibre-To-The-Home (FTTH) and leased line service, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans for BSNL's 4G and 5G rollout to enhance competitiveness in the telecom sector and if so, the details thereof;
and
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives to improve customer satisfaction and reduce churn rates for BSNL 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) Government has taken various steps for revival of BSNL as mentioned below:

- In 2019, first revival package amounting to around Rs. 69 Thousand Crores was given that brought down the operating costs of BSNL/MTNL.
- In 2022, revival package amounting to around Rs. 1.64 Lakh Crores was given. It focused on infusing fresh capital, restructuring debt, viability gap funding for rural telephony etc.
- In 2023, Government approved the allotment of 4G/5G spectrum to BSNL with the total outlay of around Rs. 89 Thousand Crores.

- In addition to these revival packages, the Cabinet Note for additional CAPEX support of Rs. 6,982 Crores has been approved on 07.02.2025.

As a result of these packages, BSNL has started earning operating profits from F.Y. 2020-21.

(b) The Mobile revenue of BSNL has increased from Rs. 5,319 crores in F.Y. 2023-24 to Rs. 5,503 crores in F.Y. 2024-25. The FTTH revenue of BSNL has increased from Rs. 2,652 crores in F.Y. 2023-24 to Rs. 2,923 crores in F.Y. 2024-25. The Leased Lines /Circuits revenue of BSNL has increased from Rs. 3,623 crores in F.Y. 2023-24 to Rs. 3,658 crores in F.Y. 2024-25.

(c) and (d) In line with Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL has placed purchase order for indigenously developed 4G sites for pan India deployment .Supply of 4G equipment has started from September 2023 and as on 30.06.2025, total 95,537 4G sites have been installed and 90,035 sites are ON-Air .The equipment is 5G upgradable from technology perspective .

To enhance the network infrastructure and service quality, BSNL is executing the various schemes of Government such as 4G Saturation Scheme, Border Out Post)BOP/(Border Intelligence Post)BIP(etc .The details of these schemes are available on <https://usof.gov.in>.

LEVEL CROSSINGS IN JAUNPUR DISTRICT

2913. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

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

- (a) the total number of level crossings in Jaunpur district where Road Over Bridges (ROBs) or Road Under Bridges (RUBs) have been sanctioned but construction work has not yet commenced;
- (b) the details of any new express or passenger trains that have been introduced or are proposed to be introduced to connect the Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh with major cities and commercial hubs across the Country during the last three years;
- (c) the number of new line surveys and projects currently in progress or under planning in Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh along with their total length and projected cost;
- (d) the details of all railway projects including new lines, doubling, electrification, station upgradation and overbridges that are currently pending beyond their original scheduled completion date in Jaunpur District of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (e) the reasons for delay in these projects?

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

(a) to (e) 14 Nos. ROBs/RUBs are sanctioned in lieu of LCs at the cost of ₹ 409 crore in Jaunpur district which are at various stages of planning and execution. The details are as under:

SN	Location	ROB/ RUB/ FOB	Cost (in ₹ Cr.)	Remarks
1	LC No. 30 near Jalalganj	ROB	37	This work is being executed on dual entity basis i.e., Railway portion by railway and approaches by State agency. Contract has been awarded.
2	LC No. 42A on Jaunpur-Zafrabad section	ROB	37	This work is being executed on dual entity basis i.e., Railway portion by railway and approaches by State agency. The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.
3	LC No. 64-B near Badsahpur	ROB	37	This work is being executed on dual entity basis i.e., Railway portion by railway and approaches by State agency. The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.
4	LC No. 43 on Jaunpur-Zafrabad section	ROB	38	This work is being executed on dual entity basis i.e., Railway portion by railway and approaches by State agency. GAD has been approved.
5	LC No. 23/C Srikrishna Nagar	ROB	46	This work is being executed on dual entity basis i.e., Railway portion by railway and approaches by State agency. GAD has been approved. Contract has been awarded.

				Geo-technical investigation has been completed.
6	LC No. 9 at Jaunpur city	ROB	70	Contract has been awarded.
7	LC No. 38 A on Jaunpur-Zafrabad	ROB	68	The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.
8	LC No. 57A on Zafrabad-Ayodhya section	RUB	6	GAD has been approved. Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned.
9	LC No. 44/C on Zafrabad-Ayodhya section	RUB	6	GAD has been approved. Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned.
10	LC No. 61 on Zafrabad-Ayodhya section	RUB	6	The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.
11	LC No. 51 on Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Junction - Pratapgarh Junction - Lucknow	ROB	40.00	This LC is situated on National Highway. This work has been taken up by MoRTH/NHAI on single entity basis.
12	LC No. 11 on Aunrihar Junction-Jaunpur Junction	RUB	6	GAD has been approved. Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned. Contract has been awarded. Box has been casted.
13	LC No. 24 on Aunrihar Junction-Jaunpur Junction	RUB	6	The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.
14	LC No. 40 on Aunrihar Junction-Jaunpur Junction	RUB	6	The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.

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 Railways. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains and impact for road users and feasibility etc.

Nos. of ROB/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-25 (June'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (June'25)	13,426 Nos. (including 1649 Nos. in the State of Uttar Pradesh)

As on 01.04.2025, 4,402 Nos. ROB/ RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 1,00,860 Cr on Indian Railways including 736 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) at the cost of ₹14,022 crore in the State of Uttar Pradesh, which are at various stages of planning and execution.

Electrification:

Electrification of railway network on Indian Railways has been taken up in mission mode. So far, about 99% of Broad Gauge (BG) network has been electrified. The electrification in remaining network has been taken up. Electrification carried out during 2014-25 and before 2014 is as under:

Period	Route Kilometer
Before 2004 (about 60 years)	21,801
2014-25	46,900

In Uttar Pradesh, entire existing Broad Gauge railway network has been electrified including Jaunpur District. All new line/multitracking projects are being sanctioned and constructed with electrification.

New Line/ Doubling/ Gauge conversion projects:

During the last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and the current FY 2025-26, 111 surveys (33 New Line, 76 Doubling and 2 Gauge Conversion) of a total length of 6271 km have been sanctioned falling fully/partly in the state of Uttar Pradesh including Purvanchal region.

As on 01.04.2025, 49 Railway projects (10 New Line, 02 Gauge Conversion and 37 Doubling), of total length of 3,808 Km costing ₹62,360 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh including Purvanchal region and Jaunpur district are sanctioned, out of which 1,323 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹30,611 crore has been incurred upto March 2025.

The status of work is summarized as under:

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2025 (₹in Cr)
New Lines	10	1227	340	10517
Gauge Conversion	2	67	0	281
Doubling / Multitracking	37	2513	983	19813
Total	49	3808	1323	30611

Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/ partly in Uttar Pradesh including Purvanchal region and Jaunpur district is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹1,109 crore/year
2025-26	₹ 19,858 Cr. (nearly 18 times)

Details of some of the recently completed projects, falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh including Purvanchal and Jaunpur district, are as under:

S.No	Name of Project	Cost (cr.)
1	Agra-Etawah New Line (110 Km)	427
2	Guna-Etawah New Line (348 Km)	683

3	Etawah-Mainpuri New Line (58 Km)	313
4	Ghazipur city-Tarighat New Line (17 Km)	1766
5	Kanpur-Bareilly Gauge Conversion (545 Km)	1790
6	Bareilly-Tanakpur Gauge Conversion (102 Km)	313
7	Gonda-Bahraich Gauge Conversion (60 Km)	318
8	Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur Gauge Conversion (83 Km)	589
9	Indara-Dohrighat Gauge Conversion (34 Km)	213
10	Lucknow-Pilibhit Gauge Conversion (263 Km)	1634
11	Utretia-Zafrabad Doubling (148 Km)	890
12	Bhadoi-Janghai Doubling (31 Km)	168
13	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Doubling (55 Km)	430
14	Muzaffarnagar – Tapri Doubling (52 Km)	525
15	Mathura-Palwal 4th line (80 Km)	669
16	Utretia-Raibareilly Doubling (66 Km)	662
17	Raibareilly-Amethi Doubling (60 Km)	668
18	Bhimsen—Jhansi Doubling (206 Km)	2620
19	Ballia-Gazipur city Doubling (65 Km)	650
20	Aunrihar-Jaunpur Doubling (60 Km)	405

21	Barabanki-Akbarpur Doubling (161 Km)	1700
22	Rosa-Burhwal Doubling (181 Km)	2094
23	Jaunpur- Akbarpur Doubling (77 Km)	676
24	Ramna-Singrauli Doubling (160 Km)	2436
25	Janghai- Phaphamau Doubling (47 Km)	414
26	Varanasi-Allahabad Doubling (120 Km)	2018

Some of the main projects, falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh including Purvanchal and Jaunpur district, which have been taken up, are as under:

S. No	Name of Project	Cost (Cr)
1	Sahjanwa-Dohrighat New Line (81 Km)	1320
2	Bahraich and Khalilabad new Line (240 Km)	4940
3	Unchhar-Amethi Doubling (66 Km)	1229
4	Mughalsarai-Allahabad, 3rd line (150 Km)	2649
5	Billi- Chunar Doubling (102 Km)	1424
6	Chhapra-Ballia Doubling (65 km)	937
7	Varanasi- Allahabad Doubling (120 Km)	2018
8	Domingarh- Kusumhi - 3 rd line (21km)	508

9	Burhwal Gonda 3rd line (62 Km)	800
10	Phephna-Indara, Mau-Shahganj Doubling (150 Km)	1529
11	Bhatni-Aurnihar doubling (125 Kms)	2529
12	Gorakhpur- Valmikinagar Doubling (96 Km)	1121
13	Janghai- Amethi Doubling (87 Km)	719
14	Janghai- Phaphamau Doubling (47 Km)	414

Trains:

As the Railway network straddles across State/regional boundaries, trains are introduced as per network requirement across such boundaries. However, in its constant endeavour to provide/improve connectivity for the passengers, Indian Railways, between the period 2023-24 and 2025-26 (till 31.07.2025) have, on originating/terminating basis, introduced the following 22 train services including 14 Vande Bharat train services serving the stations like Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Ayodhya, Mau etc.

1. 26501/26502 Patliputra-Gorakhpur Vande Bharat Express
2. 20175/20176 Banaras-Agra Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
3. 22499/22500 Deoghar-Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
4. 20887/20888 Ranchi-Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
5. 22425/22426 Ayodhya Cantt-Anand Vihar (T) Vande Bharat Express

6. 22415/22416 Varanasi-New Delhi Vande Bharat Express
7. 22549/22550 Gorakhpur-Prayagraj Vande Bharat Express
8. 18629/18630 Ranchi-Gorakhpur Express
9. 16367/16368 Kanniyakumari-Banaras Kashi Tamil Sangmam Express
10. 15181/15182 Mau-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express
11. 12945/12946 Veraval-Banaras Express

Moreover, it has also been decided to introduce 12527/12528 Azamgarh-Anand Vihar (T) Express.

Station redevelopment:

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for 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, including 157 stations located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, have been identified for development under this scheme. Development works at railway stations across the country under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, phase-I works of 20 stations (Ayodhya Dham, Balrampur, Bareilly City, Bijnor, Fatehabad, Gola Gokarnath, Gomtinagar, Govardhan, Govindpuri, Hathras City, Idgah Agra Jn, Izzatnagar, Mailani, Pokhrayan, Ramghat Halt, Saharanpur Jn., Siddharth nagar, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Ujhani) in the state of Uttar Pradesh have been completed under this scheme. The works at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of above stations is as given below:

- At Shahganj Junction station, the works of 6 m Foot Over Bridge and boundary wall in circulating area have been taken up.
- At Jaunpur Junction station, structural work of new station building, platform shelter and toilet block have been taken up.
- At Jaunpur City station, work of platform shelters have been taken up.
- At Mariahu station, the works of station building, circulating area, toilet, waiting hall, lighting and Divyangjan facilities have been taken up.

- At Badshahpur station, the works of station building, platform shelter, circulating area, toilet, waiting hall, lighting and Divyangjan facilities have been taken up.
- At Sri Krishna Nagar station, the works of station building, platform shelter, circulating area, toilet, waiting hall, lighting and Divyangjan facilities have been taken up.

Further development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on 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. The priority for development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Development / upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and 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.

Development / upgradation / modernisation of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise, or station wise or state-wise. The state of Uttar Pradesh is covered under the jurisdiction of five railway zones, namely East Central Railway, North Central Railway, Northern Railway, North Eastern Railway, and West Central Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 4,357 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2025) of ₹ 877 crore has been incurred so far.

Completion of Railway project/s including ROBs/RUBs depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, 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 etc. All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

RAILWAY CONNECTIVITY FROM THAWE TO METROPOLITAN CITIES

2914. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railway connectivity for the metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai are minimal from the Thawe junction from Bihar and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Gorakhpur higher official has forwarded proposal for running the train from the Thawe junction are pending in the Railway Board and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the number of proposals for running the train from Thawe junction pending in the Railway Board; and
- (d) whether the Ministry have taken any decision on the pending proposals to run the trains from the Thawe junction, 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 (d) At present, 06 Mail/Express and 22 Passenger regular train services are catering to the needs of passengers of Thawe station. These services are providing connectivity to various destinations like Siwan, Patliputra, Gorakhpur etc. Further, 05305/06 Chhapra-Anand Vihar (T) Special and 05059/60 Kolkata-Lalkuan Special services are providing connectivity for Delhi and Kolkata area.

Moreover, to provide additional services to the passengers of Thawe, it has also been decided to extend 19045/46 Surat-Chhapra Express upto Thawe.

Besides, Siwan, located at a distance of 28 km from Thawe, is also very well connected to metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi etc., which may also be availed by the passengers of Thawe.

However, receipt of proposals from Zonal Railway and action thereon, is an on-going process, subject to operational feasibility, resource availability, competing demands etc.

लौह अयस्क भंडार

2915. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने घरेलू उद्योग की मांग को देखते हुए देश में लौह अयस्क की कुल आवश्यकता का कोई अनुमान लगाया है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने देश में लौह अयस्क के कुल भंडार के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में निकाले जा रहे और उत्पादित लौह अयस्क का राज्य-बार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) क्या देश में लौह अयस्क की वर्तमान उपलब्धता घरेलू मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है; और
- (छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय इस्पात नीति 2017 के अनुसार, 2030-31 तक इस्पात की वार्षिक मांग 230 मिलियन टन (एमटी) तक पहुँचने का अनुमान है। तदनुसार, नीति में 2030-31 में लौह अयस्क की आवश्यकता 437 मिलियन टन अनुमानित है।

(ग) और (घ) खनिज आकलन/खोज एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और देश में खनिज सर्वेक्षण के लिए, भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (जीएसआई) केंद्रीय भूवैज्ञानिक प्रोग्रामिंग बोर्ड (सीजीपीबी) के माध्यम से विभिन्न एजेंसियों के गवेषण कार्यक्रम तैयार करने वाली नोडल एजेंसी है। जीएसआई ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में लौह अयस्क सहित विभिन्न खनिज पदार्थों के लिए संसाधनों को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क वर्गीकरण के दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करते हुए विभिन्न खनिज पदार्थों का गवेषण किया है और अपने गवेषण कार्यकलापों को प्राथमिकता दी है। पिछले 5 वर्षों (कार्य सत्र (एफएस) 2020-21 से एफएस 2024-25) के दौरान, जीएसआई ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में लौह अयस्क पर 31 खनिज गवेषण परियोजनाएँ शुरू की हैं। जहाँ तक भंडारों का संबंध है, भारतीय खान ब्यूरो (आईबीएम) जीएसआई, राज्य सरकारों, गवेषण एजेंसियों और अन्य हितधारकों से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर, देश में खनिज संसाधनों की राष्ट्रीय खनिज सूची प्रकाशित करता है। राष्ट्रीय खनिज सूची के अनुसार, लौह अयस्क (हेमेटाइट और मैग्नेटाइट) के राज्य-वार भंडारों/संसाधनों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(ङ) चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (जून 2025 तक) के दौरान, देश में लौह अयस्क का राज्य-वार उत्पादन का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(च) और (छ) इस्पात उद्योग के लिए लौह अयस्क सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कच्चा माल है। लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन घरेलू इस्पात उद्योग की मौजूदा मांग/खपत को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है। देश में वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन, निर्यात, आयात और अंतिम स्टॉक **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I**01.04.2020 तक लौह अयस्क (हेमेटाइट) के राज्यवार भंडार/संसाधन****(किलो टन में)**

राज्य	भंडार	शेष संसाधन	कुल संसाधन
आंध्र प्रदेश	44,744	3,50,872	3,95,616
असम	-	30,890	30,890
बिहार	-	55	55
छत्तीसगढ़	15,93,732	29,98,379	45,92,111
गोवा	1,17,235	10,80,322	11,97,557
झारखंड	5,34,677	41,75,469	47,10,146
कर्नाटक	10,43,212	17,92,781	28,35,992
मध्य प्रदेश	54,129	3,02,870	3,56,999
महाराष्ट्र	15,241	2,86,304	3,01,544
मेघालय	-	225	225
ओडिशा	27,98,749	66,10,582	94,09,331
राजस्थान	7,314	28,166	35,480
तेलंगाना	-	1,05,627	1,05,627
उत्तर प्रदेश	-	86,330	86,330
अखिल भारतीय: कुल	62,09,034	1,78,48,870	2,40,57,905

स्रोत: भारतीय खान ब्यूरो

01.04.2020 तक लौह अयस्क (मैग्नेटाइट) के राज्य-वार भंडार/संसाधन**(किलो टन में)**

राज्य	भंडार	शेष संसाधन	कुल संसाधन
आंध्र प्रदेश	-	14,72,383	14,72,383
असम	-	15,380	15,380
बिहार	-	49,439	49,439
छत्तीसगढ़	75,876	30,045	1,05,921
गोवा	4,990	2,61,345	2,66,336
झारखंड	-	10,667	10,667

कर्नाटक	318	78,01,853	78,02,171
केरल	-	83,435	83,435
महाराष्ट्र	578	1,210	1,788
मेघालय	-	3,380	3,380
नागालैंड	-	5,280	5,280
ओडिशा	-	242	242
राजस्थान	1,21,060	6,73,866	7,94,926
तमिलनाडु	-	5,28,901	5,28,901
तेलंगाना	-	87,366	87,366
अखिल भारतीय: कुल	2,02,823	1,10,24,791	1,12,27,614

स्रोत: भारतीय खान ब्यूरो

विवरण -II

राज्य-वार लौह अयस्क उत्पादन

(टन में)

राज्य	वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (जून 2025 तक)(अ)
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,643
छत्तीसगढ़	1,22,04,432
गोवा	3,91,593
झारखंड	53,59,766
कर्नाटक	1,16,11,378
मध्य प्रदेश	27,96,630
महाराष्ट्र	40,40,467
ओडिशा	3,83,90,353
राजस्थान	3,24,247
तेलंगाना	0
अखिल भारतीय	7,51,20,509

स्रोत: भारतीय खान ब्यूरो

(अ): आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं

विवरण -III

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, भारत में लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन, निर्यात एवं आयात तथा अंतिम स्टॉक

(मिलियन टन में)

वर्ष	उत्पादन	आयात	निर्यात	अंतिम स्टॉक
2022-23	258.31	1.79	21.17	97.36
2023-24	277.33	4.96	46.38	83.05
2024-25 (अ)	289.40	6.41	30.01	85.62

स्रोत: भारतीय खान ब्यूरो

(अ): आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं

PM-VIKAS SCHEME

2916. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries covered under the PM-VIKAS scheme since its inception in 2023, Community and State-wise particularly in North Eastern States including Bodoland Territorial Region;
- (b) the training modules, financial assistance and marketing support provided under the scheme to traditional artisans;
- (c) whether any evaluation or feedback mechanisms have been instituted to assess impact on employment and income enhancement; and

- (d) the details of the strategy of the Government to integrate PM-VIKAS with local handicraft clusters and MSMEs in minority-concentrated districts?

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

(a) to (d) The Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) is a Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry which converges five erstwhile schemes viz. 'Seekho Aur Kamao', 'Nai Manzil', 'Nai Roshni', 'USTTAD' and 'Hamari Dharohar' schemes and focuses on upliftment of six notified minority communities through the following:

- i. Skilling and Training (Non-traditional and traditional)
- ii. Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship
- iii. Education (through National Institute of Open Schooling)
- iv. Infrastructure Development (through Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram)

The scheme also provisions to facilitate credit linkages by connecting beneficiaries with loan programs offered by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). There is also a provision of stipend, to be paid to all beneficiaries of the scheme, through the DBT mode for the training period. Further, training and capacity building of traditional artisans / master craftspersons, is undertaken through the following three routes :-

- a) NSQF-aligned training in need-based arts/ craft job roles;

- b) Customized Workshops for improving market linkages and livelihoods of local communities;
- c) Preservation of cultural heritage of traditional and languishing art and craft forms including Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH).

The projects under the scheme are allocated to Program Implementation Agencies(PIA) and hence, state wise/ community wise data of beneficiaries is not available. However, under the scheme, the Ministry has recently allocated projects to institutionsbased in North-eastern states, i.e. State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM), Tripura; North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd (NERAMAC); and Nagaland Tool Room and Training Centre (NTTC), Dimapur, Nagaland.

Besides, under the PM VIKAS Scheme, the Ministry organizes 'Lok Samvardhan Parv' which provides artisans with a unique opportunity to showcase their indigenous arts, crafts, and rich cultural heritage. The event has been designed not only to promote the traditions of minority communities but also to foster an innovative and entrepreneurial environment for artisans. To enhance their skills in areas like marketing, export and online business, design, GST and sales etc., workshops are conducted by the Ministry, with support from the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), ensuring a holistic approach to empowering their talent and increasing their income. So far, the Ministry has organised 04 Lok Samvardhan Parvs, as under:

- a. July, 2024 at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi
- b. January, 2025 at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi
- c. April, 2025 at Convocation Ground, Kashmir University, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir
- d. June, 2025 at Gandhi Darshan, Raj Ghat, New Delhi

PM VIKAS is a scheme that has been rolled out only recently and the implementation of different allocated projects is in initial stages only. Hence, as of now, any evaluation or feedback of these projects have not been done.

FREE FOODGRAIN DISTRIBUTION UNDER PMGKAY

2917. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) the details of the prices at which food grains were issued to beneficiaries prior to the implementation of free foodgrain distribution under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY); and
- (b) the details of the additional financial burden arising from the distribution of free foodgrains to beneficiaries under PMGKAY?

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

(a) and (b) Foodgrains under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) were to be made available at subsidized prices of Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively for an initial period of three years from the date of commencement of the Act (July 13, 2013). Thereafter, prices were to be fixed by the Central Government from time to time, but not exceeding MSP. Government reviewed the prices from time to time and continued the same subsidized prices till December 2022.

The Central Government, in order to remove the financial burden of the poor beneficiaries and to ensure nationwide uniformity and effective implementation of the Act, had decided to provide foodgrains free of cost to beneficiaries for a period of one year beginning from 1st January 2023 under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). The period for distribution of free of cost foodgrains has been extended for further five years i.e. from January, 2024, with an estimated financial outlay of Rs. 11.80 lakh crore totally to be borne by Central Government.

PADHO PARDESH AND PRE-MATRIC SCHEMES

2918. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering to reinstate Padho Pardesh and Pre-Matric minority schemes and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether it is a fact that there has been a demand for timely release of the National Fellowship for Other Backward Classes (NFOBC) selection list and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to revise the fellowship amounts and HRA and fellowship amounts under non-NET and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to scrutinise the NSP blacklisting process and reinstate genuine institutions and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plan to conduct parliamentary review on the state of minority education in the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 makes it obligatory for the Government to provide free and compulsory elementary education (classes I to VIII) to each and every child. Accordingly, only students studying in classes IX and X are covered under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme of this Ministry. There is no proposal under consideration in this Ministry to re-introduce such coverage for classes I to VIII under the Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme. Padho Pardesh scheme aims to award interest subsidy on educational loan to minority students for studying abroad to pursue approved courses of study at Masters, M.Phil. and Ph.D. levels. The scheme has been discontinued from 2022-23 as education loan is available at cheaper rates through various other Government interventions. As

such, there is no proposal under consideration to reinstate the Padho Pardesh scheme. The select list of National Fellowship for Other Backward Classes (NFOBC) is provided by the National Testing Agency (NTA).

(c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has implemented Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) Scheme on the lines of the Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) Scheme of University Grants Commission (UGC) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). The scheme has been discontinued from 2022-23 due to its apparent overlapping with similar schemes of other ministries. The House Rent Allowance (HRA) was disbursed to the scholars as per Government of India norms.

(d) The existing structure of National Scholarship Portal provides parameters on the basis of which the verifying authorities can suspend a participating institute or revoke such suspension. Strengthening the end-to-end process of scholarship disbursement through various means is a continuous process.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration at present in the Ministry.

बेस किचन/पेंट्री कारों में नियुक्ति

2919. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या ठेकेदारों द्वारा बेस किचन/पेंट्री कारों में होटल प्रबंधन स्नातकों की अनिवार्य नियुक्ति के लिए कोई निर्देश आज की तारीख में मौजूद है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) क्या आईआरसीटीसी के ठेकेदार उक्त निर्देश का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं, यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा विभिन्न ट्रेनों में किसी भी रैंक पर किसी होटल प्रबंधन स्नातक की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) क्या कई रेलवे क्लस्टर अनिवार्य दो प्रीमियम ट्रेनों से अधिक का संचालन कर रहे हैं, यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ङ) एक ही रूट वाली ट्रेनों के बजाय अलग-अलग रूट वाली ट्रेनों के क्लस्टर बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (च) दो रेलवे क्लस्टर की ट्रेनें एक ही परिवार को क्यों दी गई हैं;
- (छ) उन आईआरसीटीसी ठेकेदारों को ठेके आवंटित करने के क्या कारण हैं जिनके खिलाफ जनता और यात्रियों द्वारा शिकायतें की गई थीं; और
- (ज) क्या सरकार ने उचित जांच के बाद इस मामले में कार्रवाई की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ज) रेलगाड़ियों में भोजन की गुणवत्ता और स्वच्छता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से, रेल मंत्रालय ने 2023 के वाणिज्यिक परिपत्र संख्या 24 के तहत अनुदेश जारी किए थे। इसमें किसी एक रेलगाड़ी के स्थान पर समूह में रेलगाड़ियों के ठेके प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। अवसंरचना के विकास और रेलगाड़ी में भोजन तैयार करने और सेवाओं की आद्योपांत जवाबदेही तय करने पर बल दिया गया है। बेहतर सेवाएँ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परिपत्र में विभिन्न प्रावधान किए गए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ खानपान सेवाओं के प्रबंधन के लिए तैनात किए जाने वाले कर्मचारियों की योग्यता और

प्रशिक्षण के संबंध में अनुदेश शामिल हैं। इन सेवाओं के पर्यवेक्षण और निगरानी के लिए होटल प्रबंधन स्नातकों को तैनात करना अनिवार्य किया गया है। तदनुसार, आईआरसीटीसी/ठेकेदारों द्वारा डिग्री/डिप्लोमा हॉस्पिटैलिटी मॉनिटर नियुक्त किए गए हैं: रसोईघर संचालन की निगरानी के लिए विभिन्न रसोई घरों में 819 मॉनिटर तैनात किए गए हैं तथा ऑन-बोर्ड खानपान सेवाओं की निगरानी के लिए गाड़ियों में 876 मॉनिटर तैनात किए गए हैं।

आईआरसीटीसी ने मौजूदा नीति निर्देशों के तहत गाड़ियों में भोजन की आपूर्ति के लिए बेस किचनों की कमीशनिंग हेतु स्थानों की पहचान के साथ-साथ गाड़ियों के मार्ग-वार समूह तैयार किए हैं। निविदा दस्तावेजों में निर्धारित निबंधन एवं शर्तों के अनुसार, आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया के जरिए उच्चतम बोलीदाता को गाड़ी समूहों के ठेके प्रदान किए गए हैं। ठेकेदारों द्वारा निविदा शर्तों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने और किसी भी ठेकेदार को कोई भी अनैतिक व्यवहार या अनुचित लाभ से रोकने के लिए आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा सुदृढ़ निगरानी प्रणाली और अनुपालन उपाय किए गए हैं।

आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा जारी गाड़ी क्लस्टरों की निविदा में कुल 24 बोलीदाताओं ने भाग लिया, जिनमें से आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा 20 इकाइयों को ठेके प्रदान किए गए हैं। आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा निविदा शर्तों के विपरीत कोई भी ठेका प्रदान नहीं किया गया है।

रेलवे द्वारा प्राप्त अभ्यावेदन, सुझाव, शिकायतों आदि की जांच गुण-दोष के आधार पर की जाती है और तदनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

BIO-TOILETS INSTALLED IN TRAINS

2920 SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

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

- (a) the number of bio-toilets installed in trains across the Country, classified by the type of train service;
- (b) whether the Government has set any targets for the installation of bio-toilets in trains during the current financial year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including targets, categories and zone-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has put in place any interim mechanism to prevent open defecation on railway tracks from trains which are yet to be fitted with bio-toilets;
- (e) if so, the details of such mechanisms/initiatives and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether the Government has launched any awareness campaigns to promote the use of trash receptacles in train washrooms to prevent the clogging of bio-toilets due to non-biodegradable waste; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof including the modes of dissemination and coverage of such campaigns?

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

- (a) to (g) To eliminate direct discharge of human waste onto Railway tracks and for improving hygiene and cleanliness, zero discharge Bio-toilet system has been

adopted by Indian Railways for coaches. The work has been taken up in mission mode by Indian Railways.

At present, all passenger carrying mainline coaches equipped with toilets have been provisioned with Bio-toilets. This has also prevented corrosion of Rail Fittings due to Human waste.

The details of provision of Bio-toilets (as on 30.06.2025) are as under:

Period	No. of Bio-Toilets fitted
2004-14	9,587 only
2014-25	3,33,191 (More than 34 times)

In order to ensure proper functionality of bio-toilets, awareness campaign is launched during “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” every year to sensitize all passengers about the cleanliness of coach and toilets.

Additionally, following actions are also being taken to generate awareness among passengers regarding bio-toilets functionality and cleaning to prevent clogging due to non-biodegradable waste:

- Informative stickers and notices are placed inside toilets with Do's and Don'ts activities i.e. not to throw the garbage/plastic bottles etc. in Bio-Toilets.
- Dustbins have been provided in all the toilets of Coaches to encourage proper disposal of waste.

- Video clips and Audio announcement highlighting Bio-toilets usage instructions are broadcasted through Public Announcement System.
- To facilitate the upkeep of the coaches during run On Board Housekeeping Service (OBHS) and Clean Train Stations (CTS) services are also provided for en-route attention.
- Maintenance of coaches including Bio-Toilets is carried at Coaching Depots/Terminals in line with laid out detailed guidelines and prescribed standards.

Cleanliness is an ongoing process and Indian Railways make continuous efforts to keep trains well maintained and clean.

Full scale deployment of bio-toilets in coaches has resulted in a paradigm shift in the level of cleanliness across railway tracks and especially at railway stations, where the foul smell/sight associated with human waste is not being felt/seen any more. This has also resulted in enhanced safety of rolling stock and rail tracks as lack of human waste/spatters on rail tracks/under-gears of rolling stock ensure quality in maintenance work.

बांस किसानों को पूर्वोत्तर में लाभ

2921. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पूर्वोत्तर में स्थानीय बांस किसानों और कारीगरों के लिए उचित मूल्य और लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) क्या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निर्यात आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए गुणवत्ता मानकों और प्रमाणन प्रक्रियाओं को लागू किया जा रहा है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार शहरी आवास और वाणिज्यिक परियोजनाओं में बांस आधारित फर्नीचर को बड़े पैमाने पर अपनाने को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसी नीतिगत उपाय पर विचार कर रही है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ? तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ,

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):

(क) बांस क्षेत्र का विकास, जिसमें स्थानीय बांस किसानों और कारीगरों को उचित मूल्य और लाभ सुनिश्चित करना शामिल है, मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन (एनबीएम) बांस उत्पादकों को कारीगरों और उपभोक्ताओं से जोड़कर बांस मूल्य श्रृंखला का विकास करने के राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को बढ़ाता है। यह विशेष रूप से भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में बांस की खेती, बांस आधारित उद्योगों, मूल्य संवर्धन, बांस और उसके उत्पादों के विपणन को बढ़ावा देता है। एनबीएम के अंतर्गत बांस बाजार, खुदरा दुकानें आदि स्थापित करने के लिए सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र को सहायता प्रदान करके बांस बाजार के लिए अवसंरचना के संवर्धन और विकास हेतु प्रावधान किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) ने गुणवत्ता संबंधी निर्दिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार बांस के विभिन्न उत्पादों जैसे बांस मैट बोर्ड, पैनल, नालीदार शीट्स, कंपोजिट्स आदि की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई मानक शुरू किए हैं ताकि उन्हें व्यापक रूप से अपनाए जाने को सुसाध्य बनाया जा सके। उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय ने कई हितधारकों और संभावित भागीदारों के साथ

परामर्श किया है ताकि बांस उत्पादक और कारीगर निर्यात के लिए आवश्यक विभिन्न मानकों को पूरा करने में सक्षम हो सकें।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय अपनी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से बांस आधारित नवाचारी निर्माण सामग्री के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (सीपीडब्ल्यूडी) ने बांस के अभियांत्रिक उत्पादों को मानक दरों और विनिर्देशों की अपनी अनुसूची में शामिल किया है। उल्लेखनीय है कि "बांस की लकड़ी" की मिश्रित सामग्री को शामिल करने के लिए वर्ष 2017 में सीपीडब्ल्यूडी की दिल्ली दर अनुसूची में संशोधन किया गया था।

हाल ही में, असम मंत्रिमंडल ने लोक निर्माण विभाग की दर अनुसूची में बांस की अभियांत्रिक मिश्रित सामग्री को शामिल करने की मंजूरी दी है, जिससे नए सार्वजनिक भवनों के निर्माण में कम से कम 5% बांस आधारित सामग्री का उपयोग करना अधिदेशित किया गया है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य बांस उद्योग को बढ़ावा देना, स्थानीय उत्पादकों के लिए आर्थिक अवसर पैदा करना और टिकाऊ निर्माण पद्धतियों को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF RARE EARTH MINERALS

2922. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is finalizing an incentive scheme worth Rs.3,500 to Rs.5,000 crore for boosting domestic production of rare earth minerals and magnets;
- (b) if so, the key objectives of the scheme and how it aims to reduce India's reliance on critical imports, particularly from China;

- (c) the details of sectors that are expected to benefit from increased availability of rare earth minerals, such as electric mobility, electronics and renewable energy;
- (d) whether the scheme promotes public-private-partnerships and indigenous technology for rare earth extraction and magnet manufacturing; and
- (e) if so, the manner in which this initiative aligns with the Government's broader vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and strategic resource security?

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 (e) As of now, there is no Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for domestic production of rare earth minerals and magnets.

STIPENDS UNDER MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

2923. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of scholars who currently receive stipends under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) to conduct research in universities across the country;

- (b) the details and the date on which the Government had last transferred funds to the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMFDC) for MANF and the quantum of such funds;
- (c) whether the Government has taken cognisance of reports of scholars not having received dues under the fellowship since December 2024 and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) if so, whether the Government plans to take any action to address the issue; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) As on 30.07.2025, a total of 868 scholars have recently received fellowship under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) Scheme.
- (b) to (e) An amount of Rs. 24 crore has been released vide sanction order dated 14.07.2025 and fellowship amount has been released by NMFDC to all the eligible existing MANF Fellows endorsed by their respective universities up to June, 2025.

VIGYAN JYOTI PROGRAMME IN KERALA

2924. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the major objectives of the Vigan Jyoti Programme initiated in 2019;

- (b) the details of the total funds allocated and disbursed for the Vigan Jyoti Programme during the last five years;
- (c) whether any districts of Kerala has been selected under the Vigan Jyoti Programme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the benefit of the Vigyan Jyoti Programme in Kerala?

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 major objectives of the Vigyan Jyoti Programme, which was initiated in 2019, is to encourage meritorious girls to pursue higher education and careers in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields. The programme promotes gender parity in STEM through various year-round activities such as hands-on experiential learning sessions, interactions with scientific role models, visits to RandD and industrial laboratories, career guidance workshops, and student-parent counselling sessions. These activities are designed to enhance the interest and inclination of girls towards science.

(b) The details of the total funds allocated and disbursed under the Vigyan Jyoti Programme during the last five years are as follows:

Year	Fund Allotted (Rs. in crores)	Fund Disbursed (Rs. in crores)
2021-22	18.83	9.00
2022-23	35.54	20.00
2023-24	47.37	28.00
2024-25	55.97	35.00
2025-26	55.95	39.00

(c) and (d) Yes. The districts in Kerala selected under the Vigyan Jyoti Programme are Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Wayanad, Idukki, Kasaragod, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Kottayam, and Palakkad.

(e): The Vigyan Jyoti Programme has benefitted nearly 2,800 girl students from Kerala by providing academic support, mentoring, financial assistance, exposure visits, and coaching to encourage them to pursue careers in STEM fields.

STORAGE CAPACITY FCI

2925. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the requirement and storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired through Schemes at a Pan

India level including Karnataka and the steps being taken to implement this plan;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the Financial Outlay earmarked for this purpose; and
- (c) the details and the amount of funding released to States so far for the expansion of warehouse capacity/godowns?

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

(a) Yes, FCI continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired at PAN India level including Karnataka, through following schemes :-

1. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
2. Central Sector Scheme (CSS) "Storage and Godowns" (Focus on NE) 2017-25
3. Construction of Silos under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode
4. Hiring of godown from Central warehousing Corporation (CWC)/State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/State Agencies
5. Hiring of godown through Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS).
6. Creation of godowns on FCI's owned land under Asset Monetization

7. Covered and Plinth Hiring (CAP) Scheme -2025

8. Modified PEG scheme for NE and Hilly states with longer guarantee period of 15 years

Effective measures are being taken to increase storage facilities for developing efficient storage system in the country.

(b) and (c) Silos and PEG are constructed by private parties in PPP mode with their own funds and storage charges/rentals are paid by FCI.

Under Central Sector Scheme (2017-25), the funds are released by the Ministry to the FCI under 2 heads, i.e. North-East Regions and Other than North-East Regions.

The Financial outlay earmarked for North East was Rs. 379.50 Crore and Other than North-East was Rs.104.58 Cr. under the Central Sector Scheme, 2017-25 and the same were further utilized/distributed to the respective Zonal Offices as per the site requirements.

Rs.379.50 Cr. have been released under North East Region Head and Rs. 104.58 Cr. have been released under Other than North East Region Head.

BUDGET SANCTIONED AND ALLOCATED TO KARNATAKA

2926. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

- (a) the details of the budget sanctioned and allocated to the State of Karnataka under various schemes of the Union Government during the last two years, head-wise;
- (b) whether the State of Karnataka has given Utilisation Certificate after expenditure under all the schemes, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Government monitors the accounting of the budget given by them under various heads, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Under Central Sector Schemes of Department, no funds are allocated to states including Karnataka.

However, the details of funds allocated/disbursed to various project implementing agencies for the state of Karnataka during 2023-24 and 2024-25 for various schemes under Digital Bharat Nidhi, DBN (erstwhile Universal Service Obligation Fund, USOF) is tabulated below:

Rupees in crores				
Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	BharatNet	152.96	177.57	330.53

2	4G Saturation Mobile Project	88.76	105.38	194.14
3	Provision of Mobile Services in 354 Uncovered villages	0.24	0.24	0.48
	Grand Total	241.96	283.19	525.15

(b) and (c) The funds disbursed from Digital Bharat Nidhi are monitored based on terms and conditions of the agreement between Digital Bharat Nidhi and Project Implementing agencies which also includes Utilization certificates.

FIX BASE YEAR FOR GDP, IIP AND CPI

2927. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to State:

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken the exercise to revise the base year of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Index Industrial Production (IIP) and Consumer Price Index (CPI), if so, the details thereof, along with reasons therefor;
- (b) the base year proposed to be fixed by the Government for GDP, IIP and CPI;
- (c) the items of basket taken for CPI and the manner in which it is different from the existing basket; and

- (d) whether the Government is going to take up the Economic Census, service sector survey and private capex survey, if so, the details thereof including the timeline?

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, the Ministry is underway to revise the base year of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Index Industrial Production (IIP) and Consumer Price Index (CPI). The base year is revised periodically to better capture the structural changes happening in the economy by updating the methodology of compilation and incorporation of new data sources.
- (b) The proposed new base year for the GDP and IIP is 2022-23, and for CPI the proposed base year is 2024.
- (c) For the CPI, list of items and their respective weights derived from the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey of 2023-24 is used in the revised index.
- (d) The Ministry has conducted its first Forward-Looking Survey on Private Corporate Sector CAPEX Investment Intentions from November 2024 to January 2025 and the findings of the survey have been published. The Ministry has also conducted a Pilot Study on Annual Survey of Services Sector Enterprises (ASSSE)

to capture insights into the Incorporated Service Sector. The decision to conduct the next Economic Census i.e., 8th EC is yet to be taken.

SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION UNITS

2928. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

- (a) the number of semiconductor fabrication units that have been approved or established under the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) as on July 31, 2025;
- (b) the total amount of Government funding approved and disbursed so far under ISM;
- (c) the details of locations where these fabrication units are being set up;
- (d) the details of the Indian companies selected for setting up these fabrication units; and
- (e) the details of the foreign or domestic technology partners working with each of these companies?

**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) Semiconductor manufacturing is a strategic and foundational industry, vital for India's growth in the coming decades. Semiconductor chips are critical for

manufacturing of many products ranging from mobile phones to refrigerators and cars to missiles.

As electronics manufacturing expands, developing a strong semiconductor industry becomes essential, as semiconductors form the core components in electronic devices. The semiconductor ecosystem includes chip design, fabrication, and packaging. This industry requires capital investment for a sustained period and highly skilled manpower. Chip manufacturing processes also need more than three hundred different types of specialized gases and chemicals.

India's semiconductor strategy is comprehensive, covering the entire value chain. It focuses on building a strong talent base and is guided by the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and "Make in India, Make for the World." It builds on the design capabilities in our country.

The Government approved Semicon India programme with a total outlay of ₹76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country.

As on July 31, 2025, Government has approved 6 semiconductor manufacturing units under this programme. The details are as follows:

1. **Micron Semiconductor Technology India Pvt Ltd** in Sanand, Gujarat with a total investment of ₹22,516 crore and their own group technology.

2. **Tata Semiconductor Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.** in Dholera, Gujarat with a total investment of ₹91,526 crore under technology partnership with Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation (PSMC), Taiwan.
3. **Tata Semiconductor Assembly and Test Pvt. Ltd.** in Morigaon, Assam with a total investment of ₹27,120 crore and their own indigenous semiconductor packaging technologies.
4. **CG Semi Pvt. Ltd.** in Sanand, Gujarat with a total investment of ₹7,584 crore under the technology partnership with Renesas Electronics Corporation, Japan and STARS Microelectronic, Thailand.
5. **Kaynes Semicon Pvt. Ltd.** in Sanand, Gujarat with a total investment of ₹3,307 crore under technology partnership with ISO, Malaysia and AOI, Japan.
6. **India Chip Pvt. Ltd.: A Joint Venture between Foxconn, India and HCL Group** in Jewar, Uttar Pradesh with a total investment of ₹3,706 crore under the technology partnership with Hon Hai Precision Industry Co. Ltd., Taiwan.

Under the Semicon India Programme, Government of India provides fiscal support to the tune of 50% of the eligible Project Cost / Capital Expenditure to the approved companies.

DEPOT DARPAN PORTAL

2929. SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented or is in the process of implementing the Depot Darpan Portal and mobile application in warehouses across the State of Tamil Nadu under the initiative for scientific warehousing and smart monitoring of foodgrain depots;
- (b) if so, the number and names of warehouses in Tamil Nadu that have been onboarded on the Depot Darpan platform;
- (c) the details of the infrastructural and operational parameters assessed under the system;
- (d) whether any warehouses in Tamil Nadu have received composite star ratings based on these evaluations and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to expand AI-enabled technologies like bag counting, Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) and Face Recognition Systems (FRS) in warehouses in Tamil Nadu and across the southern region; and
- (f) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure supervisory validation and continuous improvement in warehousing operations and food safety in Tamil Nadu through the Depot Darpan initiative?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. The Government has implemented the **Depot Darpan portal** and its mobile application for all owned and hired depots across pan India of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) including those in the state of Tamil Nadu. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d) The warehouses are assessed based on two main parameters :-

1. **Operational Efficiency (60% weightage):** Occupancy, Cost metrics like transit/storage loss, Handling Cost, Demurrage, and Manpower Expenses.
2. **Infrastructural Efficiency (40% weightage):** including Safety, Operational, Environmental, and Statutory aspects

Each category is evaluated independently, and the depots receive a 5-Star rating based on the composite scoring from both parameters.

Assessment and review of FCI and CWC's (owned and hired) depots has been completed in Tamil Nadu region and based on this, each depot has received star ratings in depot darpan portal.

Details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e) AI-enabled technologies like bag counting and automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) is in the process of implementation under the Smart Warehouse project in FCI owned depots. However, Face recognition system (FRS) is not provisioned in the project.

(f) The depots are being assessed and evaluated half-yearly. Further a trigger alert mechanism is being maintained wherein triggers are generated for any shortfall during assessments. The same are being attended by the concerned officers in a time bound manner

STATEMENT

Details of ratings in FCI owned/hired depots in Depot Darpan Portal of TamilNadu region

S.No.	Depot Name	Current Rating
1	PEELAMADU FCI COVERED	4-Stars
2	EGMORE FCI COVERED	3-Stars
3	TNWC PEG KARAIKUDI	5-Stars
4	ELAVUR(SILO) PVT SILO	5-Stars
5	CWC CUDDALORE	3-Stars
6	TUTICORIN FCI COVERED	4-Stars
7	NAGAR KOIL CWC COVERED	5-Stars
8	MADURAI CWC COVERED	5-Stars
9	SEMBANARKOIL FCI COVERED	5-Stars
10	THANJAVUR CWC COVERED	5-Stars
11	CHINNA SALEM SWC COVERED	5-Stars
12	ARKONAM FCI COVERED	4-Stars
13	COIMBATORE FCI COVERED	3-Stars

14	MOOLAPALAYAN CWC COVERED	3-Stars
15	CWC.HOSUR	3-Stars
16	NAMAKKAL PWS	5-Stars
17	TNWC TIRUPPUR	5-Stars
18	TNWC KARAIKUDI	4-Stars
19	CWC Chidambaram	5-Stars
20	PWS MADURANTAKAM	5-Stars
21	SALEM SWC COVERED	5-Stars
22	TNWC NAMAKKAL	5-Stars
23	CWC, UDUMALPET	5-Stars
24	VIRUDUNAGAR CWC COVERED	4-Stars
25	TIRUNELVELI SWC COVERED	5-Stars
26	PALAYAKOTTI SWC COVERED	5-Stars
27	TNWC AMBASAMUTHRAM	4-Stars
28	DINDIGUL SWC COVERED	5-Stars
29	TNWC BATLAGUNDU	5-Stars
30	KARAIKAL FCI COVERED	5-Stars
31	T.V.KOIL FCI COVERED	5-Stars
32	TNWC VILLUPURAM	5-Stars
33	AVADI FCI COVERED	3-Stars
34	TNWC PEG DHARMAPURI	5-Stars

35	TRICHY CWC COVERED	5-Stars
36	TRICHY SWC COVERED	5-Stars
37	SEVOOR FCI COVERED	5-Stars
38	SALEM FCI COVERED	3-Stars
39	RAMANATHPURAM FCI COVERED	4-Stars
40	TNWC PEG MUTHOOR	5-Stars
41	TNWC THOMAS SPINNING MILL	4-Stars
42	TNWC PUDUKOTTAI	4-Stars
43	CHIDAMBARAM(MRM) FCI COVERED	5-Stars
44	COIMBATORE(MADUKARA) PVT SILO	5-Stars
45	TNWC RAMNAD PEG	5-Stars
46	TNWC MANAMADURAI	4-Stars
47	PWS VILLUPURAM	4-Stars

Details of ratings in CWC depots in Depot Darpan Portal of TamilNadu region			
S No	State	Warehouse	Star Rating
1	TAMIL NADU	CFS TUTICORIN	5
2	TAMIL NADU	CHIDAMBARAM	5
3	TAMIL NADU	CUDDALORE	4
4	TAMIL NADU	HOSUR(PEG)	5
5	TAMIL NADU	KUMBAKONAM	5
6	TAMIL NADU	MADURAI	5
7	TAMIL NADU	MANNARGUDI	3

8	TAMIL NADU	MOOLAPALAYAM	4
9	TAMIL NADU	NAGERCOIL	5
10	TAMIL NADU	ROYAPURAM	4
11	TAMIL NADU	THANJAVUR	2
12	TAMIL NADU	TRICHY	5
13	TAMIL NADU	UDUMALPET	5
14	TAMIL NADU	VIRUDHUNAGAR	4

STARTUPS AND MSMEs IN HIGH-TECH SECTORS

2930. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

- (a) The details of the initiatives under NM-QTA geared towards supporting startups and MSMEs in high-tech sectors;
- (b) the details of the number of grant-in-aid projects sanctioned to private entities;
- (c) the details of funds earmarked for skilling and training in quantum computing within academic institutions;
- (d) the details of roadmap for industry-academia collaboration; and
- (e) the details of the number of patents or prototypes generated till date?

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) Department of Science and Technology (DST) is implementing the National Quantum Mission (NQM). Under the Mission, four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs), each focusing on a specific domain of quantum technologies have been established in the financial year 2024-25. One of the major mandates of the T-Hubs is to support startups and MSMEs working in high-tech sectors such as quantum computing, quantum communication, quantum sensing and metrology and quantum materials and devices.

(b) DST has supported eight startups in the area of quantum technologies: QuNu Labs, QpiAI, Dimira Technologies, PRENISHQ, QuPrayog, Pristine Diamonds, Quanastra, and Quan2D Technologies.

(c) Under NQM, a total of ₹205.49 crore has been earmarked for skilling and training in quantum computing and related areas within academic institutions.

(d) The NQM places strong emphasis on industry-academia collaboration as a core part of its implementation roadmap. This includes formation of T-Hubs that bring together academic institutions, RandD organizations, startups, and industry to engage in translational research, prototype co-development, scaling of technologies, and commercialization efforts.

(e) QuNu Labs has developed a distinctive quantum security platform named Qshield. QpiAI has developed a Quantum Computer with 25-Qubit Quantum Processor based on Superconducting Qubit technology.

SEHER PROGRAMME

2931. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the details of the steps undertaken by the Government for imparting financial and credit education to women under SEHER Programme;
- (b) the details of the number of beneficiaries of the said programme, State-wise;
- (c) whether the said programme offers any specific benefits to women belonging to SC/ST/OBC and PwD community and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any awareness initiatives for the promotion of the said programme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of the amount of funds allocated for the same?

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) to (e) SEHER is a credit education program launched by TransUnion CIBIL under a NITI Aayog initiative to impart financial literacy to women relating to entrepreneurship. The program is inclusive and open to all women. The credit awareness modules under SEHER program are disseminated through physical and digital mode. As a public private partnership initiative, it endeavors to collaborate with Ministries/Departments of government and other industry stakeholders. So far

through collaborations with the Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) Scheme of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and SIDBI cluster-level knowledge sharing sessions are being delivered. There is no specific allocation for SEHER program from the Government of India.

INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE NORTH EAST INDIA

2932. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

Will the Minister of **DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION** be pleased to State:

- (a) the details of the key initiatives taken by the Government to promote the development of North East India;
- (b) the funds allocated and support provided for the promotion and execution of these initiatives at the regional level in the North-East during the last five years;
- (c) the data on number of people benefiting from such initiatives in this time period, and provide details of any plans for expanding this support in the future; and
- (d) whether the Government has collaborated with any private entity/entities to boost the recognition of North East India's market economy, if so, the details thereof?

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 Ministry is implementing following schemes covering various infrastructure, social and livelihood development projects across various sectors viz. Agriculture and Allied, Roads, Health, Tourism, Education, Sports, Handloom and Handicraft, IT/ITeS, Power, etc.

- (i) **North-East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)** is a central sector scheme fully funded by the Government of India and is bifurcated into two components:
 - A. NESIDS (Roads)
 - B. NESIDS (Other Than Road Infrastructure)
- (ii) **Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE)**, was announced as a new central sector scheme in the Union Budget 2022-23 with an outlay of Rs 6,600 crore for the four year period from 2022-23 to 2025-26.
- (iii) **Schemes of NEC** - A Central Sector scheme named "Schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC)", fully funded by the Government of India, is under implementation since Tenth Finance Commission period to fill up gaps in overall development of the Region.
- (iv) **Special Development Packages** – The Special Packages of Assam i.e. Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC); Karbi Anglong Autonomous Territorial

Council (KAATC) and Dima Hasao Autonomous Territorial Council (DHATC) are being administered by the Ministry of DoNER as per the Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed with the MHA.

In addition to above, the Ministry, has undertaken the following activities to promote the development of North East India:

- (I) Rising North East-Investors Summit 2025 was organized on 23rd and 24th May, 2025 in New Delhi. The Summit was intended to promote trade and investment in the North Eastern Region and provide a platform for an immersive dialogue between embassies, the business community, financial institutions, and relevant government stakeholders for forging mutually beneficial partnerships. The Summit was culmination of various activities i.e. 09 roadshows, 06 State roundtables, 02 Ambassadors' Meet, 02 Bilateral Chambers roundtable, MoU signing ceremony etc. organized by MDoNER for attracting investment in the North Eastern Region. The Summit witnessed the participation from industry leaders, investors etc. from across the country. The focus sectors of the Summit included Tourism and Hospitality, Agro-Food Processing and allied sectors; Textiles, Handloom, and Handicrafts; Healthcare; Education and Skill Development; Information Technology or Information Technology-Enabled Services; Infrastructure and Logistics; Energy; and

Entertainment and Sports. Key activities organized during the two day event included Ministerial sessions on focus sectors, Business-to-Government sessions, Business-to-Business meetings, startups and exhibitions of policy and related initiatives taken by the State Government and Central Ministries for investment promotion in the North Eastern Region. The summit drew investment proposal worth Rs. 4.48 lakh crore, through Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), letters of intent, and qualified leads from private investors, public sector undertakings, and major industrial conglomerates.

- (II) Ashtalakshmi Mahotsav 2024 was organized from 6th -8th December 2024 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. The event witnessed participation of five Chief Ministers and Ministers from three other NER States. The event featured 11 pavilions (8 State pavilions, Eri and Muga Silk pavilions and one GI pavilion) and included artisan exhibitions, buyer-seller meets (40 buyers, 70 sellers), Grameen Haat of 320 Vendors/stalls and 8 Technical sessions, including "Chief Ministers' Panel" on 'Catalyzing North East's progress for a Viksit Bharat."

(b)and (c) Statement showing scheme-wise expenditure of last five years is given below:

(Rs in Crore)											
Sl. No.	Schemes	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		RE	Exp	RE	Exp	RE	Exp	RE	Exp	RE	Exp
1	Schemes of North East Council	572.83	572.83	520.21	519.94	666.87	370.22	825.00	787.65	800.00	736.80
2	North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)	1204.24	1204.23	1993.40	1993.36	1459.54	486.94	2489.94	1040.25	1500.00	1462.39
3	Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region	-	-	-	-	400.00	121.19	2174.46	10.56	1394.00	1014.88

	(PM-DevINE)										
4	Special Development Package										
a.	Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)	0.00	0.00	3.31	3.31	30.00	6.42	100.00	14.96	32.00	7.76
b.	Karbi Anglong Autonomous Territorial Council (KAATC)	21.55	21.55	67.44	67.44	40.00	1.55	100.00	6.41	100.00	94.99
c.	Dima Hasao Territorial Council (DHATC)	12.45	12.45	0.00	0.00	35.00	5.96	100.00	25.08	70.00	29.73
	Total	1811.07	1811.06	2584.36	2584.05	2631.41	992.28	5789.4	1884.91	3896	3346.55

(d) Nil.

BENEFITS OF UNDERGROUND COAL MINING

2933. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) the benefits of underground coal mining over open-cast mining in terms of land use, environmental sustainability and safety of operations;
- (b) whether the Government has introduced any new policy measures aimed at encouraging or promoting underground coal mining in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, including incentives offered, policy goals and implementation strategies; and
- (d) the proportion/share of underground mining in the total coal production of the country during the last five years and the steps taken by the Government to enhance its share?

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

(a) Underground coal mining offers several advantages, particularly from environmental, land-use, and social perspectives. Since underground mining causes minimal disturbance to surface features, it results in reduced damage to infrastructure, agricultural land, forests, and habitation areas.

From an environmental standpoint, underground mining generates significantly less dust and noise pollution compared to opencast mining. It is also well-suited for extracting deep-seated coal reserves, which are often of higher

quality. Moreover, underground mining leaves a smaller surface footprint, thereby contributing to lower indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with land degradation and loss of vegetation.

Additionally, underground mines are generally less susceptible to adverse weather conditions such as heavy rains or flooding, which can disrupt surface mining operations. This makes underground mining relatively safer throughout the year due to varying climatic conditions.

(b) and (c) Yes, the Government has taken steps to promote underground coal mining. In this regard, the methodology dated 28.05.2020 for auctioning coal and lignite mines/blocks for the sale of coal/lignite on a revenue-sharing basis has been amended vide order dated 23.04.2025 to provide specific incentives for underground mines. These include:

1. Reduction of the floor percentage of revenue share to 2%.
2. Complete waiver of the Upfront Amount.

These incentives apply to bidders participating in the auction of coal or lignite mines reserved for underground mining. The successful allocates under this category, availing the above benefits, shall not be permitted to convert the underground mine into an opencast or mixed mine at any stage during the life of the mine.

(d) The proportion/share of coal production from underground mining in the total coal production of the country during the last five years is given below:

Year	% share of UG production in the total coal production
2019-20	5.54%
2020-21	4.50%
2021-22	4.26%
2022-23	3.90%
2023-24	3.44%

Further, to enhance percentage share of underground mining, along with steps as mentioned at Para(b) above, taken by Government, coal companies have undertaken steps such as adoption of Mass Production Technology, embracing Mine Development and Operation (MDO) projects and re-operationalization of abandoned/ discontinued underground mines through MDO under revenue sharing mode.

CLOSED FUEL CYCLE TECHNOLOGY

2934. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government is prioritising/planning to prioritise closed fuel cycle technology to maximise nuclear fuel utilisation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken / being taken by the Government for strengthening the country's nuclear fuel security and ensuring a steady domestic supply for reactors?

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 follows a Closed Nuclear Fuel Cycle, aligned with its three-stage nuclear power programme in order to optimally utilize India's limited uranium resources and to exploit its large thorium reserves for long term energy security. It involves the recovery and recycling of fissile and fertile material from spent nuclear fuel (SNF), rather than disposing it of as waste. This approach enables enhanced utilization of nuclear material resources, improves energy security, and minimizes high-level radioactive waste volumes. The programme aims to use domestic uranium in the Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) and use plutonium obtained from the reprocessing of spent fuel of PHWRs in Fast Breeder Reactors. Large scale use of thorium will subsequently follow, first to breed Uranium-233 from Th-232 and then utilize U-233 as fuel.

Reprocessing facilities are operationalized for reprocessing domestic nuclear spent fuel from PHWRs. For realization of second stage of nuclear power programme, Fast Breeder

Test Reactor and other facilities were established for material research and proof of design concepts. Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) and integrated nuclear reprocessing plant for fast reactor fuel is under construction at Kalpakkam.

Research on thorium utilization for the third stage of closed fuel cycle continues to be a high priority RandD area of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). In this regard, necessary RandD is being carried out in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and other research organisations attached with DAE. 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 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 for post-irradiation studies.
- 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 30kW (thermal) KAMINI reactor, which is in operation at 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 at laboratory scale.

(c) Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL) a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been mandated to mine and process uranium ore in the country. In line with DAE's requirement of uranium to fuel nuclear power plants, UCIL has outlined a plan for expansion which includes maintaining sustained supply from existing facilities through debottlenecking of certain deficiencies, modernization and capacity expansion of some existing units.

Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has the mandate to identify, evaluate and augment mineral resources of uranium and thorium in the country.

To strengthen the country's nuclear fuel security and speedy augmentation of these resources, AMD is carrying out integrated and multi-disciplinary exploration (including heliborne and ground geophysical surveys, ground geological, geochemical and radiometric surveys and drilling) in identified thrust areas of the country by utilising state-of-the-art technology.

As on date, AMD has established 4,33,800t *in-situ* U_3O_8 resource in 47 uranium deposits located in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Meghalaya,

Rajasthan, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Besides, the Directorate has established 1.18 million tonne (Mt) thorium oxide (ThO_2) resource contained in 13.15 Mt *in-situ* monazite (a mineral containing thorium) resource in 136 deposits associated with the coastal beach and inland placers located in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Jharkhand. In addition, 29,900t *in-situ* ThO_2 resource in hard rocks has been established incidental to the rare earth oxide resource in the state of Gujarat.

NATIONAL MISSION ON QUANTUM COMPUTING (NMQC)

2935. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA:

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

- (a) the total amount of funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for the National Mission on Quantum Computing (NMQC) during the last five years along with the outcome of utilisation of the said budgetary allocation;
- (b) whether any amount of funds have been allocated to the universities, IITs, NITs and regional institutions in the North East Region during the last five years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) 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)The Government of India approved the National Quantum Mission (NQM) with an outlay of ₹6003.65 crore for a period of eight years. Under the Mission four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs) have been established in the financial year 2024–25 in the areas of Quantum Computing, Quantum Communication, Quantum Sensing and Metrology, and Quantum Materials and Devices. The total allocation, disbursement, and utilization under the mission is given below:

Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Disbursed	Funds Utilized
2024-25	Rs. 86.00 Crores	Rs. 43.07 Crores	Rs. 32.77 Crores

The outcome of budget utilization includes the establishment of four T-Hubs, comprising of 14 Technical Groups having 17 Project Teams across 17 states and 2 Union Territories. These hubs bring together a total of 152 researchers from 43 institutions.

(b) to (d) Yes. Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, Assam is one of the member institutes under the Thematic Hub of Quantum Computing. The amount of funds allocated to IIT Guwahati is:

Financial Year	Funds Allocated
2024-25	Rs. 6,92,800

INTERNET AND WI-FI FACILITY FOR FARMERS

2936. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has provided internet and Wi-Fi facility in all the villages of the country for the benefit of farmers so that they can increase their knowledge about agriculture sector and keep them updated about new developments in agriculture sector;
- (b) if so, the measures/actions being taken by the Government on this issue especially in the State of West Bengal; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the target of providing internet and Wi-Fi facility in all the villages across the country be achieved?

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

(a) As per RGI (Registrar General of India) data, out of the total 6,44,131 villages in the country, 6,24,147 villages are having internet facility (3G/4G) through mobile coverage network as on 31.05.2025.

(b) and (c) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages in the country including West Bengal. A total of 13,01,193 no. of FTTH connections have been commissioned in the country including 58,251 no. of FTTH connections of West Bengal through BharatNet. The Wi-Fi technology enabled FTTH connections are being used for accessing the all type of online services such as e-education, e-health, e-governance, e-commerce, etc. including the farmers in increasing their knowledge about agriculture and keep them updated about new development in agriculture. As on May 2025, out of the total 40,971 villages in West Bengal, 40,935 villages are having internet facility (3G/4G) through mobile network coverage.

Also, various steps such as 4G saturation project, Border Out Posts (BoP)- Border Intelligence Posts (BiP) project, BharatNet project etc under Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) are being taken up by to improve the mobile coverage and internet connectivity in villages of West Bengal.

Sl. No	Name of Project/ Scheme	Planned	Remarks
1	4G Saturation	35	14 mobile tower sites are radiating

2	BoP-BiP	35	4 mobile sites are radiating
3	BharatNet	3340	2677 Gram Panchayats are connected by Optical Fibre. Amended BharatNet to cover all Gram Panchayats on Optical Fibre Ring topology is planned.

Further in compliance with Part-V (Optical Fiber Cable) of the Scheme named as “Scheme for Special Assistance to states for Capital Investment 2022-23”, approval has been received for projects amounting Rs. 2716 crores in respect of 24 states including Rs. 232 crores for the state of West Bengal.

The Union Cabinet has also approved the proposal of Department of Telecom (DoT) to proliferate Broadband through Public Wi-Fi networks under the framework of Prime Minister’s Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PMWANI). As on date 3,08,283 PM Wani Wi-Fi Hotspots are installed across the country including 4,139 in West Bengal.

FUNDS FOR PM-KUSUM

2937. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

- (a) the details of total funds allocated and utilised under the Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) by all the States/UTs in the country during the last five years;

- (b) the number of beneficiaries covered under PM-KUSUM in various States/UTs in the country during the last five years; and
- (c) the details of the total quantity of electricity generated by beneficiaries under PM-KUSUM, State-wise during the last five years?

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) PM KUSUM is a demand driven scheme. Under the scheme, the funds allocation is based on the progress made by the states against the allocated capacities. As on 30.06.2025, State/UT-wise details of fund released in last five and current financial year is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b) and (c) As reported by SIAs, the State/ UT-wise details of beneficiaries covered and solar capacity installed under all components of PM-KUSUM Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of fund released in last five and current financial year under PM-KUSUM Scheme

(as on 30.06.2025)

S. No.	State Name	Fund Released (Rs in Crore)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.84
2.	Assam	1.41
3.	Goa	0.43

4.	Gujarat	299.50
5.	Haryana	1219.32
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.38
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.59
8.	Jharkhand	103.54
9.	Karnataka	86.68
10.	Kerala	49.23
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8.75
12.	Maharashtra	3014.43
13.	Manipur	0.92
14.	Meghalaya	0.59
15.	Mizoram	0.84
16.	Nagaland	0.39
17.	Odisha	8.29
18.	Punjab	92.49
19.	Rajasthan	882.88
20.	Tamil Nadu	35.08
21.	Tripura	38.56
22.	Uttar Pradesh	398.24
23.	Uttarakhand	26.71
24.	Other*	16.96
Total		6,329.05

* Funds released to CPSUs for conducting state-wise publicity and awareness activities

STATEMENT-II**State/ UT-wise details of beneficiaries covered and capacity installed under
PM-KUSUM Scheme****(as on 30.06.2025)**

S. No.	State/ UT Name	Component A		Component B and Component C	
		No. of solar plants installed	Capacity of plants installed (in MW)	No. of beneficiaries for installation/ solarization of pumps	Capacity installed by installation/ solarization of pumps (in MW)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	577	1.74
2.	Chhattisgarh	9	7.00	0	-
3.	Goa	0	0	800	1.37
4.	Gujarat	0	0	1,95,541	516.44
5.	Haryana	12	14.61	1,57,073	998.33
6.	Himachal Pradesh	140	100.00	959	4.73
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2,890	10.08
8.	Jharkhand	0	0	35,459	84.26
9.	Karnataka	0	0	23,761	96.36
10.	Kerala	0	0	13,171	12.61
11.	Madhya Pradesh	32	52.13	23,641	130.48
12.	Maharashtra	2	4.00	7,27,019	2,680.73
13.	Manipur	0	0	78	0.25
14.	Meghalaya	0	0	98	0.19
15.	Mizoram	0	0	40	0.04
16.	Nagaland	0	0	65	0.13
17.	Odisha	0	0	5,716	19.41
18.	Punjab	0	0	15,025	76.76
19.	Rajasthan	359	457.25	1,55,909	1,479.08

20.	Tamil Nadu	2	3.00	4,187	24.38
21.	Tripura	0	0	5,256	9.36
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1.00	70,408	274.39
23.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1,367	8.80
24.	West Bengal	0	0	20	0.15
Total		557	638.99	14,39,060	6,430.07

WASTE TO ENERGY PROGRAMME

2938. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) the details of applications received under Waste to Energy Programme along with the projects that have been approved, State-wise;
- (b) the data on the quantity of energy generated from the approved projects, State-wise;
- (c) whether the energy generated is being fully utilised and if so, the details of the plants allocated in accordance with the type of energy, State-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government is maintaining State-wise records regarding the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) allocated to these projects, if so, the details thereof State-wise 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) State-wise details of applications under Waste to Energy (WTE) Programme, during Phase-I of National Bioenergy Programme (NBP) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) and (c) The various components supported under the WTE programme, and the energy generated is utilized in following applications may be seen below:

- i. **Biogas:** Used in boilers and gas engines to generate electricity
- ii. **Bio-CNG:** Used as a clean transportation fuel to replace natural gas
- iii. **Biomass Gasifier:** Used for thermal and electrical applications

State-wise details of installed capacity of projects sanctioned under WTE Programme, during Phase-I of NBP is given in the enclosed **Statement -II.**

(d) The State-wise details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) allocated under WTE programme during Phase-I of NBP are given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of applications received and sanctioned under Waste to Energy Programme during Phase-I of NBP

State	Nos. of applications received	Sanctioned	
		Nos. of projects	CFA including service charges (in Rs. Crores)
Andhra Pradesh	16	4	3.46
Bihar	2	-	-
Chhattisgarh	3	-	-

Delhi	2	2	9.52
Goa	2	1	3.03
Gujarat	19	4	15.30
Haryana	28	11	54.96
Jharkhand	1	1	4.25
Karnataka	12	5	19.58
Madhya Pradesh	13	2	11.90
Maharashtra	35	9	50.32
Odisha	4	-	-
Punjab	19	7	64.11
Rajasthan	13	2	3.98
Tamil Nadu	12	5	22.26
Telangana	9	5	12.76
Uttar Pradesh	97	17	87.99
Uttarakhand	6	1	10.20
West Bengal	5	2	0.70
Total	298	78	374.32

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of installed capacity of projects sanctioned under WTE Programme, during Phase-I of NBP

State	Nos. of projects sanctioned	Cumulative Installed Capacity (in MWeq)
Andhra Pradesh	4	0.87
Delhi	2	2.33
Goa	1	1.00
Gujarat	4	4.38
Haryana	11	15.89

Jharkhand	1	1.04
Karnataka	5	6.71
Madhya Pradesh	2	3.60
Maharashtra	9	18.35
Punjab	7	22.97
Rajasthan	2	0.98
Tamil Nadu	5	7.04
Telangana	5	4.53
Uttar Pradesh	17	29.37
Uttarakhand	1	4.17
West Bengal	2	2.70
Total	78	125.93

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN QUANTUM TECHNOLOGIES

2939. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing the National Quantum Mission (NQM) to promote Research and Development in quantum technologies;
- (b) if so, the status of the creation and functioning of the four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs) under the mission along with the details of the institutions selected, milestones achieved, and timelines proposed; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for delay and steps taken/being taken to operationalize these hubs effectively?

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, the Government is implementing the National Quantum Mission (NQM) to promote research, development, in quantum technologies with an outlay of ₹6003.65 crore for a period of eight years.

(b) and (c) Under the Mission, four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs), each focusing on a specific domain of quantum technologies—Quantum Computing, Quantum Communication, Quantum Sensing and Metrology, and Quantum Materials and Devices—have been established in the financial year 2024–25, comprising of 14 Technical Groups having 17 Project Teams across 43 institutions. The list of institutions is given in the enclosed **Statement**. These hubs have been incorporated as Section-8 Companies by their respective host institutions and have constituted their respective Hub Governing Boards (HGBs) for effective governance and administration. Funds have been released to all four T-Hubs to initiate their operations. The hubs are now fully functional and are engaged in a range of activities including Technology Development, Human Resource Development, Entrepreneurship Development and Industry Collaboration and International Collaborations. The details of the Thematic Hubs are placed below:

S. No.	Technology Vertical	Name of the Host Institute	Name of the Section-8 Company
1.	Quantum Computing	Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru	Foundation for QC Innovation
2.	Quantum Communication	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras in association with C-DoT, New Delhi	IITM CDOT Samgnya Technologies Foundation
3.	Quantum Sensing and Metrology	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	Qmet Tech Foundation
4.	Quantum Materials and Devices	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	QMD Foundation

The mission is for a period of eight years. However, the implementation broadly has three timelines, i.e. 3 years, 5 years and 8 years. Following are the key deliverables of the mission:

- i. Develop intermediate scale quantum computers with 20-50 physical qubits, 50-100 physical qubits and 50-1000 physical qubits in 3 years, 5 years and 8 years, respectively.
- ii. Develop satellite based secure quantum communications between two ground stations over a range of 2000 kilometres within India as well as long distance secure quantum communications with other countries.

- iii. Develop inter-city quantum key distribution over 2000 km with trusted nodes using wavelength division multiplexing on existing optical fibre.
- iv. Develop multi-node quantum network with quantum memories, entanglement swapping and synchronised quantum repeaters at each node (2-3 nodes).
- v. Develop magnetometers with 1 femto-Tesla/sqrt (Hz) sensitivity in atomic systems and better than 1 pico-Tesla/sqrt (Hz) sensitivity in nitrogen vacancy-centers; gravity measurements having sensitivity better than 100 nano-meter/second² using atoms and atomic clocks with 10^{-19} fractional instability for precision timing, communications and navigation.
- vi. Design and synthesis of quantum materials such as superconductors, novel Semiconductor structures and topological materials for fabrication of quantum devices for quantum computing and communication.

STATEMENT

List of Institutions supported under National Quantum Mission (NQM)	
S. No.	Institutes
1	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
2	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
3	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
4	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
5	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
6	Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar
7	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
8	Indian Institute of Technology, Patna
9	Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani, Hyderabad
10	The Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai
11	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida
12	Society for Electronic Transaction and Security, Chennai
13	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Bengaluru
14	Indian Institute of Technology, Indore
15	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram
16	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune
17	Raman Research Institute, Bengaluru
18	National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar
19	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai
20	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Hyderabad
21	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bengaluru
22	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
23	Indian Institute of Technology, Bhilai
24	Indian Institute of Technology, Jammu

25	Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati
26	Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru
27	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal
28	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali
29	Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram
30	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Thiruvananthapuram
31	Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar
32	TCG Centres of Research and Education in Science and Technology, Kolkata
33	Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Prayagraj
34	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata
35	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Goa
36	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
37	S.N. Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata
38	Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar
39	Indian Space Research Organisation, Ahmedabad
40	Solid State Physics Laboratory, Delhi
41	Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad
42	Centre for Development of Telematics, Delhi
43	Indian Space Research Organisation, Bengaluru

ANTYODAYA SHRAMIK SURAKSHA YOJANA

2940. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

- (a) the current status of the Antyodaya Shramik Suraksha Yojana;

- (b) whether the Government is collaborating with any organisations or NGOs to implement the scheme successfully;
- (c) if so, the details of the organisations involved and their specific roles;
- (d) the details of the number of workers and families benefited from the scheme; and
- (e) the details of future plans for the expansion or enhancement of the said scheme?

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

- (a) The Scheme was launched on pilot basis by India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) in Kheda district of Gujarat in July 2023.
- (b) No, IPPB has not collaborated with any government organisations or NGOs.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Antyodaya Shramik Suraksha Yojana (ASSY) has benefited a total of 8,42,514 workers and families.
- (e) IPPB has tied up with Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) to cover the Shramiks registered on e-shram portal under ASSY.

टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या

2941. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आज की तिथि तक देश में स्वीकृत टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) जारी किए गए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या क्या है;

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों संबंधी प्रतीक्षा सूची का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा प्रतीक्षा सूची को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आज की तिथि तक देश में कुल टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की संख्या निम्नलिखित है:

तारीख को समाप्त अवधि	कुल टेलीफोन कनेक्शन (मिलियन में)
31.03.2022	1166.93
31.03.2023	1172.34
31.03.2024	1199.28
31.03.2025	1200.80
30.06.2025	1218.36

स्रोत: भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण

(ग) कोई प्रतीक्षा सूची नहीं है क्योंकि टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मांग पर उपलब्ध हैं।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) के उत्तर के दृष्टिगत में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

PRIVATISATION OF RAILWAYS SERVICES

2942. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans privatisation in Railways, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the services of Railways identified for privatisation; and
- (c) the manner in which revenue, the Government will earn from such privatisation?

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 wholly owned by Government of India. All zonal railways, Production units, workshops etc. are integral part of Indian railways. All assets like railway tracks, signaling system, rolling stocks etc. are under the ownership of Indian Railways only. Trains operations is the responsibility of Indian Railways.

Presently, there is no plan to privatise the Indian Railways.

परमाणु ऊर्जा मिशन

2943. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

- (क) विकसित भारत के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा मिशन की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं और इसके अंतर्गत स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकियों तथा उन्नत रिएक्टर डिज़ाइनों के माध्यम से वर्ष 2047 तक 100 गीगावाट क्षमता के लक्ष्य को किस प्रकार प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) वर्ष 2033 तक विकसित की जाने वाली लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति और औद्योगिक डी-कार्बोनाइजेशन तथा स्वच्छ ऊर्जा उत्पादन में इन रिएक्टरों का अनुमानित योगदान क्या है;
- (ग) देश की वर्तमान स्थापित परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षमता का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) काकरापार इकाई 3 और इकाई 4 तथा राजस्थान इकाई 7 की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ङ) भविष्य में परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षमता के विस्तार संबंधी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) जादूगोड़ा क्षेत्र में अन्वेषण सहित यूरेनियम अन्वेषण और घरेलू ईंधन आपूर्ति की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और
- (छ) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार अपनाए गए सुरक्षा उपायों 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) सरकार ने वर्ष 2047 तक 100 गीगावाट नाभिकीय विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता प्राप्ति के लक्ष्य के साथ विकसित भारत के लिए एक महत्वाकांक्षी नाभिकीय ऊर्जा मिशन की घोषणा की है, जिससे वर्ष 2070 तक शुद्ध शून्य (नेट जीरो) के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया जा सके। इसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं निम्नतम कार्बन उत्सर्जन के साथ नाभिकीय ऊर्जा से बिजली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना और वर्तमान में जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों द्वारा समर्थित मूल भार आवश्यकता को पूरा करना है। नाभिकीय ऊर्जा मिशन में हरित स्थलों (ग्रीन फील्ड) में, पूर्व विकसित स्थलों (ब्राउन फील्ड) में स्वोत्पाद (कैप्टिव) संयंत्रों के रूप में और दूरदराज़ स्थानों पर ऑफ-ग्रिड अनुप्रयोगों के लिए बड़े और छोटे नाभिकीय

विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य निजी क्षेत्र के साथ सक्रिय भागीदारी, लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टरों (एसएमआर) का अनुसंधान एवं विकास और नई उन्नत तकनीकों को बढ़ावा देने के उपायों को सक्षम करना है।

(ख) निदर्शनीय उद्देश्यों के लिए तीन श्रेणियों के लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर (एसएमआर) का डिज़ाइन और विकास स्वदेशी रूप से बीएआरसी द्वारा किया जा रहा है। ये रिएक्टर हैं :

- 200 मेगावाट का भारत लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर।
- 55 मेगावाट का लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर।
- उपयुक्त ताप-रसायनिक प्रक्रम के साथ युग्मन द्वारा हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन के लिए 5 मेगावाट क्षमता वाला उच्च तापमान गैस-शीतित रिएक्टर।

इन निदर्शनीय रिएक्टरों के विनिर्माण हेतु सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी प्राप्त हो गई है। परियोजनाओं की प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने के बाद, इन निदर्शनीय रिएक्टरों का निर्माण 60 से 72 माह में किए जाने की संभावना है। भारत लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर (बीएसएमआर) और लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर (एसएमआर) की प्रमुख इकाइयों को डीएई स्थलों पर एनपीसीआईएल के सहयोग से स्थापित किया जाएगा।

औद्योगिक और परिवहन क्षेत्र में नाभिकीय ऊर्जा के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सेवा समाप्त हो रहे जीवाश्म ईंधन-आधारित संयंत्रों के पुनर्प्रयोजन और विकार्षनीकरण के मुख्य उद्देश्य के साथ परिवहन क्षेत्र की सहायता करने के लिए हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन संयंत्रों को स्वोत्पाद (कैप्टिव) विद्युत संयंत्र के रूप में स्थापित करने हेतु डिज़ाइन और विकसित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) वर्तमान में, देश में स्थापित कुल नाभिकीय विद्युत क्षमता 24 रिएक्टरों को मिलाकर 8780 मेगावाट है। इसमें आरएपीएस-1(100 मेगावाट) शामिल नहीं है, जो लंबे समय से बंद है।

(घ) केएपीएस 3 व 4 (2 X 700 मेगावाट) और आरएपीपी-7 (700 मेगावाट) वाणिज्यिक प्रचालन में है।

(ड) वर्तमान में, 13600 मेगावाट (भाविनी द्वारा क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे 500 मेगावाट पीएफबीआर सहित) की कुल क्षमता वाले 18 रिएक्टर निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। इनकी प्रगतिशील पूर्णता के बाद, स्थापित नाभिकीय विद्युत क्षमता वर्तमान 8780 मेगावाट से बढ़कर 22380 मेगावाट हो जाएगी। मौजूदा और विकासाधीन नई उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों पर आधारित रिएक्टरों की स्थापना द्वारा 100 गीगावाट लक्ष्य प्राप्ति की योजना है।

(च) विभाग ने आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, झारखंड, मेघालय, राजस्थान, कर्नाटक, छत्तीसगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में स्थित 47 यूरेनियम निक्षेपों में 4,33,800 टन स्वस्थाने U_3O_8 स्रोत स्थापित किए हैं। हाल के वर्षों में, विभाग ने झारखंड के पूर्वी सिंहभूम जिले के जादुगोड़ा उत्तरी-बगलेसाई-मेंचुआ निक्षेप में 26,437 टन स्वस्थाने यूरेनियम-ऑक्साइड स्रोत स्थापित किया है; जो जादुगोड़ा यूरेनियम निक्षेप के उत्तर-पश्चिम दिशा में स्थित है।

(छ) नाभिकीय ऊर्जा के सभी पहलुओं - जैसे कि स्थल चयन, अभिकल्प, निर्माण, कमीशनन एवं प्रचालन में संरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों का अभिकल्प गहन संरक्षा, पुनरावृत्ति, विविधता तथा विफल-संरक्षित (फेल-सेफ) अभिकल्प विशेषताओं के सर्वश्रेष्ठ संरक्षा सिद्धांतों पर आधारित है; इस प्रकार रेडियोसक्रियता और पर्यावरण के स्रोत के बीच कई स्तर की बाधाएँ सुनिश्चित की गई हैं। इनका प्रचालन उच्च प्रशिक्षित और लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर्मियों द्वारा निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं को अपनाते हुए किया जाता है। एक सुदृढ़ और स्वतंत्र नियामक तंत्र मौजूद है और परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक परिषद (एईआरबी) द्वारा नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों की संरक्षा की निरंतर निगरानी और समीक्षा की जाती है।

EQUITY SHARES IN VODAFONE

2944. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

- (a) the details of the percentage of equity share held by the Government on Vodafone as on date;
- (b) the details of AGE dues including interest pending against Telecom companies, Telecom Company-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is not taking coercive steps against Telecom companies, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the rational of the Government to buy equity shares of Vodafone which is a loss making entity?

**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 currently holds 49 percent of the equity shares of Vodafone Idea Limited (VIL).
- (b) and (c) No payment obligation termed as 'AGE dues' exists under the terms and conditions of the license agreement. However, License Fee (LF) and Spectrum Usage Charges (SUC) are payable by the licensees based on their Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR). The details of pending AGR dues including interest of major telecom companies along with reasons for pendency are given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (d) To address the issue of financial stress in the telecom sector, the Government introduced a series of structural and procedural reforms in September, 2021 aimed at promoting healthy competition, protecting consumer interests, infusing liquidity,

encouraging investment, and reducing the regulatory burden on Telecom Service Providers (TSPs). These included a moratorium of up to four years in annual payments of dues arising out of the AGR judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and spectrum purchased in auctions held before 2021. Option to the TSPs to pay the interest amount arising due to the said deferment of payment by way of equity was also given. Further, at the option of the Government and based on the prevailing situation, the outstanding amount of post-moratorium installments may be converted into equity.

Pursuant to these reforms, several TSPs availed the moratorium benefits as permitted under the guidelines. VIL also opted to convert the payment of interest for the moratorium period by way of equity amounting to ₹16,133.1 Crores. The company issued 1,613.31 crore shares in February, 2023 to the Government of India. On 29th March, 2025, the Government approved the request of VIL for the conversion of outstanding spectrum auction dues amounting to ₹36,950 Crore into equity under Section 62(4) of the Companies Act, 2013, in line with the Telecom Reforms, 2021. Subsequently, the company issued 3,695 crore equity shares to the Government in April, 2025.

STATEMENT**Details of AGR dues of Major Telecom companies with interest updated up to 31.03.2025****(Amount in ₹ Crores)**

Sl. No.	Name of the company	AGR dues up to FY 2023-24	Remarks
1	Bharti Group (Airtel and Hexacom)	48103	A four-year moratorium was granted on the annual payments of dues arising out of the AGR judgment and dues pertaining to the period up to FY 2018-19. The pending dues are to be paid in six annual installments, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the moratorium, as opted by the companies. The pending dues beyond FY 2019-20 are under dispute / litigation.
2	Tata Group (TTSL and TTML)	19259	
3	Vodafone Idea Limited	84933	
4	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	1746	Under Litigation
5	BSNL	4	As per Cabinet Decision, AGR dues to be settled through equity conversion up to FY 2026-27.
6	MTNL	12780	As per Union Cabinet Decision in July, 2022, the AGR dues are to be examined by Committee of Secretaries for further action.
	Total	166825	

Note:

1. AGR dues include License Fee (LF) and Spectrum Usage Charges (SUC).
2. The dues shown in the table pertain to major telecom companies, excluding those that are undergoing insolvency or liquidation proceedings.
3. Except for the dues which are part of the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment dated 01.09.2020 in the AGR matter, other dues are subject to revision, based on representations from TSPs, departmental assessments, CAG / special audits, court cases, etc.

भोरमदेव सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना

2945. श्री संतोष पांडेय:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को राजनांदगांव लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कबीरधाम में भोरमदेव सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना स्थित इथेनॉल संयंत्र से शुगरकेन सिरप और मोलेसेस की अनियमित खरीद, बिक्री और दर निर्धारण के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि सहकारी शक्कर कारखाने द्वारा मोलेसेस की खरीद और बिक्री के लिए बिना निविदा के दर निर्धारित की गई है, और कारखाने से खरीद और बिक्री से अर्जित धन की वसूली पुनः निविदा के माध्यम से की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सहकारी शक्कर कारखाने द्वारा मोलेसेस का वितरण पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से किया जाता है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वितरित मोलेसेस की मात्रा सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):

(क) केंद्र सरकार को राजनांदगांव लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत भोरमदेव सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना कबीरधाम में स्थित इथेनॉल संयंत्र से गन्ना रस और शीरे की अनियमित खरीद-बिक्री तथा दर निर्धारण के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। हालाँकि, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार को माननीय सांसद श्री संतोष पांडे द्वारा उपरोक्त विषय पर की गई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) जी हाँ, सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना द्वारा पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से शीरा वितरित किया जा रहा है।

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान शक्कर कारखाना द्वारा पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से वितरित शीरे का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	शीरे की मात्रा (टन)
2022-23	50
2023-24	शून्य
2024-25	4100

ESTABLISHMENT FOR IICT FOR AVGC-XR SECTOR

2946.SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up/is setting up an Indian Institute of Creative Technology for the field of animation, visual effects, gaming, comics and extended reality and if so, the main objectives thereof;

- (b) whether Mahesana Lok Sabha Constituency has also been identified for setting up of the said institute and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to develop the said Indian Institute of Creative Technology on the lines of IITs and IIMs in terms of governance and academic structure and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any time limit has been fixed by the Government for conducting academic programmes, infrastructure development and student admission process at the said institute 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 has established Indian Institute of Creative Technologies (IICT) as a Section 8 company under the Companies Act, 2013 in collaboration with the Government of Maharashtra, FICCI and CII for creative technologies.

- A world-class institution to provide high-quality education, research, innovation and skill development in the AVGC-XR domain.
- IICT-NFDC campus, Mumbai was inaugurated on 18th July 2025 with a vision to set up a permanent campus in Film City, Goregaon East, Mumbai.
- Rs. 392.85 crore has been allocated for the development and operations of IICT.

- IICT is modelled on the lines of IITs and IIMs, as an institution for creative technologies.
- IICT has signed MoUs with major global companies like: Google, Meta, NVIDIA, Microsoft, Apple, Adobe, WPP and others for academic collaboration.
- IICTs curriculum is aligned with the real-world demands of AVGC-XR, VFX, animation, and gaming sectors through industry collaboration.
- IICT is designed to provide advanced training for professionals and trainers in AVGC-XR domains.

The governance structure includes a Board of Directors and a Governing Council comprising experts from academia, government and industry.

The inaugural academic session of IICT is scheduled to commence from September 2025, offering 17 specialized courses in Gaming, Post-Production, Animation, Comics, XR and related certifications. The details of the courses offered and student admission process can be viewed at <https://iict.org> .

IMPLEMENTATION OF BIND SCHEME

2947. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the details of allocated funds utilized under the Broadcasting Infrastructure Network Development (BIND) scheme during each of the last five years;
- (b) the details of projects initiated under said scheme to improve Doordarshan and All India Radio infrastructure particularly in West Bengal along with their current status;
- (c) the specific measures taken by the Government to enhance accessibility and transmission quality of Doordarshan and All India Radio in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts; and
- (d) the provisions of the scheme for local or regional content development to cater to linguistic and cultural diversity 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) Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND) scheme is a central sector scheme for development, modernization and upgradation of broadcasting infrastructure of Doordarshan and Akashvani in the country.

- It is a pan-India initiative covering all States, including West Bengal.
- It includes modernization of transmitters and studios, expansion of DD Free Dish DTH platform and DD TV channels, and upgrading production and transmission facilities.

- Focuses on content generation and innovation, and expanding the reach of public broadcasting in strategic, border, and LWE-affected areas.
- ₹450 crore has been earmarked for content development and innovation across India for the period 2021–2026.
- Projects taken up in West Bengal under the scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- Details of funds utilised under the scheme is given in the **Statement-II**.

Some of the new age initiatives undertaken to expand the reach of Doordarshan and All India Radio include:

- Prasar Bharati's OTT platform "WAVES" launched in 2024
 - Multi-genre digital streaming aggregator platform providing infotainment content in multiple Indian Languages
 - Various channels of Doordarshan and AIR network are integrated into this platform
- DD Free Dish (Free-to-Air Direct-To-Home)
 - Grown significantly from 104 channels in 2019 to 510 channels at present
 - Includes 92 private channels, 50 Doordarshan channels, and 320 educational channels.
 - 48 Akashvani radio channels, including FM Gold, Rainbow, and Vividh Bharati, are available

By serving Indian audiences, including significant viewership in rural areas, these contribute to wider access to news, information, educational programming and also private channels.

Doordarshan Kendra (DDK) Kolkata is equipped with a state-of-the-art studio facility for programme production. In addition, DDK Shantiniketan and DDK Jalpaiguri have functional studio centres that cater to the production of local content.

Similarly, apart from Akashvani Kolkata, AIR stations at Siliguri, Kurseong, and Darjeeling are equipped with studio facilities to produce local and regional content.

STATEMENT-I

Projects taken up under BIND Scheme in West Bengal

Organisation	Project Description
All India Radio (AIR)	Setting up of a 100 W FM Transmitter at Alipurduar
	Setting up of 1 kW FM transmitter at Kalimpong
	Visual Radio System at Akashvani Kolkata
	Refurbishing of Studios at Kolkata and Kurseong
	Replacement of cooling Plant at Kolkata, Kurseong and Siliguri
Doordarshan (DD)	Modernization of Studio and Regional News Units (RNU) facilities at DDK Kolkata with state-of-art digital equipment
	Modernization of Earth Station at Kolkata by augmentation and replacement of satellite broadcast equipment

	Modernization of program production facilities to High Definition (HD) by providing state-of-art equipment
	Augmentation of news production equipment, including 4G/5G mobile news gathering systems

STATEMENT-II

Funds utilised under the scheme

Financial Year	Funds utilized (in ₹ Crore)
2020-21	201.65
2021-22	159.95
2022-23	163.75
2023-24	344.57
2024-25	213.72

DIGITAL SKILLING FACILITY IN JALPAIGURI

2948. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to establish a Common Services Center (CSC) hub or digital skilling facility in Jalpaiguri district headquarters and if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) whether cyber awareness and online safety programmes have been rolled out for school students and senior citizens in Jalpaiguri, 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) Common Services Centres (CSCs) are established throughout the country to provide citizen-centric services. The centres are set up by Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). State and district wise details of CSCs, including Jalpaiguri district, are available on the website <https://csc.gov.in/>.

There is no specific proposal under consideration with MeitY for establishing a dedicated Common Services Centre (CSC) hub or digital skilling facility in the district headquarters of Jalpaiguri.

(b) The Government is implementing a project on 'Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA)' for generating human resources in the area of Information Security. It also aims at creating general awareness on various aspects of cyber hygiene/cyber security among the masses.

- 3,711 awareness workshops on Information Security have been organized through direct/virtual mode across the country

- 8,33,143 participants from various school and colleges students, teachers, faculty, Government personnel, LEAs, general users, parents, women, CSCs, etc are covered
- One awareness workshop has been organized in Jalpaiguri district covering 60 participants
- 1,32,510 school teachers, police personnel, volunteers, etc. have been trained as master trainers in 59 training programs
- ~15 crores estimated beneficiaries have been covered in indirect mode through Cyber Safety and Cyber Security awareness weeks organized in select cities
- Mass awareness programs broadcasted on Doordarshan/All India Radio
- Multi-lingual awareness material in the form of handbooks, short videos, posters, brochures, cartoon stories for children, etc. are disseminated through print, electronics and social media
- This material is also available at www.isea.gov.in and <https://staysafeonline.in/>

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.

MUMBAI-AHMEDABAD HIGH SPEED RAIL CORRIDOR

2949. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

- (a) the current status with regard to the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor;
- (b) whether the most ambitious rail project is running behind its schedule;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which the Government is likely to commence its trial run?

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

(a) to (d) The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 km) is under execution with technical and financial assistance from Government of Japan. The Project is passing through the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli with 12 stations planned at Mumbai, Thane, Virar, Boisar, Vapi, Billimora, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Anand, Ahmedabad and Sabarmati.

The delay in land acquisition in the State of Maharashtra impacted the project till 2021. Thereafter, the land acquisition picked up, currently, entire land (1389.5 Ha.) for MAHSR project has been acquired.

All Statutory Clearances relating to wildlife, Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and Forest clearance have been obtained. All the civil contracts of the project have been awarded. Out of total 28 tender packages, 24 tender packages have been awarded. All 1651 utilities have been shifted.

The progress of various major items so far is as under:

Item	Progress		
	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Total
Foundation	350 kms.	56 kms.	406 Kms.
Piers	350 kms.	45 kms.	395 Kms.
Girder Casting	332 kms.	1.67 kms.	333.67 kms.
Girder Launching	312 kms.	0.16 kms.	312.16 Kms.

Track laying has started in 127 km of viaduct and erection of OHE masts have also been commenced.

Out of total 12 stations, foundation works has been completed at 8 stations (Vapi, Bilimora, Surat, Bharuch, Anand, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, and Sabarmati). In Maharashtra section, foundation work is in progress at 3 stations (Thane, Virar, Boisar) and excavation work at BKC station is near completion and Casting of base slab started.

16 river bridges have been completed. Work is in advance stage at 5 major river bridges (Narmada, Vishwamitri, Mahi, Tapti and Sabarmati) in Gujarat and in progress in 4 river bridges in Maharashtra. Work on Depots (Thane, Surat and Sabarmati) is in full swing.

Work of the only tunnel in Gujarat has been completed. The work of the under-sea tunnel (21Km approx.) has started. Out of which, 4.0 km tunnel between Ghansoli and Shilphata in Maharashtra has been completed.

The Gujarat portion of the corridor between Vapi and Sabarmati is planned to be completed by December 2027. The entire project {Bandra Kurla Complex (BKC) to Sabarmati section} is expected to be completed by December 2029. However, Bullet train project is a very complex and technology intensive Project. Exact timelines for the completion of the project can be reasonably ascertained after the completion of all associated works of Civil Structures, Track, Electrical, Signaling and Telecommunication and supply of Train sets.

PLI FOR ELECTRONICS AND SEMICONDUCTORS

2950. SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps to boost domestic electronics manufacturing and reduce dependence on imports;

- (b) if so, the progress made under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for electronics and semiconductors;
- (c) whether the Digital India initiative has improved access to digital services and infrastructure especially in rural areas; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure cybersecurity and data protection in light of increasing digital usage?

**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) Driven by Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, India has emerged as a global hub for electronics manufacturing. The remarkable growth of electronics goods production and export can be seen as follows:

#	2014-15	2024-25	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (Rs)	1.9 Lakh Cr	11.3 Lakh Cr	Increased ~6 times
Export of electronics goods (Rs.)	38 thousand Cr	3.27 Lakh Cr	Increased 8 times
Mobile manufacturing units	2	300	Increased 150 times
Production of mobile phones (Rs.)	18 thousand Cr	5.45 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones (Rs.)	1,500 Cr	2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times
Mobile phone imported (units)	75% of the total demand	0.02% of the total demand	

Industry estimates that the value addition for electronics manufacturing in India has increased substantially over the years.

This achievement is a result of policy initiatives and reforms undertaken by the Government in the last 11 years. Some of these are as follows:

- Production linked incentives (PLI) for large scale electronics manufacturing
- Production linked incentives (PLI) for IT hardware
- Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC and EMC 2.0) Scheme
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)
- Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 to prioritize domestically manufactured products in public procurement
- Allowing 100% FDI in electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/regulations

PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing and IT Hardware

- PLI Scheme has significantly boosted investment, production, exports, and job creation in India's electronics sector
- India has transformed itself from a net importer to a net exporter of mobile phones
- India is now the second largest mobile manufacturing country in the world

PLI Schemes for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing and IT Hardware	
Cumulative Investment Attracted	₹13,107 Cr
Cumulative Production Achieved	₹8,56,947 Cr
Exports	₹4,65,809 Cr
Additional Employment Generated	More than 1.35 lakh direct jobs (till June 2025)

As per industry estimates, each direct job leads to creation of three indirect jobs in the economy.

FDI in electronics manufacturing

- More than 4 billion dollars FDI in the field of electronics manufacturing in last 5 years (i.e. since FY 2020-21).
- Nearly 70% of this FDI is contributed by the beneficiaries of PLI Scheme.

Under the Semicon India programme, the Government has approved 6 major projects so far, to build and grow the semiconductor and display industry in India. These projects involve a total investment of over ₹1.55 lakh crore. The approved projects are under various phases of implementation and are expected to generate over 27,000 direct jobs.

To further deepen electronics manufacturing, Government has launched Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS).

- Started on 8th April 2025, with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 22,919 crore

- Aims to deepen the electronics manufacturing value chain by attracting investments across the component, sub-assembly, and capital equipment

More details of the scheme is available on ecms.meity.gov.in.

(c) To enhance Digital infrastructure and access to digital services, Government has developed several digital platforms under Digital India programme such as Aadhaar, Unified Payment Interface, DigiLocker, Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG), e-Sign, e-Hospital, e-Sanjeevani, Myscheme, Aarogya Setu, etc.

Further, Common Services Centres (CSCs) have been set up with the aims to deliver e-services to rural citizens through CSCs and expand the CSC network till the Gram Panchayat level.

Over 800 services are being delivered through CSCs. CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC SPV) has apprised that as on June 2025, 5.60 lakhs CSCs are functional across the country (rural + urban), out of which 4.36 lakhs CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat (rural) level.

(d): Government has taken several legal, technical, and administrative policy measures for addressing cyber security challenges in the country.

Legal and Institutional Framework:

- Establishment of National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) under Section 70A of the IT Act, 2000, for the protection of critical information infrastructure

- Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) designated under Section 70B of the IT Act as the national agency for responding to cybersecurity incidents
- National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC) under the National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) ensures inter-agency coordination for cybersecurity
- Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011 mandate reasonable security practices to protect users' sensitive personal data
- Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 provides a comprehensive framework for digital personal data protection and mandates data fiduciaries to take security safeguards to prevent personal data breaches

Threat Detection and Incident Response:

- National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC), implemented by CERT-In, serves as a central control room for scanning cyberspace and real-time threat detection
- CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform, enabling real-time sharing of alerts across organisations and sectors

- Cyber Crisis Management Plan, formulated by CERT-In, is implemented across all Ministries, States, and critical sectors to counter cyber-attacks and cyber terrorism.
- Cyber security mock drills are conducted regularly by CERT-In to assess the preparedness of government and critical infrastructure organisations.
- CSIRT-Fin (Computer Security Incident Response Team in Finance sector) under CERT-In coordinates incident response for the banking and financial sector (operational since May 2020).
- CERT-In has empanelled 200 security auditing organisations to conduct security audits and assist in implementing information security best practices.

Citizen-Centric Services and Awareness:

- Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) is a botnet cleaning and malware analysis centre by CERT-In
- It offers free tools to detect and clean malicious software from user devices and also provides cybersecurity tips and best practices
- I4C (Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre) under the Ministry of Home Affairs has been created to combat cybercrimes in a coordinated manner
- Cybersecurity advisories on emerging threats and mitigation strategies are regularly issued by CERT-In
- Cybersecurity Awareness Initiatives include:

- National Cyber Security Awareness Month (NCSAM) observed in October
- Safer Internet Day observed on the second Tuesday of February every year
- Swachhta Pakhwada observed from 1st to 15th February annually
- Cyber Jagrookta Diwas (CJD) observed on the first Wednesday of every month, with activities conducted for both citizens and the technical cyber community

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR MINORITIES

2951. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) the details of the major welfare schemes currently being implemented by the Government for educational, economic and social upliftment of minority communities;
- (b) the total funds allocated and utilised under these schemes during the last three financial years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether there has been any delay in the release of funds or implementation of these schemes particularly in Southern States like Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the criteria adopted to identify minority beneficiaries and ensure transparency and inclusion; and
- (e) whether the Government is planning any new schemes or policy revisions in view of the growing concerns about minority rights and access to opportunities and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Government implements various schemes for the welfare and upliftment of every strata, including minorities, especially the economically weaker and lesser privileged sections of the society. Ministry of Minority Affairs specifically implements following schemes across the country for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities viz. Muslim, Buddhist, Christian, Jain, Parsi and Sikh. These schemes are as under:

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

This Ministry implements the following three Scholarship schemes for the educational empowerment of the six centrally notified minority communities:

- i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme;
- ii) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme; and
- iii) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme.

All the above Scholarship Schemes of the Ministry are implemented through a revamped version of the National Scholarship Portal (NSP 2.0). The scholarship

amount is transferred to the bank accounts of students through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. However, the Scholarship Schemes have not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22.

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM (PMJVK)

"Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram" (PMJVK), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is one of the flagship program of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for creation of community infrastructure in the Minority Concentration Areas of the country in the sectors viz. Health, Skill Development, Women Centric Projects, Education, Drinking Water and Supply, Sanitation and Sports.

The scheme is a demand driven Scheme, hence the States/ UTs-wise allocation is not made under PMJVK. The States/ UTs wise details of fund released during last three Financial Years are as below:

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Amount released (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Assam	12900.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7300.00
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	875.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	500.00
5.	Karnataka	12533.75
6.	Ladakh	1598.00
7.	Manipur	6875.00

8.	Mizoram	7319.00
9.	Maharashtra	2000.00
10.	Nagaland	5600.00
11.	Punjab	10457.7
12.	Rajasthan	2350.00
13.	Sikkim	14998.00
14.	Tripura	1750.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	7013.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3500.00
17.	Uttarakhand	11796.00

PMJVK is a community infrastructure development scheme and thus the infrastructure developed is for the benefits of the whole population of the respective minority concentration areas. The important requirement for releasing funds under the PMJVK scheme is that the State must follow the rules of the Public Financial Management System (PFMS), as set by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. This system helps to ensure that government money is used properly and transparently.

PMJVK Scheme is now applicable in all districts across the country. The States and Union Territories (UTs) can submit infrastructure project proposals for areas where the minority population is more than 25% within a 15 km radius.

PRADHAN MANTRI VIRASAT KA SAMVARDHAN (PM VIKAS)

Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) is a Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry which converges five erstwhile schemes viz. 'Seekho Aur Kamao', 'Nai Manzil', 'Nai Roshni', 'USTTAD' and 'Hamari Dharohar' schemes.

The scheme focuses on upliftment of six notified minority communities through the following:

- i. Skilling and Training (Non-traditional and traditional);
- ii. Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship;
- iii. Education (through National Institute of Open Schooling);
- iv. Infrastructure Development (through Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram).

This scheme also facilitates credit linkages by connecting beneficiaries with loan programs offered by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).

Under this scheme, a project has recently been allocated to Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kottayam, Kerala.

These schemes were implemented as Central Sector Schemes and no financial targets were allocated to States. A brief of fund allocated under these schemes is as below:

Statement showing Allocation (In Rs. Cr.) for Skilling Schemes					
	Seekho Aur Kamao	Nai Manzil	USTTAD	Nai Roshni	PM VIKAS
Year	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE
2022-23	235.41	46	47	2.5	0
2023-24	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	290.15
2024-25	0	0	0	0	255.43
Grand Total	235.41	46.1	47.1	2.6	545.58

Further, the beneficiaries under the PM Vikas scheme are identified as per the eligibility criteria of PM Vikas scheme guidelines.

NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT and FINANCE CORPORATION (NMDFC)

NMDFC implements its schemes for socio-economic empowerment including educational empowerment of “backward sections” among the notified minority communities by providing concessional loan for income generation ventures and education loan for technical and professional courses, across the country. The schemes of NMDFC are implemented through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Govt./ UT Administration, Punjab Gramin Bank and Canara Bank.

The year-wise details of fund allocated/released by GOI for Equity contribution in NMDFC and concessional loan disbursed by NMDFC through its

SCAs, Punjab Gramin Bank and Canara Bank during the last three years are as follows:

F.Y.	Fund Allocated/Released by GOI for Equity Contribution in NMDFC (In Rs. Cr.)	Concessional credit, disbursed by NMDFC (In Rs. Cr.)
2022-23	159.00	881.70
2023-24	61.00	765.45
2024-25	NIL	860.44

State/UT- wise details of concessional loan disbursed by NMDFC during the last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

NMDFC releases funds to the respective SCAs based on field level demand, status of past fund utilization, repayment status and fund availability with NMDFC. So far NMDFC has released funds to its SCAs considering the above criteria based on request received from respective SCAs including those from southern States like Kerala.

The eligibility criteria under NMDFC schemes are as follows:

1. Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Parsi and Jain notified as National Minorities by the Central Government under the National Minorities Commission Act, 1992 are eligible to avail benefit under NMDFC schemes.
2. The annual family income eligibility criterion under Credit Line-1 is upto Rs. 3.00 lacs p.a. for both rural and urban areas. Under Credit Line -2, persons

with higher annual family income of upto Rs.8.00 lacs p.a. can avail higher quantum of financial assistance at a higher rate of interest.

(e) No new schemes are being envisaged.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise details of Concessional Loan disbursed by NMDFC during last 3 years i.e. F.Y. 2022-23 to F.Y. 2024-25

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amt. of Concessional Loan disbursed (In Rs. Cr.)
1	ANDAMAN and NICOBAR	0.02
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8.52
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.90
4	ASSAM	0.67
5	BIHAR	0.28
6	CHANDIGARH	0.20
7	CHHATISGARH	0.03
8	DELHI	0.25
9	GOA	1.34
10	GUJARAT	1.40
11	HARYANA	17.17
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	36.30
13	JHARKHAND	3.40
14	KARNATAKA	5.18
15	JAMMU and KASHMIR	120.34
16	LADAKH	1.00
17	LAKSHADWEEP	0.03
18	KERALA	975.75
19	MADHYA PRADESH	0.02
20	MAHARASHTRA	76.15
21	MANIPUR	0.03
22	MEGHALAYA	0.03

23	MIZORAM	6.87
24	NAGALAND	0.03
25	ODISHA	0.06
26	PUDUCHERRY	0.02
27	PUNJAB	13.42
28	RAJASTHAN	10.66
29	SIKKIM	0.20
30	TAMIL NADU	190.83
31	TELANGANA	6.34
32	TRIPURA	0.04
33	UTTAR PRADESH	4.03
34	UTTARAKHAND	0.53
35	WEST BENGAL	1024.55
Total		2507.60

CYBER SAFETY OF CHILDREN

2952. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) the number of children who were exposed to cyber threats during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any comprehensive steps to reduce exposure of children to cyber threats;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to launch a cyber safety policy for children to address the emerging challenges; and

(e) 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 (e) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication “Crime in India”. The latest published report is available at <https://www.ncrb.gov.in/crime-in-india.html>

Government has taken various steps to reduce exposure of children to cyber threats:

**Information Technology Act, 2000 (‘IT Act’) and the Information Technology
(Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (‘IT
Rules’)**

- Clear objective of online safety of users, particularly children
- Section 67B of the IT Act penalises electronic material depicting children in a sexually explicit, obscene, or indecent manner - Cognisable offence
- Includes inducing them into online sexual relationships, facilitating abuse, or recording such acts
- Punishable with imprisonment of up to 5 years and up to ₹10 lakh fine on first conviction, and up to 7 years imprisonment with the same fine on subsequent convictions

- Section 77A of the IT Act: For offences made compoundable under the Act (other than offences for which the punishment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding three years has been provided), the court shall not compound the offence if it has been committed against a child below the age of 18 years.

Key provisions under IT Rules, 2021:

Provision	Details
Restricted information under Rule 3(1)(b)	Restricts information/content that, among other things, · is obscene, pornographic, invasive of privacy, or promotes hate or violence; · harms children; · misleads or deceives, including through deepfakes; · impersonates others, including via AI; · threatens national security or public order; · violates any applicable law.
User Awareness Obligations	Intermediaries must clearly inform users through terms of service and user agreements about the consequences of sharing unlawful content, including content removal, account suspension, or termination.
Accountability in Content Removal	Intermediaries must act expeditiously to remove unlawful content upon court orders, government notice, or user grievances, within prescribed timelines.

Grievance Redressal	· Intermediaries to appoint Grievance Officers · Mandates to resolve complaints through removal of unlawful content within 72 hours. · Content violating privacy, impersonating individuals, or showing nudity must be removed within 24 hours against any such complaint.
Grievance Appellate Committees (GACs) Mechanism	Users can appeal online at www.gac.gov.in if their complaints are not addressed by the intermediaries' Grievance Officers. GACs ensure accountability and transparency of content moderation decisions.
Additional Obligations of significant social media intermediaries (SSMIs) (i.e., social media intermediaries having 50 lakhs or above registered user base in India)	· SSMIs offering messaging services must help law enforcement trace originators of serious or sensitive content. · SSMIs to use automated tools to detect and limit spread of unlawful content. · SSMIs to publish compliance reports, appoint local officers, and share physical address based in India for compliances and law enforcement coordination. · SSMIs to offer voluntary user verification, internal appeals, and fair hearing before taking suo-moto action.

Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ("DPDP Act")

- Establishes the legal framework to regulate the processing of digital personal data.

- Allows Data Fiduciaries to process the personal data of children only with parental consent
- Does not permit processing of personal data which is detrimental to well-being of children or involves tracking, behavioural monitoring or targeted advertising

Information Security Education and Awareness (“ISEA”) Programme

- To generate awareness among users while using internet
- Dedicated website has been created for information security awareness that generates and upgrades relevant awareness material on a regular basis
- It can be accessed at <https://staysafeonline.in/>

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In)

- Regularly shares safety and security tips and awareness posters, infographics and videos on its official websites and social media handles
- Aimed at sensitizing internet users on cyber security attacks and frauds including online safety measures for children.

The Protection of Children Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 was enacted to safeguard children from sexual offences and prevent such crimes against children. It provides punishment as per the gravity of offence.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), a statutory body under Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared following guidelines on Cyber Safety and Protection of children:

- Guideline and standard content for raising awareness among children, parents, educators and general public titled “Being Safe Online” is available at https://ncpcr.gov.in/public/uploads/16613370496305fdd946c31_being-safe-online.pdf
- Guidelines on Cyber Safety (for inclusion in) Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools which is available at: https://ncpcr.gov.in/uploads/16613369326305fd6444e1b_cyber-safety-guideline.pdf
- Guidelines for Schools for prevention of bullying and cyber bullying” which is available at https://ncpcr.gov.in/uploads/1714382687662f675fe278a_preventing-bullying-and-cyberbullying-guidelines-for-schools-2024.pdf
- NCPCR has a dedicated/ transparent Online Complaint System <https://ncpcr.gov.in/ebaalnidan/>, to ensure timely/speedy redressal of complaints of various violations and deprivation of child rights

Ministry of Education has issued advisories for parents and teachers on ‘Overcoming online gaming downsides’ and ‘Children’s safe online gaming’.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as an attached office to deal with all types of cybercrime in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

'**National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal**' (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) has been launched, as a part of the I4C, to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber-crimes, with special focus on cyber-crimes against women and children.

Cyber-crime incidents reported on this portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon are handled by the LEAs of State/UT concerned, as per the provision of law.

INDIA POST PAYMENTS BANK

2953. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) the details of the number of Postal Banks (India Post Payments Bank) currently operating in the Country;
- (b) the details of services being provided by the Government through Postal Banks;
- (c) the provisions made to promote the services of Postal Banks;
- (d) the provisions made for the expansion of Government Schemes through these Banks; and

- (e) the details of number of persons benefited through this Scheme in the State of Gujarat so far?

**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 is only one Payments bank, i.e., India Post Payments Bank (IPPB), set up under Department of Posts. The Bank has 1 Branch, 649 Banking Outlets and 1.64 lakh access points through the post office network.
- (b) IPPB is offering a range of services and products, such as savings and current accounts, Virtual Debit Card, Domestic Money Transfer services, bill and utility payments, insurance services, Post Office Savings Account (POSA) linkage with IPPB accounts, online payment for Post Office Savings schemes, Digital Life Certificate (DLC), Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS), mobile number update in Aadhaar and Child Enrolment services for any child of 0-5 years old.
- (c) IPPB's signages have been installed across all Post offices to inform the public about the availability of IPPB services. Department of Posts and IPPB regularly conduct camps for popularising IPPB products and services, particularly in rural areas. Various awareness and media campaigns are run through visual and print media, radio jingles and social media from time to time.
- (d) IPPB has enabled doorstep delivery through Mobile Devices for expansion in access to Government schemes like payments to Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT)

beneficiaries, issue of Digital Life Certificates and mobile number update in Aadhaar, etc.

(e) In Gujarat, IPPB has opened 38.42 lakh Savings Accounts. There are 11.71 lakh customers who are DBT beneficiaries. Further, Aadhaar based services have been provided to 9.45 lakh customers as on 30.06.2025.

PENDING/ONGOING RAILWAY PROJECTS IN PUNJAB

2954. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

- (a) the details of pending and ongoing railway projects in the State of Punjab;
- (b) whether these projects have undergone time and cost overruns;
- (c) if so, the details of the original estimated cost, the period of completion, total estimated cost and the expenditure incurred thereon; and
- (d) the time by when these projects is likely to be completed and made operational?

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

(a) to (d) Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/ partly in Punjab has increased significantly. The details are as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	Rs. 225 crore/year
2025-26	Rs. 5421 Cr. (more than 24 times)

The details of commissioning / laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Punjab during 2009-14 and 2014-25 are as below:

Period	new Tracks Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	147 Km	29.4 km/year
2014-25	385 Km	35 km per year

As on 01.04.2025, 09 Projects (04 New line and 05 Doubling) of total length 714 km, costing Rs.21,926 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Punjab are sanctioned, out of which, 115 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of Rs. 8079 crores has been incurred up to March 2025. The status of the work is summarized as:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (km)	Length Commissioned (Km)	Exp upto March 2025 (Rs. in cr.)
New Line	4	252	64	7359
Doubling	5	462	51	720
TOTAL	9	714	115	8079

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in the state of Punjab are as under:

#	Project	Total Length (Km)	Cost(in Cr)
1	Jakhal- Mansa Doubling	45	163
2	Ambala-Chandigarh Doubling	45	338
3	Mansa-Bhatinda Doubling	52	216
4	Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi Doubling	211	850
5	Rajpura-Bathinda Doubling	173	2,459

Further, some of the Projects falling fully/partly in Punjab which have been taken up are as under:

#	Project	Length (Km)	Cost(Cr)
1	Nangal Dam-Talwara new line	123	2,018
2	Bhanupalli-Beri new line	63	6,753
3	Ferozpur-Patti new line	26	300
4	Ludhiana-Kila Raipur Doubling	17	238
5	Ludhiana-Mullanpur Doubling	21	295
6	Alal-Himmatana Chord line	12	174

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Punjab. 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.	Firozpur-Patti new line	166	0	166
2.	Nangal Dam-Talwara New Line	278	189	89
3.	Alal-Himmatana Chord line	20	0	20

Firozpur-Patti New line (26 km) situated fully in Punjab is an important project near the international border. Land for project is to be handed over free of cost for this project by State Govt. of Punjab. Total 166 Ha land is to be acquired in the districts of Firozpur and Tarn Taran. Award for entire land has been published in Mar'23. However, disbursement of award has not been done by state govt. The project is yet to take off due to delay in land acquisition by the State Government.

Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise/District-wise as the Railways' projects may span across State/District boundaries. Railway infrastructural Projects in the State of Punjab are covered by Northern Railway (NR) Zone of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise

details of Railway projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

Some of the important surveys falling fully/partly in Punjab that have been taken up areas under:

#	Name of survey	Length (Km)
1	Baddi-Ghanauli new line	25
2	Sirhind-Morinda-Nangal Dam Doubling	103
3	Ambala Cantt-Jammu Tawi 3 rd line	369
4	Gurdaspur-Mukerian new Line	30
5	Rajpura- Mohali new line	18

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 religious and tourist places etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

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.

खरीद प्रक्रिया में दक्षता

2955. श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार गेहूं एवं धान की खरीद में परिचालन दक्षता प्राप्त करने और किसी भी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी को रोकना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संपूर्ण तकनीकी समाधानों के एकीकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का विचार रखती है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) क्या खरीद प्रक्रिया में संपूर्ण एकीकृत तकनीकी समाधान सुनिश्चित करने की कोई संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):

(क) से (ग) सरकार ने देशभर में खरीद प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी सुधार अपनाए हैं। खरीद प्रचालनों में पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने की दिशा में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) हस्तक्षेप निम्नलिखित हैं:

- i. न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के अंतर्गत धान और गेहूँ की खरीद राज्य सरकारों के ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से की जाती है, जिससे सरकारी खरीद केंद्रों/मंडियों में अपनी उपज बेचने के लिए किसानों के पंजीकरण, ऑनलाइन भूमि सत्यापन और किसानों के बैंक

- खाते में सीधे एमएसपी का ऑनलाइन भुगतान शुरू होने से इस प्रक्रिया में पर्याप्त पारदर्शिता आई है।
- ii. खरीद पोर्टल घोषित एमएसपी, निकटतम खरीद केंद्र, खरीद की तिथि/अवधि, किसानों को उनकी उपज बेचने के लिए स्लॉट/समय का आबंटन आदि के बारे में भी जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। इससे न केवल किसानों द्वारा स्टॉक की डिलीवरी के लिए प्रतीक्षा अवधि कम हुई है, बल्कि किसान अपनी सुविधानुसार निकटतम मंडी में स्टॉक पहुंचाने में भी सक्षम हुए हैं।
 - iii. राज्य खरीद पोर्टलों को केंद्रीय खाद्यान्न खरीद पोर्टल (सीएफपीपी) में एकीकृत किया गया है ताकि किसानों के आधार आधारित बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण सहित चिन्हित एमटीपी (न्यूनतम सीमा मानदंड) को साझा किया जा सके और एक ऐसा अनुप्रयोग पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र विकसित किया जा सके जिसमें खरीद के संबंध में आवश्यक जानकारी निगरानी और कार्यनीतिक निर्णय लेने के लिए एकल स्रोत पर उपलब्ध हो।
 - iv. रबी विपणन मौसम 2021-22 से देशभर में "डीबीटी के माध्यम से एक राष्ट्र, एक एमएसपी" लागू किया गया है जिससे किसानों के खाते में सीधे एमएसपी का भुगतान सुनिश्चित हुआ है। एमएसपी के डीबीटी के कारण प्रणाली में उत्तरदायित्व, पारदर्शिता और वास्तविक समय निगरानी आई है।
 - v. चावल मिल मालिकों को एफसीआई के डिपो से जोड़ने और कस्टम मिल्ड राइस (सीएमआर) की डिलीवरी के लिए उन्हें स्थान आबंटित करने के संबंध में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए, एक ऑनलाइन एप्लीकेशन-वेयरहाउस इन्वेंटरी नेटवर्क और गवर्निंग सिस्टम (विंग्स) शुरू की गई है, जिस पर मिल मालिक स्वयं पूर्व-निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार स्टैक बुक कर सकते हैं।

JAN POSHAN KENDRA PILOT INITIATIVE**2956. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:****SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:****SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

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

- (a) the challenges addressed by the Government through the Jan Poshan Kendra pilot project;
- (b) the details of names of the states in which the pilot study of this modernisation initiative has been initiated along with the number of Fair Price Shops (FPS) covered under the said project in the Country particularly in the Rajasthan especially in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency; and
- (c) the timeline and targets set for the completion of the said modernisation process?

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

(a) to (c) The Department of Food and Public Distribution has undertaken a pilot study to transform Fair Price Shops (FPSs) into Jan Poshan Kendra (JPK). The Government of India has undertaken this pilot program to enhance the financial viability of FPS dealers while simultaneously focusing on improving the nutritional outcomes of the beneficiaries.

Further, to address the skill development challenges faced by Fair Price Shop (FPS) dealers, the department has imparted capacity building training through National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) by focusing particularly on digital literacy, financial literacy, and entrepreneurial skills necessary to adapt to market changes and explore new business opportunities.

Currently, under this Pilot study, 90 FPSs have been converted to JPKs, i.e., 15 each from 4 cities, namely Hyderabad, Ghaziabad, Jaipur, Ahmedabad and 30 from Indore.

States would be encouraged to participate in this initiative to any number they desire.

STRENGTHENING DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

2957. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing concerns regarding the need for stronger digital infrastructure, improved cyber security measures, enhanced data privacy protections and the lack of adequate internet connectivity and digital services in rural and remote areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the initiatives and policy measures proposed by the Government to strengthen digital infrastructure, improve cyber security frameworks, promote digital literacy, expand internet connectivity, encourage innovation in technology and implement robust data protection laws in the coming years; and

(c) 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 (c) Government is aware and cognizant of the issues raised. The Government has undertaken several initiatives and policy measures to strengthen digital infrastructure, enhance cyber security and data privacy protections, increase internet connectivity, provide access to digital services and promote digital literacy in the rural and remote areas of the country with the objective of ensuring an open, safe, trusted, and accountable internet for all users. Some of the key measures are as follows:

- (i) To enhance digital infrastructure and access to digital services, Government has developed several digital platforms such as Aadhaar, Unified Payment Interface(UPI), DigiLocker, Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG), e-Sign, e-Hospital, e-Sanjeevani, Myscheme, Aarogya Setu, MyGov, National Scholarship Portal(NSP), Common Services Centres (CSC) etc.

- (ii) 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. CERT-In works with other agencies involved in ensuring cybersecurity including Telecom Security Operations Centre (TSOC), India Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), National Centre Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC), etc.
- (iii) The Government has established the 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.
- (iv) CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform for sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation.
- (v) Cyber security mock drills are conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors.
- (vi) 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.

- (vii) Regular training workshops are conducted for cybersecurity professionals, Chief Information Security Officers (CISO) and Government employees etc.
- (viii) Under the “Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)” 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country.
- (ix) For providing high bandwidth capacity internet/ broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages in the country, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is implementing BharatNet project in a phased manner. More than 2.14 lakh GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project in the country.
- (x) India AI Mission: In line with Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision, the Government is pioneering innovations in technology and making it accessible to all. The focus is on democratizing the development and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for real-world problems, ultimately improving lives across various sectors. IndiaAI mission includes targeted interventions that, inter alia, ensure accountability, safety, fairness, and the protection of human rights and privacy.
- (xi) The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act) has been enacted on 11th August, 2023. It establishes a framework for processing

digital personal data, balancing the rights of individuals to protect their data with the need for lawful data processing.

- (xii) 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 body corporate or any person on its behalf, handling sensitive personal data or information.

REDEVELOPMENT OF CHENGANNUR RAILWAY STATION UNDER ABSS

2958. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) the current status of the Chengannur railway station redevelopment under the Amrit Bharat station scheme, including the details of tenders, if any issued or physical works begun;
- (b) the total sanctioned investment for the project and the role of Central, State and Railway authorities in funding and executing the works;
- (c) the planned scope of works under Phase-I and Phase-II - such as terminal building upgrades, pilgrim centre, lifts, escalators, skywalk, STP, parking and other passenger amenities - along with their estimated timelines;
- (d) the status of connectivity improvements (road, pedestrian, last-mile) to the station; and

(e) the expected completion dates for each phase and the total project outlay?

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

(a) to (e) Chengannur railway station have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. The redevelopment work of Chengannur railway station has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 98.46 crores by Ministry of Railways.

The master plan of the Chengannur railway station envisages construction of new terminal building, pilgrim shelter, foot over bridge, 12 m wide roof plaza, platform upgradation including platform shelter, improvement to circulating area and parking space etc. The tendering process for the redevelopment of Chengannur railway station has been taken up.

In recent years, improvements to pay and use toilets in circulating area, improvements to AC waiting hall as well as retiring rooms and replacement of damaged platform shelter roofing have been executed at Chengannur railway station.

35 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the State of Kerala. List of the stations is given below:

State	No. of Amrit Stations	Names of Amrit Stations
Kerala	35	Alappuzha , Angadippuram, Angamali For Kaladi, Chalakudi, Changanassery, Chengannur,

		Chirayinkeezh, Ernakulam, Ernakulam Town, Ettumanur, Feroke, Guruvayur, Kannur, Kasargod, Kayankulam Jn, Kollam Jn, Kozhikode, Kuttippuram, Mavelikara, Neyyattinkara, Nilambur Road, Ottappalam, Parappanangadi, Payyanur, Punalur, Shoranur Jn., Thalassery, Thiruvananthapuram Central, Thirur, Tirur, Tiruvalla, Tripunithura, Vadakara, VarkalaShivagiri, Wadakancheri

Presently Phase-I work of 2 stations i. e. Chirayinkeezh and Vadakara, have been completed.

The 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.

Development / upgradation of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or State-wise. Chengannur railway station falls under the jurisdiction of Southern Railway for which a total allocation of Rs 1122 crores (Budget Estimate) has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head-53.

Development/upgradation of stations on 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. The priority for development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Further, development/redevelopment/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brown field related challenges such as shifting of utilities, (involving water/sewage lines, optical fiber 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 high voltage power lines etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

The phasing of the station redevelopment project depends on several factors like requirement, level of existing infrastructure, changes in station footfall, development of adjoining areas and their interaction with the station, changes in complementary mode of transport, availability of funds, inter-se priority etc. This is a gradually evolving process depending upon a numbers of variables and no time frame can be indicated at this stage for the same.

SAFETY INSPECTION OF METRO RAILWAYS

2959. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government conducts any safety inspection of Metro railways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any Grievance Redressal Mechanism for the Metro rail commuters is functional;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) 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) The subject of metro railways is dealt with by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

The Commissioner of Metro Railway Safety (CMRS) which functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) is mandated primarily to carry out safety certification of new Metro lines before opening them for public carriage. CMRS ensures that statutory safety parameters are complied with, prior to the commencement of operations, as per the provisions of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002, issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

Metro rail corporations such as Delhi Metro, Mumbai Metro, Maha Metro, etc. have grievance redressal systems that include multiple channels for passenger support. The metros offer 24 X 7 customer care helpline numbers, online complaint portals and mobile apps, dedicated email addresses, and active engagement through social media platforms for real-time assistance. The National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC) has launched a mobile application named “Namo Bharat Connect App” for its commuters.

VIOLATION OF MINING REGULATIONS IN GOA

2960. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the first leaseholder has been violating most of the statutory provisions governing sustainable mining since commencement of mining activity in Goa and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the State Government is commencing mining regulation with less/inadequate staff, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that mining has commenced with no officials of IBM or the Director of Mines and Geology at mine sites and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether most of the new mining blocks are commencing mining operations without obtaining surface rights from Goan villagers and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that all ore extracted from new mining blocks is being sold without grading by the authorities and self declaration is accepted for payment of royalty and other charges and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per existing law, before execution of the mining lease by the State Government, it is mandatory for the prospective lessees to obtain the requisite statutory clearances, including Environmental Clearance. The lease holders are required to ensure compliance of the terms and conditions of the clearances and approvals accorded by the respective authorities, failing which necessary action is

taken by the concerned authorities of the State Government or Central Government under the respective Acts and applicable Rules / Guidelines.

(b) As per information provided by Government of Goa, manpower assessment for 2024 and 2025 has been done by the Directorate of Mines and Geology as per which final sanctioned staff strength is 125. To meet the deficiency, technical staff has been recruited by the Directorate on contractual basis.

(c) As per the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, mining can only be undertaken under a valid mining lease. As per Rule 20 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017 (MCDR 2017), a lease holder is required to send a notice for opening of mine to the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) within fifteen days of such opening. As per the provisions of MCDR 2017, monthly returns are submitted by the lessees to IBM.

As per information provided by Government of Goa, the Directorate of Mines and Geology has introduced Ore Monitoring System software i.e. Bhumija wherein the production and dispatch of ore are monitored. Each truck is fitted with Global Positioning System and the ore movement is tracked online. There are weighbridge setup at the leases where every dispatch is weighed and online transit permits are issued. Further, the statutory payments such as royalty, District Mineral Fund, Goa Iron Ore Permanent Fund, National Mineral Exploration Trust and other payment are made online through this system.

(d) Government of Goa has informed that all matters related to compensation are subject to decision by the Additional Collector as per the Notification No. 03/27/2024/Major/Mines/3092 dated 23.01.2025 of the State Government.

(e) As per information provided by Government of Goa, the Directorate of Mines and Geology draws samples from the ore stacks which are analysed for grade from National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited lab based on which the royalty is taken from the lessees.

Further, Ministry of Mines has issued guidelines on 03.10.2023 to major mineral rich States for prevention of mis-classification of grades of iron ore and other minerals by using technology. The State Governments have been requested to implement the said guidelines by suitably incorporating the same in the rules framed by the State Governments under Section 23 C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

हरिद्वार में राशन की दुकानें

2961. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

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

- (क) क्या हरिद्वार जिले की सभी राशन दुकानों को ई-पॉइंट ऑफ सेल (ईपीओएस) मशीनों से जोड़ दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या आधार सीडिंग के बाद भी राशन वितरण में अनियमितताएं सामने आई हैं;

- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में इस संबंध में कोई स्वतंत्र संपरीक्षा या सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने ऑनलाइन शिकायत प्रणाली को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):

(क) हरिद्वार जिले की सभी 608 उचित दर दुकानें (एफपीएस) ईपीओएस उपकरणों से सुसज्जित हैं और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) सुपुर्दगी हेतु इन एफपीएस पर आधारित प्रमाणीकरण सुविधा भी उपलब्ध है।

(ख) विभाग में ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) इस विभाग ने विचाराधीन विषय-वस्तु पर हाल ही में कोई स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षा या सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है। तथापि, इस विभाग ने चरण-I (2018-20) और चरण-II (2020-23) के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) के कार्यान्वयन का समवर्ती मूल्यांकन करने हेतु प्रतिष्ठित निगरानी संस्थानों (एमआई) को नियुक्त किया है। एमआई द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट https://nfsa.gov.in/portal/Concurrent_Evaluation पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं।

(घ) भारत सरकार ने लाभार्थियों की शिकायतों को ऑनलाइन दर्ज करने के लिए कई प्रयास शुरू किए हैं। इन्होंने एनएफएसए पोर्टल और मेरा राशन मोबाइल ऐप विकसित किया है, जहाँ लाभार्थी अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करा सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने व्हाट्सएप और आईवीआरएस सेवाओं का लाभ उठाते हुए एक संरचित और प्रौद्योगिकी सक्षम शिकायत निवारण तंत्र की सुविधा के लिए अन्न सहायता प्लेटफॉर्म लॉन्च किया है। शिकायतों की निगरानी, उनकी स्थिति पर नज़र रखने और लंबित मामलों

की समीक्षा के लिए केंद्र और राज्य दोनों के अधिकारियों के लिए केंद्रीय पोर्टल उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, लाभार्थी सीपीग्राम्स पोर्टल पर भी अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करा सकते हैं।

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

2962. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

the details of the budget allocated and disbursed for the procurement of foodgrains for public distribution during the last three Financial Years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25?

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

Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) reimburses the expenditure incurred by States, who have opted for Decentralized Procurement (DCP) mode for procurement/distribution of food grain to the Central Schemes' beneficiaries as per allocation of food-grains.

Funds are also released to Food Corporation of India (FCI) for procurement, storage and movement of food grains from Surplus State to Deficit State and for maintenance of buffer stocks. FCI further releases funds to States for the quantum of food grains handed over by States to FCI under Central Pool. The Details of food

subsidy released to FCI and DCP States during 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 are as under: -

(Rupees in Crore)

S. No.	Year	FCI	DCP States	Total
1	2022-23	2,00,219.20	72,282.50	2,72,501.70
2	2023-24	1,39,661.03	71,732.82	2,11,393.85
3	2024-25	1,29,089.40	70,410.60	1,99,500.00

UTILIZATION OF RAILWAY LAND

2963. SHRI ARUP CHAKRABORTY:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken for the re-development of vacant railway lands so as to generate a non-tariff revenue stream;
- (b) the details of the status of the re-development of various railway stations across the country;
- (c) whether the Government intends to launch affordable trains in the non-AC or sleeper category;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken to free railway land from illegal encroachments?

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

(a) to (e) Vacant Railway land, which is not required by Railways for its immediate operational needs, is entrusted to Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) for commercial redevelopment. RLDA carries out feasibility study of such vacant land through reputed architect, marketing and valuation consultant to assess the commercial potential to generate non tariff revenue for railways. For commercially viable land parcels, open competitive bids are invited and highest bidder is awarded the site for commercial development. So far RLDA has awarded bids for commercial development of 19 Railway colonies, 48 commercial sites and 56 Multi Functional Complexes for generation of non tariff revenue to Railways.

Indian Railways carry out regular eviction drives to remove encroachments on railway land. Whereas soft encroachments (encroachments of temporary nature) such as hawkers and squatters are removed with the assistance of Railway Protection Force and civic authorities, Hard encroachments (pucca structures) are removed in accordance with provisions contained in Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (PPE Act, 1971), as amended from time to time. Actual eviction of unauthorized occupants is carried out with the assistance of State Government and police.

Station Redevelopment:

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for 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 for development under this scheme. Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, phase-I works of 105 stations has been completed.

Development/Redevelopment/Upgradation/Modernisation of stations on 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. The priority for development/redevelopment/upgradation/modernization of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Development/Upgradation/Modernization of stations including Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head - 53 'Customer Amenities'. The fund allocation of ₹ 12,118 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head - 53 and expenditure (up to June, 2025) of ₹ 2,612 crore has been incurred so far.

RLDA is also executing the redevelopment work of 15 stations across the country. Out of this, work at one station (Thane) is in planning stage and in progress on 14 stations.

NonA/C (General and Sleeper coaches):

IR, have significantly increased the facilities for the benefit of economically weaker passengers who demand general/sleeper class travel. During the last financial year 2024-25 alone, 1250 general coaches have been utilised in various long-distance trains.

To cater to the travel demand of the low and middle income families, Indian Railways have taken up 17,000 non-AC coaches (general/sleeper) over the next 5 years.

On IR, the percentage of non-AC coaches is about 70% as indicated below:

Table 1: Distribution of coaches:

Coach type	No. of Coaches	Percentage
Non-AC coaches (general and sleeper)	~57,200	~70%
AC coaches	~25,000	~30%
Total coaches	~82,200	100%

Due to higher availability of general coaches, the number of passengers traveling in general/ unreserved coaches has shown an increasing trend as shown below:

Table 2: Passengers in general/unreserved coaches:

Year	No. of Passengers
2020-21	99 Cr (Covid year)
2021-22	275 Cr (Covid year)
2022-23	553 Cr
2023-24	609 Cr
2024-25	651 Cr

The number of seats available for non-AC passengers has also increased over the years. The current composition is as follows:

Table 3: Distribution of seats:

Seat Type	No. of seats	Percentage
Non-AC seats	~ 54 lakhs	~ 78%
AC seats	~ 15 lakhs	~ 22%
Total	~ 69 lakhs	100%

Given the above data, it is clear that Indian Railways is committed to the low and middle income families who prefer railways as an affordable means of transportation.

Amrit Bharat Express:

Railways have developed a fully non-AC modern train named as Amrit Bharat Express. Already 14 services are in operation. The present composition of Amrit Bharat consists of 11 General Class coaches, 8 Sleeper Class coaches, 01 Pantry car and 02 Luggage cum Divyangjan coaches.

High Speed and enhanced Safety standards are the hallmarks of these trains with following enhanced features and amenities:

- i. Better aesthetics of seat and berths with enhanced look and feel on the lines of Vande Bharat Sleeper.
- ii. Jerk Free Semi-Automatic Couplers.
- iii. Improved Crashworthiness in coaches by provision of crash tube.
- iv. Provision of CCTV system in all coaches and Luggage room.
- v. Improved designs of toilets.
- vi. Improved design of Ladder for ease of climbing on to the berth.
- vii. Improved LED Light fitting and Charging Sockets.
- viii. Provision of EP assisted braking system.
- ix. Aerosol based fire suppression system in toilets and electrical cubicles.
- x. USB Type-A and Type-C mobile charging sockets.
- xi. Emergency Talk Back system for two-way communication between Passenger and Guard/Train Manager.
- xii. Non-AC pantry with enhanced heating capacity.

- xiii. Fully sealed gangways with quick release mechanism for easy attachment and detachment.

Development of Amrit Bharat Express trains, manufacturing of MEMU trains, and increasing the share of general coaches clearly shows that Indian Railways is catering effectively to the demand for travel in general class.

Further, to cater to the needs of passengers desirous of availing unreserved accommodation, Indian Railways (IR) operate unreserved non-AC passenger trains/MEMU/EMU etc. for affordable travel, which are in addition to the unreserved accommodation (coaches) available in Mail/Express services.

Standard Composition:

To provide greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches, the extant policy regarding composition of Mail/Express trains provides for 12 (Twelve) General class and Sleeper class non-AC coaches and 08 (eight) AC-Coaches, in a train of 22 coaches.

बिहार में तारामंडल या अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान केंद्र

2964. श्री राजेश रंजन:

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का बिहार में एक आधुनिक तारामंडल या अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान केंद्र स्थापित करने का विचार है;

- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसके लिए कितना बजट आवंटन और समय-सीमा प्रस्तावित है;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का बिहार जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्र में विज्ञान और अंतरिक्ष शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भविष्य में ऐसी कोई परियोजना शुरू करने का विचार है ताकि स्कूली छात्रों और युवाओं में अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान के प्रति वैज्ञानिक सोच और रुचि विकसित हो सके: और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, 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) और (ख) अभी तक, बिहार में आधुनिक तारामंडल/अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान केंद्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। हालाँकि, यदि संबंधित हितधारक (हितधारकों) से ऐसे प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं तो विभाग सकारात्मक रूप से कार्य करेगा और बिहार में आधुनिक तारामंडल की स्थापना के लिए ऐसी पहलों का समर्थन करेगा।

(ग) और (घ) हाल ही में, भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) ने बिहार सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में छात्रों को प्रेरित और प्रशिक्षित करने तथा बिहार राज्य में विज्ञान और अंतरिक्ष संबंधी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई शैक्षिक आउटरीच कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं। उल्लेखनीय पहलों में युविका, स्पेस ट्यूटर्स एवं स्पेस ऑन व्हील्स बस शामिल हैं। इसरो अपने अभिनव "स्पेस ऑन व्हील्स" आउटरीच कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से युवा मन को प्रेरित और अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान के प्रति उनकी जिज्ञासा को बढ़ावा देता रहा है। यह मोबाइल प्रदर्शनी पहल अंतरिक्ष अन्वेषण के चमत्कारों को सीधे भारत भर के छात्रों और समुदायों तक पहुँचाती है, जिससे दूर-दराज के इलाकों में भी विज्ञान की पहुंच सुलभ हो जाती है। तेलंगाना, झारखंड और बिहार जैसे राज्यों में हाल के कार्यक्रमों ने इंटरैक्टिव

प्रदर्शनियों और शैक्षिक सामग्री के माध्यम से जनता को जोड़ने की इसरो की प्रतिबद्धता को प्रदर्शित किया है।

हाल ही में, झारखंड और बिहार में स्पेस ऑन व्हील्स कार्यक्रम ने 20 विभिन्न स्थानों पर गांवों, कस्बों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को शामिल करते हुए प्रभावशाली रूप से 30,000 व्यक्तियों तक अपनी पहुंच बनाई, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हुआ कि अंतरिक्ष अन्वेषण का रोमांच भौगोलिक बाधाओं से परे है।

बीपीएल परिवारों के लिए राशन

2965. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए राशन कार्डों के माध्यम से केवल गरीबी रेखा से नीचे (बीपीएल) परिवारों को ही राशन देने का प्रावधान है;
- (ख) वर्तमान में बीपीएल परिवारों को राशन कार्डों के माध्यम से कितनी मात्रा में राशन उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है और राशन कार्डों के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाने वाली अलग-अलग वस्तुओं की कीमत क्या निर्धारित की गई है; और
- (ग) एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड के माध्यम से देश के आम आदमी को प्रदान किए जाने वाले लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया):

(क) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए), जिसे अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू किया जा रहा है, का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की 75% और शहरी क्षेत्र की 50% तक आबादी की खाद्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करना है, जो 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 81.35 करोड़ व्यक्ति हैं। इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत कवरेज काफी अधिक है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि समाज के सभी कमजोर और जरूरतमंद वर्गों को इसका लाभ मिले।

एनएफएसए के तहत लाभार्थियों की पहचान दो श्रेणियों में की जाती है- केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्दिष्ट सीमा तक अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) के अंतर्गत आने वाले परिवार और शेष परिवार, जिन्हें राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के प्रशासन द्वारा स्वयं विकसित मानदंडों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित कवरेज के भीतर, प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों के रूप में पहचाना जाएगा। इस अधिनियम के तहत कोई बीपीएल श्रेणी नहीं है।

(ख) अधिनियम के तहत, अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) परिवार, जो सबसे गरीब हैं, प्रति परिवार प्रति माह 35 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न पाने के पात्र हैं, जबकि प्राथमिकता वाले परिवार (पीएचएच) प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह 5 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न निःशुल्क पाने के पात्र हैं।

खाद्यान्न शब्द को चावल, गेहूं या मोटे अनाज या इनके किसी संयोजन के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेश द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित गुणवत्ता मानदंडों के अनुरूप हो।

(ग) राशन कार्डों की राष्ट्रव्यापी पोर्टेबिलिटी को एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी) सुविधा के नाम से जाना जाता है। इस तकनीक-संचालित सुधार के माध्यम से, लगभग 80 करोड़ पीएमजीकेवाई लाभार्थियों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पॉइंट ऑफ़ सेल (ईपीओएस) डिवाइस पर बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण के साथ अपने मौजूदा राशन कार्ड का उपयोग करके, देश में कहीं भी, अपनी पसंद की किसी भी उचित दर दुकान (एफपीएस) से अपने पात्रता का खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। घर पर रहने वाला

परिवार भी उसी राशन कार्ड पर अपने गृह राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में पीएमजीकेएवाई खाद्यान्न का हिस्सा प्राप्त कर सकता है। ओएनओआरसी सुविधा देश भर के सभी 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू है, जो सभी 100% पीएमजीकेएवाई लाभार्थियों को कवर करती है।

ACTION ON UNCLAIMED BODIES IN RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

2966. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that one third of those who have died on the railway lines/in accidents in the Country during last Fifteen years have remained unclaimed;
- (b) if so, the details of number of such unclaimed bodies since 2019, State-wise;
- (c) the action taken so far on unclaimed bodies; and
- (d) the details of steps taken/to be taken to check the railway accidents during the last two years along with the detail of proposals received so far to avoid such accidents?

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

(a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration, and investigation of crime and maintenance of law and order on Railways through their law enforcement agencies viz. Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. Railway Protection Force (RPF)

supplements the efforts of GRP/ District Police to provide better protection and security to railway property, passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

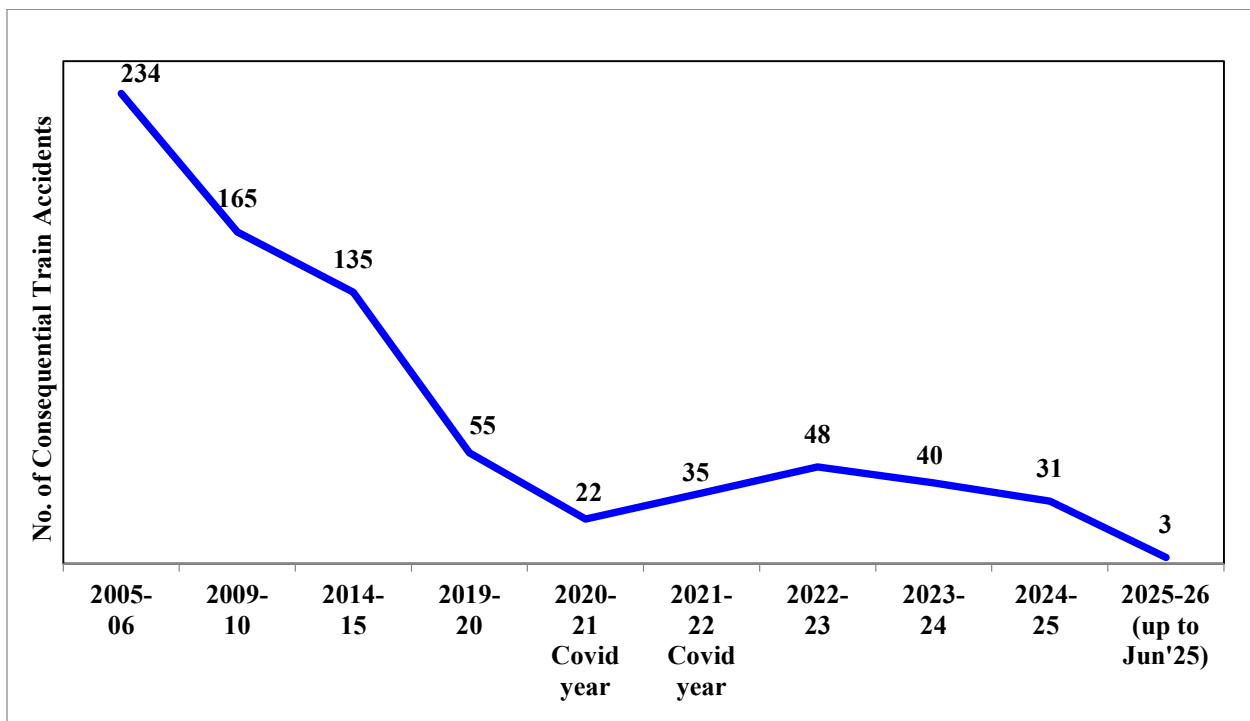
The cases of unnatural death are registered and investigated by the state police as it is their constitutional responsibility. Accordingly, during investigation of the case, the dead bodies are handed over to the next of kin. In cases where the deceased are not identified, state police dispose such bodies as per the legal provisions.

The data related to unnatural deaths on railways is published by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) in Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI). The data for the years 2023 and 2024 has not yet been published. However, the details of dead bodies which remained unclaimed / unidentified are not published separately by NCRB.

Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. 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 have reduced from 135 in 2014-15 to 31 in 2024-25 as shown in the graph below.

It may be noted that the Consequential Train Accidents during the period 2004-14 was 1711 (average 171 per annum), which has declined to 31 in 2024-25 and further to 3 in 2025-26 (upto June).

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 2024-25, indicating an improvement of approx. 73% during the said period.



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

Expenditure on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)					
	2013-14 (Act.)	2022-23 (Act.)	2023-24 (Act.)	RE 2024-25	BE 2025-26
Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	9,172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	14,796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
Maintenance of Machines	5,406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
Road Safety LCs and ROB's/ RUBs	1,986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
Track Renewals	4,985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800
Bridge Works	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
Signal and Telecom Works	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	1,823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
Total	39,463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,635 stations up to 30.06.2025 to reduce accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,096 level Crossing Gates up to 30.06.2025 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 6,640 stations up to 30.06.2025.
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 RKm). Kavach has been successfully commissioned over Kota–Mathura section (Delhi – Mumbai route) covering 324 Route Kilometers on 30.07.2025.
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 Sand 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, fan shaped 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 and 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 related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:-

S.N.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25 (till March 25)	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
	Technological improvements			
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.43 Lakh Km	More than 2 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	77,522 Km	Nearly 8 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,691 Stations	More than 4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.03.25: 25,939	288 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	28,301 Nos.	
	Better maintenance practices			
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	49,941 Km	1.5 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2 Crore	More than 2 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 Nos.	In 2024-25: 370 Nos.	90 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 Nos.	In 2024-25: 289 Nos.	More than 88% reduction
	Better infrastructure and Rolling stock			
1.	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985 Nos.	34,428 Km	More than 2 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/ Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	13,808 Nos.	More than 3 times

3.	Unmanned Level crossings (nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	42,677	More than 18 times

The following steps are also being taken for Commuters safety over Indian Railways:

1. Various awareness and sensitization campaigns are conducted by railways using social media, digital and print media.
2. Frequent announcement is made at railway stations using Loud Hailers as well as through Public Announcement systems cautioning passengers against crossing tracks, boarding moving trains and travelling on footboards.
3. Short videos for passenger awareness are also displayed in Rail Display Network at railway station.
4. Flex boards have been installed at vulnerable locations of trespassing to caution the passengers/public against crossing railway tracks.
5. RPF staff is deployed at vulnerable locations to prevent trespassing and trespassers are prosecuted.
6. Legal action is taken against persons travelling on train rooftops, footboards and other restricted places of the train formation.

CARGO TERMINALS FOR MULTIMODAL LOGISTICS FACILITIES

2967. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) the number of cargo terminals for multimodal logistics facilities that have been established since the announcement in the Union Budget 2022-23 against the original target of 100 terminals to be developed during the last three years;
- (b) the details of these newly established cargo terminals, including the locations, operational status and major commodities handled, State-wise;
- (c) whether any such terminals have been commissioned / under construction in Bihar, particularly in districts like Patna, Saran or other strategic logistics hubs and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total volume of cargo handled through these new terminals since their commissioning and the impact on overall freight movement efficiency including reductions in logistics costs and time; and
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of environmental benefits (such as reduction in road congestion and carbon emissions) resulting from the shift towards multimodal transport through these terminals 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) So far, 112 Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminals (GCTs) have been commissioned against target of 100 GCTs. These include 5 GCTs in Bihar, the details of which are as under:

SN	Location/ Serving station	District
1	Barauni-Garhara	Begusarai
2	Khudiram Bose Pusa	Samastipur
3	Jogiyara	Darbhanga
4	Pashraha	Khagaria
5	Chausa	Buxar

The major commodities handled at commissioned GCTs are Coal, Container, Foodgrain, Fertilizers, Cement, Crane Consignment, Petroleum and Automobiles etc. A total of 301.7 Million Tonnes of traffic has been handled at these GCTs since their commissioning.

GCTs are being developed with 'Engine-on-load' operation for reducing the detentions to achieve optimum of Railway Infrastructure and are also equipped with

modern facilities for efficient handling of cargo like mechanized loading, silos etc., which help in reducing the handling time.

GCTs are being developed with the objective of enhancing the modal share of Indian Railways. Rail transport is inherently more environment friendly due to its lower carbon footprint, energy efficiency and reduced congestion as compared to roads. Not only does rail transport cost less than half of road transport, its carbon dioxide emissions are 90 percent less than road transport. Shifting traffic from road to rail is helping India decarbonize its economy at scale. As compared to 2014 level, 2,672 MT more freight has been shifted from road to rail which has resulted in saving 143.3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions.

STATUS OF SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2968. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the total area under sugarcane cultivation, production and yield per hectare during the last five years, year and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the number of operational sugar mills in the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years with reasons;

- (c) the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) fixed by the Union Government and the State Advised Price (SAP) declared by respective State Governments including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise;
- (d) whether there have been delays in payments to sugarcane farmers by sugar mills in various States including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and if so, the details of outstanding dues; and
- (e) the details of financial assistance, Subsidies, or relief provided to sugar mills and sugarcane farmers, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise?

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

(a) The total area under sugarcane cultivation, production and yield per hectare during the last five years, year and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh as received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b) The number of operational sugar mills in the country, state-wise including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) declared by the Union Government is applicable to the State of Andhra Pradesh, and there is no separate State Advised Price (SAP) in place. The FRP for sugarcane fixed by the Union Government and

State Advised Price (SAP), wherever applicable, over the last five years, year-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

(d) Payment of cane dues to sugarcane farmers is a continuous process. Outstanding cane dues have been reported in few States due to various reasons like NCLT cases, ownership issues etc. However cane dues are decreasing continuously. The details of outstanding dues in various States for last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement -IV**.

(e) To provide relief to sugar mills and sugarcane farmers, the Central Government has taken various steps in the form of policy interventions from time to time as and when required, which are as under:

- (i) Central Government fixes Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane every year having regard to the factors mentioned in Clause 3(1) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966.
- (ii) Diversion of surplus sugar to production of ethanol led to improved financial conditions of sugar mills.
- (iii) Government allowed export of 10 LMT of sugar during current Sugar Season 2024-25 (Oct – Sept) to prevent fall in ex-mill prices of sugar and accumulation of cane price arrears.
- (iv) An amount of about Rs.3493 cr. Towards assistance to sugar mills for expenses on marketing costs including handling, upgrading and other processing costs and costs of international and internal transport and

freight charges on export of sugar for 2020-21 was released. State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

- (v) Minimum Selling Price of sugar was fixed initially at ₹ 29/ kg w.e.f 07-06-2018; and revised to ₹ 31/kg w.e.f. 14-02-2019.

Further, Andhra Pradesh has arranged loans to Coop. sugar mills for clearance of cane price dues and also towards working capital for running of the mills. Most of the other sugar producing states are also providing assistance by providing cane seed, fertilizers, pesticides, support for harvesting, transportation etc to their cane growers. State Governments are extending financial assistance,, interest free loan, interest subsidy etc to the sugar mills including co-operative sugar mill whenever necessary.

STATEMENT- I

Details showing year-wise and district –wise area under sugarcane cultivation, production and yield per hectare during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh

Area in '000 Hect, Production in LMT, Yield in Ton/Hect

SI No	Name of the District	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
1	Srikakulam	3.94	2.84	72	3.38	2.40	71	4.62	3.44	74	3.99	2.79	70	2.5	2.00	70
2	Vizianagaram	5.95	3.89	65	4.49	2.83	63	1.85	1.14	62	2.10	1.40	64	1.2	0.80	62
3	Visakhapatnam	23.64	15.15	64	19.04	9.90	52	5.9	2.88	48	5.24	2.67	51	2.1	1.00	51
4	East Godavari	1.72	1.32	77	0.92	0.64	70	0.57	0.40	73	0.57	0.40	70	0.3	0.20	70
5	West Godavari	3.11	3.07	99	3.1	2.73	88	3.91	3.35	85	2.68	2.36	88	0.7	0.50	88
6	Krishna	4.46	4.03	90	5.04	4.28	85	4.64	4.22	90	3.69	3.17	86	2.7	2.52	85
7	Guntur	0.16	0.14	91	0.14	0.12	87	0.15	0.10	86	0.14	0.12	87	0.2	0.02	84
8	Prakasam	0.17	0.12	75	0.18	0.13	72	0.25	0.20	88	0.21	0.15	72	0.1	0.02	70
9	Nellore	0.02	0.68	31	0.007	0.00	60	0.02	0.02	87	0.03	0.02	60	0.01	0.01	60
10	Chittoor	11.46	10.44	91	11.36	8.06	71	9.72	8.28	85	8.49	6.03	71	5.5	4.60	70
11	Cuddapah	0.07	0.05	76	0.11	0.10	90	0.17	0.13	78	0.16	0.14	90	0.05	0.02	87
12	Ananthapur	0.06	0.06	98	0.019	0.02	105	0.06	0.04	76	0.05	0.05	105	0.01	0.01	101
13	Kurnool	0.18	0.20	110	0.13	0.10	87	0.14	0.11	80	0.13	0.10	87	0.02	0.01	90
	Total	54.94	41.99	75	47.9	31.31	77	32.0	24.31	78	27.48	19.40	77	15.39	11.71	76

STATEMENT-II

Details showing number of operational sugar mills in the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years					
State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Uttar Pradesh	120	120	118	121	122
Maharashtra	190	200	211	208	200
Karnataka	65	72	74	76	79
Gujarat	15	15	16	17	15
Tamil Nadu	28	30	30	30	30
Bihar	10	9	9	9	10
Haryana	14	14	14	14	14
Punjab	16	16	16	15	15
Madhya Pradesh	20	19	19	19	22
Uttarakhand	7	8	8	8	8
Andhra Pradesh	8	5	5	5	5
Telangana	6	7	7	6	7
Chhattisgarh	4	4	4	4	4
Odisha	2	2	2	2	2
Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	1

STATEMENT -III

Sugar season wise FRP of last 5 sugar seasons		
Sugar Season	FRP (in Rs./qtl.)	Base Recovery Rate for FRP
2020-21	285	10
2021-22	290	10
2022-23	305	10.25

2023-24	315	10.25
2024-25	340	10.25

State Advised Price for sugarcane for the last five sugar seasons (Rs/quintal)						
State	Variety	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Punjab	Early	310	360	380	391	401
	Mid	300		370	381	391
	Late	295		365	381	391
Haryana	Early	340	362	372	386	400
	Other	335	355	365	379	393
Uttar Pradesh	Early	325	350	350	370	370
	Normal	315	340	340	360	360
	Rejected	310	--	335	355	355
Uttarakhand	Early	327	355	355	375	375
	Normal	317	345	345	365	365
	Rejected	--	--	345	365	365

STATEMENT-IV

Details showing outstanding dues of sugarcane farmers by sugar mills in various States including Andhra Pradesh during the last five sugar seasons as on 31.07.2025						
Figures in Rs. Crores						
State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
Uttar Pradesh	0	22	53	37	3487	
Maharashtra	10	32	1	7	411	
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	75	
Gujarat	0	0	0	8	979	
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	31	

Bihar	4	0	0	0	3
Haryana	0	0	0	0	70
Punjab	0	28	0	0	373
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	69
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	28
Telangana	0	0	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	51
Odisha	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT-V

Details showing State-wise assistance to sugar mills for expenses on marketing costs including handling, upgrading and other processing costs and costs of international and internal transport and freight charges on export of sugar for 2020-21		
S.No.	State	Assistance (in Cr. Rs.)
1	Uttar Pradesh	1101.85
2	Maharashtra	1478.33
3	Karnataka	423.21
4	Gujarat	190.47
5	Tamil Nadu	28.4
6	Bihar	52.41
7	Haryana	70.73
8	Punjab	25.22
9	Madhya Pradesh	34.44
10	Uttrakhand	41.56
11	Andhra Pradesh	38.22
12	Telangana	8.16
Total		3493.0

ROBs AND RUBs IN CHHATTISGARH**2969. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:**

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

- (a) the details of Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) and Under Bridges (RUBs) announced across Chhattisgarh during the last three years, district and project-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of projects commenced and completed of these announced projects;
- (c) the number of projects currently pending along with the specific reasons for delay, if any and the revised timelines for their completion; and
- (d) the details of the specific plan/initiatives undertaken by the Government to provide additional railway infrastructure or services as a form of reciprocation and development for the people of Korba district considering the substantial revenue contributed by the Korba district to the railway department, primarily due to its numerous coal mines?

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

(a) to (d) As on 01.04.2025, 4,402 Nos. ROBs/ RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 1,00,860 Cr on Indian Railways including 112 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) at the cost of ₹ 1,710 crore in the State of Chhattisgarh, which are at various stages of planning and execution. This includes 07 Nos. sanctioned works of ROBs/RUBs at the cost of ₹ 108 crore in Korba District.

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 Railways. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains and impact for road users and feasibility etc.

Nos. of ROB/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-25 (June'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (June'25)	13,426 Nos.

During 2022-25 (June'25), 65 Nos. ROB/RUBs have been sanctioned in the State of Chhattisgarh, which are at various stages of planning and execution. Out of which, 04 Nos. RUBs have been completed and commissioned.

During 2014-25 (June'25), total 167 Nos. ROB/RUBs have been completed including 52 Nos. ROB/RUBs completed during last 03 years i.e. year 2022-25 (June'25).

Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise/Division-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.

As on 01.04.2025, 26 projects(06 New Lines and 20 Doubling), covering total length of 1,931 Km length, costing ₹31,619 crore, falling fully/partly in the state of Chhattisgarh, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 1023 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹16,325 crore has been incurred upto March' 2025. The status of the work is summarized as:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (in Km)	Length Commissioned till March'25 (Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'25 (₹ in Cr)
New Lines	6	609	184	6154
Doubling / Multitracking	20	1323	839	10171
Total	26	1931	1023	16325

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

Period	Outlay
2009-2014	₹311 Cr/year
2025-2026	₹6925 Cr (More than 22 times)

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

Period	Total Length Commissioned	Average Length Commissioned
2009-14	32 Km	6.4 Km/Year
2014-25	1189 Km	108.1 Km/Year (more than 15 times)

In last 5 years i.e. 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 19 projects covering a length of 676 kms costing ₹14,943 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Chhattisgarh have been sanctioned.

Zone-wise/year-wise details of all Railway projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

In last three years 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 60 surveys (26 New Line and 34 Doubling) covering a total length of 5657 km has been taken up falling partly/fully in the State of Chhattisgarh.

Some of the projects falling fully/partly in Chhattisgarh including Korba district which have been taken up are as under:

S.N	Name of Project	Total Cost (Cr)
1	Dallirajhara-Rowghat New Line (95 Km)	1627
2	Rowghat-Jagdalpur New Line (140 kms)	3513
3	Kharsia-Dharamjaygarh New Line (122 kms)	3438

4	Gevra Road-Pendra Road New Line (135 kms)	3724
5	Dharamjaigarh-Korba New Line (63 kms)	1686
6	Sardega-Bhalumunda New Line (37 kms)	1282
7	Kirandul-Jadgalpur Doubling (150 km)	1500
8	Jagdalpur-Koraput Doubling (107 kms)	1547
9	Jharsuguda-Bilaspur -4th line (206 kms)	2596
10	Rajnandgaon-Nagpur 3rd line (228 kms)	3545
11	Boridand- Ambikapur Doubling (80 kms)	1243
12	RajnandGaon - Dongargarh 4th Line (31 kms)	328
13	Bhatapara- Hathbandh 4th Line (16 kms)	177

Moreover to improve the further connectivity in the State of Chhattisgarh including Korba district following important surveys have been taken up:

SI NO.	Name of Project	Length (Km)
1	Sardega-Ambikapur New Line	218
2	Kothagudem-Kirandul New Line	180
3	Gadchiroli to Bacheli via Bijapur New Line	490
4	Ambikapur-Barwadih New Line	285
5	Baikunth-Urkura 4th Line	26
6	Pendra Road-Shahdol 4th Line	85
7	Dongargarh-Gondia 4th Line	73
8	Bilaspur-Pendra Road 3rd Line	103
9	Champa-Gevra Road 3rd and 4th Line	92

Completion of Railway project/s including ROBs/RUBs depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, 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 etc. All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

Presently, 13 Mail/Express services and 09 Passenger services are catering to the needs of passengers of Korba station. These are providing connectivity to various stations like Delhi, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Raipur, Visakhapatnam, Amritsar etc. Further, passengers of Korba may also avail train services from Champa (located near Korba) is well connected to major cities like Howrah, Pune, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bilaspur, Tatanagar, Ahmedabad, Puri, Jodhpur, etc.

Besides, Indian Railways constantly endeavours to provide additional services for providing/improving connectivity by introduction of new train services, extension and increase in frequency of existing services, which are an on-going processes subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources etc.

CRITERIA FOR LOAN BY IREDA

2970. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) the criteria adopted by the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) to grant loans to private players;
- (b) the amount of loans assigned to private players by the agency during the last five years;
- (c) the list of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) that have been accumulated during such a devolution during the last five years;
- (d) whether any steps have been taken by the Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) to ensure the quality of loans devolved to Public and Private Sector companies; 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) Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) has comprehensive “Financing Norms” which stipulates the detailed requirement / criteria, terms and conditions for availing loans from IREDA for various sectors under different schemes. The “Financing Norms” are available on IREDA’s website (www.ireda.in) for reference of developers / borrowers. The key criteria inter-alia include Project Viability, Promoter Credentials, Clearances and approvals, Off-take Agreement, Debt-Equity Ratio, Security and Collateral, Assessment through Credit Risk and Rating System (CRRS) and Compliance with IREDA Guidelines.

IREDA also provide certain concessions / rebates to entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST, Women, Ex-Servicemen and Handicapped categories,

entrepreneurs setting up Projects in North-eastern States, Sikkim, Islands, Estuaries, and Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, rebates in interest rate after commissioning based on independent external rating agencies, special concessions for MSMEs etc.

(b) The details of loan sanctions and disbursements to private sector borrowers during the last 5 financial years are given below:

(Amount in Crores)					
Parameters	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Loan Sanctions	6,759.30	12,201.45	24,391.89	29,773.28	32,802.17
Loan Disbursements	4,588.35	7,817.04	15,097.86	18,614.63	18,521.87

(c) The list of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) accounts during the last five financial years which are in the books of IREDA as on 31.3.2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) and (e) IREDA has robust credit appraisal process, policies and procedures to appraise and extend financial assistance to various renewable energy projects. During the appraisal process, key parameters on technical and financial viz. sponsor / promoter contribution, borrower creditworthiness and history, technological specifications / performance of the project, offtake agreement and other statutory compliances are assessed. Based on data available for various parameters such as technology/ capacity utilization, Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) performance etc. are also factored in during appraisal. IREDA

also obtains third party assessment on raw material, if any, projects cost, working capital requirements, finished product and by products etc. Further, IREDA also carries out the internal rating and Know Your Customer (KYC), risk assessment for the projects.

Further, IREDA monitors the loans throughout the project life cycle. During the implementation period, IREDA appoints Lender's Independent Engineer (LIE), Lender's Financial Advisor (LFA) for the projects who carry out their independent due diligence. IREDA also carries out site inspections to assess the project progress. The post-disbursement monitoring mechanism involves regular review of the trust and retention accounts and debt service reserve accounts, plant load factor of projects, validity/coverage of insurance for projects, compliance with security conditions etc. apart from assessment of guarantors' strength on an annual basis. Periodic meetings with borrowers are being conducted to discuss the projects specific issues along with suggestions / feedback from borrowers, if any.

STATEMENT

Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) accounts during the last five financial years (01.04.2020 to 31.03.2025)

S. No	Name of the Borrower	Principal Outstanding as on 31.3.2025 (Amount: Rs Crore)
FY 2024-25		
1	Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited	51.11
2	Junagadh Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	21.45

3	Amreli Power Projects Private Limited	27.30
4	Nawanshahr Power Private Limited	36.58
5	Gandhinagar Waste Fuels Limited	8.12
6	Gandhinagar Waste Fuels Limited	11.39
7	Goodwatts WTE Ahmedabad Private Limited	77.58
8	Goodwatts WTE Rajkot Private Limited	105.00
9	Goodwatts WTE Vadodara Private Limited	97.53
10	Goodwatts WTE Jamnagar Private Limited	56.09
11	Novus Green Energy System Limited	31.39
12	Enlighten Biofuels and Biofertilizer Private Limited	10.10
13	Enlighten Biofuels and Biofertilizer Private Limited	12.22
14	Hetero Renewable Energy Pvt Ltd	7.80
15	Abellon Clean Energy Limited	150.00
	Sub-Total	703.66
FY 2023-24		
Nil		
FY 2022-23		
16	Smaru Tech LLP	6.78
17	Balaji Energy Private Limited	0.10
18	Balaji Energy Private Limited	0.23
	Sub-Total	7.11
FY 2021-22		
19	Siri Ram Syal Hydro Power Private Limited	4.87
	Sub-Total	4.87
FY 2020-21		
20	Shree Basaveshwar Sugars Ltd.	82.47
21	Marsol Solar Private Limited	0.50
	Sub-Total	82.97
GRAND TOTAL		798.61

तकनीकी इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम

2971.श्री हरीभाई पटेल:

क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा तकनीकी इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम 2025 चलाया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) तकनीकी इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम 2025 के अंतर्गत आज की तिथि तक योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) तकनीकी इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम 2025 का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है और इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत छात्रों को उनके कौशल विकास के संदर्भ में किस प्रकार लाभान्वित किया जा सकता है; और
- (घ) सामान्य वर्ग, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस), अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी), अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) के छात्र उक्त कार्यक्रम से किस प्रकार प्रत्यक्ष लाभ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं तथा मेहसाणा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित गुजरात राज्य के संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) डिजिटल इंडिया कॉरपोरेशन {इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय की धारा 8 गैर-लाभकारी कंपनी} के तहत राष्ट्रीय ई-गवर्नेंस डिवीजन (एनईजीडी) ने वर्ष 2025 में तकनीकी इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य नई प्रतिभाओं और नवीन विचारों का उपयोग करने में एनईजीडी को सहायता प्रदान करना है तथा डिजिटल गवर्नेंस पहलों को आगे बढ़ाने के मिशन में योगदान देना है।

तकनीकी इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य छात्रों को वास्तविक दुनिया के पेशेवर माहौल में व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्राप्त करने के लिए एक मूल्यवान मंच प्रदान करना है।

लाइव प्रोजेक्ट्स पर काम करके और अनुभवी पेशेवरों के साथ सहयोग करके, इंटर्न महत्वपूर्ण तकनीकी और समस्या-समाधान कौशल विकसित करते हैं। कार्यक्रम का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

- तकनीकी इंटर्न की द्विवार्षिक रूप से अर्थात जनवरी और जुलाई में सेवाएं ली जाती हैं
- इंटर्नशिप की अवधि छह (06) महीने की है।
- इच्छुक और पात्र छात्र एनईजीडी वेबसाइट <https://negd.gov.in/> पर उपलब्ध निर्धारित आवेदन पत्र में अपना आवेदन ऑनलाइन जमा कर सकते हैं।

सामान्य, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस), अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी), अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) से संबंधित सभी छात्र, जिनमें गुजरात राज्य के छात्र भी शामिल हैं और मेहसाणा लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के छात्र भी शामिल हैं, आवेदन विंडो अवधि में कार्यक्रम के लिए एनईजीडी वेबसाइट <https://negd.gov.in/> पर ऑनलाइन आवेदन करके कार्यक्रम से सीधा लाभ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और इस प्रकार देश में डिजिटल गवर्नेंस पहलों को आगे बढ़ाने में योगदान दे सकते हैं।

नीलामी में देरी और उत्पादन में गिरावट

2972. श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद:

क्या **खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के लौह अयस्क भंडार में बड़ी हिस्सेदारी रखने वाले ओडिशा की कंपनियों द्वारा देश के विभिन्न राज्यों को लौह अयस्क की आपूर्ति में पिछले कई वर्षों में भारी गिरावट आई है;
- (ख) क्या यह खनन पट्टों की समाप्ति, नई नीलामी में देरी और उत्पादन में गिरावट के कारण है;
- (ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वैश्विक कीमतों में वृद्धि से प्रेरित होकर ओडिशा की कंपनियों ने निर्यात को प्राथमिकता दी, जिससे घरेलू आपूर्ति प्रभावित हुई;

- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पश्चिम बंगाल सहित देश भर में द्वितीयक इस्पात उद्योग गंभीर संकट में है और लौह अयस्क की आपूर्ति में कमी के कारण कई इकाइयाँ बंद होने के कगार पर हैं;
- (ङ) क्या केंद्र सरकार लौह अयस्क के निर्यात को नियंत्रित करने या उस पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए कोई ठोस नीति बना रही है ताकि घरेलू उद्योग को प्राथमिकता दी जा सके; और
- (च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) देश में लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बढ़ा है। पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान, देश में लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है:

क्रम सं.	वर्ष	उत्पादन (मिलियन टन में)
1	2020-21	205
2	2021-22	254
3	2022-23	258
4	2023-24	277
5	2024-25	289

इसके अलावा, ओडिशा राज्य में लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन वर्ष 2022-23 में 140.93 मिलियन टन से वर्ष 2024-25 में 13% बढ़कर 159.22 मिलियन टन हो गया।

(ख) देश में अब तक कुल 150 लौह अयस्क खानों की नीलामी की गई है, जिनमें से 40 खानें उत्पादनरत हैं। खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 8क(4) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, पट्टे की अवधि समाप्त होने पर, पट्टे को नीलामी के लिए रखा जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, अधिनियम की धारा 8ख में प्रावधान है कि किसी पट्टेदार को किसी खान के संबंध में प्रदत्त सभी वैध अधिकार, अनुमोदन, मंजूरियां, अनुज्ञप्तियां आदि पट्टे की स्वतः समाप्ति या उसे समाप्त किए जाने के बाद

भी वैध बने रहेंगे और ऐसे अधिकार, अनुमोदन, मंजूरियां, अनुज्ञप्तियां आदि नीलामी के माध्यम से चयनित खनन पट्टे के सफल बोलीदाता को अंतरित हो जाएंगे और उसमें निहित हो जाएंगे।

खनिज ब्लॉकों की नीलामी में कोई देरी नहीं हुई है तथा देश में और ओडिशा में लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन बढ़ा है।

(ग) और (घ) वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, देश में कच्चे इस्पात का उत्पादन 112 मिलियन टन था, जिसमें लौह अयस्क की अनुमानित आवश्यकता 179 मिलियन टन थी। वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, देश में लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन 289 मिलियन टन था। इसलिए, इस्पात उद्योग की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए देश में लौह अयस्क का पर्याप्त उत्पादन है।

(ङ) और (च) उपर्युक्त के मद्देनजर, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

APPLICATIONS UNDER PM-SGMBY

2973. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) the number of applications received under Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) since the inception in the State of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Domariyaganj Lok Sabha constituency;
- (b) the quantity of electricity demand from Government-owned power grids under this yojana is expected to offset; and
- (c) whether the Government is considering to expand the yojana beyond the Financial Year 2026-27 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) In the state of Uttar Pradesh, as on 31.07.2025, a total of 12,11,705 applications have been received on the National Portal of the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), of which a total of 45,609 applications are from the district of Siddharthnagar covered in the Domariyaganj Lok Sabha constituency.

(b) It has been estimated that rooftop solar installations in one crore residential households under the scheme will produce renewable electricity of 1,000 billion units over a period of 25 years.

(c) At present there is no proposal to expand the PMSG: MBY beyond the Financial Year 2026-27.

PROMOTING AGRIVOLTAICS

2974. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) whether the Government is promoting agrivoltaics (dual use of land for solar power and agriculture);
- (b) if so, the details of pilot projects undertaken so far and the outcomes thereof; and
- (c) whether any such projects are proposed or sanctioned in tribal-dominated districts like Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao of Assam and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Component A of the PM KUSUM scheme allows for setting up of decentralized ground mounted grid connected solar power plants in stilt fashion (also known as Agrivoltaics) by farmers on their land.

Farmers have successfully implemented few agrivoltaics plants in states like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra etc. under PM KUSUM and third party projects.

(c) PM-KUSUM is a demand driven scheme. The capacities are allocated based on demand received from the States/UTs. Implementation, including selection of beneficiaries is the responsibility of State Implementing Agencies (SIAs). As on 30.06.2025, Assam has an allocation of 2 MW under Component-A. However, no installation progress has been reported by the SIA, so far.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF VAJRA SCHEME

2975. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the details of the number of faculty and scholars that have participated Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) scheme till date, State, years and gender-wise;
- (b) the list of academic institutions in India and abroad participating under the scheme;

- (c) the quantum of funds allocated, released and utilised under this scheme to participating faculty, institute-wise;
- (d) the details of the number of research projects initiated and successfully completed under this scheme, institute-wise;
- (e) whether any outreach programs were conducted in foreign diaspora hubs for promoting collaborating research under VAJRA scheme, if so, the details thereof, Country-wise; and
- (f) whether the Government maintains the data of the number of patents/start-ups generated from VAJRA projects and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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 state, year and gender-wise details of the number of VAJRA faculties that have participated in Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) scheme till date is given below:

Year - 2017-18		
State	No. of VAJRA projects Sanctioned	Gender (Male/Female)
Karnataka	2	Male - 2
Gujarat	1	Male - 1
Maharashtra	2	Male - 1, Female - 1

Madhya Pradesh	1	Male - 1
New Delhi	1	Male - 1
Year 2018-19		
Gujarat	1	Female - 1
Karnataka	4	Male - 3, Female - 1
Kerala	2	Male - 1
Madhya Pradesh	1	Male - 1
Maharashtra	2	Male - 2
New Delhi	2	Male - 2
Punjab	1	Male - 1
Tamil Nadu	12	Male - 9, Female - 3
Telangana	2	Male - 2
Uttar Pradesh	5	Male - 3, Female - 2
West Bengal	1	Male - 1
Year 2019-20		
Karnataka	2	Male - 2
Maharashtra	2	Male - 2
West Bengal	1	Male - 1
Telangana	1	Male - 1
Year 2020-21		
Tamil Nadu	2	Male – 1, Female - 1
Year 2021-22		
Karnataka	3	Male – 3
Maharashtra	1	Male – 1
New Delhi	6	Male – 5, Female - 1
Odisha	2	Male – 1, Female - 1
Tamil Nadu	2	Male - 2
Telangana	2	Male – 1, Female - 1
Uttarakhand	2	Male – 1, Female – 1
Year 2022-23		
State	No. of VAJRA projects Sanctioned	Gender (Male/Female)

Karnataka	1	Male – 1
Kerala	1	Male – 1
Madhya Pradesh	2	Female - 2
Maharashtra	4	Male – 4
New Delhi	3	Male – 3
Punjab	1	Male – 1
Tamil Nadu	1	Male – 1
Uttar Pradesh	4	Male – 4
West Bengal	1	Female - 1
Year 2023-24		
Tamil Nadu	1	Male - 1
Assam	1	Male – 1
Maharashtra	1	Male – 1
Gujarat	1	Male - 1
Year 2024-25		
Tamil Nadu	1	Male – 1
Uttarakhand	1	Female - 1
Maharashtra	1	Male – 1
Assam	1	Male – 1
Karnataka	4	Male – 4
Uttar Pradesh	3	Male – 3
Haryana	1	Male – 1
Goa	1	Male – 1
West Bengal	1	Male – 1
Kerala	1	Male - 1
Year 2025-26		
Punjab	1	Male - 1

(b) The list of academic institutions in India and abroad participating under the scheme is given below:

i. **List of Indian Institutes participating under the scheme**

S. No.	Institute
1.	Indian Institute of Technology Madras
2.	Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru
3.	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay
4.	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi
5.	National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bengaluru
6.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai
7.	Raman Research Institute, Bengaluru
8.	Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur
9.	Indian Institute of Technology BHU
10.	Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar
11.	Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad
12.	Indian Institute of Technology Indore
13.	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur
14.	Indian Institute of Technology Ropar
15.	Indian Statistical Institute, Bengaluru
16.	Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai
17.	International Institute of Information Technology Hyderabad
18.	Cochin University of Science and Technology
19.	S N Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata
20.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology
21.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Pune

22.	Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar
23.	Harish-Chandra Research Institute
24.	Inter-University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi
25.	Punjabi University
26.	National Institute of Ocean Technology
27.	National Institute of Technology, Silchar
28.	University of Delhi, South Campus
29.	International Centre for Theoretical Sciences, TIFR
30.	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
31.	Institute of Life Sciences
32.	Central University of Kerala
33.	Aryabhatta Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES), Nainital
34.	National Institute of Oceanography, Goa
35.	Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar
36.	Centre for Nano and Soft matter sciences (CeNS), Bengaluru
37.	Bose Institute, Kolkata
38.	National Institute of Technology Calicut
39.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bengaluru

ii. **List of Overseas Institutes participating under the scheme**

S No	Institute Name	Country
1.	Steklov Institute of Mathematics	Russia
2.	Queensland University of Technology	Australia
3.	Arizona State University	USA
4.	Seoul National University	South Korea
5.	Michigan Technological University	USA
6.	Ohio State University	USA
7.	Sheffield University	United Kingdom
8.	University of Milan	Italy
9.	University of North Carolina and North Carolina State University	USA
10.	Pennsylvania State University	USA
11.	Swinburne University of Technology	Australia
12.	Georgia Institute of Technology	USA
13.	Virginia Commonwealth University	USA
14.	Texas Aand M University	USA
15.	University of Kentucky	USA
16.	Rice University	USA
17.	Washington University in St. Louis	USA
18.	University of Houston	USA

19.	Swansea University	United Kingdom
20.	National University of Singapore	Singapore
21.	University Paris-Est Marne-La-Vallée France	France
22.	University of Southern California	USA
23.	University of Toronto	Canada
24.	Missouri University of Science and Technology (MST)	USA
25.	Drexel University	USA
26.	University of Calgary	Canada
27.	Universite Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris	France
28.	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	USA
29.	Michigan State University	USA
30.	Purdue University	USA
31.	University of Melbourne	Australia
32.	RMIT University	Australia
33.	Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile	Chile
34.	University of Surrey Guildford	United Kingdom
35.	Dublin City University	Ireland
36.	Monash University	Australia
37.	Universite Paris-Sud	France

38.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	USA
39.	Trinity College	Ireland
40.	Weizmann Institute of Science	Israel
41.	State University of Sao Paulo (Unesp)	Brazil
42.	University California, San Diego	USA
43.	University Of Rhode Island	USA
44.	Gsi Gmbh, Darmstadt	Germany
45.	University Of Cape Town	South Africa
46.	Tu Dresden	Germany
47.	Oklahoma State University	USA
48.	University Of Notre-dame	USA
49.	Tufts University	USA
50.	University of Massachusetts Dartmouth	USA
51.	Utrecht University	Netherlands
52.	University at Buffalo	USA
53.	University Of Nebraska-lincoln	USA
54.	University of New Mexico	USA
55.	University of Missouri	USA
56.	University of Oslo	Norway

57.	Universität Bayreuth	Germany
58.	University of Birmingham	United Kingdom
59.	Technische Universität Darmstadt	Germany
60.	University of South Carolina	USA
61.	Aix-Marseille Université, Institut Fresnel, Ecole CentraleMarseille	France
62.	University of Gothenburg	Sweden
63.	Natural History Museum	United Kingdom
64.	Louisiana State University	USA
65.	Technical University of Dortmund	Germany
66.	Technion-Israel Institute of Technology	Israel
67.	Brookhaven National Laboratory	USA
68.	Technical University Munich	Germany
69.	CNR - Institute for Complex Systems	Italy
70.	University Of Illinois at Chicago	USA
71.	Helmholtzzentrum Muenchen	Germany
72.	National University of Singapore	Singapore
73.	University of Tokyo	Japan
74.	University of New South Wales	Australia
75.	California State University	USA

76.	University of California, Los Angeles	USA
77.	Ecole Normale Supérieure- Cachan	France
78.	Université de Liège	Belgium
79.	University of California, Davis	USA
80.	New Jersey Institute of Technology	USA
81.	Kyushu University	Japan
82.	Center for Genetic Regulation (CRG)	Spain
83.	La Trobe University	Canada
84.	Aberystwyth University	United Kingdom
85.	Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris	France
86.	University Of Kansas Medical Center	USA
87.	University of Potsdam	Germany
88.	JP Morgan and Chase	USA
89.	Lehigh University	USA
90.	University of Stuttgart	Germany

(c) The duration of engagement for “VAJRA Faculty” was limited to a maximum of three months per year. The program provided financial support of USD 15,000 in the first month of residence, followed by USD 10,000 for each subsequent month. In addition, a contingency grant of ₹5.0 lakh per year was made available per VAJRA faculty for the research-related expenses during their visit to the host institution. No separate support was provided for travel, accommodation, medical/ personal insurance etc.

The Indian Collaborator was provided financial assistance to cover the expenses related to collaborative research activities. Additionally, ₹1.0 lakh was allocated to support the engagement of the VAJRA faculty in delivering lectures at the host institute, aligned with their area of expertise.

The details of quantum of funds released and utilised under this scheme to participating faculty, institute-wise is given below:

S. No.	Institute	Funds released (amount in crores)	Funds utilised (amount in crores)
1.	Indian Institute of Technology Madras	3.88	3.17
2.	Indian Institute of Science	2.43	1.70
3.	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	1.60	0.82
4.	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	2.74	1.83
5.	National Centre for Biological Sciences	0.60	0.60
6.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai	0.78	0.78
7.	Raman Research Institute, Bengaluru	0.65	0.55
8.	Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	1.66	0.96
9.	Indian Institute of Technology, BHU	0.30	0.30
10.	Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar	0.92	0.91
11.	Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad	1.33	1.02
12.	Indian Institute of Technology, Indore	0.60	0.60
13.	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur	0.19	0.10
14.	Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar	0.34	0.20
15.	Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore	0.24	0.24

16.	Institute of Mathematical Sciences	0.13	0.13
17.	International Institute of Information Technology Hyderabad	0.12	0.12
18.	Cochin University of Science and Technology	0.10	0.10
19.	S N Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata	0.74	0.53
20.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology	0.11	0.10
21.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Pune	0.72	0.48
22.	Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar	0.62	0.30
23.	Harish-Chandra Research Institute	0.18	0.18
24.	Inter-University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi	0.91	0.87
25.	Punjabi University	0.47	0.32
26.	National Institute of Ocean Technology	0.31	0.14
27.	National Institute of Technology, Silchar	0.49	0.21
28.	University of Delhi, South Campus	0.78	0.46
29.	International Centre for Theoretical Sciences, TIFR	0.92	0.54
30.	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee	0.61	0.40
31.	Institute of Life Sciences	0.33	0.31

32.	Central University of Kerala	0.30	0.15
33.	Aryabhatta Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES)	0.37	0.16
34.	National Institute of Oceanography, Goa	0.23	0.0
35.	Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University	0.15	0.15
36.	Centre for Nano and Soft matter sciences (CeNS)	0.20	0.05
37.	Bose Institute	0.20	0.17
38.	National Institute of Technology Calicut	0.18	0.0
39.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bengaluru	0.60	0.40

(d) The details of the number of research projects initiated and successfully completed under this scheme, institute-wise:

S. No.	Institute	No of projects initiated	No of projects completed
1.	Indian Institute of Technology Madras	17	15
2.	Indian Institute of Science	7	4
3.	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	6	3
4.	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	8	3
5.	National Centre for Biological Sciences	3	1
6.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai	4	4
7.	Raman Research Institute, Bengaluru	2	2
8.	Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	9	4
9.	Indian Institute of Technology, BHU	2	2
10.	Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar	3	3
11.	Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad	4	1
12.	Indian Institute of Technology, Indore	4	4
13.	Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar	2	1
14.	Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore	1	1
15.	Institute of Mathematical Sciences	1	1
16.	International Institute of Information Technology Hyderabad	1	1

17.	Cochin University of Science and Technology	1	1
18.	S N Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata	2	1
19.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology	1	1
20.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Pune	3	2
21.	Inter-University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi	2	1
22.	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee	2	2
23.	Institute of Life Sciences	1	1
24.	Harish-Chandra Research Institute	1	1
25.	Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES)	1	0
26.	Bose Institute, Kolkata	1	0
27.	CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	1	0
28.	Centre for Nano and Soft matter sciences (CeNS)	1	0
29.	Central University of Kerala	1	0
30.	National Institute of Oceanography, Goa	1	0
31.	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur	1	0
32.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar	1	0
33.	National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai	1	0

34.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research	1	0
35.	International Centre for Theoretical Sciences (ICTS), Bengaluru	1	0
36.	National Institute of Technology Calicut	1	0
37.	University of Delhi, South Campus	2	0
38.	Punjabi University	1	0
39.	NIT Silchar, Assam	2	0

(e) NIL.

(f) VAJRA Scheme has been conceptualized to bring an international dimension to the Rand D ecosystem of India by leveraging overseas scientists' expertise to the Indian research framework and catalyzing potential institutional collaborations through faculty exchange. The state-wise details of patents, as available with the Department of Science and Technology (DST), are provided below:

Patents Filed in India	
Punjab:	
1. Singh, Malkeet, Singh, Harpreet, Berndt, Charles Christopher, (2018) "A Technology and Process for Coating a Substrate with Swarf Particles," Application No: 201811029355., Date of Filing: 03/August/2018. Request for Examination Filed: YES	
2. Singh, Malkeet, Singh, Harpreet, Berndt, Charles Christopher, Sarkar, Prabir, (2019) "A Technology and Process for 3D Printing Using Swarf	

Particles,” Application No: 201923001267., Date of Filing: 10/January/2019. Request for Examination Filed: YES
Uttar Pradesh: (i) A process for making solid-state ion sensor for on-chip determination of potassium ion in body fluid. Indian Patent 201811041978; (ii) A process for making microneedle-based transdermal biosensor involving polyethylenimine-modified Prussian blue-gold nanohybrids-enzyme ink for on-chip electrochemical biosensing in body fluid. Indian Patent 201811049930.
Odisha: Patent application in preparation 'Development of an Infectious Clone for an Indian Strain of Chikungunya Virus'
Patent Filed in United States
1. Singh, Malkeet., Singh, Harpreet., Berndt, Charles Christopher., (2019) “A Technology and Process for Coating a Substrate with Swarf Particles,” US Patent Application No. 16/352,331., Date of Filing: 13/March/2019. Request for Examination Filed: YES

PASSENGER AMENITIES AT NON-JUNCTION/SUBURBAN RAILWAY STATIONS

2976. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps to upgrade passenger amenities at non-junction and suburban railway stations across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the status of basic infrastructure like waiting rooms, drinking water, digital displays and shaded seating at such stations;
- (c) whether there is any policy to ensure uniform standards across high-traffic but non-premium stations, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the role of Station Redevelopment Schemes in addressing these gaps; and
- (e) the manner in which these improvements will enhance dignity, comfort and safety of ordinary train passengers?

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

(a) to (e) Upgradation / Modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, inter-se priority, availability of funds. The priority for development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for 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 including digital displays, 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. Development of stations into city centres envisages enhanced economic activities at and around the stations apart from improved travel experience.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme across the country have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, phase-I works of 105 stations have been completed. Names of these stations are as following:

Ambikapur, Amgaon, Ayodhya Dham, Bagalkot, Baijnath Paprola, Balrampur, Bareilly City, Begumpet, Bhanupratappur, Bhilai, Bijnor, Bundi, Chanda Fort, Chidambaram, Chinchpokli, Chirayinkeezh, Cuttack, Dakor, Derol, Deshnoke, Devlali, Dharwad, Dhule, Dongargarh, Fatehabad, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Gadag, Gogameri, Gokak Road, Gola Gokarnath, Gomti Nagar, Govardhan, Govind Garh,

Govindpuri, Govindpur Road, Haibargaon, Hathras City, Hapa, Idgah Agra Jn., Izzatnagar, Jam Jodhpur, Jam Wanthali, Joychandi Pahar, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kanalus Jn., Karamsad, Karimnagar, Katni South, Kedgaon, Kosamba Jn., Kulitturai, Lasalgaon, Limbdi, Lonand Jn., Mahe, Mahuva, Mailani, Mandal Garh, Mandawar Mahwa Road, Mandi Dabwali, Mannargudi, Matunga, Mithapur, Morbi, Munirabad, Murtizapur Jn., Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad), Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Okha, Orchha, Palitana, Panagarh, Parel, Pirpainti, Pokhrayan, Polur, Rajgarh, Rajmahal, Rajula Jn., Ramghat Halt, Saharanpur Jn., Samakhiyali, Samalpatti, Sankarpur, Savda, Seoni, Shahad, Shajapur, Shridham, Siddharth Nagar, Sihor Jn., Srirangam, St. Thomas Mount, Sullurpeta, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Thawe, Tiruvannamalai, Ujhani, Urkura, Utran, Vadakara, Vadala Road, Vriddhachalam Jn., Warangal.

The works at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the stations is as given below:

- At Ahmedabad station, the structural work of second entry parcel building has been completed and finishing work has been taken up. Structural work of south side Multi Modal Transport Hub building, air concourse, new Foot Over Bridge, elevated road, ballastless track and improvement of platform no. 10 have been taken up.
- At Somnath station, the structural work of basement parking has been completed. The works of construction of new station building, finishing work of basement parking, construction of under ground water tank and new platform shelters have been taken up.

- At Surat station, the structural work of Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation building, sewage treatment plant and construction of drain have been completed. The works of finishing of Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation building, construction of second entry station building, air concourse and elevated road have been taken up.
- At Bhubaneswar station, the structural works of West and East side station building, air concourse and sewage treatment plant have been completed and the finishing works of West and East side station building, Foot Over Bridges, West and East side elevated road have been taken up.
- At Puri station, the structural works of new station building have been completed and the finishing work of station building, over head tank and station building dome have been taken up.
- At Cuttack station, the works of new second entry station building, structural work of new main entry station building and sewage treatment plant have been completed and the finishing works of new main entry building, Foot Over Bridge and air concourse have been taken up.
- At Prayagraj station, the structural work of Rail Mail Service building, parcel building, arrival buildings, basement plaza at second entry, Electrical substation have been completed and finishing work of these structures have been taken up. Extension work of Foot Over Bridge no. 2 has been completed. Structural work of second entry station building, work of air concourse and relocated structures have been taken up.

- At Ghaziabad station, structural work of station building at main entry side and second entry side, foundation work of Foot Over Bridge, roof plaza, electrical substation at main entry side and second entry side, Magistrate building, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force buildings have been taken up.
- At Ramnagar station, the work of toilet block, improvement of old station building, waiting room, construction of porch, raising of platform, extension of Passenger Reservation System building, development of circulating area, new platform shelter, signages, lighting, landscaping and Divyangjan facilities of tactile pathway, water booth, low height ticket counter, parking and ramp have been completed. The work of finishing have been taken up.
- At Kashipur Junction station, the work of modern toilet block, improvement of circulating area, parking, construction of porch, platform raising and surfacing have been completed. The work of improvement of station building, Divyangjan facilities and lift have been taken up.
- At Dahod station, the work of improvement of station building, construction of new porch, improvement of circulating area, improvement of booking counter and waiting hall, improvement of waiting room, platform surfacing of platform no. 1, new platform shelter, improvement of station illumination has been completed. The work of new 12 m Foot Over Bridge has been taken up.
- At New Bhuj station, the structural work of new main entry and second station building, new porch, structural work of air concourse have been completed.

The work of finishing of station buildings, construction of Foot Over Bridge, improvement to platform have been taken up.

- At Saharsa station, structural works of new station building including new waiting hall and toilet block, improvement of parking area, circulating area development, entrance gate, boundary wall in circulating area have been completed and works of construction of new 12 m wide Foot Over Bridge, new platform shelters have been taken up.
- At Salauna station, structural works of new station building, development of new parking area, raising and surfacing of platform no. 2 have been completed and works of construction of new 12 m Foot Over Bridge, circulating area improvement, raising of platform no. 1, new Platform shelter work have been taken up.
- At Modi Nagar station, work of improvement to station building elevation, improvement to waiting area and toilets, 12 m wide Foot Over Bridge, new platform shelters, have been completed and work of minor finishing items of building, platform surfacing, signage, improvement to circulating area and parking have been taken up.
- At Sitapur Junction station, work of construction of old station building façade, platform flooring, platform shelter, circulating area boundary wall have been completed and works of construction of new station building foundation, pay and use toilet renovation, circulating area road, parking etc. have been taken up.

- At Tirupati station, the work of structural framework of second entry (South side) station building and 2 no. air concourse have been completed and the work of finishing at South side station building and air concourses, structural work of the main entry (North side) building, platform shelter works, lift, escalators etc. have been taken up.
- At Nellore station, the work of structural frameworks, brickwork and plastering of station buildings on both sides, launching of girders of air concourse have been completed and finishing works of station buildings on both sides and air concourse, subway extension, water tanks, sewage treatment plant works have been taken up.
- At Morappur station the works for improvement of new station building, circulating area, parking area, platform shelter, Divyangjan parking, ramps and low height ticket booth, help booth have been completed. The works of improvement of platform surfacing, waiting hall, toilet, signages, station illumination, Divyangjan friendly toilets, water booths, Foot Over Bridge and work of lift have been taken up.
- At Bommidi station the works for improvement of station building, 6m wide Foot Over Bridge, circulating area, parking area, platform shelter, platform surfacing, waiting hall, toilet, signages, Divyangjan parking, ramps and low height ticket booth, lighting, tactile guide, Divyangjan friendly toilets, water booths have been completed. The works for improvement of lift, Braille maps and signages have been taken up.

- At Chalakudi station, the work of improvement of station building concourse and booking office, circulating area, platform shelter, platform surfacing, waiting hall, coach indication boards, Divyangjan facilities of public announcement system, signages, standard ramps, low height ticket booth have been completed. Work of improvement to station building, toilets, Divyangjan facilities of toilets and water booths have been taken up.
- At Changanacheri station, the work of improvement of station building, improvement of circulating area, improvement of station approach road, platform surfacing, coach indication boards, Divyangjan facilities of parking, toilet, water booths, standard ramps have been completed. Work of public announcement system, signages and lighting have been taken up

Development / Redevelopment / Upgradation / Modernisation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brown field 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.

Development / Upgradation / Modernization of stations including Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head - 53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head-53 are

maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or state-wise. The fund allocation of ₹ 12,118 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head – 53 and an expenditure (up to June, 2025) of ₹ 2,612 crore has been incurred so far.

महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में वंदे भारत ट्रेनों का संचालन

2977. डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में, जोन-वार कितनी वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियाँ चल रही हैं;
- (ख) वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या और फेरे बढ़ाने से सरकार को कितना लाभ/मुनाफा हुआ है;
- (ग) वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों के लिए जगह बनाने हेतु कितनी रेलगाड़ियों के समय में परिवर्तन किया गया है, रेलगाड़ी की श्रेणी और उसका जोन-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों की सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या कितनी है और वर्तमान में पूर्ण यात्री क्षमता पर चल रही वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या जोन-वार कितनी है; और
- (ङ) विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के संबंध में इसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ड) भारतीय रेल ने वंदे भारत सेवा शुरू की है जो अर्ध-उच्च गति वाली रेलगाड़ियां हैं और इसका उद्देश्य यात्रियों को बेहतर यात्रा अनुभव और उन्नत संरक्षा प्रदान करना है। ये सेवाएं निम्नलिखित उन्नत संरक्षा विशेषताएं एवं आधुनिक यात्री सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित हैं -

- I. कवच प्रणाली
- II. तीव्र गति
- III. पूर्णतया सीलबंद गैंगवे
- IV. स्वचालित प्लग दरवाजे
- V. बेहतर सवारी सुविधा
- VI. हॉट केस के प्रावधान सहित मिनी पेंट्री
- VII. बोतल कूलर
- VIII. डीप फ्रीज और हॉट वॉटर बॉयलर
- IX. रिक्लाइनिंग एर्गोनोमिक सीटें
- X. एकजीक्यूटिव श्रेणी में घूमने वाली सीटों के साथ आरामदायक बैठने की व्यवस्था
- XI. प्रत्येक सीट के लिए मोबाइल चार्जिंग सॉकेट
- XII. ड्राइविंग ट्रेलर कार (डीटीसी) में दिव्यांगजन यात्रियों के लिए विशेष शौचालय
- XIII. सीसीटीवी, इत्यादि

31 जुलाई, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल की बड़ी लाइन के विद्युतीकृत नेटवर्क पर 144 वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ी सेवाएँ चालू हैं। चूँकि, रेलवे नेटवर्क राज्य की सीमाओं में फैला हुआ है, इसलिए, नेटवर्क की आवश्यकता के अनुसार, इन सीमाओं के पार रेलगाड़ियां चलाई जाती हैं। बहरहाल, आरंभिक/समापन आधार पर, 22 वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ी सेवाएँ और 8 वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ी सेवाएँ क्रमशः महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित विभिन्न स्टेशनों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रही हैं।

महाराष्ट्र में स्थित स्टेशनों पर सेवा प्रदान करने वाली वंदे भारत रेल सेवाओं का विवरण:

क्र.सं.	रेलगाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1	20101/20102 नागपुर-सिकंदराबाद वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	20669/20670 हुबबल्लि-पुणे वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
3	20673/20674 एससीएसएम (टर्मि.) कोल्हापुर-पुणे वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
4	20705/20706 जालना-छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टर्मि.) वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
5	20825/20826 बिलासपुर-नागपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
6	20901/20902 मुंबई सेंट्रल-गांधीनगर कैपिटल वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
7	20911/20912 इंदौर-नागपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
8	22223/22224 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टर्मि.) - साईनगर शिर्डी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
9	22225/22226 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टर्मि.) - सोलापुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
10	22229/22230 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टर्मि.) - मडगांव वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
11	22961/22962 मुंबई सेंट्रल-अहमदाबाद वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस

मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित स्टेशनों पर सेवा प्रदान करने वाली वंदे भारत गाड़ी सेवाओं का विवरण:

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1	20171/20172 रानी कमलापति-हजरत निजामुद्दीन वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	20173/20174 रानी कमलापति-रीवा वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
3	20911/20912 इंदौर-नागपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
4	22469/22470 खजुराहो-हजरत निजामुद्दीन वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस

भारतीय रेल पर, वंदे भारत सेवाओं सहित यात्री रेल सेवाएं, अन्य सेवाओं को बाधित किए बिना, चार्टर्ड समय सारिणी और रेलगाड़ियों की सामान्य वरीयता क्रम के अनुसार परिचालित की जाती हैं और रेलगाड़ियों को उनके निर्धारित समय के अनुसार परिचालित करने के सभी प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 (जून, 2025 तक) में वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः लगभग 3 करोड़ और 93. लाख है। 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों की समग्र अधिभोगिता क्रमशः 102.01% और 105.03% रही है।

किसी भी रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या और उनके फेरे बढ़ाने से अर्जित राजस्व को भारतीय रेल के यात्री राजस्व में शामिल कर लिया जाता है। बहरहाल, पिछले पाँच वर्षों में कुल यात्री राजस्व निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	यात्री राजस्व
2020-2021	15,248 करोड़ रुपए में (कोविड वर्ष)
2021-2022	39,214 करोड़ रुपए में (कोविड वर्ष)
2022-2023	63,417 करोड़ रुपए में
2023-2024	70,693 करोड़ रुपए में
2024-2025 (अनंतिम)	75,368 करोड़ रुपए में

**AMRIT BHARAT STATION SCHEME AT
MAYILADUTHURAI STATION**

2978. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

- (a) the details of the total budgetary outlay for Mayiladuthurai railway station under the Amrit Bharat Scheme;
- (b) the list of work and projects to be undertaken at Mayiladuthurai railway station under the ongoing Amrit Bharat Scheme;
- (c) the current status of work and projects being undertaken at Mayiladuthurai railway station under the ongoing Amrit Bharat Scheme;
- (d) the details of the total funds so far released for works and projects at Mayiladuthurai railway station under the ongoing Amrit Bharat Scheme; and
- (e) whether there are any complaints against the contractor about the quality of ongoing works and if so, the details thereof and the if not, 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 (e) Mayiladuthurai Junction railway station is located in the state of Tamil Nadu and it has been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. The works of platform shelters and new toilet at platform no. 1 have been completed and the works of improvement to circulating area, station building, concourse, waiting hall, platform surfacing at platform no. 1, 2 and 3, construction

of new 6 m Foot Over Bridge, Divyangjan facilities, lifts and escalators have been taken up.

77 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme including Mayiladuturai Junction station located in the State of Tamil Nadu. The names of stations identified for development under this scheme in the state of Tamil Nadu are as following:

State	No. of Amrit Stations	Names of Amrit Stations
Tamil Nadu	77	Ambasamudram, Ambattur, Arakkonam Jn, Ariyalur, Avadi, Bommidi, Chengalpattu Jn, Chennai Beach, Chennai Egmore, Chennai Park, Chidambaram, Chinna Salem, Chrompet, Coimbatore Jn, Coimbatore North, Coonoor, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode Jn., Guduvancheri, Guindy, Gummidipundi, Hosur, Jolarpettai Jn, Kanniyakumari Terminus, Karaikkudi Jn, Karur Jn, Katpadi Jn, Kovilpatti, Kulitturai, Kumbakonam, Lalgudi, Madurai Jn, Mambalam, Manaparai, Mannargudi, Mayiladuturai Jn, Mettupalayam, Morappur, Nagercoil Jn, Namakkal, Palani, Paramakkudi, Perambur, Podanur Jn., Pollachi Jn, Polur, Pudukkottai, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Central, Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram, Rameswaram, Salem, Samalpatti, Sholavandan, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St.Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Tenkasi, Thanjavur Jn, Thiruvarur Jn., Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli Jn, Tirupadripuliyur, Tirupattur, Tiruppur, Tirusulam, Tiruttani, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin, Udagamandalam, Vellore Cantt., Villupuram Jn., Virudhunagar, Vriddhachalam Jn.

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Tamil Nadu have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, phase-I works of 09 stations (Chidambaram, Kulitturai, Mannargudi, Polur, Samalpatti, Srirangam, St.Thomas Mount, Tiruvannamalai, Vriddhachalam Junction) in the state of Tamil Nadu have been completed under this scheme. The works at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of above stations is as given below:

- At Morappur station the works for improvement of new station building, circulating area, parking area, platform shelter, Divyangjan parking, ramps and low height ticket booth, help booth have been completed. The works of improvement of platform surfacing, waiting hall, toilet, signages, station illumination, Divyangjan friendly toilets, water booths, Foot Over Bridge and work of lift have been taken up.
- At Bommidi station the works for improvement of station building, 6m wide Foot Over Bridge, circulating area, parking area, platform shelter, platform surfacing, waiting hall, toilet, signages, Divyanjan parking, ramps and low height ticket booth, lighting, tactile guide, Divyangajan friendly toilets, water booths have been completed. The works for improvement of lift, Braille maps and signages have been taken up.
- At Tiruvarur Junction the works for improvement of station building concourse, booking office, waiting lobby, approach road paver block, landscape, platform shelter and surfacing, waiting hall false ceiling, granite flooring, wall tiles, painting, signages, non-slippery surfaces have been completed. The works for improvement of Divyangjan facilities such as lighting, tactile guide, accessible path, standard

ramp, coach indication boards, Divyangjan parking, low height ticket booth, help booth, water booths and station illumination have been taken up.

- At Vellore Cantonment station the works for improvement of circulating area, booking office, terminal building elevation, new platform shelter, improvement to platform surfacing, waiting hall, new toilet, new arch, new compound wall, signages, standard ramp, coach indication boards, Divyangjan parking, low height ticket booth, Divyangjan friendly toilets, tactile pathway, accessible path, non-slippery floor surface have been completed. The works for improvement of landscape, procurement of furniture and station illumination have been taken up.
- At Ariyalur station the works for improvement of terminal building with porch, concourse, booking office, waiting lobby, improvement to circulating area and platform surfacing, improvement to waiting hall, new arch, new toilet, standard ramp, coach indication boards, Divyangjan parking, low height ticket booth, Divyangjan friendly toilets, tactile pathway, accessible path, lighting have been completed. The works for improvement of new Foot Over Bridge, new platform shelter and coach indication boards have been taken up.

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.

Further, upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, inter-se priority, availability of funds etc. The priority for development/upgradation of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Development / Upgradation / Modernisation of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise, or station wise or state-wise. The state of Tamil Nadu is covered under the jurisdiction of two railway zones, namely Southern Railway and South Western Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,571 crore has been made for the financial year 2025–26, out of which an expenditure (up to June, 2025) of ₹ 341 crore has been incurred so far.

Indian Railways has a well established mechanism to monitor implementation of projects including their reviews, inspection, check for quality of works and audits. Works are carried out adhering to the standards and

specifications laid down in various codes and manuals. Inspections/audits/checks are carried out from time to time by various agencies/officials/multi-disciplinary teams as per laid down instructions and actions for correction are taken immediately. This is a continuous and ongoing process.

Development / Upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and 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.

FOODGRAINS STORAGE

2979. KUMARI SELJA:

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

- (a) the details of the quantity of wheat that Haryana provides to the Central foodgrains storage annually;
- (b) whether it is the Union or State Government's responsibility to provide Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) to the farmers of the State;
- (c) the annual total requirement of DAP in Haryana; and

- (d) whether DAP fertilizer is being provided to the farmers in time and if so, the details of the time and quantity of DAP fertilizer that has so far been allocated to Haryana?

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

- (a) The quantity of Wheat procured from Haryana for Central Pool during last four years and current year is tabulated below:

(Fig in LMT)

Rabi Marketing Season (RMS)	Quantity of Wheat Procured
2021-22	84.93
2022-23	41.86
2023-24	63.17
2024-25	71.50
2025-26	71.43

- (b) On the basis of requirement projected by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAand FW), Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability. However, distribution of fertilizers within the State at District level is done by the State Government.

- (c) The requirement of DAP in the State of Haryana for Kharif 2025 season only, as assessed by DAand FW, is 2.83 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMTs).

(d) The availability of Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) has remained adequate in the State of Haryana during the ongoing Kharif-2025 season, from 01.04.2025 to 30.07.2025 as per the information provided in the table below:

(Qty: in LMT)

S.No.	Product Group	Pro-Rata requirement	Availability	DBT sales	Closing stock as on 30.07.2025
1	DAP	1.57	1.59	1.26	0.33

INCENTIVES FOR SETTING UP OF RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANTS

2980. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

- (a) the details of financial support, incentives or subsidies provided by the Government for setting up of renewable energy plants in the country with specific reference to Tamil Nadu during the last five years;
- (b) the number and capacity (in MW) of renewable energy plants—solar, wind, biomass and small delplant set up in Tamil Nadu with financial support from the Union Government during the last five years;

- (c) whether the Government has received proposals from Tamil Nadu for additional financial assistance to promote renewable energy projects and if so, the details of status of such proposals;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to increase the quantum of financial support or launching new schemes to attract private investment in the renewable energy sector in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to promote decentralised renewable energy systems and off-grid solutions in rural and semi-urban areas of Tamil Nadu?

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) Details of Central Financial Assistance provided for setting up of renewable energy projects in the country and in Tamil Nadu, under major ongoing renewable energy schemes/programmes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (b) Presently, most of renewable energy projects are set up by private sector developers. However, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been implementing various schemes/programmes having provisions of financial support to promote development and deployment of renewable energy capacity in the country. During the last 5 years from 2020-21 till 2024-25, solar power projects of 6192.02 MW, wind power projects of 2435.57 MW, and bio power projects of 24.93 MW have been commissioned in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(c) No such proposal has been received from Government of Tamil Nadu.

(d) At present, no such specific proposal for State of Tamil Nadu is under consideration of the Government.

(e) MNRE has been implementing PM KUSUM across all areas in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu, under which financial support is provided to the farmers for installation of standalone solar agriculture pumps and solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps and to install solar power plants on their barren/fallow/agriculture land. Further, under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana which is also being implemented all areas in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu, financial support is provided for rooftop solar installations by the households.

STATEMENT

Details of Central Financial Assistance provided under major ongoing renewable energy schemes/programmes during the last five years

A. All States/ UTs

(Rs. In Crore)								
Year	Solar Parks	CPSU	Rooftop Solar	PM-KUSUM	Waste to Energy	GEC	Biomass	Biogas
2020-21	68.18	620.25	324.20	156.44	7.57	159.52	6.22	30.04
2021-22	207.33	27.37	1460.20	389.30	75.04	134.67	14.48	7.23
2022-23	676.11	35.50	1532.60	801.37	57.60	250.00	4.91	10.28
2023-24	715.50	1081.14	1498.60	992.36	20.82	334.99	4.18	45.54
2024-25	373.84	557.67	7777.61	2563.93	86.17	357.69	15.99	44.79

B. Tamil Nadu

(Rs. In Crore)							
Year	PM-KUSUM	CPSU Scheme	Rooftop Solar	Green Energy Corridor	Biomass	Biogas	Waste to Energy
2020-21		80.50	4.4			2.56	
2021-22	20.30			59.26	0.02		
2022-23			20.54	87.81	1.03	0.34	
2023-24	2.59	80.97	13.94			0.47	2.36
2024-25	6.48	1.76	172.64	10.47		4.95	15.18

RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN HARIHARA-HONNALLI-SHIVAMOGGA**2981. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to carryout survey for railway line between Harihara - Honnalli - Shivamogga of Karnataka State; and
- (b) if so, details including the benefits to the farmer and public as a result thereof?

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

- (a) and (b) Shivamogga-Harihar new line project (79 Km) has been sanctioned on 50:50 cost sharing basis and land to be provided free of cost by Government of Karnataka (GoK) at a cost of ₹832 crore.

Railways had requested GoK to acquire entire land of 488 Ha for the project. However, GoK has shown their inability to share the cost and to provide land free of cost. The project has been held up on this account.

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 are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

As on 01.04.2025, 25 projects (15 new lines, 10 Doubling) of 3,264 km length, costing ₹42,517 crore falling fully/partly in Karnataka are sanctioned, out of which 1,394 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹21,310 Crore has been incurred upto March' 2025. The summary is as under:

Category	No of sanctioned Projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commissioned Upto Mar'25 (Km)	Exp upto Mar'25 (₹ in cr.)
New Line	15	2,034	421	8,794
Doubling/ Multitracking	10	1,230	973	12,516
Total	25	3,264	1,394	21,310

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹835 crore/year
2025-26	₹7,564 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 2014-25 is as under:

Period	Total Track Commissioned	Average Track Commissioned
2009-14	565 Km	113 Km/year
2014-25	1,671 Km	152 Km/year (34% more)

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in Karnataka are as under :

S. No	Project	Cost (₹in Crores)
1	Kottur-Harihar New Line (65 km)	468
2	Hassan-Bangalore New Line (167 km)	1290
3	Bidar-Gulbarga New Line (110 km)	1543
4	Shivani-Hosadurga Road Doubling (10 km)	50
5	Shivani-Birur Doubling (29 km)	143
6	Hosadurga-Chikjajur Doubling (29 km)	260
7	Ramanagram-Mysore patch Doubling (94 km)	998
8	Yelahanka-Chennasadra Doubling (13 km)	108

9	Yeshwantpur-Yelahanka Doubling (12 km)	95
10	Netrawati-Mangalore Central Doubling (2 km)	28
11	Kankanadi-Panambur Doubling (19 km)	350
12	Arsikere-Tumkur Doubling (96 km)	758
13	Yelahanka-Penukonda Doubling (123 km)	1104
14	Daund-Gulbarga Doubling (225 km)	3182
15	Hubli-Chikjajur Doubling (190 km)	1850

Some of the projects falling fully/partly in Karnataka which have been taken up are as under:

S No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Vasco-de-Gama Doubling (312 Km)	4153
2	Toranagallu-Ranjithpura Doubling (23 Km)	147
3	Hotgi-Gadag Doubling (284 Km)	2459
4	Ginigera – Raichur New line (165 Km)	3401
5	Gadag – Wadi New line (257 Km)	2842
6	Bagalkot – Kudachi New line (142 Km)	1649
7	Tumkur – Rayadurga New line (207 Km)	2496
8	Tumkur – Davangere New line (182 Km)	2142
9	Chikmagalur – Belur New line (22 Km)	290
10	Kadur – Chikmagalur New line (46 Km)	535
11	Baiyyapanahalli – Hosur Doubling (48 Km)	336
12	Yeshwanthpur–Channasandra Doubling (22 Km)	314

Despite the fact that Government of India has been progressively allocating record funds for railway projects, many projects in Karnataka are still delayed due to slow pace of land acquisition. Some of the projects delayed due to land acquisition are given as under:

S No.	Project	Total Land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)
1	Shimoga - Rannebennur New line (96 Km)	559	226	333
2	Belgaum - Dharwad New line (73 Km)	531	0	531
3	Shimoga - Harihar New line (79 Km)	488	0	488
4	Whitefield-Kolar New line (53 km)	337	0	337
5	Hassan-Belur New Line (27 km)	206	0	206

Summary of the status of land acquisition in Karnataka is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Karnataka	8969 Ha
Land Acquired	5657 Ha (63%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3312 Ha (37%)

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, 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 etc. All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

HIGH-SPEED INTERNET CONNECTIVITY IN PEDDAPALLI

2982. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

- (a) the specific allocation from the Ministry's increased budget of 21,936 crores in 2024-25 for establishing high-speed internet connectivity in rural areas of Peddapalli Lok Sabha Constituency under the Digital India Programme;
- (b) the progress of BharatNet Phase III implementation in Peddapalli district to connect gram panchayats with optical fiber networks, considering the constituency's industrial requirements and coal mining operations;
- (c) the details of establishment of Common Service Centres and digital literacy training programmes in coal mining affected villages of Peddapalli to bridge the digital divide among industrial workers and their families; and
- (d) the specific measures taken by the Government to ensure reliable mobile network coverage in underground coal mining areas of Peddapalli for emergency communication and worker safety monitoring systems?

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

(a) During FY 2024-25, Rs. 13,700 crore has been allocated from Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) for various schemes like BharatNet and 4G saturation etc. across the country including Peddapalli constituency.

(b) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages in the country, including Peddapalli, Telangana. Implementation of BharatNet in Telangana is being done by the State Government of Telangana under State-led model. As on 30.06.2025, 252 Gram Panchayats have been connected out of 266 Gram Panchayats in the Peddapalli district under BharatNet Project.

(c) 141 Common Services Centres (CSCs) are functional across Peddapalli district, out of which 87 CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat level.

(d) Spectrum in various frequency bands are assigned to Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for providing mobile telecom service across India. Further, for emergency communication and worker safety in the underground coal mines, the frequencies are also assigned in other frequency bands such as 300/400 MHz band for users as per their requests.

NATIONAL SEISMOLOGICAL NETWORK

2983. SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

- (a) the augmentation of the National Seismological Network since 2014;
- (b) the number of earthquake reports issued by the Government since 2014;

- (c) whether the Government has undertaken the process of microzonation of cities; and
- (d) if so, the number of cities so microzoned since 2014, especially in Himachal Pradesh?

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) Since the establishment of the National Centre for Seismology (NCS) under Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) in August 2014, the national seismic observatory infrastructure has been significantly expanded. Seismic observatories increased from about 84 stations in 2014 to 168 operational observatories till date, with real-time data reporting via VSAT.

(b) The NCS issues monthly earthquake summary reports, available through “Monthly Report” and “Archive Monthly Report” web pages; these cover every month on the website of NCS (seismo.gov.in). Based on available data total 39 reports of major/significant earthquakes have been issued since April 2020. These reports are in addition to information of a total of 80029 earthquakes to concerned authorities issued in the grid of 0-40°N and 60 -100°E of during January 2020 to June 2025.

(c) and (d) Seismic Microzonation data is produced by the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) through National Centre for Seismology (NCS) and is based on

guidelines framed by MoES. The cities of Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Guwahati, Jabalpur, Dehradun, Ahmedabad, Gandhidham and Gangtok city of the State of Sikkim have been covered for seismic microzonation. After that, around 30 cities have been taken up for seismic microzonation since 2018 onwards. Under this program cities including Chennai, Coimbatore, Bhubaneswar, and Mangalore are covered. Additionally, cities such as Patna, Varanasi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Agra, Dhanbad, Amritsar are in advanced stage of completion. Very soon Sundernagar, Una, Palampur, Shimla, Kangra, Dharamsala from Himachal Pradesh will be taken up for Seismic Microzonation.

ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग रेल मार्ग का विस्तार

2984. श्री अनिल बलूनी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग रेल मार्ग का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है; और
- (ख) क्या सरकार का उक्त रेल मार्ग का विस्तार करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख) ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग नई रेल लाइन परियोजना (125 किमी) भारतीय रेल की एक प्रतिष्ठित परियोजना है जो पूर्ण रूप से उत्तराखंड राज्य में स्थित है। यह हिमालय के दुर्गम भूवैज्ञानिक और चुनौतीपूर्ण भूभाग से होकर गुजरती है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य उत्तराखंड में संपर्कता में बदलाव लाना है।

यह परियोजना उत्तराखंड के देहरादून, टिहरी गढ़वाल, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, रुद्रप्रयाग और चमोली जिलों से होकर गुजरती है और देवप्रयाग तथा कर्णप्रयाग जैसे धार्मिक और पर्यटन स्थलों को ऋषिकेश और भारत की राष्ट्रीय राजधानी से रेल संपर्क मुहैया कराएगी।

इस परियोजना का संरेखण मुख्यतः सुरंगों से होकर गुजरता है। इस परियोजना में 105 कि.मी. लंबी 16 मुख्य लाइन सुरंगें, लगभग 98 कि.मी. लंबी 12 बचाव सुरंगें और 10 कि.मी. प्रवेश मार्गों/क्रॉस मार्गों का निर्माण कार्य शामिल है। अभी तक, 13 मुख्य लाइन सुरंगों और 9 बचाव सुरंगों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।

कार्यों की प्रगति बढ़ाने के लिए, विभिन्न सुरंगों में 08 प्रवेश मार्गों की भी पहचान की गई। इन प्रवेश मार्गों द्वारा सुरंग खुदाई के अतिरिक्त कार्यक्षेत्रों का निर्माण किया गया जिससे लंबी सुरंगों के निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा करने में तेज़ी आई। सभी 8 प्रवेश मार्गों का कार्य भी पूरा किया जा चुका है।

तदनुसार, कुल 213 किलोमीटर की सुरंग निर्माण परियोजना में से 199 किलोमीटर सुरंग निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।

भारतीय रेल में पहली बार, हिमालयी भूविज्ञान में सबसे लंबी सुरंग (टी-8), जो 14.8 किलोमीटर लंबी है, के निर्माण कार्य को तेज़ी से पूरा करने के लिए सुरंग खुदाई मशीन (टीबीएम) का उपयोग किया गया। सुरंग खुदाई मशीन के द्वारा ट्विन सुरंगों का निर्माण कार्य सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर लिया गया है।

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि पारितंत्र और आसपास के वातावरण को न्यूनतम हानि हो, सुरंग निर्माण कार्यों को सभी सावधानियों और नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकियों के साथ किया जा रहा है।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी स्वीकृति, लागत साझेदारी परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागत में हिस्सेदारी जमा करना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, अतिलंघनकारी जनसुविधाओं की शिफ्टिंग, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियां, परियोजना(ओं) 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।

गंगोत्री, यमुनोत्री, केदारनाथ और बद्रीनाथ को भारतीय रेल से जोड़ने के लिए चारधाम परियोजना के अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। परियोजना के दो संरेखण हैं (i) डोईवाला-उत्तरकाशी-बड़कोट जो यमुनोत्री और गंगोत्री तीर्थस्थलों को सेवित करेंगे (ii) कर्णप्रयाग-साईकोट-सोनप्रयाग-जोशीमठ केदारनाथ और बद्रीनाथ तीर्थस्थलों को सेवित करेंगे।

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार होने के बाद, परियोजना की स्वीकृति के लिए राज्य सरकारों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और अपेक्षित अनुमोदन जैसे नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि से मूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता होती है। चूंकि परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए निश्चित समय-सीमा तय नहीं की जा सकती।

AI-BASED MINING

2985. SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

- (a) the details of mines across the country where drone surveys, AI-based mineral assessment and IoT-based monitoring systems have been implemented to promote sustainable mining;
- (b) the reforms incorporated in existing mining license regulations to mandate environmental protection, water recycling and mine closure plans in mining areas along with the proposed new policies in this regard;
- (c) the present status of Digital Mining Dashboards, real-time production monitoring and AI-based safety systems; and

- (d) whether the said measures have been made mandatory and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Central Government has adopted technology in mining sector for monitoring the mining activities using application of digital aerial images (drone and satellite) by incorporating regulatory provisions in the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017 [MCDR, 2017].

A Drone Data Management System (DDMS) has been developed for online submission of digital aerial images. During the last three years, a total of 3,852 digital images have been submitted on this portal. These steps ensure better supervision of mining operations.

The Ministry of Mines has also incorporated provisions for Sustainable Mining Practices under Chapter-V of MCDR, 2017 which provides 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.

(b) As per existing law, before execution of the mining lease, it is mandatory for the prospective lessees to obtain the requisite statutory clearances, including Environmental Clearance. The lease holders are required to ensure compliance of the terms and conditions of the clearances and approvals accorded by the

respective authorities, failing which necessary action is taken by the concerned authorities under the respective Acts and applicable Rules/Guidelines.

The mining projects are also 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. Further, groundwater monitoring and quantity of recycled water as a percentage of total water withdrawal from external sources are included as parameters in the evaluation template for star rating of mines.

Under MCDR, 2017, every lease holder is also 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, failing which the financial assurance given by the lease holder is forfeited by the State Government.

(c) and (d) The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has developed the Mining Tenement System (MTS) portal, which is designed to streamline processes, enhance transparency, and improve efficiency in mineral resource management. It also promotes the objective of ease of doing business. It has various modules which are being used by various stakeholders for the purpose of reporting. Also, an MTS Dashboard has been developed which is dynamic and provides updated information regarding production by the leaseholders. The MTS portal has been developed as per Rule 73 of MCDR, 2017.

CYBER AWARENESS CAMPS

2986. DR. C. N. MANJUNATH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is providing any support to prevent online frauds, phishing attacks and financial scams affecting rural internet users including those in the Bengaluru Rural Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any cyber awareness camps or grievance redressal training has been conducted in partnership with the State police or the district administration, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to launch a localised public awareness campaign on cyber hygiene in regional languages?

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

(a) to (c) The Government has taken several initiatives for prevention of cyber frauds and promotion of cyber security awareness, with the objective of ensuring an Open, Safe, Trusted, and Accountable Internet for all users. Government remains cognizant and aware of cyber threats and challenges. The Government has taken the following key initiatives:

- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is implementing a project on 'Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA)' for

generating human resources in the area of Information Security and creating general awareness on various aspects of cyber hygiene/cyber security among the masses. Under the awareness component, 24 awareness workshops have been organized in Bengaluru Rural constituency covering 1,644 participants. Multilingual Awareness material in the form of handbooks, short videos, posters, brochures, cartoon stories for children, advisories, etc. on various aspects of cyber hygiene and cyber security are disseminated through these awareness workshops and portals such as www.staysafeonline.in, and www.csk.gov.in.

- Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology observes the Cyber Security Awareness Month (NCSAM) during October every year, Safer Internet Day on 2nd Tuesday of February every year, Swachhta Pakhwada from 1st to 15th February of every year and Cyber Jagrookta Diwas (CJD) on 1st Wednesday of every month by organising various events and activities for citizens as well as the technical cyber community in India.
- CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities including social engineering, phishing and vishing campaigns and countermeasures to protect computers, mobile phones, networks and data on an ongoing basis.
- CERT-In publishes Security tips for users to secure their desktops and mobile phones and to prevent phishing attacks.

- CERT-In is working in coordination with service providers, regulators and Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to track and disable phishing websites and facilitate investigation of fraudulent activities.
- 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.
- CERT-In has organized awareness programs to educate the users on cyber security best practices and measures that can be taken against the phishing and cyber fraud campaigns.
- CERT-In is regularly sharing safety and security tips, awareness posters, info-graphics, booklets and videos through its official websites and social media handles such as Facebook, X(Twitter), Instagram, YouTube and LinkedIn for sensitizing internet users on cyber security attacks and frauds and prevention measures
- Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as an attached office to deal with all types of cybercrimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- To spread awareness on cybercrime, the MHA has taken steps which, inter-alia, include; dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media

account i.e. X (formerly Twitter) (@CyberDost), Facebook (CyberDostI4C), Instagram (CyberDostI4C), Telegram(cyberdosti4c), SMS campaign, TV campaign, Radio campaign, School Campaign, advertisement in cinema halls, celebrity endorsement, IPL campaign, campaign during Kumbh Mela 2025, Mann Ki Baat, caller tune, engaged MyGov for publicity in multiple mediums, organizing Cyber Safety and Security Awareness weeks in association with States/UTs, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, newspaper advertisement on digital arrest scam, announcement in Delhi metros on digital arrest and other modus operandi of cyber criminals, use of social media influencers to create special posts on digital arrest, digital displays on railway stations and airports across, etc.

- I4C is collaboration with the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has launched a caller tune campaign with effect from 19.12.2024 for raising awareness about cybercrime and promoting the Cybercrime Helpline Number 1930 and NCRP portal.
- Department of Telecommunications (DoT) through its AI and Facial Recognition powered Solution for Telecom SIM Subscriber Verification (ASTR) tool detects mobile connections that were acquired through forged documents.
- DoT has developed an online secure Digital Intelligence Platform (DIP) for sharing of information related to misuse of telecom resources among the stakeholders. DoT and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have devised a

system called Centralised International Outroamer Register (CIOR) to identify and block incoming international spoofed calls displaying Indian mobile numbers.

- DoT has also evolved the ecosystem for curbing misuse of telecom resources through enhanced capacity building of human resource skill set and by development of AI and big data analytics tools, inter-alia, including ASTR, CIOR and DIP. Further, Sanchar Saathi, a citizen centric initiative has been launched which is accessible through web portal and mobile App and facilitates citizens to report suspected fraud communications, to know mobile connections in their name, to report lost/ stolen mobile handsets etc. In addition, Financial Fraud Risk Indicator (FRI) has been developed which is a risk-based metric that classifies a mobile number to have been associated with Medium, High, or Very Highrisk of financial fraud. FRI empowers stakeholders-especially banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC), and Unified Payments Interface (UPI) service providers to prioritize enforcement and take additional customer protection measures in case a mobile number has high risk.
- RBI and banks have also been taking up awareness campaigns through short SMS, radio campaign, publicity on prevention of 'cyber-crime' etc. RBI has further launched an Artificial Intelligence (AI) based tool 'Mule Hunter' for identification of money mule and advised the banks and financial institutions for its uses.

- Additionally, NPCI provides a fraud monitoring solution to all the banks to generate alerts and decline transactions by using AI/ ML based models.

EXPANSION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY

2987. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is targeting expansion of renewable energy capacity nationwide;
- (b) if so, the details of targets set for solar, wind and biomass energy;
- (c) the details of incentives provided for rooftop solar installations;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage private sector participation; and
- (e) the details of proposals to promote household solar adoption in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency of Haryana?

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) In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister's announcement at COP26, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. As per the Central Electricity Authority (CEA)'s Report on Optimal Generation Mix for 2029-30 (Ver.2.0), the likely installed capacity of solar, wind and biomass energy in 2029-30 is as under:

Resource	Likely installed capacity in 2029-30 (in GW)
Solar	292.56
Wind	99.89
Biomass	14.50

(c) Details of incentives provided as Central Financial Assistance (CFA), for rooftop solar installations under PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(d) Presently, most of renewable energy projects are set up by private sector developers. The Government of India has also taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the target of 500 GW non-fossil power capacity by 2030, details of which is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e) Number of applications submitted for rooftop solar installations and the number of households benefitted as on 31.07.2025, under PM-SGMBY, in Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts of Haryana are given below:

District	No. of Applications	No. of Households Benefitted
Bhiwani	13,270	1,069
Mahendragarh	6,556	551

STATEMENT-I

**Incentives being provided as Central Financial Assistance (CFA)
under PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY)**

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme			
a) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana	1. Under the PMSG: MBY, the CFA for installation of Rooftop Solar in the Residential Sector is given below:			
	S.No.	Type of Residential Segment	CFA	CFA (Special Category States/UTs)
	1	Residential Sector (first 2 kWp of Rooftop Solar (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	No additional CFA	No additional CFA

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme			
		beyond 3 kWp)		
	4	Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) etc. for common facilities including EV charging up to 500 kWp (@ 3 kWp per house)	Rs.18,000/kWp	Rs.19,800/kWp
	2. The PMSG: MBY scheme includes the provision for incentive to DISCOMs to motivate and help them in activities such as create conducive regulatory and administrative mechanisms, achieve targets for implementation. The incentive is pegged at 5% of applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved above 10% and less than 15% of installed base capacity; 10% of the applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved beyond 15% of installed base capacity. 3. To push the deployment of residential rooftop solar system (RTS) and undertake local mobilization efforts, the PMSG: MBY scheme also includes the provision for incentive to the Urban Local Bodies			

Scheme/Programmes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	(ULBs) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), at the rate of Rs.1000 for every installation of RTS in residential segment in the jurisdiction of ULB/PRI, for which CFA has been transferred to consumer. 4. Further, a fund of Rs. 800 crore has been provisioned for developing a Model Solar Village in each district of the country, with an assistance of Rs 1 crore per Model Solar Village under PMSG: MBY scheme.

STATEMENT-II

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 and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) [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 and 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, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.
- Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

- 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 and Labelling (Sand 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.

त्वरित सेवा और कनेक्टिविटी का सक्रिय उपयोग

2988. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या भारतनेट परियोजना में कई बार देरी हुई है और क्या वर्ष 2014, 2015, 2019 और 2023 के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमाएँ समाप्त हो चुकी हैं;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो 100% ग्राम पंचायत कनेक्टिविटी प्राप्त करने के लिए निर्धारित संशोधित समय-सीमा क्या है;
- (ग) विशेष रूप से चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे क्षेत्रों में और अधिक देरी से बचने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

- (घ) भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत लक्षित 2.5 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों की, विशेष रूप से जुलाई 2025 तक प्रदान की गई कनेक्टिविटी के त्वरित सेवा और सक्रिय उपयोग के संबंध में, मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या कैग और अन्य रिपोर्टों ने भारतनेट के अंतर्गत निधियों और निर्मित बुनियादी ढाँचे के कम उपयोग को उजागर किया है; और
- (च) यदि हाँ, तो मौजूदा बुनियादी ढाँचे का इष्टतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने और लक्षित लाभार्थियों में जागरूकता और डिजिटल साक्षरता की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) भारतनेट एक मेगा परियोजना है, जो देश के दूरदराज इलाकों में व्यापक रूप से फैली हुई है, जिसमें दुर्गम इलाके (पहाड़ी/पथरीले) और वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) प्रभावित कठिन पहुंच वाले क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं। भारतनेट चरण-I और चरण-II की परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में विभिन्न कारणों से चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा, जैसे कि राज्य एजेंसियों से विशेष तौर पर वन क्षेत्रों में मार्ग के अधिकार की अनुमति प्राप्त करने में विलंब, कोविड-महामारी के कारण आवाजाही पर प्रतिबंध, पानी की पाइप लाइन बिछाने, सड़क चौड़ीकरण और अन्य निर्माण गतिविधियों जैसे विकास कार्यों के कारण ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल (ओएफसी) को नुकसान। दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, भारतनेट चरण-I और चरण-II के तहत नियोजित 2,22,343 ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) में से 2,14,325 ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है।

इस बीच, अगस्त 2023 में संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिसके तहत परियोजना प्रबंधन एजेंसी के रूप में बीएसएनएल की नियुक्ति करना, निगरानी के लिए केंद्रीय और राज्य नेटवर्क संचालन केंद्र (एनओसी) की स्थापना, ब्लॉक से लेकर ग्राम पंचायत तक रिंग टोपोलॉजी में ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल (ओएफसी) कनेक्टिविटी इसके सुचारु कार्यान्वयन को

सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वैकल्पिक प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग शामिल है। सरकार ने दूरसंचार (मार्ग के अधिकार) नियम, 2024 को अधिसूचित कर दिया है जिससे आरओडब्ल्यू मंजूरी प्रक्रिया सुव्यवस्थित हो गई है। संशोधित भारत नेट कार्यक्रम के तहत निर्माण चरण को पूरा करने की समय-सीमा करार पर हस्ताक्षर होने की तिथि से तीन वर्ष है और उसके बाद सात वर्षों के लिए प्रचालन एवं रखरखाव (ओएंडएम) का कार्य शुरू होगा।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश भर में भारतनेट के अंतर्गत सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) की कुल संख्या 2,14,325 है। भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान की गई ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार सूची डिजिटल भारत निधि की वेबसाइट (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>) पर उपलब्ध है।

(ङ) और (च) भारतनेट पर कोई सीएजी ऑडिट रिपोर्ट इस मंत्रालय को आज तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

SUGAR MILLS

2989. SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the number of sugar mills in the country has increased during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan for revival of the Aska sugar factory in the State of Odisha and if so, the details thereof;

- (d) whether the sugar mills of West Champaran in Bihar have been exploiting the farmers and complaints of non timely payment of sugarcane dues and irregularities in weighing have been reported therefrom; and
- (e) if so, whether the Government proposes to investigate such sugar mills and take action thereupon?

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

(a) and (b) During last five years i.e. from sugar season 2020-21, total 22 nos. of new sugar mills have been established in the country. The state wise list is as under:

State	No. of Sugar Mills
Maharashtra	7
Karnataka	9
Madhya Pradesh	4
Uttar Pradesh	1
Telangana	1
Total	22

(c) The Modernisation Loan of Rs.718.57 lakhs was disbursed to M/s. Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries Ltd., Aska, District Ganjam, Odisha from Sugar Development Fund (SDF). The sugar mill was in default in respect of repayment of the loan. On the request of the sugar mill, the said SDF Modernisation loan has been restructured on 01.11.2022.

Further, As per the Govt. of Odisha, a project report of 100 KLPD Grain Based Ethanol Plant for revival of the Aska Cooperative Sugar Industries Ltd. has been submitted to the Special Secretary, Govt. of Odisha on 27.07.2022.

(d) and (e): As per the Govt. of Bihar, all the five sugar mills of West Champaran have made 100% payment of sugarcane price in the crushing season 2024-25 and earlier seasons.

The State Government has not received any complaints regarding irregularities in weighing and exploitation of farmers by sugar mills in West Champaran in crushing season 2024-2025.

VIKSIT RAJYA-VIKSIT BHARAT-2047

2990. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether some States are fast emerging as key electronics manufacturing hubs with major projects in mobile phones, laptops and server manufacturing and as a newly approved electronics clusters and cities like Hyderabad AI, Bengaluru AI, Chennai AI are path-breaking initiatives and will make a big impact on the way Indian languages get incorporated into Artificial Intelligence (AI) to realise PM's vision of democratising technology and in the field of AI;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has set up AI missions where our entire thrust is on developing common compute facility solutions which can be used in our

country and Government hope Telugu AI, Tamil AI will bring a big difference in the way AI gets integrated with one of the oldest languages — Tamil, Telugu;

- (c) if so details and its present status thereof along with the funds invested therein; and
- (d) the details of corrective steps being taken by the Government to develop Hyderabad as an investment destination to Viksit Rajya-Viksit Bharat-2047?

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) Electronics manufacturing in India has expanded significantly in the last 11 years, driven by Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat program. The Government is actively strengthening the domestic electronics ecosystem to boost self-reliance and global competitiveness.

Value addition by electronics manufacturing units across the country has also increased considerably in recent years.

Government has notified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) and Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) schemes to create world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities including Ready Built Factory (RBF) sheds.

Under the EMC scheme, 19 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) approved in 15 States. Under EMC 2.0 scheme, a total of 10 EMCs and 1 CFC have been approved in 8 States across the country.

Government has launched IndiaAI Mission in March 2024 with a vision to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by focusing on seven foundational pillars:

- **IndiaAI Compute Capacity:** It aims to provide high-end compute power (GPUs) to all, including MSMEs and startups, at an affordable cost.
- **IndiaAI Foundation Models:** To develop India's own Large Multimodal Models (LMMs) trained on Indian datasets and languages. This is to ensure sovereign capability and global competitiveness in generative AI.
- **AIKosh:** To develop large datasets for training AI models. AIKosh is a unified data platform integrating datasets from government and non-government sources.
- **IndiaAI Application Development Initiative:** To develop AI applications for India specific challenges in sectors such as climate change and disaster management, healthcare, agriculture, governance, and assistive technologies for learning disabilities.
- **IndiaAI FutureSkills:** To develop AI skilled professionals in India by increasing the number of graduates, post-graduate and PhDs in AI domain. It also envisions setting up Data and AI Labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across India.
- **IndiaAI Startup Financing:** To provide financial assistance to AI start-ups.
- **Safe and Trusted AI:** To balance innovation with strong governance frameworks to ensure responsible AI adoption

These initiatives collectively reduce early-stage financial constraints, accelerate product development, and open up global market access for AI startups.

Further, Government of India through multiple initiatives has been supporting those Indian languages (included in 8th Schedule of constitution) through various AI Models.

Government has launched BHASHINI mission under Digital India Programme to overcome the challenges of language barrier and bridge the digital divide so that citizen can access digital services in all languages.

Bhashini utilizes AI-powered language models. It supports various Indian languages including Tamil and Telugu translation across different domains. Further, IndiaAI Mission has organised an innovation challenge to develop foundation model supporting all Indian languages (22) and the results will be announced later.

Apart from above, the Government of India has taken various initiatives to promote electronics manufacturing are as follows:

- Production linked incentives (PLI) for large scale electronics manufacturing
- Production linked incentives (PLI) for IT hardware
- Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC and EMC 2.0) Scheme
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)
- Allowing 100% FDI in electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/regulations

All these schemes are pan India initiatives and any State/UTs can avail benefits under these initiatives. Further, locations of electronics manufacturing are chosen by the companies based on supply chain linkage, infra structure support and other ease of doing measures provided by the states.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं। मैं सदन की कार्यवाही 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित करता हूँ।

11.04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को कई माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

12.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha, Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka, Shri Rajesh Ranjan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

12.02 hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

माननीय सभापति: अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर – 2, डॉ. जितेंद्र 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. जितेंद्र सिंह) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत कर्मयोगी भारत, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियों की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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... (व्यवधान)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 105 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता विवाद निवारण आयोग (समूह 'क' पद) भर्ती (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.436(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (2) राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता विवाद निवारण आयोग (समूह 'क' पद) भर्ती (संशोधन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 11 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.378(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

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... (व्यवधान)

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 28 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
 - (एक) का.आ.1327(अ) जो दिनांक 19 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा प्रत्यायित निजी अन्वेषण अभिकरणों को अधिसूचित करने के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, मेसर्स माइनिंग एसोसिएट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को उसमें उल्लिखित कतिपय शर्तों के अध्यक्षीन, "श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण

अभिकरण" के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है।

- (दो) का.आ.1328(अ) जो दिनांक 19 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा प्रत्यायित निजी अन्वेषण अभिकरणों को अधिसूचित करने के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार मेसर्स जियो मरीन सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को उसमें उल्लिखित कतिपय शर्तों के अध्यक्षीन "श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण" के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- (तीन) खनिज संरक्षण और विकास (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 232(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) का.आ.1764(अ) जो दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा प्रत्यायित निजी अन्वेषण अभिकरणों को अधिसूचित करने के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार मेसर्स हिंदमेटल एक्सप्लोरेशन सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को उसमें उल्लिखित कतिपय शर्तों के अध्यक्षीन "श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण" के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- (पांच) खनिज (नीलामी) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 23 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.255(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छह) खनिज (खनिज अंतर्वस्तु का साक्ष्य) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 12 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.382(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सात) का.आ.2744(अ) जो दिनांक 19 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 2 मार्च, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.169(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

- (आठ) का.आ.2745(अ) जो दिनांक 19 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.284(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (नौ) का.आ.3326(अ) जो दिनांक 18 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.285(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (दस) का.आ.3327(अ) जो दिनांक 18 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 29 अगस्त, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.4038(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (ग्यारह) खनिज (परमाणु और हाइड्रोकार्बन ऊर्जा खनिजों से भिन्न) रियायत (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.486(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3044/18/25]

- (2) अपतट क्षेत्र खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) का.आ.1806(अ) जो दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 5 नवम्बर, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.4819(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (दो) अपतट क्षेत्र परमाणु खनिज संक्रिया संबंधी अधिकार नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.468(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) अपतट क्षेत्र खनिज (नीलामी) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 14 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.311(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3045/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI GEORGE KURIAN): With your permission, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development Rules, 2025 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.442€ in Gazette of India dated 3rd July, 2025 under sub-section (3) of Section 108B of the Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development, Act 1995.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3046/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

12.03 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR, TEXTILES AND
SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

7th to 10th Reports

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI (HAVERI): Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development:

(1) Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-first Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'The Employees State Insurance Corporation - Applicability and Benefits under ESI Scheme, Functioning of ESI Hospitals and Management of Corpus Fund' relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(2) Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-third Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Development and Promotion of Jute Industry' relating to the Ministry of Textiles.

(3) Ninth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-sixth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Implementation of Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Project' relating to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

(4) Tenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Third Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

... (Interruptions)

12.04 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on Demands for Grants (2024-2025) pertaining to the Ministry of Coal*

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं कोयला मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2024-2025) पर कोयला, खान और इस्पात संबंधी स्थायी समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

12.04½ hrs

MANIPUR BUDGET, 2025-26

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, with your permission, I rise to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Manipur for the year 2025-26.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 3041/18/25

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज़, आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाकर बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सब सदन को चलने दीजिए। हर रोज आप लोग बैनर्स और पोस्टर्स लेकर आते हैं। यह उचित नहीं है। प्लीज़, आप लोग बैठिए और सदन को चलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप लोग सदन को नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं? आप भारत की संसद को गरिमामंडित कीजिए। हर दिन इस तरह का व्यवहार सही नहीं है। अपोज़ीशन का जो कन्सट्रक्टिव रोल होता है, वह रोल आप लोग प्ले कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सदन को बार-बार बाधित करना उचित नहीं है। यदि आप लोग बार-बार सदन को ऐसे बाधित करेंगे, हर दिन बाधित करेंगे, तो अच्छा नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप लोग सदन में अपने विषय रखिए, लेकिन सदन को बाधित करना सदन की गरिमा को ठेस पहुंचाता है। यह उचित नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आज पूरा देश दुखी है। सदन में आप सबके व्यवहार से आज देश दुखी है।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated. Please allow the Session to continue.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : वेणुगोपाल जी, आप इनको बैठाने की कोशिश कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप पहले इनको अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर बैठा दीजिए, बाद में बोलिएगा । आप अपने मेंबर्स को बैठा दीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will allow you to speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आप पहले सदस्यों को सीटों पर बैठा दीजिए, then I will allow you to speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If you do not go back to your seat, I will not allow you.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will not allow you to speak like this.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आप माननीय सदस्यों को अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर बैठा दीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : ऐसे सदन नहीं चलेगा ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

... (व्यवधान)

12.07 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : नियम 377 के अधीन मामले सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा घोषणा की गई है। माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन माननीय सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे तुरंत व्यक्तिगत रूप से मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

(i) Regarding establishment of Proton Beam Therapy Unit at Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute in Kolkata

DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY (JALPAIGURI): I would like to bring to the urgent attention of the Government the critical need for establishing a Proton Beam Therapy Unit at the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata. Proton Beam Therapy is a cutting-edge cancer treatment modality that offers significant advantages over conventional X-ray-based radiotherapy. Unlike photons, protons can be controlled to stop precisely at the tumor site, minimizing radiation exposure to surrounding healthy tissues. This makes it especially beneficial for pediatric cancers, brain tumors, and head-and-neck cancers—

* Treated as laid on the Table.

conditions where conventional therapy can cause serious collateral damage. Studies show that Proton Therapy reduces radiation to healthy tissues by up to 60% and lowers the risk of secondary cancers in children by up to 30%. International guidelines by ASTRO recommend its use in a wide range of cancers, including ocular, spinal, hepatocellular, and CNS tumors. Currently, Eastern India lacks a single Proton Therapy unit. Establishing such a facility at CNCI, will not only reduce the burden on existing centers in other parts of India but also make this technology accessible to lakhs of patients across Eastern and North-Eastern states. I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Health & Family Welfare and the Government to immediately take steps to establish a Proton Beam Therapy Unit at CNCI.

(ii) Need to include Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे (कुशीनगर) : मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत जनभावनाओं से जुड़े विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। भोजपुरी भाषा देश के करोड़ों नागरिकों द्वारा बोली जाने वाली समृद्ध भाषा है, जो न केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल, बिहार, झारखंड के बड़े हिस्से में, बल्कि देश के बाहर भी, विशेषकर फिजी, मॉरीशस, सूरीनाम, त्रिनिदाद और नेपाल जैसे देशों में प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय के बीच व्यापक रूप से प्रचलित है। यह हमारे देश की संस्कृति का अभिन्न हिस्सा है और कई महान विभूतियों की भाषा भी रही है। इसके बावजूद भोजपुरी के साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। भोजपुरी भाषा की अपनी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक, साहित्यिक, और लोकपरंपराओं की विरासत है। भोजपुरी फिल्मों, गीतों, और लोककलाओं ने देश-विदेश में अपनी अलग पहचान बनाई है। इसके बावजूद अब तक इस भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है, जो

इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की भावनाओं के साथ न्याय नहीं है। इसलिए मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह भोजपुरी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित करने की दिशा में शीघ्र कदम उठाए, जिससे इस भाषा को संवैधानिक मान्यता मिल सके और करोड़ों भोजपुरी भाषी नागरिकों की भावनाओं का सम्मान हो।

(iii) Need to confer Bharat Ratna on Bhikhari Thakur, Bhojpuri language poet, folk artist and social activist

श्री रवीन्द्र शुकला उर्फ रवि किशन (गोरखपुर) : भोजपुरी भाषा एवं लोकसंस्कृति के अमर शिल्पी भिखारी ठाकुर जी ने अपने जीवन के माध्यम से समाज को जागरूक करने, जात-पात, नशा, दहेज और महिला शोषण जैसी कुरीतियों के विरुद्ध लोकनाट्य और गीतों के माध्यम से संघर्ष किया। उन्हें भोजपुरी का शेक्सपीयर कहा जाता है। उनकी रचनाएँ आज भी ग्रामीण समाज में सामाजिक परिवर्तन का माध्यम बनी हुई हैं। “बिदेसिया”, “गबर घिचोर”, “नइहर के मालिनिया”, “बेटी बिचारा” जैसे उनके लोकनाट्य आज भी पूर्वांचल और भोजपुरी समाज के सांस्कृतिक गौरव का प्रतीक हैं। ऐसे महापुरुष को अब तक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वह सम्मान नहीं मिल पाया है, जिसके वे वास्तविक हकदार हैं। इसलिए मैं भारत सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि भिखारी ठाकुर जी को मरणोपरांत “भारत रत्न” सम्मान प्रदान किया जाए, ताकि भारतीय लोकसंस्कृति को सम्मान और नई पीढ़ी को प्रेरणा मिल सके।

(iv) Need to ensure equitable distribution of CSR funds among aspirational and backward districts including Jhalawar and Baran in Rajasthan

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (JHALAWAR-BARAN): I would like to highlight the pressing need to ensure equitable distribution of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds across India. Aspirational and underdeveloped districts such as Jhalawar and Baran often face chronic development gaps in healthcare,

education, and skill development, despite having well-prepared proposals ready for execution. However, in the absence of a structured facilitation mechanism or matching platform, CSR inflows remain largely concentrated in metropolitan or Tier-I regions, leaving districts like Jhalawar and Baran underfunded and overlooked. I urge the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to consider publishing a list of priority districts including aspirational and backward regions and establish an online CSR exchange platform that matches corporate donors with vetted proposals from these districts. This would help democratise CSR allocation and promote inclusive regional development in alignment with the spirit of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas.

(v) Need to provide stoppage to Hundry intercity Express at Malakpet Railway Station in Hyderabad

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA (MAHBUBNAGAR): I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government the need for a halt for the Hundry inter City Express train at Malakpet Railway Station in Hyderabad. In this connection, I am to state that the Hundry Inter City Express train (Train No. 17027/17028) currently runs every day from Secunderabad to Kurnool Town and vice-versa, but it does not have a scheduled stop at Malakpet Station. The local people of the Malakpet area and other passengers several times requested me that stopping the said train at Malakpet Station would be very much convenient for senior citizens, fruits and vegetable farmers, students, general passengers, private job holders, and businessmen from other districts also. Moreover, passengers also say that

Malakpet Station is near to the Malakpet Metro Railway Station, the City RTC bus stop, and the MGBS district RTC Central bus station. Stopping the train at Malakpet Station would allow passengers to easily connect to other forms of transportation and reach various destinations in Hyderabad City to complete their work without any wastage of time and with less fares also. The local people also requested that the timing of the Hundry Inter City Express train at Kacheguda Railway Station be changed from 5:10 PM to 5:30 PM to avoid conflicts with the Chengalpattu Express train (Train No. 17652) which departs from Kacheguda Railway Station at 5:00 PM. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to kindly intervene in the matter and take steps to provide a halt for the Hundry Inter City Express train at Malakapet Railway Station and also review the timing of the train at Kacheguda Railway Station.

**(vi) Need to construct underpass on NH-53 (Hazira- Dhulia) in Bardoli
Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat**

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा (बारडोली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बारडोली लोकसभा के दो महत्वपूर्ण नेशनल हाईवे मतलब NH-48 और NH-53 के क्रॉसिंग जो कि पलसाना गाँव में मिलती है, के कारण वहाँ पर हो रही विकट यातायात समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल जी की सत्याग्रह वाली पावन भूमि बारडोली लोकसभा के अन्तर्गत आने वाली दो महत्वपूर्ण हाईवे NH-48 (मुम्बई-दिल्ली हाईवे) और NH-53 (हजीरा-धुलिया हाईवे) जो पलसाना गाँव में मिलती है, के कारण वहाँ पर विकट यातायात समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं माननीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हजीरा-धुलिया (NH-53) पर जनहित में अंडरपास बनाए जाने हेतु निर्देश देने का कष्ट करें।

(vii) Need for legislation to provide employment to more number of local people in industrial establishments

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): I would like to request our honourable Minister of Labour and Employment to make strict rules that ensure the companies to hire people from the local districts rather than outside the District. Few companies have been there in my Parliamentary Constituency which have been hiring people from outside the Parliamentary Constituency ignoring the capability and intelligence of local people which leads to huge number of migration from my District resulting in hampering to the overall development of the area. It is one of the biggest problems that both districts of Kalahandi and Nuapada of my Parliamentary Constituency face. When new companies set up in our districts, local peoples use to aspire for employment opportunities but their hopes are shattered when outsiders get the jobs in their hometowns. So, I would like to request the Government to look into this and make stricter rules to give recruitment to the more number of local people in companies set up in Kalahandi Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha.

(viii) Need to widen the service road beneath the Vasad Bridge in Anand district, Gujarat

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई) (आणंद) : मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र आणंद में वर्तमान समय में गंभीरा ब्रिज टूटने के कारणवश भारी वाहनों के यातायात प्रतिबंध के कारण सभी बड़े एवं भारी वाहन बड़ौदा जाने के लिए वासद मार्ग से होकर गुजर रहे हैं। इस स्थिति के कारण NHAI के अधीन विभाग द्वारा निर्मित वासद ओवर ब्रिज के नीचे सर्विस रोड से होकर वाहनों के गुजरने से वासद ब्रिज के नीचे अत्यधिक

यातायात जाम की गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है। इस यातायात समस्या के स्थायी निवारण हेतु निवेदन है कि ब्रिज के सर्विस रोड की वर्तमान उपलब्ध चौड़ाई 7 मीटर को बढ़ाकर 14 मीटर किया जाए, जिससे यातायात की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। साथ ही इस सड़क को RCC से निर्मित करने से बारिश के मौसम में रोड टूटने की समस्या का भी स्थायी समाधान हो सकता है। यह एक अत्यंत गंभीर एवं तत्काल ध्यान देने योग्य मुद्दा है जो स्थानीय जनता की दैनिक परेशानी का कारण बन रहा है। अतः आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि इस समस्या को गंभीरता से लेते हुए त्वरित उचित कार्यवाही करने की यथाशीघ्र कृपा करें।

(ix) Regarding railway related issues of Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा (भरुच) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र भरुच में स्थित दाहेज के रूप में देश की सबसे बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर PCPIR (पेट्रोकेमिकल और पेट्रोकेमिकल इन्वेस्टमेंट रीजन) का विस्तार हो रहा है। यहाँ पर एक ही जिले के अंतर्गत नौ इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया एवं तकरीबन 20 हजार की संख्या में लार्ज स्केल, मीडियम स्केल एवं स्मॉल स्केल की औद्योगिक इकाइयां स्थित हैं जिनमें बड़ी संख्या में देश के विभिन्न प्रांतों से कर्मचारी एवं मजदूर तथा व्यवसायी काम के लिए विभिन्न स्थानों से आकर भरुच में निवास करते हैं। इन सभी लोगों का ज्यादातर आवागमन रेलवे के माध्यम से ही होता है और भरुच रेलवे स्टेशन से विशेषकर होता है। इन परिवारों के वृद्ध एवं बीमार जन भी रेल से ही आवागमन करते हैं। लेकिन इन स्टेशनों पर कोई एस्केलेटर और लिफ्ट मौजूद नहीं है जिसकी वजह से वृद्ध एवं बीमार लोगों को काफी कठिनाई होती है। भरुच रेलवे स्टेशन पर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस (मुंबई सेंट्रल – गांधी नगर) (ट्रेन नंबर 20901/20902) को स्टॉपेज देने से भी यात्रियों को सुविधा रहेगी। इसके साथ ही सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि भरुच से औद्योगिक शहर दाहेज तक पहले से मौजूद रेलवे लाइन पर फिर से ट्रेनों के संचालन हेतु आदेश देने में सहयोग प्रदान करें।

**(x) Need to introduce Metro Rail Service in Jabalpur city,
Madhya Pradesh**

श्री आशीष दुबे (जबलपुर) : जबलपुर शहर में मेट्रो रेल की महती आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं जनहित में सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि जबलपुर में मेट्रो रेल सेवा प्रारम्भ करने की कृपा करें। शहरों में जनजीवन को सुचारू रूप से चलाने, बढ़ते सड़क यातायात के दबाव को कम करने के लिए, वायु एवं ध्वनि प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए, जनता की सुविधा एवं विद्यार्थियों विशेषकर छात्राओं एवं महिलाओं की सुविधा एवं सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, लगातार बढ़ते ट्रैफिक को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जनता की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए शहर में पर्यटन और व्यापारिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए जबलपुर में मेट्रो रेल की महती आवश्यकता है जिससे कि शहर से निकटवर्ती शाहपुरा, भेड़ाघाट, कटंगी, पाटन, जबलपुर एअरपोर्ट आदि जुड़ सकेंगे। अतः मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि जबलपुर में आवश्यक सर्वेक्षण करवाते हुए अविलम्ब मेट्रो रेल सेवा प्रारंभ करने का अनुमोदन करने की कृपा करें।

**(xi) Need to accelerate the pace of work on Chirmiri Railway Line Project
in Jharkhand**

श्री काली चरण सिंह (चतरा) : मैं भारत सरकार के रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र चतरा (झारखंड) अंतर्गत चिरमिरी रेल लाइन परियोजना की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। यह परियोजना न केवल झारखंड, बल्कि छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र और बिहार जैसे राज्यों के कई पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को रेलवे नेटवर्क से जोड़ने की दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस रेल लाइन के कार्यान्वयन से क्षेत्रीय संपर्कता बढ़ेगी, परिवहन लागत में कमी आएगी, और इन राज्यों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं औद्योगिक विकास को नया आयाम मिलेगा। विशेष रूप से रेल लाइन के शुरू होने पर झारखंड से महाराष्ट्र की दूरी लगभग 400 किलोमीटर कम हो जाएगी, जिससे समय और संसाधनों की बचत होगी। इस विषय पर मेरी माननीय रेल मंत्री से पूर्व में चर्चा भी हुई थी और उन्होंने सकारात्मक आश्वासन दिया था कि

मंत्रालय इस दिशा में आवश्यक पहल करेगा। किंतु खेद का विषय है कि अब तक इस परियोजना की प्रगति अथवा वर्तमान स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं हो सकी है। अतः मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि चिरमिरी रेल लाइन परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति की शीघ्र समीक्षा कर इसे प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कार्यान्वित किया जाए, जिससे संबंधित क्षेत्रों की जनता को इसका लाभ शीघ्र प्राप्त हो सके।

(xii) Regarding production of coal from Parbatpur Coal Block in Bokaro district, Jharkhand

श्री दुलू महतो (धनबाद) : मैं माननीय कोयला मंत्री जी का ध्यान बोकारो जिले के पर्वतपुर कोल ब्लॉक की स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह ब्लॉक क्षेत्रीय रोजगार और औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण होते हुए भी आवश्यक राजकीय स्वीकृति के अभाव में निष्क्रिय है। पूर्व में यहाँ कार्यरत 500 से अधिक श्रमिक वर्तमान में बेरोजगारी का सामना कर रहे हैं। उत्पादन शुरू होने से इन श्रमिकों को पुनः आजीविका मिलेगी और नए रोजगार के अवसर सृजित होंगे। अतः अनुरोध है कि झारखंड सरकार के साथ समन्वय कर आवश्यक प्रक्रिया को शीघ्रता से पूरा कराया जाए, जिससे कोल उत्पादन आरंभ हो सके और क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को गति मिल सके। आपकी पहल से न केवल स्थानीय जनता को राहत मिलेगी, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा संसाधनों का भी प्रभावी दोहन संभव हो सकेगा। कृपया इस दिशा में शीघ्र आवश्यक निर्देश प्रदान करें।

(xiii) Need to reclassify the districts in Dakshina Kannada and other Western Ghat districts of Karnataka as hilly terrain and accordingly relax the norms under PMGSY-IV for road connectivity therein

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA (DAKSHINA KANNADA): I wish to raise the issue of implementation challenges under PMGSY-IV in Dakshina Kannada and other Western Ghat districts of Karnataka. PMGSY has significantly improved rural connectivity across the country under the leadership of Prime Minister.

Thousands of habitations have benefitted through Phases I, II, and III. The rollout of Phase IV with a focus on last-mile and climate-resilient roads is timely and welcome. However, in districts like Dakshina Kannada, the ground reality differs from MIS data. Many habitations marked as “connected” still lack all-weather, motorable access due to the hilly, forested terrain. These districts are incorrectly classified as “plain,” despite high rainfall and frequent landslides. Further, the population thresholds exclude small but permanently inhabited clusters that are more than 1.5 km by footpath from a road. I request the Hon’ble Minister of Rural Development to consider reclassifying these districts as “hilly terrain,” allow ground verification of connectivity, and relax population norms for scattered habitations.

(xiv) Need for comprehensive urban reform policy to ensure sustainable and inclusive development in towns and cities of the country

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN): I wish to raise a serious concern regarding the rapid but unregulated urbanisation in India leading to a virtual collapse of urban planning and infrastructure in several cities and towns. There is a disturbing trend of haphazard construction of houses, especially along roadsides, without any adherence to town planning norms. There is little coordination among authorities, resulting in scattered construction, encroachment on public land, traffic chaos, and poor civic amenities. Urban projects are often sanctioned without adequate planning, environmental assessment, or infrastructure capacity. Municipal bodies are either under-

resourced or negligent in enforcing building codes, zoning regulations, and master plans. This has led to unliveable urban spaces with waterlogging, waste mismanagement, and pollution. I urge the Government to address this serious issue through a comprehensive national urban reform policy that enforces planning norms, and ensures sustainable and inclusive urban development.

(xv) Need to provide adequate funds for implementation of Jal Jeevan Scheme in Amravati district, Maharashtra

श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे (अमरावती) : "हर घर जल" का नारा देते हुए केंद्र सरकार ने वर्ष 2018 में जल जीवन मिशन जैसी महत्वाकांक्षी योजना की शुरुआत की थी। इस योजना का उद्देश्य था – ग्रामीण भारत के प्रत्येक घर तक नल के माध्यम से शुद्ध और स्वच्छ पेयजल पहुँचाना। इस योजना के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की 50-50 प्रतिशत भागीदारी तय की गई थी। प्रारंभ में इस मिशन को भरपूर निधि मिली, जिससे कार्यों को गति प्राप्त हुई। मेरे अमरावती जिले में कुल 666 पेयजल योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई थीं, जिनमें से 558 योजनाएं पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं। जिला परिषद के माध्यम से यह कार्य व्यापक स्तर पर चलाया गया। इस योजना के लिए 262 करोड़ रुपये का बजट प्रावधान किया गया था। वर्ष 2019 से कार्य की शुरुआत हुई और केंद्र व राज्य से नियमित रूप से निधि प्राप्त हो रही थी। लेकिन, पिछले लगभग एक वर्ष से केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निधि देना पूरी तरह से बंद कर दिया गया है, जिससे न केवल अमरावती बल्कि पूरे राज्य में जल जीवन मिशन की अधिकांश योजनाएं अधूरी और ठप्प पड़ी हैं। मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि अमरावती जिले में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत स्वीकृत पेयजल योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि आवंटित की जाए।

(xvi) Need to ensure the surveillance of communicable diseases in the country in view of the decision to do away with the National Polio Surveillance Network

SHRI KISHORI LAL (AMETHI): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards its decision to discontinue the nearly 28year old "National Polio Surveillance Network (NPSN)". This network has played an important role in surveillance and immunization programmes of serious diseases like polio, measles, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. During the Covid-19 the service of NPSN was remarkable. By considering the importance of the surveillance of the communicable diseases and steps to take precautionary measures, I request the Government to continue the NPSN to check the widespread of communicable diseases on the eve of the reported spreading of virus related diseases in the neighbouring countries. A large number of existing employees working under the NPSN are on the verge of losing their job and Government has no proposal to rehabilitate them in any other Government projects. The Government has to clear that which agency is responsible for the works done by NPSN and the details of the alternative steps taken to ensure the surveillance of the widespread communicable diseases across the country.

(xvii) Need for reopening of Nehru Yuva Kendra at Thodupuzha in Idukki Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): The new name "MY Bharat" where MY stands for "Mera Yuva" (My Youth) —has already been adopted on the websites

and social media handles of the organisation's regional units. The 'MY BHARAT' program is nothing, but a rebranded version of the popular Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) set up across India's villages since 1972. This shows that the Government is replacing established institutions to erase the memory of one of the nation's founding fathers. This is preventing the Kendra's to continue their activities. In my Parliamentary Constituency, Idukki NYK Office had started during 1975 and has done tremendous activities for the benefit of the rural youth. At present this office has no employees and not opening regularly, Office function has fully disrupted. It is now closed. Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports to take steps to reopen the Nehru Yuva Kendra at Thodupuzha in Idukki Parliamentary Constituency. I request the Hon'ble Minister, that may the Nehru Yuva Kendra remain a beacon of unity, secularism, and inclusivity, as envisioned by Jawaharlal Nehru.

**(xviii) Regarding alleged irregularities in recently conducted
SSC examination**

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरु) : मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान हालिया SSC परीक्षाओं में हुई भारी अनियमितताओं की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। देशभर से लाखों अभ्यर्थियों ने इन परीक्षाओं में भाग लिया, लेकिन उन्हें गंभीर अव्यवस्था, असमानता और मानसिक पीड़ा का सामना करना पड़ा। परीक्षा आयोजन में बार-बार देरी, उत्तर कुंजी में त्रुटियाँ, परिणामों में पारदर्शिता की कमी और छात्रों की शिकायतों की उपेक्षा—इन सभी कारणों से युवाओं का भरोसा परीक्षा प्रणाली पर से उठ रहा है। विशेष चिंता का विषय यह है कि कई अभ्यर्थियों को परीक्षा केंद्रों पर रात 10 बजे तक रोका गया, जो उनकी सुरक्षा, गरिमा और मानसिक स्थिति पर सीधा हमला है। इतना ही नहीं, जब

अभ्यर्थियों व शिक्षकों ने इन मुद्दों को लेकर शांतिपूर्वक प्रदर्शन किया, तो उन पर पुलिस द्वारा कठोर कार्रवाई की गई और उनके साथ अपराधियों की तरह व्यवहार किया गया, जो लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। यह केवल परीक्षा की तकनीकी गड़बड़ी नहीं, बल्कि युवाओं के आत्म-सम्मान और संवैधानिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन है। अतः मेरी मांग है कि सरकार इस पूरे मामले की स्वतंत्र तकनीकी जांच करवाए, निजी एजेंसियों की भूमिका की समीक्षा करे, जिम्मेदारों पर कार्रवाई करे और भविष्य में पारदर्शी परीक्षा प्रणाली के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

(xix) Need to establish indoor stadia under 'Khelo India Programme' in Jhunjhunu Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला (झुंझुनू) : झुंझुनू लोकसभा न केवल राजस्थान, बल्कि पूरे देश में शिक्षा और खेलों के क्षेत्र में अपनी विशिष्ट पहचान रखता है। यहां के युवा प्रारंभ से ही अनुशासन, समर्पण और कड़ी मेहनत के साथ शैक्षणिक एवं खेल गतिविधियों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेते हैं। विशेष रूप से झुंझुनू लोकसभा के हजारों युवा हर वर्ष भारतीय सेना, अर्धसैनिक बलों और पुलिस बलों में भर्ती होते हैं, जिससे यह जिला एक प्रकार से राष्ट्र की सेवा का अग्रदूत बन चुका है। साथ ही, यहां के खिलाड़ियों ने राष्ट्रीय व राज्य स्तरीय प्रतियोगिताओं में शानदार प्रदर्शन कर जिले एवं राज्य का गौरव बढ़ाया है। प्रतिभाओं की कोई कमी नहीं, लेकिन आधुनिक खेल संरचना का अभाव है। इसलिए मेरा भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि युवाओं की इस महत्वपूर्ण मांग के लिए झुंझुनू लोकसभा की प्रत्येक विधानसभा क्षेत्र में "खेलो इंडिया" योजना के तहत आधुनिक इंडोर स्टेडियम की स्थापना की जाए।

(xx) Regarding acquisition of land of farmers for widening of road in Chandauli district, Uttar Pradesh

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह (चन्दौली) : जनपद चन्दौली के किसानों, गरीबों एवं भूमिहीनों के मकान एवं जमीन

का बिना उचित मुआवजा दिए सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है। इस पर तत्काल रोक लगाई जाए एवं बिना उचित मुआवजा दिए तथा भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम-2013 के तहत 70% किसानों की सहमति के बिना उन्हें बेदखल न किया जाए। भारत माला परियोजना के अंतर्गत ग्राम सभा रेवसा के अनुसूचित जाति के भूमिहीनों को बिना विस्थापित किए और बिना उचित मुआवजा दिए बेदखल न किया जाए।

गंगा नदी के किनारे बनने वाले बंदरगाह के आस-पास मिल्कीपुर, तहीरपुर तथा पवित्र बौध विहार जमीनों से बिना उचित मुआवजा दिए एवं बिना विस्थापित किए उन्हें हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है तथा विरोध करने पर उन पर एफआईआर भी की जा रही है, जिसे निरस्त करना आवश्यक है। साथ ही साथ वहाँ के गरीब बाँध, बियार, मल्लाह एवं अल्पसंख्यक समाज के भूमिहीनों को विस्थापित करने के उपरान्त ही उचित मुआवजे के बाद उनकी जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया जाए।

मुगलसराय-चकिया मार्ग के चौड़ीकरण के कार्य के लिए पहले से बने, गरीबों के कच्चे-पक्के मकानों/दुकानों का बिना उचित मुआवजा दिए उन्हें बेदखल किया जा रहा है। इस पर रोक लगायी जाए और मुआवजा देकर ही सड़क चौड़ीकरण का कार्य किया जाए।

(xxi) Need to enact a new law for prevention of cruelty to animals

श्री सनातन पांडेय (बलिया) : 19 जुलाई को पूरा राष्ट्र 1857 की स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के अग्रदूत अमर शहीद मंगल पांडे को उनकी जन्म जयंती पर नमन कर रहा है। मंगल पांडे की एक हुंकार 'प्राणी की चर्बी नहीं छुएंगे' ने अंग्रेजी हुकूमत की नींव हिला दी थी। उनका यह बलिदान केवल एक सैनिक का विद्रोह नहीं बल्कि भारत की सनातन संस्कृति और धर्म की रक्षा का प्रण था जिसमें हर जीव में ईश्वर का रूप देखा गया था। आज उसी भारत में करोड़ बेजुबान प्राणियों पर हो रहे अत्याचार को रोकने के लिए एक और क्रांति की जरूरत है। हम भारत के जीव प्रेमी और जागरूक नागरिक एक भारी मन और एक जलती हुई आशा के साथ सरकार से निवेदन करते हैं कि इस जीवन धन को बचाने के लिए एक सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाने की जरूरत है। इन बेजुबानों की मूक सीखें हमारी अंतरात्मा पर

एक बोझ है। पशु क्रूरता निवारण अधिनियम (पीसीए एक्ट) 1960 को तत्काल amend किया जाए। यह एक सत्य है कि दया का कानून आज स्वयं दया मांग रहा है। 1960 का यह कानून जिसमें क्रूरता के लिए मात्र ₹50 का जुर्माना है, आज एक क्रूर मजाक बन चुका है। यह कानून अपराधियों को दंडित नहीं बल्कि उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करता है। यह क्रूरता नहीं शैतानियत है, जिसे हमारा कानून मूक दर्शक बनकर देख रहा है। हमारे वेद, पुराण, कुरान और बाइबल, हर धर्म ग्रंथ हमें सिखाता है कि जीव सेवा ही ईश्वर सेवा है। हमारे शास्त्र कहते हैं कि "अहिंसा परमो धर्म" और "सर्व जीवेषु दया", लेकिन यह कानून इन महान आदर्शों का प्रतिदिन अपमान करता है। प्राणियों को भोजन कराना पुण्य माना गया है, लेकिन जब तक उन्हें क्रूरता से बचाने वाला कोई सख्त कानून नहीं होगा, तब तक यह पुण्य अधूरा है। करुणा की स्थापना के लिए और इंसानों तथा जानवरों के शांतिपूर्ण सह अस्तित्व के लिए इस कानून को बदलना पशुधन हित में अति आवश्यक है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि निम्नलिखित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नया कानून बनाकर पशुओं के जीवन की रक्षा करें-

1. पशुओं के रात्रिकालीन परिवहन पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगे।
2. मांस और जीवित पशुओं के निर्यात पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए।
3. शिक्षा प्रणाली में करुणा शिक्षा को अनिवार्य किया जाए।
4. पशु आश्रयों, गौशालाओं और चरागाहों के लिए राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाई जाए।

(xxii) Need to address the human-elephant conflict in Junglemahal region of West Bengal

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH (MEDINIPUR): There has been an alarming rise in human-elephant conflict across the Junglemahal region of West Bengal, including the districts of Jhargram, Paschim Medinipur, Bankura, and Purulia. In recent months, several incidents have resulted in loss of human lives, destruction of homes and crops, and deep psychological distress among rural

communities-many of whom belong to vulnerable and tribal populations. Despite ongoing efforts by local forest departments, the absence of a coordinated and sustainable strategy has worsened the crisis. The communities are living in fear and are rapidly losing their means of livelihood. I urge the Union Government, particularly the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, to deploy central expert teams for assessment; release funds for conflict mitigation infrastructure; and formulate a comprehensive national policy that combines wildlife conservation with community protection and timely compensation. Immediate action is needed to protect both people and elephants in this ecologically sensitive region.

(xxiii) Regarding alleged incidents of harassment meted out to civilians by BSF jawans in Shasthitala village of Mithipur Panchayat, Murshidabad, West Bengal

SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN (JANGIPUR): Recently, five BSF jawans of 115th Battalion entered the village of Shasthitala in Mithipur Panchayat of Murshidabad and brutally lathicharged about 50 innocent villagers. Among the injured are pregnant women and ordinary housewives. Locals allege that women were abused with foul language and physically assaulted. This does not end here. Fishermen are being prevented from fishing in the river, and farmers are being prevented from working in their fields by the BSF. They are being forcibly taken to camps and forced to work without pay, even opening shops or going out after evening has been declared illegal. In some other parts of the country,

migrant Bengalis are being harassed and being called "non-Indians". At the border, the torture is being carried out by those who are supposed to provide security to people. I strongly demand that the Central Government to immediately form a high-level, impartial and independent investigation; and the culprits should be identified quickly and the strictest legal punishment should be ensured. And above all, the Home Minister should clarify his position in the wake of this incident. The people of West Bengal are the children of this country, the citizens of this country. Our Constitution dictates that they be treated equally, not with contempt or suspicion. This is what 21st-century India demands as well.

**(xxiv) Need to provide status of national importance to Keeladi
Excavation Site in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA (THENI): I wish to bring to the attention of the Government a matter of deep concern of Tamil Nadu and to the cultural conscience of this nation, the "Keeladi" Archaeological Excavation, one of the most significant discoveries, in the history of Indian civilization. The excavations at Keeladi, near Sivaganga district in Tamil Nadu, have unearthed evidence that challenges the prevailing North-centric narrative of Indian history. The findings are ranging from Tamil Brahmi inscriptions, urban settlement planning, industrial craftsmanship and trade networks, which suggest a highly literate, urbanized civilization on the banks of river Vaigai dating back to at least the 6th century BCE. This pushes back the antiquity of Tamil civilization and its literary culture by several centuries. I wish to highlight that the way excavations in other parts

of country receive ample funding, national visibility, and swift recognition, in the same way the Keeladi project should also be given importance along with adequate amount of funding. The early phase of excavations by the Tamil Nadu State Archaeology Department had to proceed despite lukewarm support from ASI. Even the recent proposals to declare Keeladi a site of national importance is delayed. I would like to state that language, culture, and history belongs to all and is not confined to any particular region. The Dravidian movement and people of Tamil Nadu have always stood for the preservation and assertion of Tamil identity, as an equal stakeholder in this diverse Union. Therefore, I, urge the Government of India to confer national importance status to the Keeladi site and ensure it is developed into a world-class archaeological and heritage complex; establish a dedicated cultural research centre at the site with international collaboration; and include Keeladi prominently in NCERT textbooks and public discourse, giving due place to the antiquity of Tamil civilization.

(xxv) Need to expedite completion of Tindivanam- Tiruvannamalai Broad Gauge Railway Line Project in Tamil Nadu

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI (TIRUVANNAMALAI): I would like to raise an urgent matter of public importance for speeding up of Tindivanam - Tiruvannamalai new broad gauge railway line project work due to lower release of fund against total budgetary allocation for the project. Against the total budgetary allocation of Rs.42.7cr., total expenditure against total budget allocation is to the tune of Rs. 76.54 lakhs. The Project would enhance overall area development on account

of potential for spiritual tourism as world famous Lord Annamalaiyar Shiva Temple in Tiruvannamalai attracts domestic as well as international tourists for Dharshan of Lord Shiva and Girivalam. The said project, commenced long back but unfortunately suffered from time-overrun due to lower budgetary release. I request the Government to release fund as per budgetary allocation to the project and approach all the agencies concerned with the project for expediting the project work for timely completion of Tindivanam - Tiruvannamalai new broad gauge railway line project. I fully believe that even the budgetary allocation for the project is insufficient that causes a limitation on creation of world class railway infrastructure at Tiruvannamalai. I earnestly request the Minister of Railways to take all necessary action to ensure completion of said project without further delay in public interest.

(xxvi) Regarding enhancement in allocation of MPLADS Funds and exemption of MPLADS Projects from GST

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA (ANANTAPUR): I would like to highlight the need for urgent reforms in the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). The annual allocation under MPLADS has remained fixed at ₹5 crore per MP since 2011. In the last 14 years, inflation, rising construction costs, and growing community demands have significantly eroded the real value of this amount. A ₹5 crore allocation in 2011 would be equivalent to over ₹9 crore today, adjusted for inflation. In large rural constituencies like Anantapur, which face recurring droughts and deep developmental gaps, ₹5 crore is no longer

sufficient to meet even basic demands for roads, drinking water tanks, digital classrooms, community halls. Moreover, levying of GST on MPLADS-funded works further reduces the effective budget available for public assets. MPLADS is a non-commercial, welfare-driven scheme, and taxing it contradicts its purpose. Other centrally funded welfare schemes enjoy GST exemption — MPLADS must be treated similarly. I therefore urge Hon'ble Finance Minister and Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation to enhance the MPLADS allocation to at least ₹10 crore; and exempt MPLADS projects from GST, to maximize public benefit. This step will directly strengthen grassroots development in backward regions like Rayalaseema.

(xxvii) Need to develop and modernize Thawe Junction Railway Station in Gopalganj, Bihar under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) : रेलवे स्टेशन लंबे समय से भारतीय कस्बों और शहरों की धड़कन रहे हैं। पूरे देश में अभी तक 1337 स्टेशनों को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में शामिल किया गया है। इसमें से एक थावे जंक्शन गोपालगंज को भी इस योजना के तहत शामिल करके विकसित किया जा रहा है। थावे स्टेशन को चरणबद्ध तरीके से बेहतर बनाने के लिए कुछ कामों को पूरा किया गया है लेकिन अभी भी बहुत सारे काम अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं जिसे अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत पूरे होने हैं। थावे जंक्शन पर अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत नए सिरे से प्लेटफार्म निर्माण और प्लेटफार्मों की संख्या अधिक किया जाना बाकी है। यात्रियों के लिए बेहतर लाउन्ज और संकेत-सूचना प्रणाली का अभाव है। सुंदर ढंग से अग्रभाग, सुंदर लैंड स्केप, सुंदर निकास द्वार, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय और स्टेशन के छत का काम भी अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है। थावे जंक्शन के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को आधुनिक बनाने का ठोस प्रयास भी अति आवश्यक है। रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि थावे जंक्शन

को फाइनेंशियल स्वीकृति शीघ्र दी जाये ताकि अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत अधूरे पड़े कार्यों, प्लेटफार्मों की संख्या बढ़ाने और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर आधुनिक करने का कार्य पूर्ण किया जा सके। इससे रेलवे को रेवेन्यू भी मिलेगा और यहाँ से दिल्ली एवं अन्य महानगरों के लिए ट्रेन की सुविधा भी मिलेगी।

(xxviii) Need to make CGHS Wellness Centres in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh functional

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): I wish to raise the long-pending issue of the CGHS Wellness Center in Tirupati, which remains non-functional despite being announced over a year ago. This matter was raised earlier as well, but there has been no progress. The delay in staff approvals is causing serious hardship to Central Government employees, pensioners, and their families who lack access to healthcare. I urge the Government to operationalize the center immediately using existing staff or contract staff until regular appointments are made. Further, the proposed 100-bedded ESI hospitals at Sricity (Tirupati District) and Nellore are yet to be grounded. Construction has not commenced despite sanction. Also, ESI dispensaries at Satyavedu, Tirumala, Naidupeta, Varadaiahpalem (Tirupati District), and Muthukuru (Nellore District) remain non-operational, affecting thousands of workers. I request the Hon'ble Minister to ensure these healthcare facilities are made functional without any further delay.

(xxix) Regarding Minimum Support Price

श्री राजा राम सिंह (काराकाट) : ऐतिहासिक किसान आंदोलन और भारत सरकार तथा संयुक्त किसान मोर्चा (SKM) के बीच हुए समझौते को तीन वर्ष से अधिक का समय बीत चुका है। हालांकि,

09/12/2021 को SKM को भेजे गए पत्र में जिन मांगों पर केंद्र सरकार ने सहमति व्यक्त की थी, वे अब तक पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। किसानों के आंदोलन के दबाव में ही सरकार को तीन कृषि कानून वापस लेने पड़े थे। इस संघर्ष में 700 से अधिक किसानों ने अपनी जान गंवाई, फिर भी सरकार ने अब तक उनके परिवारों को मुआवज़ा देने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) को कानूनी दर्जा देने के लिए प्रस्तावित समिति के गठन की स्थिति क्या है? इस समिति के गठन और उसमें SKM को शामिल करने में अब तक देरी क्यों हो रही है? मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस समिति का गठन कब करने जा रही है? इसी तरह, कृपया राज्यवार जानकारी दें कि किसानों के खिलाफ दर्ज मामलों को वापस लेने को लेकर अब तक क्या कार्रवाई हुई है, और किन राज्यों में अब भी ऐसे मामले लंबित हैं, जिनमें किसान आंदोलन में शामिल लोगों के खिलाफ केस वापसी नहीं हुई है।

(xxx) Regarding railway services in Jharkhand

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी (गिरिडीह) : धनबाद- रांची इंटरसिटी एक्सप्रेस, वनांचल एक्सप्रेस, रांची-गोड्डा एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव फूलवारी टांड स्टेशन में किया जाए। न्यू गिरिडीह से कोलकाता और पटना के लिए सीधी ट्रेन चलाई जाए। मुंबई - एल.टी.टी साप्ताहिक एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव पारसनाथ रेलवे स्टेशन में किया जाए। कोलकाता मदार एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव बोकारो थर्मल रेलवे स्टेशन में किया जाए। मेरे क्षेत्र से काफी संख्या में लोग अपना इलाज कराने और नौकरी के लिए लोग दक्षिण भारत की तरफ जाते हैं, इसलिए चेन्नई और बेंगलूर जाने के लिए भी धनबाद- गोमोह से एक नई ट्रेन चलाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। शक्तिपुंज एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव भंडारीदाह रेलवे स्टेशन में किया जाए। हावड़ा-पटना वंदे भारत का ठहराव मधुपुर रेलवे स्टेशन में किया जाए और हावड़ा-गया वंदे भारत जो हावड़ा-धनबाद-कोडरमा-गया तक जाती है उसे सप्ताह में तीन दिन हावड़ा-मधुपुर-न्यू गिरिडीह-कोडरमा-गया होते हुए चलाया जाए। बोकारो से मायल(रामगढ़) तक रेल लाइन स्थापित कर ट्रेन का परिचालन शुरू किया जाए क्योंकि जरीडीह, पेटरवार, कसमार के लाखों लोग आज भी

रेल सुविधा से वंचित हैं। पारसना-मधुबन-गिरिडीह रेल लाइन को जल्द पूरा किया जाए और कोडरमा-गिरिडीह-मधुपुर रेल लाइन के दोहरीकरण का कार्य जल्द पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : सभापति महोदया, मुझे एक बात रखनी है। कई दिनों से विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यगण सदन को डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं एक बात स्पष्ट रूप से रखना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs

At this stage, Shri Asit Kumar Mal, Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

The Government has been very open to take up discussion on any matter. ... *(Interruptions)* From time to time, the Government has been saying that we are ready to hold debate and discussion on any and every topic. ... *(Interruptions)* However, any discussion in the Parliament has to be in accordance with the constitutional provisions and also in accordance with the rules, as prescribed in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. ... *(Interruptions)*

On the issue of Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls, they have been disturbing the House from day one. ... *(Interruptions)* We all know that the matter is under consideration of the hon. Supreme Court, and as such, it is *sub judice*. ... *(Interruptions)* According to Rule 186 (viii), any matter can be discussed in the House only if it does not relate to a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law in the country. ... *(Interruptions)* Besides, a

Member of this House, as per Rule 352 (i), is not allowed to refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending. ... (*Interruptions*) The matter which the Opposition Parties are trying to raise is clearly *sub judice*, and therefore, discussion on this issue cannot be held in this House. ... (*Interruptions*)

Chairperson Madam, I would also like to mention and submit that the issue relates to the functions and responsibilities entrusted to the Election Commission of India, which is an autonomous body. ... (*Interruptions*) In the past, it has been clearly established in this House itself that matters falling under the domain of the Election Commission of India cannot be discussed in this House. ... (*Interruptions*)

On 14th December 1988, when a Member tried to raise the issue pertaining to the functioning of the Election Commission of India, the then Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Balram Jakhar ji, had given his ruling in the following words:

“Mister, you know that I cannot comment upon the actions and decisions of the Election Commission, which is an autonomous body, nor can they do it. You have to change the constitution. I cannot allow. I cannot break the rules.” ... (*Interruptions*)

He further stated that under the existing constitutional provisions, the House cannot comment upon the actions of the Election Commission. ... (*Interruptions*)

Chairperson Madam, moreover, Rule 352 (v) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha clearly states that it is not permitted to

reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority in general discussions. ...

(Interruptions) Therefore, the rules are very clear. ... *(Interruptions)*

The House cannot have a discussion on the working of an autonomous body like the Election Commission.*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask this to the Opposition Members.....*(Interruptions)* Do you want to break the rules established by this House? *(Interruptions)* Do you want to throw out the provisions of the Constitution of India? *(Interruptions)* Do you follow the rules of this country? *(Interruptions)* From day one, you are attempting to break the rules and the conventions established in this august House. *(Interruptions)*

Madam, I would urge the hon. Members of the Opposition parties to please allow the functioning of the House.*(Interruptions)* Let us discuss and debate.*(Interruptions)* Do not disturb the Business of this House.*(Interruptions)* We are sent to this House for discussion and debate.*(Interruptions)* All the important issues of our country must be discussed.*(Interruptions)* Please let the House function. Do not try to break the rules and conventions of this august House.*(Interruptions)* Do not try to dismiss all the decisions taken by this august House in the past.*(Interruptions)* We have to honour the former Speakers and Chairmen who have taken these decisions in this very august House.*(Interruptions)*

Once again, I would like to request the Members of the Opposition parties not to disrupt the functioning of the House.*(Interruptions)* We have important Bills to take up today.*(Interruptions)* But on the special appeal of the Opposition parties, we are not pushing the National Sports Governance

Bill.(Interruptions) So, we are not pressing with the discussion and passing of this Bill, although it is listed in the Business.(Interruptions) We will take it up later.(Interruptions)

Madam, let the Bill related to the Ministry of Shipping and Ports be taken up, which is listed today, and let the House function.(Interruptions) I would like to request the hon. Members of the Opposition parties not to disrupt the Business of the House.(Interruptions)

14.07 hrs

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, 2024

THE MINISTER OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS (SHRI

SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Hon. Chairperson, I beg to move*:

“That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to merchant shipping to ensure compliance with India’s obligation under the maritime treaties and international instruments to which India is a party and also to ensure the development of Indian shipping and efficient maintenance of Indian mercantile marine in a manner best suited to serve the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to merchant

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

shipping to ensure compliance with India's obligation under the maritime treaties and international instruments to which India is a party and also to ensure the development of Indian shipping and efficient maintenance of Indian mercantile marine in a manner best suited to serve the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Vijay Vasanth ji.

....(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Brijesh Chowta ji

....(*Interruptions*)

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA (DAKSHINA KANNADA): Thank you, hon. Chairperson. I rise to express my strong support for the Merchant Shipping Bill 2024.(*Interruptions*)

Madam, it is a landmark reform which is taken up by the Government led by hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji.(*Interruptions*) The Bill is going to modernise the maritime sector and propel us towards becoming a global shipping hub.(*Interruptions*) It is unfortunate that the Opposition parties are not willing to debate such an important Bill, which is going to transform the shipping sector and going to create a lot of jobs in this sector.(*Interruptions*)

Madam, I represent the Mangaluru constituency, a city that stands as one of India's prominent maritime gateways.(*Interruptions*) I am grateful for the opportunity given to me to speak on this Bill whose provisions and impact are

deeply intertwined with my constituency and the larger growth of the region.*(Interruptions)* I would like to say that every drop of water you drink and every breath you take are connected to the sea.*(Interruptions)* For centuries, the seas have been the arteries of trade and civilisations.*(Interruptions)* The Bill is a visionary step in this direction and it will ensure safe, efficient and sustainable maritime operations for a rising India.

Madam, under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji and the hon. Minister, Shri Sarbananda Sonowal ji, the Bill brings several key transformative measures. Firstly, it brings in a modernised legal framework. It replaces six-decade old law with a forward looking statute that aligns with global maritime standards and international conventions. It encourages foreign investment. The new Bill proposes significant reforms. ... *(Interruptions)* It also reduces the ownership threshold.

माननीय सभापति : श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Mukeshkumar Dalal ji.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL (SURAT): Amid all this destructive and negative behaviour in the Parliament, I have risen to support the Merchant Shipping Bill, 2024.

India has a long history as a seafaring nation, with a rich maritime tradition predating European powers. Indian ships once sailed widely, engaging in prosperous trade across Asia and the Middle East. However, under the British

rule, the growth of India's indigenous shipping industry was stifled by laws favouring British shipping, which eventually led to the decline of Indian ships on the high seas. In the 19th century, the Indian merchant shipping law was weak and unclear.

After independence, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 was passed. Since the merchant shipping sector has undergone various changes over the years, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 has become a bulky and outdated piece of legislation. The Act currently consists of more than 500 sections. Under the maritime ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, hon. Minister.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Madam, I am thankful to Captain Brijesh Chowta ji and also M.K. Dalal ji for their kind extension of support to this Bill. I rise particularly to move this Merchant Shipping Bill today. It is a very, very advanced, progressive, and modern legislation, up-to-date with the international maritime conventions and consisting of all relevant incorporations from the global best practices of many maritime nations.

In continuation of the series of liberal reforms undertaken in the past 11 years by our Ministry under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, which have led to increased growth and development for the maritime and shipping sector, we are endeavouring to undertake reforms of other major laws governing this sector. It is also a matter of great pride that under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, India has emerged

as one of the largest suppliers of seafarers. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 presently governs merchant shipping in India and implements certain international maritime organisation conventions. However, the present Act is outdated since it does not provide for some of the critical obligations under the international conventions that have been adopted by India.

The Act is a bulky and fragmented legislation containing 561 sections as a result of various amendments carried out from time to time. The Act is no longer adequate to realise our developmental vision and address the contemporary challenges of the maritime sector.

Additionally, the 1958 Act prioritises regulation over enablement and, as a result, does not adequately represent the bankability of India as a maritime trade hub. Aligning the domestic law with international best practices and IMO convention, leads to predictability, and this alignment in turn enhances the country's bankability as a maritime jurisdiction. Therefore, enablement of increasing India's bankability in maritime sector is the core focus of the Bill.

Thank you, Madam. ...(*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि समुद्री संधियों और अंतरराष्ट्रीय लिखतों, जिनमें भारत एक पक्षकार है, के अधीन भारत की बाध्यताओं के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तथा राष्ट्रीय हित की सर्वोत्तम उपयुक्त रीति में पूर्ति के लिए भारतीय वाणिज्यिक समुद्री बेड़े के दक्ष अनुरक्षण तथा भारतीय पोत परिवहन के विकास को भी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तथा उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों के लिए वाणिज्य पोत परिवहन से

संबंधित विधि का संशोधन और समेकन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

... (व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 3

Definitions

माननीय सभापति : प्रो. सौगत राय जी।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 3 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 3 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

... (व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 4

Establishment of National Shipping Board

माननीय सभापति: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: श्री डी. एम. कथीर आनंद जी ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा जी ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा जी ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 4 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 4 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

... (व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 5

Constitution of Seafarer's
Welfare Board

माननीय सभापति: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: श्रीमती प्रतिमा मण्डल जी ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 5 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 5 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

... (व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 6

Power to make Rules

माननीय सभापति: श्रीमती प्रतिमा मण्डल जी ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 6 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 6 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

... (व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 7

Director-General of Maritime
Administration

माननीय सभापति: श्रीमती प्रतिमा मण्डल जी ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 7 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 7 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 8 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

... (व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 9

Surveyors

माननीय सभापति: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 9 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 9 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 10 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

... (व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 11

Mercantile Marine
Department

माननीय सभापति: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 11 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 11 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 12 से 14 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

... (व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 15

Indian vessel and
its registration

माननीय सभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी संशोधन संख्या 3.

Amendment made:

Page 12, line 34,-

for “Central Armed”

substitute “Central Armed Police”. (3)

(Shri Sarbananda Sonowal)

...(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 15, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 15, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 16 और 17 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

... (व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 18

Registrar of Indian
Vessels

माननीय सभापति: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 18 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 18 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 19 और 20 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

... (व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 21

Temporary pass in lieu
of certificate of
registratrion

माननीय सभापति : श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 21 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 21 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 22 से 27 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

...(व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 28

Liability of mortgagee

माननीय सभापति: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 28 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 28 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 29 से 44 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

...(व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 45

Certificates to be held
by seafarers

माननीय सभापति : प्रो. सौगत राय जी।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 45 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 45 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 46 से 94 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

...(व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 95

Facilities for making
complaint

माननीय सभापति : श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा जी ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 95 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 95 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 96 से 262 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

...(व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 263

Decision of question
whether a vessel
falls under this part

माननीय सभापति : श्री डी. एम. कथीर आनंद जी ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा जी ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 263 विधेयक का अंग बने ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 263 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 264 से 323 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

...(व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 324

Repeals and savings

माननीय सभापति: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 324 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 324 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

...(व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 325

Amendment of

Act 20 of 2021

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया संशोधन संख्या 4 प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Amendment made:

Page 118, line 32,-

for "2024"

substitute "2025". (4)

(Shri Sarbananda Sonowal)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 325, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 325, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

... (व्यवधान)

CLAUSE 1

Short title and
commencement

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया संशोधन संख्या 2 प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 5,-

for "2024"

substitute "2025". (2)

(Shri Sarbananda Sonowal)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 1, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 1, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

... (व्यवधान)

ENACTING FORMULA

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया संशोधन संख्या 1 प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,-

for "Seventy-fifth"

substitute "Seventy-sixth". (1)

(Shri Sarbananda Sonowal)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि अधिनियमन सूत्र, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

अधिनियमन सूत्र, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक यथा संशोधित पारित किया जाए ।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Madam, I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि विधेयक, यथा संशोधित, पारित किया जाए ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही गुरुवार, दिनांक 07 अगस्त, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

14.26 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Thursday, August 7, 2025/Sravana 16, 1947 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I**(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Dr. Dharamvira Gandhi	260
2	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	243
3	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	246
4	Shri Aashtikar Patil Nagesh Bapurao	256
5	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	241
6	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantryao	248
7	Shri Daroga Prasad Saroj	247
8	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	259
9	Shri Janardan Mishra	257
10	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	257
11	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	243
12	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	251
13	Shri Mahesh Kashyap	254
14	Shri Manish Jaiswal	248
15	Shri Mukesh Rajput	258
16	Shri Naveen Jindal	242
17	Shri Parshottambhai Rupala	249
18	Shri Pradeep Purohit	255
19	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	250
20	Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash Waje	253
21	Shri Sudhakar Singh	245
22	Shri Tejasvi Surya	244
23	Smt. Aparajita Sarangi	241
24	Smt. Kamlesh Jangde	258
25	Smt. Pratima Mondal	252
26	Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary	254
27	Smt. Smita Uday Wagh	251
28	Smt. Supriya Sule	246

(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Dean Kuriakose	2838
2	Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi	2930
3	Adv Priya Saroj	2913
4	Adv. Adoor Prakash	2778
5	Com. Selvaraj V	2798
6	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	2914
7	Dr. Anand Kumar	2780
8	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	2820
9	Dr. Bhola Singh	2879, 2790
10	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	2968
11	Dr. C M Ramesh	2927
12	Dr. C N Manjunath	2986
13	Dr. D. Purandeswari	2767
14	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	2952
15	Dr. Hemang Joshi	2860, 2790, 2827
16	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	2827
17	Dr. Indra Hang Subba	2935
18	Dr. Jayanta Kumar Roy	2948
19	Dr. K Sudhakar	2815
20	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	2904
21	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	2811
22	Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale	2916
23	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	2903, 2856, 2822
24	Dr. Mallu Ravi	2857
25	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	2875, 2827
26	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	2762
27	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	2981
28	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	2869

29	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	2790
30	Dr. Sambit Patra	2908
31	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	2832
32	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	2977, 2810, 2795
33	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	2774, 2976
34	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	2862
35	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	2959
36	Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	2787
37	Km. Sudha R	2978
38	Kumari Selja	2979
39	Md. Rakibul Hussain	2788
40	Mr Pathan Yusuf	2809
41	Mrs Ruchi Vira	2812
42	Ms Iqra Choudhary	2887
43	Ms Kangna Ranaut	2983, 2946
44	Ms Sayani Ghosh	2910
45	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	2794
46	Ms. S Jothimani	2850
47	Shri Chhotelal	2901
48	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	2846
49	Shri Abhishek Banerjee	2854
50	Shri Aditya Yadav	2934
51	Shri Aga Syed Ruhullah Mehdi	2781
52	Shri Ajay Kumar Mandal	2805
53	Shri Alok Sharma	2765
54	Shri Amar Sharadrao Kale	2955
55	Shri Amarsing Tisso	2974
56	Shri Amra Ram	2897
57	Shri Ananta Nayak	2816, 2769
58	Shri Anil Baluni	2984

59	Shri Anil Firojiya	2776
60	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	2833
61	Shri Anto Antony	2782
62	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	2933
63	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	2907
64	Shri Appalanaidu Kaliseti	2968, 2773, 2873
65	Shri Arun Bharti	2804, 2856
66	Shri Arun Govil	2825
67	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	2941
68	Shri Arup Chakraborty	2963
69	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	2942
70	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	2836
71	Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	2814
72	Shri Atul Garg	2874
73	Shri Azad Kirti Jha	2972, 2784
74	Shri B K Parthasarathi	2920, 2886, 2766
75	Shri B Y Raghavendra	2771
76	Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha	2902
77	Shri Baijayant Panda	2931
78	Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	2783
79	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	2855, 2843
80	Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni	2830
81	Shri Balwant Baswant Wankhade	2834, 2838
82	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	2889
83	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	2840, 2790
84	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	2766, 2886
85	Shri Benny Behanan	2838, 2916, 2856
86	Shri Bharat Singh Kushwah	2907
87	Shri Bharatbhai Manubhai Sutariya	2880
88	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	2843

89	Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure	2864
90	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	2810, 2795, 2977
91	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	2855
92	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	2860, 2791
93	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	2849
94	Shri Buntty Vivek Sahu	2801
95	Shri C N Annadurai	2980, 2851
96	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	2770
97	Shri Captain Viriato Fernandes	2960
98	Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy	2807
99	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	2769
100	Shri Charanjit Singh Channi	2856, 2822
101	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantao	2803
102	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	2891
103	Shri Chhatrapal Singh Gangwar	2842
104	Shri Chintamani Maharaj	2859, 2844, 2791
105	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	2975, 2817
106	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	2943
107	Shri Devesh Shakya	2892
108	Shri Devusinh Chauhan	2940
109	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	2803
110	Shri Dharambir Singh	2987, 2791
111	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	2792
112	Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel	2881
113	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	2801
114	Shri Dilip Saikia	2921, 2799, 2860, 2791
115	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	2965
116	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	2799, 2860, 2791
117	Shri Durai Vaiko	2818
118	Shri Dushyant Singh	2912
119	Shri E Tukaram	2871

120	Shri Eatala Rajender	2807, 2990
121	Shri Eswarasamy K	2828
122	Shri G Lakshminarayana	2773
123	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	2867
124	Shri Ganesh Singh	2895
125	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	2858
126	Shri Giridhari Yadav	2965
127	Shri Godam Nagesh	2860, 2765
128	Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol	2926
129	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	2837
130	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	2810, 2795, 2977
131	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	2835
132	Shri Haribhai Patel	2971, 2946
133	Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel	2869
134	Shri Hibi Eden	2906
135	Shri Imran Masood	2884
136	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	2831
137	Shri Jagdambika Pal	2973
138	Shri Jai Prakash	2949
139	Shri Janardan Mishra	2827
140	Shri Joyanta Basumatary	2800, 2916, 2856
141	Shri Jugal Kishore	2769
142	Shri K C Venugopal	2877
143	Shri K E Prakash	2878
144	Shri K Gopinath	2985
145	Shri K Radhakrishnan	2951
146	Shri K Sudhakaran	2865, 2822
147	Shri Kali Charan Singh	2843
148	Shri Kalyan Banerjee	2966
149	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	2791, 2946, 2827
150	Shri Karan Bhushan Singh	2909

151	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	2965
152	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	2817
153	Shri Khagen Murmu	2790
154	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	2958
155	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	2925
156	Shri Kripanath Mallah	2869
157	Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	2824, 2885
158	Shri Kuldeep Indora	2898
159	Shri Kunduru Raghuveer	2870
160	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	2863, 2817
161	Shri Lumbaram Choudhary	2827, 2860
162	Shri M K Raghavan	2839
163	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	2806
164	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	2779, 2885, 2824
165	Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky	2840
166	Shri Malaiyarasan D	2852
167	Shri Malvinder Singh Kang	2954
168	Shri Mani A	2772
169	Shri Manickam Tagore B	2785
170	Shri Manish Jaiswal	2803
171	Shri Manish Tewari	2847
172	Shri Manoj Tiwari	2946, 2765, 2860
173	Shri Matheswaran V S	2944
174	Shri Mohibbullah	2886, 2920, 2766
175	Shri Mohmad Haneefa	2848
176	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	2932
177	Shri Murari Lal Meena	2819
178	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	2765, 2791
179	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	2869
180	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	2764, 2976, 2774
181	Shri Navaskani K	2851, 2980

182	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	2795, 2977, 2810
183	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan Rajenimbalkar	2777
184	Shri P C Mohan	2882
185	Shri P P Chaudhary	2956, 2891, 2790
186	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	2883
187	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	2821
188	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	2769
189	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	2923, 2838
190	Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi	2787
191	Shri Praveen Patel	2866, 2956
192	Shri Pushpendra Saroj	2911, 2808
193	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	2824
194	Shri Rahul Gandhi	2928
195	Shri Rahul Kaswan	2915
196	Shri Raja A	2853
197	Shri Raja Ram Singh	2888
198	Shri Rajeev Rai	2893
199	Shri Rajesh Naranbhai Chudasama	2953, 2787, 2917
200	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	2964
201	Shri Rajesh Verma	2976, 2774
202	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	2967
203	Shri Raju Bista	2947
204	Shri Rakesh Rathor	2813
205	Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram Reddy	2797
206	Shri Ramesh Awasthi	2827
207	Shri Ramprit Mandal	2965
208	Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri	2900, 2832
209	Shri Rao Rajendra Singh	2970
210	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	2764, 2774, 2976
211	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	2946

212	Shri S Jagathratchakan	2938
213	Shri Sachithanantham R	2962
214	Shri Sanatan Pandey	2784
215	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	2777
216	Shri Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	2919
217	Shri Santosh Pandey	2945
218	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka	2838, 2794, 2822
219	Shri Satpal Brahamchari	2841
220	Shri Saumitra Khan	2936
221	Shri Selvam G	2929, 2980, 2851
222	Shri Shafi Parambil	2924
223	Shri Shankar Lalwani	2907
224	Shri Shashank Mani	2868
225	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	2864, 2783
226	Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve	2894
227	Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli	2896
228	Shri Subbarayan K	2798
229	Shri Sudama Prasad	2845
230	Shri Sudheer Gupta	2803
231	Shri Sunil Kumar	2768, 2989
232	Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar	2793, 2785
233	Shri Tangella Uday Srinivas	2873
234	Shri Tatkare Sunil Dattatrey	2832
235	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	2876
236	Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat	2961, 2956
237	Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	2890
238	Shri V K Sreekandan	2918
239	Shri Vamsi Krishna Gaddam	2982
240	Shri Varun Chaudhry	2761
241	Shri Vijay Baghel	2816, 2769
242	Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak	2822

243	Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	2789, 2785
244	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	2922, 2774
245	Shri Vishnu Datt Sharma	2939
246	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	2899, 2765
247	Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri	2917, 2791
248	Shri Y S Avinash Reddy	2885
249	Shri Yaduveer Wadiyar	2909
250	Shri Yogender Chandolia	2790
251	Shri Zia Ur Rehman	2957
252	Smt. Anita Subhadarshini	2989
253	Smt. Aparajita Sarangi	2827
254	Smt. Bharti Pardhi	2988, 2864, 2783
255	Smt. D K Aruna	2990, 2807
256	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	2905, 2810, 2795
257	Smt. Dhanorkar Pratibha Suresh	2829
258	Smt. Dimple Yadav	2808, 2911
259	Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor	2950
260	Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	2937
261	Smt. Himadri Singh	2844, 2843
262	Smt. Jyotsna Charandas Mahant	2969, 2856, 2822
263	Smt. Kamaljeet Sehrawat	2879, 2866
264	Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar	2861
265	Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah	2765
266	Smt. Mala Roy	2763
267	Smt. Manju Sharma	2826
268	Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	2802, 2769
269	Smt. Rachna Banerjee	2823
270	Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary	2765, 2791, 2790
271	Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo	2872
272	Smt. Shambhavi	2764, 2774, 2976

273	Smt. Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh Baraiya	2866, 2860, 2765
274	Smt. Smita Uday Wagh	2879, 2765
275	Smt. Vijaylakshmi Devi	2796
276	Thiru Arun Nehru	2775
277	Thiru D M Kathir Anand	2786

ANNEXURE-II**(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Prime Minister	:	
Atomic Energy	:	259
Coal	:	
Communications	:	
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	242, 246, 251, 255
Development of North Eastern Region	:	
Earth Sciences	:	
Electronics and Information Technology	:	244, 250, 256, 260
Information and Broadcasting	:	252
Mines	:	241,254
Minority Affairs	:	
New and Renewable Energy	:	258
Parliamentary Affairs	:	

Personnel, Public Grievances and :
Pensions

Planning :

Railways : : 245, 247, 248, 249, 253

Science and Technology : : 243,257

Space :

Statistics and Programme :
Implementation

(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Prime Minister	:
Atomic Energy	: 2782, 2827, 2835, 2922, 2934, 2943
Coal	: 2785, 2788, 2789, 2831, 2843, 2892, 2898, 2904, 2933
Communications	:
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	: 2761, 2772, 2779, 2784, 2791, 2804, 2819, 2822, 2825, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2842, 2844, 2852, 2859, 2888, 2897, 2917, 2925, 2929, 2945, 2955, 2956, 2961, 2962, 2965, 2968, 2979, 2989
Development of North Eastern Region	: 2921, 2932
Earth Sciences	: 2794, 2815, 2881, 2983
Electronics and Information Technology	: 2766, 2776, 2797, 2830, 2846, 2853, 2860, 2873, 2874, 2879, 2896, 2910, 2928, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2957, 2971, 2986, 2990
Information and Broadcasting	: 2783, 2801, 2824, 2895, 2946, 2947
Mines	: 2769, 2802, 2826, 2836, 2861, 2878, 2882, 2907, 2909, 2915, 2960, 2972, 2985
Minority Affairs	: 2762, 2770, 2773, 2807, 2812, 2838, 2840, 2887, 2916, 2918, 2923, 2951

New and Renewable Energy	: 2765, 2771, 2774, 2805, 2808, 2816, 2841, 2850, 2857, 2883, 2891, 2899, 2903, 2911, 2937, 2938, 2970, 2973, 2974, 2980, 2987
Parliamentary Affairs	:
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	: 2806, 2890, 2908
Planning	: 2763, 2764, 2821, 2886, 2931
Railways	: 2768, 2775, 2777, 2780, 2781, 2786, 2787, 2799, 2800, 2803, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2814, 2817, 2818, 2820, 2823, 2829, 2837, 2847, 2854, 2862, 2864, 2865, 2871, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2880, 2885, 2894, 2900, 2902, 2906, 2913, 2914, 2919, 2920, 2942, 2949, 2954, 2958, 2959, 2963, 2966, 2967, 2969, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2981, 2984
Science and Technology	: 2792, 2793, 2870, 2924, 2930, 2935, 2939, 2975
Space	: 2863, 2964
Statistics and Programme Implementation	: 2790, 2795, 2855, 2858, 2868, 2869, 2893, 2901, 2927

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