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Wednesday, December 10, 2025

Agrahayana 19, 1947 (Saka)

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(Original Version)

Sixth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



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(Vol. XI contains Nos.1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 10, 2025/ Agrahayana 19, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

@Starred Question No. 141 to 148

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न काल, क्वेश्चन नंबर 141, श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब जो माननीय सदस्य सदन में देर रात तक रुकेगा, उसी को बोलने का मौका दिया जाएगा ।

माननीय सदस्य, क्वेश्चन पूछें ।

PROGRESS UNDER COAL GASIFICATION MISSION

***141. +SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:**

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

- (a) the details of the total domestic coal production achieved during the year 2024–25 and the projected targets for the year 2030;
- (b) the progress made under the Coal Gasification Mission and Mission Green Coal Regions towards ensuring cleaner coal utilisation and environmental reclamation;
- (c) the extent of renewable energy capacity developed by Coal Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and the targets set for the year 2030; and
- (d) the manner in which these initiatives are contributing towards the twin goals of energy security and green growth in line with the vision of Viksit Bharat

@ The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

@2047?

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे):

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

विवरण

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-2025 के दौरान कुल घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन 1047.523 मि.ट. है। वर्ष 2029-30 तक देश में घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन योजना निम्नानुसार है:

[आंकड़े मिलियन टन में]

वर्ष	वार्षिक लक्ष्य	अनुमानित योजना			
	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
अखिल भारत	1157.00	1310.80	1378.14	1449.75	1533.04

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कोयला गैसीकरण मिशन के तहत महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है, जिसमें वर्ष 2030 तक 100 मि.ट. कोयले के गैसीकरण और द्रवीकरण का लक्ष्य तय किया गया है। सरकार ने परियोजना विकास में तेजी लाने, निवेश जोखिमों को कम करने और सार्वजनिक तथा निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी का विस्तार करने के लिए नीति, नियामक और वित्तीय कार्रवाई की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला शुरू की है। इस मिशन के तहत हासिल की गई प्रमुख प्रगति का सारांश नीचे दिया गया है:

- वाणिज्यिक कोयला ब्लॉक नीलामी में, गैसीकरण उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले कोयले के लिए राजस्व हिस्सेदारी में 50 प्रतिशत की छूट का प्रावधान किया गया है, बशर्ते गैसीकरण के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले कोयले की मात्रा कुल कोयला उत्पादन का कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत हो।
- गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्र (एनआरएस) लिंकेज नीलामी के तहत 2022 में एक नया उप-क्षेत्र, "सिनगैस से कोयला गैसीकरण" सृजित किया गया था।
- कोयला और लिग्नाइट गैसीकरण परियोजनाओं की स्थापना में सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र दोनों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने दिनांक 24.01.2024 को वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में 8,500 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय को मंजूरी दी।

क.स्कीम के लिए प्रस्ताव हेतु अनुरोध (आरएफपी) दिनांक 15.05.2024 को प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसके तहत वर्तमान में सात परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं और जिनके वित्त वर्ष 2030 तक चालू होने की उम्मीद है।

ख.उपर्युक्त के अलावा, श्रेणी II और III के तहत वित्तीय प्रोत्साहनों के दूसरे दौर के लिए आरएफपी दिनांक 30.09.2025 को प्रकाशित किए गए हैं।

iv. दिनांक 16.12.2024 को, अगले 7 वर्षों के भीतर चालू होने वाली कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजनाओं के लिए विनियमित क्षेत्र के अधिसूचित मूल्य पर न्यूनतम मूल्य के साथ एनआरएस लिंकेज नीलामी के तहत गैसीकरण परियोजनाओं के लिए कोयले की आपूर्ति को सक्षम किया गया था।

v. भूमिगत (यूजी) खनन के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन शुरू किए गए थे, जो भूमिगत कोयला गैसीकरण पर लागू होंगे।

vi. डीपीआईआईटी ने भारत में कोयला गैसीकरण में तेजी लाने के लिए सीजीआईएल परियोजना हेतु लाइसेंसर और ईपीसी ठेकेदार के रूप में भारत में सार्वजनिक खरीद में उनकी भागीदारी को सक्षम बनाने वाली एक विदेशी कंपनी को पंजीकरण प्रदान किया है।

मिशन ग्रीन (ग्रो, रिस्टोर, रिफाइन एंड एम्पावर नेचर) कोयला क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत कोयला और लिग्नाइट सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) अर्थात् कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल), एनएलसी इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनएलसीआईएल) और सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड (एससीसीएल) ने कोयला और लिग्नाइट खनन क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय पुनरुद्धार के उद्देश्य से कार्यकलाप शुरू किए हैं। इन प्रयासों के हिस्से के रूप में, इन पीएसयू द्वारा मिशन के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (अक्टूबर तक) के दौरान खनन क्षेत्रों में और उसके आसपास लगभग 2967 हेक्टेयर (वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से कुल 13401 हेक्टेयर) भूमि में वृक्षारोपण किया गया है और मनोरंजन उद्देश्य के लिए 3 इको-पार्क (वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से कुल 20 इको-पार्क) स्थापित किए गए हैं। ये

गतिविधियाँ खनन के बाद वाली और आस-पास के परिदृश्यों की पारिस्थितिक स्थिति में सुधार करने में योगदान करती हैं।

(ग) पीएसयू द्वारा विकसित नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता की सीमा और वर्ष 2030 के लिए योजना निम्नानुसार है:

- i. सीआईएल ने वित्त वर्ष 2029-30 तक 9437 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा [सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता] स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य रखा है, जिसमें से स्थापित क्षमता 210 मेगावाट है।
- ii. एनएलसीआईएल ने वर्ष 2030 तक 10,110 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है, जिसमें से चालू क्षमता 1589 मेगावाट है।
- iii. एससीसीएल ने वर्ष 2030 तक 504.50 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता) स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है, जिसमें से चालू क्षमता 245.50 मेगावाट है।

(घ) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का विकास, कोयला गैसीकरण और मिशन ग्रीन संधारणीय रूप से ऊर्जा सुरक्षा की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देगा। कोयला गैसीकरण कोयले के जलने के कारण हवा में एसओएक्स, एनओएक्स और धूल के कणों का हटाना सुनिश्चित करता है। कोयला गैसीकरण कोयले के रासायनिक गुणों के उपयोग की सुविधा प्रदान करता है और सिंथेटिक प्राकृतिक गैस, मेथनॉल और इथेनॉल, अमोनिया, अमोनियम नाइट्रेट आदि जैसे डाउनस्ट्रीम उत्पादों के उत्पादन में उपयोग करने योग्य है, जिससे आयात प्रतिस्थापन और आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ने में मदद मिलेगी।

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार के द्वारा प्रस्तावित गैसीकरण मिशन और हरित कोयला मिशन का स्वागत करता हूँ। यह स्वागत योग्य है, लेकिन जब स्थानीय लोगों की जान, स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा और आजीविका खतरे में है तो ऐसी चीजों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए और धरातल पर उतारने का प्रयास होना चाहिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप सीनियर व्यक्ति हैं, कोशिश करिए और इनको ट्रेनिंग दे दीजिए।

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी: इस संबंध में मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि केंदुआडीह

के आसपास के क्षेत्र में जहरीली गैस का रिसाव आज भी हो रहा है। कई बार दुर्घटना भी हुई हैं। प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लोगों के पुनर्वास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। खनन गतिविधि में पारदर्शिता नहीं है, इस कारण लोगों को काफी परेशानी हो रही है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि संसद की गरिमा को देखते हुए संसद में एक संसदीय क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा हम देश की चिन्ताओं पर प्रश्न लगाएं, तो उचित होगा। ऐसा श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी का आग्रह है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: ठीक है, क्वेश्चन ऑवर में ऐसे बीच में बोलने की इजाजत नहीं होती है, आप चैम्बर में मिलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री महोदय।

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे: आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह बताते हुए काफी खुशी हो रही है कि कोल के क्षेत्र में हम आज लगातार प्रोग्रेस कर रहे हैं। हम काफी उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और माननीय सदस्य की चिन्ता जायज़ है, चूंकि वहाँ पुनर्स्थापन, राज्य सरकार का विषय बनता है, इसके लिए सरकार सफिशिएंट है, व्यवस्था भी दे रही है, लेकिन राज्य सरकार का सहयोग न होने के नाते पुनर्स्थापन में परेशानी बढ़ रही है, जिससे गैस का रिसाव हो रहा है। वहाँ पुनर्स्थापन ही इसका निदान है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, यह प्रश्न पहले भी आया था और इस पर पहले भी चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई थी।

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी: सर, लेकिन इस पर कोई पहल नहीं हो पा रही है।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आज भी हमारे झारखण्ड में कोयला का उत्पादन काफी हो रहा है और वहाँ स्थाई ट्रिब्यूनल न होने के कारण विस्थापित आज भी भटक रहे हैं, उन्हें न्याय नहीं मिल पा रहा है। दूसरे राज्यों में स्थाई ट्रिब्यूनल की स्थापना हो चुकी है, लेकिन झारखण्ड में आज भी

स्थापना नहीं हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि झारखण्ड में जल्द-से-जल्द ट्रिब्यूनल की स्थापना हो।

दूसरी तरफ माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि झारखण्ड में उत्पादन काफी हो रहा है, बीसीसीएल में उत्पादन हुआ है, लेकिन डिमांड में 20 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है, जिसके कारण कोयला की बिक्री नहीं हो पा रही है। उत्पादन ज्यादा है, लेकिन सब्सिडी में उत्पादन कम हो रहा है इसलिए डिमांड और सप्लाई के हिसाब से वहाँ पर सप्लाई की जाए, ताकि जो उत्पादन हो रहा है, वह व्यर्थ न जाए। वह जल भी रहा है, उसका रखरखाव की स्थिति भी ठीक नहीं होती है। कोयला चोरी भी हो रहा है। इस तरह हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे राष्ट्र की संपत्ति है, जिसका उपयोग सही ढंग से हो। दूसरा सब्सिडी में जहाँ उत्पादन कम है और जहाँ उत्पादन ज्यादा है, उस पर उसका... (व्यवधान)

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे: आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपको बताते हुए काफी खुशी हो रही है कि हम कोयले के उत्पादन का 80 प्रतिशत हिस्सा पावर प्लांट पर देते हैं। आज के समय में पावर प्लांट पर 25 दिनों का 50 मिलियन टन कोयला उपलब्ध है। हम कोयले के उत्पादन का 80 परसेंट का हिस्सा पावर प्लांट पर देते हैं और 20 परसेंट ही अन्य उद्योग, फैक्टरी को देते हैं। समय-समय पर जो डिमांड आती है, उसके हिसाब से हम उनको देते हैं।

इसके अलावा वहाँ के विस्थापन की बात है तो उस पर लोकल प्रशासन, राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा, वहाँ की सरकार के द्वारा पूरी तरह से सहयोग नहीं मिल पाता है, जिसके चलते वहाँ पर लोकल क्षेत्र में परेशानी है और पुनर्स्थापन करने में परेशानी हो रही है।

DR. MALLU RAVI: Thank you, hon. Speaker, Sir. I just want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Coal India limited or SCCL has initiated any coal gassification pilot projects in the South Telangana region. If so, the details of such projects and their expected impact on cleaner industrial energy in Telangana may be given.

I would also like to know whether the Government proposes to include

backward districts like Nagarkurnool under the Mission GREEN Coal Regions. If so, please tell the measures proposed for environmental restoration and community benefit in these regions. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार अब केवल कोयला जलाकर ही बिजली का उत्पादन करने पर काम नहीं कर रही है। अब गैसीकरण पर भी काम किया जा रहा है। सरकार ने वर्ष 2030 तक 100 मिलियन टन कोयले का गैसीकरण करने की योजना बनाई है। गैसीकरण के उपयोग से गैस के केमिकल जैसे इथेनॉल, अमोनियम और नाइट्रोजन बनेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारी जरूरत पूरी होगी और आयात कम होगा। सरकार ने इस काम के लिए 85 हजार करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी है और सात गैसीकरण प्रोजेक्ट्स पर दो बुनियादी नींव रख दी गई है। इससे प्रदूषण कम होगा और केमिकल भी सस्ते बनेंगे। इससे सीधा फायदा किसानों को होगा और पर्यावरण का भी संतुलन बना रहेगा। इससे देश को आर्थिक व्यवस्था में भी काफी सहयोग मिलेगा।

श्री देवसिंह चौहान: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, विश्व आज एनर्जी क्राइसिस से गुजर रहा है। जब आज विकसित देश भी ऊर्जा सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में खतरे में हैं, तब भारत पूरे विश्व में एनर्जी सरप्लस बनकर मजबूती से खड़ा है। विश्व में भारत के पास कोयला भंडार चौथे नम्बर का था, लेकिन 11 साल पहले ऐसी क्या मजबूती थी कि भारत विश्व के अन्य देशों पर निर्भर था? आज भारत मजबूती से खड़ा है। 11 साल पहले पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस था। 11 साल पहले हम कोयला घोटाले का समाचार सुनते थे, लेकिन आज हमारे देश में वैश्विक नेता, देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरप्लस बनकर पूरा भारत आज विश्व में खड़ा है। ... (व्यवधान) इसके पीछे का कारण हमारा कमिटमेंट भी रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे यह बताते हुए गर्व होता है कि जी-20 देशों में जो क्लीन एनर्जी का कमिटमेंट है, उस पर एकमात्र भारत देश है, जिसने उस कमिटमेंट को पूरा किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री देवसिंह चौहान: अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि कोल कंपनियां, जो सोलर एनर्जी में भी काम

करती हैं, उनका लक्ष्य क्या है और वे कितना पैसा खर्च कर रही हैं?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अभी आप सदस्य हैं। मंत्री जी ये हैं। ये जवाब दे देंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय सांसद जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब कोल कंपनियां केवल कोल से ही बिजली नहीं बना रही हैं, बल्कि वे सौर ऊर्जा प्लांट भी लगा रही हैं। जैसे नेवेली कारपोरेशन ने वर्ष 2019 में ही एक गीगावाट सौर ऊर्जा प्लांट से बिजली तैयार करके देश को समर्पित कर दिया था। चाहे वह कोल इंडिया हो, चाहे नेवेली कारपोरेशन हो, दोनों का ही लक्ष्य यह है कि हम बिजली बनाने के लिए केवल कोल पर ही निर्भर न रहे, बल्कि सौर ऊर्जा और पवन ऊर्जा से भी बिजली तैयार करें और देश को स्वच्छ रखने में मजबूती प्रदान करें।

वर्ष 2047 का प्रधान मंत्री जी का लक्ष्य है कि आत्मनिर्भर भारत बने और हम सौर ऊर्जा के माध्यम से, पवन ऊर्जा के माध्यम से आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें। इसके लिए आगे का काम भी चल रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: राज्य मंत्री जी, आप अच्छा जवाब दे रहे हैं। मैं आपकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ।

क्वेश्चन नम्बर, 142, श्री गोडम नागेश।

PASSENGER AMENITIES AT RAILWAY STATIONS

***142. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:**

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

- (a) the present status of passenger amenities provided at railway stations across the country particularly in Telangana;
- (b) whether the Government is taking steps to upgrade basic facilities such as waiting halls, drinking water, sanitation and digital services and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve passenger safety including anti-collision systems, track maintenance, security at stations and on trains?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (ग) भारतीय रेल ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में स्टेशनों में सुधार करने के लिए मास्टर योजना तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। इस मास्टर योजना में निम्नानुसार शामिल हैं –

- स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच में सुधार,
- स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण,
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार,
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पानी के बूथ में सुधार,
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े पैदल पार पुल/एयर कॉनकोर्स का प्रावधान,
- लिफ्ट/स्वचालित सीढ़ियों/रैंप का प्रावधान,
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह और प्लेटफॉर्म पर कवर में सुधार/प्रावधान,
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान,
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, यातायात के विभिन्न साधनों के साथ एकीकरण,
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं,
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली,

- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामित स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग का प्रावधान आदि शामिल हैं।

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध एवं व्यवहार्य रूप से दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिड्डी रहित रेलपथ का प्रावधान आदि तथा दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए देश भर में 1337 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से 40 स्टेशन तेलंगाना राज्य में स्थित हैं। तेलंगाना राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
तेलंगाना	40	आदिलाबाद, बासर, बेगमपेट, भद्राचलम रोड, गदवाल, हाफिजपेट, हाइ-टेक सिटी, हुप्पुगुडा, हैदराबाद, जदचेरला, जनगांव, काचीगुडा, कामरेड्डी, करीमनगर, काजीपेट जंक्शन, खम्मम, लिंगमपल्ली, मधिरा, महबूबाबाद, महबूबनगर, मलकपेट, मलकाजगिरी जं., मंचिरयाल, मेडक, मेडचल, मिरयालागुडा, नलगोंडा, निजामाबाद जं., पेद्वपल्ली जं., रामगुंडम, सिकंदराबाद, शादनगर, श्री बाला ब्रह्मेश्वर जोगुलम्बा, तंदूर, उमदानगर, विकाराबाद, वारंगल, यदाद्री, याकूतपुरा, जहीराबाद

तेलंगाना राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तेज गति से शुरू किए गए हैं। अब तक, इस योजना के अंतर्गत तेलंगाना राज्य में 04 स्टेशनों (बेगमपेट, करीमनगर, श्री बाला ब्रह्मेश्वर जोगुलांबा, वारंगल) पर कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं।

अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी कार्य तेज गति से शुरू किए गए हैं तथा उपर्युक्त में से कुछ स्टेशनों पर कार्यों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- खम्मम स्टेशन: प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, सामान्य प्रतीक्षालय, विश्रामालय और वातानुकूलित लाउंज में सुधार के कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। पैदल पार पुल, लिफ्ट, स्वचालित सीढ़ी, स्टेशन भवन

और परिचलन क्षेत्र के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

- बासर स्टेशन: प्लेटफार्म की सतह और प्लेटफार्म की दीवार के सुधार के कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर और प्रतीक्षालय में सुधार के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
- हाफिजपेट स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, बुकिंग कार्यालय, प्रतीक्षालय और शौचालय के कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, परिचलन क्षेत्र, भवन के अग्रभाग के चित्रण, संकेतकों, लिफ्ट, स्वचालित सीढ़ी, 12 मीटर चौड़े पैदल पार पुल और दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सतत् और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों की पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार कार्य शुरू किए जाते हैं। स्टेशनों के विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण कार्यों को स्वीकृति देने और निष्पादन के समय निचली कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्चतर कोटि के स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन के अंतर्गत स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण का वित्तपोषण सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएँ' के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आवंटन और व्यय का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार, स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। तेलंगाना राज्य दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इस जोन के लिए, वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 862.60 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक (अक्टूबर, 2025 तक) 664.27 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

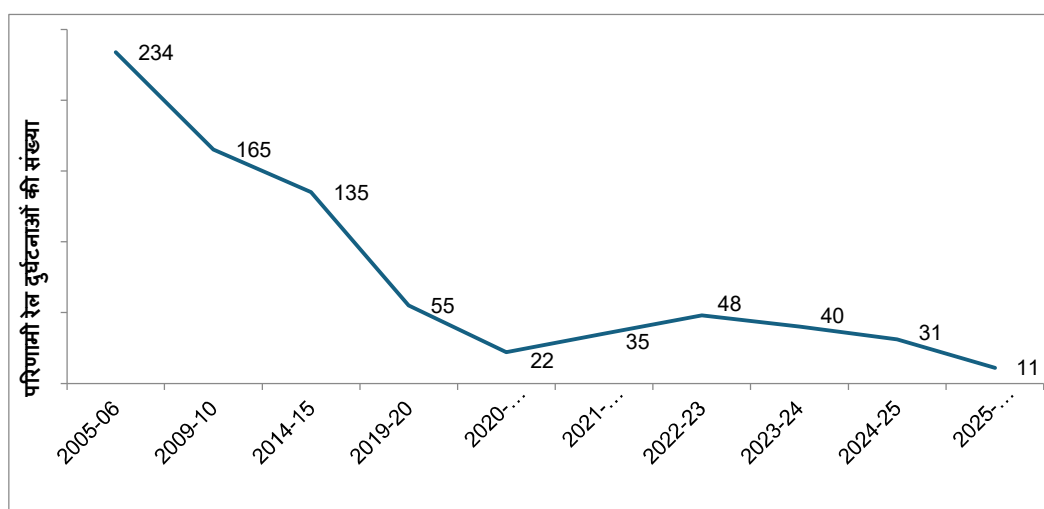
संरक्षा

भारतीय रेल में संरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में भारी गिरावट आई है। परिणामी रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटनाएँ वर्ष 2014-15 में 135 से घटकर वर्ष 2024-25 में 31 रह गई हैं, जैसा कि नीचे दिए गए ग्राफ़ में दिखाया गया है।

यह नोट किया जाए कि वर्ष 2004-14 की अवधि के दौरान 1711 (औसत 171 प्रति वर्ष) परिणामी रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं थीं, जो वर्ष 2024-25 में घटकर 31 रह गईं तथा वर्ष 2025-26 (नवंबर, 2025 तक) और घटकर 11 रह गईं।

रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में बेहतर संरक्षा दर्शाने वाला एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण सूचकांक प्रति मिलियन रेलगाड़ी किलोमीटर दुर्घटना (एपीएमटीकेएम) है, जो वर्ष 2014-15 में 0.11 से घटकर वर्ष 2024-25 में 0.03 रह गया है, जो उक्त अवधि के दौरान लगभग 73% का सुधार दर्शाता है।

पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान परिणामी रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या नीचे दर्शाई गई है:-



गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा संबंधी उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:

1. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारतीय रेल में संरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर व्यय में वृद्धि हुई है, जो निम्नानुसार है:

संरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर व्यय/बजट (करोड़ रु. में)				
2013-14 (वास्तविक)	2022-23 (वास्तविक)	2023-24 (वास्तविक)	2024-25	2025-26
39,463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. मानवीय चूक के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाएं दूर करने के लिए 31.10.2025 तक 6,656 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 31.10.2025 तक 10,098 समपार फाटकों पर इंटरलॉकिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है।
4. संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 31.10.2025 तक 6,661 स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों द्वारा रेलपथ अभियोग के सत्यापन द्वारा 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 को चरणबद्ध रूप से उत्तरोत्तर रूप से उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। शुरुआत में, कवच संस्करण 3.2 को दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर और उत्तर मध्य रेलवे के 80 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर लगाया गया था। कवच संस्करण 4.0 विशिष्टि को अ.अ.मा.सं ने दिनांक 16.07.2024 को मंजूरी दी थी।

बड़े और व्यापक और विस्तृत परीक्षणों के बाद, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को दिल्ली-मुंबई मार्ग पर पलवल-मथुरा-कोटा-नागदा खंड (633 मार्ग किलोमीटर) और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग पर हावड़ा-बर्धमान खंड (105 मार्ग किलोमीटर) पर सफलतापूर्वक कमीशन कर दिया गया है। कवच को दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग के शेष खंडों में भी कार्यान्वित किया जाना शुरू हो गया है।

इसके अलावा, कवच को भारतीय रेल के सभी जीक्यू, जीडी, एचडीएन और पहचाने गए खंड को कवर करते हुए 15,512 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

6. अनिवार्य साम्यता जांच, परिवर्तन कार्य संबंधी प्रोटोकॉल, पूर्ण हो चुके कार्यों के आरेख तैयार करने आदि जैसे सिगनल प्रणाली की संरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों पर विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
7. प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार उपस्करों के लिए डिस्कनेक्शन और रिकनेक्शन 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, प्रीस्ट्रेस्ड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) लोचदार बंधन वाले सामान्य/चौड़े स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपर्स 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 आदि जैसी रेलपथ मशीनों के उपयोग के माध्यम से रेलपथ बिछाने की गतिविधियों का यांत्रिकीकरण।
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 जागरूक 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 डिब्बों 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 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के तहत भारतीय रेल (चालू लाइन) सामान्य 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 कार्यों, प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों, 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	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 अदद	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)	79.43 लाख	2 करोड़	2 गुना से अधिक

	वेल्डिंग परीक्षण (अदद)			
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 कि.मी.	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 समपार (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

कवच का कार्यान्वयन

- कवच एक स्वदेश विकसित स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा प्रणाली (एटीपी) है। कवच अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन (एसआईएल-4) की आवश्यकता होती है।
- यदि लोको पायलट ब्रेक लगाने में विफल रहता है तो कवच स्वचालित ब्रेक लगाकर लोको पायलट को निर्दिष्ट गति सीमा के भीतर रेलगाड़ी चलाने में सहायता करता है और यह खराब मौसम के दौरान रेलगाड़ी को संरक्षित ढंग से चलाने में भी सहायता करता है।
- यात्री गाड़ियों पर पहला फील्ड परीक्षण फरवरी 2016 में शुरू किया गया था। इस प्रकार प्राप्त अनुभव और तीसरे पक्ष (निष्पक्ष संरक्षा मूल्यांकनकर्ता: आईएसए) द्वारा प्रणाली के निष्पक्ष संरक्षा मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, कवच संस्करण 3.2 की आपूर्ति के लिए 2018-19 में तीन फर्मों को

अनुमोदित किया गया था।

- कवच को जुलाई 2020 में राष्ट्रीय एटीपी प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया।
- कवच प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन में निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप शामिल हैं:
 - क. प्रत्येक स्टेशन, ब्लॉक खण्ड पर स्टेशन कवच का संस्थापन।
 - ख. पूरे रेलपथ की लंबाई में आरएफआईडी टैग का संस्थापन।
 - ग. समग्र खंड में दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापन।
 - घ. रेलपथ के समानांतर ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना।
 - ङ. भारतीय रेल पर चल रहे प्रत्येक रेल इंजन पर लोको कवच का प्रावधान।
- दक्षिण मध्य रेल के 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच संस्करण 3.2 के संस्थापन और प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर आगे और सुधार किए गए। अंततः आरडीएसओ द्वारा दिनांक 16.07.2024 को कवच विशिष्ट संस्करण 4.0 को अनुमोदित किया गया।
- कवच 4.0 संस्करण में विविध रेलवे नेटवर्क के लिए आवश्यक सभी प्रमुख विशेषताएं शामिल हैं। यह भारतीय रेल की संरक्षा में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है। अल्प अवधि के भीतर, भारतीय रेल ने स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षण प्रणाली विकसित की गई, परीक्षण किया गया और उसे संस्थापित करना शुरू कर दिया है।
- कवच संस्करण 4.0 में किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों में अवस्थिति सटीकता में वृद्धि, बड़े यादों में सिग्नल संबंधी पहलुओं की बेहतर जानकारी, ओएफसी पर स्टेशन-से-स्टेशन कवच इंटरफ़ेस और मौजूदा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली से सीधा इंटरफ़ेस शामिल है। इन सुधारों के साथ, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को भारतीय रेल में बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करने की योजना है।
- विस्तृत एवं व्यापक परीक्षणों के उपरांत, कवच के 4.0 संस्करण को दिल्ली-मुंबई मार्ग पर पलवल-मथुरा-नगदा रेलखंड (633 मार्ग किलोमीटर) तथा दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग पर हावड़ा-बर्दवान रेलखंड (105 मार्ग किलोमीटर) सहित कुल 738 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर सफलतापूर्वक कमीशंड कर दिया गया है। दिल्ली-मुंबई एवं दिल्ली-हावड़ा गलियारों के शेष रेलखंडों पर कवच

के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

- दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा गलियारों समेत उच्च घनत्व वाले मार्गों पर कवच के प्रमुख मदों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	मदें	प्रगति
i	ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना	7129 कि.मी.
ii	दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापन	860 अदद
iii	स्टेशनों पर कवच का प्रावधान	549 अदद
iv	रेलपथ साइड उपकरणों का संस्थापन	2674 मार्ग कि.मी.
v	रेलइंजनों में कवच का प्रावधान	4,154

- इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल के सभी जीक्यू, जीडी, एचडीएन और चिह्नित रेलखंडों को कवर करते हुए 15,512 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच के रेलपथ साइड कार्यों का कार्यान्वयन प्रारंभ किया गया है।
- कवच के 4.0 संस्करण से अतिरिक्त 9,069 रेल इंजनों को सुसज्जित करने हेतु बोलियां आमंत्रित की गई हैं। रेल इंजनों में निरंतर चरणबद्ध तरीके से कवच की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।
- सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए भारतीय रेल के केंद्रीकृत प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में कवच पर विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। अब तक 40,000 से अधिक तकनीशियनों, ऑपरेटरों और इंजीनियरों को कवच प्रौद्योगिकी के विषय पर प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है। इसमें 30,000 लोको पायलट एवं सहायक लोको पायलट सम्मिलित हैं। यह पाठ्यक्रम इरिसेट के सहयोग से तैयार किया गया है।
- कवच के स्टेशन उपकरण सहित रेलपथ साइड के प्रावधान की लागत लगभग 50 लाख रुपए/कि.मी. है और इंजनों पर कवच के उपकरणों के प्रावधान की लागत लगभग 80 लाख रुपए/रेलइंजन है।

अक्टूबर 2025 तक 'कवच' प्रणाली से संबंधित कार्यों पर कुल 2,354.36 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए गए हैं। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान कुल ₹1673.19 करोड़ राशि का आवंटन किया गया है। कार्यों

की प्रगति के अनुरूप अपेक्षित निधि उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

सुरक्षा

गाड़ियों में और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों की संरक्षा और सुरक्षा के लिए राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के सहयोग से रेलवे द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं:-

- संवेदनशील और पहचाने किए गए मार्गों/खंडों पर, विभिन्न राज्यों की राजकीय रेल पुलिस द्वारा प्रतिदिन रेलगाड़ियों के मार्गरक्षण के अलावा, रेल सुरक्षा बल द्वारा रेलगाड़ियों का मार्गरक्षण किया जाता है।
- तत्काल सहायता के लिए यात्री सीधे रेल मदद पोर्टल पर या हेल्पलाइन नंबर 139 (इमरजेंसी रिस्पांस सपोर्ट सिस्टम (ईआरएसएस) नंबर 112 के साथ एकीकृत) के माध्यम से शिकायत कर सकते हैं।
- यात्रियों की सुरक्षा बढ़ाने और उनकी सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए रेलवे ट्विटर और फेसबुक जैसे विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से यात्रियों के साथ नियमित संपर्क में रहती है।
- चोरी, झपटमारी, जहरखुरानी आदि के प्रति सावधानी बरतने के लिए यात्रियों को सचेत करने के लिए जनउद्घोषणा प्रणाली के माध्यम से लगातार घोषणाएं की जाती हैं।
- 'मेरी सहेली' पहल के तहत, लंबी दूरी की रेलगाड़ियों में अकेले यात्रा करने वाली महिला यात्रियों की संपूर्ण यात्रा अर्थात् प्रारंभिक स्टेशन से गंतव्य स्टेशन तक संरक्षा व सुरक्षा पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।
- क्षेत्रीय रेलों को अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे रेलगाड़ी मार्गरक्षण दलों में जहाँ तक संभव हो, पुरुष और महिला रेल सुरक्षा बल/रेल सुरक्षा विशेष बल कर्मियों की उचित सम्मिलित संख्या में तैनाती करें।
- रेलवे की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की नियमित निगरानी और समीक्षा के लिए राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के संबंधित पुलिस महानिदेशक/आयुक्त की अध्यक्षता में सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित

प्रदेशों के लिए राज्य स्तरीय रेलवे सुरक्षा समिति (एसएलएससीआर) गठित की गई हैं।

श्री गोडम नागेश: अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार से उत्तर दिया है। मेरा एक प्रश्न है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि बहुत सारे रेलवे स्टेशन्स हॉल्ट्स होते हैं। मैं वहां की मिनिमम एसेंशियल एमेनिटीज के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि कुछ बड़े स्टेशन्स रहते हैं और कुछ छोटे स्टेशन्स रहते हैं, हॉल्ट्स रहते हैं तो उन स्टेशनों की क्या ग्रेडिंग की गई है? क्या उनकी कैटेगरी बनाई गई है कि किस-किस स्टेशन में क्या सुविधाएं दें?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सांसद महोदय ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछा है। पूरे रेलवे नेटवर्क में देश भर में करीब 7 हजार से अधिक स्टेशन्स हैं। स्टेशन का ग्रेडेशन, वहां पर कितना फुटफॉल होता है, वहां पर कितनी ट्रेन्स जाती हैं और वह स्टेशन कितना बिजी है, उस पर उसका एक ग्रेडेशन एनएसजी-1 से लेकर एनएसजी-6 तक का होता है। यह एक व्यवस्था है, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को और देश को भी बताना चाहूंगा कि इन 11 वर्षों में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक नई पहल की है। उन्होंने स्टेशन्स के नवनिर्माण करने के लिए, उनका पुनर्निर्माण करने के लिए 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' आरंभ की है। यह आज के समय में पूरे विश्व में सबसे बड़ा स्टेशन का रिकंस्ट्रक्शन प्रोग्राम है। 1300 से ज्यादा स्टेशनों का रिकंस्ट्रक्शन का काम चल रहा है। 160 स्टेशन्स का काम कंप्लीट हो गया है। यह पुराने समय से बहुत अलग काम करने का तरीका है। पहले केवल रंगाई-पुताई करने को ही स्टेशन का डेवलपमेंट मान लिया जाता था। आज स्टेशन में किस तरह से, सिंसियर तरीके से मास्टर प्लान बनाना, आगामी 50 साल के लिए प्लानिंग करना, किस तरह से लोकल आर्किटेक्चर को इम्पोर्टेंस देना, दोनों साइड्स में कैसे एंट्री हो सके, उसका ध्यान रखा जाता है। कई जगहों पर पैसेंजर हॉल जैसे 12 मीटर के एफओबीज़ बने हैं, उनको देखकर लगता है कि वाकई देश में स्टेशन और पैसेंजर के पॉइंट ऑफ व्यू से एक नई पहल की गई है।

एक्सेस टू स्टेशन पर बहुत ध्यान दिया गया है। पार्किंग एरियाज को कैसे डेवलप करें, उस पर ध्यान दिया गया है। हमने एक बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था की, जिसका बेनिफिट भी मिला है। हाल

ही में छठ और दीवाली के समय में पैसेंजर्स के लिए एक बड़ा होल्डिंग एरिया स्टेशन के बाहर बनाया गया था और उसकी शुरुआत नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन से की गई थी। उसके बाद करीब-करीब 50-60 स्टेशन्स पर होल्डिंग एरिया बनाया गया, जिससे कि पैसेंजर्स आएँ, भीड़भाड़ न रहे और बहुत आराम से अंदर जा सकें। आज स्टेशनों के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए बहुत सिंसियर एफर्ट किए जा रहे हैं।

श्री गोडम नागेश: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री यह है कि हर स्टेशन पर पीने के शुद्ध पानी की व्यवस्था, सीटिंग अरेंजमेंट्स, हॉल्स की व्यवस्था, शौचालय की व्यवस्था पहले से भी है और 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' के तहत भी कंस्ट्रक्शन जारी है।

मेरा इस संदर्भ में एक सवाल है कि कंस्ट्रक्शन चल रहा है, लेकिन वे यात्रियों के यूज करने के लिए उसे छोड़ देते हैं। रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट इसका मेंटेनेंस करता है, कोई एनजीओ मेंटेनेंस करता है या आउटसोर्सिंग को दिया जाता है, क्योंकि यह मेंटेनेंस सही तरीके से न करने से बहुत सारे स्टेशनों में थोड़ी दिक्कत आ रही है। उसे ठीक करने में मंत्री महोदय क्या कदम उठाएंगे, इसके बारे में आपके माध्यम से मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रश्न है।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : अध्यक्ष जी, मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने स्टेशन्स पर हाइजीन से रिलेटेड जो फैसिलिटीज़ हैं, उसके बारे में अपना विचार व्यक्त किया है और कई जब मिलते हैं, तब इस विषय में उनके सुझाव भी आते हैं। मैं मान्यवर सांसद जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। आपके दोनों स्टेशन्स आदिलाबाद और बसर के बारे में मैंने जानकारी भी ली थी। इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर फैसिलिटीज़ की ठीक-ठाक परिस्थिति है। अगर फिर भी कोई शिकायत हो तो आप जरूर मेरे संज्ञान में लाएं। इसके अलावा देश भर में हाइजीन पर सभी सांसद महोदय भी जानते हैं कि पिछले 11 वर्षों में कितना बड़ा परिवर्तन आया है। अगर आज से 12-15 वर्ष पहले किसी भी रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाते थे, तो वहां की परिस्थिति और वहां का जो वातावरण था, उसको हम सब जानते हैं कि किस तरह का वातावरण था। आज स्टेशन्स पर सफाई का इतना प्रयास चल रहा है कि एक नया स्टैंडर्ड सेट हो गया है। इसके अलावा भी अगर कहीं पर किसी भी मान्यवर सांसद को अपने क्षेत्र या अपने क्षेत्र के बाहर किसी भी स्टेशन में वाकई कोई दिक्कत नजर आती है, तो जरूर मेरी जानकारी में लाएं। इस पर

गंभीरता से प्रयास किए जायेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: शॉर्ट में पूछिए, एक लाइन में।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव: धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप धन्यवाद मत दीजिए, सीधो क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव: आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेशन्स को दुरुस्त करने की आपकी जो स्कीम है, सहयोग और सौभाग्य से उसमें हमारा आजमगढ़ भी शामिल है। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी अभी इस सवाल के पूछने से पहले मैंने आजमगढ़ में अधिकारियों से संपर्क किया। आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि जो वहां के सुपरिंटेंडेंट हैं, वे उसकी प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट नहीं बता पा रहे हैं। यह अमृत भारत की योजना कब तक पूरी होगी, वे यह भी नहीं बता पा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, बड़ा कष्ट होता है जब हमारे क्षेत्र के बुजुर्ग हमसे यह अनुरोध करते हैं कि हम अपनी उम्र और बीमारी के कारण आजमगढ़ में जो एकमात्र बड़ी ट्रेन जाती है- कैफियत, उस ट्रेन को प्लेटफॉर्म नम्बर तीन पर खड़ा कर दिया जाता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: यह प्रश्न संसद के अनुकूल नहीं है। आप वरिष्ठ नेता हैं, वरिष्ठ नेता की तरह प्रश्न करें।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव: अमृत भारत योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाला हमारा आजमगढ़ स्टेशन, कब तक पूर्ण करेंगे? कैफियत ट्रेन में जो दिक्कतें हो रही हैं, उनको कब दूर करेंगे? हमारे बुजुर्गों को वहां बहुत संकट है। इसीलिए मैं यह प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। मुझे कोई शौक नहीं है यहां पर इधर-उधर की बात कहने की। मैं जब अपने बुजुर्गों के कष्टों को सुनता हूँ और समाधान नहीं होता है, तब बहुत दुख होता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: बीच में हाथ खड़ा करके पूछेंगे, तो बोलने का मौका दिया जाएगा। बैठ जाइए। सभी को मौका दिया जाएगा।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि स्टेशन डेवलपमेंट बहुत ही कॉम्प्लेक्स काम है। जहां ऑलरेडी ट्रैफिक चल रही है। गाड़ियां आ-जा रही हैं, उन

परिस्थितियों में ट्रैफिक को रोके बिना स्टेशन का रि-डेवलपमेंट करना है। मैं अगर आपको एक उदाहरण दूं, जैसे चंडीगढ़ का एक उदाहरण है। वहां पर मैसिव काम चल रहा है और ट्रैफिक को भी रोकना नहीं है। विश्व के कई देश जहां पर स्टेशन का रि-डेवलपमेंट हाथ में लिया जाता है, तो वहां पर ट्रैफिक को तीन-चार वर्षों के लिए रोक दिया जाता है, लेकिन हमारे देश में वैसी परिस्थितियां नहीं हो सकतीं कि जब तक स्टेशन का काम चले तीन-चार वर्षों तक ट्रैफिक को रोक दें।

अपने देश में वैसा संभव नहीं है। अपने यहां, मैसिव ट्रैफिक है और मैसिव मूवमेंट होता है। उन परिस्थितियों के अंदर सेफ्टी को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्टेशनों का रीडेवलपमेंट किया जा रहा है। स्टेशन का इस तरह का काम आजादी के बाद पहली बार हाथ में लिया गया है। हमारे पास इसमें कोई पुराना अनुभव नहीं है। यह, नया अनुभव है। इस नये अनुभव में नये तरीके से सेफ्टी के साथ काम किया जा रहा है। इसमें मैं, मान्यवर सांसद महोदय से रिक्वेस्ट भी करूंगा कि इस काम को सुधार करने में और इम्प्रूव करने में, यदि आपका कोई फीडबैक हो तो आपका फीडबैक और सुझाव, स्वागत योग्य होगा। हम उसको इम्प्लीमेंट भी करेंगे।

SHRI HIBI EDEN: Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for allotting a waiting arena at the Ernakulam Railway Station. But unfortunately, this railway station redevelopment has been retendered, and the redevelopment is taking a lot of time. Three years back you had announced it, but unfortunately it has not been taken up, Sir.

The last mile connectivity is very important for passengers. Although the Kochi Metro Rail is not financially viable yet lakhs of passengers are travelling every day on the Kochi Metro Rail. We have the Ernakulam Junction, Ernakulam Town and the Thrippunithura Railway Station. There are multiple railway stations which can be connected through a skywalk to the metro station.

The Government also focuses on the Gati Shakti Yojana where there is a

provision of the multi-level transportation system. We have the water metro. We have the metro as well as the railway stations, which can be connected through a skywalk.

Would the Union Railway Minister take an initiative to connect these railway stations? These are all financially viable stations of Ernakulam in the State of Kerala itself. Would the Government of India take an initiative to do that?

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the point raised by the hon. MP is an integral part of our Station Redevelopment Program. All the modes of transport which are connected to the station are getting integrated in the station design, and that is one of the fundamental core principles of the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. I can give multiple examples.

Let us take the example of New Delhi Railway Station where the redevelopment work is going on. There, the modes of road transport, DTC buses, the metro, are getting integrated with the railway station. Same is the case in all other stations.

Regarding Ernakulam, I will check the master plan and get the specific point that hon. MP has raised. I will certainly get back to him.

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि वैसे स्टेशन जो इस योजना में शामिल नहीं हैं और जो स्टेशन ए ग्रेड में है, जैसे हमारा अनुग्रह नारायण रोड ए ग्रेड स्टेशन में है और ए ग्रेड स्टेशन के मापदंड के अनुसार वहां पर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और जहां पर बुनियादी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, उनका आप जल्द से जल्द निराकरण किस रूप से करना चाहेंगे?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से स्टेशन को एक-एक करके बेसिक एमिनिटीज़ चाहिए, उस पर लगातार काम चल रहा है। माननीय सांसद महोदय ने जिस पर्टिकुलर स्टेशन के

बारे में कहा है, मैं उसकी जानकारी लेकर आपको अलग से दे दूंगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 143, डॉ. बायरेड्डी शबरी।

DAYTIME TRAIN FROM NANDYAL TO GUNTAKAL

***143. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that there is no daytime train service connecting Nandyal and Guntakal as the current trains are operating only during late night and early morning hours and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has received any proposals/public representations requesting the introduction of a daytime Mainline Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) or passenger train on the Nandyal–Dhone–Guntakal route and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering rerouting/ rescheduling existing services or introducing a dedicated daytime train to meet the travel needs of daily commuters, workers, students and pilgrims in the region; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the expected timeline for implementation and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (घ) वर्तमान में, नंदयाल - डोन - गुंतकल खंड के यात्रियों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए 04 जोड़ी सीधी रेलगाड़ी सेवाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। नंदयाल से डोन होते हुए गुंतकल की ओर प्रस्थान

करने वाली गाड़ियों का समय निम्नानुसार है:

क्रम.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या और नाम	प्रस्थान नंदयाल	आगमन/ प्रस्थान डोन	आगमन गुंतकल
1	18047 शालीमार – वास्को द गामा अमरावती एक्सप्रेस	00:55	02:23/02:25	03:50
2	18463 भुवनेश्वर-बेंगलुरु प्रशांति एक्सप्रेस	01:30	03:03/03:05	04:20
3	17225 विजयवाड़ा-हुब्ली अमरावती एक्सप्रेस	02:20	03:38/03:40	05:20
4	17330 विजयवाड़ा-हुब्ली एक्सप्रेस	20:20	22:18/22:20	23:30

इसके अलावा, नंदयाल-डोन के बीच 07 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। नंदयाल से डोन की ओर प्रस्थान करने वाली गाड़ियों का समय निम्नानुसार है:

क्रम.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या और नाम	प्रस्थान नंदयाल	आगमन/प्रस्थान डोन
1	17211 मछलीपट्टनम- यशवंतपुर कोंडावीदु एक्सप्रेस	23:55	01:23/01:25
2	22883 पुरी – यशवंतपुर गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस	11:00	12:18/12:20
3	17253 गुंटूर – औरंगाबाद एक्सप्रेस	12:15	14:15/14:25
4	22831 हावड़ा – यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस	15:30	17:23/17:25
5	17228 गुंटूर – डोन एक्सप्रेस	18:40	20:45
6	17251 गुंटूर – काचीगुडा एक्सप्रेस	23:15	01:15/01:25
7	77210 नंदयाल-करनूल सिटी डेमू	06:15	07:35/07:45

इसी प्रकार, डोन और गुंतकल के बीच 06 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। डोन से गुंतकल की ओर प्रस्थान करने वाली गाड़ियों का समय निम्नानुसार है:

क्रम.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या और नाम	प्रस्थान डोन	आगमन गुंतकल
1	17603 काचीगुडा-येलहंका एक्सप्रेस	02:15	03:40
2	12976 जयपुर-मैसूर एक्सप्रेस	05:25	06:55
3	77204 कनूल सिटी-गुंतकल डेमू	10:40	12:40
4	17021 हैदराबाद-वास्को-द-गामा एक्सप्रेस	15:25	16:50
5	17039 सिकंदराबाद-वास्को-द-गामा एक्सप्रेस	15:25	17:20
6	57412 काचीगुडा-गुंतकल पैसेंजर	18:30	21:05

रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे, मंडल कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर संसद के सदस्यों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि द्वारा विभिन्न गाड़ियां शुरू/बहाल करने हेतु औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक, प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। चूँकि ऐसे प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव प्राप्त होना एक सतत एवं गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए इनका केंद्रीकृत संकलन नहीं रखा जाता। बहरहाल, इनकी जांच की जाती है और समय-समय पर व्यवहार्य एवं उपयुक्त पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई की जाती है, जो एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/रेलखंड पर गाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना/मार्ग बदलना/समय बदलना कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- मार्ग की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, as per the reply given by hon. Minister with regard to the train service connecting Nandyal and Guntakal, there are four trains that have been mentioned. All four trains travel at very odd

timings, that is, 12:55, 1:30 and 2:20 in the midnight, and also one train at 8:20 in the night. There are thousands of commuters who travel on a daily basis, including students and office-goers.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister to kindly provide a daily MEMU train or a passenger train which would be very beneficial on this route.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has raised a genuine problem about no day-time train in her constituency between Nandyal and Guntakal. I have checked this entire matter in good detail. There are certain technical issues regarding the maintenance facilities at Nandyal. There is some maintenance facility for ICF coaches, but there is no maintenance facility in Nandyal. I have asked the team to figure out some solution and find out a way by which this problem can be solved. We are working on it at this point of time. I will also have a detailed discussion with the field officials very soon. As soon as the solution can be found out, I will inform the hon. Member.

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI: Sir, my supplementary question is regarding Dhone and Dupadu-Betamcherla railway. The sanction is already there and final location survey was done in 2023 itself. This is a very important issue because it connects to the Orvakal industrial corridor. Also, it reduces the distance by 50 to 60 kilometres from Kurnool and Nandyal. The DPR and allocation of funds is still pending. Sir, I request you to look into the matter.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, I have noted the point that hon. MP has raised. I will get the details of that project and inform the hon. MP.

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH: Sir, Dantan and Pashchim Medinipur lie on the Odisha border. There is a large community of Lord Jagannath devotees who were dependent on the Jagannath Express earlier. Since the halt was removed during COVID and not restored afterwards, they are facing significant hardship.

Through you, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Ministry will restore the halt at Dantan and what timeline the Ministry proposes for this in the interest of the devotees and the local population.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker, Sir, this Question was related to Guntakal and Nandyal. Hon. MP has raised a question about the Dantan Station. I will get back to her after getting the details of that.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 144, श्री ईशा खान चौधरी ।

ROB AT AZIMGANJ-NEW FARAKKA SECTION

*** 144. SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY:**

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

- (a) the present status of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for construction of the Road Over Bridge (ROB) at Level Crossing No. 43/Spl/E on the Azimganj–New Farakka section under Maldaha Dakshin Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the timelines proposed for approval/sanction/commencement of the ROB construction;
- (c) whether any constraints (technical/administrative/financial) are delaying the project and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the expected time by which the ROB is likely to be completed and opened to the public?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (d) 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 ROBs/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-25 (Oct'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (Oct'25)	13,653 Nos.

The construction work of ROB in lieu of LC No. 43/Spl/E at KM 239/9-10 in Azimganj- New Farakka section of Malda Division has been sanctioned. The work for preparation of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) and Detailed Estimate has been taken up.

Out of 302 Nos. sanctioned ROB/RUB works in West Bengal, 99 Nos. ROB/RUB works are delayed on account of the State Govt. The details are as under:

SN	Reason	ROB/RUB works (in Nos.)
1.	Finalization of Alignment	41
2.	General Arrangement Drawing stage	14
3.	NOC for closure of LC	27
4.	Land Acquisition	10
5.	Law & Order/ Public Protest	7
	Total held up due to Govt. of West Bengal	99

Completion & 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.

Railways have taken following measures to expedite the progress of ROB/RUB works:

- (i) Joint survey with concerned State Govt./Road Owning Authority is done before finalizing the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) to ensure smooth execution.
- (ii) Periodic meetings of Railway & State Government officials are done to resolve various issues related to ROB/RUB works.
- (iii) Standardization of superstructure drawings for various combinations of span,

skewness and width of road on Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

(iv) ROB/RUB works are planned to be executed on a single entity basis by Railway wherever possible. In case any Road Owning authority/State Govt. wants, then Railway may permit them to execute the work on a single entity basis.

SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY: A level crossing is being discussed on the Azimganj-New Farakka section under Malda Railway Division, which falls under my constituency of Maldaha Dakshin in Samserganj block near Dak Banglow. There has been a demand from public for a rail over-bridge for a long time due to tremendous traffic congestion, which is caused because of the level crossing provides connectivity to the Dhulian Municipality and also links Bengal to Jharkhand and Bihar.

I am happy to know from the reply of the hon. Railway Minister that the rail over-bridge project has been sanctioned and that a detailed estimate is being done at present. I would like to ask the hon. Railway Minister whether he foresees any type of delay in the advancement of the project, in terms of any land problems or any alignment issues. Will there be any delay in the project?

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has raised this ROB on LC 43. After he had raised this point with me, I sent a team to the field. The team has come back after the field visit and given their report. The ROB has

already been sanctioned based on that report.

At present, the alignment of the RoB is being finalised. There is one flyover of the National Highway which is close to this new flyover, just about 90 metres away, and that is why the team is trying to synchronise the design of this new flyover with the National Highway flyover.

Hon. Speaker Sir, I also want to apprise the hon. Member, through you, that in West Bengal there are 99 RoBs, flyovers, and underpasses which are pending because of lack of cooperation from the State Government. There are 41 flyovers and underpasses where the alignment has to be finally approved by the State Government. There are 14 flyovers where the State Government has to approve the final drawing. There are 27 RoBs and underpasses where the NOC is pending from the State Government. There are 10 flyovers and underpasses where the land acquisition is pending from the State Government. There are seven flyovers and underpasses where the law and order is the cause of delays. So, the hon. Member's question whether there will be a delay or not in this project can be answered only if the State Government supports us.

SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY: Sir, my next question is on the same line. Is there any deadline that could be given for the beginning of construction of the RoB in that area?

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker Sir, the hon. Member has raised a valid concern, but we cannot give a deadline because there are so many dependencies, especially dependencies on the State Government, where the alignment and so many things have to be approved by the State Government.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद ।

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद: धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष जी, मैं 35 सेंकेड में ही अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा । बर्धमान जंक्शन में वर्ष 2021 में रोड ओवरब्रिज बना था और यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि जो फुट ओवरब्रिज तोड़ा गया है, उसे साल भर में बना देंगे । मेरी डिविजनल में भी मीटिंग हुई, जोनल में भी मीटिंग हुई । दोनों मीटिंग में, पिछले वर्ष अक्टूबर में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि एक महीने में शुरू होगा, लेकिन वह काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है । मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि वह काम कब शुरू होगा । वहां से बुजुर्ग, महिलाएं, बच्चे, हैंडीकैप्ड इत्यादि रेल पार करके जाते हैं । वहां पर पिछले महीने ही एक्सीडेंट होकर तीन लोगों की जान गई है, तो उनकी सुरक्षा कैसे होगी? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कब तक होगा?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रसून बनर्जी जी भी बगल में बैठे हुए हैं, उनका भी प्रश्न है ।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, प्रसून दादा का काम हमारे यहां से अप्रूव हो चुका है । आगे राज्य सरकार पर बहुत डिपेंडेंसी है ।... (व्यवधान) मैंने प्रसून दादा का जवाब दिया है ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपका जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं, प्रसून बनर्जी जी का जवाब दे रहे हैं । आप गुस्सा क्यों हो रहे हैं?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सांसद ने बर्धमान जंक्शन का जो प्रश्न पूछा है । मैं उस पार्टिकुलर एफओबी के बारे में जानकारी लेकर माननीय सांसद महोदय को उपलब्ध करा दूंगा ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 145, श्री वामसि कृष्णा गद्दाम ।

CONSTRUCTION OF ROBs IN PEDDALLI DISTRICT

*145. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to sanction and construct Road Over

Bridges (ROBs) at LC Gate No. 31 in Odela, LC Gate No. 32 in Kolanur and LC Gate No. 52 in Peddampet in Peddapalli District in view of increasing traffic and safety concerns;

- (b) if so, the details of the approval status, project cost and the timelines for commencement of the said works; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay and whether the Government intends to prioritise these ROB projects considering the public demand and heavy vehicular movement in the region?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) 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 ROBs/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-25 (Oct'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (Oct'25)	13,653 Nos.

The details of ROBs/RUBs works at the mentioned locations are as under:

S.No.	Location	Cost (₹ in crore)	Remarks
1.	LC No. 31 at Km 310/33-35 on Kazipet Junction-Balharshah section	72.69	The works for construction of ROB in lieu of LC No. 31 & 32 have been sanctioned. The finalization of the alignment has been taken up.
2.	LC No. 32 at Km 310/1-3 on Kazipet Junction-Balharshah section	72.17	
3.	LC No. 52 at Km 270/41-43 on Kazipet Junction-Balharshah section	91.72	The ROB work has been sanctioned. Land acquisition process has been taken up.

Out of 63 sanctioned ROB works in Telangana, 17 Nos. ROB works are delayed on account of the State Govt. The details are as under:

S.No.	Reason	ROBs (in No.)
1.	Land Acquisition	16
2.	Finalization of Alignment	01

Completion & 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.

Railways have taken following measures to expedite the progress of ROB/RUB works:

- (i) Joint survey with concerned State Govt./Road Owning Authority is done before finalizing the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) to ensure smooth execution.
- (ii) Periodic meetings of Railway & State Government officials are done to resolve various issues related to ROB/RUB works.
- (iii) Standardization of superstructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.
- (iv) ROB/RUB works are planned to be executed on a single entity basis by Railway wherever possible. In case any Road Owning authority/State Govt. wants, then Railway may permit them to execute the work on a single entity basis.

SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM: Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for approving my previous request. Regarding a project in Ramagundam, Peddapalli to Manuguru, DPR has been made with an estimate of almost Rs. 4,000 crore. I would like to know further details as to how this project is going to be deployed. An RoB at an estimate of Rs. 120 crore in Kundanapalli has also been sanctioned. An FoB at an estimate of Rs. 86 crore from Karnala to

Manthini, which is the most interior place in my constituency, has also been sanctioned. An FoB at an estimate of Rs. 10 crore from Manchiryal to Hamiliwada has been sanctioned.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to provide details on the timelines as to when these projects can be deployed. The youths of my constituency are facing a lot of hardships without these facilities.

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत ही खुशी की बात है कि कांग्रेस के दो माननीय सदस्यों ने रेलवे के काम की और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के काम की तारीफ की है। यह माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' भावना का एक स्पष्ट उदाहरण है।

मान्यवर, सांसद जी ने दो एलसीज़ के बारे में, दो आरओबीज़ के बारे में और एक प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में कहा है। एलसी-31 और एलसी-32, ओडेला और कोलनूर के एलाइनमेंट के फाइनलाइजेशन का काम चल रहा है। इसमें राज्य सरकार भी पूरा सहयोग कर रही है। इसमें एक जेन्युइन प्रॉब्लम है कि दोनों तरफ डेन्स पॉपुलेशन है। दोनों एलसी गेट्स पर दोनों साइट में डेन्स पॉपुलेशन है। राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी और रेलवे के अधिकारी, दोनों साइट विजिट कर चुके हैं। इसके बाद कोई सोल्यूशन निकलेगा तो मैं अपने अधिकारियों को बोलूंगा कि मान्यवर सांसद को भी साथ में लेकर साइट पर विजिट करें, जिससे कि प्रॉब्लम का एक प्रैक्टिकल सोल्यूशन निकल सके। एलसी 52 का लैंड एक्विजिशन ऑलरेडी इन प्रोग्रेस है। As soon as the land acquisition is completed, next steps can be taken.

SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM: Sir, thank you so much for your response.

Sir, I come from Peddapalle. As you know, it is a very large industrial hub town. I am taking this liberty to ask you for a semi-conductor facility, particularly for Peddapalle district where the youths, are very experienced, highly skilled, and highly talented. Unfortunately, most of the youths are unemployed today.

You are aware that the unemployment rate is very high in the country. I would request for a semi-conductor facility in Peddapalle district. We have a lot of educated, unemployed youths. I feel we will be a huge contributor to the State and to the country if a semi-conductor facility comes to our Peddapalle district. You are aware that we were about to get a semi-conductor facility which was recently diverted to our neighbouring State. So, I would request you to look into this issue. Thank you.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker Sir, the question pertains to Railways and two particular ROBs, but the hon. Member has raised a question about semiconductors. I would still like to tell the hon. Member, through you, that a lot of efforts have gone into making sure that the semiconductor ecosystem develops in Telangana. The electronics manufacturing ecosystem is also progressing very well in Telangana State. If there is any proposal the hon. Member has in his mind, certainly he can meet me, and I would like to support it.

श्री मोहिबुल्लाह : मोहतरम, मैं आपके जरिए से मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूं कि रामपुर जिले में लोगों को बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी होती है, क्योंकि मेजोरिटी ट्रेन्स वहां नहीं रुकती हैं। लोगों को, खास तौर से स्टूडेंट को बहुत परेशानी होती है। वहां से 70 ट्रेन्स गुजरती हैं, लेकिन उनमें से दो-चार ही रुकती हैं। मेरी आपके तबस्सुस से मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश है कि वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रेन्स के रुकने का स्टॉपेज बना दें। चाहे थोड़ा वक्त ही इस स्टेशन के लिए दें, ताकि शहरियों को आसानी हो जाए।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मान्यवर सासंद महोदय की रिक्वैस्ट मैंने नोट कर ली है और यथासम्भव इसके लिए कार्य करेंगे।

श्री राजेश रंजन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंडरपास या ओवरब्रिज आम आदमी के दैनिक जीवन और उसके जान-माल से जुड़ा हुआ है। पूर्णिया में बेल्लोरी चौक, कोट स्टेशन के बगल में जनता चौक, जलालगढ़, गढ़बनैली, बनमनखी, जानकीनगर, रानीपत्रा में जाम के कारण कई घटनाएं घट चुकी हैं। मैं कई बार आपसे मिलकर जनता चौक ओवर ब्रिज, बनमनखी, जानकीनगर, गढ़बनैली कस्बा के बारे में जिक्र किया है। इसी तरह फाबिसगंज, सेमापुर, कटिहार, पुरसेला, बरारी और मुरलीगंज की स्थिति भी बहुत खराब है। आपके पैसे देने के बाद भी सहरसा के ओवरब्रिज का आज तक निर्माण नहीं हो पाया है। मीरगंज की स्थिति भी वही है। एनएच पर होने के बावजूद मधेपुरा, पूर्णिया सहित इन तीनों ओवरब्रिजेज़ का निर्माण नहीं हो पाया। पूर्णिया में जो ओवरब्रिज है, उसके बारे में आप पहले भी कह चुके हैं और मैंने लिखित में भी दिया है। क्या आप जनता चौक, बनमनखी, जानकीनगर में ओवरब्रिज निर्माण की शुरुआत करेंगे और जो निर्माण हो रहा है, वह कब तक पूरा होगा?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने जिन पर्टिकुलर ओवरब्रिजेज़ की बात की है, मैं उन सबकी डिटेल्स लेकर आपको जानकारी दे दूंगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 146, श्री तमिलसेल्वन थंगा।

SCHEMES FOR MINORITIES UNDER CSR

***146. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:**

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

- (a) the total number of schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government for the welfare of minorities under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the total number of people belonging to minority communities who have availed and benefitted under CSR activities during the said period, State-

wise;

(c) the total amount spent on each CSR activities during the last five years,

Project, Corporate and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to revise the standard guidelines

to increase CSR activities in future so that a large number of minorities

across the country will get more opportunities to avail the benefits under

CSR programmes; and

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

**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):**

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

STATEMENT

(a) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) provides the legal framework for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, Schedule VII of the Act, and the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. CSR is a Board-driven process, and companies are empowered to plan, decide, execute, and monitor their CSR activities based on the recommendations of their respective CSR Committees.

The Government does not issue any direction to companies to undertake CSR activities in favour of any specific community, including minority communities.

As far as the Ministry of Minority Affairs is concerned, no schemes/programmes are implemented by the Ministry under CSR, as CSR

expenditure is undertaken directly by companies in accordance with the statutory framework of Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(b) and (c) Beneficiary-wise details of CSR expenditure, including those pertaining to minority communities, are compiled and monitored by the respective companies as part of their CSR processes. All CSR-related data filed by companies in the MCA-21 registry is available in the public domain at www.csr.gov.in. Based on the annual filings made by companies, State-wise and Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure for the last five financial years (FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24) is enclosed at **Annexure-I** and **II** respectively.

(d) and (e) As of now, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to revise the standard guidelines to increase CSR activities.

ANNEXURE-I

State-wise CSR expenditure from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	States/ UTs	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Island	1.29	2.86	9.71	2.53	3.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	710.23	719.81	663.50	986.77	1,129.75
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.02	10.58	119.42	13.36	39.57
4.	Assam	285.00	180.23	406.42	474.96	488.62
5.	Bihar	110.48	89.89	178.97	241.41	260.53
6.	Chandigarh	15.58	13.40	51.19	18.44	113.31
7.	Chhattisgarh	269.68	325.63	317.70	609.08	422.73
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and	27.88	27.23	18.27	23.22	30.17

	Diu					
9.	Delhi	830.00	724.59	1,198.50	1,517.07	1,949.95
10.	Goa	43.91	41.92	45.43	60.91	85.79
11.	Gujarat	984.37	1,461.60	1,613.18	2,060.02	2,707.54
12.	Haryana	537.91	550.86	687.13	720.38	816.95
13.	Himachal Pradesh	78.78	106.31	140.27	141.40	148.59
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.27	35.56	50.68	72.19	98.54
15.	Jharkhand	155.21	226.54	243.95	389.65	414.63
16.	Karnataka	1,448.16	1,277.81	1,849.82	2,058.73	2,254.88
17.	Kerala	298.56	290.67	241.58	362.85	387.91
18.	Lakshadweep		0.01	0.97	0.02	0.36
19.	Leh & Ladakh			14.84	11.72	30.41
20.	Madhya Pradesh	220.46	375.51	427.48	668.32	600.47
21.	Maharashtra	3,353.24	3,464.81	5,407.40	5,705.54	6,065.95
22.	Manipur	14.21	10.39	15.62	53.60	83.19
23.	Meghalaya	17.65	17.63	19.63	22.94	30.94
24.	Mizoram	0.25	0.97	6.94	11.01	4.48
25.	Nagaland	5.10	3.57	12.46	13.57	15.41
26.	Odisha	717.39	578.16	752.37	994.82	1,389.39
27.	Puducherry	11.32	12.43	9.31	14.29	32.68
28.	Punjab	189.44	158.46	185.41	263.51	351.89
29.	Rajasthan	734.12	670.00	713.85	1,122.65	1,145.67
30.	Sikkim	10.99	17.28	28.24	36.18	41.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,072.26	1,174.07	1,441.03	1,637.12	1,968.76
32.	Telangana	445.80	627.71	688.58	1,040.61	1,054.92
33.	Tripura	9.40	9.29	15.91	19.26	9.45
34.	Uttar Pradesh	577.98	907.32	1,345.02	1,213.12	1,545.01
35.	Uttarakhand	124.70	160.58	228.09	307.60	360.76
36.	West Bengal	423.85	471.48	571.89	782.74	862.57
37.	PAN India*	9,385.66	7,805.03	5,789.58	6,104.58	6,960.21
38.	Other Centralized Funds	1,790.69	3,491.30	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
39.	NEC/Not Mentioned	20.97	169.47	0.09	10.12	1.06

Total	24,965.82	26,210.95	27,141.45	30,932.08	34,908.75

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Companies either did not specify the names of State/UT or indicated more than one State/UT where projects were undertaken.

ANNEXURE-II

Development sector-wise CSR expenditure from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	Development Sector	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Agro forestry	67.38	20.90	35.52	67.28	74.47
2.	Animal welfare	106.12	193.55	174.35	325.44	531.14
3.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependents	62.06	84.05	47.65	63.63	68.04
4.	Art and culture	933.57	493.13	260.39	449.21	704.04
5.	Conservation of natural resources	160.60	92.00	274.90	584.65	423.47
6.	Education	7,179.51	6,693.25	6,719.89	10,414.93	12,134.57
7.	Environmental sustainability	1,470.53	1,030.16	2,441.82	2,008.04	2,429.97
8.	Gender equality	82.93	43.83	104.97	121.15	204.17
9.	Health care	4,905.72	7,325.83	8,049.49	7,023.60	7,150.81
10.	Livelihood enhancement projects	1,077.72	938.91	880.50	1,703.64	2,360.09
11.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	1,159.71	1,407.58	1,903.78	1,282.73	1,233.93
12.	Rural development projects	2,301.02	1,850.71	1,847.07	2,059.41	2,408.09
13.	Safe drinking water	253.40	203.13	192.34	252.78	327.45

14.	Sanitation	521.72	338.97	314.53	438.81	375.23
15.	Senior Citizens Welfare	52.33	56.47	80.34	153.91	159.82
16.	Setting up homes and hostels for women	48.50	44.52	101.00	49.50	41.80
17.	Setting up orphanage	36.50	21.88	27.54	44.99	31.57
18.	Slum area development	42.94	88.95	58.38	94.22	38.82
19.	Socio-economic equalities	214.88	149.81	165.30	159.19	200.81
20.	Special education	196.88	209.24	191.08	319.50	396.57
21.	Technology incubators	53.50	62.62	8.57	1.48	1.91
22.	Training to promote sports	304.00	243.39	311.71	542.53	692.09
23.	Vocational skills	1,181.23	717.65	1,053.80	1,206.75	1,396.55
24.	Women empowerment	259.57	206.00	264.94	417.26	454.22
25.	Other Central Government Funds	1,790.69	3,491.30	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
26.	NEC/Not mentioned*	502.79	203.14	0.59	1.65	68.32
Total		24,965.82	26,210.95	27,141.45	30,932.08	34,908.75

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Companies either did not specify the names of sectors or indicated more than one sectors where projects were undertaken.

****SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:** Hon Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a written reply to my question. In this reply he has admitted that the welfare

** English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

schemes can be implemented through the Ministry of Minority Affairs.(Interruptions)I asked about the schemes that are implemented for the welfare of minorities through Corporate Social Responsibility, CSR. But the hon. Minister says that those CSR schemes are being implemented by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).

Sir, in Tamil Nadu we have a scheme named “Namakku Naame” (Let Us Have For Ourselves) brought in by our former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaaignar M. Karunanidhi. If the people contribute 20 per cent of the fund, the State Government will provide the remaining 80 per cent meant for such welfare schemes of the people. This is such a good Scheme. Similarly, if the Ministry of Minority Affairs, through CSR, provides 20 per cent fund for the welfare schemes meant for affected people, backward communities, and particularly minorities, then through our Government we can provide more benefits to the people of such backward areas. I want to ask whether a guideline shall be formulated by the Union Government in this regard.

SHRI GEORGE KURIAN: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that no specific directives have been issued by the Government to the companies with regard to CSR fund. The companies are empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor the CSR funds. This is in line with Section 137 and Schedule-VII of the Companies Act, 2013. In the same way, no directives are issued to the companies for CSR fund to be used for minorities.

The State Governments and other organizations can avail that from the Ministry of Minority Affairs. There are two types of schemes. One is the scheme

which is 60 per cent sponsored by the Central Government and 40 per cent by the State Government or the implementing agency. Then, there is another scheme which is 100 per cent sponsored by the Central Government.

***SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I asked a simple question. Through CSR, if 20 per cent of fund is allocated, our State Government can provide 80 per cent of funds for the welfare schemes meant for the people of the deprived areas. We have a scheme called “Namakku Naame” in Tamil Nadu. This Scheme was brought in by the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalam M. Karunanidhi. Similarly on those lines, if 20 per cent of fund is given all over India, people from all the States would be benefitted by such schemes. Is there any scheme with the Union Government on these lines of “Namakku Naame Scheme”? Say, “Yes or No.”

SHRI GEORGE KURIAN: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have already explained that no specific directive has been issued to these companies in this regard. But I would state that if the State Government would like to utilize that, they can approach the company and utilize that fund. That is as per the Companies Act, as you are asking about it.

As I have already informed, the Ministry of Minority Affairs is also having a fund that we sanction to the States. But they have to spend about 40 per cent on their own. If they have no fund, as the hon. Member is asking for 40 per cent of the fund, they can approach any company, and the board of directors of that

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

company has to decide on that. Why are they asking the Central Government? We are giving enough money to the State Governments. If they do not have money, do not ask us about that.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य मंत्री जी ने इसके बारे में अच्छी तरह से बताया, लेकिन वे सैटिस्फाई नहीं हुए।

मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स मंत्रालय से जो भी फंड देते हैं, वह अतिरिक्त है। सामान्यतः भारत सरकार की जितनी भी स्कीम्स चलती हैं, वे सभी के लिए हैं। उनमें किसी धर्म या जाति का तो विषय ही नहीं है। माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स मंत्रालय जो देता है, वह एडिशनल सपोर्ट है। उसका एक क्राइटेरिया है।

माननीय सदस्य ने सीएसआर के बारे में जो पूछा, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्ट्री कम्पनी को डायरेक्शन नहीं दे सकती है कि इतना फंड इसको देना है। सीएसआर एक गाइडलाइंस के तहत काम करता है। अगर मंत्रालय की ओर से किसी कम्पनी को डायरेक्शन दिया जाएगा, तो इसे कोई भी मान्यता नहीं देगा, इसे कोई मानेगा ही नहीं।

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY: Sir, 20 per cent of the CSR fund should go towards the welfare of the minorities.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Exactly. That is what I am explaining. The guideline is not for minorities alone. All the guidelines are for all the companies. ...

(Interruptions) ये सारे मेरे पास आते हैं, आप लोग बात करते हैं। हम माइनॉरिटीज के लिए स्कीम्स चलाते हैं। हम लोग सपोर्ट करेंगे। लेकिन यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि माइनॉरिटीज के लिए यह नहीं दिया या वह नहीं दिया। भारत सरकार की स्कीम्स सबके लिए हैं। माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स मंत्रालय जो देता है, वह अतिरिक्त है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 147, डॉ. एम. के. विष्णु प्रसाद।

AMRIT BHARAT STATION SCHEME IN TAMIL NADU***147. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:**

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

- (a) the number of railway stations selected under Amrit Bharat Station (ABS) scheme in Tamil Nadu particularly in Cuddalore Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the details of the amount sanctioned, disbursed and spent for station redevelopment works in Tamil Nadu under the ABS scheme during the last five years, year, district and station-wise;
- (c) the number of selected stations where Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been sanctioned along with the details of financial and progress of the work; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken note of the need for immediate upgradation of Thirupadiriipuliyur, Cuddalore port junction, Panruti and Pennadam railway stations under Southern Railway 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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

- (a) to (d) Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their

implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages 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 Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 77 stations including Vriddhachalam Jn. and Tirupadripuliyur stations of Cuddalore Lok Sabha Constituency, are located

in the state of Tamil Nadu. The name of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Tamil Nadu are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of 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, works

of 17 stations (Bommidi, Chidambaram, Karaikkudi Jn., Kulitturai, Manapara, Mannargudi, Morappur, Pollachi Jn., Polur, Samalpatti, Sholavandan, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St.Thomas Mount, Thiruvarur Jn., Tiruvannamalai, Vriddhachalam Jn.) in the state of Tamil Nadu have been completed under this scheme. Further, works have been taken up at 56 stations and 4 stations are under master planning. The works have been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the above stations is as given below:

- Tirupadripuliyur station: The works of parking area and signages have been completed. The works of entrance arch, portico, improvement to waiting hall, platform surface, platform shelter, toilet, train indication board, approach road and parking area have been taken up.
- Vellore Cantt. station: The works for improvement of circulating area, booking office, new platform shelter, improvement to terminal building, platform surfacing, waiting hall, toilet, new compound wall, signages, coach indication board, standard ramp, Divyangjan parking, low height ticket booth, Divyangjan friendly toilets, tactile pathway, accessible path, improvement of landscape and station illumination have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.
- Ariyalur station: The works for improvement of terminal building with porch, concourse, booking office, waiting lobby, improvement to circulating area, platform surfacing, improvement to waiting hall, new toilet, standard ramp, coach indication boards, Divyangjan parking, low height ticket booth, Divyangjan friendly toilets, tactile pathway, accessible path, lighting,

improvement of existing Foot Over Bridge, new platform shelter and coach indication boards have been completed. The work for construction of new 6 m Foot Over Bridge has been taken up.

- Rameswaram station: The structural works of East/North terminal building, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, residential tower, sub-station building, desalination plant and sewage treatment plant have been completed. The masonry works of East terminal building, finishing works of North terminal building, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, residential tower, platform upgradation including platform shelter and revamping of existing waiting hall have been taken up.

At Cuddalore Port Junction, Panruti and Pennadam stations of Southern Railway, passenger amenities provided at the stations are more than prescribed Minimum Essential Amenities (MEA) norms. In recent years, the works for platform resurfacing at platform no. 4&5 and station entrance work have been taken up at Cuddalore Port Jn. station. The work of platform resurfacing at platform no. 1 & 2 has been taken up at Panruti station. The work of raising of platform no. 1 & 2 has been sanctioned and tendering process has been taken up at Pennadam station.

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.

Master planning is an iterative process requiring optimization and the time frame and other details for such optimization cannot be indicated at this stage.

Further, 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 state of Tamil Nadu is covered under the jurisdiction of two railway zones, namely, Southern Railway and South Western Railway. For the last four years and the current year, ₹ 5,449 crore has been allocated while an expenditure of ₹ 4,439 crore has been incurred during the last four years and current year (up to October, 2025).

Development / Upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD: Sir, I join other MPs to thank our hon. Railway Minister because the Minister listens to our problems and if possible, he is also

taking good care. So, in that way, he does not differentiate between the Treasury and the Opposition. When the work is done, we appreciate. We criticize when the situation arises.

Sir, regarding Amrit Bharat, in my Cuddalore constituency, Vriddhachalam station has already been upgraded. Now, Thirupadiripuliyur station is being upgraded in this scheme. My request is in Pennadam station, the platform is very low and the passengers are finding it very difficult to climb the railways. So, that has to be taken care of. Panruti station has to be upgraded under Amrit Bharat scheme.

Sir, one more thing. The toilets in the station as well as in the trains are to be maintained even more hygienically. Kindly take extra action. Out of the question, out of the mainstream, before Corona, the senior citizens, 60 years and above, male and female passengers used to get 60 per cent and 40 per cent rebate on the train tickets respectively. This is pan-India. But during Corona, it was stopped abruptly. We claim that our country is progressing very fast economically. I would like to know through you, Speaker Sir, whether the Railway Ministry has any plans to reintroduce that rebate scheme for the senior citizens. This is one more thing.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank hon. Member for the work which is going on. He has visited and three, four days back, he met me also. He has brought some very important points about Vriddhachalam Junction and especially the way the entire train movement in Tamil Nadu happens. He gave some very good suggestions. I would like to thank

him.

Regarding the Thirupadripuliyur station, about six crore rupees are being invested in redevelopment of the station. Regarding Vriddhachalam, as hon. MP has already noted, the work is already done.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, about 77 stations are being reconstructed under the Amrit Bharat scheme in Tamil Nadu and 17 are already completed. The work is progressing very well. About the other points that hon. Member has raised about two more stations, I have taken note of that and would like to find out the field position certainly, and apprise the hon. Member about that.

Regarding the subsidies, hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform you that Railways has given about Rs. 60,000 crore worth subsidy last year so that the passenger transport can remain affordable. I would like to say that even compared to our neighbouring countries, India is providing the most affordable transportation to our citizens, to our passengers. If you compare it with any other developed country, obviously, there is, like, almost one-tenth or even sometimes five per cent of the cost of a ticket that is there in the developed countries. But even compared to our neighbouring countries, the ticket is kept at a very, very affordable price.

DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD: I really appreciate, once again, the responsible answers given by the hon. Minister.

Regarding Vande Bharat trains, passengers want to take tickets at the station, but that is not permitted by the station masters. They are asking the passengers to go into the train and buy the ticket. But when they get inside the

train and ask for the ticket, the person who is giving the ticket gives you the ticket with a penalty. Will the Ministry look into this very seriously and solve the problem at the earliest?

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: This is a totally new subject that hon. MP has brought up. I will definitely look into it. If this is happening, then it is a very serious matter. It has not come to my notice so far, but I will definitely look into it.

श्री सुधाकर सिंह: अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य के बक्सर रेलवे स्टेशन का कब तक पुनर्निर्माण शुरू करने का विचार रखती है? चूंकि भगवान राम जी की शिक्षास्थली होने के नाते प्रति वर्ष लाखों श्रद्धालु वहां की यात्रा करते हैं।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव: मान्यवर अध्यक्ष महोदय, बक्सर रेलवे स्टेशन के विकास की पूरी जानकारी और अभी वर्तमान समय में जो स्टेटस है, मैं माननीय सांसद जी के साथ साझा कर दूंगा।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा: अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली-रोहतक रेलमार्ग पर कोविड महामारी से पहले कुल 13 जोड़ी लोकल पैसेंजर्स ट्रेन्स नियमित रूप से चल रही थीं। कोविड महामारी के बाद इनमें से पांच ट्रेन्स बंद कर दी गई हैं, जिनमें से तीन ट्रेन्स स्थायी रूप से बंद हो गई हैं और दो एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स में परिवर्तित हो गई हैं।

वहां पर कलानौर और अस्थल बोहर नामक बहुत सारे रेलवे स्टेशन्स हैं, वहां के दैनिक यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। वर्ष 2014 से पहले तक वहां 13 जोड़ी ट्रेन्स चल रही थीं। आपकी सरकार के कार्यकाल में ट्रेनों की संख्या बढ़ाने की बजाय उनकी संख्या कम कर दी गई है। मंत्री महोदय, इसका संज्ञान लें और इन ट्रेन्स को दोबारा से शुरू कराएं।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, मैं पहले तो माननीय सांसद महोदय को स्पष्ट तौर पर जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या कम नहीं हुई है, बल्कि रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है। मैं आपको इसका डेटा भी जरूर दे दूंगा।

मैंने पहले भी बहुत से प्रश्नों के जवाब में स्पष्ट तौर से डेटा भी दिया है कि रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार के समय केवल घोषणा कर दी जाती थी, लेकिन रेलगाड़ियां नहीं चलती थीं। ऐसा नहीं है, रेलगाड़ियां की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही हैं और लगातार उनकी क्षमता भी बढ़ रही है। नई जेनरेशन की भी रेलगाड़ियां आ रही हैं।

मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने दिल्ली-रोहतक रेल लाइन के विषय में जो प्रश्न पूछा है, मैं उसकी विशिष्ट जानकारी उनको दे दूंगा।

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE: Sir, the Amit Bharat station scheme is one of the important schemes. Under this scheme, the stations are selected on some kind of logic. Virudhunagar is the district headquarters and an aspirational district also. It has been one of those stations in Tamil Nadu. This station's work started two years back. There is a delay in that work. What is the completion date? In the next phase, will the Sivakasi station, which is also a very important station in Virudhunagar district, be included in the ABSS scheme?

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the development of stations while the traffic is going on is honestly a very complex task because we have to look at the safety of the passengers. We have to make sure that the train operation does not get disrupted. Trains are moving, and the station construction is also going on simultaneously.

So, that is why works of this nature normally have a time span of five to eight years. Globally, we have many examples. For example, whether it is Berlin station, whether it is Sydney station, whether it is Stuttgart station, on all these stations, the development programs normally took five to eight years or sometimes even a very long period. But in our case, we are trying our best and

there are good results also. So far, we have been able to complete about 160 stations and in that spirit, we are continuing to work throughout the country for all the stations including the Virudhunagar station, which was raised by hon. MP.

Including the station Sivakasi, at this point of time, there are 77 stations which have been taken up under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. I can give the detailed list to the hon. Member. In fact the entire progress is known to most of the hon. Members who are active in their areas and if there is any particular station where there is any specific problem pointed out by any hon. Member, I make a request to hon. Members to please bring the issue to me. Certainly, I would like to solve it as soon as possible.

About Rs. 23 crore are being invested in Virudhunagar station. The circulating area is completed, the canopy and the elevator work is getting completed but I would like to say that the work is progressing very well.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री राजीव राय जी ।

आप एक मिनट में अपना प्रश्न रखिए ।

श्री राजीव राय: माननीय मंत्री जी, मेरा सवाल कुछ नया नहीं है । मैं सिर्फ आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपके संज्ञान में है कि मऊ रेलवे स्टेशन कमर्शियली अपग्रेड हो चुका है? मैं पहले ही दिन से एक निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि मऊ के लिए कुछ है या नहीं है? आपने वन्दे भारत एक्सप्रेस का वादा किया था । क्या आप कोई और वैकल्पिक उपाय करेंगे? क्या रेलवे स्टेशन के अपग्रेडेशन के बाद मऊ से कोई और नई ट्रेन चलाने का विचार है?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव: मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने जो निवेदन किया है, उस पर इनके साथ कई बार चर्चा भी हुई है और इसके लिए यथासंभव प्रयास भी किए जा रहे हैं । ऐसा नहीं है कि हम किसी क्षेत्र को इग्नोर कर रहे हैं ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 148, श्री जी. लक्ष्मीनारायण ।

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW POST OFFICE BUILDINGS

***148. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:**

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

- (a) the number of new post office buildings constructed across the country during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise, particularly for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether the Government has identified any existing post offices operating out of rented or inadequate premises and if so, the number of such post offices, district-wise for Andhra Pradesh along with timeline for shifting those to permanent buildings;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposals from State Governments for construction of new post office buildings in underserved or rural areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of total budget allocated and utilised for construction of new post offices and upgradation of existing ones during the last five years, year and State-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to open new post offices in aspirational districts or newly urbanising areas and if so, the details thereof including the criteria for selection?

**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) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Details of number of new post office buildings constructed across the country during the last five years, State-wise and Year-wise are given in the enclosed **Annexure- I**.

(b) The Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh, operating out of rented premises are identified for shifting to permanent buildings whose details are given in the enclosed **Annexure- II**.

(c) No.

(d) Total Budget allocated and utilised for construction of new post offices and upgradation of existing ones during the last five years, Year-wise, State-wise, details are given in the enclosed **Annexure- III**.

(e) No.

Note:

- i. Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar are part of West Bengal Circle.
- ii. Goa is part of Maharashtra Circle.
- iii. Puducherry is part of Tamilnadu Circle.
- iv. Lakshadweep is part of Kerala Circle.
- v. Chandigarh is part of Punjab Circle
- vi. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu is part of Gujarat Circle
- vii. Ladakh is part of Jammu & Kashmir Circle
- viii. Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura are part of North East Circle

ANNEXURE- I

Details of number of new post office buildings constructed across the country during the last five years, State-wise and Year-wise							
S. No	State/Union Territory	Number of new buildings constructed during the last five years					
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	3	0	1	5
2	Assam	4	4	4	5	4	21
3	Bihar	7	1	5	4	8	25
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	2	3
5	Delhi	0	0	2	0	1	3
6	Gujarat	21	19	4	7	2	53
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3	2	5
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1	1
11	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	0	0	0	3	2	5
13	Karnataka	2	8	1	7	5	23
14	Kerala	0	0	0	5	1	6
15	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	1	4	6
17	Maharashtra	0	0	1	2	3	6
18	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Manipur	0	0	0	1	1	2
20	Mizoram	0	0	1	3	0	4
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	1
22	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0

25	Odisha	6	4	2	6	3	21
26	Punjab	0	0	0	1	0	1
27	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Rajasthan	3	4	3	7	2	19
29	Tamil Nadu	1	0	3	10	3	17
30	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	0	1
31	Telangana	0	1	6	3	2	12
32	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	4	5	7	16
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	1
34	West Bengal	3	1	2	1	2	9
35	Andaman & Nicobar	1	0	0	1	0	2
36	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		49	44	43	75	57	268

ANNEXURE-II

Details of the Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh operating out of rented premises and identified for shifting to permanent buildings

S.No.	Name of the existing Post Office	Name of the District	Time line for shifting to permanent building
1	Peapully SO under Kurnool Division	Kurnool	In current financial year
2	Pulivendula HO under Proddatur Division	YSR Kadappa	Construction work is under progress and likely to shift into next financial year
3	Dachepalle SO	Palnadu	In current financial year
4	Sattenapalli HO under Narasaraopeta Division	Palnadu	Construction work is under progress and likely to shift into next financial year
5	Chilakaluripeta MDG	Palnadu	Construction work is

	under Nsrasaraopeta Division		under progress and likely to shift into next financial year
6	Vungutur SO under Gudivada Division	Eluru	Construction work is under progress and likely to shift into next financial year

ANNEXURE- III

Year-wise & State-wise details of total Budget allocated and utilised for construction of new post offices and upgradation of existing ones during the last five years

For the Year 2020-21					
(Amount in Rs.)					
S.No.	State/Union Territory	Construction of New Post Offices		Upgradation of existing Buildings	
		Budget Allocated	Utilized	Budget Allocated	Utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	50,45,000	50,45,000
2	Assam	2,84,64,000	2,87,70,000	1,24,33,000	1,24,33,000
3	Bihar	2,77,26,000	2,69,18,000	35,75,000	35,75,000
4	Chhattisgarh	21,57,000	21,56,656	6,46,000	6,44,925
5	Delhi	1,22,42,000	1,22,42,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
6	Gujarat	35,50,000	35,47,673	20,83,799	20,83,799
7	Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	29,39,000	29,39,000
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	51,78,000	51,78,000

10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11	Ladakh	0	0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	6,16,000	6,16,000	0	0
13	Karnataka	1,48,39,000	1,70,51,134	51,87,000	51,86,748
14	Kerala	10,06,000	14,83,000	28,19,000	33,02,000
15	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	68,97,377	68,97,377	57,77,000	62,95,000
17	Maharashtra	67,83,000	47,83,000	90,84,000	1,00,25,000
18	Goa	0	0	0	0
19	Manipur	2,10,000	2,08,152	0	0
20	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
22	Nagaland	2,50,000	2,50,000	0	0
23	Tripura	0	0	0	0
24	Meghalaya	0	0	1,01,10,000	1,01,05,992
25	Odisha	1,89,85,000	1,89,85,000	24,64,000	24,64,000
26	Punjab	0	0	8,12,586	8,12,586
27	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
28	Rajasthan	43,27,000	43,27,000	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	80,00,000	68,84,231	1,01,19,000	1,04,79,824
30	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
31	Telangana	5,71,000	5,70,884	86,90,000	91,51,813
32	Uttar Pradesh	86,68,623	88,28,200	2,47,96,000	3,97,57,100
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	39,22,000	39,22,000
34	West Bengal	60,60,000	60,60,000	0	0
35	Andaman & Nicobar	10,00,000	10,00,000	0	0
36	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Total		15,23,52,000	15,15,78,307	12,16,80,385	13,94,00,787

For the Year 2021-22					
(Amount in Rs.)					
S.No.	State/Union Territory	Construction of New Post Offices		Upgradation of existing Buildings	
		Budget Allocated	Utilized	Budget Allocated	Utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	98,95,000	86,37,323	22,09,000	20,91,740
2	Assam	2,02,10,910	2,02,10,910	43,62,000	43,02,000
3	Bihar	3,67,05,000	3,44,76,080	1,11,87,263	88,98,769
4	Chhattisgarh	1,03,00,000	1,01,61,606	25,15,000	24,50,471
5	Delhi	89,56,547	89,56,230	17,74,808	17,71,673
6	Gujarat	3,42,58,315	3,38,36,809	19,58,771	19,58,771
7	Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	76,000	76,000	46,28,000	46,28,000
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11	Ladakh	0	0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	75,72,000	72,82,239	18,36,000	2,66,109
13	Karnataka	4,32,01,000	4,25,57,658	76,78,026	76,01,774
14	Kerala	1,88,94,198	1,90,45,198	70,200	70,200
15	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	58,64,000	58,64,000	33,12,000	32,94,000
17	Maharashtra	1,91,45,000	1,83,45,000	73,81,313	73,81,313
18	Goa	0	0	0	0
19	Manipur	8,00,709	8,00,000	0	0
20	Mizoram	50,86,000	24,22,468	0	0

21	Arunachal Pradesh	40,12,000	37,46,497	0	0
22	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
23	Tripura	0	0	43,35,000	43,34,943
24	Meghalaya	0	0	8,50,000	10,31,510
25	Odisha	1,79,15,000	1,62,87,752	7,37,000	6,73,874
26	Punjab	0	0	41,90,450	41,90,450
27	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
28	Rajasthan	44,93,600	43,46,154	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	3,07,00,000	3,29,52,624	1,10,69,000	1,09,95,556
30	Puducherry	4,01,58,000	4,01,58,000	0	0
31	Telangana	2,31,76,000	2,31,76,000	1,22,77,900	1,22,58,257
32	Uttar Pradesh	2,07,90,649	2,07,70,045	1,14,36,002	79,11,045
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	79,000	79,000
34	West Bengal	80,37,000	80,37,000	0	0
35	Andaman & Nicobar	15,75,000	15,74,213	85,000	84,293
36	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Total		37,18,21,928	36,37,19,806	9,39,71,733	8,62,73,748

For the Year 2022-23

(Amount in Rs.)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Construction of New Post Offices		Upgradation of existing Buildings	
		Budget Allocated	Utilized	Budget Allocated	Utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	55,80,000	56,24,138	0	0
2	Assam	2,57,26,000	1,14,75,325	1,77,00,000	1,71,67,574
3	Bihar	6,15,29,000	6,09,21,330	63,48,000	62,98,000
4	Chhattisgarh	6,56,000	6,22,580	0	0
5	Delhi	28,34,000	28,12,017	1,29,00,518	1,13,40,987

6	Gujarat	78,54,000	76,38,963	0	0
7	Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	10,34,000	10,34,000	0	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11	Ladakh	0	0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	97,59,000	1,00,44,000	28,80,000	22,29,223
13	Karnataka	6,60,69,721	6,60,46,664	3,37,75,764	3,47,87,596
14	Kerala	6,11,08,000	6,09,94,960	88,79,000	87,38,224
15	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	1,00,000	1,00,000	53,55,000	17,000
17	Maharashtra	2,06,78,000	1,99,93,000	1,22,482	1,22,482
18	Goa	0	0	0	0
19	Manipur	15,00,000	15,00,000	31,22,000	31,43,869
20	Mizoram	40,18,696	40,18,696	22,00,000	17,57,423
21	Arunachal Pradesh	2,65,487	2,65,487	0	0
22	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
23	Tripura	0	0	53,00,000	53,42,502
24	Meghalaya	0	0	30,00,000	29,96,551
25	Odisha	3,75,30,000	3,75,11,376	0	0
26	Punjab	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,19,00,000	1,19,00,000
27	Chandigarh	0	0	1,66,64,000	1,66,64,000
28	Rajasthan	20,91,000	15,54,000	15,00,000	11,95,611
29	Tamil Nadu	2,19,81,000	2,09,64,996	41,00,000	45,21,668
30	Puducherry	5,18,000	5,05,837	0	0
31	Telangana	1,44,28,000	1,44,21,783	0	0

32	Uttar Pradesh	2,40,28,000	2,36,46,063	67,07,000	67,36,315
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	4,00,000	3,37,385
34	West Bengal	55,09,000	54,99,000	0	0
35	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0
36	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Total		37,48,96,904	35,72,94,215	14,28,53,764	13,52,96,410

For the Year 2023-24					
(Amount in Rs.)					
S.No.	State/Union Territory	Construction of New Post Offices		Upgradation of existing Buildings	
		Budget Allocated	Utilized	Budget Allocated	Utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	77,37,026	77,37,026	49,57,300	51,30,307
2	Assam	2,97,64,000	2,30,86,396	1,70,00,000	1,44,29,969
3	Bihar	4,21,32,918	4,19,23,905	3,50,34,844	3,41,36,705
4	Chhattisgarh	84,19,039	84,19,039	22,20,000	21,16,972
5	Delhi	55,00,000	55,00,000	1,22,47,473	1,22,21,066
6	Gujarat	3,30,87,175	3,33,39,090	1,28,80,384	1,31,20,842
7	Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	63,96,393	57,38,094
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	78,54,696	78,54,696
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	38,17,928	33,03,990
11	Ladakh	0	0	15,00,000	14,65,436
12	Jharkhand	92,54,000	92,42,000	1,10,00,000	1,03,15,070

13	Karnataka	5,39,55,682	5,40,32,377	2,46,19,442	2,47,04,125
14	Kerala	9,95,17,251	9,97,12,490	68,82,000	65,38,562
15	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	2,33,00,000	2,27,48,000	1,31,51,000	1,30,59,000
17	Maharashtra	2,68,48,524	2,67,98,194	2,07,78,319	2,02,80,111
18	Goa	0	0	0	0
19	Manipur	61,22,000	61,22,000	0	0
20	Mizoram	1,99,07,888	1,98,68,081	67,48,000	67,88,065
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	31,53,501	34,99,501
22	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
23	Tripura	2,00,000	2,00,000	59,24,073	65,66,296
24	Meghalaya	0	0	83,34,615	87,31,615
25	Odisha	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000	1,60,27,810	1,60,21,583
26	Punjab	27,68,541	27,68,541	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
27	Chandigarh	1,74,015	1,74,015	0	0
28	Rajasthan	3,12,20,246	3,12,20,246	1,29,04,082	1,29,04,082
29	Tamil Nadu	5,71,92,459	5,74,26,081	93,70,000	93,24,766
30	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
31	Telangana	1,14,50,468	1,17,29,188	82,52,000	82,99,593
32	Uttar Pradesh	8,62,20,027	8,63,20,638	3,27,18,000	3,27,06,418
33	Uttarakhand	28,98,942	28,98,942	93,85,086	93,77,658
34	West Bengal	62,00,277	57,74,553	1,62,28,362	1,62,27,773
35	Andaman & Nicobar	4,69,000	4,69,000	0	0
36	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Total		59,48,39,478	58,80,09,802	32,03,85,308	31,58,62,295

For the Year 2024-25					
(Amount in Rs.)					
S.No.	State/Union Territory	Construction of New Post Offices		Upgradation of existing Post Office Buildings	
		Budget Allocated	Utilized	Budget Allocated	Utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,49,00,000	6,48,52,549	1,57,50,000	1,57,30,428
2	Assam	1,20,00,000	1,12,12,252	2,65,00,000	2,44,24,330
3	Bihar	99,00,000	92,31,224	3,07,65,000	2,53,89,366
4	Chhattisgarh	42,70,000	33,23,239	15,00,000	12,61,530
5	Delhi	67,50,000	65,96,577	1,39,55,000	1,54,51,835
6	Gujarat	97,11,218	97,10,292	98,76,231	98,15,648
7	Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0	60,77,072	60,77,072
9	Himachal Pradesh	80,00,000	80,00,000	66,44,000	66,44,000
10	Jammu & Kashmir	60,00,000	60,00,000	22,00,000	21,94,083
11	Ladakh		0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	21,30,000	21,21,120	80,84,000	79,99,873
13	Karnataka	4,67,50,000	4,65,78,470	1,65,41,000	1,73,84,010
14	Kerala	7,47,02,500	7,48,06,490	2,04,53,000	2,05,34,280
15	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	2,12,95,000	2,12,95,000	78,45,000	78,45,000
17	Maharashtra	3,62,68,000	3,51,10,386	4,65,55,000	4,65,43,741
18	Goa	0	0	0	0
19	Manipur	47,66,000	43,69,349	35,00,000	35,00,000
20	Mizoram	65,54,000	4,36,111	0	0

21	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
22	Nagaland	0	0	15,00,000	14,47,906
23	Tripura	1,30,00,000	1,00,00,000	34,00,000	33,18,955
24	Meghalaya	0	0	41,00,000	39,37,054
25	Odisha	95,23,000	94,53,782	1,05,96,000	99,13,796
26	Punjab	0	0	93,85,500	93,85,500
27	Chandigarh	35,00,000	34,14,834	0	0
28	Rajasthan	2,29,00,000	2,29,00,000	3,43,70,000	3,43,70,000
29	Tamil Nadu	3,20,86,707	3,29,40,609	3,20,83,100	3,47,14,362
30	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
31	Telangana	1,73,60,000	1,73,26,259	93,41,265	92,17,137
32	Uttar Pradesh	8,32,98,000	8,24,03,801	2,17,00,000	2,34,63,071
33	Uttarakhand	1,51,50,000	1,38,08,424	1,72,25,000	1,69,70,324
34	West Bengal	68,82,500	68,80,805	1,14,10,000	1,13,99,042
35	Andaman & Nicobar	73,21,000	73,21,000	5,00,000	3,84,000
36	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Total		52,50,17,925	51,00,92,573	37,18,56,168	36,93,16,343

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA: Respected Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in the Mandals of Kudair, Chilamathur and Gooty in my Parliamentary constituency, both stations have been shifted repeatedly due to the architect of permanent buildings. This constant re-location has caused significant inconvenience to the residents who are forced to travel long distances simply to access essential postal services. The Department already wants land in all three mandals where no construction has been undertaken. This results in delays in service delivery and also exposes Government land to the risk of

encroachment. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, "Whether the Government will take up the construction of permanent postal buildings on the existing departmental land in Kuderu, Coimbatore and Guthi Mandals to ensure stable, accessible and timely postal services for the public."

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, we have a standardised process for any post office to renovate or to reconstruct or to upgrade for modern facilities. As far as specific post offices are concerned like what the hon. MP has requested, we are happy to look into those. But in general, in Andhra Pradesh, we have spent over Rs. 6 crore for upgrading the post offices.

The other thing is regarding Amaravati, which is a new capital. There, we are building a completely world-class new Regional Office at almost Rs. 80 crore. So, whatever the hon. MP has requested, we are happy to look into it. Thank You.

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

Sir, nowadays, the Government of India is giving less importance regarding the infrastructure development of the post offices. So many post offices have been abolished in the rural areas. Sir, if you examine it, even for the dilapidated post offices, there is no money allocated for their reconstruction or the upgradation.

12.00 hrs

If you go through the answer, the amount so far earmarked is very less. What is the reason for not giving significance to the post offices. In my constituency, Anchal post office is in a dilapidated condition, but unfortunately

no money is being spent so as to upgrade it. So, I would like to know the reason for the post office infrastructure development not being taken care of.

Further, the allocation to the States is also disproportionate. What is the reason for the same? Thank you very much, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M.

SCINDIA): Sir, Premachandran ji always raises very important questions. I would like to take this opportunity to underline that the India Posts system today is the largest postal system in the world. We have 1,64,000 post offices through the length and breadth of our country. We have close to 2.78 lakh Gramin Dak Sevaks, who day and night toil to convey not business alone, but to convey emotion from one human being to the other. I would like to use this opportunity in the House to bow my head to all our Gramin Dak Sevaks across the length and breadth of our country that do a yeoman service.

To the point that he has raised, I would like to point out that in the last 11 years of Pradhan Mantri Narendra Modi ji's Government, we have concentrated on strengthening the India Posts system. We have constructed close to about 4,903 new post offices in the Left-Wing Extremism States only in the last three and a half years, and 5,746 new post offices have been sanctioned in unbanked villages, out of which 5,657 as on date have been opened. So, 97 per cent of that task has been completed, and in the last 11 years we have expanded the postal network by 10,170 post offices in the country.

In the last five years, we have sanctioned an expense close to Rs. 405

crore for the construction/renovation of not only postal buildings, but we have 49 heritage post offices also belonging to India Posts which today are our jewels and we have spent money on that. Having said that, the Indian postal system certainly requires funding to be able to renovate the balance 25,000 post offices that are owned by India Posts. We are working on that today.

Not only that, I would like to assure, through you Sir, the House that we are in the process of bringing in place a full business process re-engineering exercise for India Posts by which our first mile, middle mile, and last mile delivery will become much more prompt, much more service-oriented, and much more digitally-oriented for the crores of citizens across our country. We are bringing in automation; we are looking at the best in class across the world; and I am working on that right now with the Department and the MoS. We will bring that forward in the days to come to make India Posts, as the Finance Minister said in her Budget speech, the top logistics carrier in the world coming from India as the jewel for the world. Thank you, Sir.... (interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 149 to 160

ग्राम पंचायतों हेतु ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी

* 149. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश भर में ग्राम पंचायतों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए भारतनेट के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत आज तक बिहार के सीवान, गोपालगंज, महाराजगंज, छपरा जिलों, उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया जिले और छत्तीसगढ़ के जांजगीर-चांपा, सक्ती, बलौदाबाजार और सारंगगढ़-बिलाईगढ़ जिलों के कितने गांवों को इंटरनेट की सुविधा प्रदान की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने चरण-II को समय पर पूरा करना सुनिश्चित करने और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना के रखरखाव को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से लागू किया जा रहा है। भारतनेट चरण-I और चरण-II के तहत शामिल की गई जीपी की कुल संख्या 2,22,341 जीपी है, जिनमें से 2,14,904 जीपी सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने दिनांक 04.08.2023 को संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को अनुमोदित किया है, जिसके माध्यम से मांग के आधार पर ~2.64 लाख जीपी और ~3.8 लाख बिना जीपी वाले गांवों को ऑप्टिकल फाइबर कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान की जानी है।

(ख) बिहार के सीवान, गोपालगंज, महाराजगंज, छपरा जिलों, उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया जिले और छत्तीसगढ़ के जांजगीर-चांपा, सक्ती, बलौदाबाजार और सारंगगढ़-बिलाईगढ़ जिलों के गांवों जहां भारतनेट के तहत आज तक इंटरनेट की सुविधा प्रदान की गई है की संख्या इस प्रकार है।

राज्य	जिला	इंटरनेट सुविधा प्राप्त गांव
बिहार	सीवान	164
	गोपालगंज	208
	छपरा (सारंग जिला)	251
	महाराजगंज ब्लॉक, सीवान जिला	33
उत्तर प्रदेश	देवरिया	219
छत्तीसगढ़	जांजगीर-चांपा	317

	सक्ती	310
	बलौदाबाजार	484
	सारंगगढ़-बिलाईगढ़	303

(ग) भारतनेट चरण-II के तहत शामिल की गई जीपी की कुल संख्या 1,02,133 है, जिनमें से 94,725 जीपी सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार हैं। भारतनेट की कार्यान्वयन कार्यनीति को संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) में संशोधन किया गया है और अवसंरचना के रखरखाव को मजबूत करने के लिए निम्नलिखित को शामिल किया गया है:

- (i) रिंग आर्किटेक्चर में भारतनेट नेटवर्क का निर्माण और उन्नयन
- (ii) सेवा स्तर करार (एसएलए) के आधार पर पूरे नेटवर्क का प्रचालन और रखरखाव
- (iii) पैकेज में नेटवर्क के निर्माण और प्रचालन और रखरखाव (ओ एंड एम) के लिए एकल परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (पीआईए)
- (iv) समर्पित नेटवर्क प्रचालन केंद्र

SAFETY AT RAILWAY TRACKS

***150. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:**

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

- (a) the number of deaths reported on Railway tracks and Railway unmanned crossings and number of death in train accidents during the last five years, year and zone-wise;
- (b) the number of railway staff including track maintenance workers who lost their lives during the last five years, zone and year-wise;

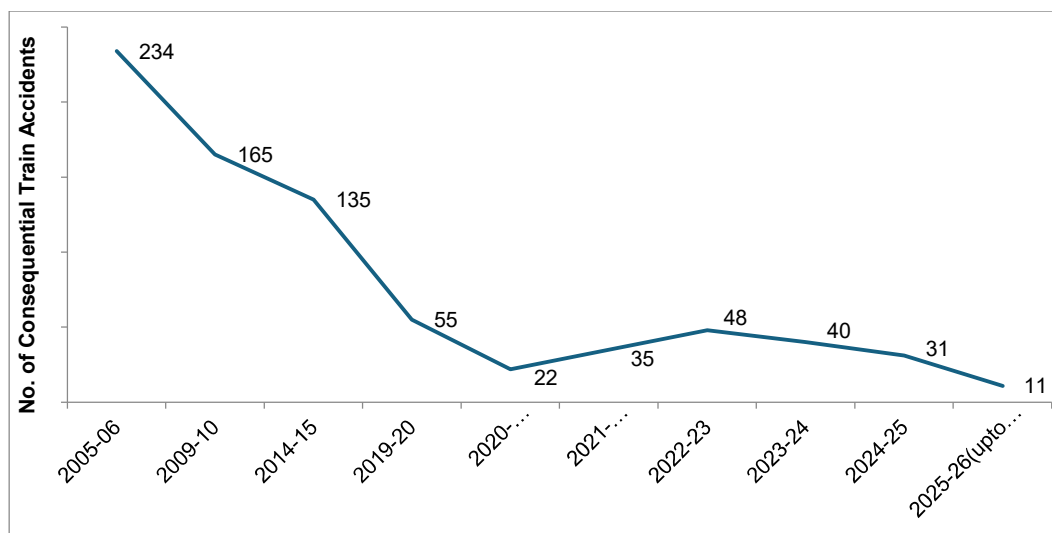
- (c) whether one of the reasons for these accidents is lack of manpower as backlog of vacant posts are not being fulfilled and if so, the details of vacant posts and recruitment done during the last ten years;
- (d) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to enhance track safety for passengers/staffs and towards clearing the backlog of vacant posts in Railways; and
- (e) the details of percentage of the families who received financial compensation or any pendency thereof since 2020, year and zone-wise?

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

(a) to (e) 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 11 in 2025-26 (upto November, 2025).

The number of consequential train accidents during the last five years is depicted in the graph below:



Consequential Train Accidents on Indian Railways and casualties (including railway passengers and railway personnel) therein are as follows:

Period	No. of Consequential Train Accidents	No. of Deaths	No. of Injuries
2004-05 to 2013-14	1,711	904	3,155
2014-15 to 2023-24	678	748	2,087
2024-25	31	18	92

The various safety measures taken to enhance safety in train operations are as under:

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

Expenditure/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)				
2013-14 (Act.)	2022-23 (Act.)	2023-24 (Act.)	2024-25	2025-26
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 6,656 stations up to 31.10.2025 to reduce accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,098 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.10.2025 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 6,661 stations up to 31.10.2025.
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. Initially, Kavach Version 3.2 was deployed on 1465 RKm of South Central Railway and 80 RKm of North Central Railway. Kavach specification Version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on Palwal-Mathura-Kota- Nagda section (633 Rkm) on Delhi-Mumbai route and on Howrah-Bardhaman section (105 RKm) on Delhi-Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah route. Further, Kavach implementation has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

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	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 Nos.	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: 8,948	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

Policing is a state subject under the seventh schedule of the Constitution of India and accordingly, cases of unnatural deaths over Indian Railways are registered and investigated by the concerned police authorities, such as the Government Railway Police (GRP) or the district police based on their jurisdiction. Data on all unnatural deaths on Railway tracks, Railway unmanned crossings gate and in train accidents is published by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) in Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India (ADSI).

The following measures are taken by the Railways to prevent/minimise human deaths in untoward incidents on Railway track:

- i. Zonal Railways have constituted 'Joint Committees' comprising officers of Safety, Security, Signal & Engineering departments to study the causes and suggest specific measures to minimise deaths due to untoward incidents including trespassing by humans. Accordingly, preventive and corrective measures are taken to improve and create infrastructure to minimise casualties.
- ii. Regular announcements are made through Passenger Address System at Railway stations urging passengers to use foot over bridges (FOBs) and to avoid crossing of railway tracks.
- iii. Various awareness campaigns are organized by Railways to sensitize passengers about the fatalities of crossing railway tracks, footboard/roof-top travelling, boarding/de-boarding running trains etc.

- iv. Regular drives are conducted against trespassing, travelling on foot-board, steps, roof top of trains, boarding/de-boarding running trains and the persons apprehended are prosecuted under the relevant provisions of the Railways Act, 1989.
- v. Railway Protection Force personnel are deployed on locations vulnerable for trespassing.
- vi. Erection of boundary wall/fencing at identified locations, vulnerable to trespass.
- vii. Warning sign boards are provided at conspicuous places for the awareness of passengers.
- viii. Unauthorized trespassing on Railway premises including the Railway track is a punishable offence under section 147 of the Railways Act and action against the violators is taken accordingly.

Further, following measures have been taken for the safety and welfare of track maintenance employees:

- i. Track maintainers have been equipped with essential safety gears while working in hazardous environments. The major safety equipment like Retro Reflective Safety Jackets (Luminous Vests), Safety Shoes, Gloves, Safety Helmet with detachable miner's light, Tricolour Light Emitting Diode (LED) 3 cell Torch, Rain Coat, Winter Jacket etc. have been provided to them.

- ii. In order to enhance efficiency and reduce physical strain of these employees, Light Weight Tools and equipment like Spanner, Hammer, Crowbar etc. have been provided. In addition, battery/ hydraulic operated machines and automated systems have been devised for light maintenance tasks like extracting/ inserting fittings, tightening bolts, lubrication of rails joints etc. to minimize physical fatigue and improve productivity.
- iii. Mechanized maintenance of tracks using various types of Track Machines have been introduced for all types of strenuous jobs such as tamping, ballast cleaning, lifting & aligning of track as well as grinding, cutting, drilling of rails etc. to reduce the manual efforts. Multi utility/ Rail borne vehicles have been provided for track maintenance to mobile gangs.
- iv. To reinforce safety practices, regular counselling and medical examinations are carried out. Regular training sessions are conducted to raise awareness about potential hazards. The "Personal Safety First" programme with proper safety protocols is conducted through seminars and workshops, where these employees are trained on 'How to stay safe while working on or near the track'.
- v. Regular training programs on track safety rules, use of machines/ tools, first-aid etc. are conducted through Zonal Training Centres (ZTC) with practical and visual training aids for better appreciation.
- vi. As regard to welfare measures to employees, they have been provided Gang Tools cum Rest Room, Gang Huts, Toilet's facilities at manned level crossing, Water bottle (2 litre, heat insulated), family accommodation to take care of

education and health of dependents. Further, Risk and Hardship Allowances has been provided according to nature of duty of the track maintainers.

- vii. Flexibility in duty roster as per climatic conditions and requirements are permitted. Recognition and awards for exemplary performance in safety and maintenance of tracks are done for encouragement of track maintainers.
- viii. VHF based Approaching Train Warning System gives an advance warning to staff through handheld VHF Receiver device on changing Advance Starter Signal to Green for coming train in block section. These devices are being provided to staff working on railway track of all routes for added safety in addition to normal protection precautions.

As a result of the above safety measures, there has been reduction in no. of deaths of railway staff during track maintenance work from 196 in 2013-14 to an average of 67 per year in the last 5 years, which is a reduction of about 66%.

Recruitment

Occurrence and filling up of vacancies are continuous process on Indian Railways considering its size, spatial distribution and criticality of operation. Adequate and suitable manpower is provided to cater to the regular operations, changes in technology, mechanizations and innovative practices. The vacancies are filled up primarily by placement of indents by Railways with Recruitment agencies as per operational and technological requirements.

In the Gazetted cadre, recruitments are made annually through UPSC for the ministry as a whole. Further, as compared to recruitment of 4988 number of

officers during 2004-2013, 7,297 number of officers have been recruited in the Organised Services during 2014-2024.

Presently recruitment against 1,20,579 vacancies of non-gazetted personnel has been taken up on Indian Railways as per Annual Calendar 2024 and 2025.

During January to December 2024, ten Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 92,116 vacancies were notified for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots (ALPs), Technicians, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical & Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial & Isolated Categories and Level-1 categories such as Assistants, Track Maintainers and Pointsman.

First stage/Single stage Computer Based Tests (CBTs) for 59,678 posts has been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
1 st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	18,40,347	156	15
CBT for the post of Technician (14,298 vacancies)	26,99,892	139	15
1 st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	11,01,266	146	15
CBT for the post of RPF-SI (452 vacancies)	15,35,635	143	15
CBT for the post of RPF-Constable (4,208 vacancies)	45,30,288	147	15

CBT for Paramedical Categories (1,376 vacancies)	7,08,321	143	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	58,41,774	141	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under Graduate) (3,445 vacancies)	63,27,473	157	15
CBT for Ministerial & Isolated categories (1,036 vacancies)	4,46,013	139	15
Total Candidates	2,50,31,009		

2nd stage CBTs for the posts of ALP, JE/DMS/CMA and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) has also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	2,66,363	112	15
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	1,17,339	118	15
2 nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	1,21,931	129	15
Total candidates	5,05,633		

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the post of ALP has also been completed. Details are as under:-

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBAT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	1,32,044	84	2

CBT for 32,438 vacancies for level -1 categories has commenced from 27.11.2025 in 140 cities in 15 languages. Physical efficiency Test (PET) for 4,208 vacancies of Constable (RPF) has commenced from 13.11.2025.

Panels for more than 23,000 candidates for various posts including the posts of Technicians, Junior Engineers, Paramedical Categories, Sub-Inspectors (RPF) and Assistant Loco Pilots have been finalised. Majority of them are in safety categories.

In addition, as per Annual Calendar for the year 2025, seven Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 28,463 vacancies have also been issued.

Details are as under:

S. No.	CEN No.	Post Name	No. of Vacancies notified	Month of Notification
1	01/2025	Assistant Loco Pilots	9,970	March 2025
2	02/2025	Technicians	6,238	June 2025
3	03/2025	Para-Medical Categories	434	July 2025
4	04/2025	Section Controllers	368	August 2025
5	05/2025	Junior Engineers / Depot Material Superintendent	2,585	October 2025
6	06/2025	NTPC (Graduate)	5,810	October 2025
7	07/2025	NTPC (Under-Graduate)	3,058	October 2025

The RRB examinations are quite technical in nature entailing large scale mobilization of men and resources and training of manpower. Railway overcame all these challenges and successfully conducted the recruitment in a transparent manner following all laid down guidelines. No instance of paper leakage or similar malpractice has occurred during the entire process.

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2005 to 2013-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014-2015 to 2024-2025 is given as under:

Period	Recruitments*
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4.11 lakh
2014-2015 to 2024-2025	5.08 lakh

*Including level-1 and Security related posts.

Further, as system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing the annual calendar from 2024 for recruitment to various categories of Group 'C' posts. The introduction of the annual calendar is benefitting the aspirants in the following manner:

- More opportunities for candidates;
- Opportunities to those becoming eligible every year;
- Certainty of exams;
- Faster Recruitment process, Training and Appointments

Accident victims are paid ex-gratia relief soon after an accident or untoward incident. Total amount of ex-gratia paid by the Railways to the next of kin of deceased individuals in train accidents during 01.01.2020 to 30.11.2025 is Rs. 32.72 Crore.

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

Total amount of compensation paid by the Railways to the next of kin of the deceased individuals in train accidents during 01.01.2020 to 30.11.2025 is Rs. 24.29 Crore.

Ex-gratia compensation is a financial assistance (Rs.25 lakhs w.e.f. 01.01.2016) paid by the Railways to the family/dependants of an employee in the event of death due to accidents while performing official duty etc.

Expeditious disbursement of ex gratia amount depends on several factors such as timely submission of required documents (viz. legal heir certificate), family disputes/rival claims, verification of the cause of death etc.

During last 5 years, in about 98% cases, ex-gratia compensation has already been paid by the respective Zonal Railways.

REVIVAL PACKAGE FOR BSNL

***151. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR:**

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

- (a) the details of all revival packages approved for BSNL during the last ten years;
- (b) whether BSNL has continued to post losses even after revival packages and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the amount of revival funds actually spent, item-wise, and the details of the outcomes achieved; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in nationwide roll out of 4G and in launching 5G along with circle- wise status?

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

(a) and (c) Government has approved revival packages to BSNL as mentioned below:

- In 2019, first revival package amounting to around ₹ 69,000 Crores was given that brought down the operating costs of BSNL .
- In 2022, revival package amounting to around ₹ 1,64,000 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 ₹ 89,000 Crores.

- In 2025 an additional amount of ₹ 6,982 Crores has been approved as additional CAPEX support for rollout of 4G network by BSNL across the country.

The total amount of ₹ 2,54,575.39 Crores has been spent from these revival packages, so far. Detailed breakup of item-wise fund utilization is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) As a result of these packages, BSNL has started to earn operating profit from F.Y. 2020-21.

(d) As part of the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL has rapidly installed 97,401 4G sites using indigenously innovated 4G technology, of which 94,458 sites are On-Air as of 30.11.2025. The equipment is 5G upgradable from technology perspective. The state-wise data of BSNL 4G sites installed and commissioned is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Item-wise fund utilization

S No	Item	Released funds (₹)
1	Implementation of VRS in BSNL/MTNL	29,574.54
2	Debt restructuring of BSNL and MTNL through Sovereign Guarantee Bonds (SGB) support	38,814.69
3	Administrative allotment of spectrum to BSNL/MTNL for providing 2G and 4G/5G through equity infusion	1,09,787
4	Support for settlement of AGR dues to BSNL	31,957.16
5	CAPEX requirement support through equity infusion	17,273

6	Viability Gap Funding (VGF) in form of grant-in-aid to BSNL.	19,669
7	Re-issue 9% non-cumulative preference shares of Rs. 7,500 Cr to Govt. of India(Gol).	7,500
8	Operational merger of MTNL with BSNL	Nil
	Total	2,54,575.39

STATEMENT-II

State Wise Data of Deployment of 4G sites as on 30.11.2025

SI No	Circle	No. of 4G Towers Installed	No. of 4G Towers Commissioned
1	Andaman & Nicobar	270	250
2	Andhra Pradesh	6107	6010
3	Assam	2283	2107
4	Bihar	2958	2805
5	Chhattisgarh	2867	2786
6	Delhi	965	855
7	Gujarat	4658	4627
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	72	72
9	Haryana	2056	2056
10	Himachal Pradesh	1951	1930
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1697	1624
12	Ladakh	383	304
13	Jharkhand	2861	2560
14	Karnataka	5249	5231
15	Kerala	6884	6884
16	Lakshadweep	47	47
17	Madhya Pradesh	4889	4718
18	Maharashtra	9585	9270
19	Goa	238	236

20	Meghalaya	466	410
21	Mizoram	161	108
22	Tripura	556	519
23	Arunachal Pradesh	947	450
24	Manipur	300	271
25	Nagaland	475	388
26	Odisha	5802	5458
27	Punjab	3598	3598
28	Chandigarh	138	138
29	Rajasthan	5665	5665
30	Sikkim	131	102
31	Tamil Nadu	7321	7321
32	Puducherry	209	209
33	Telangana	3016	2987
34	Uttarakhand	1795	1733
35	Uttar Pradesh	6893	6887
36	West Bengal	3908	3842
Total		97401	94458

CONSTRUCTION OF FOURTH PLATFORM AT KANNUR RAILWAY STATION

***152. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has examined the long-pending demand from railway users and public representatives for the construction of a fourth platform at Kannur Railway Station to expand operational capacity and improve train handling efficiency;

- (b) if so, the present status of this proposal including feasibility studies/administrative approvals/estimates prepared by the Railways;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to include the construction of Platform No. 4 at Kannur Railway Station under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, considering the importance of the station in the North Malabar region and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is willing to allocate funds for this construction in the upcoming Union Budget and if so, the details thereof and the timeline for completion of said project; and
- (e) the details of the authorities responsible for processing and implementing this long-pending infrastructure requirement?

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

(a) to (e) Kannur Railway station is situated on Mangaluru-Shoranur Double line section. Presently, Kannur Station is having 4 platforms, with 3 being of 26 coach length and 4th PF of 16 coach length. Kannur Station is presently served by 111 number of trains (104 Mail/Express and 7 Passenger trains) which include 4 Vande Bharat and 2 Rajdhani train services.

To augment the capacity of the section, a survey of Mangaluru-Shoranur 3rd and 4th line (307km) has been sanctioned to prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Kerala

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	Rs. 372 crore/year
2025-26	Rs. 3,042 crore (more than 8 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 06 projects (02 new line and 04 doubling) of length 266 Km, costing Rs. 9,415 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala are in different stages of planning/sanctioning/execution. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length	Length Commissioned	Balance to complete	Expenditure upto March 2025 (Rs.in Crore)
New line	02	146 Km	0 Km	146 Km	309
Doubling /multitracking	04	120 Km	26 Km	94 Km	2,941
Total	06	266 Km	26 Km	240 Km	3,250

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

S.N	Project	Cost (₹in Crores)
1	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat & Pollachi-Coimbatore Gauge Conversion (217 km)	1,360

2	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Gauge Conversion (357 km)	1,122
3	Mulanturutti-Kuruppantara Doubling (24 km)	303
4	Chenganur-Chingavanam Doubling (27 km)	436
5	Ambalapuzha-Haripad Doubling (18 km)	346
6	Kurruppanthara-Chingavanam Doubling (27 km)	749

Some of the projects falling fully/partly in Kerala which have been taken up are as under:

S No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Angamali-Sabarimala New line (111 Km)	3,727
2	Ernakulam-Kumbalam Doubling (8 Km)	595
3	Kumbalam-Thuravur Patch doubling (16 km)	803
4	Trivandrum- Kanyakumari Doubling (87 Km)	3,786
5	Shoranur - Vallathol Doubling (10 Km)	367

In last three years (i.e. 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-25 and current Financial Year i.e. 2025-26), total 9 Nos. of Surveys (3 New Line and 6 Doubling) falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala having a total length of 1,124 Km have been sanctioned and survey work has been taken up.

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	65 Ha (14%)
Balance Land to be acquired	411 Ha (86%)

Railway had deposited ₹1,975 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	1	3
3.	Kumbalam – Turavur Patch Doubling (16 Km)	10	6	4
4.	Trivandrum - Kanyakumari Doubling (87 Km)	41	33	8
5.	Shoranur - Vallathol Doubling (10 Km)	5	0	5

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Kerala.

Sanction of any railway project depends upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines

- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives
- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project 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.

Station Development of Kannur Station:

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station

The scheme also envisages 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.

- **Kannur station:** The works of new VIP lounge have been completed. The works of improvement of AC waiting hall, concourse, ticket counter and second entry parking have been taken up.
- **Kasargod station:** The works of entrance porch, booking window, platform raising and platform surfacing of platform no. 1 and 2/3, platform shelter, improvement of station building, waiting halls, toilets, circulating area, parking area, coach indication board, train indication board, reserved lounge and water booths have been completed. The works of seating arrangement, lifts, escalator, retiring room, second entry parking and 6 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Payyanur station:** The works of raising of platform no. 2/3, additional platform shelter, circulating area at second entry, parking, coach indication board and train indication board have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, concourse, waiting hall, platform shelter, circulating area at first entry, lift and 6 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Thalassery station:** The works of improvement of station building, porch, booking office, waiting hall, circulating area, and parking have been completed. The works of improvement of platform shelter, porch at second entry, booking office, concourse, circulating area and lift have been taken up.

- **Wadakkanchery station:** The works of improvement of station building, platform shelter, platform surface, waiting hall, toilet, circulating area and new portico have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.
- **Chalakudi station:** The works of improvement of station building, platform shelter, platform surface, waiting hall, toilet, circulating area and parking area have been completed. The finishing works 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 / Modernisation 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'. The state of Kerala is covered under the jurisdiction of Southern Railway and for this zone, an allocation of ₹ 1,122 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure (up to October, 2025) of ₹ 686 crore has been incurred so far.

CANCELLATION OF UNVIALE RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS***153. SHRI HIBI EDEN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently taken any decision of cancelling unviable renewable energy project contracts due to implementation issues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a tentative list of projects has been prepared for such cancellation;
- (d) if so, the details of the losses suffered by the Government due to such unviable projects;
- (e) whether any decision has been taken for fixing the accountability for such unviable projects on the respective companies or Government departments; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f)

- i. India has already achieved 50% of its installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources, five years ahead of the target set under its Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement. As of 31 October 2025, the installed capacity from non-fossil sources stands at about 259 GW, with 31.2 GW added in the current financial year up to October 2025.

- ii. As on 31st October, 2025, Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), namely Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited (NTPC), NHPC Limited (NHPC) and SJVN Limited (SJVN), have issued Letters of Award (LoAs) of 67,554 MW in respect of renewable power procurement tenders issued by them since April 2023 and neither any cancellations have been made after issuance of Letters of Award nor any list for cancellation has been prepared.
- iii. States are also issuing renewable power procurement tenders and renewable power capacity is also being added in commercial and industrial sectors through Green Energy Open Access/ Captive route. Thus, capacity addition of renewable energy is progressing through multiple pathways and not necessarily only through REIA led bids.
- iv. With the declining cost of solar-plus-storage and dispatchable renewable power, there is a growing preference among distribution companies and end procurers for such solutions. This shift has been accompanied by a reduced demand for plain solar power. Solar-plus-storage configurations are also being preferred over wind-solar hybrid projects, particularly due to their ability to supply power during peak demand hours. Accordingly, the Government has sensitized the REIAs to move from plain solar tenders to tenders of Solar with Energy Storage, tenders with configuration to supply renewable power during peak hours and tenders

with configuration to supply Firm and Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE).

- v. To facilitate the further execution of PPAs in respect of bids issued by REIAs, the Government has undertaken several proactive measures. These include urging States to comply with the Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) under the Energy Conservation Act, and advising Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) to aggregate demand from DISCOMs and other consumers before designing and issuing tenders. Regional workshops have been organized with major renewable energy-procuring States to address implementation challenges and accelerate PPA signing.

PM-VIKAS SCHEME

*** 154. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:**

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

- (a) the rate of verified employment and self-employment placement achieved under the PMVIKAS scheme during the last financial year and the manner in which this figure is compared with the outcomes recorded in previous years;
- (b) the details of beneficiaries who secured wage employment and those who entered selfemployment under the PM-VIKAS scheme during the said period and the mechanisms used to independently verify the accuracy of these outcome figures; and

(c) the details of findings of the independent third-party evaluation conducted for the PMVIKAS scheme regarding employment generation, self-employment creation, income enhancement and job retention and the manner in which these findings reflect the overall effectiveness of the scheme during the last financial year?

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

(a) to (c) The Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) is a flagship Scheme of Ministry of Minority Affairs which converges five erstwhile schemes, including Seekho aur Kamao (SAK), USTTAD, Nai Manzil, Nai Roshni and Hamari Dharohar. The Central Sector scheme focuses on the socio-economic empowerment of the six notified minority communities through skill development; entrepreneurship and leadership of minority women; and education support for school dropouts.

The scheme guidelines were approved in January 2025. Accordingly, the process to allocate projects under the scheme was initiated thereafter. So far, a target of approx. 1.40 lakh beneficiaries has been allocated to 42 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) across Non Traditional Skilling, Traditional Skilling, Women Leadership & Entrepreneurship and Education components under the PM VIKAS scheme.

As per the scheme guidelines, the following placement or employment deliverables are mandated under different components:

(A) Non-Traditional Skilling Component

Under the Non-Traditional skilling component, it is mandatory for the PIAs to ensure placement of at least 75 percent skilled beneficiaries in some form of employment (wage/ self-employment/ apprenticeship) of which at least 50 percent should be placed in organized sector, as categorised in the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) / Common Cost Norms (CCN).

(B) Traditional Skilling Component

Under this component, business opportunities would be facilitated by:

(a) Minority community specific events/ 'Parvs':

- i. Supporting minority craft persons in showcasing and marketing their products and/or local traditional cuisine and ICH.
- ii. Facilitating buyer-seller meets, promoting inter-community solidarity, and cultural exchanges.
- iii. Striving to improve the quality of local products in sync with 'vocal for local' campaign. Enhancing the visibility of local art, artists (including ICH) and their communities by promoting tourism (including sustainable, eco & religious tourism) and local economy.

(b) financial support in the form of loan/ credit from National Minorities Development and Finance corporation (NMDFC) or other banking / non-banking institutions,

(c) formation of individual/ group enterprises for livelihood generation.

(C) Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship Component

The Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship Component of the scheme provides for:

- i. Career counselling to all interested beneficiaries to ensure that at least 15 percent of them are either assisted in applying for suitable education and skill training under any other scheme of this Ministry (through Traditional and Non-Traditional Skilling Components), or similar programs of other ministries, or assisted in finding suitable jobs for entering the labour/ employment market as per their qualifications.
- ii. Development of individual or group enterprises amongst 30 percent of the beneficiaries trained under the Entrepreneurship Development module to setup enterprises/ self-employment ventures in line with the vision of 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat', by establishing linkages with financial institutions such as NMDFC, Banks, NBFCs.
- iii. Selection of 10 percent of the women trained under Entrepreneurship Development based on their leadership qualities being provided a training of 240 hours to become Business Mentors / Business Correspondents (Biz Sakhis/ Udyami Mitras), with a view to equip them to handhold potential entrepreneurs and set-up/ scale-up enterprises and develop and promote their own enterprises. Biz Sakhis are envisioned as mentors who would provide doorstep support to other women entrepreneurs to help them to set up their ventures and improve their livelihoods.

As the implementation of PM VIKAS scheme has commenced only recently and all allocated projects are in initial stages of implementation, no outcome based study/ policy evaluation / third party concurrent monitoring has been conducted till date under the scheme. However, the scheme guidelines mandate concurrent monitoring of the scheme, in order to ensure effective on-ground implementation. Besides, to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of PM VIKAS, the dedicated portal for PM VIKAS Scheme has been integrated with Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) portal of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to ensure efficient, real-time monitoring along with coherence within the skilling ecosystem, keeping in mind the 'whole-of-government' approach.

दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी

***155. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:**

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र संख्या 24 के अंतर्गत रतलाम-झाबुआ-अलीराजपुर के कई गांवों और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल नेटवर्क की कमी के कारण नागरिकों को गंभीर कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और प्रशासनिक कार्यों में बाधा आ रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उक्त क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण कराने और वहां मोबाइल टावर लगाने के लिए कोई कार्य-योजना तैयार कर रही है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त क्षेत्रों में नेटवर्क सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु अनुमानित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) नवंबर 2025 तक, मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में 2,450 गांवों में से 2,428 गांव मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी से कवर किए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) सेवा से वंचित आबादी वाले गांवों के लिए मोबाइल कवरेज तकनीकी-व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा प्रदान की जाती है।

सरकार, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं से प्राप्त इनपुट के आधार पर, ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल कवरेज का आकलन करती है। सेवा से वंचित पाए गए गांवों का सर्वेक्षण उनकी मोबाइल कवरेज स्थिति की पुष्टि के लिए किया जाता है। इसके बाद, डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) द्वारा वित्त पोषित 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी स्कीमों के तहत सेवा से वंचित गांवों को कवरेज उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

सरकार, डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) के माध्यम से प्राप्त वित्तपोषण से देश के ग्रामीण, दूरदराज और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में 4जी मोबाइल टावरों की संस्थापना के माध्यम से दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी के विस्तार हेतु विभिन्न स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। नवंबर 2025 तक, डीबीएन द्वारा वित्तपोषित मोबाइल स्कीमों के अंतर्गत रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में 32 साइट चालू हो चुकी हैं, जिससे 41 गाँवों को मोबाइल कवरेज प्रदान की जा रही है।

ASSESSMENT OF WORKING OF RAILWAY STATIONS

***156. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

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

- (a) the division-wise details of actions taken/being taken by the Government to assess the workload, manpower requirements and modernising the working of Railway stations across the country as on date;

- (b) whether the Government has received any representations regarding the assessment of workload, manpower and modernisation of operational practices at Railway stations and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has engaged/proposes to engage any consulting firm or expert agency for carrying out this major assessment/modernisation exercise 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 (c) Assessment of workload and manpower requirement is a continuous and ongoing process on Indian Railways. This is done with the view of the introduction of new norms and technologies, changes in working systems, and creation of new assets etc. This study/exercise is carried out mainly departmentally and sometimes engaging outside agencies.

Adequate manpower is provided at railway stations based on their classification, duty hours prescribed under the Hours of Employment Regulations (HOER), and manpower yardsticks for various activities.

Technological improvement in Indian Railways is a continuous process and aspires to democratize the use of technology. It aims to address India centric challenges, create economic and employment opportunities for Indian citizens.

Recruitment on Indian Railways:

Occurrence and filling up of vacancies are continuous processes on Indian Railways considering its size, spatial distribution and criticality of operation. The vacancies are filled up primarily by placement of indents by

Railways with Recruitment agencies as per operational and technological requirements.

Presently recruitment of 1,20,579 vacancies has been taken up on Indian Railways as per annual calendar 2024 and 2025.

First stage/Single stage Computer Based Tests (CBTs) for 59,678 posts has been completed. Details are as below:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
1 st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	18,40,347	156	15
CBT for the post of Technician (14,298 vacancies)	26,99,892	139	15
1 st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	11,01,266	146	15
CBT for the post of RPF-SI (452 vacancies)	15,35,635	143	15
CBT for the post of RPF-Constable (4208 vacancies)	45,30,288	147	15
CBT for Paramedical Categories (1,376 vacancies)	7,08,321	143	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Category (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	58,41,774	141	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Category (Under Graduate) (3,445 vacancies)	63,27,473	157	15
CBT for Ministerial & Isolated categories (1,036 vacancies)	4,46,013	139	15

2nd stage CBTs for the posts of ALP, JE/DMS/CMA and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) has also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	2,66,363	112	15
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	1,17,339	118	15
2 nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Category (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	1,21,931	129	15

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the post of ALP has also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBAT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	1,32,044	84	2

CBT for 32,438 vacancies for level -1 categories commenced from 27.11.2025 in 140 cities in 15 languages. Physical efficiency Test (PET) for 4,208 vacancies of Constable (RPF) commenced from 13.11.2025.

Panels for more than 23,000 candidates including the posts of Technicians, Junior Engineers, Paramedical Categories, Sub-Inspectors (RPF) and Assistant Loco Pilots have been sent to indenting Railways. The majority of them are in safety categories.

In addition, as per Annual Calendar for the year 2025, seven Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 28,463 vacancies have also been issued:

SN	CEN No.	Post Name	No. of Vacancies notified	Month of Notification
1	01/2025	Assistant Loco Pilots	9,970	March 2025
2	02/2025	Technicians	6,238	June 2025
3	03/2025	Para-medical	434	July 2025
4	04/2025	Section Controllers	368	August 2025
5	05/2025	Junior Engineers / Depot Material Superintendent	2,585	October 2025
6	06/2025	NTPC (Graduate)	5,810	October 2025
7	07/2025	NTPC (Under-Graduate)	3,058	October 2025

The RRB examinations are quite technical in nature entailing large scale mobilization of men and resources and training of manpower. Railway overcame all these challenges and successfully conducted the recruitment in a transparent manner following all laid down guidelines. No instance of paper leakage or similar malpractice has occurred during the entire process.

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2005 to 2013-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014-2015 to 2024-2025 is given as under:

Period	Recruitments
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4.11 lakhs
2014-2015 to 2024-2025	5.08 lakhs

Further, as a system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing an annual calendar from 2024 for recruitment to various categories of Group 'C' posts. The introduction of annual calendar is benefitting the aspirants in the following manner:

- More opportunities for candidates;
- Opportunities to those becoming eligible every year;
- Certainty of exams;
- Faster Recruitment process, Training and Appointments.

Redevelopment of Railway stations:

To improve operational efficiency of stations and passengers' experience, Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment and modernisation of stations with a long-term approach. The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration

- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far 1337 stations have been identified under this scheme and till now works of 155 stations have been completed.

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 & 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.

Further, proposals/requests/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal, for assessment of workload and manpower, across the country are received on the basis of demands raised by members of parliament, ministries of central government, elected representatives, railway's own requirements, organizations/rail-users, etc., at various levels including railway board, zonal railways, division office, etc. Receipt of such proposals/requests/suggestions/representations is a continuous and dynamic process and these are examined and action, as found feasible/justified, is taken from time to time and centralized compendium for the same is not maintained.

MODERNISATION OF RAILWAY STATIONS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

***157. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:**

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

- (a) the current status of the modernisation projects for railway stations across the country;
- (b) the number of railway stations identified for modernisation and the criteria for selection of stations;

- (c) the details of the total budget allocated for the modernisation of railway stations and the manner in which this funding is distributed among different States;
- (d) whether any Public Private Partnership (PPP) models are involved in the modernization projects and if so, the details thereof and percentage of funding expected from private investments;
- (e) the details of the facilities/amenities planned to be included as part of the modernisation of railway stations;
- (f) the role of technology in modernisation process of railway stations particularly in terms of passenger information and safety systems;
- (g) the manner in which the Government plans to modernise historic railway stations while preserving their heritage architecture and cultural significance; and
- (h) the details of the specific guidelines for modernisation projects at heritage railway stations?

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

(a) to (h) Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city

- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station

The scheme also envisages 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, works of 155 stations has been completed. Names of these stations are as following:

Alnavar, Amb Andaura, Ambikapur, Amgaon, Anandpur Sahib, Anara, Ayodhya Dham, Badami, Bagalkot, Baijnath Paprola, Balrampur, Bantawala, Barabhum, Baramati, Bareilly City, Baripada, Barpali, Begumpet, Beohari, Bhanupratappur,

Bhilai, Bijnor, Bimalgarh, Bommidi, Bundi, Chanda Fort, Changanassery, Chidambaram, Chinchpokli, Chirayinkeezh, Cuttack, Dakor, Derol, Deshnoke, Devlali, Dharwad, Dhule, Dongargarh, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Gadag, Godda, Gogameri, Gokak Road, Gola Gokarnath, Gomti Nagar, Govardhan, Govind Garh, Govindpuri, Govindpur Road, Haibargaon, Haldia, Hapa, Harpalpur, Hathras City, Hodal, Idgah Agra Jn., Izzatnagar, Jaisalmer, Jam Jodhpur, Jam Wanthali, Joychandi Pahar, Kakinada Town, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Kanalus Jn., Karaikkudi Jn., Karamsad, Karimnagar, Katni South, Kedgaon, Khairthal, Koppal, Kosamba Jn., Kulitturai, Kuttipuram, Lasalgaon, Limbdi, Lohardaga, Lonand Jn., Mahe, Mahuva, Mailani, Mandal Garh, Mandawar Mahwa Road, Madhupur, Manaparai, Mandi Dabwali, Mangalagiri, Mannargudi, Matunga, Mithapur, Morappur, Morbi, Muktsar, Munirabad, Murtizapur Jn., Nainpur Jn., Nandura, Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad), Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Okha, Orchha, Palitana, Panagarh, Panki Dham, Parel, Parlakhemundi, Pirpainti, Piska, Pokhrayan, Pollachi Jn., Polur, Porbandar, Rajgarh, Rajmahal, Rajula Jn., Ramghat Halt, Rayanpadu, Saharanpur Jn., Sahibzada Ajit Singh Mohali, Sahebgunj, Samakhiyali, Samalpatti, Sankarpur, Savda, Seoni, Shahad, Shajapur, Sholavandan, Shoranur Jn., Shridham, Siddharth Nagar, Sihor Jn., Siuri, Sri Bala Brahmeswara Jogulamba, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St.Thomas Mount, Sullurpeta, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Tamluk, Thawe, Thiruvavarur Jn., Tiruvannamalai, Tuni, 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:

- Tirupati station: The structural framework of new main entry station building on South side and 2 nos. air concourses have been completed. The finishing works of new main entry station building on South side and air concourses, structural work of station building on North side, platform shelter works, lift, escalators etc. have been taken up.
- Nellore station: The structural frameworks, brickwork and plastering of station buildings on both East and West sides and structural work of air concourse have been completed. The finishing works of station building on both East and West side and air concourse, extension work of subway, water tanks and sewage treatment plant have been taken up.
- Yesvantpur station: The structural works of East side station building, civil works of East side sub-station, East side elevated road and Multi Level Car parking have been completed. The finishing works of East side station building, East side elevated road and Multi Level Car parking, sewage treatment plant, structural work of West side station building and air concourse have been taken up.
- Bangalore Cantt. station: The works of 24m wide diversion road on the South side, training centre, hostel on North side and structural work of South side station building have been completed. The finishing work South side station building, structural work of North side station building and Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.

- Rameswaram station: The structural works of East/North terminal building, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, residential tower, sub-station building, desalination plant and sewage treatment plant have been completed. The masonry works of East terminal building, finishing works of North terminal building, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, residential tower, platform upgradation including platform shelter and revamping of existing waiting hall have been taken up.
- Safdarjung station: The work of signal building, station building, plumbing and firefighting, structural work of operational building up to terrace floor slab, air concourse foundation and pedestals have been completed. The station building electrical and low voltage work, platform refurbishing work, finishing work of operational building, overhead tank and air concourse have been taken up.

Stations are selected based on the proposals received from Zonal Railways, stations located in major cities and places of tourist and pilgrimage importance.

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 fund allocation of ₹ 12,118 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head-53 and expenditure (up to October, 2025) of ₹ 7,253 crore has been incurred so far.

The station development projects under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme are primarily conceptualized with budgetary support. However, 15 stations have been identified to be explored for development under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode also and based on the experience gained from the same, further evolution of the scheme is envisaged.

Ministry of Railways is committed to preservation of items of heritage value while planning and execution of redevelopment/modernization of stations. Site specific measures are taken based on the context and condition of the structure/artifact.

Technological improvement in Indian Railways including stations is a continuous process and aspires to democratize the use of technology. It aims to address India centric challenges, create economic and employment opportunities for all Indians.

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 & 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.

VACANCIES IN RAILWAYS

***158. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:**

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

- (a) the total number of vacancies currently existing in the Railways and the details of the steps being taken to fill them;
- (b) whether any special provisions/concessions/relaxations are available for candidates from West Bengal during recruitment and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the total number of recruitments made during the last ten years, State-wise particularly West Bengal?

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

(a) to (c) Railways, being Central Government organization conduct recruitment on all India basis. This is in line with Constitutional provision of right to equality in matters of public employment. Every candidate irrespective of gender, language, place of birth, region etc. fulfilling eligibility criteria is free to apply. All those who apply in response to Centralised Employment Notifications (CENs),

including local candidates are considered for recruitment on the Railways, on equal footing. No preference is given to candidates belonging to any State or Region nor is the recruitment restricted to any State or Region.

The RRB examinations are quite technical in nature entailing large scale mobilization of men and resources and training of manpower. Railway overcame all these challenges and successfully conducted the recruitment in a transparent manner following all laid down guidelines. No instance of paper leakage or similar malpractice has occurred during the entire process.

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2005 to 2013-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014-2015 to 2024-2025 is given as under :

Period	Recruitments*
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4.11 lakh
2014-2015 to 2024-2025	5.08 lakh

*Including for the State of West Bengal

Further, as system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing the annual calendar from 2024 for recruitment to various categories of Group 'C' posts. The introduction of the annual calendar is benefitting the aspirants in the following manner:

- More opportunities for candidates;
- Opportunities to those becoming eligible every year;
- Certainty of exams;
- Faster Recruitment process, Training and Appointments

As per Annual Calendar 2024 and 2025, recruitment of 1,20,579 vacancies has been taken up on Indian Railways including Zonal Railways and Production Units covering West Bengal.

During January to December 2024, ten Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 92,116 vacancies were notified for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots (ALPs), Technicians, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical & Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial & Isolated Categories and Level-1 categories such as Assistants, Track Maintainers and Pointsman. First stage/Single stage Computer Based Tests (CBTs) for 59,678 posts has been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
1 st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	18,40,347	156	15
CBT for the post of Technician (14,298 vacancies)	26,99,892	139	15
1 st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	11,01,266	146	15
CBT for the post of RPF-SI (452 vacancies)	15,35,635	143	15
CBT for the post of RPF-Constable (4,208 vacancies)	45,30,288	147	15
CBT for Paramedical Categories (1,376 vacancies)	7,08,321	143	15

1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	58,41,774	141	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under Graduate) (3,445 vacancies)	63,27,473	157	15
CBT for Ministerial & Isolated categories (1,036 vacancies)	4,46,013	139	15
Total Candidates	2,50,31,009		

2nd stage CBTs for the posts of ALP, JE/DMS/CMA and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) have also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	2,66,363	112	15
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	1,17,339	118	15
2 nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	1,21,931	129	15
Total Candidates	5,05,633		

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the post of ALP has also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBAT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	1,32,044	84	2

CBT for 32,438 vacancies for level -1 categories has commenced from 27.11.2025 in 140 cities in 15 languages. Physical Efficiency Test (PET) for 4,208 vacancies of Constable (RPF) has commenced from 13.11.2025.

Panels for more than 23,000 candidates (including for the State of West Bengal) for various posts including the posts of Technicians, Junior Engineers, Paramedical Categories, Sub-Inspectors (RPF) and Assistant Loco Pilots have been finalised. Majority of them are in safety categories.

In addition, as per Annual Calendar for the year 2025, seven Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 28,463 vacancies have also been issued.

Details are as under:

S. No.	CEN No.	Post Name	No. of Vacancies notified	Month of Notification
1	01/2025	Assistant Loco Pilots	9,970	March 2025
2	02/2025	Technicians	6,238	June 2025
3	03/2025	Para-Medical Categories	434	July 2025
4	04/2025	Section Controllers	368	August 2025
5	05/2025	Junior Engineers / Depot Material Superintendent	2,585	October 2025
6	06/2025	Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate)	5,810	October 2025
7	07/2025	Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate)	3,058	October 2025

Following concessions/relaxations are allowed to different eligible categories of candidates in Railway recruitments irrespective of state and region:

(i) Concessions/relaxations allowed to reserved community candidates

- Age relaxation of 5 years for SC/ST and 3 years for OBC.
- Travel facility (railway pass) to SC/ST candidates
- Fee reimbursement for SC/ST candidates who appear in the Computer Based Test (CBT).
- Lower qualifying marks in CBT (SC-30%, ST-25%, OBC-30%) compared to UR candidates (40%) in L-2 and above posts.
- Lower qualifying marks in CBT (SC/ST/OBC-30%) compared to UR candidates (40%) in L-1 posts.

(ii) Concession/relaxation for women candidates

- Fee reimbursement for all women candidates who appear in the CBT.
- Age relaxation for widowed/divorced/judicially separated women.
- Lower qualifying Standards for Physical Efficiency Test (PET) for female candidates as compared to male candidates.

(iii) Concession/relaxation for other categories candidates

- Ex-servicemen are given age-relaxation, exemption from Physical Efficiency Test (PET) and preferential quota.
- Persons with Benchmark Disabilities (PwBD) are also given age relaxation, exemption from Physical Efficiency Test (PET), fee is

reimbursed for those who appear in the CBT and reservation in posts. Also they are given a relaxation upto 2 marks in the minimum qualifying marks for each respective category. Facility of scribe is provided to eligible PwBD candidates.

आकांक्षी डीएमएफ कार्यक्रम

* 159. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में शुरू किए गए 'आकांक्षी डीएमएफ कार्यक्रम' का ब्यौरा और उद्देश्य क्या हैं;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा राज्यों में जिला खनिज प्रतिष्ठानों (डीएमएफ) के प्रचालनों में पारदर्शिता, आयोजना और लेखांकन अनुपालन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कौन-कौन से प्रमुख सुधार किए गए हैं;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा जिला प्राधिकारियों और डीएमएफ नोडल अधिकारियों की क्षमता निर्माण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (घ) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान, गुजरात और हिमाचल प्रदेश में डीएमएफ के अंतर्गत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में एकत्रित, स्वीकृत और व्यय की गई धनराशि का जिला-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या डीएमएफ के अंतर्गत एकत्र की गई निधियों के उपयोग के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार की वित्तीय स्वीकृति अनिवार्य है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (च) खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में समुदाय केन्द्रित विकास के लिए डीएमएफ निधियों का प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

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

(क) 'आकांक्षी डीएमएफ कार्यक्रम' का उद्देश्य डीएमएफ कार्यों को प्रमुख आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (एडीपी)/आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) क्षेत्रों और कार्य-निष्पादन संकेतकों के साथ श्रेणीबद्ध करने के साथ-साथ खनन प्रभावित समुदायों के लिए कई गुना प्रभावी और ठोस परिणामों के लिए डीएमएफ निधियों को केंद्र/राज्य की चल रही योजनाओं के साथ जोड़ना है।

(ख) डीएमएफ प्रचालनों में पारदर्शिता, आयोजना और लेखा-पद्धति की अनुपालना को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए, केंद्र सरकार ने जनवरी 2024 में संशोधित पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का स्पष्ट सीमांकन।
- पंचवर्षीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना और एक वार्षिक योजना तैयार करना।
- डीएमएफ से राज्य कोष या किसी राज्य स्तरीय फंड में निधियां हस्तांतरित करने पर प्रतिबंध।
- एक राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति (एसएलएमसी) का गठन, शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली और अनुपालन तंत्र की स्थापना।
- एक चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष डीएमएफ खातों का ऑडिट करने और उसकी रिपोर्ट को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के साथ पब्लिक डोमेन में रखने के अतिरिक्त, इसमें नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक (सीएंडएजी) द्वारा ऑडिट का भी प्रावधान है।
- संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपने कार्यकलापों पर वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तैयार करना और उसे राज्य विधान सभा के समक्ष रखने तथा डीएमएफ की वेबसाइट पर रखने के लिए राज्य सरकार को प्रस्तुत करना।
- खान मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय डीएमएफ पोर्टल का भी शुभारंभ किया है।

(ग) पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशा-निर्देश, 2024 में अधिदेश है कि प्रतिष्ठान की वार्षिक प्राप्तियों की 5% तक की राशि प्रतिष्ठान के प्रशासनिक, पर्यवेक्षी और ऊपरी खर्चों के लिए उपयोग की जा सकती है। इसके

अतिरिक्त, जिन डीएमएफ का वार्षिक संग्रह 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है, उन्हें आयोजना और तकनीकी, लेखांकन और निगरानी संबंधी सहायता के लिए एक परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई स्थापित करना अनिवार्य है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय जमीनी स्तर पर डीएमएफ योजनाओं की निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए जिला अधिकारियों तथा डीएमएफ नोडल अधिकारियों के लिए उपयुक्त क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करता है।

(घ) डीएमएफ फंड का जिला-वार ब्यौरा <https://mines.gov.in/webportal/content/state-dmf> पर देखा जा सकता है।

(ङ) पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशा-निर्देश, 2024 में प्रावधान है कि डीएमएफ फंड से निधियों के व्यय का अनुमोदन केवल डीएमएफ की शासी परिषद् के पास है।

(च) डीएमएफ की स्थापना देश भर में खनन प्रचालनों से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों और क्षेत्रों के लाभ के लिए की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, खनन से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में समुदाय-केंद्रित विकास के लिए डीएमएफ फंड के अधिक प्रभावी उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, केंद्र सरकार ने जनवरी 2024 में संशोधित पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए। इन दिशा-निर्देशों में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के स्पष्ट सीमांकन, प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों और उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों को डीएमएफ फंड के कम से कम 70% अनिवार्य आवंटन का प्रावधान है। इन दिशा-निर्देशों में अक्षय निधि का सृजन, खनन कार्यकलापों से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों या स्थानीय समुदायों की अद्यतन सूची तैयार करना और उसका रख-रखाव करना तथा सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) को प्राप्त करने के लिए केंद्र और राज्य की चल रही योजनाओं के साथ अभिसरण करना भी शामिल है। डीएमएफ स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी), खाद्य उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ), किसान सहकारी संगठनों (एफसीओ) और सहकारी समितियों को कौशल विकास तथा आजीविका सृजन, कृषि, पशुपालन आदि के क्षेत्र में सहायता करता है। डीएमएफ स्वास्थ्य सेवा, शिक्षा, पेयजल आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता और अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिससे समुदाय को व्यापक रूप से लाभ होता है।

REDEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAY STATIONS IN BIHAR

*160. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of railway stations selected from Bihar for redevelopment under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme;
- (b) the number and names of stations in the Jamui Lok Sabha constituency (e.g., Jamui, Jhajha, Kiul, Lakhisarai, Munger) included in the said scheme;
- (c) the total amount of funds allocated and the physical progress of modernisation work at said stations as of October 2025;
- (d) the details of the key amenities being upgraded such as facades, waiting halls, 'One Station One Product' stalls and accessibility features; and
- (e) the details of the timeline for the completion of all Amrit Bharat Station projects in Bihar?

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

(a) to (e) In the state of Bihar, 98 stations, including Jamui and Simultala stations in Jamui Lok Sabha Constituency, have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. The names of stations are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Bihar	98	Anugraha Narayan Road, Ara, Arariya Court, Bakhtiyarpur, Banka, Banmankhi, Bapudham Motihari, Barahiya, Barauni, Barh, Barsoi Jn, Begusarai, Bettiah, Bhabua Road, Bhagalpur, Bhagwanpur, Bihar Sharif,

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		Bihiya, Bikramganj, Buxar, Chakia, Chausa, Chhapra, Dalsingh Sarai, Darbhanga, Dauram Madhepura, Dehri On Sone, Dholi, Dighwara, Dumraon, Durgauti, Ekma, Fatuha, Gaya, Ghorasahan, Guraru, Hajipur Jn, Jamalpur Jn, Jamui, Janakpur Road, Jaynagar, Jehanabad, Jhanjharpur, Kahalgaon, Karhagola Road, Katihar Jn, Khagaria Jn, Kishanganj, Kudra, Labha, Laheria Sarai, Lakhminia, Luckeesarai Jn, Madhubani, Maheshkhunt, Mairwa, Mansi Jn, Masrakh, Mokama, Motipur, Munger (Monghyr), Muzaffarpur Jn, Nabinagar Road, Narkatiaganj Jn, Naugachia, Nawadah, Paharpur, Patliputra, Patna Jn, Piro, Pirpainti, Rafiganj, Raghunathpur, Rajendra Nagar Terminal (Patna), Rajgir, Ram Dayalu Nagar, Raxaul, Sabaur, Sagauli, Saharsa, Sahibpur Kamal, Sakri, Salauna, Salmari, Samastipur, Sasaram, Shahpur Patoree, Shivanarayanpur, Simri Bakhtiyarpur, Simultala, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Sonpur Jn., Sultanganj, Supaul, Taregna, Thakurganj, Thawe

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Bihar have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 02 stations (Pirpainti, Thawe) in the state of Bihar have been completed under this scheme. The works at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the above stations is as given below:

- Jamui station: The works of ground floor, mezzanine floor and first floor slab casting for new station building and two wheeler parking area have

been completed. The works of terrace flooring and circulating area have been taken up.

- Simultala station: The works of station building at second entry, circulating area, parking, extension of platform, signage, coach indication board and train indication board have been completed.
- Luckeesarai station: The works of new main entry station building, modern toilet, concourse, booking counter, new platform shelter, development of circulating area, parking area, Divyangjan amenities, signage, landscaping, improvement of station illumination and extension of Foot Over Bridge have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.
- Munger station: The works of concourse, Pay & Use toilet, portico, lift, Divyangjan facilities, coach indication board and train indication board have been completed. The works of improvement of station building elevation and circulating area have been taken up.

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.

At Jhajha station, the works of extension and raising of platform no. 1 and 2, 6 m Foot Over Bridge, Divyangjan facilities, urinals and lavatories have been completed in recent years. The works of extension of Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.

At Kiul station, the works of raising of platform no. 3 and 4, urinal and toilet for Divyangjan have been completed in recent years. The work of improvement of Foot Over Bridge, lift and Divyangjan facilities have been taken up.

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans

- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages 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.

Indian Railways is committed to make its railway stations accessible for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans) and passengers with reduced mobility as part of “Sugamya Bharat Mission” or ‘Accessible India Campaign’ of Government of India. In compliance of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, “Guidelines on accessibility of Indian Railway stations and facilities at stations for differently abled persons (Divyangjans) and passengers with reduced mobility” have been circulated and notified in the Gazette of India. The guidelines include provisions of facilities for Divyangjans and passengers with reduced mobility such as entrance ramps, accessible parking, low height ticket counters/help booths, toilets, drinking water booths, subways/Foot Over Bridges with ramps/lifts, standard signages including Braille signages and tactile pathways for visual impairment, etc. which are being provided in a phased manner and on the principles of reasonable accommodation.

Development / Upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities

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

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 state of Bihar is covered under the jurisdiction of four railway zones, namely, Eastern Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway, North Eastern Railway and East Central Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,824 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure (up to October, 2025) of ₹ 1,109 crore has been incurred so far.

One Station One Product (OSOP) scheme is a scheme of 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. Under this scheme, Indian Railways provide OSOP outlets (fixed stalls/portable trolleys) at railway stations across the country for showcasing, selling and giving high visibility to indigenous/local products. As of 30.11.2025, OSOP units are operational on 147 stations of Bihar.

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1611 to 1840

USE OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1611. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated use of Generative Artificial Intelligence and other AI tools across Ministries/Departments for preparation of reports, handling clerical or file-related works, data analysis and citizen service delivery and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines, circulars, advisories or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) regarding the permissible scope, safeguards, ethical concerns and data security issues in the adoption of AI technologies by Central Government employees and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the plagiarism detection mechanisms, originality checks or validation frameworks are being applied to AI-generated content in official reports and correspondence to ensure authenticity and accountability; and
- (d) if so, the details of such mechanisms and if not, whether the Government proposes to frame guidelines for preventing misuse of AI in official work at the earliest?

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) India's AI strategy is based on Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of democratizing technology. It aims to address India centric challenges and create opportunities.

The Government is enabling the safe and responsible use of Artificial Intelligence across Ministries and Departments. Several Ministries and Departments are using AI tools to improve productivity, report preparation, analytics and citizen services.

Alongside this, the Government is also offering secure AI platforms, access to models and datasets, and clear guidelines for its safe use.

Development of Generative AI-based tools

1. National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed a Generative AI-based Legal Research Analytics Assistance (LEGRAA) tool for the judiciary (currently in pilot mode)
 - Includes an AI bot that can answer queries or rulings of SCI from 1950 onwards
 - Answers queries for any individual case/petitions uploaded
2. NIC is developing an AI-based tool for the parliamentarians on matters such as Parliament Procedures etc
3. AI Anveshika is the “Generative AI as a Service” offering of NIC, provided over its Meghraj cloud infrastructure

- Supports natural language-based query and document search applications
 - Uses a combination of document embedding, retrieval pipelines, and generative AI models to deliver context-aware responses or summaries
4. AI Vihangam Drishti is the GeoSpatial Image Analytics Service which can do area estimation and planning
- It was used for drone image segmentation for 30,000 villages to identify concrete rooftops and estimate area for solar paneling
 - Useful for monitoring and prevention of natural disasters through geospatial insights and analytics
5. Government is also developing AI based tools to support real-time decision making and enhance the effectiveness of public grievance redressal in CPGRAMS

Secure Access to AI Models

- AI Kosh platform hosts the AI Models developed entirely in India using the Indian datasets. It provides seamless access to more than 250 AI Models.
- Open-source AI models are also hosted within India on the AIRAWAT compute infrastructure (C-DAC Pune). This ensures secure use of AI by Government entities.
 - These models are also deployed and made available through APIs on a chargeable basis
- NIC also enables access to open-source models through its MeghRaj Cloud, ensuring that no sensitive data leaves Government-controlled platforms

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In)

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has issued guidelines incorporating specific safeguards to ensure the safe and responsible use of AI tools.

- Advisory on 'Safety measures to be taken to minimize the adversarial threats arising from Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications' published in May 2023
- Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence (CSPA) program launched by CERT-In and SISA in September 2024
 - The program trains cybersecurity professionals to secure AI systems and address AI-related threats
- Advisory depicting best practices for effective and responsible use of Generative AI solutions was published in March 2025
- CERT-In co-signed ANSSI's February 2025 report "Building trust in AI through a cyber-risk-based approach"
 - Advocates a risk-based framework to secure AI systems and value chains and urging global dialogue on mitigating AI-related cyber risks for trusted development
- Technical guidelines have been issued in July 2025 for Bill of Materials (BOM) for software, hardware, Artificial Intelligence, Quantum Computing & Cryptography requirements. These enhance the security and transparency of supply chains

PRICE VOLATILITY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

1612. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

SHRI BRIJENDRA SINGH OLA:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI ASHISH DUBEY:

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

- (a) the new tools/systems currently implemented by the Government to strengthen price monitoring of essential commodities including the details of the various initiatives implemented by the Government to manage price volatility of essential commodities in the country;
- (b) the efforts being made by the Government to ensure buffer stock levels to stabilize the market prices of pulses and edible oils;
- (c) whether the Government has issued revised storage limit orders to prevent hoarding of pulses and wheat and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government is coordinating with States including Uttar Pradesh to ensure strict action against along with black marketing and price manipulation along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the daily prices of 38 essential food commodities submitted by the 575 price reporting centres across the country. Price Monitoring System (PMS) Mobile App has been introduced to

improve the ease of reporting and quality of price data. Data reported through PMS Mobile App are geo-tagged to ensure reporting from the market locations and has inbuilt feature to calculate and report the average price from three collection centres thereby avoiding human errors in calculation. An analytical dashboard has been developed for analysis of prices data through graphical visualisation, heat map, comparison between commodities and geographies etc.

The daily report of prices and indicative price trends is duly analysed for taking appropriate decisions such as release of stocks from the buffer, stock disclosure by stockholding entities, imposition of stock limits, changes in trade policy instruments like rationalisation of import duty, changes in import quota, restrictions on exports of the commodity etc. Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) reviews and deliberates, on a regular basis, the situation of prices and price trends of essential agri-horticulture commodities and suggests measures to enhance availability through increased domestic production and through imports.

(b) The dynamic buffer stock of pulses maintained by the government under Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) plays an important role in controlling extreme volatility in the prices and in ensuring the availability of these essential food commodities to consumers at affordable prices. Fluctuations in domestic production, seasonal variations in demand, and speculative activities of market players often lead to volatility in the prices of pulses. Market interventions

through buffer stock augment the availability in the open market and help in cooling down prices. Further, the buffer stock of pulses with the government acts as a deterrent against manipulative hoarding and unscrupulous speculations by market players.

In respect of edible oils, the Government does not maintain any buffer stock for price stabilization of edible oils. In order to stabilize the market prices of edible oils, rationalization of Basic Import Duty (BCD) is being done from time to time. Duty rationalization helps stabilize prices by influencing both the cost and availability of essential goods. When the government reduces import duties on items such as edible oils, the landed cost of these products falls, which in turn lowers wholesale and retail prices. Cheaper imports also help increase overall market supply during periods of domestic shortage, preventing price spikes and discouraging hoarding or speculative behaviour. By easing supply constraints, duty cuts act as an effective tool to control inflation and protect consumers from sudden price shocks. Conversely, when domestic prices fall too sharply affecting farmers' incomes the government may increase duties to reduce cheaper imports, thereby stabilizing prices on the lower side as well. In this way, rationalization of duties provides flexibility to manage both high and low price situations, ensuring smoother market functioning and long-term price stability in the country.

(c) and (d) Currently, there is no stock limit imposed on pulses. In respect of wheat, in order to manage the overall food security and to prevent hoarding and

unscrupulous speculation, the Government issued a revised stock limits order on 26th August, 2025 under the Essential Commodities Act (EC Act), 1955, applicable till 31st March, 2026. As per the order, the stockholding limit for trader/wholesaler is 2000 MT; for retailer - 8 MT for each retail outlet; for bigchain retailer - upto 8 MT for each retail outlet subject to maximum quantity (8 multiplied by total no. of outlets) MT; and for processor - 60% of monthly installed capacity multiplied by remaining months of FY 2025-26.

EC Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act (PBMSEC Act), 1980 provide the legislative and administrative foundations to the Government to regulate prices, production, supply, distribution etc. of essential commodities for maintaining or increasing their supplies and for securing their equitable distribution and availability at fair prices, and to prevent hoarding/black-marketing of foodstuffs. The implementation of EC Act and PBMSEC Act is a collaborative effort among the Central Government, State Governments, and UT Administrations. States and UTs are responsible for implementing and enforcing these regulations on the ground. States/UTs are required to submit action taken reports on the implementation of the Acts every month through the online portal. Directives are issued to States and UTs, including Uttar Pradesh, to monitor the disclosure of pulses stocks by various entities like traders, dealers, importers, millers, stockists and big chain retailers on the online stock disclosure portal. Meetings with State/UTs and various stakeholders have been held from time to time to review the implementation of the Acts.

FOLLOW-UP SAFETY MECHANISM IN RAILWAY**1613. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is exploring the possibility of introducing a follow-up safety mechanism, such as travel check calls, digital alert systems/other modes of communication for women travelling alone for over 24 hours in trains and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is any possibility of funding such an initiative under the Nirbhaya Fund and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government Plans to collect feedback from beneficiaries and assess effectiveness of the implementation of the said mechanism and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether such mechanism if found successful, will be considered for implementation 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) Police and Public Order are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, as such, State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and maintaining law and order etc. on Railways through their law enforcement agencies viz. Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/District Police to provide better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for matters

connected therewith.

Railway has launched 'Meri Saheli initiative on 17.10.2020 across the Indian Railway with an objective to provide enhanced safety and security to lady passengers travelling alone by trains for their entire journey i.e. from the originating station to destination station in long distance trains.

Dedicated teams of lady RPF personnel have been formed for its implementation. Presently, approx 250 RPF teams are being deployed for this purpose covering approx 500 trains on an average daily over the Indian Railways network. Meri Saheli team members brief the target passengers about the security measures to be adopted during the journey and the details of the channels available for seeking the help in distress. The RPF posts falling enroute are also informed well in advance about the movement of lady passengers travelling alone and are kept on high alert to respond to any situation without any loss of time. Computer Tablets have been provided to the teams procured from Nirbhaya Funds for quick response & ease of doing. Feedback from the lady passengers are also taken to analyze the achievements & shortcomings of this initiative with an aim to improve it further.

The following steps are also being taken by the Railways in coordination with GRP/Local Police for safety and security of passengers including women passengers in trains and at railway stations:

- i. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force in addition to trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.

- ii. Zonal railways have been instructed for deployment of proper combined strength of male & female RPF/RPSF personnel in train escort parties, to the extent possible.
- iii. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to take precautions against theft, snatching, drugging etc.
- iv. Railway Help Line number 139 (integrated with Emergency Response Support System No. 112) is operational (24x7) over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
- v. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras provided in number of coaches and railway stations for enhanced security of passengers.
- vi. Railways are in regular touch with passengers through various social media platforms to enhance security of passengers and to address their security concerns.
- vii. Special drives are conducted to restrict entry of male passengers into the compartments reserved for ladies.
- viii. Alarm chains have been provided in all the coaches for usage to stop the train during exigencies/emergencies.

KOYLA SHAKTI DASHBOARD

1614. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the current status of the implementation of the Koyla Shakti – Smart Coal Analytics Dashboard including the number of Ministries/Departments, Ports, coal companies and logistics entities presently integrated with the platform;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to incorporate advanced analytics tools into the dashboard;
- (c) if so, the details of timeline for implementing such features; and
- (d) the measures adopted to ensure data security, interoperability and real-time accuracy on the Koyla Shakti platform particularly in view of multi-stakeholder data sharing across Union Ministries, States, Ports, coal producers and industrial consumers?

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

- (a) The Ministry of Coal launched Koyla Shakti dashboard on 29.10.2025 with integrated data of coal production, logistics, consumption and supply chain from coal mining companies, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways, Ministry of Power, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways and State Governments enabling transparent, efficient and predictive oversight of the entire coal value chain.
- (b) and (c) Yes, advanced analytics tools—such as stock position, coal consumption, criticality of coal stock, rakes in transit, etc. are integrated into the Koyla Shakti dashboard.

(d) Following measures are adopted to ensure data security, interoperability and real-time accuracy on the Koyla Shakti platform:

- Koyla Shakti has been built with strong security and interoperability controls to support safe, real-time data exchange across all stakeholders.
- The platform is hosted on the National Government Cloud (NGC) maintained by National Informatics Centre (NIC), which follows Government of India security standards.
- Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VAPT) has been carried out during the development stage, ensuring that vulnerabilities are identified and addressed in advance.
- Interoperability and secure data exchange are enabled through ULIP's standardized API-based integrations, which operate within an established framework that complies with data protection and privacy requirements

RELAXING MOISTURE NORMS FOR PADDY PROCUREMENT

1615. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

SHRI A. RAJA:

SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government is ready to revise Tamil Nadu's rice procurement target for Kharif 2025-26 from 16 lakh MT to the actual production and procurement levels recorded this season and if so, the status of approval and the reasons for any delay;

- (b) whether any action has been taken on the recommendation of the Union Government's moisture-assessment teams and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the continued delay in relaxing moisture norms from 17 per cent to 22 per cent which is urgently needed due to the North-East Monsoon;
- (c) whether the Government would reconsider the State's request to relax moisture norms for paddy procurement to protect the farmers especially when such relaxation had been given in the past;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the reaction of the Union Government thereto;
- (e) whether the Government would approve Tamil Nadu's request to increase Fortified Rice Kernel (FRK) packing size from 25 kg to 50 kg and revise the sample lot size from 10 MT to 25 MT and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of the immediate steps being taken by the Union Government to protect paddy farmers in Tamil Nadu from procurement losses?

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

(a) The estimates for procurement of paddy are finalized by GoI, in consultation with the State Governments before the commencement of each marketing season, based on estimated production, marketable surplus, and crop patterns. Accordingly, the estimates of procurement of paddy for KMS 2025–26 (Kharif crop) in Tamil Nadu have been fixed at 16.00 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) (in terms of rice). The actual procurement of paddy in the state, as on 04.12.2025

is 9.95 LMT (in terms of rice).

The requests for enhancement in procurement estimates are examined with regard to the quantity and pace of procurement during the procurement period.

(b) to (d) The request of the State Government of Tamil Nadu for raising the permissible moisture content for paddy procurement from 17% to 22% has not been considered due to following facts:

- i. Paddy can be dried before milling, procurement of excessively moist paddy introduces significant operational risk, including loss of stock during storage and compromised milling recovery.
- ii. Paddy with high moisture content is susceptible to rapid deterioration, fungal growth, discoloration, and infestation.
- iii. The State Governments have been advised time and again to endeavor to develop the driage facility at procuring stages.

The relaxation in moisture content has no direct financial implication on farmers, therefore, such relaxation is no longer considered.

(e) The Government has revised the Fortified Rice Kernel (FRK) sample size from 10 Metric Ton (MT) to 21 MT and packaging size from 25 Kg to 50 Kg.

(f) As per the Government's policy of procurement of foodgrains, stocks conforming to the Government of India (GoI) specifications which are offered by the farmers at Purchase centers are procured by the Government Agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP). However, if the farmers get prices better than MSP in open market, they are free to sell their produce.

पीडीएस की दक्षता

1616. श्री तारिक अनवर:

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

- (क) बिहार राज्य में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस) के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) में भंडारण, वितरण और दक्षता सुनिश्चित करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली की अपर्याप्तता के क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से बाढ़ और सूखे जैसी आपदाओं के दौरान खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग (डीएफपीडी) भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) प्रचालन और बफर स्टॉक का रखरखाव करने हेतु खरीद के उपरांत मुख्य रूप से गेहूं और चावल का भंडारण करता है।

बिहार एक विकेन्द्रीकृत खरीद (डीसीपी) राज्य है। राज्य सरकार राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए)/अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं (ओडब्ल्यूएस) की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार खाद्यान्नों की खरीद, भंडारण और वितरण करती है। आवश्यकता से कम खरीद के कारण उत्पन्न कमी, यदि कोई है, को स्टॉक को शामिल करके या अतिरिक्त खरीद द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है, जिसमें अतिरिक्त स्टॉक को कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में भेजा जाता है।

दिनांक 01.11.2025 तक, केंद्रीय पूल खाद्यान्न स्टॉक के भंडारण के लिए एफसीआई के पास 13.43 लाख टन कवर्ड स्टोरेज क्षमता (स्वामित्व वाली - 3.45 लाख टन और किराए पर ली गई- 9.99 लाख टन) उपलब्ध है और बिहार में राज्य एजेंसियों के पास 10.13 लाख टन कवर्ड स्टोरेज क्षमता है। भंडारण क्षमता की आवश्यकता मुख्यतः चावल और गेहूं के लिए खरीद के स्तर,

बफर मानकों की आवश्यकता और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) प्रचालन पर निर्भर करती है। खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग भंडारण क्षमता का निरंतर मूल्यांकन और निगरानी करता है और भंडारण कमी के आकलन के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के माध्यम से भंडारण क्षमताएँ सृजित/किराए पर ली जाती हैं:-

1. निजी उद्यमी गारंटी (पीईजी) योजना
2. केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना (सीएसएस) 2017-25
3. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) पद्धति के तहत साइलो का निर्माण
4. केंद्रीय भंडारण निगम (सीडब्ल्यूसी)/राज्य भंडारण निगमों (एसडब्ल्यूसी)/राज्य एजेंसियों से गोदाम किराए पर लेना
5. निजी भंडारण योजना (पीडब्ल्यूएस) के माध्यम से गोदाम किराए पर लेना
6. परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण के तहत गोदामों का निर्माण
7. कवर्ड एंड प्लिंथ (सीएपी) हायरिंग स्कीम -2025
8. पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों के लिए 15 वर्षों की लंबी गारंटी अवधि के साथ संशोधित पीईजी योजना

वर्तमान में, खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग (डीएफपीडी) बिहार राज्य में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के माध्यम से अपनी भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ा रहा है:-

1. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) पद्धति के तहत साइलो का निर्माण
2. निजी उद्यमी गारंटी (पीईजी) योजना
3. परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण योजना

एनएफएसए अधिनियम 2013 के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों की योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी की जिम्मेदारी, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक योजना के लिए जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, और उनकी अपनी योजनाओं के अनुसार, अपने राज्य में लक्षित लाभार्थियों को खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकार की है। इसलिए,

लक्षित लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्न का सुचारु वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक मजबूत सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली बनाए रखना संबंधित राज्य सरकार की ज़िम्मेदारी है।

इसके अलावा, सहकारिता मंत्रालय (एमओसी) ने विभिन्न सरकारी स्कीमों के सम्मिलन द्वारा प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समिति (पीएसीएस) स्तर पर गोदाम बनाने की परिकल्पना की है अर्थात् विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अनाज भंडारण योजना। इस योजना में स्थानीय स्तर पर खरीदे गए स्टॉक को स्थानीय पीएसी स्तर पर भंडारण करने तथा उसके बाद उसी क्षेत्र में वितरण करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

(ख) बिंदु (क) में उल्लिखित खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग के उपर्युक्त कदम बहु-मॉडल उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप हैं, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए आपदाओं के दौरान खाद्य सुरक्षा भी शामिल है।

SUGAR MILLS IN NORTH EASTERN STATES

1617. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of sugar mills in the country and the number of cooperative sugar mills in the North Eastern Region thereof;
- (b) whether it is fact that there is big shortage of sugar mills in North Eastern Region and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of sugar mills which are inoperative/facing financial issues and need to be revived; and
- (d) the details of “Grant-in-Aid to National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills” scheme?

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

(a) to (c) Currently total 575 sugar mills are registered on NSWS portal, Out of which 534 sugar mills were operational in sugar season 2024-25.

There were 4 nos. sugar mills in north eastern region (Assam-3, Nagaland-1) which are not operational. Out of which 2 nos. sugar mills (Assam) are cooperative.

The shortage of sugar mill in the north eastern region is majorly due to the unfavourable climatic and geographical condition for sugarcane cultivation.

(d) The Government has formulated a scheme namely "Grant-in-aid to NCDC for strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills (CSMs)". Under this scheme one time grant of Rs.1000.00 crore has been provided to NCDC in two instalment of Rs.500.00 crore each in FY 2022-23 & FY 2024-25 for the purpose of borrowing additional fund from the market and providing loans of Rs.10,000 crore to CSMs for setting up of Ethanol plant / Cogeneration plant and for meeting their working capital requirement. Under the scheme, NCDC has disbursed Rs.10,005.45 crore to 56 CSMs up to 31.03.2025.

हाइड्रोजन ईंधन से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियां

1618. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में हरित हाइड्रोजन ईंधन से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों का संचालन कब तक होने की संभावना है;

- (ख) क्या हरित हाइड्रोजन ईंधन से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की लागत अन्य ऊर्जा स्रोतों से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की तुलना में अधिक है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) हरित हाइड्रोजन ईंधन से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की लागत कम करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) भारतीय रेल ने रेलवे में हाइड्रोजन चालित गाड़ी प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए अनुसंधान, अभिकल्प एवं मानक संगठन द्वारा तैयार विशिष्टियों के अनुसार, पायलट आधार पर अपनी पहली हाइड्रोजन गाड़ी चलाने के लिए एक अत्याधुनिक परियोजना शुरू की है।

हाइड्रोजन ट्रेन-सेट का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है। इस ट्रेन-सेट में उपयोग के लिए हाइड्रोजन उपलब्ध कराने हेतु जींद में एक हाइड्रोजन संयंत्र स्थापित करने का विचार किया गया है। इस संयंत्र में, इलेक्ट्रोलिसिस प्रक्रिया का उपयोग करके हाइड्रोजन का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है, जो हरित हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन का एक प्रमुख तत्व है।

हाइड्रोजन ट्रेन-सेट की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ निम्नलिखित हैं:

- भारत में डिज़ाइन और विकसित, जो आत्मनिर्भर भारत के प्रति भारतीय रेल की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाती है।
- वर्तमान में, यह बड़ी लाइन प्लेटफॉर्म पर विश्व की सबसे लंबी (10 सवारी डिब्बे वाली) और सबसे शक्तिशाली (2400 किलोवाट) हाइड्रोजन ट्रेन-सेट है।
- इस ट्रेन सेट में 1200 किलोवाट की दो ड्राइविंग पावर कार (डीपीसी) हैं जिनकी कुल पवार 2400 किलोवाट है, साथ ही आठ यात्री कारें भी हैं।
- यह शून्य CO₂ उत्सर्जन; केवल जलवाष्प का उत्सर्जन करता है।
- रेलवे में अगले पीढ़ी के ईंधन प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

इस परियोजना में भारतीय रेल में हाइड्रोजन कर्षण प्रौद्योगिकी के पहले चरण से डिज़ाइन, प्रोटोटाइप निर्माण और पहली बार विकास शामिल था। चूंकि हाइड्रोजन ट्रेन-सेट और इसकी अवसंरचना पायलट आधार पर विकसित की गई है, इसलिए इस चरण में हाइड्रोजन ईंधन वाली गाड़ियों की लागत की संस्थापित कर्षण प्रणाली की लागत से तुलना करना सही नहीं होगा।

यह परियोजना वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा से संचालित रेल यात्रा में प्रगति के प्रति भारतीय रेल की प्रतिबद्धता दर्शाती है, फलस्वरूप देश के परिवहन क्षेत्र के लिए स्वच्छ और हरित भविष्य सुनिश्चित होगा।

कांगड़ा जिले में पंचरुखी रेल स्टेशन

1619. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा जिले में पंचरुखी रेल स्टेशन की खराब स्थिति के बारे में शिकायतें मिल रही हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त रेलवे स्टेशन का कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) पंचरुखी स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, प्रतीक्षालय, पेयजल नल, मूत्रालय, शौचालय और बैठने की व्यवस्था जैसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, जो निर्धारित न्यूनतम अनिवार्य सुविधाओं (एमईए) के मानदंडों से कहीं अधिक हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रेल में स्टेशनों के उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण के कार्य सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों को पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन आवश्यकतानुसार किया जाता है। स्टेशनों के विकास/पुनर्विकास के लिए

कार्यों की स्वीकृति और निष्पादन के समय निचली श्रेणी के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्च श्रेणी के स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे और मंडल कार्यालयों आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर राज्य सरकारों, माननीय संसद सदस्यों, केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों, निर्वाचित जनप्रतिनिधियों, संगठनों/रेलवे की अपनी आवश्यकताओं, रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों के आधार पर देश भर में रेलवे परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के लिए औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक, दोनों प्रकार के प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्तावों/अनुरोधों/सुझावों/अभ्यावेदनों की प्राप्ति एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है और इनकी जाँच की जाती है और समय-समय पर व्यवहार्य और औचित्यपूर्ण पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई की जाती है तथा इस संबंध में कोई केन्द्रीकृत सार-संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है।

रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में स्टेशनों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और चरणबद्ध तरीके से उनका क्रियान्वयन करना शामिल है। मास्टर प्लानिंग में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- स्टेशन तक पहुँच और परिचलन क्षेत्रों में सुधार
- शहर के दोनों ओर स्टेशन का एकीकरण
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था और पेयजल-बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े पैदल पार पुल/एयर कॉन्कोर्स का प्रावधान
- लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर/रैंप का प्रावधान
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार/प्रावधान और प्लेटफॉर्म को ऊपर से कवर करना
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क

का प्रावधान

- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, मल्टीमोडल एकीकरण
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएँ
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए एग्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि का प्रावधान

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध एवं व्यवहार्य रूप से पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकसित करने हेतु अभी तक 1337 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से 04 स्टेशन हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित हैं, जिनमें कांगड़ा जिले के पालमपुर हिमाचल और शिमला स्टेशन, बैजनाथ पपरोला और अंब अंदौरा स्टेशन शामिल हैं।

बैजनाथ पपरोला और अंब अंदौरा स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। पालमपुर हिमाचल और शिमला स्टेशनों की मास्टर प्लानिंग की जा रही है।

मास्टर प्लानिंग एक पुनरावृत्तीय प्रक्रिया है जिसके लिए इष्टतमीकरण अपेक्षित होता है और इस स्तर पर ऐसे इष्टतमीकरण के लिए समय-सीमा और अन्य जानकारी नहीं दी जा सकती।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। स्टेशनों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए निधि आबंटन का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार। यात्री सुविधाओं का वित्तपोषण सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य एक रेलवे ज़ोन अर्थात् उत्तर रेलवे के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में इस ज़ोन के लिए 2,216 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से

अब तक 919 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

GLOBAL TECH OUTAGES

1620. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) the details about the Global Tech outages that takes place;
- (b) whether such Global Tech outages have affected the technology functions in the Country; and
- (c) if so, the details of such number of times the issues faced in the Country?

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

(a) to (c) The policies of the Government of India aim to ensure a safe, trusted, and accountable cyberspace. It remains conscious of the cyber risks associated with global technology outages and their potential impact on India's digital and physical infrastructure.

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) work continuously to safeguard digital services, including the critical sectors.

These agencies regularly monitor incidents, support timely response and ensure restoration. They conduct security and vulnerability audits under the Information Technology Act.

In addition, the Government has undertaken measures to strengthen cyber resilience, which include:

- Establishment of sector-specific Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs), such as CSIRT-Fin (Finance) and CSIRT-Power, to monitor & respond to cyber incidents within respective sectors.
- Formulation of the Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) for all Government bodies to counter cyber-attacks and enable coordinated recovery.
- Development of indigenous cybersecurity tools by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing to reduce dependence on foreign solutions.
- 213 CCMP sensitisation workshops have been conducted to strengthen preparedness across organisations.

Global tech outages typically occur due to disruptions in the functioning of cloud services or IT platforms.

Recent instances include an Amazon Web Services outage caused by a DNS malfunction and a Cloudflare outage triggered by a configuration change. Both these outages temporarily impacted access to some digital services globally.

Following such incidents, the Government immediately engages with the concerned service providers, and monitors the situation through CERT-In and NCIIPC.

IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCESSIBILITY OF MISSION KARMAYOGI**1621. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken initiatives to make Mission Karmayogi training modules accessible to tribal youth and local governance personnel in Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken to provide digital infrastructure and language-inclusive training content for participants from remote tribal districts; and
- (c) whether special outreach or awareness drives have been organised to increase enrolment of tribal youth on the iGOT Karmayogi platform and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Mission Karmayogi aims to strengthen the capacity of government officials across the Centre, States/UTs and Local Bodies by shifting from a rule-based to a role-based approach to competency development.

The State of Jharkhand has also been onboarded onto the iGOT Karmayogi platform. Officials, including those from tribal and remote districts, can access more than 3700 courses covering domain, functional and behavioural competencies. To enhance accessibility, and to ensure continued

collaboration, digital enablement and support, the Capacity Building Commission and the Special Purpose Vehicle-Karmayogi Bharat have signed a tripartite MoU with the state of Jharkhand.

Currently, over 56,000 State Government employees from Jharkhand are registered on the platform. Together they have recorded over 6 lakh course enrolments and approximately 4.5 lakh course completions so far.

The Mission is targeted for Capacity Building of government employees only, and not youth at large. However, the iGOT Karmayogi team conducts sensitization workshops with State Governments to improve awareness and understanding of the platform's features, structure and implementation processes. These efforts collectively support wider outreach, promote inclusive access, and enable continuous learning for all employees including those belonging to tribal group, those working in tribal or remote districts, and in the local governance institutions of Jharkhand.

NUTRITIONAL DIVERSIFICATION UNDER PMGKAY

1622. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI NALIN SOREN:

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC**

DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to include pulses, coarse grains and other nutritious food items in the grain basket under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY);
- (b) whether fortified rice (or other fortified cereals) are being supplied under the said scheme across various States including Jharkhand;
- (c) if so, the status thereof across various States/UTs;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any study to evaluate the nutritional adequacy of the current grain basket;
- (e) if not, the reasons behind non strengthening of the nutritional dimension;
- (f) whether any proposals are under consideration to strengthen PMGKAYs nutritional dimension in future phases and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the details/status of implementation of the said scheme in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) The Public Distribution System is now governed as per the provisions of the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). Under the NFSA, the term “foodgrains” is defined as rice, wheat or coarse grains or any combination thereof conforming to such quality norms as may be determined, by order, by the Central Government from time to time.

At present, no proposal for inclusion of more commodities under the scheme is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) The Government of India is supplying fortified rice under 'Rice Fortification Initiative' through Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) in all States and Union Territories (UTs) including Jharkhand. Since Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab are wheat-consuming states; and Chandigarh, Puducherry are 100% DBT UTs, the fortified rice is not distributed in these States/UTs under the Public Distribution System (PDS). In October 2024, the Cabinet approved the continuation of this initiative across the country as the Central Sector Initiative (fully funded by the Government) up to December 2028.

(d) to (f) The National Food Security Act, 2013 provides food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food free of cost to people to live a life with dignity. The Act provides that pregnant women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years are entitled to meals as per prescribed nutritional norms under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and PM-POSHAN schemes. Higher nutritional norms are prescribed for malnourished children upto 6 years of age.

Further, in order to improve the nutritional standards in targeted beneficiaries, the Government has revised the nutritional norms specified in Schedule-II of the Act, vide notification dated 25.01.2023.

(g) The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) is being implemented in all the States/UTs including Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

साइबर सुरक्षा संपरीक्षा

1623. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

- (क) क्या डिजिटल इंडिया के अंतर्गत सोनीपत और हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में सरकारी कार्यालयों और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा संपरीक्षा को अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) महत्वपूर्ण डिजिटल अवसंरचना की सुरक्षा के लिए सीईआरटी-इन द्वारा कौन से दिशानिर्देश, प्रशिक्षा कार्यक्रम और चेतावनी प्रणालियां कार्यान्वित की गई हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में साइबर जागरूकता अभियान, साइबर हेल्पलाइन और सुरक्षित डिजिटल भुगतान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार, भारत के डिजिटल बुनियादी ढांचे से संबंधित साइबर खतरों से अवगत है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार की नीतियों का उद्देश्य अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए एक खुला, सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह इंटरनेट सुनिश्चित करना है।

भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया दल (सर्ट-इन) और राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना संरक्षण केंद्र (एनसीआईआईपीसी) नियमित रूप से साइबर सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा करते हैं।

सर्ट-इन ने जुलाई 2025 में एक व्यापक साइबर सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा नीति संबंधी दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। साइबर सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा हर वर्ष कम से कम एक बार महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी ढांचे सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में सुसंगत, प्रभावी और सुरक्षित तरीके से आयोजित किया जाना होता है।

एनसीआईआईपीसी समय-समय पर महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना/संरक्षित प्रणालियों की

सुभेद्धताओं और जोखिमों का मूल्यांकन करती है और सभी संबंधितों को प्रतिक्रिया देती है।

राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र (एनआईसी) देश भर में अपनी सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) अवसंरचना की व्यापक वार्षिक साइबर सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा भी करता है।

हिसार और सोनीपत जिला कार्यालय में एनआईसी आईसीटी बुनियादी ढांचे का साइबर सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा वर्ष 2025 में आयोजित किया गया है।

साइबर इकोसिस्टम की सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित भी शामिल किए गए हैं -

- सरकारी, सार्वजनिक और निजी संगठनों में साइबर सुरक्षा कार्यबल को कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए उद्योग भागीदारों के सहयोग से सर्ट-इन द्वारा साइबर सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।
- साइबर सुरक्षा की स्थिति और सरकारी और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में संगठनों की तैयारियों के आकलन के लिए सर्ट -इन द्वारा साइबर सुरक्षा मॉक ड्रिल किए जाते हैं।
- सूचना सुरक्षा सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों के कार्यान्वयन का समर्थन और लेखा परीक्षा करने के लिए सर्ट -इन द्वारा 231 सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा संगठनों को सूचीबद्ध किया गया।
- सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा साइबर हमलों और साइबर आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने के लिए सर्ट -इन द्वारा साइबर संकट प्रबंधन योजना कार्यान्वित की जाएगी।
- नवीनतम साइबर खतरों/सुभेद्धताओं और प्रतिउपायों के संबंध में सर्ट -इन द्वारा निरंतर आधार पर चेतावनियाँ और परामर्शी निदेश जारी किए जाते हैं।
- सूचना सुरक्षा शिक्षा और जागरूकता (आईएसईए) कार्यक्रम के तहत, 4,125 कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गई हैं, जो शिक्षाविदों, कानून प्रवर्तन, सरकारी कर्मियों और आम जनता सहित 9.25 लाख से अधिक प्रतिभागियों तक पहुंची हैं।
- बहुभाषी जागरूकता सूचना सामग्री जैसे हैंडबुक, वीडियो, पोस्टर और सलाह (डीपफेक सहित) व्यापक रूप से प्रसारित की जाती हैं।

- जागरूकता संसाधन www.staysafeonline.in, www.infosecawareness.in और www.csk.gov.in जैसे प्लेटफार्मों पर उपलब्ध हैं।
- साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता माह और सुरक्षित इंटरनेट दिवस जैसे जन जागरूकता अभियान ऑनलाइन सुरक्षा, सुरक्षित डिजिटल लेनदेन और साइबर स्वच्छता को बढ़ावा देते हैं।
- देश में प्रीपेड पेमेंट इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स (पीपीआई) जारी करने वाली सभी प्राधिकृत संस्थाओं/बैंकों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सर्ट-इन के पैनल में शामिल लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा विशेष लेखा परीक्षा करने की सलाह देना।
 - निष्कर्षों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने और सुरक्षा सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए जाते हैं।
- आरबीआई का जन जागरूकता अभियान 'आरबीआई कहता है' लोगों को डिजिटल भुगतान विकल्पों के बारे में सूचित करता है और उन्हें इसके सुरक्षित, संरक्षित और सुविधाजनक रूप से उपयोग के बारे में बताता है।
- गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) और टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नंबर '1930' के बारे में जन जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की सरकारों को परामर्शी निदेश दिए जाते हैं।
- संचार मित्र (छात्र स्वयंसेवक - दूरसंचार विभाग) स्थानीय भाषाओं में संचार के माध्यम से नागरिकों को डिजिटल सुरक्षा, धोखाधड़ी की रोकथाम और संचार साथी पोर्टल के उपयोग के बारे में शिक्षित करते हैं।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विधियों में सुधार

1624. श्री आदित्य यादव:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने बदायूं जिले में उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विधि में हाल के सुधारों के बाजार व्यवहार

और उपभोक्ता शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली पर प्रभाव तथा उपभोक्ता अधिकारों पर जागरूकता अभियानों की प्रभावशीलता की समीक्षा की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा अनुचित व्यापार प्रचलनों के विरुद्ध प्रवर्तन को सुदृढ़ करने, उपभोक्ता शिकायतों के समाधान की गति और दक्षता बढ़ाने तथा जिले में उपभोक्ता शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग प्रगतिशील कानून बनाकर उपभोक्ता संरक्षण और उपभोक्ताओं के सशक्तीकरण के लिए लगातार काम कर रहा है। वैश्वीकरण, प्रौद्योगिकियों, ई-कॉमर्स बाजारों आदि के युग में उपभोक्ता संरक्षण को नियंत्रित करने वाले ढांचे को आधुनिक बनाने के उद्देश्य से उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 अधिनियमित किया गया।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताएं हैं: केंद्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण (सीसीपीए) की स्थापना; उपभोक्ता आयोगों में न्याय निर्णय प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण जैसे कि उपभोक्ता आयोगों के आर्थिक क्षेत्राधिकार को बढ़ाना, लेन-देन के स्थान पर ध्यान दिए बिना उपभोक्ता के कार्य/निवास के स्थान पर क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले उपभोक्ता आयोग से ऑनलाइन शिकायत दर्ज करना, सुनवाई के लिए वीडियो कांफ्रेंसिंग, यदि शिकायत दर्ज करने के 21 दिनों के भीतर स्वीकार्यता तय नहीं होती है तो शिकायतों की स्वतः स्वीकार्यता; उत्पाद दायित्व का प्रावधान; मिलावटी उत्पादों/नकली वस्तुओं के निर्माण/बिक्री के लिए दंड का प्रावधान; ई-कॉमर्स और प्रत्यक्ष बिक्री में अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं की रोकथाम के लिए नियम बनाने का प्रावधान।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 में जिला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर त्रि-स्तरीय अर्ध-न्यायिक तंत्र का प्रावधान है, जिसे आम तौर पर उपभोक्ताओं के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा और अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं से संबंधित विवादों सहित उपभोक्ता विवादों का सरल और त्वरित निवारण प्रदान

करने के लिए “उपभोक्ता आयोग” के रूप में जाना जाता है। उपभोक्ता आयोगों को विशिष्ट प्रकृति की राहत देने और जहां भी उचित हो, उपभोक्ताओं को मुआवजा देने का अधिकार है। 04.12.2025 तक, बदायूं जिला उपभोक्ता विवाद प्रतितोष आयोग के सामने कुल 1,766 उपभोक्ता मामले दायर किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 1,582 मामलों का निपटान किया जा चुका 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। उपभोक्ता देशभर से हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, कश्मीरी, पंजाबी, नेपाली, गुजराती, मराठी, कन्नड़, तेलुगु, तमिल, मलयालम, मैथिली, संथाली, बांग्ला, ओड़िया, असमिया और मणिपुरी सहित 17 भाषाओं में 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। 1169 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।

एनसीएच के तकनीकी परिवर्तन ने इसकी कॉल-हैंडलिंग क्षमता को काफी हद तक बढ़ा दिया है। एनसीएच द्वारा प्राप्त कॉलों की संख्या अक्टूबर 2019 में 70,159 से अक्टूबर 2025 में 3,08,130 तक बढ़ गई है। यह तीव्र वृद्धि हेल्पलाइन में उपभोक्ताओं के बढ़ते भरोसे को दर्शाती है। इसी तरह, हर महीने दर्ज होने वाली शिकायतों की औसत संख्या 2017 में 37,062 से बढ़कर 2025 में 1,42,605 [31.10.2025 तक] हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, व्हाट्सऐप के माध्यम से शिकायत पंजीकरण में भी तेजी आई है और इस प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से दर्ज शिकायतों का प्रतिशत अक्टूबर 2023 में 11% से बढ़कर अक्टूबर 2025 में 30% हो गया है, जो डिजिटल संचार चैनलों के प्रति बढ़ती प्राथमिकता को दर्शाता है।

एनसीएच 2.0 का उद्देश्य शिकायत दर्ज करने की प्रक्रिया को अधिक सहज, कुशल और समावेशी बनाना है। एआई-संचालित स्पीच रिकॉग्निशन और अनुवाद प्रणाली उपभोक्ताओं को वॉयस इनपुट के माध्यम से शिकायत दर्ज करने में सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे मैनुअल हस्तक्षेप कम हो जाता है। एआई-सक्षम चैटबॉट वास्तविक समय में सहायता प्रदान करता है, शिकायत-निपटान प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करता है और समग्र उपयोगकर्ता अनुभव में सुधार करता है। ये उन्नयन सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि विविध भाषाई पृष्ठभूमि के उपभोक्ताओं को शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली तक समान पहुंच प्राप्त हो।

उपभोक्ताओं को ई-कॉमर्स में अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं से बचाने के लिए, उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग ने उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के प्रावधानों के तहत उपभोक्ता संरक्षण (ई-कॉमर्स) नियम, 2020 को भी अधिसूचित किया है। ये नियम अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ई-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।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के प्रावधानों के तहत, केंद्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण (सीसीपीए) 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 एक्शन शुरू करने के लिए बनाया गया है, जिसमें उत्पादों को वापस मंगाना, वापस करना और रिफंड शामिल है।

सीसीपीए ने 9 जून, 2022 को भ्रामक विज्ञापनों की रोकथाम और भ्रामक विज्ञापनों के पृष्ठांकन के लिए दिशानिर्देश, 2022 को भी अधिसूचित किया है। ये दिशानिर्देश अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ प्रावधान करते हैं; (क) किसी विज्ञापन को वैध और गैर-भ्रामक मानने की शर्तें; (ख) लुभावने विज्ञापन और मुफ्त दावा विज्ञापनों के मामले में अनुपालन की जाने वाली शर्तें; और, (ग) विनिर्माता, सेवा प्रदाता, विज्ञापनकर्ता और विज्ञापन एजेंसी के कर्तव्य।

सीसीपीए ने ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्र में पहचाने गए 13 विशिष्ट डार्क पैटर्न की रोकथाम और विनियमन

के लिए 30 नवंबर, 2023 को “डार्क पैटर्न का निवारण और विनियमन के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत, 2023” जारी किए हैं। इन डार्क पैटर्न में झूठी तात्कालिकता, बास्केट रस्नीकिंग, 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 ने “एक निष्पक्ष, नैतिक और उपभोक्ता-केंद्रित डिजिटल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाने के लिए ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म द्वारा अपने प्लेटफॉर्म पर डार्क पैटर्न का पता लगाने के लिए स्व-ऑडिट संबंधी एडवाइज़री” जारी की थी।

उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग “जागो ग्राहक जागो” के तत्वावधान में देशव्यापी मल्टीमीडिया उपभोक्ता जागरूकता अभियान चला रहा है। उपभोक्ताओं को अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र, हॉलमार्किंग, आईएसआई चिह्नित उत्पादों और उपभोक्ता संबंधी विभिन्न अन्य मुद्दों के बारे में लगभग सभी प्रकार के माध्यमों से जागरूक किया जाता है, जिनमें पारंपरिक मीडिया जैसे टीवी, रेडियो, सिनेमाघर, आईवीआरएस, मेले और त्यौहार के साथ-साथ डिजिटल मीडिया जैसे यूट्यूब आदि शामिल हैं। इस स्कीम के तहत, विभाग द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर स्थानीय कंटेंट के साथ उपभोक्ता जागरूकता गतिविधियाँ चलाने के लिए सहायता अनुदान भी प्रदान की जाती है। विभाग उपभोक्ता जागरूकता के लिए विभिन्न रचनात्मक सामग्री, इन्फोग्राफिक्स और वीडियो के साथ सोशल मीडिया का सक्रिय रूप से उपयोग कर रहा है। गाँव और ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर उपभोक्ता जागरूकता को मज़बूत करने के उद्देश्य से, विभाग ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए वर्चुअल क्षमता-निर्माण सत्रों की एक श्रृंखला भी आयोजित की है।

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS FOR KARNATAKA

1625. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

- (a) the details of new railway projects sanctioned for Karnataka since 2017, zone and year-wise;
- (b) the number of projects out of the above that are under progress, the amount spent thereon so far and the project-wise steps taken/being taken by the Government to complete these on time;
- (c) the number of railway projects in Karnataka that have been surveyed and approved but the work of the said projects has not yet started;
- (d) the latest status of Belagavi-Kittur Dharwar new railway line and the timeline for completion of the said line; and
- (e) whether estimated costs of the projects has been increased due to the delay 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) Dharwad – Belgaum (Balagavi) via Kittur new line project (73 km) has been sanctioned on 50:50 cost sharing basis and land to be provided free of cost by Government of Karnataka (GoK). The project is held up on account of delay in land acquisition by State Government of Karnataka.

Karnataka:

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. 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)

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.

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

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)	1,290
3	Bidar-Gulbarga new line (110 km)	1,543
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)	1,104
14	Daund - Gulbarga doubling (225 km)	3,182
15	Hubli - Chikjajur doubling (190 km)	1,850

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)	4,153
2	Hotgi-Gadag doubling (284 km)	2,459
3	Ginigera - Raichur new line (165 km)	3,401
4	Gadag - Wadi new line (257 km)	2,842
5	Bagalkot – Kudachi new line (142 km)	1,649
6	Tumkur – Rayadurga new line (207 km)	2,496
7	Tumkur – Davangere new line (182 km)	2,142
8	Kadur – Chikmagalur – Belur new line (68 km)	825
9	Baiyyapanahalli – Hosur doubling (48 km)	336
10	Yeshwanthpur – Channasandra doubling (22 km)	314

In last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 65 surveys (25 new line and 40 doubling) covering a total length of 7,239 km has been sanctioned falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka.

Details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition are 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)	581	0	581
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 (32 km)	206	0	206

Summary of the status of land acquisition in Karnataka is as under:-

Total Land required for Projects in Karnataka	9,020 ha
Land Acquired	5,679 ha (63%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,341 ha (37%)

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Karnataka.

Sanction of any railway project depend upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives

- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project 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.

GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA SCHEME

1626. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

- (a) the details of the implementation of the 'Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS)' scheme in Maharashtra, including the number of Agro-Meteorological Field Units (AMFUs) and District Agro-Met Advisory Centres (DAMUs) currently operational;

- (b) whether the districts of Nandurbar, Solapur and Sangli are covered under the GKMS network and if so, the frequency and mode of dissemination of Agro-Met Advisories to farmers in the district;
- (c) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of GKMS advisories on crop productivity, input cost reduction and weather risk mitigation for farmers in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the steps taken to improve the accuracy, localisation and digital accessibility of agro-meteorological forecasts under GKMS; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to integrate GKMS data with Kisan Call Centres, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), and mobile-based platforms for wider farmer outreach in Western Maharashtra 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) In order to cater to the needs of the farming community, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) runs a scheme, viz. Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) to render weather forecast-based operational Agrometeorological Advisory Services (AAS) in collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), etc.

In Maharashtra, there are 9 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs), viz. Akola,

Dapoli, Igatpuri, Kolhapur, Mulde, Parbhani, Pune, Rahuri, and Sindewahi, located at various SAUs, institutes of ICAR, and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), are currently operational under the GKMS scheme. The AMFUs are preparing the district-level AAS bulletins in English and Marathi language for all agriculturally important districts of Maharashtra and are also involved in the dissemination of AAS to the farmers through a multichannel dissemination system like print and electronic media, Doordarshan, radio, internet, etc., including SMS under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

In addition to this, these units also perform other GKMS activities such as preparation and dissemination of Impact-based forecast (IBFs) and appropriate advisories for agriculture during severe weather warnings, utilising available platforms for disseminating the services to the farming community to cover all farmer households.

(b) Yes. The districts of Nandurbar, Solapur, and Sangli are covered under the GKMS network, and Agromet Advisories are being issued twice a week (every Tuesday and Friday) in English as well as in Marathi for these districts. The agromet advisories are disseminated to farmers through various modes such as print and electronic media, Doordarshan, radio, internet, mobile apps, and social media platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook, etc.

(c) No such study is carried out specifically only Maharashtra State to evaluate the impact of GKMS advisories on crop productivity, input cost reduction, and weather risk mitigation for farmers in Maharashtra. However, the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) had conducted periodic surveys in 2009,

2015, and most recently in 2020 to evaluate the economic impact of weather forecast-based advisories in many districts across India. The 2020 study revealed that 98% of surveyed farmers (3,965 farmers from 121 districts across 11 States) made adjustments to at least one of nine agricultural practices based on these advisories. As a result of these modifications, the average annual income of farming households increased significantly. Those who implemented all nine recommended practices saw their annual income rise from Rs. 1.98 Lakh to Rs. 3.02 Lakh. This translated to an additional annual income of Rs. 12,500 for agricultural households classified as Below Poverty Line (BPL) in rain-fed regions. In total, the estimated annual income gain amounted to an impressive Rs. 13,331 crores in rain-fed districts across the country.

(d) and (e) To improve the localisation and digital accessibility of agrometeorological forecasts under GKMS and to integrate weather forecast and agromet advisories in mobile-based platforms for wider farmer outreach, weather forecast and Agromet Advisories are disseminated through a multichannel dissemination system like print and electronic media, Doordarshan, internet, SMS under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives, etc. In addition, SMS-based alerts and warnings, along with suitable remedial measures, are being sent during extreme weather events like cyclones, deep depressions, etc., through the Kisan Portal. Technological advancements have further enhanced digital accessibility, enabling farmers to receive location-specific forecasts and advisories through mobile apps such as 'Meghdoot' and 'Mausam', and Social media platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook, etc. Additionally, IMD has integrated its services with IT

platforms of 21 State Governments, and farmers are accessing the information in English and regional languages from these State Government IT platforms.

IMD, in collaboration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), has recently launched Panchayat-level weather forecasts covering nearly all Gram Panchayats in India. These forecasts are accessible through digital platforms such as e-Gramswaraj (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in>), Meri Panchayat app, e-Manchitra of MoPR, and Mausamgram of IMD, MoES (<https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in>).

खुली खदानों की पर्यावरणीय संपरीक्षा

1627. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने खुली खदानों की पर्यावरणीय संपरीक्षा कराई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन पर्यावरणीय संपरीक्षा के प्रमुख निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक (सीएजी) ने राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में कापरी/कपूरदी लिग्नाइट खदान की संपरीक्षा कराई है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस संपरीक्षा के निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ङ) क्या केंद्र सरकार पूरे देश में खदान पुनर्वास और पुनर्ग्रहण नीतियों को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्यान्वित करने में विफल रही है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और अब तक क्या प्रमुख कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) सभी कोयला और लिग्नाइट खदानों को पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय)/एसईआईएए (राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण प्रभाव

आकलन प्राधिकरण) से पूर्व पर्यावरण मंजूरी (ईसी) प्राप्त करना और खान कार्यों को शुरू करने के लिए संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी) से स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना अधिदिष्ट है। इसके अलावा, समय-समय पर अनुपालन रिपोर्ट नियमित रूप से सक्षम प्राधिकारियों को प्रस्तुत की जाती है और पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय और संबंधित एसपीसीबी के अधिकारियों द्वारा निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं।

पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृतियों की शर्तों के अनुपालन में राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय अभियांत्रिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (एनईईआरआई), भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद (आईसीएफआई), आईआईटी-आईएसएम आदि जैसी प्रतिष्ठित एजेंसियों को शामिल करके विनिर्दिष्ट अंतरालों पर ओपनकास्ट कोयला खानों की तृतीय पक्ष पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति अनुपालन लेखा परीक्षा की जा रही है।

कोयला खानों सहित विभिन्न पर्यावरण कानूनों के तहत संचालित परियोजनाओं के लिए पर्यावरण अनुपालन तंत्र ढांचे को और मजबूत करने के लिए, सरकार ने पर्यावरण लेखा परीक्षा नियम, 2025 को अधिसूचित किया है। ये नियम पर्यावरण सुरक्षा उपायों के अनुपालन को सत्यापित करने के लिए पंजीकृत पर्यावरण लेखा परीक्षकों के माध्यम से व्यवस्थित पर्यावरण लेखा परीक्षा के लिए एक संरचित तंत्र स्थापित करते हैं और उत्सर्जन और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रणालियों की जांच करते हैं, और उल्लंघनों को रिपोर्ट करते हैं। यह लेखा परीक्षा तंत्र केन्द्रीय और राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों द्वारा की जाने वाली मौजूदा मॉनीटरिंग का अनुपूरक है।

(ख) पर्यावरण स्वीकृति अनुपालन लेखा परीक्षा के प्रमुख निष्कर्ष इस प्रकार हैं:

- i. ओपन कास्ट माइन फेस और ओवरबर्डन बेंच आदि पर ढलान की विफलता को देखने के लिए नियमित जांच की जानी चाहिए। किसी भी असामान्य स्थिति को यदि देखा जाता है, तो उसे तुरंत संबंधित के ध्यान में लाया जाना चाहिए।
- ii. खनन और डंपिंग क्षेत्रों के आसपास भूमि कटाव को रोकने के लिए नियमित निगरानी की जाएगी।

- iii. ग्रीन बेल्ट के विकास के लिए निर्धारित कार्यक्रम की हर वर्ष बाद जांच की जा सकती है और किसी भी आवश्यक परिवर्तन को कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए। हर मौसम में रोपण के बाद की स्थिति की नियमित रूप से जांच की जानी चाहिए।
- iv. पर्यावरण विभाग को विभिन्न विकास स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए आसपास के गांवों के साथ नियमित संपर्क में रहना चाहिए। क्षेत्र में परियोजना के कामकाज के बारे में आसपास के गांवों के लोगों में विश्वास पैदा करने की आवश्यकता है।
- v. रेस्पिरेबल डस्ट सैंपलर (आरडीएस) की मदद से खान परिसर में महत्वपूर्ण प्रवण क्षेत्र जैसे हॉल रोड, क्रशर, ड्रिलिंग और ब्लास्टिंग पॉइंट, कोयले के लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग पॉइंट आदि में व्यक्तिगत और आस-पास के क्षेत्र जोखिम मूल्यांकन और कार्यकर्ता सुरक्षा के लिए फ्यूजीटिव डस्ट एमीशन (टोटल सस्पेंडेड पार्टिकुलेट (टीएसपी)) की निगरानी की जानी चाहिए।
- vi. कोयला कंपनी खानों में फ्लाई ऐश के उपयोग के लिए एक वैज्ञानिक नीति विकसित करने की संभावना का अन्वेषण कर सकती है ताकि पर्यावरणीय सधारणीयता को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।
- vii. सभी सीएएएमएस स्टेशनों को नियमित रूप से कैलिब्रेट किया जाना चाहिए
- viii. स्प्रिंकलर का रखरखाव नियमित रूप से किया जाना चाहिए
- ix. गारलैंड ड्रेंस के आकार को ठीक से रखरखाव किया जाना चाहिए और नियमित अंतराल पर गाद निकालनी चाहिए। गाद जमा होने या ढीली सामग्री (लूज मटेरियल) के संचय के कारण किसी भी रुकावट की नियमित आधार पर जांच की जाएगी। नाले पर पत्थर की पिचिंग, ईंट के टीले आदि की भी निगरानी की जाएगी।

कोयला कंपनियां इसी अनुपालन लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्टों की टिप्पणियों और सुझावों का अनुपालन कर रही हैं।

(ग) और (घ) जी हाँ। भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (सीएजी) ने कपूरदी खान के मालिक

राजस्थान सरकार के उद्यम मैसर्स बाड़मेर लिग्नाइट माइनिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड (बीएलएमसीएल) की लेखा परीक्षा की है। हालांकि वित्त वर्ष 23-24 की लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट में कोई महत्वपूर्ण लेखा परीक्षा निष्कर्ष दर्ज नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन आकस्मिक लेखा परीक्षा निष्कर्ष निम्नलिखित हैं:

- i. भूमि की अनुपलब्धता के कारण 159.90 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अवरुद्ध हो गई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 68.59 करोड़ रुपये की अनुचित लागत में वृद्धि हुई।
- ii. गलत ब्याज गणना के कारण 0.20 करोड़ रुपये का अधिक भुगतान करना पड़ा है।
- iii. सार्वजनिक खरीद में राजस्थान पारदर्शिता नियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन न करना।

इस संबंध में, बीएलएमसीएल ने दिनांक 29.01.2025 के पत्र के तहत प्रत्येक ऑडिट पैरा के लिए अपना विस्तृत उत्तर प्रस्तुत किया है। कंपनी ने नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक को दिए गए उत्तर में टिप्पणियों और शुरू किए गए सुधारात्मक उपायों से संबंधित परिस्थितियों को स्पष्ट किया है।

(ड.) और (च) यह प्रस्तुत किया जाता है कि केंद्र सरकार खान पुनर्वास और सुधार नीतियों को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्यान्वित कर रही है। सभी कोयला खनन कंपनियां अनुमोदित खनन योजनाओं (खान बंद करने की योजनाओं सहित) और पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजनाओं के अनुसार सुधार और पुनर्वास करती हैं। ये गतिविधियां कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी खान बंद करने के दिशानिर्देशों और पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के प्रावधानों द्वारा अभिशासित होती हैं।

कोयला मंत्रालय ने खान बंद करने के तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए व्यापक दिशानिर्देशों की एक श्रृंखला जारी की है, जिसमें वर्ष 2009, 2013, 2020, 2022 में जारी किए गए दिशानिर्देश और 31.01.2025 के नवीनतम संशोधित दिशानिर्देश शामिल हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, खान मालिक सभी सुरक्षात्मक, सुधार और पुनर्वास कार्यों को निष्पादित करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है और उसे कोयला नियंत्रक को वार्षिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी होगी।

दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, कोयला कंपनियां प्रगतिशील और अंतिम खान बंद करने का कार्य करती हैं और सीसीओ (कोयला नियंत्रक संगठन) को अर्ध-वार्षिक और वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करती हैं। मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थानों के माध्यम से तीसरे पक्ष की लेखा परीक्षा की जा रही है और एस्करो खातों में जमा खान बंद करने संबंधी निधियां चरणबद्ध तरीके से जारी की जाती हैं। खनन प्रचालनों और खान बंद होने के बाद के चरणों के दौरान सीपीसीबी-मान्यता प्राप्त और एनएबीएल-मान्यता प्राप्त एजेंसियों के माध्यम से हवा, पानी और शोर की पर्यावरणीय निगरानी भी की जाती है, जिससे पुनर्वास और सुधार गतिविधियों का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित होता है।

DARK PATTERNS

1628. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

- (a) the details of number of complaints received against dark pattern practices by e-commerce platforms, since 2023, year and platform-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of e-commerce platforms that have carried out self-audit and self-declaration against dark patterns as per the advisory of the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), platform-wise; and
- (c) the details of the action taken by the Government against e-commerce platforms indulging in dark patterns including penalties and fines, platform-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (c) Department of Consumer Affairs is continuously working for protection and empowerment of consumers. The Department has notified the Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020 under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 to safeguard consumers from unfair trade practices in e-commerce. These rules, inter-alia, outline the responsibilities of e-commerce entities and specify the liabilities of marketplace and inventory e-commerce entities, including provisions for customer grievance redressal.

Central Consumer Protection Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, issued “Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023” on 30th November, 2023, listing 13 specified dark patterns identified in e-Commerce sector. These include false urgency, Basket Sneaking, Confirm shaming, forced action, Subscription trap, Interface Interference, Bait and switch, Drip Pricing, Disguised Advertisements, Nagging, Trick Wording, Saas Billing and Rogue Malwares.

An “Advisory in terms of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 on Self-Audit by E-Commerce Platforms for detecting the Dark Patterns on their platforms to create a fair, ethical and consumer centric digital ecosystem” was issued by Central Consumer Protection Authority on 5th June, 2025 .

All E-Commerce platforms have been advised through the said Advisory to take necessary steps to ensure that their platforms do not engage in such deceptive and unfair trade practices, which are in the nature of Dark Patterns. Further, all E-Commerce platforms have been advised to conduct self-audits to

identify dark patterns, within three months of the issue of the advisory and take necessary steps to ensure that their platforms are free from such dark patterns. Based on the self-audit reports, the E-Commerce platforms should also give self-declarations that their platform is not indulging in any dark patterns in order to ensure fair digital ecosystem along with building trust between consumers and e-commerce platforms.

26 leading e-commerce platforms have voluntarily submitted their self-declaration letters confirming compliance with the Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023 and their names are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The platforms that have submitted declarations are:

- (i) Page Industries Private Limited (JOCKEY)
- (ii) WILLIAM PENN Private Limited
- (iii) Axelia Solutions Pvt. Ltd.("Pharmeasy")
- (iv) Zepto Marketplace Pvt. Ltd.(Zepto)
- (v) Curaden India Private Limited
- (vi) Duroflex Private Limited
- (vii) Flipkart Internet Private Limited
- (viii) Myntra Designs Private Limited
- (ix) Cleartrip Private Limited
- (x) Walmart India Private Limited

- (xi) Makemy Trip (India) Private Limited
- (xii) Big Basket (Innovative Retail Concepts Private Limited)
- (xiii) Tira Beauty (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xiv) Jio Mart (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xv) Reliance Jewels (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xvi) Ajio (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xvii) Reliance Digital (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xviii) Netmeds (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xix) Hamleys (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xx) MilBasket (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xxi) Swiggy Limited
- (xxii) TATA 1 mg
- (xxiii) Zomato (Eternal Limited)
- (xxiv) Blinkit (Blink Commerce Private Limited)
- (xxv) Ixigo (Le Travenues Technology Limited)
- (xxvi) Meesho

डाकघर

1629. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील :

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके :

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों और विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में कुल कितने डाकघर हैं;

(ख) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में इंटरनेट से न जुड़े डाकघरों की जिले-वार संख्या कितनी हैं; और
 (ग) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में सभी डाकघरों के डिजिटलीकरण में तीव्रता लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यों-क्षेत्रों में कुल 1,64,999 डाकघर हैं, जिनमें से महाराष्ट्र में 13,777 और मध्य प्रदेश में 10,275 डाकघर हैं।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित सभी डाकघरों को इंटरनेट सेवा से जोड़ा गया है।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित सभी डाकघरों का डिजिटलीकरण कर दिया गया है।

STATUS AND PROGRESS OF MINORITY WELFARE SCHEMES IN TELANGANA

1630. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:

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

- (a) the latest status of all major schemes being implemented by the Government in the State of Telangana including scholarship programmes, skill development initiatives, women empowerment schemes and infrastructure projects under PM Jan Vikas Karyakram (PM-JVK);
- (b) the number of beneficiaries covered under each scheme during the last three years, along with the details of students, trainees and institutions supported, district-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation progress, fund utilisation, and pending proposals submitted by the Government of Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of sanctioned projects, ongoing works, scholarship disbursement, and skill training centres, scheme and district-wise particularly for Nalgonda district; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to allocate additional projects, upgrade facilities or extend special assistance to Nalgonda to improve educational and socio-economic development of minority communities and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes for socio-economic empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities. A brief on major schemes of the Ministry along with achievements in respect of Telangana State during the last 3 years is as under:

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, Education, Women Centric Projects, Drinking Water and Supply, Sanitation, Sports, Renewable energy, Tourism, Animal Husbandry and Other Community Infrastructure.

Under the scheme, projects are formulated by State/ UT Governments and its execution, operation, and maintenance are also their responsibility. The Ministry conducts review meetings and National Workshops to monitor physical

and financial progress and ensure timely implementation.

The State Govt. /UT Administration submit their proposal(s) through proper channel on the dedicated PMJVK online portal. No projects have been received from the State of Telangana since financial year 2020-21, as per the requisite channel under PMJVK guidelines.

PM VIKAS:

The Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) is a flagship Scheme of the Ministry which converges five erstwhile schemes viz. 'Seekho Aur Kamao', 'Nai Manzil', 'Nai Roshni', 'Hamari Dharohar' and 'USTTAD'; and focuses on socio-economic empowerment of six notified minorities through skill development; entrepreneurship and leadership of minority women; and education support for school dropouts across the country, including the state of Telangana.

Being a Central Sector Scheme, targets are allocated to different Project Implementation agencies, therefore, district-wise details of target allocation are not maintained by the Ministry. However, a target of about 3,300 beneficiaries has been allocated to various Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) for training under the Non-traditional component of the scheme in the state of Telangana during 2025-26. However, recognising that certain minority-concentrated regions may require targeted and holistic interventions, the Government is implementing PM VIKAS across the country, to enhance employability and strengthen livelihood opportunities for minority communities, including those residing in districts such as Nalgonda.

The Ministry is currently inviting proposals under the scheme through its dedicated portal i.e. <https://pmvikas.minorityaffairs.gov.in/> for allocation of targets under the scheme.

SCHOLARSHIP:

The Ministry has implemented the following three Scholarship schemes for the educational empowerment of the six centrally notified minority communities viz. Buddhist, Christian, Jain, Muslim, Parsi and Sikh:

- i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme;
- ii) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme; and
- iii) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme.

The Scholarship schemes, however, have not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22.

NMDFC:

National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements its schemes for socio-economic development of “backward sections” among the notified minority communities by providing concessional loan for self-employment income generation ventures across the country with preference given to women and artisans.

The schemes of NMDFC are implemented through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Govt./ UT Administration, Punjab Gramin Bank, Union Bank and Canara Bank.

The beneficiaries from the State of Telangana supported through refinance of NMDFC to Canara Bank from 2021-22 to 2024-25 is as under:

Sr No.	Financial Year	Amt in Rs/Crs	Beneficiaries
1	2021-22	1.55	169
2	2022-23	6.08	669
3	2023-24	0.22	35
4	2024-25	0.04	8

उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद में नेटवर्क अवसंरचना और डिजिटल साक्षरता

1631. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में सीमित ब्रॉडबैंड पहुंच, नेटवर्क में बार-बार रुकावट और खराब इंटरनेट गति, जिससे शैक्षिक और वाणिज्यिक कार्यकलाप प्रभावित होते हैं, के साथ-साथ दूरसंचार और डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी संबंधी समस्याओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो जिले के अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों में नेटवर्क अवसंरचना में सुधार करने, डिजिटल साक्षरता बढ़ाने और इंटरनेट पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो भरतपुर के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को प्रभावित करने वाले मौजूदा डिजिटल अंतर के क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) और (ग) भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) द्वारा अक्टूबर-25 के लिए प्रकाशित कार्य-निष्पादन निगरानी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सेवा प्रदाता मुरादाबाद जिले और भरतपुर सहित उत्तर प्रदेश (पश्चिम) लाइसेंस सेवा क्षेत्र में सेवा-गुणवत्ता के लिए निर्धारित सभी बेंचमार्कों को पूरा कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले में 6,741 मोबाइल बेस ट्रांसीवर स्टेशन (बीटीएस) स्थापित हैं जो कि सभी 1,164 गांवों को मोबाइल सेवाओं से कवर करते हैं और जिले की सभी 589

ग्राम पंचायतें डिजिटल भारत निधि की भारतनेट स्कीम के माध्यम से जुड़ी हुई हैं।

(ख) सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले के अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में नेटवर्क अवसंरचना में सुधार, डिजिटल साक्षरता को बढ़ाने और इंटरनेट एक्सेस के विस्तार के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

- i. ट्राई द्वारा दिनांक 02.08.2024 को सेवा-गुणवत्ता के बेंचमार्क को संशोधित किया गया है और दिनांक 01.10.2024 से दूरसंचार सेवाओं की बेहतर गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न पैरामीटर लागू किए गए हैं।
- ii. नीलामी के माध्यम से मोबाइल सेवाओं के लिए पर्याप्त स्पेक्ट्रम का आवंटन।
- iii. स्पेक्ट्रम के कुशल उपयोग के लिए स्पेक्ट्रम शेयरिंग, ट्रेडिंग और सरेंडर करने की अनुमति दी गई है।
- iv. एसएसीएफए (रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी आवंटन संबंधी स्थायी सलाहकार समिति) की मंजूरी की प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण।
- v. दूरसंचार राइट ऑफ वे (आरओडब्ल्यू) नियमों की अधिसूचना और पीएम गतिशक्ति संचार पोर्टल के लॉन्च के परिणामस्वरूप आरओडब्ल्यू अनुमतियां सुव्यवस्थित हुई हैं और इससे दूरसंचार अवसंरचना की संस्थापना के लिए त्वरित मंजूरी मिली है।
- vi. टीएसपी इंटरनेट की गति और नेटवर्क कंजेशन संबंधी किसी भी मामले के समाधान के लिए नई साइटों को संस्थापित करते हैं और अपनी मौजूदा अवसंरचना का उन्नयन करते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कदमों से टीएसपी को अपने नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने और सेवा-गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाने में मदद मिली है।

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

1632. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

- (a) the details of the objectives of the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF);
- (b) the steps taken to increase broadband penetration in rural India;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the installation of mobile towers to address the problem of poor connectivity in tribal and hilly areas in the country;
- (d) the manner in which the USOF has contributed to strengthening digital infrastructure;
- (e) the notable projects/achievements which can be recorded under this fund; and
- (f) the details of beneficiaries in Rajasthan, 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) As per the Telecommunication Act, 2023 (No.44 of 2023), the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has been renamed as “Digital Bharat Nidhi” (DBN) and following are the objectives to utilise proceeds received by DBN as defined in the act:

- (i) support universal service through promoting access to and delivery of telecommunication services in underserved rural, remote and urban areas;
- (ii) support research and development of telecommunication services, technologies, and products;
- (iii) support pilot projects, consultancy assistance and advisory support towards provision of service under clause (i) of this section;

(iv) support introduction of telecommunication services, technologies, and products.

(b) to (e) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats (GPs), including rural areas, in the country. As of Oct-2025; 2,14,843 GPs have been made service ready and 13,66,753 Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections have been provided under BharatNet project in the country. Further, Amended BharatNet Program (ABP), approved by the Government on 04.08.2023, is under implementation for upgradation of existing network of BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II, creation of network in balance GPs and on demand basis in remaining non-GP villages from their respective GPs.

To address the problem of poor mobile network connectivity in tribal and hilly areas of the country, a number of targeted mobile towers projects have been taken up by the Government. Under 4G Saturation Scheme and other mobile projects, till Oct-2025, 22,987 mobile towers have been commissioned under various Government funded mobile projects in the country, including tribal and hilly areas.

(f) Beneficiaries in Rajasthan for these telecom facilities are Government Institutions like Gram Panchayats, Anganwadi, Sub Centres/ Primary Health Centres (PHC)/ Community Health Centres (CHC)/Veterinary Hospitals, Police Stations, Agriculture Depots, Post Offices, etc., private individuals & institutions, rural households and others.

SUGAR EXPORTS

1633. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) whether the export allocation for the 2025-26 sugar season has been capped at 1.5 million tonnes despite industry demand for 2 million tonnes and if so, the reasons for ignoring industry inputs;
- (b) whether the Government has removed fifty percent export duty on molasses and if so, the details of the estimated revenue loss to the exchequer and the manner in which the Government justify this in terms of fiscal prudence;
- (c) whether the specific measures being taken by the Government to ensure the sugarcane farmers receive fair prices amid surplus production and rising exports and if so, the details of measures and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether sugar diversion to ethanol is falling short (3.4 MT vs 4.5 MT) and if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to meet future ethanol targets; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that expected ethanol production of 34 MT against domestic demand of 28.5 MT and if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to manage the excess 5.5 MT to prevent price crashes and wastage?

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

(a) The Government's priority is to ensure sufficient availability of sugar for consumption in the domestic market at a reasonable price. Thereafter, the surplus sugar is to be diverted to ethanol followed by export. Keeping in view the initial production estimates for the current Sugar Season 2025-26, Government has permitted export of 15 LMT of sugar.

(b) Imposition of 50% export duty on molasses was intended as a temporary intervention keeping in view the less sugarcane production during previous Sugar Seasons (Oct-Sep) 2023-24 & 2024-25, which would have led to the shortage of feedstock for ethanol production and other Industrial uses. Now, keeping in view the production estimates of current Sugar Season 2025-26, adequate molasses will be available in the country for ethanol production and other requirements. Accordingly, the Government has removed 50% export duty on molasses w.e.f 14.11.2025.

(c) To manage the surplus sugar, improve the liquidity of sugar mills and to ensure the timely payment to sugarcane farmers, Government has allowed export of 15 LMT of sugar during the Sugar Season 2025-26. Further, the government has removed 50% export duty on molasses which will improve the liquidity of sugar mills and help in timely payment to sugarcane farmers.

(d) and (e) Out of the total allocation of 1048 crore litres ethanol by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), about 289 crore litres has been allocated to sugarcane-based feedstock resulting in the diversion of about 34 LMT of sugar

to ethanol. Government has also allowed export of 15 LMT sugar to manage excess sugar to prevent ex-mill price crashes.

चालू कोयला खदान

1634. श्री राजकुमार रोतः

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में अब तक आवंटित कोयला खदानों और वर्तमान में प्रचालनशील खदानों की राज्य-वार और कंपनी-वार संख्या कितनी है और इनका क्षेत्रफल कितना है;
- (ख) इन खदानों के लिए आवंटित या अधिग्रहीत न की गई भूमि का राज्य-वार और खदान-वार प्रकार क्या है और इनका क्षेत्रफल कितना है;
- (ग) कोयला खदान आवंटन के कारण अब तक विस्थापित हुए लोगों की राज्य-वार और खदान-वार संख्या कितनी है और उन्हें, विशेषकर विस्थापित जनजातीय व्यक्तियों को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है;
- (घ) क्या पाँचवी और छठी अनुसूची के अंतर्गत भूमि आवंटन से पहले पंचायत उपबंध (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) (पेसा) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत ग्राम सभा की सहमति प्राप्त की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ के हसदेव अरण्य के संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) वर्तमान में सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र के स्वामित्व वाली कोयला खदानों की संख्या कितनी है और इन खदानों से उत्पादन और प्राप्त आय का खदान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख) कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा कुल 213 कैप्टिव और वाणिज्यिक कोयला ब्लॉक आवंटित किए गए हैं जिनमें से 77 कोयला ब्लॉक प्रचालनरत हैं। उनके कुल क्षेत्र, राज्य और आवंटिती सहित प्रचालनरत खानों की सूची संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

भूमि का अधिग्रहण भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन में उचित मुआवजा

और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम, 2013), कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (सीबीए) अधिनियम, 1957 और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के अन्य लागू कानूनों के अनुसार किया जाता है। वन भूमि का अंतरण सांविधिक वन स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के बाद किया जाता है, जिसमें वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत अधिकारों का निपटान, जहां भी लागू हो, भी शामिल है। खान योजना, सांविधिक अनुमोदन और राज्य-विशिष्ट कार्यान्वयन अनुसूचियों के अनुरूप अधिग्रहित या अधिग्रहण के अधीन भूमि क्षेत्र परिवर्तनशील और चरणबद्ध रूप से प्रगतिशील होता है।

(ग) विस्थापन और मुआवजे की मात्रा परियोजना-विशिष्ट होती है और संयुक्त मापन और सत्यापन के माध्यम से राज्य और जिला स्तर पर निर्धारित की जाती है। जनजातीय व्यक्तियों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए, पंचायत (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तार) अधिनियम (पेसा अधिनियम) ने अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए एक अधिदेशित शर्त के रूप में ग्राम सभा से एनओसी सहमति प्राप्त करना अधिदेशित कर दिया है।

(घ) जी, हां। अनुसूचित क्षेत्र में पंचायत विस्तार (पेसा) अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के तहत अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में भूमि अधिग्रहण करने के लिए ग्राम सभा की सहमति एक पूर्व-आवश्यकता के रूप में प्राप्त की जा रही है। कोयला खनन के लिए वन भूमि के अपवर्तन हेतु अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत अपेक्षित एफआरए प्रक्रिया अपनाई जा रही है। छत्तीसगढ़ में हसदेव अरण्य सहित अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों से संबंधित मामलों में, ग्राम सभा के संकल्पों और संबद्ध सांविधिक अनुपालनों को राज्य स्तर पर संचालित भूमि अधिग्रहण कार्यवाहियों और वन स्वीकृति प्रक्रिया में एकीकृत किया जाता है।

(ङ) कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित 213 कैप्टिव और वाणिज्यिक कोयला ब्लॉकों में

से, 137 कोयला ब्लॉक निजी क्षेत्र को और शेष 76 ब्लॉक सरकारी क्षेत्र को आवंटित किए गए हैं। 64 कोयला खानों ने अब तक कोयला उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान इन 64 कोयला खानों से प्राप्त खान-वार उत्पादन और अर्जित राजस्व का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित प्रचालनरत कोयला खानों की सूची

क्र.सं.	कोयला खान का नाम	राज्य	आवंटिती का नाम	सरकारी/निजी	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर)
1	चोटिया	छत्तीसगढ़	भारत एल्युमिनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड (बाल्को)	सरकारी	1180
2	गारे पाल्मा IV/4	छत्तीसगढ़	हिंडाल्को इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	निजी	683
3	गारे पाल्मा सेक्टर II	छत्तीसगढ़	महाजेनको	सरकारी	2583
4	गारे पाल्मा सेक्टर III	छत्तीसगढ़	छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन कंपनी लिमिटेड (सीएसपीजीसीएल)	सरकारी	708
5	गारे पाल्मा IV/8	छत्तीसगढ़	अंबुजा सीमेंट्स लिमिटेड	निजी	184
6	परसा	छत्तीसगढ़	राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन निगम लिमिटेड – (आरआरवीयूएनएल)	सरकारी	1252
7-8	परसा ईस्ट, कांता बसन	छत्तीसगढ़	राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन निगम लिमिटेड (आरआरवीयूएनएल)	सरकारी	2683
9	तलाईपल्ली	छत्तीसगढ़	एनटीपीसी माइनिंग लिमिटेड (एनएमएल)	सरकारी	2468
10	गारे पाल्मा IV/1	छत्तीसगढ़	जिंदल पावर लिमिटेड	निजी	835
11	गारे पाल्मा IV/7	छत्तीसगढ़	सारदा एनर्जी एंड मिनरल्स लिमिटेड	निजी	482
12	भास्करपारा	छत्तीसगढ़	प्रकाश इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	निजी	932
13	गारे पाल्मा IV/6	छत्तीसगढ़	जिंदल स्टील एंड	निजी	381

			पावर लिमिटेड		
14-15	गारे पाल्मा IV/2 और गारे पाल्मा IV/3	छत्तीसगढ़	जिंदल स्टील एंड पावर लिमिटेड	निजी	965
16-17	चट्टी बरियातु, चट्टी बरियातु दक्षिण	झारखंड	एनटीपीसी माइनिंग लिमिटेड (एनएमएल)	सरकारी	719
18	कठौतिया	झारखंड	हिंडाल्को इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	निजी	688
19	केरनदारी	झारखंड	एनटीपीसी माइनिंग लिमिटेड (एनएमएल)	सरकारी	1010
20	पचवारा सेंट्रल	झारखंड	पंजाब राज्य विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड (पीएसपीसीएल)	सरकारी	1019
21	पचवारा उत्तर	झारखंड	पश्चिम बंगाल पावर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (डब्ल्यूबीपीडीसीएल)	सरकारी	1218
22	ट्यूब्ड	झारखंड	दामोदर घाटी निगम (डीवीसी)	सरकारी	460
23-24	कोतरे बसंतपुर और पचमो	झारखंड	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड	सरकारी	1012
25	पचवारा दक्षिण	झारखंड	एनएलसी इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनएलसीआईएल)	सरकारी	714
26	ब्रह्मडीह	झारखंड	आंध्र प्रदेश खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड (एपीएमडीसीएल)	सरकारी	136
27	राजहरा उत्तर (पूर्वी और मध्य)	झारखंड	फेयरमाइन कार्बन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	निजी	109
28	पकरी बरवाडीह	झारखंड	एनटीपीसी माइनिंग लिमिटेड (एनएमएल)	सरकारी	4348
29	तसरा	झारखंड	स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया (सेल)	सरकारी	860
30	अमेलिया नॉर्थ	मध्य प्रदेश	जयप्रकाश पावर वेंचर्स लिमिटेड	निजी	500
31-32	मोहर और मोहर अमलोहड़ी	मध्य प्रदेश	ससन पावर लिमिटेड	निजी	2037
33	बिचारपुर	मध्य	अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट	निजी	500

		प्रदेश	लिमिटेड		
34	सियाल घोगरी	मध्य प्रदेश	रिलायंस सीमेंट कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (आरसीसीपीएल)	निजी	429
35	सुलियारी	मध्य प्रदेश	आंध्र प्रदेश खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड (एपीएमडीसीएल)	सरकारी	1298
36	अमेलिया	मध्य प्रदेश	टीएचडीसी	सरकारी	1173
37	धीरौली	मध्य प्रदेश	महान एनरेगेन लिमिटेड	निजी	2671
38	सहापुर पश्चिम	मध्य प्रदेश	सारदा एनर्जी एंड मिनरल्स लिमिटेड	निजी	619
39	उरतन	मध्य प्रदेश	जेएमएस माइनिंग प्रा. लिमिटेड	निजी	379
40	उरतन उत्तर	मध्य प्रदेश	जेएमएस माइनिंग प्रा. लिमिटेड	निजी	475
41-42	गोटितोरिया (पूर्व) एवं गोटितोरिया (पश्चिम)	मध्य प्रदेश	बॉल्डर स्टोन मार्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	निजी	112
43	बंधा	मध्य प्रदेश	ईएमआईएल खान और खनिज संसाधन लिमिटेड	निजी	1871
44	मंडला उत्तर	मध्य प्रदेश	डालमिया सीमेंट (भारत) लिमिटेड	निजी	1041
45-50	बारंज I, बारंज II, बारंज III, बारंज IV, मनोरा दीप और किलोनी	महाराष्ट्र	कर्नाटक पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (केपीसीएल)	सरकारी	1457
51	बेलगांव	महाराष्ट्र	सनफ्लैग आयरन एंड स्टील कंपनी लिमिटेड	निजी	372
52	मर्की मंगली III	महाराष्ट्र	बी.एस. इस्पात लिमिटेड	निजी	85
53	मर्की मंगली I	महाराष्ट्र	टोयवर्थ ऊर्जा एंड मेटल्स लिमिटेड	निजी	694
54	तकली-जेना-बेल्लोरा (उत्तर) और तकली-जेना-बेल्लोरा (दक्षिण)	महाराष्ट्र	अरबिंदो रियलिटी एंड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	निजी	936
55	गोंडखरी	महाराष्ट्र	अडानी पावर महाराष्ट्र लिमिटेड	निजी	862

56	दुलंगा	ओडिशा	एनटीपीसी माइनिंग लिमिटेड (एनएमएल)	सरकारी	829
57-58	मनोहरपुर और मनोहरपुर डिपसाइड	ओडिशा	ओडिशा कोल एंड पावर लिमिटेड (ओसीपीएल)	सरकारी	780
59	नैनी	ओडिशा	सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड (एससीसीएल)	सरकारी	913
60	तालाबीरा I	ओडिशा	जीएमआर छत्तीसगढ़ एनर्जी लिमिटेड	निजी	930
61 और 62	उत्कल डी एंड ई	ओडिशा	नेशनल एल्युमिनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड (नालको)	सरकारी	524
63	तालाबीरा II और III	ओडिशा	एनएलसी इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनएलसीआईएल)	सरकारी	1943
64	जामखानी	ओडिशा	वेदांता लिमिटेड	निजी	1000
65	उत्कल ए	ओडिशा	महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एमसीएल)	सरकारी	1112
66	उत्कल बी1	ओडिशा	जिंदल स्टील एंड पावर लिमिटेड	निजी	270
67	उत्कल सी	ओडिशा	जिंदल स्टील एंड पावर लिमिटेड	निजी	753
68	तदीचेर्ला-I	तेलंगाना	तेलंगाना स्टेट पावर जनरेशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (टीएसपीजीसीएल)	सरकारी	930
69	बरजोरा	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल पावर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (डब्ल्यूबीपीडीसीएल)	सरकारी	85
70	बरजोरा (उत्तर)	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल पावर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (डब्ल्यूबीपीडीसीएल)	सरकारी	928
71-72	गंगारामचक, गंगारामचक भदुलिया	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल पावर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (डब्ल्यूबीपीडीसीएल)	सरकारी	187
73	सरिसाटोली	पश्चिम बंगाल	सीईएससी लिमिटेड	निजी	660
74-75	तारा पूर्व और पश्चिम	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल पावर डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	सरकारी	937

			(डब्ल्यूबीपीडीसीएल)		
76	ट्रांस दामोदर	पश्चिम बंगाल	दुर्गापुर परियोजनाएं लिमिटेड (डीपीएल)	सरकारी	379
77	नामचिक नामफुक	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	कोल पल्ज़ प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	निजी	134

विवरण-II

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में कोयला उत्पादन और कोयला उत्पादक खानों से प्राप्त राजस्व

क्र.सं.	कोयला खान	राज्य	आवंटिती	कोयला उत्पादन (मिलियन टन)	मासिक भुगतान से सृजित राजस्व (रु. करोड़ में)
1	चोटिया	छत्तीसगढ़	निजी	0.41	206.07
2	गारे पाल्मा IV/4	छत्तीसगढ़	निजी	0.31	133.78
3 और 4	परसा पूर्व और कांता बेसिन	छत्तीसगढ़	सरकारी	16.03	216.59
5	अमेलिया नॉर्थ	मध्य प्रदेश	निजी	3.92	376.42
6	सियालघोगरी	मध्य प्रदेश	निजी	0.30	61.77
7	बेलगांव	महाराष्ट्र	निजी	0.12	29.8
8	मार्की मांगी I	महाराष्ट्र	निजी	0	0
9	तालाबीरा I	ओडिशा	निजी	0	0
10	सरिसाटोली	पश्चिम बंगाल	निजी	1.39	63.83
11	कठौतिया	झारखंड	निजी	0	0
12	बरजोरा	पश्चिम बंगाल	सरकारी	0	3.32
13	तदीचेर्ला-I	तेलंगाना	सरकारी	2.5	0
14	गारे पाल्मा IV/8	छत्तीसगढ़	निजी	0.55	174.52
15	दुलंगा	ओडिशा	सरकारी	7	116.30
16	बरजोरा उत्तर	पश्चिम बंगाल	सरकारी	0.76	17.48
17	तलाईपल्ली	छत्तीसगढ़	सरकारी	10.98	152.96
18 और 19	चट्टी बरियातु और चट्टी बरियातु दक्षिण	झारखंड	सरकारी	4.56	71.42
20	गारे पाल्मा सेक्टर III	छत्तीसगढ़	सरकारी	4	52.87

21	तालाबीरा-II और II	ओडिशा	सरकारी	17.20	233.52
22	बिचारपुर	मध्य प्रदेश	निजी	0.12	74.88
23	पचवारा नॉर्थ	झारखंड	सरकारी	14.80	222.76
24 और 25	मनोहरपुर और डिपसाइड मनफारपुर	ओडिशा	सरकारी	12.06	178.63
26	ट्रांस दामोदर	पश्चिम बंगाल	सरकारी	0.51	6.12
27 और 28	गंगारामचक और भदुलिया	पश्चिम बंगाल	सरकारी	1.60	30.71
29	मर्की मंगी III	महाराष्ट्र	निजी	0	0
30-35	बारंज I से IV, किलोनी और मनोरादीप	महाराष्ट्र	सरकारी	3.5	47.5
36	सुलियारी	मध्य प्रदेश	सरकारी	5.81	197.99
37	गारे पाल्मा IV/ 7	छत्तीसगढ़	निजी	1.72	133.74
38	गारे पाल्मा IV /1	छत्तीसगढ़	निजी	7.20	202.03
39	पचवारा सेंट्रल	झारखंड	सरकारी	7.06	89.3
40	अमेलिया	मध्य प्रदेश	सरकारी	3.78	44.81
41	जामखानी	ओडिशा	निजी	2.08	447.44
42 और 43	गोटितोरिया पूर्व एवं पश्चिम	मध्य प्रदेश	निजी	0.25	25.15
44	गारे पाल्मा IV/6	छत्तीसगढ़	निजी	4	240.88
45	उत्कल सी	ओडिशा	निजी	3.36	82.72
46 और 47	गारे पाल्मा IV/2 और IV/3	छत्तीसगढ़	निजी	6.24	113.02
48	तकली जेना बेल्लेरा	महाराष्ट्र	निजी	0.73	14.12
49	ट्यूब्ड	झारखंड	सरकारी	4.13	53.08
50 और 51	उत्कल डी एंड ई	ओडिशा	सरकारी	2.84	28.17
52	केरनदारी	झारखंड	सरकारी	2.04	32.00
53 और 54	तारा ईस्ट एंड वेस्ट	पश्चिम बंगाल	सरकारी	0.80	8.33
55	परसा	छत्तीसगढ़	सरकारी	0.29	0
56	भास्करपारा	छत्तीसगढ़	निजी	0.08	18
57	राजहरा नार्थ (पूर्वी और मध्य)	झारखंड	निजी	0.01	0
58 और 59	मोहर और मोहर अमलोहरी	मध्य प्रदेश	निजी	18.12	0
60	तसरा	झारखंड	सरकारी	0.43	0
61	पकरी बरवाडीह	झारखंड	सरकारी	17.38	0

62	नैनी	ओडिशा	सरकारी	0	0
63 और 64	कोत्रे बसंतपुर एंड पचमो	झारखंड	सरकारी	0	0

TRP GUIDELINES

1635. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

- (a) The current status of the draft "Policy Guidelines for Television Rating Agencies in India" (TRP Guidelines) issued by the Government in July 2025;
- (b) the details of stakeholders, experts or organizations consulted and key recommendations submitted in the first round of consultation;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed a date by which the new framework likely to be operational across all platforms and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government is likely to ensure transparency and prevent biased or conflicted measurement of television ratings?

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) Television ratings in India are governed by the Policy Guidelines for Television Rating Agencies in India, 2014.

On 02.07.2025, the Government published a draft amendment to these guidelines for public consultations. Proposed amendments aim to enable fair

competition, generate more accurate and representative data, and ensure that the TRP system reflects the diverse and evolving media consumption habits of viewers from across the country.

After examining the inputs, a revised draft amendment has been further published on 06.11.2025 for public consultation.

खानों में स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार

1636. श्री छोटेलाल:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र जिले के राबर्ट्सगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक विशाल कोयला खदान, जहाँ कई बड़ी कंपनियाँ खनन कार्य में लगी हुई हैं, स्थित होने के बावजूद स्थानीय लोगों को कोई रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और अब तक कितने स्थानीय लोगों और बाहरी लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है; और
- (ग) उक्त लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध न कराए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में राबर्ट्सगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सोनभद्र जिले में, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड नॉर्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एनसीएल) के माध्यम से कार्य करती है। नॉर्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड अपने विभिन्न अनुबंधों में यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि स्थानीय लोगों को अनुबंध प्रणाली के माध्यम से किए जा रहे विभिन्न कार्यों में पर्याप्त रूप से समायोजित किया जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश के राबर्ट्सगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सोनभद्र जिले में दिनांक 01.11.2025 तक एनसीएल की प्रमुख अनुबंध एजेंसियों द्वारा कुल 6154 अनुबंध श्रमिकों में से परियोजना प्रभावित परिवारों

(पीएपी)/स्थानीय लोगों को दिए गए रोजगार की संख्या 3628 अर्थात् 58.95% है।

(ग) विशेष रूप से उपर्युक्त संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के स्थानीय लोगों के लिए रोजगार की कोई कमी नहीं है, जैसा कि उपर्युक्त से स्पष्ट है कि एनसीएल में कार्यरत प्रमुख संविदा एजेंसियों द्वारा लगभग 59 प्रतिशत स्थानीय लोगों और पीएपी को रोजगार दिया गया है।

MISSION RAFTAAR

1637. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that under Mission Raftaar, the average speed of freight and mail/express trains has increased significantly due to continuous infrastructure upgradation during the last decade, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the railway sections in Tamil Nadu where the speed potential has been enhanced to 110 kmph and 130 kmph;
- (c) the current status of ongoing railway projects in Tamil Nadu, including new lines, gauge conversion, and doubling/multi-tracking works, along with the total expenditure incurred and the progress achieved so far;
- (d) whether the Government has proposed any specific measures to further increase train speeds and modernize railway infrastructure in Tamil Nadu since 2025–26 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government for timely execution of sanctioned projects under Mission Raftaar and related infrastructure programmes in

Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (e) 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 by-passes, rail flyovers, right-powering of trains, replacement of conventional loco hauled trains by MEMUs, upgrading of signaling system, 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 since 2014. 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 rail network. The details of speed potential of entire railway network over Indian Railways during 2025 vis-à-vis 2014 are as under:

Sectional Speed (kmph)	2014		2025	
	Track Km	%	Track Km	%
130 & above	5,036	6.3	23,010	21.8
110-130	26,409	33.3	60,276	57.5
< 110	47,897	60.4	21,936	20.8

Total	79,342	100	1,05,672	100

Sections having speed potential of 130 kmph in Tamil Nadu are as under:

- Chennai - Arambakkam (Chennai - Gudur route)
- Chennai - Arakkonam - Katpadi - Jolarpettai
- Arakkonam - Ponpadi (Arakkonam - Renigunta route)
- Jolarpettai - Patchur (Jolarpettai - Bengaluru)

Tamil Nadu

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. 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/year (more than 7.5 times)

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. The summary of the same is as under:

Category	No. of Projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned Upto March 2025 (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2025 (₹ 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

Railway projects in Tamil Nadu are covered by Southern Railway (SR), South Central Railway (SCR) and South Western Railway (SWR) zones of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects are made available in public domain of Indian Railway's website.

Details of some of the recently completed projects falling fully/partly in Tamil Nadu are as under:

S.N.	Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1	Dindigal-Palani-Pollachi Gauge Conversion (121 Km)	610
2	Pollachi-Palghat Gauge Conversion (56 Km)	350
3	Pollachi-Podhanur Gauge Conversion (40 Km)	400
4	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Gauge Conversion (357 Km)	1122
5	Mayiladuturai-Thiruvarur-Karaikkudi Gauge Conversion (187 Km)	1338
6	Madurai-Bodiyakannur Gauge Conversion (90 Km)	593
7	Chengalpattu-Villupuram Doubling (102 Km)	670
8	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (27 Km)	83
9	Chennai Central-Basin Bridge Doubling (2 Km)	31
10	Thanjavur-Ponmalai Doubling (48 Km)	370
11	Villupuram-Dindigul Doubling (273 Km)	2000
12	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (5 Km)	168
13	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22 Km)	293
14	Omalur-Metturdam Patch Doubling (29 Km)	327
15	Chengalpattu-Villupuram and Tambaram-Chengalpattu-3rd line (133 Km)	1122

16	Salem-Magnesite Junction-Omalur Doubling (11Km)	115
17	Madurai- Maniyachi-Tuticorin Doubling (160 Km)	1891
18	Maniyachi-Nagercoil Doubling (102 Km)	1752
19	Chennai Beach-Chennai Egmore Doubling. (4 Km)	272
20	Karaikal-Peralam new line (23 Km)	373
21	Northern End Port connectivity to Karaikal Port (1Km)	18

Some of the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu which have been taken up are as under:

S.N.	Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1	Tindivanam-Nagari new line (184 Km)	3631
2	Morappur-Dharmapuri new line (36 Km)	359
3	Nagapattinam-Tiruturaipundi new line (43 Km)	742
4	Trivandrum-Kanyakumari Doubling (87 Km)	3785
5	Arakkonam yard 3rd & 4th line (6 Km)	98

During the last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and the current financial year 2025-26, 28 surveys (05 New Line and 23 Doubling) covering a total length of 2,493 Km has been sanctioned falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu.

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	4,326 Ha
Land Acquired	1052 Ha (24%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3274 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:

S.N.	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)	276	33	243
2.	Attiputtu-Puttur New Line (88 km)	189	0	189
3.	Morappur-Dharmapuri New Line (36 km)	92	45	47
4.	Mannargudi-Pattukottai New line (41Kkm)	196	0	196
5.	Thanjavur-Pattukottai New line (52 km)	152	0	152

Further, Rameshwaram - Dhanushkodi New Line (18 Km) was sanctioned at a cost of Rs.734 Cr. The foundation stone of the project was laid on 01.03.2019. However, the project could not be started because the land acquisition has not been undertaken by the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

Government of India is geared up to execute projects. However, success depends upon the support of Government of Tamil Nadu.

Sanction of any railway project depend upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route

- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives
- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

Completion of Railway projects depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for particular project site, etc.

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the projects.

Station Redevelopment

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages 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 Amrit

Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 77 stations are located in the state of Tamil Nadu. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Tamil Nadu are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of 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, works of 17 stations (Bommidi, Chidambaram, Karaikkudi Jn., Kulitturai, Manaparai, Mannargudi, Morappur, Pollachi Jn., Polur, Samalpatti, Sholavandan, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St.Thomas Mount, Thiruvarur Jn.,

Tiruvannamalai, Vriddhachalam Jn.) in the state of Tamil Nadu have been completed under this scheme. Further, works have been taken up at 56 stations and 4 stations are under master planning. The works have been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the above stations is as given below:

- Tirupadripulyur station: The works of parking area and signages have been completed. The works of entrance arch, portico, improvement to waiting hall, platform surface, platform shelter, toilet, train indication board, approach road and parking area have been taken up.
- Vellore Cantt. station: The works for improvement of circulating area, booking office, new platform shelter, improvement to terminal building, platform surfacing, waiting hall, toilet, new compound wall, signages, coach indication board, standard ramp, Divyangjan parking, low height ticket booth, Divyangjan friendly toilets, tactile pathway, accessible path, improvement of landscape and station illumination have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.
- Ariyalur station: The works for improvement of terminal building with porch, concourse, booking office, waiting lobby, improvement to circulating area, platform surfacing, improvement to waiting hall, new toilet, standard ramp, coach indication boards, Divyangjan parking, low height ticket booth, Divyangjan friendly toilets, tactile pathway, accessible path, lighting, improvement of existing Foot Over Bridge, new platform shelter and coach indication boards have been completed. The work for construction of new

6m Foot Over Bridge has been taken up.

- Rameswaram station: The structural works of East/North terminal building, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, residential tower, sub-station building, desalination plant and sewage treatment plant have been completed. The masonry works of East terminal building, finishing works of North terminal building, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, residential tower, platform upgradation including platform shelter and revamping of existing waiting hall 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.

Master planning is an iterative process requiring optimization and the time frame and other details for such optimization cannot be indicated at this stage.

Further, development / upgradation / modernisation 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 state of Tamil Nadu is covered under the jurisdiction of two railway zones, namely, Southern Railway and South Western Railway. For the last four years and the current year, ₹ 5,449 crore has been allocated while an

expenditure of ₹ 4,439 crore has been incurred during the last four years and current year (up to October, 2025).

Development / Upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION CAPACITY THROUGH NUCLEAR ENERGY

1638. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite decades of investment, nuclear energy contributes only 1.6% to Country's total electricity generation, which is far below its stated potential;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the slow expansion of nuclear capacity given that current capacity is only 7.5 GW and is expected to rise marginally to 8.18 GW by 2024 against the target of 22.48 GW by 2031-32; and

- (c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to permit greater private and foreign participation in reactor operations considering that 100% FDI is allowed only in nuclear equipment manufacturing 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) Nuclear power generation in the country has kept pace with the overall generation of electricity in the country, and thus has consistently remained at about 3%. The nuclear share in total electricity generation in the country in 2024-25 was about 3.1%.

(b) The main reason for slow expansion of nuclear power capacity in the early days was the technology development phase that had to be gone through in an international embargo and technology denial regime, coupled with limited availability of resources. Therefore, although India operates the sixth largest nuclear reactor fleet in the world, the present installed capacity of nuclear power is 8.78 GW (excluding RAPS-1, 100 MW). Now indigenous PHWR technology has matured for larger size reactor, i.e 700 MW. With the deployment of indigenous 700 MW reactors and 1000 MW reactors with international cooperation, the present capacity will increase to 22.38 GW (excluding RAPS-1, 100 MW) by 2031-32 on progressive completion of projects at various stages

of implementation. Further, the Government has also announced the Nuclear Energy Mission of reaching 100 GW by 2047.

(c) Yes. As per the current policy, foreign direct investment (FDI) in atomic energy is prohibited. Government is proposing to amend Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to allow private sector participation in atomic energy.

OPERATIONAL SPEED OF VANDE BHARAT TRAINS

1639. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

- (a) whether the operational speed of Vande Bharat trains is currently lower than their designed speed due to limitations in track conditions along various routes;
- (b) if so, the details of the routes where Vande Bharat trains are unable to operate at their full potential speed;
- (c) the status of ongoing/proposed track upgradation, signalling improvements, and related infrastructure works required to enable higher operational speeds for Vande Bharat trains; and
- (d) the details of the timelines for completing such upgradation works and achieving higher permissible speeds on major corridors?

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

- (a) to (d) Upgradation and improvement of railway tracks on Indian Railways to

increase the speed potential have been carried out in a big way during last 11 years. Improvement of track infrastructure is a continuous and ongoing process over Indian Railways. The measures are being taken by Indian Railways to upgrade railway tracks:

- i. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Wider and heavier Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers (PSC) with elastic fastening, fan-shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers and Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges are being used while carrying out primary track renewals.
- ii. The Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossings are being used in turnout renewal works.
- iii. Supply of 130m/260m long rail panels have been increased to avoid welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
- iv. Thick Web Switch Expansion Joints are being used in place of earlier Conventional/Improved SEJs.
- v. Adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
- vi. Adoption of mechanized system for track maintenance using high output plain tampers and points & crossing tampers for improved maintainability & reliability of track.
- vii. Deployment of state-of-the-art modern machines including Rail Grinding Machines to further improve asset reliability.
- viii. Mechanisation of track laying activities through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc.

- ix. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates for enhancing safety at LC gates.
- x. Use of advanced USFD testing technique of rail and welds by Phased Array technology.
- xi. Deployment of Integrated Track Monitoring Systems (ITMS) and Oscillation Monitoring System (OMS) for comprehensive health assessment to ascertain optimal maintenance requirements.
- xii. Adoption of portable Track Measuring Trolley for continuous recording of track parameters in yards.
- xiii. Using web enabled Track Management System (TMS) for integration and data analytics of the track inspection records received through various sources to enable precise maintenance inputs.
- xiv. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals in place of old mechanical signalling have been provided at 6656 stations as on 31.10.2025.
- xv. Interlocking of Level Crossing Gates (LC) has been provided at 10098 Level Crossing Gates upto 31.10.2025 for enhancing safety at LC Gate.
- xvi. Axle counters for automatic clearance of Block Section, BPAC (Block Proving Axle Counter) are provided to ensure complete arrival of train without manual intervention before granting line clear to receive next train and to reduce human element. These systems have been provided on 6142 Block Sections up to 31.10.2025.
- xvii. Automatic Block Signalling (ABS) that enhances line capacity within existing track infrastructure has been provided at 6341 Route km upto

31.10.2025.

- xviii. 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 1,465 RKm on South Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3,000 RKm). Kavach has been successfully commissioned over 633 Route Km of Palwal - Mathura - Nagda section (Delhi – Mumbai route) and 105 Route Km of Howrah - Bardhaman section (Delhi - Howrah route).

As a result of above measures, there has been significant increase in speed potential of the tracks. The details of speed potential of railway tracks during 2014 vis-a-vis 2025 are as under:

Sectional Speed (kmph)	2014		2025 (up to Nov'25)	
	Track Km	%	Track Km	%
130 & above	5,036	6.3	23,010	21.8
110 - 130	26,409	33.3	60,726	57.5
< 110	47,897	60.4	21,936	20.8
Total	79,342	100	1,05,672	100

On Indian Railways(IR), the average speed of the train services, including Vande Bharat services, is dependent inter alia on the Maximum Permissible Speed (MPS) of the section, track structure, geometry along the route including gradients and curves, topographical conditions, number of stoppages enroute, line capacity utilisation of sections, maintenance works in

the section etc. Accordingly, the Vande Bharat train services have been charted at the Maximum Permissible Speed of the respective sections over which the trains are being operated.

DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME

1640. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) the total funds allocated and utilised under the Digital India programme since 2023, yearwise;
- (b) the number of IT Professional re-skilled and up-skilled under the Future Skills Prime Programme since 2022, year-wise; and
- (c) the progress of Centres of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence on health, agriculture and sustainable cities to be set up under the Digital India programme?

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) Digital India is an umbrella programme covering multiple projects implemented across Central Ministries/Departments and State/UT Governments. Its execution requires close coordination among these agencies, as many initiatives are jointly developed and implemented.

The details of funds allocated and utilised can be accessed from the website

<https://www.digitalindia.gov.in/about-us/>

Government of India is actively promoting the growth of the IT sector, especially in smaller towns and cities. It aims to develop India as a global hub for software products, boosting the domestic demand and exports of software products.

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

To cater to the demand of this growing industry, the government is undertaking various capacity building initiatives.

The 'FutureSkills PRIME' programme is one such initiative being implemented in collaboration with the National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM).

- Focuses on skilling, reskilling, and upskilling individuals in new and emerging technologies
- Provides premium learning content to support flexible, anytime-anywhere learning tailored to candidates' aptitudes and career aspirations
- Courses are offered through an online digital-skills training platform,

available at <https://futureskillsprime.in>

Under the FutureSkills Prime program, there are over 500 courses & 2000+ digital fluency pathways offered on the platform.

So far, more than 15.78 lakh candidates have benefitted in various courses comprising of approximately 41% women learners and 85% candidates from tier-2 and tier-3 cities. Year-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Centres of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence (AI-CoEs)

Government of India has established Centres of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence (AI-CoEs). These centres have been established to address the areas of healthcare, sustainable cities and agriculture.

The AI-CoEs are led by the premier institutions of the nation such as IISc Bangalore, IIT Kanpur, and IIT Ropar, respectively. These CoEs have undertaken strategic initiatives aligned with their sectoral focus.

- Clean-air monitoring in Delhi and AI-based traffic and flood prediction for Surat project by AI-CoE for sustainable cities.
 - A Pilot project of Digital Nagar Palika platform in Kanpur streamlines municipal services by integrating citizen feedback, service requests, and urban management into a single digital system
- Under the AI-CoE for Healthcare, projects are underway to develop AI tools on the detection of various chronic diseases like oral and breast cancer, retinal disease and diabetes
- AI-CoE for Agriculture has deployed Automatic Weather Stations,

developed AgriLLM and pest & crop-identification tools.

STATEMENT

Year wise achievements of FutureSkills PRIME

Financial Year	Enrolled/Trained
2020-21	91,897
2021-22	2,58,919
2022-23	2,69,682
2023-24	2,86,401
2024-25	3,40,012
2025-26*	3,31,399
Total	15,78,310

* (as on 30.11.2025)

AMRIT BHARAT STATION SCHEME FOR CHENGANNUR RAILWAY STATION

1641. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) the current status of the Chengannur Railway Station development project under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme;
- (b) the details of tendering, award of tender, and commencement of work along with the names of the contractors/agencies involved;
- (c) the details of estimated project cost, funding source and scope of works

approved under the said scheme;

(d) the details of the expected timeline for completion of the project; and

(e) whether any delay/revision has been reported in implementation and, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Chengannur railway station have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. The process for redevelopment work of Chengannur railway station has been taken up by Southern Railway at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 98.46 crores.

The redevelopment of 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, Ferok, Guruvayur, Kannur, Kasargod, Kayankulam Jn, Kollam Jn, Kozhikode, Kuttippuram, Mavelikara, Neyyattinkara, Nilambur Road, Ottappalam, Parappanangadi, Payyanur, Punalur, Shoranur Jn., Thalassery, Thiruvananthapuram Central, Thrisur, Tirur, Tiruvalla, Tripunithura, Vadakara, Varkala Shivagiri, Wadakancheri.

Presently work of 5 stations i.e. Chirayinkeezh, Changanassery, Kuttippuram, Shoranur Jn. and Vadakara have been completed.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach. The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations.

The master planning, keeping in view the necessity at each station includes:-

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic

- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages 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 & 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.

FEATURES OF CLAMP PORTAL

1642. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI SHIVMANGAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched Coal Land Acquisition, Management and Payment (CLAMP) Portal and Koyla Shakti digital platforms;
- (b) if so, the details of objectives and key features thereof;
- (c) the manner in which the CLAMP Portal is expected to streamline and promote the coal sector in the country;
- (d) the types of data and operational parameters integrated into the Koyla Shakti dashboard;
- (e) whether these platforms are designed to enhance coordination among coal companies, railways, ports and various other agencies and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether any complaints have been received with regard to the functioning of CLAMP portal and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Coal Land Acquisition and Management Portal (CLAMP) is a digital, unified platform created by the Ministry of Coal for land acquisition under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957. It acts as a central repository in digitised form for land records with respect to the land being acquired under the CBA Act and contributes to citizen-centric governance. Affected persons can verify the uploaded information, check the status of their claims or see how their grievance is being handled.

Koyla Shakti Dashboard is a centralized platform to provide real-time insights into coal production, logistics and consumption. Key features of this portal are: improved visibility across coal supply chain, effective monitoring of coal logistics, planning & action for decision making, identifying bottlenecks & delays for faster resolution and enable integration among systems.

(c) CLAMP is designed to streamline and digitize the entire process of land acquisition for coal mining and ancillary activities, starting from submission of application, uploading of land details, processing and approval of application; tracking acquisition progress; e.g., notifications, possession and compensation etc.; monitoring and tracking of payment of compensation to landowners, and monitoring of Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) of affected families.

(d) Koyla Shakti Dashboard has integrated data of coal production and supply chain from coal PSUs and private mines, Railways, ports, power plants (CEA), customs, MoRTH (VAHAN, FASTag) and State Governments (e-Khanij portal). The Koyla Shakti Dashboard integrates key operational parameters such as real time coal production, dispatch, mine-end stocks, rake allocation and loading performance, rail movement status, port stock and vessel schedules, and power plant coal consumption and critical stock levels. These datasets provide an end-to-end view of the coal supply chain for coordinated decision-making.

(e) Coal Land Acquisition and Management Portal (CLAMP) is designed to enhance coordination among coal companies and various agencies and provide data integration and monitoring so as to contribute to improved transparency and accountability, and reduced delays.

Koyla Shakti Dashboard has been designed to enhance real-time coordination among coal companies, Railways, ports and power utilities. It integrates production, dispatch, rake movement and stock data on a single digital platform, enabling faster and more efficient inter-agency decision-making.

(f) No complaint has been received with regard to the functioning of CLAMP portal.

जिला ई-गवर्नेंस सोसाइटी

1643. श्री गणेश सिंह:

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

- (क) क्या 2014 से अब तक जिला ई-गवर्नेंस सोसाइटी (डीईजीएस) के कार्य निष्पादन और डिजिटल सेवा वितरण की गुणवत्ता के संबंध में कोई स्वतंत्र प्रभाव मूल्यांकन किया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले जैसे आकांक्षी क्षेत्रों में क्या प्रमुख निष्कर्ष प्राप्त हुए हैं;
- (ग) 2014 से अब तक देश भर में कितने जिलों ने ई-गवर्नेंस, डिजिटल इंडिया और डीईजीएस के अंतर्गत सीएससी (सामान्य सेवा केंद्र), डिजिलॉकर, ऑनलाइन प्रमाणन, सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण आदि को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया गया है; और
- (घ) क्या उक्त अवधि के दौरान डिजिटल सेवाओं के परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी सेवाओं में दक्षता, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के संबंध में कोई वास्तविक सुधार देखा गया है?

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

- (क) से (घ) जिला ई-गवर्नेंस सोसाइटी (डीईजीएस) जिला प्रशासन का हिस्सा है और सीएससी नेटवर्क के विस्तार की देखरेख और ई-सेवाओं को लागू करने के लिए जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में है।

डीईजीएस नागरिक-केंद्रित सेवाओं के ऑनलाइन वितरण की सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं, यह सुनिश्चित करते हुए कि वे सटीक, कुशल और पहुंच में आसान हैं। वे सरकारी योजनाओं और सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की निगरानी करने में मदद करते हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उन्हें जिला स्तर पर प्रभावी ढंग से प्रशासित किया जाए।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के सभी 55 जिलों सहित सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में डीईजी की स्थापना की गई है।

2014 के बाद की अवधि के दौरान डिजिटल सेवाओं (ई-गवर्नेंस) के परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी सेवाओं में दक्षता, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार लगातार देखा गया है।

डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम इस परिवर्तन का प्राथमिक चालक रहा है, जो ठोस परिणाम देने के लिए आधार, यूपीआई, डिजिलॉकर, डीबीटी और उमंग, सीएससी और डीईजीएस जैसे विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्लेटफॉर्म जैसी पहलों का लाभ उठाता है।

आधार ने बायोमेट्रिक सत्यापन के माध्यम से बैंकिंग, कल्याण वितरण और सार्वजनिक सेवाओं में प्रमाणीकरण को सरल बनाया है, जिससे डुप्लिकेट को खत्म करने और सेवा पहुंच में सुधार करने में मदद मिली है। 142 करोड़ से अधिक डिजिटल पहचान जारी की गई हैं, जो भारत के डिजिटल सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढांचे की रीढ़ हैं।

यूपीआई सुरक्षित डिजिटल भुगतान के लिए एक वैश्विक बेंचमार्क के रूप में उभरा है, जो नागरिकों और छोटे व्यवसायों को सशक्त बनाता है। आज, इसके 490 मिलियन से अधिक उपयोगकर्ता, 65 मिलियन व्यापारी और 675 भाग लेने वाले बैंक हैं और प्रति दिन 600-700 मिलियन लेनदेन का समर्थन करते हैं।

आधार प्रमाणीकरण द्वारा संचालित डीबीटी ने लाभार्थी को कल्याणकारी लाभों का सीधा वितरण सुनिश्चित किया है, जिससे लीकेज और धोखाधड़ी को कम किया गया है। संचयी रूप से, 45 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक हस्तांतरित किए गए हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी खजाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बचत हुई है।

उमंग प्लेटफॉर्म नागरिकों को एक ही इंटरफेस के माध्यम से 2,360+ डिजिटल सार्वजनिक सेवाओं तक पहुंच प्रदान करता है, जिससे पहुंच में आसानी होती है।

सामान्य सेवा केंद्र (सीएससी) ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल सेवाओं के लिए एक्सेस प्वाइंट के रूप में कार्य करते हैं, जिसमें 5.67 लाख से अधिक केंद्र हैं, जो लगभग 90% भारतीय गांवों को कवर करते हैं। सीएससी के माध्यम से प्रदान की जा रही सेवाओं की सूची तथा राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश और ज़िलेवार सीएससी की संख्या <https://www.csc.gov.in/> पर उपलब्ध है।

डिजिलॉकर सुरक्षित डिजिटल दस्तावेज़ भंडारण और सत्यापन के माध्यम से कागज रहित शासन को सक्षम बनाता है। 61.5 करोड़ से अधिक उपयोगकर्ताओं को 840 करोड़ दस्तावेज़ जारी किए गए हैं और यह लगभग 2,000 सरकारी सेवाओं के साथ एकीकृत है।

BIOE3 POLICY FOR BIOMANUFACTURING

1644. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the Biotechnology for Economy, Environment and Employment (BioE3) Policy and the manner in which it aims to promote high-performance biomanufacturing in the country;
- (b) the manner in which the policy is expected to support innovation and entrepreneurship in biomanufacturing sectors such as bio-based chemicals, biopolymers and smart proteins;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to align national initiatives and programmes with the BioE3 Policy particularly for promoting biotechnology-based enterprises in rural regions including Jhalawar-Baran in Rajasthan and

if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the progress made since 2014 in terms of technological innovation, employment generation and environmental sustainability in the biotechnology sector with specific reference to Rajasthan; and
- (e) the measures being taken by the Government under the BioE3 Policy to develop skilled human resources in biotechnology and the expected job creation potential across India?

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

(a) The BioE3 Policy aims to set forth a framework that ensures the adoption of cutting-edge advanced technologies, and aligning innovative research for promoting Biomanufacturing. The BioE3 Policy outlines guidelines and principles for enabling mechanisms for '*Fostering High Performance Biomanufacturing*' in the country across diverse sectors. The Policy focuses on revolutionizing biomanufacturing process for enhanced efficiency, sustainability, and quality while also accelerating the development and production of bio-based high-value products in six thematic sectors viz. Bio-based chemicals and enzymes; Functional foods and smart proteins; Precision biotherapeutics; Climate resilient agriculture; Carbon capture and utilization; Futuristic marine and space research. The research and translational activities

under these verticals will be catalyzed by BioEnablers including Biofoundries, Biomanufacturing Hubs and Bio-Artificial Intelligence Hubs.

(b) The BioE3 Policy will support innovation and entrepreneurship in the various Biomanufacturing subsectors including bio-based chemicals, biopolymers and smart proteins through implementation of projects in Public Private Partnership. The various thematic sectors/subsectors will be implemented as per the approved Implementation Plan under three categories:

(i) Discovery & Application Oriented Network Research, (ii) Bridging the Gap for Scaleup, and (iii) Setting up of “Mulankur” BioEnablers including Biofoundries, Biomanufacturing Hubs and Bio-Artificial Intelligence Hubs.

(c) The programmes to be implemented under the BioE3 Policy are aligned with India’s vision of Green Growth (announced in the Interim Union Budget 2023-24) and also with the clarion call of the Hon’ble Prime Minister on ‘*Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)*’ that envisions collective approach towards sustainability. The Policy also aligns with the Hon’ble Prime Ministers vision of ‘Net-Zero’ carbon economy of the country. In order to establish Centre-State Partnerships under BioE3 Policy, a Centre-State Partnership Conclave on the BioE3 Policy was organized, during which the State Governments including Rajasthan participated and were urged to set up BioE3 Cells in order to align national objectives with state priorities and resources. Stakeholder Meetings are being held with several states to formulate a State BioE3 Action Plan and set up BioE3 Cells.

(d) The Department of Biotechnology and BIRAC have supported research,

development and demonstration projects to generate the new bio-based avenues for employment generation and environmental sustainability through technological innovations. Under the BioE3 Policy, DBT-BIRAC are setting up “मूलांकुर BioEnablers – Biofoundries and Biomanufacturing Hubs”, in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) across the country. These BioEnablers will supports startups and industry to scale up their bio-based products and thus support development of bio-based enterprise across the country, including rural regions. Further, DBT has supported 4 projects on environmental sustainability in Rajasthan, in the area of (i) integrated remediation technology for degradation of microplastics (ii) low water demanding algal cultivation systems, (iii) Micro-Nano Plastics (MNPs) Fingerprinting in Cruciferous Truck Crops, and (iv) Bioprocess development for cost effective lignocellulosic bioethanol production. BIRAC through its various PPP schemes promote technological innovation, employment generation and environmental sustainability in the biotechnology sector across the country including Rajasthan. In the state of Rajasthan, the Biotechnology Ignition Grant (BIG) grant scheme has supported 15 early-stage start-ups and individual entrepreneurs, the Equity Funding Schemes such as SEED and LEAP schemes have funded 2 projects to startups and the BIRAC Amrit Grand Challenge (AGC) – जन CARE has supported 3 innovations from Rajasthan for providing digital health solutions in rural areas. Under the Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI), Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP) and the Promoting Academic Research Conversion to Enterprise (PACE- AIR and CRS) PACE

programmes, 7 projects under various thematic areas of biotechnology have been supported to companies/startups/ academia located in Rajasthan. Further, three Incubation and pre-incubation centres have been set up by BIRAC in Rajasthan. All these initiatives have the potential to generate employable skilled manpower.

(e) The Department of Biotechnology through its various schemes and programmes has been placing emphasises on the building skilled manpower in cutting edge biotechnologies. This skilling will be taken to a more advanced level, under the aegis of the BioE3 Policy, that places skilling at its core, aiming to create a highly trained workforce equipped for emerging areas such as biomanufacturing, genomics, synthetic biology, AI-enabled biotechnology, and circular bioeconomy solutions.

The BioE3 skilling initiative, DESIGN for BioE3 Challenge themed "Empowering Youth to Solve Critical Issues of their TIMES", promotes an innovative mindset in the youth, by encouraging creative problem-solving, entrepreneurship, and innovation-led R&D. This is a year-long challenge, that will open on the 1st of every month. In the 1st month of the challenge i.e. November 2025, 1079 proposals were received.

DBT is also leveraging digital platform for mass training through its "Webinar Series on Biofoundry and Biomanufacturing initiatives". This series dwells upon challenges and opportunities in various thematic area of Biomanufacturing through talks by eminent experts in the field of biomanufacturing. Over 5000 participants including students, researchers and

entrepreneurs have benefited from these Webinars.

One of the key components under the Policy is setting up of a network of Biofoundries that houses shared infrastructure for scaling-up of bio-based products. DBT has currently setup a “National Network of 6Biofoundries”. Further, as DBT expands India’s biofoundry ecosystem, training modules in design–build–test–learn cycles for biomanufacturing will be made accessible to a large number of researchers and entrepreneurs, aiming to scale-up their technologies. The Biomanufacturing Research Centre at iBRIC-NCCS, Pune is also being established with a major focus on skilling workforce for Biomanufacturing.

Apart from this a “High-Performance Biomanufacturing Platform” of 15 Biomanufacturing Hubs with shared facilities for pilot and precommercial scale Biomanufacturing, has also been established in the country. These BiomanufacturingHubs will lead to the generation of both direct jobs within the Hubs, as well as indirect jobs, in the co-located industries that will benefit from the technological and upscaling support on target bio-based products. Setting up of more such Biomanufacturing Hubs is in pipeline.

Further, as per the approved BioE3 Policy, a large number of projects would be supported for research, development and scale up in the 6 different verticals of the Biomanufacturing Programme which will require a diverse set of inter-disciplinary, cross-functional skilled manpower. This is likely to boost employment in this field.

THIRD PARTY APPS

1645. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that certain third-party apps permitted by common apps take and use data provided by the users without direct consent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) whether the Government is aware that e-commerce websites use certain undisclosed, unidentifiable 'cookies' that breach the data privacy of users and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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) Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ("Act") provides for the processing of digital personal data by recognising both the rights of the individual to protect their personal data and the need to process such personal data for lawful purposes.

The Act mandates that personal data be processed by the Data Fiduciaries, including any third-party apps, with free, informed, specific and unambiguous consent. It must be preceded or accompanied with the notice of data collection, its intended purposes and defined storage period.

If any Data Fiduciary, including third-party apps, process personal data without valid consent and legitimate purposes permitted under the Act, it amounts to a violation of the Act.

In such cases, on receiving the complaints, the Data Protection Board will conduct an inquiry and may impose monetary penalties as provided under the Act.

The Act, and Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 ("Rules") have been notified on 13 November, 2025. The Rules mandate an eighteen-month period to allow Data Fiduciaries to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to achieve compliance with the provisions of the Act.

During this period, data protection continues to be governed by the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011 under the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act).

Data fiduciaries are required to follow the SPDI framework, including consent requirements, purpose limitation, security safeguards, and grievance redressal mechanisms.

फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर परियोजना

1646. श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

श्री देवसिंह चौहान:

क्या **प्रधानमंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) हाल ही में ईंधन लोडिंग की अनुमति प्रदान किए जाने के बाद से अब तक प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट

ब्रीडर रिएक्टर (पीएफबीआर) परियोजना में उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा मेक इन इंडिया के अंतर्गत विशिष्ट परमाणु घटकों की घरेलू आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को

सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार यूरेनियम और अन्य दुर्लभ परमाणु खनिजों के घरेलू अन्वेषण और प्रसंस्करण को किस प्रकार बढ़ा रही है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार विस्तारित रिएक्टर फ्लीट से उत्पन्न रेडियोधर्मी अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित और दीर्घकालिक प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित कर रही है और 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) परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक परिषद (एईआरबी) ने दिनांक 16.10.2025 को पीएफबीआर के लिए रिएक्टर कोर में प्रारंभिक ईंधन भराई (आईएफएल), क्रांतिकता की पहली स्थिति (एफएसी) तथा निम्न क्षमता भौतिकी परीक्षणों (एलपीपीई) के लिए अनुमति प्रदान की। वर्तमान में रिएक्टर में 28 ईंधन उप-असेम्बलियों सहित 37 उप-असेम्बलियों की लोडिंग की जा रही है। रिएक्टर कोर में सभी ईंधन उप-असेम्बलियों की लोडिंग पूरा होने के बाद अगला मील पत्थर रिएक्टर को क्रांतिकता की पहली स्थिति (एफएसी) तक पहुंचना होगा।

(ख) वर्तमान में घरेलू नाभिकीय उद्योग के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में सरकारी और निजी दोनों इकाइयां शामिल हैं। विभागीय उद्यम नाभिकीय पदार्थों (नाभिकीय ईंधन, न्यूट्रॉन अवशोषण, भारी पानी, जिरकोनियम मिश्र धातु, उत्पाद आदि), नाभिकीय रिएक्टर ईंधन असेंबलियों, घटकों, नाभिकीय संसूचकों/संवेदकों आदि के विनिर्माण में संलग्न हैं।

700 मेगावाट पीएचडब्ल्यूआर, 200 मेगावाट भारत लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर (बीएसएमआर-200) और 55 मेगावाट लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर (एसएमआर-55) हेतु अधिकांश नाभिकीय उपकरणों का निर्माण भारतीय निजी उद्योगों की क्षमता के भीतर है। नाभिकीय ऊर्जा क्षमता विस्तार की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु विभाग “मेक इन इंडिया” के लक्ष्य को साकार करने के लिए भाभा

परमाणु अनुसंधान केंद्र (बीएआरसी) के सहयोग से नए विक्रेताओं के विकास को प्राथमिकता देता है। बड़े पैमाने पर आर्डरों से निजी क्षेत्र की क्षमता वृद्धि होने की संभावना है।

(ग) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (डीईई) की संघटक इकाई परमाणु खनिज अन्वेषण एवं अनुसंधान निदेशालय (एएमडी) का दायित्व देश के नाभिकीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के समर्थन हेतु यूरेनियम, थोरियम, नियोबियम, टैंटलम, बेरीलियम, लिथियम, जिरकोनियम, टाइटेनियम और विरल मृदा तत्व (आरईई) के खनिज संसाधनों का निर्धारण और उनका आकलन करना है।

उपरोक्त तत्वों के अतिरिक्त खनिज संसाधनों का निर्धारण और संवर्धन के लिए एएमडी देश के संभावित भूवैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत एवं बहु-आयामी अन्वेषण (भू-भौतिकीय, भू-वैज्ञानिक, भू-रसायनिक और रेडियोमिटिक सर्वेक्षण सहित) कर रहा है।

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के अधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपक्रम यूरेनियम कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (यूसीआईएल), देश में यूरेनियम अयस्क के खनन और प्रसंस्करण में संलग्न है। कंपनी झारखंड राज्य में सात यूरेनियम खानों और दो प्रसंस्करण संयंत्रों तथा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में एक यूरेनियम खान और प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र का प्रचालन कर रही है।

(घ) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के पास मौजूदा रिएक्टरों और लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर (एसएमआर) सहित बढ़ते रिएक्टर बेड़ों से उत्पन्न रेडियोसक्रिय अपशिष्ट के सुरक्षित एवं दीर्घ-कालिक प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए व्यापक और आंतरिक रूप से समन्वित ढांचा उपलब्ध है। नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों और ईंधन चक्र सुविधाओं से उत्पन्न नाभिकीय अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित प्रबंधन/निपटान “परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम, 1962”, और उसके बाद के संशोधनों और परमाणु ऊर्जा (रेडियोसक्रिय अपशिष्ट का सुरक्षित निपटान) नियम, 1987 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत किया जाएगा।

अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के मूल सिद्धांत के रूप में, किसी भी अपशिष्ट को भौतिक रूप में पर्यावरण में तब तक नहीं विसर्जित/निपटाया जाता जब तक कि उसे नियामक प्रावधानों के अनुसार मुक्त, अपवर्जित या छूट प्राप्त न हो जाए। नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण से उत्पन्न निम्न और मध्यम स्तर के अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन संयंत्र स्थल पर ही किया जाता है। इन अपशिष्टों को

उपचारित, सांद्रित करके सघनित किया जाता है और इसका सीमेंट जैसी ठोस सामग्री में स्थिरीकरण किया जाता है और स्थल पर विशेष रूप से निर्मित संरचनाओं जैसे प्रबलित कंक्रीट की खाइयों (ट्रेंचेज) और टाइल होल्स में इनका निपटान किया जाता है। निपटान सुविधा को निरंतर निगरानी में रखा जाता है जिससे निपटाए गए अपशिष्ट में मौजूद रेडियोसक्रियता के प्रभावी संरोधन की पुष्टि की जा सके।

केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली

1647. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा विकसित केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) के अंतर्गत वर्तमान में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, कितनी शिकायतों का निपटान हुआ है और कितनी लंबित हैं;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में कार्यान्वित की गई समीक्षा बैठक मॉड्यूल से मंत्रालयों और विभागों में शिकायत निवारण की गुणवत्ता और निगरानी में किस प्रकार सुधार हुआ है;
- (ग) सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) के साथ सीपीजीआरएएमएस के एकीकरण से विशेषकर ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में शिकायत पंजीकरण की सुविधा में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;
- (घ) प्रशासनिक सुधारों के मद्देनजर सरकार द्वारा सीपीजीआरएएमएस की दक्षता और पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने तथा उपयोगकर्ता अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए/किए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ङ) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान सहित देश भर से पंजीकृत शिकायतों की प्राप्ति, निपटान और लंबित रहने का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार 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) पिछले पांच वर्ष में सीपीग्राम्स पर प्राप्त, निपटाई गई और लंबित शिकायतों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	अग्रेणीत	प्राप्त शिकायतें	निपटाई गई	लंबित
2021	10,23,304	20,00,590	21,35,923	8,87,971
2022	8,87,971	19,18,238	21,43,468	6,62,741
2023	6,62,741	19,53,057	23,07,674	3,08,124
2024	3,08,124	26,15,321	26,45,869	2,77,576
2025 (30 नवंबर 2025 तक)	2,77,576	20,53,859	20,69,327	2,62,108

आंकड़ों के अनुसार, प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या स्थिर रही है जबकि वर्ष 2024 में इसमें बढ़ोतरी हुई है तथा साथ ही निपटाई गई शिकायतों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई है तथा इस वर्ष निपटाई गई शिकायतों की संख्या प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या से अधिक है। इस दौरान लंबित मामलों में लगातार कमी आई है और यह वर्ष 2021 की शुरुआत में 10,23,304 से घटकर 30 नवंबर, 2025 तक 2,62,108 हो गई है। शिकायत निवारण अधिकारियों (जीआरओ) को शिकायतों का निपटान करने के लिए 21 दिन दिए जाते हैं, तथा इनमें से ज्यादातर शिकायतों का निवारण निर्धारित समय-सीमा के अंदर हो रहा है।

(ख) फरवरी, 2025 को सीपीग्राम्स में एक समर्पित समीक्षा बैठक मॉड्यूल शुरू किया गया ताकि शिकायत निवारण की प्रक्रिया की कुशलता और गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के क्रम में लोक शिकायतों की, वरिष्ठ स्तर पर समीक्षा को आसान बनाया जा सके। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए ऐसा ही एक मॉड्यूल, जून, 2025 में शुरू किया गया। दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों ने कुल 221 वरिष्ठ स्तरीय समीक्षा बैठकें की हैं, जिनमें वरिष्ठ स्तर पर, 7483 शिकायतों की समीक्षा की गई है।

इससे निगरानी सुदृढ़ हुई है, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को और सक्रिय बनाया गया है और लंबित मामलों को कम करने और शिकायत निवारण में गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने में मदद मिली है।

(ग) सीपीग्राम्स को कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर (सीएससी) पोर्टल के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है ताकि मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण या दूर-दराज के इलाकों में इसकी पहुंच बढ़ाई जा सके, और यह 5 लाख से ज्यादा सीएससी पर उपलब्ध है, जो 2.5 लाख विलेज लेवल एंटरप्रेन्योर (वीएलई) से जुड़ा है। सीएससी के साथ एकीकरण से सीपीग्राम्स की पहुंच काफी बढ़ी है और शिकायत निवारण में डिजिटल समावेशिता सुनिश्चित हुई है। वर्ष 2022 में, सीएससी के सीपीग्राम्स के साथ एकीकरण के बाद से इसके माध्यम से कुल 5,63,819 शिकायतें दर्ज की गई हैं।

(घ) सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2022 में, केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण एवं निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीग्राम्स) के लिए 10-चरणीय सुधार शुरू किए ताकि शिकायत का निवारण समय पर, प्रभावी और नागरिकों के लिए आसान हो सके। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने अगस्त, 2024 में लोक शिकायतों के प्रभावी निवारण के लिए व्यापक दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए, जिसके अंतर्गत शिकायत निवारण की समय-सीमा 30 दिन से घटाकर 21 दिन कर दी गई। इन दिशा-निर्देशों में लोक शिकायत प्लेटफॉर्मों को एकीकृत करना, मंत्रालयों और विभागों में समर्पित शिकायत प्रकोष्ठ बनाना, अनुभवी और सक्षम नोडल और अपीलीय अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति, शिकायतों के मूल कारण के विश्लेषण पर ज़ोर और नागरिकों के फीडबैक पर कार्रवाई और शिकायत दर्ज कराने के तरीकों को सुदृढ़ करना शामिल है।

(ङ) देश भर से मिली शिकायतों, उनके निवारण की स्थिति और लंबित शिकायतों का ब्यौरा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान के डेटा के साथ, राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार, संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

देश भर से मिली शिकायतों, उनके निवारण की स्थिति और लंबित शिकायतों का ब्यौरा

शिकायतकर्ता का राज्य	2021			
	अग्रेणीत	प्राप्त शिकायतें	निपटाई गई	लंबित
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	242	1349	1408	183
आंध्र प्रदेश	33316	29445	28628	34133
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	612	464	679	397
असम	33822	20749	20207	34364
बिहार	85079	94312	90130	89261
छत्तीसगढ़	7772	22829	27183	3418
चंडीगढ़	3186	12265	12490	2961
दमन और दीव	70	286	305	51
दिल्ली	42843	150031	159764	33110
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	127	725	776	76
गोवा	2050	2952	3100	1902
गुजरात	20151	122950	121393	21708
हिमाचल प्रदेश	22244	11037	16466	16815
हरियाणा	32750	76401	79435	29716
झारखंड	20810	33584	38298	16096
जम्मू और कश्मीर	12552	13078	15377	10253
केरल	12545	46675	52115	7105
कर्नाटक	39436	78964	63391	55009
लक्षद्वीप	16	62	70	8
लद्दाख	20	222	192	50
मेघालय	1483	786	1012	1257
महाराष्ट्र	154936	180091	254693	80334
मणिपुर	1666	1743	1799	1610
मध्य प्रदेश	126915	104618	117447	114086
मिजोरम	420	329	284	465
नागालैंड	231	423	399	255
ओडिशा	36967	30166	34882	32251
पंजाब	27595	42636	38065	32166
पुडुचेरी	854	2982	3348	488
राजस्थान	34863	99207	121098	12972
सिक्किम	385	298	565	118

तेलंगाना	5739	41792	43414	4117
तमिलनाडु	39573	87950	98417	29106
त्रिपुरा	738	3813	3805	746
उत्तराखंड	35717	30536	39446	26807
उत्तर प्रदेश	108540	455938	451459	113019
पश्चिम बंगाल	67590	149770	140157	77203
शिकायतकर्ता द्वारा संबंधित राज्य की जानकारी प्रदान नहीं की गई	9449	49132	54226	4355
कुल	1023304	2000590	2135923	887971

	2022			
शिकायतकर्ता का राज्य	अग्रेणीत	प्राप्त शिकायतें	निपटाई गई	लंबित
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	183	1503	1521	165
आंध्र प्रदेश	34133	27252	28354	33031
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	397	479	506	370
असम	34364	37291	54579	17076
बिहार	89261	128016	159628	57649
छत्तीसगढ़	3418	20664	21125	2957
चंडीगढ़	2961	10330	9640	3651
दमन और दीव	51	321	263	109
दिल्ली	33110	161502	163156	31456
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	76	465	464	77
गोवा	1902	2686	3586	1002
गुजरात	21708	114592	108776	27524
हिमाचल प्रदेश	16815	10877	12328	15364
हरियाणा	29716	77028	77066	29678

झारखंड	16096	35642	34999	16739
जम्मू और कश्मीर	10253	14043	12537	11759
केरल	7105	31690	33975	4820
कर्नाटक	55009	67140	93600	28549
लक्षद्वीप	8	32	35	5
लद्दाख	50	121	138	33
मेघालय	1257	744	999	1002
महाराष्ट्र	80334	163497	155930	87901
मणिपुर	1610	1495	1732	1373
मध्य प्रदेश	114086	95660	168839	40907
मिजोरम	465	283	379	369
नागालैंड	255	395	412	238
ओडिशा	32251	32685	28958	35978
पंजाब	32166	48249	34738	45677
पुडुचेरी	488	2804	2716	576
राजस्थान	12972	103267	105593	10646
सिक्किम	118	235	313	40
तेलंगाना	4117	35739	35930	3926
तमिलनाडु	29106	75842	90307	14641
त्रिपुरा	746	3386	3454	678
उत्तराखंड	26807	29981	50168	6620
उत्तर प्रदेश	113019	446612	516002	43629

पश्चिम बंगाल	77203	100220	94587	82836
शिकायतकर्ता द्वारा संबंधित राज्य की जानकारी प्रदान नहीं की गई	4355	35470	36135	3690
कुल	887971	1918238	2143468	662741

	2023			
शिकायतकर्ता का राज्य	अग्रेणीत	प्राप्त शिकायतें	निपटाई गई	लंबित
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	165	1691	1707	149
आंध्र प्रदेश	33031	25031	50130	7932
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	370	605	837	138
असम	17076	67567	67582	17061
बिहार	57649	117322	162248	12723
छत्तीसगढ़	2957	23495	24056	2396
चंडीगढ़	3651	9776	12124	1303
दमन और दीव	109	269	274	104
दिल्ली	31456	123112	137247	17321
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	77	305	288	94
गोवा	1002	2887	3168	721
गुजरात	27524	104536	117482	14578
हिमाचल प्रदेश	15364	11010	21852	4522
हरियाणा	29678	76564	90177	16065
झारखंड	16739	49897	58896	7740
जम्मू और कश्मीर	11759	15328	24396	2691

केरल	4820	26358	28141	3037
कर्नाटक	28549	62360	75999	14910
लक्षद्वीप	5	39	40	4
लद्दाख	33	350	356	27
मेघालय	1002	1137	1733	406
महाराष्ट्र	87901	164761	226251	26411
मणिपुर	1373	3623	2224	2772
मध्य प्रदेश	40907	101404	132018	10293
मिजोरम	369	459	586	242
नागालैंड	238	833	445	626
ओडिशा	35978	47296	55997	27277
पंजाब	45677	61875	100139	7413
पुडुचेरी	576	3551	3689	438
राजस्थान	10646	89750	91193	9203
सिक्किम	40	218	225	33
तेलंगाना	3926	29571	31076	2421
तमिलनाडु	14641	98414	85077	27978
त्रिपुरा	678	2639	2786	531
उत्तराखंड	6620	29427	31911	4136
उत्तर प्रदेश	43629	441881	453237	32273
पश्चिम बंगाल	82836	128134	180794	30176
शिकायतकर्ता द्वारा संबंधित राज्य की जानकारी प्रदान नहीं की गई	3690	29582	31293	1979

कुल	662741	1953057	2307674	308124
	2024			
शिकायतकर्ता का राज्य	अग्रेणीत	प्राप्त शिकायतें	निपटाई गई	लंबित
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	149	1816	1847	118
आंध्र प्रदेश	7932	35392	37655	5669
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	138	700	710	128
असम	17061	781291	788470	9882
बिहार	12723	92611	92806	12528
छत्तीसगढ़	2396	25309	24612	3093
चंडीगढ़	1303	8557	9161	699
दमन और दीव	104	104	121	87
दिल्ली	17321	119396	119466	17251
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	94	520	481	133
गोवा	721	2976	2824	873
गुजरात	14578	99353	104629	9302
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4522	12237	10719	6040
हरियाणा	16065	86475	86758	15782
झारखंड	7740	49041	49298	7483
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2691	20158	15218	7631
केरल	3037	29536	24962	7611
कर्नाटक	14910	66933	72264	9579
लक्षद्वीप	4	142	123	23

लद्दाख	27	280	281	26
मेघालय	406	2274	2157	523
महाराष्ट्र	26411	161903	160105	28209
मणिपुर	2772	4107	4661	2218
मध्य प्रदेश	10293	100249	103173	7369
मिजोरम	242	1162	672	732
नागालैंड	626	739	454	911
ओडिशा	27277	51140	58669	19748
पंजाब	7413	66164	67428	6149
पुडुचेरी	438	3676	3648	466
राजस्थान	9203	90104	92997	6310
सिक्किम	33	353	339	47
तेलंगाना	2421	31215	30981	2655
तमिलनाडु	27978	80446	96312	12112
त्रिपुरा	531	3086	3346	271
उत्तराखंड	4136	31971	31652	4455
उत्तर प्रदेश	32273	434590	439328	27535
पश्चिम बंगाल	30176	92911	81113	41974
शिकायतकर्ता द्वारा संबंधित राज्य की जानकारी प्रदान नहीं की गई	1979	26404	26429	1954
कुल	308124	2615321	2645869	277576

2025 (30 नवंबर, 2025 तक)				
शिकायतकर्ता का राज्य	अग्रेणीत	प्राप्त शिकायतें	निपटाई गई	लंबित
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	118	1789	1763	144
आंध्र प्रदेश	5669	45671	45840	5500
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	128	897	850	175
असम	9882	30433	34874	5441
बिहार	12528	107426	102426	17528
छत्तीसगढ़	3093	28151	25359	5885
चंडीगढ़	699	8082	7950	831
दमन और दीव	87	65	74	78
दिल्ली	17251	136609	134142	19718
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	133	580	530	183
गोवा	873	2706	2804	775
गुजरात	9302	103763	104120	8945
हिमाचल प्रदेश	6040	12855	12051	6844
हरियाणा	15782	97491	99423	13850
झारखंड	7483	47012	48847	5648
जम्मू और कश्मीर	7631	22181	23337	6475
केरल	7611	31743	36185	3169
कर्नाटक	9579	95912	92564	12927
लक्षद्वीप	23	152	147	28
लद्दाख	26	212	211	27
मेघालय	523	1166	1428	261
महाराष्ट्र	28209	181727	172606	37330
मणिपुर	2218	4831	5833	1216
मध्य प्रदेश	7369	119587	113302	13654
मिजोरम	732	671	1315	88
नागालैंड	911	596	484	1023
ओडिशा	19748	44814	51489	13073
पंजाब	6149	55624	54373	7400
पुडुचेरी	466	3181	2851	796
राजस्थान	6310	106062	105497	6875

सिक्किम	47	410	406	51
तेलंगाना	2655	37005	37272	2388
तमिलनाडु	12112	79248	80167	11193
त्रिपुरा	271	3850	3744	377
उत्तराखंड	4455	36971	38259	3167
उत्तर प्रदेश	27535	476664	469150	35049
पश्चिम बंगाल	41974	100119	130000	12093
शिकायतकर्ता द्वारा संबंधित राज्य की जानकारी प्रदान नहीं की गई	1954	27606	27618	1942
कुल	277576	2053862	2069291	262147

प्रौद्योगिकी स्टार्टअप को यूनिकॉर्न का दर्जा प्राप्त करने में सहायता करने हेतु पहल

1648. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटी:

श्री पी. सी. मोहन:

डॉ. हेमांग जोशी:

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में प्रौद्योगिकी स्टार्टअप को विकसित करने और उनके द्वारा यूनिकॉर्न का दर्जा प्राप्त करने में सहायता करने हेतु राज्य-वार और विशेषकर कर्नाटक के बेंगलुरु और महाराष्ट्र के पालघर तथा राजस्थान में जिला-वार कोई पहल आरम्भ की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित इनक्यूबेशन सपोर्ट, वित्त पोषण सहायता, अनुसंधान और नवाचार योजनाओं और अन्य कार्यक्रमों सहित ऐसी पहलों का राज्य-वार और विशेषकर कर्नाटक के बेंगलुरु और महाराष्ट्र के पालघर तथा

राजस्थान में जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि हासिल करने वाले स्टार्टअप्स कौन-कौन हैं;

- (ग) इन पहलों का देश के स्टार्टअप नवाचार और रोजगार सृजन, विकास और उद्योग-अकादमिक सहयोग सहित पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को मजबूत करने के संबंध में क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है;
- (घ) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर यूनिकॉर्न विकास को मजबूत करने के लिए 'स्टार्टअप इंडिया', फंड ऑफ फंड्स स्कीम (एफएफएस), स्टार्टअप इंडिया सीड फंड योजना, डिजिटल इंडिया स्टार्टअप हब, राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान निधि (एनआरएफ) और केंद्र-राज्य स्टार्टअप ग्रिड जैसी पहलों के माध्यम से एआई, डीप टेक, सेमीकंडक्टर, स्पेस टेक सहित उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्र में मार्गदर्शन, पूंजी पहुंच, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में प्रवेश और नवाचार के संबंध में प्रौद्योगिकी स्टार्टअप को किस प्रकार एकीकृत समर्थन प्रदान किया जा रहा है; और
- (ङ) उक्त राष्ट्रीय पहल से यूनिकॉर्न बनने की दिशा में सीधे तौर पर लाभान्वित होने वाले स्टार्टअप की संख्या कितनी 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) से (ग) सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं और पहलों के माध्यम से देशभर में, जिसमें कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान राज्य शामिल हैं, नवप्रवर्तकों, उद्यमियों और स्टार्टअप्स के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने में सक्रिय रूप से सहायता कर रही है।

सरकार ने अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी, गहन-प्रौद्योगिकी परियोजनाओं और स्टार्टअप को सहायता देने के लिए अनुसंधान, विकास और नवाचार (आरडीआई) योजना शुरू की है। आरडीआई योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य निजी क्षेत्र को अनुसंधान, विकास और नवाचार (आरडीआई) बढ़ाने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करना, परिवर्तनकारी परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करना, उन प्रौद्योगिकियों के अधिग्रहण में सहयोग करना जो महत्वपूर्ण या उच्च कार्यनीतिक महत्व की हैं, और डीप-टेक फंड ऑफ फंड्स स्थापित करने में सुविधा प्रदान करना है। इस योजना का नेतृत्व विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी

विभाग (डीएसटी) द्वारा नोडल विभाग के रूप में किया जा रहा है। अगले 6 वर्षों में 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ, आरडीआई योजना उभरते हुए क्षेत्रों जिनमें ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और पारगमन, और जलवायु कार्रवाई; क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग, रोबोटिक्स और अंतरिक्ष सहित गहन प्रौद्योगिकी; कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता और कृषि, स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा में इसके अनुप्रयोग; जैव प्रौद्योगिकी, जैव उत्पाद निर्माण, सिंथेटिक बायोलॉजी, फार्मा, चिकित्सा उपकरण; और डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था जिसमें डिजिटल कृषि शामिल है, को लक्षित करती है।

डीएसटी ने राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (एनक्यूएम) के अंतर्गत क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्र में विशेष रूप से क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग, क्वांटम संचार, क्वांटम संवेदन और क्वांटम सामग्री एवं उपकरणों में कार्य कर रहे स्टार्टअप्स की सक्रिय रूप से सहायता की है। मिशन का उद्देश्य क्वांटम स्टार्टअप्स के विस्तारित पूल को सहायता देना, उन्हें उचित आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करना, उन्नत अवसंरचना सुलभ कराना, और उद्योग के साथ साझेदारी के माध्यम से मार्गदर्शन के अवसर प्रदान करना है। एनक्यूएम के अंतर्गत, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकियों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सात स्टार्टअप्स को आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग राष्ट्रीय अंतर्विषयक साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली मिशन (एनएम-आईसीपीएस) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसे केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा 3660 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का अनुमोदन प्राप्त हुआ था। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत, देशभर के प्रतिष्ठित शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में 25 प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार हब (टीआईएच) स्थापित किए गए हैं। प्रत्येक टीआईएच अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्रों जैसे कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) और मशीन लर्निंग (एमएल), रोबोटिक्स, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स (आईओटी), साइबर सुरक्षा, क्वांटम टेक्नोलॉजी, फिनटेक आदि में विशेषज्ञता रखता है। मिशन के अंतर्गत 800 से अधिक स्टार्टअप्स लाभान्वित हुए हैं। भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान (आईआईएससी), बंगलुरु में रोबोटिक्स और ऑटोनामस सिस्टम्स इनोवेशन फ़ाउंडेशन के लिए आई-हब और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईआईटी), बंगलुरु में आईआईआईटीबी कॉमेट फ़ाउंडेशन कर्नाटक राज्य में स्थापित किए गए हैं; भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान

(आईआईएसईआर), पुणे में आई-हब क्वांटम टेक्नोलॉजी फ़ाउंडेशन और भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी), बॉम्बे में आईओटी और आईओई के लिए टीआईएच फ़ाउंडेशन महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्थापित किए गए हैं; भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी), जोधपुर में आईहब दृष्टि फ़ाउंडेशन और बिरला प्रौद्योगिकी और विज्ञान संस्थान (बिट्स), पिलानी में बिट्स बायोसीवाईटीआईएच फ़ाउंडेशन राजस्थान में स्थापित किए गए हैं। इन छह टीआईएच ने अत्याधुनिक आर एंड डी में समग्रतः 160 स्टार्टअप्स की सहायता की है।

डीएसटी ने 'निधि' (राष्ट्रीय नवाचार विकास और दोहन पहल) कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत स्टार्टअप्स के विचार से लेकर व्यावसायीकरण तक विकास हेतु एंड-टू-एंड स्टार्टअप सहायता प्रदान की है। इसमें स्टार्टअप्स के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रम घटकों जैसे **प्रयास** - प्रारंभिक चरण के नवाचारी विचारों के लिए प्रोटोटाइप अनुदान, टेक्नोलॉजी बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर्स के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप्स को मार्गदर्शन, स्टार्टअप व्यवसायों के द्रुत विकास के लिए सीड वित्तपोषण और त्वरित सहायता शामिल हैं। **निधि-प्रयास** कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत **2,254** नवप्रवर्तकों/स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता दी गई है, जिसके लिए **173.27** करोड़ रुपये का वित्तपोषण स्वीकृत किया गया है। इन **2,254** नवप्रवर्तकों/स्टार्टअप्स में से **381** कर्नाटक से हैं, **312** महाराष्ट्र से हैं और **56** राजस्थान से हैं। निधि कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से लगभग **1400** करोड़ रुपये डीएसटी द्वारा स्थापित अकादमिक इन्क्यूबेटर्स के नेटवर्क को विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी (एस एंड टी) आधारित स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता देने के लिए एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाने हेतु प्रदान किए गए हैं। डीएसटी के सहायता कार्यक्रमों से **12,000** से अधिक स्टार्टअप्स लाभान्वित हुए हैं। डीएसटी ने कर्नाटक राज्य में **17**, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में **14** और राजस्थान राज्य में **4** इन्क्यूबेशन सेंटर स्थापित किए हैं, ताकि स्टार्टअप्स को व्यापक सहायता प्रदान की जा सके और उनके विचार से व्यावसायीकरण तक की यात्रा में प्रगति करने में मदद की जा सके।

डीएसटी के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान (एएनआरएफ) अपने विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उद्योग-शैक्षणिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने में सक्षम रहा है। शैक्षणिक अनुसंधान और बाजार-उपयुक्त उत्पादों के बीच अंतर कम करने हेतु अपनाए गए प्रमुख तंत्रों में से प्रौद्योगिकी

तत्परता स्तरों (टीआरएल_{एस}) के माध्यम से संरचित सहायता है। नए ढांचे के अंतर्गत, एनआरएफ बुनियादी और शुरुआती चरण के विकास, अर्थात् टीआरएल-4 तक अनुसंधान सहायता करता है, जबकि आरडीआई योजना में प्रोटोटाइप, पायलट डेमोंस्ट्रेशन और स्केल-अप गतिविधियों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए टीआरएल-4 और उससे ऊपर के प्रोजेक्ट्स को सहायता देना अनिवार्य किया गया है। यह समन्वित दृष्टिकोण प्रयोगशाला अनुसंधान से वाणिज्यिक रूप से परिनियोजनीय प्रौद्योगिकियों में सहज परिवर्तन को सक्षम बनाता है।

(घ) और (ङ) 2016 में शुरू की गई स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के अंतर्गत, उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) ने भारतीय स्टार्टअप्स के पंजीकरण हेतु एक मंच उपलब्ध कराया है। 31 अक्टूबर 2025 तक, डीपीआईआईटी द्वारा 1,97,692 संस्थाओं को स्टार्टअप के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है, जिन्होंने 21.11 लाख से अधिक प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार सृजित होने के बारे में अवगत करवाया है। स्टार्टअप इंडिया पहल के अंतर्गत, सरकार उद्योगों और क्षेत्रों में स्टार्टअप्स की सहायता हेतु निरंतर विभिन्न प्रयास करती है। प्रमुख योजनाएं यथा फंड ऑफ फंड्स फॉर स्टार्टअप्स (एफएफएस), स्टार्टअप इंडिया सीड फंड स्कीम (एसआईएसएफएस) और क्रेडिट गारंटी स्कीम फॉर स्टार्टअप्स (सीजीएसएस) व्यापार चक्र के विभिन्न चरणों में स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता करती हैं।

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद (बीआईआरएसी), बायोटेक्नोलॉजी इनिशियेशन ग्रांट (बीआईजी) योजना और बायोनेस्ट (बायो-इनक्यूबेटर्स नर्वरिंग एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप फॉर स्केलिंग टेक्नोलॉजीज) के अंतर्गत जैव प्रौद्योगिकी स्टार्टअप्स और उद्यमियों को प्रारंभिक चरण का वित्तपोषण प्रदान कर रही है। बीआईआरएसी भारत में एक जीवंत जैव प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही है। सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी के माध्यम से, इसने कई गतिविधियाँ शुरू की हैं, जिनमें उच्च-जोखिम वाले अंतरणीय अनुसंधान को वित्तपोषित करना, नए विचारों का समर्थन करना और विशिष्ट बायो-इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर स्थापित करना शामिल हैं। बायोनेस्ट और ई-युवा केंद्रों ने 2,700 से अधिक इनक्यूबेटीज और छात्रों को सहायता प्रदान की है। इनक्यूबेटीज द्वारा 1,300 से अधिक बौद्धिक संपदा (आईपी) दायर की गई हैं, और

800 से अधिक उत्पाद विकसित किए गए हैं, जो बाजार में उतारने के विभिन्न चरणों में पहुँच चुके हैं।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और आईसीटी क्षेत्र में डीप टेक स्टार्टअप्स को टेक्नोलॉजी इनक्यूबेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ एंटरप्रेन्योर्स (टीआईडीई) और जेन-नेक्स्ट सपोर्ट फॉर इनोवेटिव स्टार्टअप (जेनेसिस) योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। अंतरिक्ष विभाग (डीओएस) ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष संवर्धन और प्राधिकरण केंद्र (इन-स्पेस) की स्थापना की है, जो भारत के अंतरिक्ष स्टार्टअप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को संचालित कर रहा है।

रक्षा उत्कृष्टता हेतु नवाचार (आईडीईएक्स), 2018 में स्टार्टअप्स/एमएसएमई/वैयक्तिक नवप्रवर्तकों, अनुसंधान एवं विकास संस्थानों और शिक्षा जगत सहित उद्योगों को शामिल करके रक्षा और एयरोस्पेस में नवाचार और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू किया गया था। आईडीईएक्स, आईडीईएक्स विजेताओं (स्टार्टअप/एसएमई) को अनुदान और अन्य सहायता प्रदान करता है ताकि वे ऐसा अनुसंधान और विकास कर सकें जिसका भारतीय रक्षा और एयरोस्पेस आवश्यकताओं के लिए संभावित उपयोग हो।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) ने हैदराबाद के टी-हब में एआई/एमएल में निधि उत्कृष्टता केंद्र को सहायता प्रदान की है, जो तेलंगाना सरकार द्वारा स्थापित एक प्रौद्योगिकी हब है। इसी प्रकार, जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीबीटी) ने राज्य सरकारों के साथ साझेदारी में जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क स्थापित किए हैं। अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों में नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इस तरह के केंद्र-राज्य सहयोग ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर यूनिकॉर्न विकास को मजबूत किया है।

सरकार ने राज्यों के साथ मिलकर राज्य स्टार्टअप रैंकिंग, राज्य स्टार्टअप नीति, राष्ट्रीय स्टार्टअप पुरस्कार आदि जैसी आवधिक गतिविधियाँ और कार्यक्रम भी क्रियान्वित किए हैं, जिन्होंने केंद्र और विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच समन्वय स्थापित करने और देश में स्टार्टअप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के समग्र विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। गत 10 वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा निर्मित विज्ञान और

प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उद्यमशीलता अवसंरचना और सुदृढ़ सहायता तंत्र जैसे कि अंतरणीय अनुसंधान केंद्र, स्टार्टअप इनक्यूबेटर, अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाएँ, निर्माण सुविधाएँ, विचार से संकल्पना साक्ष्य (पीओसी) तक उचित सहायता, प्रारंभिक वित्तपोषण से लेकर त्वरण तक, बाह्य निधि जुटाने में सहायता, आदि ने छात्रों और नवप्रवर्तकों को उद्यमिता को करियर के रूप में अपनाने और स्वयं के नवोन्मेषी उद्यम शुरू करने के निर्बाध अवसर प्रदान किए हैं।

सरकार की पहलों ने पूँजी तक पहुँच में सुधार, नियामक बाधाओं को कम करके और इनक्यूबेशन अवसंरचना का विस्तार करके भारत के स्टार्टअप और नवाचार पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से सुदृढ़ किया है। उन्होंने प्रमुख शहरों से परे उद्यमिता को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए व्यापक आर्थिक विकास को भी बढ़ावा दिया है। अपनी यात्रा में, डीएसटी द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त चार स्टार्टअप यूनिकॉर्न का दर्जा प्राप्त कर चुके हैं। डीएसटी कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त कुछ स्टार्टअप जिन्होंने मापनीय पैमाने हासिल किए हैं, वे हैं: क्यूयूएनयू लैब्स, क्यूपीआईआई, एथर एनर्जी, आइडियाफोर्ज, रेज़रपे, यूनिफोर, फारआई, लौराज़ लैब्स, गपशप, एटमबर्ग, अग्निकुल, ऑफग्रीड एनर्जी लैब्स आदि।

STATISTICAL MODELLING FOR DISTRICT LEVEL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1649. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

DR. RAJKUMAR SANGWAN:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Statistics Office (NSO) has undertaken studies to develop model-based district-level estimates for key socio-economic

indicators and if so, the details thereof district-wise including Baghpat District, Uttar Pradesh (U.P.);

- (b) the methodology adopted for generating such district-level estimates and the role of auxiliary data sources in improving accuracy;
- (c) the manner in which the said statistical models are expected to assist in evidence-based and targeted local development planning;
- (d) whether there is any plan of the Government to extend this model-based estimation approach to other States and socio-economic indicators and if so, the State-wise details thereof including U.P.;
- (e) the details of steps being taken to ensure that local level officials are able to understand these insights and act on it effectively; and
- (f) whether any data sharing arrangement has been put in place for other ministries, such as the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Rural Development, to make good use of the data collected and insights generated 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) The Steering Committee for National Sample Surveys (NSS) constituted by the National Statistical Commission (NSC) recommended that MoSPI should undertake a pilot study on the feasibility for generating the model-based district-level estimates based on the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES): 2022-23 data. To explore the possibility of generation of district level

estimates of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE), a committee was formed under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Mausumi Bose, former Professor, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata with members from the NSS and DES, Uttar Pradesh. The Committee was mandated to estimate MPCE figures for the districts of Uttar Pradesh utilizing model-based techniques, more specifically, Small Area Estimation (SAE) methods. The district-wise MPCE Estimates (in Rs.) of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) using Model-based Small Area Estimation (SAE) Approach for Rural and Urban Sector are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) Model-based techniques, adopting the Fay–Herriot (FH) and Spatial Fay–Herriot (SFH) models under the Small Area Estimation framework to borrow strength from covariate data and neighboring districts was used to generate reliable estimates of MPCE for the districts of Uttar Pradesh. The detailed estimation methodology along with its benefits and use cases to other identical scenarios have been mentioned in the report available on the website of MoSPI at

https://new.mospi.gov.in/uploads/publications_reports/publications_reports1761641209612_6875c53f-d8eb-4458-be3e-1e12a9e528c9_Compiled_Report_final17092025.pdf

(c) Using the methodology as adopted by the Committee, estimates of MPCE values at sub-state level for the state of Uttar Pradesh, including Baghpat District, have been generated. These estimates of MPCE figures, in turn, would provide an idea of the economic conditions of the households and thereby,

facilitating policy decisions for implementation of developmental programmes.

(d) and (e) The approach adopted in this study can be extended to other States and other socio-economic indicators. States have been encouraged to adopt similar approaches to fill data gaps and generate district-level estimates, especially where direct survey estimates are weak due to small sample sizes or are not available.

(f) The report has been placed in public domain through MoSPI's website and is freely accessible by Ministries/Departments and other users.

STATEMENT

District-wise MPCE Estimates (in Rs.) of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) using Model-based Small Area Estimation (SAE) Approach for Rural and Urban Sector

District	MPCE (Rural)		MPCE (Urban)	
	FH	SFH	FH	SFH
Saharanpur	3692	4056	4935	5025
Muzaffarnagar	3967	4020	6081	6136
Bijnor	3892	3930	3581	3585
Moradabad	3572	3582	4096	4086
Rampur	3750	3478	4153	4144
Amroha	3661	3722	3052	3056
Meerut	4279	4272	5482	5484
Bagpat	4347	4306	6995	6999
Ghaziabad	4044	4092	5597	5631
Gb Nagar	4454	4353	9705	9477
Bulandshahr	3922	3962	4272	4287
Aligarh	3614	3626	4238	4254
Hathras	3559	3561	4447	4426
Mathura	3531	3578	4135	4125
Agra	3590	3566	4808	4809

District	MPCE (Rural)		MPCE (Urban)	
	FH	SFH	FH	SFH
Firozabad	3105	3182	4187	4190
Mainpuri	3509	3415	4161	4185
Badaun	2899	2955	4183	4179
Bareilly	3633	3545	4628	4624
Pilibhit	3135	3147	3915	3918
Shahjahanpur	3327	3275	4341	4279
Kheri	3087	3081	4416	4406
Sitapur	3099	3097	3698	3714
Hardoi	2831	2841	3864	3877
Unnao	3049	3032	4476	4462
Lucknow	3248	3206	6622	6593
Rae Bareli	2926	2931	3979	3981
Farrukhabad	3146	3144	4473	4458
Kannauj	2597	2667	3449	3456
Etawah	3310	3228	5440	5295
Auraiya	2884	2883	3581	3583
Kanpur Dehat	3094	3077	3823	3831
Kanpur Nagar	2929	2907	4934	4937
Jalaun	3464	3393	4305	4315
Jhansi	3777	3690	4644	4765
Lalitpur	3133	3186	4288	4300
Hamirpur	2896	2994	5053	5074
Mahoba	3999	3868	4832	4850
Banda	2865	2876	4335	4322
Chitrakoot	3510	3314	3924	3921
Fatehpur	2936	2935	3922	3941
Pratapgarh	2847	2853	3716	3698
Kaushambi	2971	2975	3568	3557
Prayagraj	2967	2948	5048	5034
Barabanki	3041	3050	5155	5180
Faizabad	2609	2639	4827	4859
Ambedkar Nagar	3019	2980	2653	2649
Sultanpur	2904	2893	3636	3618
Behraich	3340	3375	4761	4782
Shrawasti	4462	4118	4182	4089

District	MPCE (Rural)		MPCE (Urban)	
	FH	SFH	FH	SFH
Balrampur	3559	3572	5087	5211
Gonda	3636	3622	8133	7861
Siddharth Nagar	2666	2706	3060	3124
Basti	2961	2959	3371	3397
Sk Nagar	2943	2922	4505	4417
Maharajganj	2778	2770	4170	4142
Gorakhpur	2878	2883	5777	5763
Kushinagar	2739	2746	3545	3550
Deoria	3105	3079	3883	3877
Azamgarh	2885	2891	3163	3156
Mau	2814	2808	2937	2930
Balliya	2753	2765	2581	2575
Jaunpur	2713	2718	3429	3413
Ghazipur	2579	2579	2771	2738
Chandauli	2367	2353	3401	3398
Varanasi	2755	2697	4171	4148
Bhadohi	2446	2444	3499	3479
Mirzapur	2409	2393	3909	3910
Sonbhadra	2357	2337	5524	5094
Etah	3833	3776	4354	4351
Kasganj	3372	3366	4001	3993
Shamli	3976	4026	6021	6137
Sambhal	3569	3557	4087	4074
Hapur	4043	4065	5578	5582
Amethi	2916	2906	3828	3826

Note: FH denotes Fay–Herriot (FH) model and SFH denotes Spatial FH

SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION AMONG CHILDREN

1650. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION**

TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any study or survey to assess social media addiction among children and its negative impact on children below 16 years of age;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to bring any rules or issue specific guidelines to social media platforms to address social media addiction and its negative impact on children and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken any action where children developed mental health issue due to usage of social media?

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 policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring an Open, Safe and Trusted and Accountable Internet for its users, including children.

With growing Internet penetration, their risk of exposure to inappropriate and harmful online content have also increased. Recognising both the opportunities and associated risks, the Government has adopted a series of measures to protect children from harmful content and practices on digital and social media platforms.

Regulation of harmful online content

The Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) and the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules,

2021 (IT Rules, 2021) provide a strong framework to address unlawful and harmful online content, including content harmful to children.

The IT Rules, 2021 impose due diligence obligations on social media platforms and require them to remove content harmful to children or violative of any law.

Recent amendments to IT Rules require social media platforms and other intermediaries to remove unlawful content within 36 hours of a court order or authorised government notice.

Awareness and Education initiatives

To empower citizens, including young users and parents, the Ministry has launched the Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) programme.

It provides guidance on safe and responsible online behaviour through a dedicated website (<https://www.infosecawareness.in>), which regularly updates child-focused digital safety material and advisory content.

Protection of Children's Personal Data

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act) and Rules 2025 provides a legal framework for safeguarding children's privacy online.

It mandates parental consent for processing children's personal data and prohibits practices detrimental to their well-being such as tracking, behavioural monitoring or targeted advertising towards children.

With regard to inappropriate and unlawful content on the Internet, the Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") and the Information Technology

(Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (“IT Rules, 2021”), together, have put a stringent framework to deal with unlawful content in the digital space.

Studies conducted by The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (“NCPCR”):

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (“NCPCR”) has conducted a study on “Effects (Physical, Behavioural and Psycho-social) of using Mobile Phones and other Devices with Internet Accessibility by Children” in 2021.

The study report can be accessed from <https://ncpcr.gov.in/>

Additionally, NCPCR has prepared following guidelines on Cyber Safety and Protection of children:

1. 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
2. Guidelines on Cyber Safety (for inclusion in) Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools are available at: https://ncpcr.gov.in/uploads/16613369326305fd6444e1b_cyber-safety-guideline.pdf
3. Guidelines for Schools for prevention of bullying and cyber bullying” are available at https://ncpcr.gov.in/uploads/1714382687662f675fe278a_preventing-bullying-andcyberbullying-guidelines-for-schools-2024.pdf

4. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has released a handbook on “Safe online learning in times of COVID-19”. The handbook is available at https://ncert.nic.in/pdf/announcement/Safetolearn_English.pdf

ENFORCEMENT OF MINING PLANS

1651. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

- (a) the details of primary responsibility to enforce the mining plans;
- (b) whether any guidelines have been issued to various stakeholding departments to visit the mining sites regularly and to ensure enforcement of mining plans and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether mining sites have been visited in the State of Haryana for ensuring enforcement of Mining Plans during the last five years and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The Central Government has framed the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017 (MCDR, 2017) which are administered by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM). These Rules are applicable to all minerals except petroleum and natural gas, coal, lignite and sand for stowing and minor minerals. As per Rule 11(1) of the said Rules, lease holders are mandated to commence or carry out mining operations in any area strictly in accordance with the mining

plan approved, modified or reviewed by the IBM.

As per Section 15 of the MMDR Act, the State Governments are empowered to make rules for regulating the grant of quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions in respect of minor minerals and for purposes connected therewith.

(b) IBM has issued guidelines to the inspecting officers and competent authorities for specifying the process and timelines for examination and approval of the Mining Plan. Circulars have also been issued under MCDR, 2017 requiring inspecting officers of various stakeholder departments to regularly visit mining sites. These inspections are meant to ensure strict enforcement of approved mining plans, compliance with environmental safeguards, and adherence to scientific mining practices.

(c) As per the information provided by IBM, there were only four mines of major minerals in Haryana as on 01.01.2025, which were non-working and consequently no inspection was done in these mines.

VANDE BHARAT SLEEPER TRAINS

1652. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

DR. RAJKUMAR SANGWAN:

SHRI UTKARSH VERMA MADHUR:

SHRI NALIN SOREN:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to introduce Vande Bharat sleeper trains in the country and if so, the details of the proposed routes and the timeline for the introduction of these trains;
- (b) the features and advantages of Vande Bharat sleeper trains in comparison to traditional sleeper trains;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility studies or pilot projects for Vande Bharat sleeper trains and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the timeline for the rollout of Vande Bharat sleeper trains for long distance route in the country, State-wise particularly in Gujarat;
- (e) the name of Vande Bharat trains currently passing through Baghpat station in Uttar Pradesh and those proposed to be operated in the future and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) the current progress on the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail corridor's revised completion timeline;
- (g) whether any definite time-table has been announced for the commissioning of the Delhi-Varanasi High Speed Rail project;
- (h) the manner in which indigenous signalling and power systems are being integrated into the manufacturing process of Vande Bharat trains;
- (i) the strategy for funding and land acquisition for the three newly approved high speed rail corridors;
- (j) whether the Government proposes to run a bullet train in Uttar Pradesh in the near future and passing through Lakhimpur Kheri and if so, the time by when

the said train is likely to be run;

- (k) the current progress regarding completion and timeline of development of railway stations under the Amrit Bharat scheme in the Hoshangabad–Narsinghpur Lok Sabha constituency; and
- (l) whether the Government proposes to resume soon the operation of the trains suspended during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Country particularly trains passing through Dumka in Jharkhand and Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir; and if so, the details and timeline thereof?

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

(a) to (l) At present, 164 Vande Bharat train services having Chair Cars are operational on the Indian Railways network. Bagpat road is served presently by 28 passenger train services. Besides, introduction of new train services, including Vande Bharat Express services and its variants, is an ongoing process on Indian Railways which depends on various factors which include:

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets

With a view to contain the spread of Covid-19 pandemic, Indian Railways (IR) had discontinued the operation of all regular passenger carrying trains with effect from 23rd March 2020 and only special train services were being

operated. Indian Railways also undertook rationalization of time-table including rationalisation of train services to provide for better passenger safety by creating maintenance corridor blocks and to improve punctuality. Since November-2021, Express train services are being operated as per rationalized timetable and regular numbers.

Accordingly, Dumka is served by 26 train services while Jammu Tawi is served by 110 train services.

The daily average number of train services on the Indian Railways network is 11,740 (November 2025) as against 11,283 services operating prior to Covid-19. The daily average number of Mail/Express services on the Indian Railways network is 2,238 (November 2025) as against 1,768 services operating prior to Covid-19.

Vande Bharat Sleeper Trains

To cater to long and medium distance overnight travel, the Sleeper variant of Vande Bharat train has been indigenously designed. Two such rakes have been manufactured and are under trial/commissioning.

Broad Technological advancements and safety features provided in Vande Bharat Sleeper Trains are as below.

- Fitted with KAVACH
- Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH
- Crashworthy and Jerk-Free Semi permanent couplers and Anti Climbers
- Crashworthy Design of Carbody complying with EN standards.

- EN-45545 HL3 fire safety standards.
- Fire barrier doors at the end of each coach
- Improved fire safety Aerosol based fire detection and suppression system in electrical cabinets and lavatories.
- Regenerative braking system for energy efficiency.
- Air conditioning units provided with indigenously developed UV-C lamp based disinfection system.
- Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways
- CCTVs in all coaches.
- Emergency talk-back unit for communication between Passenger and Train Manager/Loco Pilot in case of emergency.
- For Divyangjan passengers special lavatory in the driving coaches on each end.
- Centralized Coach Monitoring System for better condition monitoring of passenger amenities such as Air conditioning, Saloon Lighting etc.
- Ergonomically designed ladder for ease of climbing on to upper berths

Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project

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.

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.

The progress of various major items so far is as under:

Item	Progress		
	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Total
Foundation	352 km	62 km	414 Km
Piers	351 km	55 km	406 Km
Girder Casting	339 km	5 km	344 km
Girder Launching	328 km	1 km	329 Km
Track installation	124 Km		124 Km
OHE mast erection	80 km		80 km

Out of total 12 stations, foundation works has been completed at 9 stations (Bhikamkor, Vapi, Bilimora, Surat, Bharuch, Anand, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, and Sabarmati). In Maharashtra section, foundation work is in progress at 3 stations (Thane, Virar, Boisar).

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 km tunnel between Ghansoli and Shilphata in Maharashtra has been completed.

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.

High speed corridor projects are highly capital intensive projects, the sanction and execution of which depends on feasibility, traffic projections, availability of resources etc.

Redevelopment of Stations

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration

- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages 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 Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 80 stations are located in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state Madhya Pradesh are as following:

Akodia, Amla, Anuppur, Ashoknagar, Balaghat, Banapura, Bargawan, Beohari, Berchha, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Bijuri, Bina, BiyavraRajgarh, Chhindwara, Dabra, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Gadawara, Ganjbasoda, Ghoradongri, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Harpalpur, Indore Jn, Itarsi Jn, Jabalpur, Junnor Deo, Kareli, Katni Jn, Katni Murwara, Katni South, Khachrod, Khajuraho Jn, Khandwa, Khirkiya, Laxmi Bai Nagar, Maihar, Maksi Jn, Mandla Fort, Mandsor, MCS Chhatarpur, Meghnagar, Morena, Multai, Nagda Jn, Nainpur Jn, Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad), Narsinghpur, Nepanagar, Nimuch, Orchha, Pandhurna, Pipariya, Ratlam, Rewa, Ruthiyai, Sanchi, Sant Hirdaram Nagar, Satna, Saugor, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shamgarh, Sheopur Kalan, Shivpuri, Shridham, Shujalpur, Sihora Road, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, Vikramgarh Alot.

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Madhya Pradesh have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 09 stations (Katni South, Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad), Orchha, Seoni, Shajapur, Shridham, Harpalpur, Nainpur Jn., Beohari) have been completed. The works at other stations have also been taken up at good pace.

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 / 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 Madhya Pradesh is covered under the jurisdiction of seven railway zones, namely, Central Railway, East Central Railway, North Central Railway, South Central Railway, South East Central Railway, Western Railway and West Central Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 5,566 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure (up to October, 2025) of ₹ 3,500 crore has been incurred so far.

Development / Upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

EXPANSION OF e-SERVICES

1653. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI SHIVMANGAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

- (a) the progress achieved under the National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment (NeSDA) Way Forward in increasing the number and coverage of e-services across States and Union Territories;
- (b) the details of the initiatives taken in collaboration with State Right to Services (RTS) Commissions to improve the delivery and monitoring of notified services;
- (c) the present status of API integration between CPGRAMS and State RTS

systems for real-time sharing of State-specific service grievance data;

(d) the objectives of the ongoing studies being undertaken by the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) on RTS frameworks; and

(e) the manner in which the findings are expected to support more effective and citizen-centric service delivery?

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 National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment (NeSDA) Way Forward was started since April 2023 to monitor monthly progress and improvement in e-services, mandatory e-services, and e-services delivered through unified portals across States/UTs. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances monitors the progress through inputs provided by States/UTs on the NeSDA Way Forward Dashboard. Between April 2023 and October 2025, the number of e-services offered by States/UTs increased from 11,614 to 23,919, which is over 105 % growth. During the same period, the saturation of identified mandatory e-services rose from 66% to 80%. 10 States/UTs now deliver over 90 % of their services through a unified portal, and 6 State/UTs provides 100 % of their services through their unified portal.

(b) and (c) The Department is collaborating with the State Right to Service (RTS) Commissions, on expansion of NeSDA mandatory services for saturation,

defining roadmaps for provisioning services through unified portals, and coordinating with the State Governments for enhancing effectiveness of service delivery mechanisms for ensuring timely redressal of public grievances. The best practices of the Right to Services Commissions are disseminated through NeSDA Way Forward for facilitating adoption by other States to improve eservices delivery. RTS framework is designed to deliver services to citizens in a time bound manner.

At present, there is no API integration between CPGRAMS and State RTS systems.

(d) and (e) The ongoing study undertaken by the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) focusses on the implementation and functioning of the RTS framework, including progress, achievements of timelines in delivery of services, citizen participation across districts/ regions and improvements to strengthen service delivery.

IBM INSPECTION IN UP AND RAJASTHAN

1654. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has conducted inspections of mining leases in Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Rajasthan during the last seven years;
- (b) if so, the number of mines inspected and the number of cases in which

violations of approved mining plans including over-extraction or illegal mining, were detected during the said period, year-wise;

- (c) whether IBM has adequate technical and field staff to conduct timely inspections of all operational mines in UP and Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof and the staff shortages, if any;
- (d) whether any penal or corrective action has been taken by the Government against the violators found during these inspections; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the nature of penalties imposed and the number of leases suspended or cancelled during the last seven years?

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

(a) and (b) Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) conducts inspections of mines of major minerals for enforcement of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017 [MCDR, 2017], processing of Mining Plan/Review of Mining Plans, Final Mine Closure Plans and validation of Star Rating of Mines.

Details of number of mines inspected and the number of violations of approved mining plan are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Rajasthan		Uttar Pradesh	
		No. of Mines Inspected	No. of violations	No. of Mines inspected	No. of violations
1.	2018-19	83	71	0	0
2.	2019-20	121	75	2	2
3.	2020-21	68	61	1	0
4.	2021-22	79	63	3	0
5.	2022-23	95	60	2	0

6.	2023-24	111	65	3	3
7.	2024-25	150	79	3	0

(c) IBM manages to conduct timely inspections of all the operational mines in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with available technical and field staffs.

(d) and (e) IBM has issued violation letters in Uttar Pradesh during the aforesaid period to the lessees for taking corrective actions whenever violation of the provisions of MCDR, 2017 were observed. The lessees have taken the corrective action.

Further, the State Government of Rajasthan has cancelled 44 mining leases for violations in the state during the period. Additionally, a total penalty of Rs. 72,61,000 has been imposed on various lease holders in the state during 2021-22 to 2024-25.

SOLAR CARPORTS AT TEMPLES

1655. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to replicate the successful solar carport model implemented at the Sun Temple in Modhera, Gujarat and at major temples such as Tirupati, Vijayawada, Annavaram, Ahobilam and Arasavalli in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether any discussions or feasibility assessments have been initiated with the State Governments or temple trusts in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to extend financial or technical assistance under existing renewable energy schemes for such temple-based solar projects; and
- (d) if so, the estimated potential for reducing grid dependence and promoting clean energy adoption through such temple solar carports in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat?

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

(a) to (d) Presently the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is not implementing any specific scheme for setting-up of solar carports at temples. Also, there is no proposal to extend financial or technical assistance under existing renewable energy schemes for such temple-based solar projects.

However, under the previous implemented Scheme for Solarisation of sun-temple town of Modhera, approved by MNRE in March 2020, a solar carport has been set-up at Modhera village.

RAJDHANI EXPRESS IN MAHARASHTRA

1656. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:
PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

- (a) the number of Rajdhani Express trains currently operating through Maharashtra, particularly those connecting Mumbai with major cities, along with their routes, stoppages, and frequency;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the feasibility of expanding Rajdhani Express services to other districts in Maharashtra that presently lack premium long-distance connectivity and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any proposals have been received from public representatives for introducing Rajdhani services from cities such as Nagpur, Aurangabad, Nashik, Pune and Solapur and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (d) the details of the criteria adopted for introducing Rajdhani trains on new routes—such as demand assessment, track capacity, electrification, operational viability and rolling-stock availability—and whether high-demand or underserved regions in Maharashtra meet these criteria; and
- (e) details of the steps being taken to upgrade station, signalling and track infrastructure at major stations in Maharashtra to support future Rajdhani operations and reduce travel time?

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

(a) to (e) Rajdhani Express services, primarily connect the National Capital to the State Capitals. Accordingly, the following 03 Rajdhani Express services are connecting Mumbai to the National Capital Delhi:

Train no. and name	Commercial Stoppages enroute
12951/12952 Mumbai Central - Delhi Rajdhani Express (daily)	Borivali, Surat, Vadodara, Ratlam, Nagda, Kota
12953/12954 Mumbai Central - Delhi Rajdhani Express (daily)	Borivali, Vapi, Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Dahod, Ratlam, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Mathura
22221/22222 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus - Delhi Rajdhani Express (daily)	Kalyan, Nasik Road, Jalgaon Junction, Bhusaval, Bhopal, Virangana Lakshmibai (Jhansi), Gwalior, Agra Cantt.

Nagpur is connected to Delhi by 34 pairs of regular train services, including 4 pairs of Rajdhani and 3 pairs of Duronto train services while Nashik is connected to Delhi by 5 pairs of regular train services, including 1 pair of Rajdhani services.

Similarly, Pune-Delhi sector is served by 9 pairs of services and Solapur-Delhi sector by 2 pairs of services. Presently, Aurangabad is being served by 60 train services.

Proposals/ requests/ suggestions/ representations, both formal and informal inter alia for introduction of trains, including Rajdhani Express trains, 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/ requests/ suggestions 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, which is an on-going process.

Further, as the railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are introduced, as per network requirement, across such boundaries. However, introduction of new train services, including Rajdhani Express services, to enhance connectivity, is an ongoing process on Indian Railways depends on various factors which include-

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets

Strengthening, upgradation, modernisation and Improvement of track infrastructure

Strengthening, upgradation, modernisation and Improvement of track infrastructure is a continuous and ongoing process over Indian Railways including rail network situated in Maharashtra. The following measures are being

taken by Indian Railways to upgrade railway tracks:

- i. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Wider and heavier Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers (PSC) with elastic fastening, fan-shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers and Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges are being used while carrying out primary track renewals.
- ii. The Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossings are being used in turnout renewal works.
- iii. Supply of 130m/260m long rail panels have been increased to avoid welding of joints. thereby improving safety.
- iv. Thick Web Switch Expansion Joints are being used in place of earlier Conventional/Improved SEJs.
- V. Adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
- vi. Adoption of mechanized system for track maintenance using high output plain tamper and points & crossing tampers for improved maintainability & reliability of track.
- vii. Deployment of state-of-the-art modern machines including Rail Grinding Machines to further improve asset reliability.
- viii. Mechanisation of track laying activities through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc.
- ix. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates for enhancing safety at LC gates.
- x. Use of advanced USFD testing technique of rail and welds by Phased

Array technology.

- xi. Deployment of Integrated Track Monitoring Systems (ITMS) and Oscillation Monitoring System (OMS) for comprehensive health assessment to ascertain optimal maintenance requirements.
- xii. Adoption of portable Track Measuring Trolley for continuous recording of track parameters in yards.
- xiii. Using web enabled Track Management System (TMS) for integration and data analytics of the track inspection records received through various sources to enable precise maintenance inputs.

Redevelopment of stations

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms

- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like ‘One Station One Product’
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages 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 Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 132 stations are located in the state of Maharashtra. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Maharashtra are as following:

State	No. of Amrit Stations	Names of Amrit Stations
Maharashtra	132	Ahmednagar, Ajni (Nagpur), Akalkot Road, Akola, Akurdi, Amalner, Amgaon, Amravati, Andheri, Badnera, Balharshah, Bandra Terminus, Baramati, Belapur, Bhandara Road, Bhokar, Bhusawal, Borivali, Byculla, Chalisgaon, Chanda Fort, Chandrapur, Charni Road, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus, Chinchpokli, Chinchwad, Dadar (CR), Dadar (WR), Dahisar, Daund, Dehu Road, Devlali, Dhamangaon, Dharangaon, Dharashiv, Dharmabad ,

		Dhule, Diva, Dudhani, Gangakher, Godhani, Gondia, Grant Road, Hadapsar, Hatkanangale, Hazur Sahib Nanded, Himayatnagar, Hinganghat, Hingoli Deccan, Igatpuri, Jalgaon, Jalna, Jeur, Jogeshwari, Kalyan Jn, Kamptee, Kandivali, Kanjur Marg, Karad, Katol, Kedgaon, Kinwat, Kopargaon, Kurduwadi Jn, Kurla Jn, Lasalgaon, Latur, Lokmanya Tilak Terminus, Lonand Jn, Lonavla, Lower Parel, Malad, Malkapur, Manmad Jn, Manwath Road , Marine Lines, Matunga, Miraj Jn, Mudkhed Jn, Mumbai Central, Mumbra, Murtizapur Jn, Nagarsol, Nagpur Jn, Nandgaon, Nandura, Nandurbar, Narkher Jn, Nashik Road, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Pachora Jn, Palghar, Pandharpur, Panvel Jn, Parbhani Jn, Parel, Parli Vaijnath, Partur , Phaltan, Prabhadevi, Pulgaon Jn, Pune Jn, Purna Jn, Raver, Rotegaon , Sainagar Shirdi, Sandhurst Road, Sangli, Satara, Savda, Selu, Sewagram, Shahad, Shegaon, Shivaji Nagar Pune, Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Terminus Kolhapur, Solapur, Talegaon, Thakurli, Thane, Titvala, Tumsar Road, Umri, Uruli, Vadala Road, Vidyavihar, Vikhroli, Wadsa, Wardha, Washim, Wathar

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Maharashtra has been taken up at a good pace. Details of works completed in the state of Maharashtra are as under:

State	No. of Stations completed	Name of Stations
Maharashtra	17	Amgaon, Baramati, Chanda Fort, Chinchpokli, Devlali, Dhule, Kedgaon, Lasalgaon, Lonand Jn, Matunga, Murtizapur Jn, Nandura, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Parel, Savda, Shahad, Vadala Road

The works at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the above stations is as given below:

- **Wathar station:** The works of new portico, improvement of station building, water booth, new main entry gate, parking area, circulating area, improvement of entrance lobby, compound wall of parking area, platform shelter at platform no. 1, platform surfacing, improvement of waiting room, signages and station illumination have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.
- **Nandgaon station:** The works of entrance and exit gate, platform surfacing, platform shelter, improvement of station building, booking office, Foot Over Bridge, boundary wall, circulating area, parking area, signage and lighting have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.
- **Hadapsar station:** The works of new station building, waiting hall, 12 m Foot Over Bridge, underground tank, platform shelter, improvement of platform surfacing, circulating area, station illumination, signages, lifts, escalators and landscaping have been completed. The finishing works 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 / 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 Maharashtra is covered under the jurisdiction of four railway zones, namely, Central Railway, South Central Railway, South East Central Railway and Western Railway. From the financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26 ₹ 11,917 crore has been allocated while an expenditure of ₹ 9,826 crore has been incurred since 2021-22 till October, 2025.

Development / Upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

Signalling system:

Indian Railway is continuously modernizing current infrastructure of its signalling system including rail network situated in Maharashtra as under:-

1. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals in place of old mechanical signalling have been provided at 6656 stations as on 31.10.2025,
2. Interlocking of Level Crossing Gates (LC) has been provided at 10098 Level Crossing Gates upto 31.10.2025 for enhancing safety at LC Gate.
3. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety for verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6661 stations up to 31.10.2025.
4. Axle counters for automatic clearance of Block Section, BPAC (Block Proving Axle Counter) are provided to ensure complete arrival of train without manual intervention before granting line clear to receive next train and to reduce human element. These systems have been provided on 6142 Block Sections up to 31.10.2025.
5. Automatic Block Signalling (ABS) enhances line capacity within existing track infrastructure has been provided at 6341 Route km upto 31.10 2025
6. Indian Railways has also gone for implementation of advance technology system "Kavach" as an Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system, which required safety certification of highest order. Kavach has also been adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020.

Railway projects

Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise as Indian Railways' projects may span across State boundaries. However, details of railway projects falling fully/ partly in the state of Maharashtra are as under: _

Budget allocation during the last five years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Maharashtra is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹ 1,171 crore/year
2025-26	₹ 23,778 crore (More than 20 times)

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

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	292 Km	58.4 Km/year
2014-25	2,292 Km	208.4 Km/year (more than 3 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 38 projects (11 New Lines, 02 Gauge Conversion and 25 Doubling), of a total length of 5,098 km, costing ₹ 89,780 crore, falling fully/partly in Maharashtra, are sanctioned. 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	11	1,355	234	10,504
Gauge Conversion	02	609	334	4,286
Doubling/ Multi-tracking	25	3,134	1,792	24,617
Total	38	5,098	2,360	39,407

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

S.No.	Project	Cost (₹ in crore)
1	Pune-Miraj-Londa Doubling (467 Km)	4,670
2	Manmad-Jalgaon 3rd line (160 Km)	2,574
3	Jabalpur-Gondia Gauge Conversion (300 Km)	2,005
4	Chhindwara-Nagpur Gauge Conversion (150 Km)	1,512
5	Panvel-Pen Doubling (35 Km)	263
6	Pen-Roha Doubling (40 Km)	330
7	Udhna-Jalgaon Doubling (307 Km)	2,448
8	Mudkhed-Parbhani Doubling (81 Km)	673
9	Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd line (24 Km)	325
10	Jalgaon-Bhusawal 4th line (24 Km)	261
11	Daund-Gulbarga Doubling (225 Km)	3,182

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

SI.	Name of the project	Cost (₹ In crore)
1	Ahilyanagar-Beed-Parli Vaijnath New Line (261 Km)	4,957
2	Baramati-Lonand New Line (64 Km)	1,844
3	Wardha-Nanded New Line (284 Km)	3,445
4	Indore-Manmad New Line (360 Km)	18,529
5	Wadsa-Gadchiroli New Line (52 Km)	1,886
6	Jalna -Jalgaon New Line (174 Km)	5,804
7	Daund-Manmad Doubling (236 Km)	3,037
8	Kalyan-Kasara 3rd line (68 Km)	1,433
9	Wardha-Nagpur 3rd line (76 Km)	698
10	Wardha-Ballarshah 3rd line (132 Km)	1,385
11	Itarsi-Nagpur 3rd line (280 Km)	2,450
12	Rajnandgaon-Nagpur 3rd line (228 Km)	3,545
13	Wardha-Nagpur 4th line (79 Km)	1,137
14	Jalgaon-Manmad 4th Line (160 Km)	2,574
15	Bhusawal-Khandwa 3rd & 4th Line (131 Km)	3,285

Further, during the last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and the current financial year, 98 surveys (29 New Line, 2 Gauge Conversion and 67 Doubling) of total length 8603 Km. falling fully/ partly in the State of Maharashtra, have been sanctioned.

Sanction of any railway project depends upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and Remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project

- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives,
- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for a particular project site etc.

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

अयोध्या धाम से दिल्ली के लिए रेलगाड़ी

1657. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन से लखनऊ और बालामऊ जंक्शन

होते हुए दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली के लिए प्राचीन तीर्थ स्थलों नैमिषारण्य, मिश्रिख और सीतापुर सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन तक एक वातानुकूलित एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी के संचालन के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जनहित में उक्त तीर्थ स्थलों को जोड़ने वाली अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन से दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली के लिए वातानुकूलित एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी कब तक संचालित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग) दिल्ली-लखनऊ-अयोध्या खंड के यात्रियों की सुविधा हेतु उन 8 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ियों जिनमें वातानुकूलित एकोमोडेशन सुविधा भी उपलब्ध है, सहित दिनांक 04.01.2024 से 22425/22426 अयोध्या कैंट.-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस (पूर्णतः वातानुकूलित कुर्सीयान सवारी डिब्बों) का परिचालन प्रारंभ किया गया है। इसके अलावा, उक्त खंड में 15557/15558 दरभंगा-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस भी यात्रियों को सेवा प्रदान करती है।

बालामऊ और सीतापुर स्टेशन क्रमशः 17 जोड़ी और 26 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित हैं जबकि नैमिषारण्य स्टेशन 2 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है जो इसे सीतापुर/बालामऊ से कनेक्ट करती हैं।

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/रेलखंड पर नई गाड़ी सेवाएँ प्रारम्भ करना निम्नलिखित कारकों पर निर्भर करता है:

- उस खंड की क्षमता,
- पथ की उपलब्धता,
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता,

- चल स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता,
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता

नई रोशनी योजना

1658. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या **अल्पसंख्यक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत सात वर्षों के दौरान नई रोशनी (विलय-पूर्व) और नेतृत्व एवं उद्यमिता घटकों के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में लाभार्थियों की अपेक्षित संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) महाराष्ट्र में कार्यरत परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (पीआईएस)/प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों की सूची और उनकी वर्तमान परिचालन स्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के लिए इस योजना के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन किया है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या हैं?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):

(क) और (ख) नई रोशनी योजना का शुभारंभ वर्ष 2012-13 में किया गया था और इसका उद्देश्य 'नेतृत्व विकास' हेतु महिला अधिकारों और कार्यकलापों के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करके अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं में आत्मविश्वास बढ़ाना और उन्हें सशक्त बनाना था। प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल में महिलाओं के लिए कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र जैसे- स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता, महिलाओं के कानूनी अधिकार, वित्तीय साक्षरता, डिजिटल साक्षरता, स्वच्छ भारत, जीवन कौशल और सामाजिक और व्यवहारिक परिवर्तनों का पक्ष-समर्थन शामिल थे। नई रोशनी योजना का कार्यान्वयन विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (PIA) के माध्यम से किया गया तथा सभी लाभार्थियों को 6 दिनों का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के बाद 12 महीने तक की अवधि के लिए उन्हें सहायता प्रदान की गई। नई रोशनी योजना के अंतर्गत, शुरुआत से, पूरे भारत से लगभग 4.35 लाख अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षित किया गया।

नई रोशनी योजना को एक एकीकृत योजना, प्रधानमंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (पीएम विकास) के अंतर्गत समाहित कर दिया गया है, जो मंत्रालय की पांच पूर्ववर्ती कौशल और सशक्तीकरण योजनाओं को एकीकृत करती है और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सामुदायिक स्तर की आकांक्षाओं तथा चुनौतियों और कौशल विकास, महिला नेतृत्व एवं उद्यमिता तथा स्कूल ड्रॉपआउट के लिए शिक्षा के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण पर ज़ोर देती है। पीएम विकास योजना का नेतृत्व और उद्यमिता उप-घटक, "नेतृत्व एवं मूल उद्यमिता विकास" और "उद्यमिता विकास" पर क्रमशः 60 और 120 घंटे के तीन स्तरीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने पर केंद्रित है। इसके अलावा, चयनित प्रतिभागियों को "बिज़ सखी" या "उद्यमी मित्र" बनने के लिए 240 घंटे का अग्रिम प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है, जो स्थानीय स्तर पर अन्य महिला उद्यमियों का समर्थन करने के लिए व्यावसायिक सलाहकार के रूप में कार्य करती हैं।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य से वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान नई रोशनी योजना के पैनल में शामिल परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (PIA) की सूची संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) विकास अनुवीक्षण और मूल्यांकन कार्यालय (DMEO), नीति आयोग ने नई रोशनी योजना पर एक मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया था और उक्त रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट ([url: https://minorityaffairs.gov.in/WriteReadData/RTF1984/7453566297.pdf](https://minorityaffairs.gov.in/WriteReadData/RTF1984/7453566297.pdf)) पर उपलब्ध है।

विवरण

वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य से नई रोशनी योजना के पैनल में शामिल परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (PIAs) की सूची
1	अलकामा एजुकेशन एंड वेलफेयर सोसायटी
2	आज इंडीविजुअल डेवलपमेंट एंड एजुकेशन

3	अंजना बहुदेशीय शिक्षण संस्था
4	अपूर्वा महिला सामाजिक संस्था
5	आदर्श मल्टीपर्पज सोसायटी
6	भगिनी निवेदिता शिक्षा समिति
7	भाग्यलक्ष्मी हेल्थ एंड एजुकेशन सोसायटी
8	आईसीए एडु स्किल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
9	लोकमान्य शिक्षा प्रसारक मण्डल
10	एम.ए. जयवंतराव पाटिल बहु उद्देशीय संस्था
11	ऑरेंज सिटी एजुकेशन सोसायटी
12	सार्क मल्टीपर्पज सोसायटी
13	द डेक्कन मुस्लिम इंस्टीट्यूट
14	विदर्भ बहु-उद्देशीय विकास संस्था

REDUCTION IN COAL BASED ENGINE

1659. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

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

- (a) the details of the technologies currently being used on railway routes and coaches in the country and the extent to which the success has been achieved through their use;
- (b) whether Railways has reduced the use of coal for its engines and switched to diesel and electric locomotives in view of technological advancement;
- (c) if so, the details and reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of the financial expenses incurred in operating coal, diesel and electric locomotives;
- (e) whether any form of non-conventional energy is being used for pulling railway coaches/goods trains;

- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the details of the sectors and sections where coal-powered railway engines are currently being operated; and
- (h) the other similar ways to popularise rail based tourism?

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

(a) to (h) Indian Railways is continuously upgrading its infrastructure and rolling stock by adopting the latest technologies to enhance safety, punctuality, reliability, and passenger comfort. These upgrades reflect a focused effort to modernize the system and meet growing passenger expectations.

With the adoption of modern technology and Electrification of rail network, there has been reduction in the use of coal based engines and Diesel engines.

Electrification of railway network on Indian Railways has been taken up in mission mode. So far, about 99.2% 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 Km
Before 2014 (about 60 years)	21,801
2014-25	46,900

Indian Railways is now manufacturing and commissioning state of the art three-phase IGBT technology based locomotives. These locomotives have regenerative features and are therefore able to regenerate part of the energy

consumed during braking and therefore more energy efficient.

The coal-fired steam engines are being utilised on UNESCO accredited mountain railways, seasonal steam hauled trains and in chartered trains in association with ICRTC. Their utilisation is on railway routes having heritage values.

Indian Railways has planned to progressively meet its electric power requirement for traction purpose through renewable energy sources with combination of solar, wind and other renewable sources based on strategic power procurement planning, thereby reducing its carbon emissions.

Till November 2025, about 812 Mega Watt (MW) of solar plants and about 93 MW of wind power plants have been commissioned, which are meeting traction requirement of IR. Further, 100 MW of renewable power under Round the Clock (RTC) mode tied up from solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has also started flowing for traction purpose.

In addition to this, 1,500 MW renewable capacity under RTC mode has been tied up to meet traction power requirement. This is hybrid solution consisting of solar, wind and storage component.

During year 2023-24, the expenditure on traction on Indian Railways was Rs 29,614 cr which included all type traction.

Indian Railways has also taken up a state of the art project for running of its first hydrogen train, on pilot basis, as per specifications framed by the Research, Design & Standards Organization (RDSO) to demonstrate the use of hydrogen powered train technology in Railways. The project establishes a

commitment of Indian Railways towards advancement in alternative energy powered train travel thereby ensuring a cleaner and greener future for the country's transportation sector.

Modernization and Improvement/up-gradation of Rolling Stock to enhance safety, convenience and comfort of passengers is a continuous and ongoing process on Indian Railways.

The work of replacement of earlier ICF coaches with safer and more modern LHB coaches has been taken up in a phased manner. Technologically superior LHB coaches have better riding, improved aesthetics and features like Lightweight design, Anti climbing features, Air suspension (Secondary) with failure indication system, stainless steel shell and disc brake system etc.

Further, with a view to improve travel experience of the passengers, Indian Railways has introduced indigenously designed and manufactured Vande Bharat trains with modern coaches, advanced safety features and passenger amenities. Presently, 164 Vande Bharat services are in operation on the Indian Railway network.

These new Vande Bharat Trains have following superior features:

- i. Fitted with KAVACH.
- ii. Jerk Free Semi-Permanent couplers.
- iii. Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways.
- iv. Emergency Alarm Push buttons and Talk Back Units on all Coaches.
- v. Improved fire safety – Aerosol based fire detection and suppression system in electrical cabinets and lavatories.

- vi.Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH.
- vii.Driver-Guard communication with voice recording facility & Crash hardened memory.
- viii.Air conditioning units with indigenously developed UV-C lamp based disinfection system.
- ix.Better Ride Comfort.
- x.CCTVs in all Coaches.
- xi.For Divyangjan passengers special lavatory in the driving coaches on each end.
- xii.Coach condition monitoring System (CCMS) display with remote monitoring.

Railways have developed fully non-AC modern train named as Amrit Bharat express. Already 30 services are in operation. Presently, these modern trains comprise of 11 General Class coaches, 8 Sleeper Class coaches, 01 Pantry car and 02 Luggage cum Divyangjan coaches.

These trains have following enhanced features and amenities:

- i. Better aesthetics of seat and berths with enhanced look & 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 & 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

To promote rail based tourism, Indian Railways have issued 'Bharat Gaurav Trains' policy in November' 2021, under which theme based tourist circuit trains are being run with the objective to showcase India's rich cultural heritage and magnificent historical places. As per this policy, service providers have full flexibility to decide the themes/itineraries for operation of Bharat Gaurav tourist circuit trains which may include tourist circuits of any part of India based on market demand, commercial viability etc.

DEEP OCEAN MISSION

1660. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

- (a) whether India has undertaken exploration activities in the 75,000 sq. km area allotted by the International Seabed Authority in the Central Indian Ocean Basin for polymetallic nodule mining and if so, the details thereof and the

progress achieved so far;

- (b) the details of minerals identified in the said area, such as cobalt, nickel, copper and manganese along with the estimated resource potential thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to develop indigenous deep-sea mining technology under the Deep Ocean Mission and if so, the details thereof along with the stage of development of the deep-sea mining system and underwater vehicles?

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 . India has taken exploration activities in the 75000 sq. km area allocated by International Seabed Authority in the Central Indian Ocean Basin. The area has been uniformly sampled for nodules at an interval of 12.5 km to estimate the abundance and grade of nodules. Besides, baseline data generation for marine environmental characteristics, development of mining technology and development of metallurgical process are also undertaken.
- (b) The total nodules present in the allotted area of 75,000 sq.km have been estimated to be 366 million metric tons (MMT) on dry weight basis, which on average contains 0.14% Cobalt, 1.14% Nickel, 1.09% Copper, and 25.2% Manganese.

(c) Yes. Under Deep Ocean Mission, the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) has designed a deep-sea mining system aiming at sustainable harvesting polymetallic nodules from depths of up to 5500 m. The mobility and system-powering trials of NIOT's deep-sea mining machine were conducted at 5270 m depth in 2021 at the Central Indian Ocean. NIOT has also designed the underwater vehicles, namely, MATSYA 6000, which is a Deep-Sea Human Submersible. First demonstration of the integrated system functionality of MATSYA with three human beings was successfully demonstrated, in the calm waters during February 2025.

**DATA REGARDING PASSENGER
VOLUMES/REVENUES/OCCUPANCY/FREIGHT PERFORMANCE**

1661. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government currently maintains data on passenger volumes, revenue generation, occupancy levels and freight performance—including freight volumes, freight rates, wagon turnaround time—indicating the periodicity, accuracy standards and level of granularity of such datasets;
- (b) the details of the standardised methodology adopted for recording project-

wise capital expenditure, including sanctioned cost, revised cost, actual yearly expenditure, physical progress, execution timelines, and details of cost overruns across railway projects;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make datasets on passenger performance, freight performance and project-wise capital expenditure for the last ten financial years publicly accessible in a machine-readable format along with complete data scheme and metadata;

(d) if so, the timeline and platform proposed for enabling such public access; and

(e) if not, the reasons for withholding such datasets and whether any policy constraints or confidentiality considerations prevent their disclosure?

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

(a) to (e) Ministry of Railways maintains data on different facets of Indian Railways working, broadly having Financial, Operating, Commercial, Assets utilization, Accidents and Administrative statistics. Data is collected from all the 17 Zonal Railways and is centrally compiled in accordance with Manual of Statistical Instructions. To maintain accuracy standard of the data, these datasets are cross-checked and verified at various levels.

It has always been an endeavour of this Ministry to ensure that all data relating to the Railways working and performance is readily available for information to the general public and stakeholders. For this purpose, Annual Statistical Statement alongwith other Statistical publications containing data,

facts & figures is being uploaded every year on the Ministry of Railways' website since Financial Year 2005-06.

The project wise details are maintained as per codal provisions of Indian Railways Code for the Engineering Department and Indian Railway Finance Code alongwith respective Manuals.

DISCONTINUATION OF SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

1662. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reduced or discontinued any scholarship schemes for minority students during the recent years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the number of beneficiaries under pre-matric, post-matric and merit-cum-means scholarships for minority students has declined and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, particularly in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether delays in fund release have affected students' ability to continue higher education and if so, the reasons for such delays;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to restore previous funding levels or introduce additional support to ensure that minority students are not denied educational opportunities and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to ensure transparency, timely disbursement and fair allocation of scholarship funds to minority students across all the States?

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

(a) The coverage under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme had been revised and made applicable for classes IX and X only as the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory elementary education (classes I to VIII) to each and every child.

(b) to (d) The Scholarship Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs namely, Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme had not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22.

(e) To ensure transparency and fair allocation of Scholarship funds, Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS), Aadhaar based bio-metric authentication system for applicants and application verifying authorities had been made mandatory.

गेहूँ की खरीद

1663. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्तमान रबी खरीद मौसम में पिछले मौसम की तुलना में अधिक गेहूँ की खरीद की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा विगत पाँच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर खरीदे गए गेहूँ की मात्रा का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) विगत पाँच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त खरीद से लाभान्वित हुए किसानों की संख्या कितनी है और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) आरएमएस 2025-26 के दौरान गेहूं की खरीद 300.35 लाख टन है, जबकि आरएमएस 2024-25 के दौरान केंद्रीय पूल के तहत खरीद 266.05 लाख टन थी।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान केंद्रीय पूल के अंतर्गत न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर खरीदे गए गेहूं की राज्य-वार मात्रा, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के आंकड़े भी शामिल हैं, संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल के अंतर्गत एमएसपी पर गेहूं खरीद से लाभान्वित किसानों की राज्य-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दी गई है।

विवरण -I

पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान केंद्रीय पूल के अंतर्गत न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर खरीदे गए गेहूं की राज्य-वार मात्रा

(आंकड़े लाख टन में)

क्रं सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आरएमएस 2020-21	आरएमएस 2021-22	आरएमएस 2022-23	आरएमएस 2023-24	आरएमएस 2024-25	आरएमएस 2025-26
1	बिहार	0.05	4.56	0.03	0.01	0.10	0.18
2	चंडीगढ़	0.11	0.17	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.09
3	दिल्ली	-	0.06	-	-	-	-
4	गुजरात	0.77	1.71	-	-	-	0.04
5	हरियाणा	74.00	84.93	41.86	63.17	71.50	71.43
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.03	0.13	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
7	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	-	0.24	-	-	-	-
8	मध्य प्रदेश	129.42	128.16	46.04	70.97	48.39	77.74
9	महाराष्ट्र	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
10	पंजाब	127.14	132.22	96.45	121.12	124.57	119.19
11	राजस्थान	22.25	23.40	0.10	4.38	12.05	21.37
12	उत्तर प्रदेश	35.77	56.41	3.36	2.20	9.31	10.27
13	उत्तराखंड	0.38	1.44	0.02	-	0.02	0.01

कुल	389.92	433.44	187.92	261.97	266.05	300.35

विवरण-II

पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान एमएसपी पर गेहूं खरीद से लाभान्वित किसानों की राज्य-वार सख्या							
क्रं सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आरएमएस 2020-21	आरएमएस 2021-22	आरएमएस 2022-23	आरएमएस 2023-24	आरएमएस 2024-25	आरएमएस 2025-26
1	बिहार	1,002	96,701	641	235	3,388	5,181
2	चंडीगढ़	1,410	2,039	401	898	1,072	1,080
3	दिल्ली	6	760	1	-	-	
4	गुजरात	18,824	34,959	3	-	-	892
5	हरियाणा	7,80,962	7,60,636	3,13,847	4,10,237	4,49,441	4,49,019
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,061	3,258	1,033	813	771	593
7	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	3	4,127	62	-	-	
8	मध्य प्रदेश	15,94,383	17,25,133	5,91,185	7,96,692	6,16,287	9,00,534
9	महाराष्ट्र	-	496	-	-	-	
10	पंजाब	10,49,982	8,87,521	7,93,449	8,41,258	9,30,543	8,39,203
11	राजस्थान	2,19,873	2,27,090	941	36,409	94,713	1,72,682
12	उत्तर प्रदेश	6,63,810	11,52,311	81,080	47,876	1,52,301	1,43,895
13	उत्तराखंड	4,656	24,860	549	40	209	64
	कुल	43,35,972	49,19,891	17,83,192	21,34,458	22,48,725	25,13,143

PMJVK PROJECTS

1664. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

- (a) the details of projects sanctioned and funds allocated to the State Governments and utilised by them during each of the last five years under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK), designed to address

development deficits in minority-concentrated areas, State, year and district-wise, particularly Kerala and Karnataka;

(b) whether the objectives of the scheme including improvement in the quality of life of the people, reduction of imbalances in minority-concentrated areas and creation of infrastructure have been achieved, particularly in Kerala and Karnataka;

(c) if so, the details thereof including evaluation studies, impact assessments or progress reports on socio-economic indicators in identified minority concentration areas; and

(d) the details and status of projects completed, ongoing and delayed under the scheme during the last three years (2023-2025) and the current year along with the timelines, utilization of funds and outcomes for initiatives?

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

(a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram" (PMJVK) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 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, Education, Women Centric Projects, Drinking Water and Supply, Sanitation, Sports, Renewable energy, Tourism, Animal Husbandry and Other Community Infrastructure.

PMJVK is a demand-driven scheme and no State/UT-wise financial allocation is made. Projects are sanctioned based on proposals received from the States/UTs and their readiness for implementation. The details of projects

approved, and funds released during the last five financial years for Kerala and Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c) An evaluation study conducted by NITI Aayog (2020–21) found that PMJVK has contributed meaningfully to reducing development gaps in the identified areas by creating community assets such as:

- Additional classrooms, school buildings and hostels
- Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs)
- ITIs, polytechnics and skill training centres
- Women-centric facilities and other critical infrastructure

The restructuring of the scheme in 2018–19 resulted in better project targeting, with enhanced focus on women-centric interventions. The NITI Aayog study also recommended wider coverage to ensure that benefits reach minority communities in all States.

In line with these recommendations, PMJVK has been approved for implementation from FY 2022-23 onwards with revised guidelines during the 15th Finance Commission cycle, covering all districts of the country.

(d) Execution, Operation and Maintenance of the approved project units under PMJVK is the sole responsibility of the beneficiaries State Government/ UT Administration, as the case may be. However, the details of the projects approved during the last three years and the current year under PMJVK are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT- I

The details of projects approved and fund released during the last five financial year for the State of Kerala and Karnataka under PMJVK

(Rs. in Lakh)

Approval Year	State Name	Name of District	Name of the Project	No. of Unit	Total Cost	Central Share approved	Total Central Release
2020-21	Karnataka	BALLARI	AWC	1	7.50	4.50	2.25
		CHIKKABALLAPUR A	AWC	4	30.00	18.00	9.00
		CHIKKAMAGALURU	Residential School	1	1300.00	780.00	390.00
		CHITRADURGA	AWC	1	7.50	4.50	2.25
		DAKSHINA KANNADA	AWC	1	7.50	4.50	2.25
		DAVANGERE	AWC	1	7.50	4.50	2.25
			Residential School	2	3200.00	1920.00	960.00
		GADAG	AWC	1	7.50	4.50	2.25
			Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	1	1649.82	989.89	494.95
			Residential School	1	1900.00	1140.00	570.00
		HASSAN	AWC	1	7.50	4.50	2.25
		HAVERI	AWC	3	22.50	13.50	6.75
			Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	1	165.00	99.00	48.50
		KOLAR	AWC	18	135.00	81.00	40.50
		RAICHUR	AWC	3	22.50	13.50	6.75
		RAMANAGARA	AWC	3	22.50	13.50	6.75
		SHIVAMOGGA	AWC	5	37.50	22.50	11.25
		TUMAKURU	Residential School	1	1900.00	1140.00	570.00
		UTTARA KANNADA	AWC	1	7.50	4.50	2.25
		VIJAYAPURA	AWC	2	15.00	9.00	4.50

		YADGIR	AWC	6	45.00	27.00	13.50
2021-22		CHIKKAMAGALURU	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	1	1240.00	744.00	372.00
		DAKSHINA KANNADA	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	1	1240.00	744.00	372.00
			School Buildings	1	533.00	319.80	159.90
			Working Women Hostel	1	1450.00	870.00	435.00
		DAVANGERE	Working Women Hostel	1	1240.00	744.00	372.00
2023-24		BELAGAVI	Residential School	1	956.10	573.66	-
		BIDAR	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	-
		CHAMARAJANAGARA	Residential School	1	956.10	573.66	-
		CHIKKAMAGALURU	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	-
		CHITRADURGA	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	-
		DHARWAD	Residential School	1	956.10	573.66	-
		HAVERI	Residential School	2	2190.00	1314.00	-
		KOLAR	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	-
		KOPPAL	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	-
		RAICHUR	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	-
		YADGIR	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	-
		BENGALURU	Residential	1	956.00	573.60	-
2024-25							

		RURAL	School				
		CHITRADURGA	Residential School	1	956.00	573.60	-
		GADAG	Residential School	1	956.00	573.60	-
		HASSAN	Residential School	1	956.00	573.60	-
		HAVERI	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	-
		KODAGU	Residential School	1	956.00	573.60	-
		KOLAR	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	-
		KOPPAL	Residential School	2	2190.00	1314.00	-
		RAICHUR	Residential School	3	3285.00	1971.00	-
		VIJAYANAGAR	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	-
		VIJAYAPURA	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	-
		YADGIR	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	-
2021-22	KERALA	ERNAKULAM	Communit y Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Communit y Hall	1	134.90	80.94	24.28
			SMART Classroom / Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	3	8.91	5.34	2.67

		IDUKKI	Communit y Service Centre/ Sadbhav Mandap/ Communit y Hall	1	140.00	84.00	25.20
			Health Projects	1	95.48	57.29	28.64
		KOZHIKODE	Additional Classroom s/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	1	82.09	49.26	24.63
			Health Projects	4	8880.01	5328.01	2664.00
		MALAPPURAM	Health Projects	4	1796.43	1077.86	538.93
			Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	1	997.00	598.20	299.10
			School Buildings	2	66.25	39.75	19.88
			Skill Centres	1	792.42	475.45	237.73

STATEMENT- II

The details of the projects approved during the last three years and the current year for the State of Karnataka under PMJVK

(Rs. in Lakh)

Approval Year	State Name	Name of District	Name of the Project	No. of Unit	Total Cost	Central Share approve d	Work in Progress
2023-24	Karnatak a	Belagavi	Residential School	1	956.10	573.66	1

		Bidar	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	1
		Chamarajanagara	Residential School	1	956.10	573.66	1
		Chikkamagaluru	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	1
		Chitradurga	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	1
		Dharwad	Residential School	1	956.10	573.66	1
		Haveri	Residential School	2	2190.00	1314.00	2
		Kolar	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	1
		Koppal	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	1
		Raichur	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	1
		Yadgir	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	1
2024-25		Bengaluru rural	Residential School	1	956.00	573.60	1
		Chitradurga	Residential School	1	956.00	573.60	1
		Gadag	Residential School	1	956.00	573.60	1
		Hassan	Residential School	1	956.00	573.60	1
		Haveri	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	1
		Kodagu	Residential School	1	956.00	573.60	1
		Kolar	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	1
		Koppal	Residential School	2	2190.00	1314.00	2
		Raichur	Residential School	3	3285.00	1971.00	3

		Vijayanagar	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	1
		Vijayapura	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	1
		Yadgir	Residential School	1	1095.00	657.00	1

PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IN SPACE

1665. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken concrete steps to encourage private participation in the space domain in line with the reforms announced in 2020;
- (b) if so, the details of the actions taken during last four years; and
- (c) the details of the numbers of industries that have been promoted?

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) Yes Sir, Pursuant to Space Sector Reforms announced in 2020, the Government of India has taken the following steps to encourage private participation in the space domain:

- i. Brought out Indian Space Policy, 2023 defining roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders within space domain
- ii. A liberalised and investor friendly Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) Policy

was announced by the Government for the space sector to accelerate and promote International Investments, Technology transfers, and Collaborative research opportunities.

- iii. Investment Schemes such as i) IN-SPACe Seed Fund Scheme, ii) Technology Adoption Fund (TAF) Scheme and iii) Rs.1000 Cr Venture capital fund, are brought out.

Further, IN-SPACe, Department of Space has taken the following actions/initiatives to encourage the private sector participation in the space domain:

- i. 'Decadal Vision and Strategy for the Development of the Indian Space Economy', a strategic document has been brought out to steer India's space industry and economic prospects in the next decade.
- ii. Promotion and Investment Schemes such as Preincubation Entrepreneurship, Seed Fund, Technology Adoption Fund, and 1000 Cr Venture capital fund are in place.
- iii. To support the Non-Governmental Entities (NGE's), Price Support Policy has been implemented for facility support & technical support from ISRO; access to Earth Observation (EO) data of ISRO satellites & data products; Satellite Launch services, Technology Transfer and Design Lab usage.
- iv. Facilitated transfer of ISRO technologies to Indian Industry.
- v. Authorised 110 space activities by Indian NGEs and Government.
- vi. More than 600 applications from various NGEs facilitated through IN-SPACe for extending support for Authorisation, Technology Transfer, Test Facility support, mentorship, promotional activities, etc.

- vii. Actively engaging NGEs with global space organizations including MNC's and space agencies to promote the private space sector and drive collaboration among Indian and foreign NGE's.
- viii. IN-SPACe in collaboration with ISRO and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), brought out a "Catalogue of Indian Standards for Space Industry". These standards create a robust, comprehensive framework that enhances the quality, safety, and efficiency of the space systems being developed by the NGE's.
- ix. A total of 11 Skill development courses have been conceptualised covering the spectrum of space sector. More than 700 individuals got benefitted through these activities.
- x. An orbital slot has been assigned to one of the NGEs to bring their satellite for extending communication services.
- xi. A dedicated Technical Centre has been set up at IN-SPACe Headquarters, Ahmedabad to facilitate and support NGE's.
- xii. IN-SPACe has facilitated two successful sub-orbital flights from Indian space start-ups viz., M/s. Skyroot and M/s. Agnikul in November 2022 and May 2024.
- xiii. Six NGE's have launched nineteen satellites in orbit, demonstrating their capabilities in orbit.
- xiv. Establishing centre of excellence "Antakrish Prayogshala" across the country at academic institutions.
- xv. Announced and selected consortium for a ₹1,200 crore Public-Private

Partnership to build India's first entirely commercial EO satellite constellation.

xvi. IN-SPACe has signed an MOU with Government of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and also partnering with other state government to establish dedicated space-manufacturing clusters across India, focusing on developing a robust ecosystem for manufacturing space-grade components.

(c) IN-SPACe has issued 110 Authorisations, 95 Joint Project & Implementation Plan (JPIP) signed, facilitated transfer of various ISRO technologies to Indian Industry and 7 NGEs have been supported through Seed Fund Scheme. In addition, SSLV Technology has been transferred to HAL and around 700 individuals got benefitted through skill development courses.

BUDGETORY ALLOCATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF MINORITIES

1666. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the budgetary allocation for the education of minority communities in the country for during the last ten years;
- (b) the reason for decrease in budgetary allocation for education of minority communities during the recent years; and
- (c) the main objectives of the Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme for minorities and the number of beneficiary students from minority communities during each of the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) and (b) There is no specific budgetary allocation for education of minority communities under the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The ministry has specifically implemented various schemes, including Pre-Matric, Post Matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship schemes, across the country for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six notified minority communities. However, the schemes had not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22. The budgetary allocation for last 10 years for these 3 Scholarship Schemes is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) The objective of Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship was to provide financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students belonging to minority communities to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses. Number of beneficiaries under the scheme for the period 2019-20 to 2021-22, State wise, is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT-I

Budgetary allocation under the 3 Scholarship Schemes (Amount in ₹ Crore)			
Scheme	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	Merit-Cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme
Year	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation
2012-13	795.78	340.75	184.07
2013-14	982.30	542.53	268.60
2014-15	1130.00	598.50	350.00
2015-16	1040.10	580.10	335.00

2016-17	931.00	550.00	395.00
2017-18	1001.15	561.29	393.54
2018-19	1269.00	500.00	402.00
2019-20	1199.82	482.66	361.51
2020-21	1330.00	535.00	400.00
2021-22	1378.00	468.00	325.00
Total	11057.15	5158.83	3414.72

STATEMENT-II

Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme - Details of scholarships sanctioned during the FY 2019-20 to 2021-22				
S.No.	States/Uts	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
		Scholarship Sanctioned		
1	Andaman And Nicobar	3	4	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	3476	1808	2118
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4	Assam	6158	7216	9287
5	Bihar	6985	7933	6733
6	Chandigarh	2	6	7
7	Chhattisgarh	432	441	516
8	Delhi	384	376	295
9	Goa	76	116	50
10	Gujarat	3037	2722	2731
11	Haryana	821	772	1029
12	Himachal Pradesh	30	32	51
13	Jammu And Kashmir	7702	8898	9392
14	Jharkhand	1501	232	685
15	Karnataka	20779	22510	22161
16	Kerala	26205	29630	32790
17	Ladakh	0	130	81

18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	2448	2216	2530
20	Maharashtra	2814	2187	2335
21	Manipur	348	282	338
22	Meghalaya	1322	1165	601
23	Mizoram	1115	46	107
24	Nagaland	1193	1193	1258
25	Odisha	436	392	466
26	Puducherry	62	44	48
27	Punjab	2410	1829	1716
28	Rajasthan	3241	3173	2907
29	Sikkim	18	34	51
30	Tamil Nadu	5685	5295	6856
31	Telangana	3311	4065	4757
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	5	7	8
33	Tripura	81	111	94
34	Uttar Pradesh	10545	496	12387
35	Uttarakhand	470	10154	658
36	West Bengal	5264	4856	6764
	Total	118359	120371	131810

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF SOLAR MODULE

1667. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

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

- (a) whether India has achieved target of 50 GW domestic solar module manufacturing capacity as recently announced and if so, the details of operational, under-construction and PLI-supported capacities;

- (b) the details of domestic manufacturing capacity across solar modules, solar cells, wafers and polysilicon along with the extent of import dependence for upstream components;
- (c) the present status of the offshore wind projects announced in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, including tendering milestones, seabed surveys, grid evacuation planning, availability of port infrastructure and timelines for commencement of construction;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to address supply-chain constraints affecting renewable energy deployment; and
- (e) whether the Government has proposed or approved an integrated Green Hydrogen– Renewables Corridor and if so, the details of planned green hydrogen hubs, dedicated transmission corridors, storage systems and co-location of Renewable Energy generation with hydrogen production and port-based export facilities?

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 installed solar PV module manufacturing capacity in the country, as per the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM), issued on 25.11.2025 is 121.7 GW, which includes 26.6 GW capacity under Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.
- (b) Presently, the installed solar PV module manufacturing capacity in the country, as per the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM), issued on 25.11.2025 is 121.68 GW. The solar PV cell manufacturing capacity in the

country as per the information provided by the Solar PV Manufacturing Associations, is around 27 GW. The installed Ingot and Wafer manufacturing capacity in the country is around 2 GW. At present there is no commercial production of Polysilicon in the country. The country's solar PV module manufacturing capacity is sufficient to cater to domestic demand. However, for upstream stages like solar cells, wafers and polysilicon, domestic manufacturing capacity is not sufficient to meet domestic demand which necessitates imports. As per the website pertaining to export-import data bank of Department of Commerce, the values of solar PV cells, wafers, and polysilicon, imported in the country during financial year 2024-25, are around 1641 million US Dollar, 156 million US Dollar, and 0.03 million US Dollar respectively.

(c) The Union Cabinet has approved the 'Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects' on 19.06.2024 at a total outlay of Rs. 7,453 crore, including an outlay of Rs. 6,853 crore for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects (500 MW each off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu), and grant of Rs. 600 crore for upgradation of two ports to meet logistics requirements for offshore wind energy projects. The scheme guidelines for implementation of "VGF Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects" issued by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) on 11th September 2024. Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI) has issued tender for 500 MW offshore wind energy project off Gujarat coast on 13.09.2024 under VGF scheme. However, the tender was closed without any response from developers.

Further, National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has installed floating Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) buoy for the wind resource assessment off the coast of Tamil Nadu. NIWE also carried out Geophysical study for Tamil Nadu site.

Central Transmission Utility (CTU) has completed the planning for initial 10 GW offshore transmission capacity (05 GW each off Gujarat and Tamil Nadu coast).

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, has been consistently bringing out policies to promote indigenous manufacturing of renewable energy equipment. Various initiatives taken, inter-alia, include those given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e) The Government of India is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has recognised Deendayal Port (Kandla, Gujarat), V. O. Chidambaranar Port (Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu) and Paradip Port (Odisha) as green hydrogen hubs under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM).

Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued an order for establishing the State as India's green hydrogen hub and outlining a roadmap to transform Andhra Pradesh into a Green Hydrogen Valley by 2030.

MNRE has also endorsed the proposal by NTPC for setting up of the Green Hydrogen Hub at Pudimadaka, Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT

Initiatives taken to promote indigenous manufacturing of renewable energy equipment, 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 & 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) 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, solar PV modules, solar inverters, and solar glass.

(iv) Exemption of Custom Duty on capital goods for manufacture of Solar Cells and Modules: The Government has exempted Basic Customs Duty on import of goods specified in List 18 of Notification No. 45/2025-Customs dated 24th October 2025, for the manufacturer of solar PV cells and modules.

(v) Domestic Manufacturing in Wind Sector: Ministry has put in place a

procedure to enlist type and quality certified wind turbines under ‘Approved List of Models & Manufacturers (Wind) (i.e. ALMM (Wind))’. It mandates Hub and Nacelle assembly / manufacturing facility shall be in India. Further, an amendment to ALMM (Wind) issued mandating sourcing of Major Wind Turbine Components like blade, tower, Gearbox, Generator and Special Bearings (Yaw, Pitch and Main Bearing) only from manufacturing facilities enlisted in Approved List of Models & Manufacturers (Wind Turbine Components) after inspection. Presently, 15 Manufacturers with 34 models with capacity ranging from 225 kW – 5.3 MW are available in the country for installation. Around 70-80% indigenization has been achieved with strong domestic manufacturing in the wind sector. The current annual production capacity of wind turbines in the country is around 20,000 MW.

(vi) Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development Programme (RE-RTD): The Ministry is also implementing a “Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development Programme (RE-RTD)” through various research institutions and industry to develop indigenous technologies and manufacturing for widespread applications of new and renewable energy including solar modules, wind turbines battery technologies and smart grids in efficient and cost-effective manner in the country.

ATTENDANT ASSISTED WHEELCHAIR SERVICES AT RAILWAY STATIONS

1668. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) Whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure the availability of trained attendant-assisted wheelchair services at all railway stations to help the elderly, disabled, and sick passengers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including specific data on the current coverage of wheelchair assistance nationwide and the hurdles encountered at numerous stations; and
- (c) whether there are any plans to incorporate this service requirement into a national rail passenger service policy 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 (c) Wheelchairs are provided by Railways and are given to attendants of the Divyangjan, Senior Citizens etc free of cost to escort them from and to the trains. However, whenever attendants are not available, licensed porters (Sahayaks) can be hired on pre-fixed nominal rate to escort the Divyangjan etc. Information in this regard are displayed at prominent places in railway station premises. At present, wheelchairs are available at 5868 stations over Indian Railways.

Other initiatives taken towards providing improved facilities for elderly, disabled and sick passengers include the following:

- (i) In the computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) there is a provision to allot lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45

years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.

(ii) A combined quota of six to seven lower berths per coach in Sleeper class, four to five lower berths per coach each in Air Conditioned 3 tier (3AC) and three to four lower berths per coach in Air Conditioned 2 tier (2AC) classes (depending on the number of coaches of that class in the train) has been earmarked for senior citizens, female passengers 45 years of age and above and pregnant women.

(iii) Instructions have been issued for earmarking a minimum of 07 seats for senior citizens in 1st and last 2nd class general compartment for entire period of local train services on suburban sections of all Zonal Railways.

(iv) After departure of the train, if there are vacant lower berths available in the train and if any person with disability booked on the authority of handicapped concession or a senior citizen or a pregnant woman, who has been allotted upper/middle berth, approaches for allotment of vacant lower berths, the on board Ticket Checking Staff has been authorized to allot the vacant lower berth to them making necessary entries in the chart.

(v) The following reservation quota for Divyangjan has been earmarked in all Mail/Express trains including Rajdhani/Shatabdi type trains irrespective of the availability of concessional facilities to Divyangjan:-

a) Four berths in Sleeper class (two lower and two middle). b) Four berths in 3E or 3A class (two lower and two middle). (The class out of these two i.e. 3E/3A in which quota is to be earmarked can be decided by Zonal Railway

concerned keeping in view the number of coaches of that class available in the train). c) Four berths in Special Reserved Coach for Disabled (SLRD) coach of Garib Rath Express trains. d) Four seats in reserved Second Sitting (2S)/ air-conditioned Chair Car (CC) in those trains which have more than two coaches of these classes.

(vi) Instructions have been issued that in all Mail/Express Trains (except fully reserved trains), the SLRD coaches should be treated as unreserved coaches earmarked for exclusive use of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan).

(vii) In case of Garib Rath Express Trains and other fully reserved trains, these coaches are treated as reserved for booking by Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) travelling on handicapped concession on payment of due fare of that class on first come first served basis.

(viii) Instructions have also been issued that in the tickets issued through Computerized Passenger Reservation System, to the extent feasible, one lower berth should be allotted to the Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) and the person accompanying him/her as escort should be allotted middle/upper berths near the person with disability subject to availability of accommodation.

(ix) After departure of the train, if there are vacant lower berths available in the train, and if any Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) booked on the authority of handicapped concessional ticket, who has been allotted upper/middle berth, approaches for allotment of vacant lower berths, the on-

board ticket checking staff has been authorized to allot the vacant lower berth to them making necessary entries in the chart.

(x) Separate counters are earmarked at various Passenger Reservation System(PRS) centres for dealing with the reservation requisitions received from Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), senior citizens, Ex. MPs, MLAs, accredited journalists and freedom fighters, if the average demand per shift not less than 120 tickets. In case there is no justification for earmarking of an exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requests for all these categories of persons.

(xi) Concessional online ticket booking facility has been extended to the Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) on the basis of photo identity cards issued by the Zonal Railways and to patients suffering from certain illnesses. One escort accompanying the Divyangjan and patients suffering from certain illnesses is also eligible for same element of concession.

(xii) Battery Operated Vehicles (BOVs) are provided at major railway stations to passengers on 'first come first serve' basis with due preference to Divyangjans, Senior Citizens, Sick passengers and Pregnant women. This facility is provided 'free of cost' through Corporate Social Responsibility/Sponsorship and on chargeable basis through service provider. At present, 196 BOVs are available at 79 stations, out of which 165 are on chargeable basis, 10 are free via publicity route and 21 are free

via CSR route.

However, upgradation of passenger facilities including enhanced facilities to Divyangjans, sick and elderly persons is a continuous and ongoing process.

EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY OF DAK SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS

1669. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any specific measures to improve the efficiency and quality of dak services in rural areas and if so, the details of the key initiatives launched;
- (b) the role of the Mail Network Optimization Project (MNOP) and Parcel Network Optimization Project (PNOP) in enhancing rural postal performance;
- (c) whether all Branch Post Offices have been equipped with digital devices for doorstep service delivery and the scope of services enabled through such modernization;
- (d) the steps taken to promote financial inclusion through Post Office Savings Schemes using e-banking, e-KYC and e-Passbook services; and
- (e) the benefits of establishing Nodal Delivery Centres for faster parcel delivery and enhanced customer satisfaction in rural regions?

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

(a) Yes . To improve the efficiency and quality of dak services in rural areas, the Department of Posts has rolled out the Digital Rural Enterprise Application for Mobiles (DREAM) mobile application across all Branch Post Offices. The application facilitates the booking and delivery of postal articles through handheld devices, enables real-time tracking, expedites service delivery, and enhances accountability particularly in rural and remote regions.

Further, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have been introduced and monitored to track and evaluate the performance of postal articles across the country including rural areas, ensuring better oversight, timely delivery, and continuous improvement in service quality.

(b) The Mail Network Optimization Project (MNOP) and Parcel Network Optimization Project (PNOP) have played an important role in enhancing postal performance, including in rural areas. Under MNOP, the mail network has been rationalized, which has improved the speed of delivery across the country including rural regions. The initiative has also strengthened visibility of postal articles for customers.

Similarly, the Parcel Network Optimization Project (PNOP) has contributed to improved service delivery in rural areas through infrastructure upgradation, streamlined parcel processing, and reduction in operational inefficiencies. Standardized equipment, network rationalization, and improved transportation systems have enhanced the reliability and accessibility of parcel

services. These developments have supported greater rural participation in e-commerce and ensured timely, efficient, and cost-effective parcel services to rural customers, contributing to overall rural development and economic growth.

(c) All Branch Post Offices, numbering over 1.39 lakh, have been equipped with digital devices to enable doorstep service delivery. These devices facilitate the provision of financial, citizen-centric, and postal services at the doorstep of customers, thereby enhancing accessibility and service outreach in rural areas.

(d) The Department of Posts provides e-banking facilities to Post Office Savings Account holders. These include digital opening of Small Savings Scheme Accounts, online fund transfer, interest certificate generation and related services. The ePassbook feature enables online balance enquiry and mini statement for selected POSB schemes. Further, eKYC has been introduced in Departmental Post Offices for biometric-based opening of POSB accounts, deposits, withdrawals and other related transactions.

(e) The establishment of Nodal Delivery Centres (NDCs), covering also the delivery jurisdiction of rural areas, where justified, has brought substantial improvements in parcel delivery speed, reduced cost of operation and increased customer satisfaction. This has significantly bolstered trust in India Post's services, especially in rural communities.

RAILWAY STATIONS WITH FREE Wi-Fi SERVICES

1670. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

- (a) the details of the number of railway stations currently equipped with free Wi-Fi along with the plans to expand this service to additional stations in the near future;
- (b) the average daily usage of free Wi-Fi services at major railway stations including the number of users and the amount of data consumed;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken to ensure the quality and speed of free Wi-Fi connections at railway stations particularly during peak hours;
- (d) the estimated annual expenditure for maintaining free Wi-Fi services across railway stations and the manner in which this service is being financed; and
- (e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to extend this free Wi-Fi facility in all other railway stations of the country?

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

(a) to (e) Almost all railway stations across Indian Railways have 4G/5G coverage provided by the Telecom Service Providers. These networks are also being utilized by passengers for data connectivity resulting in enhanced passenger experience.

Besides the above, free Wi-Fi services have also been provided at 6117 Railway Stations.

राष्ट्रीय खनिज खोज न्यास

1671. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

क्या **खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत एक वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय खनिज खोज न्यास (एनएमईटी) द्वारा विशेषकर महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के संबंध में खनिज अन्वेषण संबंधी कार्यकलापों को किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान की गई है;

(ख) क्या एनएमईटी ने निजी अन्वेषण एजेंसियों द्वारा चलाई जा रही परियोजनाओं को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है; और

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

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

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में, राष्ट्रीय खनिज खोज और विकास न्यास (एनएमईडीटी) ने देश में खनिज गवेषण कार्यकलापों को, विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित तरीके से सहायता प्रदान की है:

- i. राज्य डीजीएम/डीएमजी, एनईए, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और एनपीईए द्वारा कार्यान्वित खनिज गवेषण परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तपोषण।
- ii. राज्य डीजीएम/डीएमजी और केंद्र सरकार के संगठनों को गवेषण कार्यकलापों को बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु मशीनरी/प्रयोगशाला उपकरण आदि की खरीद के लिए वित्तीय सहायता।
- iii. ब्लॉक को जी4 से जी3 में अद्यतन किए जाने या सफलतापूर्वक नीलाम किये जाने की स्थिति में, महत्वपूर्ण/सामरिक खनिजों, और अन्य खनिजों की जी-4 गवेषण परियोजनाओं के लिए 25% की गवेषण वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन राशि।

(ख) और (ग) एनएमईडीटी ने अधिसूचित निजी गवेषण एजेंसियों द्वारा कार्यान्वित परियोजनाओं को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है। पिछले एक वर्ष में, एनएमईडीटी ने एनपीईए को 60 परियोजनाओं के लिए 158.10 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की है।

INSTALLATION OF ROOFTOP SOLAR PLANTS

1672. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) the current status of installation of rooftop solar plants particularly in Government buildings of Punjab, Haryana, UT of Chandigarh and Central Government offices along with the number of buildings which have been solarised and the details of total installed capacity building-wise;
- (b) whether the coercive measures such as amendments to building bylaws threatening cancellation of registration or conveyance deeds to compel private rooftop solar have been adopted and if so, the manner in which such mandatory actions are consistent with citizens' Constitutional and Fundamental Freedoms including freedom of choice;
- (c) the reasons for non-establishment of any fully functional waste-to-energy (WTE) plant in Chandigarh particularly at Dadumajra landfill despite its chronic waste accumulation during the period from 2004-2025; and
- (d) whether there is a concrete, time-bound and funded plan to set up an integrated WTE/solid-waste- processing facility at Dadumajra to eliminate the waste mountain 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 on 31.10.2025, an aggregated 22.42 GW rooftop solar (RTS) capacity has been installed in the country by different categories of consumers.

The agencies of state of Punjab and Haryana and UT of Chandigarh have reported installation of RTS plants in Government buildings as per details given below:

State/UT	Number of Government buildings	Total RTS capacity installed (in MW)
Chandigarh	6,606	52.825
Haryana	241	4.82
Punjab	4,474	34

An aggregate 619.78 MW capacity rooftop solar has been installed on 13,525 government buildings of various Central Ministries/Departments across the country, as on 04.11.2025.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has not issued any directions to the state/UT agencies for taking coercive measures such as amendments to building bylaws threatening cancellation of registration or conveyance deeds to compel installation of RTS plants.

(c) and (d) The Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh (MCC) has reported that wet and dry waste are already being processed at the Dadumajra site, where the material is being converted into Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF), which itself is a recognized form of Waste-to-Energy (WTE) processing. For several years, the plant remained under litigation, preventing the MCC from undertaking any major restructuring or establishing an alternative full-scale WTE facility. Meanwhile, the plant was taken over by MCC in 2020 and is being operated with 200 MTD dry waste processing, along with a mixed-waste processing facility.

In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been recently

signed between MCC and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. for setting up a segregated organic Municipal Solid Waste–based Compressed Bio Gas plant at the Dadumajra dumping ground to process around 230 MTD of waste.

AUCTION OF CRITICAL AND STRATEGIC MINERAL BLOCKS

1673. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the mineral blocks offered for auction under the critical and strategic minerals initiative including details of blocks offered for Mining Leases and Composite Licenses along with the types of minerals covered under each tranche, State-wise and tranche-wise;
- (b) the total number of bids received for each critical mineral mine in the sixth tranche of auctions; and
- (c) the details of tenders awarded to winning bidders for each critical mineral mine under the sixth tranche of auctions including the name of the company, bid amount, proposed production capacity and timeline for commencement of operations?

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

- (a) Details of critical mineral blocks offered for auction by the Ministry of Mines state-wise and tranche-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement**.
- (b) and (c) Auction of Critical Mineral Blocks under 6th Tranche has been notified on 16.09.2025 with last date of submission of technical bids as

15.12.2025.

STATEMENT**State-wise and tranche-wise Details of critical mineral blocks offered for auction by the Ministry of Mines**

State	Mineral Concession	No. of Blocks	Minerals commodities
1st Tranche			
Bihar	CL	3	Glaucanite, Nickel, Chromium and PGE
Chhattisgarh	CL	1	Lithium and REE
Gujarat	CL	1	Nickel and Chromium
Jammu & Kashmir	CL	1	Lithium, Titanium and Bauxite
Jharkhand	CL	1	Potash
Odisha	CL	1	Graphite
	ML	3	Graphite and Manganese, Nickel and Copper
Tamil Nadu	CL	6	Graphite, Molybdenum,
	ML	1	Molybdenum
Uttar Pradesh	CL	2	Phosphorite, Glaucanite
2nd Tranche			
Andhra Pradesh	CL	1	Tungsten
Arunachal Pradesh	CL	4	Vanadium, Graphite, REE
Chhattisgarh	CL	3	Phosphorite and Limestone, Glaucanite, Tungsten
Karnataka	CL	2	Nickel, Chromium and PGE, Cobalt, Manganese and Iron
Madhya Pradesh	CL	2	Graphite
	ML	1	Graphite, Basemetal and Vanadium
Maharashtra	CL	2	PGE, Nickel, Chromium, Cobalt
Rajasthan	CL	2	Potash and Halite
Tamil Nadu	CL	1	Tungsten

3rd Tranche			
Bihar	CL	3	Glaucanite, Nickel, Chromium and PGE
Jammu & Kashmir	CL	1	Lithium, Titanium and Bauxite
Jharkhand	CL	1	Potash
Tamil Nadu	CL	1	Graphite
Uttar Pradesh	CL	1	Glaucanite
4th Tranche			
Andhra Pradesh	CL	1	Tungsten
Arunachal Pradesh	CL	5	Vanadium, REE, Graphite
Chhattisgarh	CL	5	Glaucanite, Tungsten, Phosphorite and Limestone
Jharkhand	ML	1	Graphite
Karnataka	CL	3	Cobalt, Manganese and Iron, Phosphate and REE, Nickel and PGE
Maharashtra	CL	1	Nickel, Chromium, and Cobalt
Rajasthan	CL	2	Potash and Halite
Uttar Pradesh	CL	2	Phosphorite, REE
Tamil Nadu	CL	1	Tungsten
5th Tranche			
Chhattisgarh	CL	3	Glaucanite, Phosphorite and Limestone
	ML	1	Graphite and Vanadium
Gujarat	CL	1	Glaucanite
Karnataka	CL	4	Phosphate and REE, Nickel and PGE, Graphite, REE
Madhya Pradesh	CL	1	Phosphorite
Maharashtra	ML	1	Tungsten
Odisha	CL	1	Graphite
Rajasthan	CL	2	Potash and Halite
Uttar Pradesh	CL	1	REE
6th Tranche			
Andhra Pradesh	CL	1	Cobalt and Manganese

Arunachal Pradesh	CL	2	Vanadium & Graphite
Chhattisgarh	CL	1	Tin Ore
Jharkhand	CL	1	Titanium, Bauxite
Karnataka	CL	1	REE
	ML	1	REE and Yttrium
Maharashtra	CL	1	REE and Rare Metals
	ML	1	Tungsten ore
Odisha	CL	3	Graphite and Manganese
Punjab	CL	1	Potash and Halite
Rajasthan	CL	2	REE, Niobium, Rock Phosphate
	ML	2	REE, Niobium and Zirconium, Tungsten, Lithium
Telangana	CL	2	Vanadium, Titanium & Aluminous Laterite
Uttarakhand	CL	1	Rock Phosphate
Uttar Pradesh	CL	1	Titanium, Bauxite and Aluminous Laterite
West Bengal	CL	2	Rare Metals, REE

FACILITIES TO GOVERNMENT-ACCREDITED JOURNALISTS/SENIOR JOURNALISTS

1674. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH:

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

- (a) whether pension, free medical facilities in Government and private hospitals, housing and other facilities being provided to Government-accredited journalists/senior journalists;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise particularly National Capital Region of Delhi along with the time by which the said facilities are likely to be provided

and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) whether the Government has received any representation (charter of demands) from the "Manyata Praapt Patrakar Kalyan Samiti Delhi" (Accredited Journalist Welfare Committee Delhi) in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the point-wise details of the demands mentioned in the charter of demands along with the steps taken by the Government to fulfill the demands?

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 of India is committed to the welfare of journalists. Journalists accredited with the Press Information Bureau (PIB) are covered under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) facilities across the country for themselves and their family members.

This includes their treatment at Government/CGHS empaneled private hospitals at CGHS rates.

Journalist Welfare Scheme (JWS)

The Government implements the Journalist Welfare Scheme (JWS) to provide one time ex-gratia relief to journalists/media personnel or their families in cases of extreme hardship due to the death of a journalist.

Relief is also extended to journalists who suffer from permanent disability or are diagnosed with major listed ailments. Financial support is further provided to journalists who face serious injuries due to accidents requiring hospitalization. Journalists accredited by PIB and State/UT Governments as well as non-

accredited journalists are covered under this scheme.

Under the JWS scheme, Government has provided financial assistance to 402 Journalists/Media Personnel or their families from 2014-15 to 2024-25.

As regards the representation received from "Manyata Praapt Patrakar Kalyan Samiti Delhi", newspapers in India are registered under the Press and Periodicals Registration Act, 2023 and its 2024 Rules, with the Press Seva Portal providing an easy, accessible online system for registration.

The Central Bureau of Communications (CBC) issues print media advertisements transparently and has recently increased advertising rates by up to 26%.

Nominations to committees of the CBC, PIB, and Press Council of India are made as per the corresponding policy guidelines.

STRATEGY OF PROCESSING MINERALS

1675. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any strategy for value addition, beneficiation and downstream processing of minerals within the country;
- (b) if so, the details of industrial clusters or processing facilities established or proposed under Public or Private Partnership thereof;
- (c) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to encourage domestic production of refined metals and alloys to reduce import dependence and if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the status of projects under the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) and other Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for promoting mineral-based industries; and
- (e) the steps being taken to promote research and innovation in mineral processing technologies through collaboration with academic and Research and Development (R&D) Institutions?

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

- (a) to (c) The National Mineral Policy 2019 provides for encouraging value addition and beneficiation of minerals in the country through various measures. Fiscal incentives like import duty on base metals (7.5 percent in Primary Aluminium, and 5.0 percent each in Refined Copper, Refined Lead and Zinc) provide incentive for industrial investment in mineral value addition. Due to above measures, the country is self-sufficient or close to self-sufficient in the production of many of these base metals, thereby reducing import dependence. Installed capacity in base metals (4.2 million tons (MT) in Primary Aluminium, 1.3 MT in refined copper, 0.84 MT in zinc and 0.2 MT in lead) reflects the high value addition of minerals - bauxite, copper, lead & zinc- in the country. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) and Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation have set up Angul Aluminium Park.
- (d) The major projects taken up in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Mines i.e. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) and Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) for promoting mineral based industries are as

under:

- 3.5 million tons per annum (MTPA) Pottangi bauxite mine to increase bauxite production capacity
- 1.0 MTPA 5th stream refinery project to increase alumina production capacity
- 0.5 MTPA smelter expansion project to increase aluminium production capacity
- Mine expansion projects in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan to increase copper ore production capacity from 4.4 MTPA to 12.2 MTP

(e) The Ministry of Mines provides financial support under the Research & Development (R&D) component and S&T-PRISM (Promotion of Research & Innovation in Startups and MSMEs) component of the Science and Technology Programme for undertaking R&D projects in mineral processing, metallurgical technologies, and mineral beneficiation techniques. The funding is extended to academic institutions, universities, R&D institutions recognized by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, start-ups and MSMEs. Under the R&D component, a total of 161 projects amounting to ₹87.19 crore have been sanctioned since FY 2019-20. Since inception, under the S&T-PRISM component, 32 projects with a total funding of ₹40.8 crore have been sanctioned, for start-ups and MSMEs.

Additionally, Ministry of Mines has recognized 9 premier institutes as Centres of Excellence (CoEs) under National Critical Mineral Mission to conduct focused R&D and strengthen domestic capabilities in critical mineral value chain.

Each CoE operates as a consortium, on a hub & spoke model, to leverage the core competence of constituent industry and academic spokes.

PRICE MONITORING

1676. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

- (a) the details of price monitoring through the Order Management System (OMS); and
- (b) the details of the fair-price shops inspected and the quality checks via Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) integration?

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) Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the daily prices of 38 essential food commodities submitted by the 575 price reporting centres across the country. Daily prices are submitted by the price monitoring centres through the Price Monitoring System (PMS) Mobile App.
- (b) As per Section 31 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, No person shall commence or carry any food business activity except under a license or registration. Accordingly, all Fair Price Shops are required to obtain FSSAI License or Registration as per their eligibility before commencement of food business.

Further, the general requirements on hygiene and sanitary practices have been laid down under Part I and II of Schedule 4 of FSS (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011 for Registered and Licensed Food Businesses respectively. Every Food Business Operator (FBO) is bound to adhere to these conditions, failing which, FBO is liable for enforcement action as per FSS Act, 2006.

FSSAI through State/UTs and its regional offices conduct regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products to check compliance of the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, penal action has been initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operators as per provisions of FSS Act, Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL MISSION AND DATA POLICY

1677. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

- (a) the details of the progress on developing a high-accuracy Digital Elevation Model (DEM) under the Geospatial Mission;
- (b) the details of utilisation of ₹100 crore allocated for modernising land records and urban planning;
- (c) whether a unified digital interface is now available for open access to publicly funded geospatial data and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to develop skilled workforce required for utilising advanced geospatial 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) and (b) The Digital Elevation Model for the entire country is available on 10m resolution. The National Geospatial Mission envisages creation of DEM on 25 cm resolution for Plain & undulating area including all urban area and 1-3 m for hilly & mountainous region. The Union Budget (2025-26) has announced National Geospatial Mission to develop foundational geospatial infrastructure and data. Using PM Gati Shakti, this Mission will facilitate modernization of land records, urban planning, and design of infrastructure projects with an initial outlay of ₹100 crore. The proposed mission has these major components - Modernization and Strengthening of National Geodetic Reference Frame, Strengthening of Geospatial Data and Mapping Infrastructure, Establishment of Geo-ICT Infrastructure, Training and Capacity Building, Geospatial Technology Development.

(c) and (d) The Policy envisages Unified Geospatial Interface (UGI), an electronic data querying and processing service to provide consumer-oriented products, applications, services and solutions using the Geospatial data and metadata contained in the NGDR and utilizing the data supply chains from the

Central and State Level Partnering Agency Data Nodes. National Institute of Geospatial Science & Technology (NIGST) has already developed foundational as well as advanced level courses to equip the workforce for required skilling in geospatial domain for officers of Survey of India and also the other central & state level officers. Further, the Capacity Building program includes identifying needs and building on existing capacities, formulating skills/competency standards and qualifications, studying and choosing the right from a wide range of approaches, making the training-of-trainers plans; and strengthening Training Infrastructure to reach national and regional levels.

BHARATNET IMPLEMENTATION BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY TO GRAM PANCHAYATS

1678. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

- (a) the details of the present status of BharatNet implementation for providing broadband connectivity to Gram Panchayats across the country;
- (b) the details of the number of villages that have been provided internet access under the project so far; and
- (c) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure timely completion of Phase-II and maintenance of infrastructure in remote areas 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) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs). The total number of GPs undertaken under BharatNet Phase I & II are 2,22,341 GPs out of which 2,14,904 GPs are Service Ready. Further, Government has approved the Amended BharatNet Program on 04.08.2023 through which optical fiber cable Connectivity is to be provided to ~ 2.64 lakh GPs and ~ 3.8 lakhs non-GP villages on-demand basis.

(b) More than 94,056 villages have been provided FTTH connections under BharatNet.

(c) The total number of GPs undertaken under BharatNet Phase-II are 1,02,133, out of which 94,725 GPs are Service Ready. The implementation strategy of BharatNet has been revised in Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) and following have been included to strengthen the maintenance of infrastructure:

- (i) Creation and Upgradation of BharatNet network in ring architecture
- (ii) Operations & Maintenance of the entire network based on Service Level Agreement (SLA)
- (iii) Single Project Implementation Agency (PIA) for construction and O&M of the network in a Package
- (iv) Dedicated Network Operation Centre

TECHNOLOGY FAILURES IN PDS**1679. SHRI BALRAM NAIK PORIKA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of widespread harassment faced by ration cardholders due to technological failures including internet unavailability, server downtime and Aadhaa biometric mismatches and if so, the data on transaction failures during the last two years and percentage of beneficiaries denied their entitled rations, State-wise;
- (b) whether a categorical Government order has been issued ensuring no ration cardholder is deprived of entitlement during technology failures with alternative supply mechanisms like manual Aadhaar number entry and if so, the details thereof and if not, the impediments prevent immediate issuance of such protective orders;
- (c) whether any nutritional assessment has been conducted regarding adequacy of the current 5kg monthly foodgrain quota per person for Priority Household (PHH) category and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes increasing this to atleast 7.5 kg per person based on nutritional requirements and actual consumption patterns; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) No such reports have been received in the Department. 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.

(c) to (e) At present, no proposal for either nutritional assessment or enhancement of the entitlement of beneficiaries under the PMGKAY is under consideration of the Central Government.

LAUNCH OF ARKA-GKT1

1680. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

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

- (a) the approvals granted under the second tranche of the Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS) including the total proposed investment and projected production values;
- (b) the details of the States in which the newly approved units are located and the extent to which the scheme supports balanced regional growth and high-skill employment generation;

- (c) whether any such units have been approved or proposed for the State of Rajasthan and coastal Karnataka particularly Dakshina Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the categories of electronic components and sub-assemblies covered under the latest approvals and the key sectors expected to be served by these projects; and
- (e) the details of the launch of India's first generation energy-efficient edge silicon chip ARKAGKT1?

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 policies of Government of India is driven by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat. It aims building a complete ecosystem for electronics sector.

We started our electronics journey with manufacturing finished products in the country and then started to focus on developing modules. The focus is now on developing the sub-modules/components and further raw materials, tools and machineries that go into manufacturing it.

Electronics manufacturing in India has expanded significantly in the last 11 years. Value addition by the 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 (₹)	~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
Production of mobile phones (₹)	~0.18 Lakh Cr	~5.5 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones (₹)	~0.01 Lakh Cr	~ 2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times

This transformation was made possible by the Government's electronics manufacturing strategy. Many initiatives have been undertaken in last 11 years.

These include:

- 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

Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)

To further deepen electronics manufacturing, Government launched ECMS. It promotes manufacturing of components such as resistors, capacitors,

inductors, printed circuit boards, sub-assemblies, electro-mechanicals, etc.

The scheme has received unprecedented response from the industry so far. Applications for projects having investment value of INR 1.15 lakh crores against the target investment of INR 59,350 crores have been received.

Government has approved 24 applications so far under this scheme, out of which 17 applications have been approved in 2nd tranche.

These 17 applications have projected investment of INR 7,172 crores, production of INR 65,111 crores and generation of 11,808 direct employments.

The manufacturing units of these 17 applications are located across 9 States which highlights wide and diverse participation of States across the country in electronic components manufacturing.

Out of these 17 approved applications, five (05) applications have been approved for electronic component manufacturing in Karnataka. The details of the same are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

These approved applicants would manufacture a wide spectrum of electronic components such as multi-layer PCB, camera module, connectors, oscillators, optical transceivers and enclosures for mobile, IT hardware products and related devices. These are expected to be used across various sectors like consumer electronics, telecom, auto electronics and IT hardware etc.

The ARKA GKT-1 is a System-on-Chip (SoC) jointly developed by M/s Cyient Semiconductor and M/s Azimuth AI. This SoC supports advanced edge-compute features with potential applications in smart electricity meters enabling smart grids, precision metering and IoT (Internet of Things) infrastructure.

The development of this SoC showcases maturing of India's industry and shift towards a product-driven and high-performance semiconductor ecosystem.

STATEMENT

List of applications approved for state of Karnataka

S.No.	Applicant Name	Product
1.	Aequs Consumer Products Private Limited	Enclosures for Mobile, IT Hardware products and re devices
2.	Rakon India Private Limited	Electro-mechanicals - Oscillators
3.	Micropack Private Limited	Multi-Layer PCB
4.	AT & S India Private Limited	Multi-Layer PCB
5.	Ehoome IOT Private Limited	Multi-Layer PCB

OVERCROWDING/SHORTAGE OF COACHES CONSTRAINTS ON PALAKKAD DIVISION

1681. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of severe overcrowding and inadequate seating capacity on major trains operating through Kasaragod–Kannur–Kozhikode–Mangalore routes and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase coach composition, add special services and improve rake allocation for Palakkad Division; and
- (c) the monitoring mechanism and timeframe for providing measurable relief to

daily commuters and long distance passengers? whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the demand-supply gap and proposes to introduce additional services, extended rakes or new coaches to ease congestion 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) On Indian Railways, occupancy pattern of trains is not uniform throughout the year and it varies over lean and peak periods. During peak rush periods, the occupancy of the trains especially on popular routes remains full whereas during lean period and on less popular routes, there is sub optimal utilization. At present, Kozhikode and Mangaluru Central stations are being served by 114 and 58 train services respectively. Both the stations are served by 4 Vande Bharat train services. Further, Kozhikode – Mangaluru sector is presently being served by 47 pairs of train services including 2 Vande Bharat train services.

Furthermore, traffic pattern of the passengers on Indian Railways is monitored on regular basis and in its constant endeavour to provide additional accommodation to travelling passengers, Indian Railways (IR), operates Special train services during festivals, holidays, etc. to cater to the extra needs of passengers and supplement the accommodation available by regular services. In addition to the above, the load of trains are also augmented, both on a permanent and temporary basis, to generate additional accommodation for different segments of passengers.

Accordingly, on the Indian Railways (IR) network, during Year 2025-26 (till October 2025), 52731 special trains were operated and 660 coaches have been utilized for augmentation of train services on a permanent basis.

Moreover, Indian Railways (IR) has significantly increased the facilities for passengers demanding 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 peak season and festival rush, 492 trips of extra coaches, on Palakkad Division, have been attached on temporary basis, to generate additional accommodation for different segments of passengers of the section. Presently, all the 19 pairs of trains serving the Kasaragod – Kozhikode – Kannur – Mangaluru sector, are being

REVIEWED PROGRESS OF BHARATNET CONNECTIVITY

1682. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of BharatNet Phase II and other Digital India connectivity initiatives in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the review has identified gaps in last-mile fibre connectivity or public Wi-Fi coverage in urban areas such as Bengaluru and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether additional approvals or funds have been sanctioned to address

these gaps under BharatNet, PM-WANI or related schemes;

(d) the progress made so far in implementing these enhancements in Karnataka; and

(e) whether Bengaluru is included in the current rollout timeline 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) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages beyond GPs on demand basis across the country. A total of 6,084 GPs are service-ready out of 6,086 GPs in Karnataka.

(b) and (c) The Government has approved the PM-WANI framework, which allows Public Data Offices (PDOs) to set up Wi-Fi hotspots, under the aggregation of Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs), thus encouraging local entrepreneurs to participate in the digital transformation process.

(d) and (e) There are 21,834 PM-WANI hotspots in Karnataka of which 11,692 PM-WANI hotspots are available in Bengaluru. Under BharatNet, 59,916 FTTH connections have been provided in Karnataka, out of which 1,695 are in Bengaluru.

SATCOM OPERATIONS IN INDIA

1683. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- (a) the timeline for rollout of SATCOM (Satellite Communication and Satellite Internet) operations in the country;
- (b) the ways in which this is likely to support the Digital India initiative such as connectivity to far off areas;
- (c) the security measures that have been taken and will apply to SATCOM companies operating in the country;
- (d) the ways in which Indian internet users can expect to benefit from this technology; and
- (e) whether this is likely to affect price of internet services in the country?

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

(a) to (e) Department of Telecommunications grants authorizations under the Unified License (UL) for providing Satellite-based commercial communication services. The grant of license to provide Satellite-based Commercial Service to an applicant is subject to compliance with the applicable licensing terms and conditions, including security conditions and relevant national laws. Prior to rollout of operations in India, the licensee is required to successfully demonstrate the system capabilities with respect to security aspects. The security conditions include, inter alia, facility to monitor all telecom traffic, establishment of satellite earth station gateway(s) in India, all traffic originating or terminating in India shall pass through the satellite earth station gateway(s) located in India, creation of buffer zone along the international border.

Further, DoT has sought recommendations from Telecom Regulatory

Authority of India (TRAI) on terms and conditions of spectrum assignment, including spectrum pricing for satellite-based communication services. TRAI has provided its Recommendations dated 08.12.2025 on DoT's Back Reference.

Satellite-based communication services can provide connectivity in rural, underserved and unserved regions including far off areas, which are otherwise difficult to be covered through terrestrial media such as optical fiber, microwave, etc. This will help in bridging the digital divide, thereby supporting the digital India Initiative.

It is envisaged that with more licensees for providing satcom services, enhanced competition in this segment will lead to better quality and affordable services.

HARMFUL CONTENT ON SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

1684. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing exposure of children below 18 years to harmful, addictive or age-inappropriate content on social media platforms;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to introduce or strengthen regulatory measures requiring platforms to enforce mandatory age-verification, parental controls, time-use limits and content-moderation safeguards for minors;

- (c) whether social media intermediaries are presently obligated under the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021, to ensure a safe online environment for children and the extent of compliance by major platforms;
- (d) whether the Government plans to develop a national framework in consultation with experts in child psychology, education and cybersecurity to address risks such as cyberbullying, online grooming, privacy violations and digital addiction among children; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the timeline for implementation?

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 policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring an Open, Safe and Trusted and Accountable Internet for its users, including children.

With the expansion of the Internet and more users accessing it, the risk of exposure to inappropriate content and the harmful effects of these activities have also increased.

The Government is cognizant of this challenge and the harms arising out of exposure to content which is harmful, addictive, or age-inappropriate. The Government has adopted a series of measures to enhance platform accountability on social media.

Legal frameworks to counter unlawful content on social media platforms

Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000

The IT Act and the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021), together, have put in place a stringent framework to deal with unlawful and harmful content in the digital space and impose clear obligations on intermediaries to ensure accountability.

The IT Act provides punishment for various cyber offences such as identity theft (section 66C), impersonation (section 66D), privacy violations (section 66E), publishing or transmitting obscene or sexually explicit content (sections 67, 67A, 67B).

It also empowers Police to investigate offences (section 78), enter public place and search and arrest suspected person (section 80).

IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021

The IT Rules, 2021 cast due-diligence obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, and require them to implement these obligations effectively so as to prevent the hosting or transmission of unlawful content.

Key provisions under IT Rules, 2021:

Provision	Details
Restricted information under Rule 3(1)(b)	Restricts hosting, storing, transmitting, displaying or publishing information/content that, among other things, is: • obscene, pornographic, invasive of another's

	privacy, insulting or harassing on the basis of gender, racially or ethnically objectionable, or promoting hate or violence; • harmful to child; • deceives or misleads, including through deepfakes; • impersonates others, including via Artificial Intelligence; • 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, reasoned intimation from Government, 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.
Assistance by Intermediaries to Government Agencies	Intermediaries must provide information under their control or assistance to authorised Government agencies for identity verification, or for the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of offences, including cyber security incidents.

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.

In case of failure of the intermediaries to observe the legal obligations as provided in the IT Rules, 2021, they lose their exemption from third party information provided under section 79 of the IT Act.

They are liable for consequential action or prosecution as provided under any extant law.

Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023

The DPDP Act establishes the legal framework to regulate the processing of digital personal data of users. It allows Data Fiduciaries to process the personal data of children only with verifiable parental consent.

It also prohibits processing of personal data which is detrimental to the well-being of children or involves tracking, behavioural monitoring or targeted advertising.

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023

The BNS, 2023 strengthens the legal framework to address offences

involving online harm, obscenity, misinformation and other cyber-enabled crimes, including those committed through social media platforms.

- Provides punishment for offences like obscene acts and songs (Section 296), sale of obscene material including display of any such content in electronic form (Section 294)
- Section 353 aims to curb the spread of misinformation and disinformation by penalizing the act of making false or misleading statements, rumours, or reports that can cause public mischief or fear.

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012

The POCSO act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years and provides for provisions to safeguard children against sexual abuse and sexual harassment.

- Section 13 criminalises the use of a child in any form of media—whether electronic, printed, or broadcast—for the purpose of sexual gratification.
- Section 14 prescribes punishment of imprisonment for not less than five years and a fine for the first offence. For subsequent convictions, the punishment increases to imprisonment for not less than seven years and a fine.
- Section 15 lays out a graded punishment system for possessing, storing, or failing to report pornographic material involving children.

Additional framework for protecting children

- National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has issued several guidelines to enhance cyber safety and create awareness among

children, parents and schools. These include:

- i. Guideline and standard content for raising awareness among children, parents, educators and general public titled “Being Safe Online” which is available at

https://ncpcr.gov.in/public/uploads/16613370496305fdd946c31_being-safe-online.pdf

- ii. 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

- iii. 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

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has also released a handbook on “Safe online learning in times of COVID-19”. The handbook is available at

https://ncert.nic.in/pdf/announcement/Safetolearn_English.pdf

India’s multi-layered cyber response ecosystem includes institutional, regulatory and public awareness mechanisms to address cyber crimes, user grievances, and unlawful content:

- **GACs**– Provide an appellate forum appeal against the decisions of intermediaries.

- **Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)** – Coordinates actions related to cyber crimes across States.
- **SAHYOG Portal**– Enables automated, centralized intimations to intermediaries for removal of unlawful content by authorised agencies across India.
- **National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal** – Citizens can report incidents through this portal at <https://cybercrime.gov.in> (helpline number 1930) which has special focus on cyber crimes against women and children.
- **CERT-In** – The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) regularly issues guidelines on cyber security threats and countermeasures.
- **Awareness campaigns** – MeitY observes the Cyber Security Awareness Month (NCSAM) during October of 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.
- **Information Security Education & Awareness (“ISEA”)** program has been launched to generate awareness among users while using internet. A dedicated website has been created for information security awareness that generates and upgrades relevant awareness material on a regular basis and can be accessed at <https://www.infosecawareness.in>.

MEASUREMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY**1685. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:****SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:**

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has initiated steps to develop the framework for measuring the knowledge economy and conducted a half-day brainstorming workshop and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the brainstorming workshop focused on developing a taxonomy of knowledge products and identifying potential quantitative indicators data sources for measuring the contribution of these knowledge products and services to the GDP and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the workshop also stressed upon the challenges in capturing the contribution of indigenous and traditional knowledge items to the knowledge economy and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether a group of experts from various domains would help in developing a robust framework for measuring knowledge economy; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of funds sanctioned and spent?

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) With a view to develop a framework for measuring the knowledge

economy, a brainstorming workshop was held on 30th September 2025 involving the participation from representatives of concerned Central Government Ministries/ Departments, academia, research, industry and policy think tanks. The workshop deliberated, *inter alia*, on developing a possible taxonomy of knowledge products, including from traditional knowledge, as well as the data sources and challenges in quantifying different components of the knowledge economy.

(d) and (e) A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) has also been formed to identify key components of knowledge economy, recommend methodologies for valuing knowledge-based economic activities and for linking knowledge economy indicators with other macro-economic and social indicators, etc. The amount spent so far is limited to only the operational expenses incurred on the conduct of the brainstorming sessions and the TAG meeting.

MAKING INDIA A GLOBAL HUB FOR SEMICONDUCTOR DESIGN

1686. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has prepared a roadmap to make India a leading global hub for semiconductor design, manufacturing and innovation and if so, the key elements thereof;
- (b) the details of policy measures, incentives and infrastructure support being extended under the India Semiconductor Mission including research and

talent development;

(c) the initiatives taken to promote startups and home-grown companies, particularly in Bengaluru, which hosts a large semiconductor design and R&D ecosystem; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to integrate Indian companies into the global semiconductor value chain, attract investments and build domestic capabilities in chip design, fabrication and packaging?

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 and semiconductors are foundational industries. They are important for smooth functioning of nearly every sector of the economy and have a huge scale impact on the lives of citizens.

Government's policy: Government of India's electronics and semiconductor policy is based on the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Atma Nirbhar Bharat and Make in India. Government has adopted a planned and methodical approach to increase electronic manufacturing across the entire value chain including semiconductors.

As a result of this, India has emerged as a major electronics manufacturing hub with a six-fold increase in production, eight-fold increase in exports of electronics goods, 28 times increase in production of mobile phones and 127 times increase in export of mobile phones over the past decade.

Semicon India Programme: Recognising the pivotal role of semiconductors in

driving India's rapidly expanding electronics manufacturing, the Government of India has launched Semicon India Programme in 2022 for development of semiconductors in the country.

Government is focused on developing the entire ecosystem of semiconductors which includes - designing, fabrication, assembly, testing and packaging. Government is also focused on developing skills and talent required for the semiconductor industry.

Semiconductor units: In less than 3 years, ten (10) units have been approved with cumulative investment of Rs. 1.6 Lakh Cr. These units include Silicon fab, Silicon Carbide fab, advanced packaging, memory packaging, etc.

These would cater to chip requirements of sectors such as consumer appliances, industrial electronics, automobiles, telecommunications, aerospace, and power electronics etc.

Promoting design ecosystem: To leverage India's strength in chip design, the Government launched Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme. Support has been provided to 24 projects of start-ups and home-grown companies to develop semiconductor chips for satellite communication, drones, surveillance camera, Internet of Things (IoT) devices, LEDs driver, AI devices, telecom equipment, smart meter, etc.

These companies are spread across various States in the country, with 11 of them located in Bangalore.

7 companies have successfully fabricated prototype chips and 12 companies have collectively raised around Rs 400 Cr. from domestic and global

venture capital firms to scale up their solutions.

Chips to Start-up (C2S) Programme: To encourage India's young engineers, Government is providing latest design tools to 395 universities and start-ups. Using these tools, chip designers from more than 46 universities have designed and fabricated the chips using these tools at Semiconductor Laboratory (SCL), Mohali.

Cumulative usage of centralized EDA tools is 187 Lakh hours (141 Lakh hours by academic institutions and 47 Lakh hours by startups)

Design in India: Almost all major semiconductor design companies have set up design centres in India. Most advanced chips such as 2nm chips are now being designed in India by Indian designers.

Semiconductor ecosystem is shaping up: Encouraged by Government policies and growth of electronics and semiconductor manufacturing in India, the entire ecosystem is now getting developed. Companies involved in specialised gases, materials, components, warehousing, etc. are scaling up their operations in India.

Companies involved in making tools for electronics and semiconductor manufacturing are also expanding their operations.

Due to these concerted policy actions of the Government, India is emerging as a trusted global partner for electronic and semiconductor manufacturing.

NAVIC NAVIGATION SYSTEMS

1687. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the details of the initiatives undertaken by the Government to promote the adoption of the Navigation Indian Constellation (NavIC) Navigation System across various sectors;
- (b) the details of pilot projects and number of use cases/services developed to expand NavIC-based applications and services along with their operational status;
- (c) whether the Government has mandated or proposed mandatory inclusion of NavIC capability in devices manufactured by Indian smartphone and electronics companies and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government plans to open NavIC for commercial use in the Country and if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government for commercialization of NavIC technology thereof; and
- (e) whether any foreign Governments or international organizations have expressed willingness to adopt or collaborate on NavIC services 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) Department of Space (DoS) is constantly engaged in efforts to broaden the use of NavIC in various sectors. Towards this, it has undertaken activities related to pilot projects, technology transfer to Indian industry, technical support, testing support, utilisation programmes, etc. DoS has made efforts for inclusion of NavIC in national/ international industry standards, thereby enabling efficient, consistent, and seamless adoption of NavIC in the products and solutions. At present 60+ smart phones from various manufacturers support NavIC.

(b) Pilot projects developed to expand NavIC based applications include i) Real time train tracking wherein more than 10,000 trains are equipped with NavIC enabled tracking devices, ii) Fishing vessel tracking wherein 30,000+ vessels are equipped with NavIC enabled transponders, iii) Tracking of public & commercial vehicles wherein more than 140 device models certified and fitted in more than 15 Lakhs vehicles, iv) Setting up of secondary timescales with NavIC time transfer receivers for dissemination of common IST throughout India.

(c) Government has not mandated NavIC yet. Discussions are ongoing regarding this possibility.

(d) NavIC civilian signals are open to all and can be utilised by any of the users in the NavIC coverage for their Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) applications.

(e) International GNSS service providers regularly interact and collaborate for interoperability and signal coordination with NavIC.

लागत-लाभ विश्लेषण

1688.श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री नलिन सोरेन:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर झारखंड के दुमका और जम्मू-कश्मीर के संबंध में प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) और महामारी पूर्व राज सहायता प्राप्त सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) मॉडल के बीच लागत-लाभ विश्लेषण किया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का भविष्य की खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी नीतियां बनाने के लिए ऐसा कोई अध्ययन कराने का विचार है; और
- (घ) पीडीएस मॉडल को अपनाने के बावजूद बिहार और छत्तीसगढ़ में खाद्य वितरण में अनियमितताओं के संबंध में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उक्त शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

- (क) से (ग) खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा ऐसा कोई विश्लेषण नहीं किया गया है। हालाँकि, एनएफएसए कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी को सुदृढ़ करने और नियमित आधार पर अधिक गहन, तीक्ष्ण और व्यापक अनुभवजन्य साक्ष्य प्रदान करने के लिए, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग ने वर्ष 2025-26, 2026-27 और 2027-28 के दौरान एनएफएसए, 2013 के कार्यान्वयन का समवर्ती मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक एजेंसी को नियुक्त किया है।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), 2013 के अंतर्गत लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) का संचालन केंद्र और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत किया जाता है। केंद्र सरकार खाद्यान्नों की खरीद, आवंटन और भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) के निर्दिष्ट डिपो तक परिवहन के लिए जिम्मेदार है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भीतर खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन, पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान, उन्हें राशन कार्ड जारी करना, टीपीडीएस के अंतर्गत पात्र लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्नों का वितरण, उचित दर दुकानों के डीलरों को लाइसेंस जारी करना, उचित दर दुकानों के कामकाज की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण आदि की परिचालन संबंधी जिम्मेदारियाँ संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की हैं।

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से संबंधित शिकायतों के निवारण और इच्छित लाभार्थियों द्वारा किसी भी प्रकार की शिकायत दर्ज कराने के लिए हेल्पलाइन नंबर 1967/1800-राज्य श्रृंखला नंबर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत है। इस विभाग को जब कभी किसी स्रोत से शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर, उन्हें जाँच और उचित कार्रवाई के लिए संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को भेज दिया जाता है। वर्ष 2024 में, इस विभाग को 'बिहार' राज्य से संबंधित 1720 शिकायतें और 'छत्तीसगढ़' राज्य से संबंधित 69 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं। इन शिकायतों को जाँच और उचित कार्रवाई के लिए राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिया गया।

SANCHAR MITRA SCHEME

1689. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched the Sanchar Mitra Scheme to promote awareness and engagement on key telecom issues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the main objectives of the Sanchar Mitra Scheme;

- (d) whether the scheme has been implemented nationwide; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the number of institutions currently participating in it?

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

(a) Yes

(b) and (c) The Sanchar Mitra Scheme envisions to engage the Yuva Shakti-India's youth, as catalysts for digital empowerment and societal outreach. The students nominated as Sanchar Mitra are expected to actively conduct awareness drives in communities, educational institutions, public spaces, etc., focusing on key telecom-related issues, like citizen-centric telecom services, prevention of telecom frauds and mobile security - promoting digital safety, and foster responsible telecom usage.

This scheme is open to students from those technical institutes that have active telecom, electronics, computers, cybersecurity or similar programs and have agreed to participate in the scheme.

(d) and (e) Yes. The scheme has been implemented across all states/ UTs through the LSA field offices of DoT. 222 institutions are currently participating in it.

पीएमजीकेएवाई

1690. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के प्रारंभ से लेकर अब तक इसके अंतर्गत प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी निधि खर्च की गई है और उक्त अवधि के दौरान राज्य-वार कुल कितने लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न प्रदान किया गया है;
- (ख) किए गए व्यय और इसके लाभार्थियों की संख्या का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कोई सर्वेक्षण कराने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या बिहार में राज्य सरकार द्वारा पहचाने गए पात्र राशन कार्डधारकों को इस योजना के अंतर्गत नियमित रूप से खाद्यान्न वितरित किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ड.) इस योजना के प्रारंभ से लेकर अब तक बिहार राज्य में कितने लाभार्थियों को शामिल किया गया है और अब तक कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य के खाद्यान्न वितरित किए गए हैं; और
- (च) क्या सरकार का भविष्य में इस योजना के दायरे का विस्तार करने अथवा तकनीकी पारदर्शिता (आधार सीडिंग, पोर्टेबिलिटी, ई-पीओएस) को और सुदृढ़ करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख) प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) (कोविड-19 के दौरान शुरू की गई, दिनांक 31.12.2022 तक) के अंतर्गत डीसीपी राज्यों को जारी धनराशि का वर्षवार और राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

केंद्र सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार, दो खाद्य सब्सिडी योजनाओं (एफसीआई को खाद्य सब्सिडी और डीसीपी राज्यों को खाद्य सब्सिडी) को 1 जनवरी 2023 से आरंभ पीएमजीकेएवाई में समाहित कर लिया गया। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से पीएमजीकेएवाई और अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं

के तहत राज्यों को जारी धनराशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, केंद्र सरकार "खाद्यान्नों के अंतर-राज्यीय संचलन और एफपीएस डीलरों के मार्जिन के लिए राज्य एजेंसियों को सहायता" योजना के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केंद्रीय सहायता भी प्रदान करती है। जारी की गई वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार धनराशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है। पीएमजीकेवाई के अंतर्गत आने वाले लाभार्थियों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है।

(ग) एनएफएसए कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी को मजबूत करने और नियमित आधार पर अधिक गहन, तीक्ष्ण और व्यापक अनुभवजन्य साक्ष्य प्रदान करने के लिए, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग ने वर्ष 2025-26, 2026-27 और 2027-28 के दौरान एनएफएसए, 2013 के कार्यान्वयन के समवर्ती मूल्यांकन के संचालन के लिए एक एजेंसी को नियुक्त किया है।

(घ) एनएफएसए का संचालन केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत किया जाता है। पात्र परिवारों की पहचान, राशन कार्ड जारी करना, उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) के माध्यम से पात्र परिवारों को खाद्यान्न वितरण आदि जैसी परिचालन जिम्मेदारियाँ संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की होती हैं।

(ङ) पीएमजीकेवाई के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए लाभार्थियों की राज्यवार संख्या और बिहार राज्य सहित जारी की गई राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -IV** में दिया गया है।

जारी की गई राशि का राज्यवार (बिहार सहित) ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I, II और III** में दिया गया है। वर्ष 2019-20 से 2025-26 तक बिहार को खाद्यान्न वितरण का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -V** में दिया गया है।

(च) प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) सुधारों के एक भाग के रूप में, पीडीएस की दक्षता में सुधार लाने और इसमें होने वाली गड़बड़ियों को कम करने के उद्देश्य से, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राशन कार्डों/लाभार्थियों के डाटाबेस का पूर्णतः डिजिटलीकरण (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 आवंटन लागू किया गया है (और चंडीगढ़, पुद्दुचेरी और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली के शहरी क्षेत्र को छोड़कर, जिन्होंने डीबीटी नकद अंतरण योजना को अपनाया है, 31 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आपूर्ति श्रृंखला का कम्प्यूटरीकरण किया गया है)। इसके अलावा, देश में 99.9% राशन कार्ड आधार से जुड़े हैं।

इसके अलावा, देश में कुल 5.51 लाख उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) में से लगभग 5.50 लाख (99.8%) को लाभार्थियों के बायोमेट्रिक/आधार प्रमाणीकरण के माध्यम से पारदर्शी तरीके से (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से) खाद्यान्न वितरण के लिए ईपीओएस उपकरण लगाकर स्वचालित कर दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

पीएमजीकेएवाई के अंतर्गत डीएफपीडी द्वारा डीसीपी राज्यों को जारी राशि का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रु. में)

	राज्यों के नाम	पीएमजीकेएवाई वर्ष 2020-21	पीएमजीकेएवाई वर्ष 2021-22	पीएमजीकेएवाई वर्ष 2022-23	पीएमजीकेएवाई वर्ष 2023-24 (चरण-I से VII)	पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत जारी कुल राशि
		1	2	3		4=1+2+3
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2764.05	3248.92	1027.02	-	7039.99
2	बिहार	737.37	2773.64	5443.15	-	8954.16
3	छत्तीसगढ़	2367.03	2438.53	2923.43	-	7728.99
4	गुजरात	-	7.13	22.34	-	29.47
5	मध्य प्रदेश	3202.55	5084.52	5181.35	2516.46	15984.88
6	महाराष्ट्र	981.60	870.45	1298.51	381.55	3532.11
7	ओडिशा	2964.20	2670.98	2422.25	720.53	8777.96

8	पंजाब	63.06	-	-	-	63.06
9	तेलंगाना	2357.64	1296.51	2551.87	56.51	6262.53
10	उत्तराखंड	492.97	301.29	434.92	-	1229.18
11	तमिलनाडु	-	-	139.07	-	139.07
12	पश्चिम बंगाल	-	-	1695.28	-	1695.28
	कुल	15,930.47	18,691.97	23139.19	3675.05	61436.68

विवरण -II

दिनांक 01.01.2023 से नई एकीकृत पीएमजीकेवाई और अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के तहत डीसीपी राज्यों को जारी की गई सब्सिडी का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	राज्यों के नाम	वर्ष 2022-23	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25	वर्ष 2025-26 (दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार)
1	असम				9.36
2	बिहार	10966.10	6557.64	9725.40	7393.98
3	पंजाब	1202.49	2064.56	2572.72	1816.19
4	मध्य प्रदेश	9471.50	16939.27	10189.04	7079.00
5	आंध्र प्रदेश	6635.97	6268.19	8398.98	4702.22
6	तेलंगाना	5242.76	5367.07	4178.27	2822.66
7	उत्तर प्रदेश **	0	0	9.09	119.92
8	पश्चिम बंगाल	6580.11	0.00	8899.88	9352.14
9	छत्तीसगढ़	7574.81	5236.13	5695.55	1958.15
10	उत्तराखंड	1212.25	724.39	1159.26	80.75
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश		47.38		
12	तमिलनाडु	8685.95	7072.53	6033.90	5620.42
13	ओडिशा	7600.05	14473.68	9948.83	6140.07
14	कर्नाटक	2191.75	1222.13	1281.18	935.79
15	गुजरात	311.54	267.83	138.87	
16	केरल	1544.89	1151.85	1062.36	471.23
17	राजस्थान #			0.00	
18	महाराष्ट्र	2725.75	3923.29	327.74	1458.49

19	झारखंड ##	0	42.77	502.99	233.76
20	त्रिपुरा	148.67	106.51	64.26	
21	डीबीटी*	187.9	267.6	221.95	197.54
	कुल	72,282.49	71,732.82	70,410.27	50,391.67

** उत्तर प्रदेश गेहूं और चावल के लिए एक गैर डीसीपी राज्य है, लेकिन डीएफपीडी द्वारा मोटे अनाज वितरण के लिए खाद्य सब्सिडी जारी की जाती है।

राजस्थान ने आरएमएस 2017-18 में गैर-डीसीपी को अपनाया है।

झारखंड केएमएस 2016-17 (केवल 1 जिले के लिए), 2017-18 (केवल 5 जिलों के लिए), 2018-19 (केवल 6 जिलों के लिए) के लिए डीसीपी था। उन्होंने केएमएस 2019-20 में गैर-डीसीपी को अपनाया है।

*डीबीटी योजना के अंतर्गत, वर्ष 2015-16 से चंडीगढ़, पुद्दुचेरी, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा सिक्किम संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सब्सिडी जारी की गई है।

विवरण-III

प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेवाई) के अंतर्गत खाद्यान्नों के अंतर-राज्यीय संचलन और रखरखाव तथा उचित दर दुकानों के डीलरों के मार्जिन पर व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य एजेंसियों को सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी राशि

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2020-21	वर्ष 2021-22	वर्ष 2022-23	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25	वर्ष 2025-26*
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	271.76	122.37	91.73	105.44	281.23	323.34
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.80	0.00	44.19	8.39	31.32	4.14
4	असम	368.08	545.75	826.91	321.75	443.94	226.61
5	बिहार	796.58	743.27	881.05	434.73	807.42	191.52
6	चंडीगढ़	0.16	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	124.07	72.48	181.88	355.06	84.38	60.26
8	दिल्ली	4.15	26.27	48.88	0.00	175.18	28.28
9	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन तथा दीव	0.43	1.01	1.55	0.87	1.89	0.00
10	गोवा	3.15	2.66	4.69	5.67	0.00	6.66
11	गुजरात	285.75	309.46	260.20	124.37	503.25	156.51
12	हरियाणा	19.23	178.23	43.26	45.78	308.83	7.26
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2.79	17.69	188.03	29.58	42.74	25.63
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	137.85	47.51	184.08	139.96	89.82	4.02
15	झारखंड	170.94	282.50	187.02	99.64	101.25	372.42

16	कर्नाटक	84.39	764.16	354.89	148.70	112.18	549.25
17	केरल	23.53	121.00	110.03	403.63	72.07	52.45
18	लद्दाख	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.00	0.00
19	लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	मध्य प्रदेश	634.60	129.13	844.50	234.66	247.90	92.06
21	महाराष्ट्र	501.91	289.72	621.69	703.54	765.27	306.91
22	मणिपुर	21.63	81.19	31.54	36.46	0.00	0.00
23	मेघालय	104.61	38.78	79.78	20.59	33.54	16.36
24	मिजोरम	11.08	7.71	12.57	0.00	6.54	1.06
25	नागालैंड	15.63	8.15	61.06	31.42	30.74	0.00
26	ओडिशा	18.44	294.18	110.86	872.57	195.70	102.74
27	पुद्दुचेरी	0.36	2.25	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	पंजाब	9.24	51.08	0.00	50.06	263.05	10.18
29	राजस्थान	374.02	585.84	406.77	479.15	257.65	181.36
30	सिक्किम	5.85	7.59	12.33	3.85	3.85	2.54
31	तमिलनाडु	54.32	131.65	543.01	145.90	524.60	10.21
32	तेलंगाना	253.36	69.18	147.95	378.50	111.84	24.50
33	त्रिपुरा	30.50	64.53	49.15	23.92	29.97	65.22
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1520.57	195.77	1325.40	3213.86	614.57	390.90
35	उत्तराखंड	6.04	67.19	379.83	58.71	106.01	24.56
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	626.64	741.32	535.06	226.32	698.67	230.85
कुल जारी राशि		6482.54	6000.00	8572.03	8704.46	6945.39	3467.78

*-दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार

विवरण -IV

प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए
लाभार्थियों की वर्षवार और राज्यवार संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	शामिल किए गए लाभार्थियों की वास्तविक संख्या (लाख में)						
		दिनांक 31.03.2020 की स्थिति के अनुसार	दिनांक 31.03.2021 की स्थिति के अनुसार	दिनांक 31.03.2022 की स्थिति के अनुसार	दिनांक 31.03.2023 की स्थिति के अनुसार	दिनांक 31.3.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार	दिनांक 31.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार	दिनांक 03.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	268.22	268.22	268.22	268.22	268.22	268.22	268.22
2	अरुणाचल	8.21	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.44	8.44

33	चंडीगढ़ (डीबीटी)	2.80	2.80	2.76	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99
34	पुद्दुचेरी (डीबीटी)	6.15	6.30	6.23	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.34
35	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	72.05	72.41	72.41	72.41	72.41	72.41	72.41
36	लद्दाख	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
कुल		8095.22	7932.80	7972.53	8010.70	8049.94	8056.05	8056.05

विवरण -V

वर्ष 2019-20 से 2025-26 तक बिहार को खाद्यान्न वितरण का ब्यौरा

वित्त वर्ष	गेहूं वितरण	चावल वितरण	मोटे अनाज का वितरण
2019-20	6,58,891	9,88,353	-
2020-21	27,96,383	53,55,167	-
2021-22	57,07,433	85,62,769	-
2022-23	15,43,015	1,02,47,703	-
2023-24	10,39,981	41,65,833	-
2024-25	12,38,641	37,29,058	-
2025-26 (नवंबर 2025 तक)	6,71,452.50	26,97,222.57	-

*ऊपर दिए गए वितरण आंकड़ों में कोविड के दौरान (अप्रैल 2020 से दिसंबर 2022 तक) पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न वितरण भी शामिल है

*वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 का डाटा केवल नवंबर 2025 तक का है

DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO POOR

1691. SHRI AJAY KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC**

DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the foodgrains allocated for the poor is being distributed on time in all the States;
- (b) whether adequate number of godowns have been constructed by the Government for storage of the said foodgrains allocated for the poor in the country including Bihar; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/ UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS, issuance of license to Fair Price Shop dealers, supervision over and monitoring of functioning of FPSs etc. rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

(b) and (c) Department of Food & Public Distribution (DFPD) through Food Corporation of India (FCI) mainly stores wheat & rice after procurement for Public Distribution System (PDS) operation and to maintain buffer stock.

Bihar is a Decentralized Procurement (DCP) State. The state Government procure, store and distribute foodgrains as per their National Food Security Act

(NFSA)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) requirements. Shortfall arisen due to less procurement than the requirements, if any, is bridged by inducting stock or excess procurement wherein excess stock is moved to deficit areas.

As on 01.11.2025, 13.43 LMT Covered storage capacities is available with FCI (Owned – 3.45 LMT & Hired-9.99 LMT) and 10.13 LMT Covered storage capacity is with the State agencies in Bihar for storing of Central Pool foodgrain stocks.

The requirement of Storage capacity depends upon the level of procurement, requirement of buffer norms and PDS operations for Rice and Wheat mainly. DFPD continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired through following schemes:

1. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
2. Central Sector Scheme (CSS) 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 under Asset Monetization
7. Covered & Plinth (CAP) Hiring Scheme -2025
8. Modified PEG scheme for NE & Hilly states with longer guarantee period of 15 years

At present, DFPD is augmenting its storage capacity through following

schemes in Bihar state : -

1. Construction of SILOs under PPP mode
2. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
3. Asset Monetization Scheme

As per the NFSA Act 2013, the responsibility for implementation and monitoring of the schemes of various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government in accordance with guidelines issued by the Central Government for each scheme, and their own schemes, for ensuring food security to the targeted beneficiaries in their State lies with the concerned State Govt. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the concerned state Govt. to maintain a robust public distribution system to ensure smooth distribution of food grains to the targeted beneficiaries.

GREEN BLUE AND GREY HYDROGEN PRODUCTION

1692. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) the details regarding the quantity of green, blue and grey hydrogen produced in the country during the last three years, year, category, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the number of production hubs set up across the country for each type of hydrogen - green, blue and grey, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has set any target year for phasing out grey

hydrogen and achieving complete transition to green hydrogen production and usage;

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the roadmap formulated to achieve the same;
- (e) whether the Government has taken any steps to incentivise industries and States to adopt green hydrogen technologies and shift from fossil fuel-based hydrogen production; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) As per report titled 'Green Hydrogen: Enabling Measures Roadmap for Adoption in India' by World Economic Forum, 6.5 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) per annum of hydrogen is produced and utilised in the country. The Category wise and state wise data is not maintained at present.

As per the information available, the status of green hydrogen production capacity installed is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The following green hydrogen hubs have been identified under the National Green Hydrogen Mission till November 2025:

- i MNRE has recognised Deendayal Port (Kandla, Gujarat), V. O. Chidambaranar Port (Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu) and Paradip Port (Odisha) as green hydrogen hubs under NGHM.
- ii MNRE has also endorsed the proposal by NTPC for setting up of the Green Hydrogen Hub at Pudimadaka, Andhra Pradesh.
- iii Four projects have been awarded to be developed as Hydrogen

Valley Innovation Clusters (HVICs) namely, Jodhpur hydrogen valley, Odisha hydrogen valley, Pune hydrogen valley and Kerala hydrogen valley.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued an order for establishing the State as India's largest green hydrogen hub and outlining a roadmap to transform Andhra Pradesh into a Green Hydrogen Valley by 2030.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives. The NGHM has set a target to establish 5 MMT of green hydrogen production capacity by 2030 for domestic use as well as export purpose.

Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) is a key component of the Mission which provides financial incentives for production of green hydrogen and electrolyser manufacturing. A production capacity of 8,62,000 Metric Tonnes per Annum (MTPA) of green hydrogen has been allocated under this scheme to be used as feedstock or energy source for the replacement of fossil fuel – based hydrogen production.

(e) and (f) To adopt green hydrogen technologies and shift from fossil fuel-based hydrogen production, the following steps have been taken:

- i Prices have been discovered by Solar Energy Corporation of India for the production and supply of 7,24,000 MTPA of Green Ammonia (a derivative of Green Hydrogen) to 13 fertilizer units across India.
- ii Further, 20,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production and

supply capacity has been awarded for supply to the refineries of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

MNRE has advised states to incorporate provisions related to green hydrogen in their policies. MNRE had also organised a workshop on National Green Hydrogen Mission with states on 6th June 2024 at New Delhi.

Several states have taken proactive steps in this regard, details of which are as follows:

- i Dedicated Green Hydrogen policies notified by the states of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal;
- ii Facilitative provisions under the Renewable Energy or Energy or Industrial policies have been included by the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh.

STATEMENT

Current status of green hydrogen production capacity in India

- i. M/s ACME Cleantech Solutions Pvt. Ltd. has built a green ammonia integrated demonstration and pilot plant in Bikaner, Rajasthan with green ammonia production capacity of 5 metric tonnes per day and green hydrogen production capacity of 500 normal cubic meter per hour.
- ii. M/s Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) has commissioned a green hydrogen plant with a capacity of 0.7 kilotonnes per annum at its

Bina refinery.

- iii. National Institute of Solar Energy has commissioned a green hydrogen plant with a capacity of 10 normal cubic meters per hour in Gurugram, Haryana.
- iv. M/s INOX India Limited has commissioned a green hydrogen production plant of 190 tonnes per annum capacity at Chittorgarh, Rajasthan.
- v. M/s Hygenco Green Energies Pvt. Ltd. has commissioned a green hydrogen plant of 16 tonnes per annum capacity in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.
- vi. M/s Hygenco Green Energies Pvt. Ltd. has also commissioned a green hydrogen plant of 78 tonnes per annum capacity in Hisar, Haryana.
- vii. Additionally, M/s Hygenco Green Energies Pvt. Ltd. has also set up a green hydrogen plant of 230 tonnes per annum capacity in Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, Maharashtra.
- viii. M/s SJVN Limited has inaugurated India's multi-purpose (Combined Heat and Power) Green Hydrogen Pilot Project at SJVN's 1,500 MW Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Power Station (NJHPS) in Jhakri, Himachal Pradesh. The state-of-the-art Green Hydrogen Pilot Project has capacity to produce 14 kilograms of Green Hydrogen daily during 8 hours of operation. In addition, it has the capacity to generate electricity through its fuel cell of 25 kW capacity.
- ix. M/s THDC India Limited has developed a green hydrogen plant with a production capacity of 50 kilograms per day in Rishikesh, Uttarakhand.

- x. M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited has set up a green hydrogen production plant of 15 tonnes per annum capacity in Hazira, Gujarat.
- xi. M/s Oil India Limited has commissioned a green hydrogen plant designed to generate 10 kilograms of green hydrogen in 8 hours and can produce upto 30 kilograms per day.
- xii. M/s Hero Future Energies has commissioned a green hydrogen production plant with a capacity of 25 tonnes per annum in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.
- xiii. M/s GAIL (India) Limited has commissioned a 10 MW green hydrogen plant at Vijaipur, Madhya Pradesh.
- xiv. M/s Adani New Industries Limited (ANIL) has commissioned a 5 MW green hydrogen pilot plant in Kutch, Gujarat.
- xv. M/s NTPC Limited has commissioned a green hydrogen plant at its Kawas township, Surat, Gujarat.
- xvi. M/s NTPC Limited has commissioned a green hydrogen plant at Leh, Ladakh.
- xvii. M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited has commissioned a green hydrogen plant at Kandla, Gujarat, with capability of producing approximately 140 metric tonnes of green hydrogen annually
- xviii. V. O. Chidambaranar Port Authority has successfully completed a pilot project for 10 normal metre cube per hour green hydrogen production.
- xix. M/s Torrent Group has commissioned a green hydrogen plant at Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.

- xx. M/s JSW Energy Limited has commissioned a green hydrogen plant at Vijayanagar, Karnataka, with a capacity of 3800 tonnes per annum.

ALLOCATION OF FORTIFIED RICE TO PUNJAB

1693. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

- (a) the allocation of fortified rice to Punjab State under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and PM-POSHAN, year-wise;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries receiving fortified rice in the Punjab State;
- (c) whether any quality-testing issues or consumer complaints have been reported and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to improve nutritional quality and monitoring of fortified rice distributed in Punjab State?

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

(a) and (b) Currently, no rice is allocated to Punjab under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The details of allocation of fortified rice to Punjab under Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) in last three years are as below:

Financial Year	Allocation (MTs)
2025-26	15194.00

2024-25	21002.14
2023-24	21078.61

Under PM-POSHAN, 15,58,309 nos. of children approved by the Program Approval Board (PAB) of the Department of School Education & Literacy for F.Y. 2025-26 are receiving the mid-day meals, including fortified rice.

(c) and (d) As and when complaints related to Public Distribution System (PDS) are received in this Department from any source, they are sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. Further, the Department of Food and Public Distribution has formulated and issued a quality control manual to uniformly maintain the quality standards of food grains from procurement to its distribution to the eligible beneficiaries through various social security programmes of Govt. of India.

AMRIT BHARAT STATION SCHEME IN WEST BENGAL

1694. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the details of railways enhancements taken up under Amrit Bharat Station scheme, State/UT-wise; and
- (b) the list of stations sanctioned under Amrit Bharat Scheme in West Bengal along with the list of works undertaken under the said scheme, their status, funds sanctioned, utilised and targets set for completion?

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 for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages 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 Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 101 stations are located in the state of West Bengal. The name of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of West Bengal are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
West Bengal	101	Adra, Alipur duar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambika kalna, Anara, Andal Jn., Andul, Asansol Jn., Azimganj, Bagnan, Bally, Balurghat, Bandel Jn., Bangaon Jn., Bankura, Barabhum, Barasat, Barddhaman, Barrackpore, Belda, Berhampore court, Bethuadahari, Bhaluka Road, Binnaguri, Bishnupur, Bolpur Shantiniketan, Burnpur, Canning, Chandan nagar, Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Dalgaon, Dalkhola, Dankuni, Dhulian Ganga, Dhupguri, Digha, Dinhata, Dum Dum Jn., Falakata, Garbeta, Gede, Haldia, Haldibari, Harishchandrapur, Hasimara, Hijli, Howrah Jn, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jangipur Road, Jhalida, Jhargram, Joychandi Pahar Jn, Kaliyaganj, Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Katwa Jn, Khagraghat Road, Kharagpur Jn, Kolkata, Krishnanagar City Jn, Kumedpur Jn, Madhukunda, Madhyamgram, Malda Court, Malda Town, Mecheda, Medinipur

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		(Midnapore), Nabadwip Dham, Naihati Jn, New Alipurduar, New Cooch Behar, New Farakka Jn, New Jalpaiguri Jn, New Mal Jn, Ondagram, Panagarh, Pandabeswar, Panskura Jn, Purulia Jn, Rampurhat Jn, Ranaghat, Sainthia Jn, Salboni, Samsi, Santragachi, Sealdah, Shalimar, Shantipur, Sheoraphuli Jn., Siliguri Jn., Sitarampur, Siuri, Sonarpur Jn., Suisa, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tulin, Uluberia

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of West Bengal have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 09 stations (Anara, Barabhum, Haldia, Joychandi Pahar, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Panagarh, Siuri, Tamluk) in the state of West Bengal 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:

- Azimganj station: The work of platform surfacing, platform shelter, new second entry station building, improvement of existing station building, booking office, waiting hall, toilet, circulating area, Divyangjan facilities, coach indication board and train indication board have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.
- Berhampore Court station: The work of platform shelter at platform no. 1,

platform surfacing of platform no. 2/3 and Public Address System have been completed. The work of platform shelter at platform no. 2/3 has been taken up.

- Khagraghat Road station: The work of coach indication board, train indication board have been completed. The works of improvement of existing station building, booking office, waiting hall, toilet, circulating area, parking area and Divyangjan facilities have been taken up.
- New Farraka Junction station: The work of improvement of existing station building, reserve lounge, portico, waiting hall, lifts, coach indication board, train indication board and signages have been completed. The works of circulating area, toilet, escalator, Divyangjan facilities and 12 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- Jangipur Road station: The works of improvement of station building, circulating area, coach indication board, train indication board, signages and lift completed. The works of portico and Divyangjan facilities have been taken up.
- Dhulian Ganga station: The works of Passenger Reservation System building, improvement of existing station building, lift and Divyangjan facilities have been completed. The works of concourse area and circulating area have been taken up.

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 / Upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, air-port clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

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 West Bengal is covered under the jurisdiction of four railway zones, namely Eastern Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway, South Eastern Railway and Metro Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,317 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure (up to October, 2025) of ₹ 737 crore has been incurred so far.

**FOODGRAIN SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION FOR
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

1695. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any special measures to ensure regular and adequate supply of foodgrains and essential commodities to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in relief camps in Manipur since the outbreak of violence in May 2023;
- (b) if so, the details of the quantity and type of foodgrains allocated and distributed, district and camp-wise including the mechanism of distribution;
- (c) whether additional allocations have been made under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) or any other scheme to cover the displaced population and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Ministry has received any reports of irregularities or shortage of food supplies in relief camps and if so, the corrective measures taken?

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

(a) to (c) Keeping in view the law and order situation in Manipur, the Government of India, on 30.05.2023, allocated 30,000 MT of rice for the period from June 2023 to August 2023, and 1,085.36 MT of rice on 13.09.2024 for three months to non-NFSA (National Food Security Act) beneficiaries, subject to the condition that payment would be made by the State Government.

Further, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments. As per the provisions of NFSA, Central Government's responsibility is to provide the food grains to the designated depots in each state. As per section 24 (3) of NFSA, it is the responsibility of State to take delivery of food grains from designated depots and ensure distribution to the beneficiaries. As informed by the State Government, 26,946.20 MT Rice had been distributed to relief camps through the concerned Deputy Commissioners.

(d) The Government is committed to ensuring adequate and timely supply of foodgrains (Wheat, Rice and Millets) under NFSA and corrective action is taken by the Government as per the extant norms, as and when reports of irregularities or shortage of food grains are received.

INCENTIVES FOR ADOPTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

1696. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has provided incentives, subsidies or technical support to households, industries and institutions in Puducherry for adoption of renewable energy solutions;
- (b) if so, the details of number of beneficiaries, funds disbursed and renewable capacity added; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSGMBY), the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to all residential households for setting up of residential Roof top solar at the rate of Rs.30,000/- for 1 KW, Rs. 60,000/- for 2 KW and Rs. 78,000/- for 3 KW and above. Necessary technical support is provided to all types of consumers such as commercial, industries, institutions etc. including residential households (non-subsidy) in Puducherry for adoption of renewable energy solution.

Apart from the above, the Ministry provided CFA towards the installation of Rooftop Solar Plants in Residential, Institutional and Social sector category of consumers under Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programmes.

The details of no. of installations, funds disbursed and renewable energy capacity added, under Grid Connected Rooftop Solar (GCRT) Programmes and PMSGMBY, in the UT of Puducherry, are as under:

Total installations (No.)	Total capacity (MW)	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)
2329	13.794	16.21

MAITRI-2 STATION

1697. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether India is planning to replace Maitri research station by a new Maitri-2 station;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned for preparing design and Detailed Project Report;
- (c) whether it would facilitate research in various fields like biology, earth science, glaciology etc.,
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time, by which it is proposed to be operational?

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 . India is planning to replace the existing Maitri Research Station with a newly designed Maitri-II Station in Antarctica.
- (b) The Ministry of Earth Sciences has approved ₹29.2 crore for pre-investment activities, including architectural design and preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR).
- (c) Yes. The new station will significantly enhance India's ability to conduct multidisciplinary scientific research in Antarctica.
- (d) The new Maitri-II Station is conceived as a state-of-the-art, year-round research hub that will significantly elevate India's scientific capability in biology, earth sciences, glaciology, atmospheric sciences, climate studies and long-term

environmental monitoring.

The upgraded station will feature modern laboratories, advanced ice-core storage and processing systems, a dedicated biological and microbial research suite and expanded atmospheric observation facilities. A stronger and more dependable logistic backbone will ensure uninterrupted scientific operations throughout the year. These enhancements will greatly expand the scope, precision, continuity and international relevance of India's Antarctic research, enabling the country to contribute high-quality data and cutting-edge findings to global polar science for decades to come.

(e) The projected timeline for Maitri-II to become operational is estimated as seven years with expected completion by 2032.

NON-FOSSIL FUEL ENERGY CAPACITY

1698. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is working towards achieving 500 GW of non-fossil energy capacity by the year 2030 and if so, the details thereof along with the present status of non-fossil capacity addition in the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether the Government is engaging with nationalised banks and financial institutions to increase loan commitments for Renewable Energy (RE) projects and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the households in Tamil Nadu particularly Dharmapuri district are benefiting from collateral-free loans at 7 percent interest under the Pradhan-Mantri Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) for rooftop solar installation up to 3 KW and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether IREDA, REC, PFC and Public Sector Banks are extending RE loans in Tamil Nadu including Dharmapuri and if so, the details thereof along with the number and value of such loans sanctioned during the last three 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) Yes. As on 31.10.2025, a total of 259.42 GW non-fossil fuel based electricity capacity has been installed in the country, including 29.2 GW non-fossil capacity installed in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) The Government under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana has made a provision 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.

(c) As per the information received from the REC Ltd., which is the national programme implementing agency for PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY), a total of 14,029 applications for collateral-free loans up to Rs. 2 lakh were submitted in the State of Tamil Nadu including Dharmapuri district under PM-SGMBY. Of these, 8,937 loans including loans for 174 households in Dharmapuri district have been sanctioned, and loans amounting to Rs. 117.08

crore have been disbursed to 7,865 applicants, as of 25.11.2025.

(d) As per the information received from the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, the details of loans sanctioned by IREDA, REC, PFC and Public Sector Banks for renewable energy projects in the State of Tamil Nadu including Dharamapuri district, during the last three years are given below:

Loans sanctioned in Tamil Nadu		Loan sanctioned in Dharamapuri District	
No. of loans Sanctioned	Value (in Rs. crore)	No. of loans Sanctioned	Value (in Rs. crore)
1,392	27,863.38	27	78.83

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT

1699. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) in Punjab as of 2025;
- (b) the ratio of beneficiaries per FPS compared with the national average;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to revise the FPS-to-be beneficiary ratio or expand inclusion criteria; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013, provides for coverage of 54.79% of the rural and 44.83 % of the urban population in the State of Punjab, for receiving free of cost foodgrains, which at Census 2011 comes to 141.45 lakh persons. The State Government of Punjab has identified beneficiaries upto the maximum permissible limit i.e. 141.45 lakh beneficiaries determined under the Act.

(b) to (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is now governed as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), which is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS, issuance of licenses to Fair Price Shops (FPSs), and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), etc rest with the concerned State/UT Government. Thus, the ratio of beneficiaries per FPS may vary from State to State and FPS to FPS.

Identification of beneficiaries under the Act is under two categories- households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) to the extent specified by the Central Government 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. Thus, the criteria for identification of beneficiaries under Priority Households Category may vary from State to State depending upon Socio-Economic, demographic conditions of the State.

एक उत्पाद, एक जिला

1700. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

क्या उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा “एक उत्पाद, एक जिला” जैसी कोई क्षेत्रीय पहल शुरू की गई है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त पहल के अंतर्गत किन उत्पादों की पहचान की गई है; और
- (ग) क्या उक्त उत्पादों को राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों से जोड़ा गया है और 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) से (ग) एक उत्पाद, एक जिला (ओडीओपी) पहल का लक्ष्य सभी क्षेत्रों का समग्र विकास करने के लिए देश के प्रत्येक जिले के कम-से-कम एक उत्पाद (एक उत्पाद, एक जिला) का चयन करना, ब्रांड बनाना और उसे बढ़ावा देना है। एक उत्पाद, एक जिला पहल के तहत अब तक पूरे देश के 775 जिलों में 1243 उत्पादों को चिह्नित किया गया है जिनमें वस्त्र, कृषि, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, हस्तशिल्प आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। 19 अगस्त, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, ओडीओपी पहल के अंतर्गत राज्यों के (जिला-वार) चिह्नित विशेष उत्पादों का विवरण

[https://static.investindia.gov.in/s3fs-public/2025-](https://static.investindia.gov.in/s3fs-public/2025-08/20250819_v32_odop_product_list.pdf)

[08/20250819_v32_odop_product_list.pdf](https://static.investindia.gov.in/s3fs-public/2025-08/20250819_v32_odop_product_list.pdf) लिंक में उपलब्ध है।

एक उत्पाद, एक जिला के सभी उत्पादों के संवर्धन और निर्यात के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं। इनमें स्थानीय प्रदर्शनियों में भागीदारी को सुगम बनाना, विभिन्न एजेंसियों के सहयोग से नियमित क्षमता-निर्माण पहल; सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस (जेम)-ओडीओपी बाजार हेतु ई-कॉमर्स ऑन-बोर्डिंग ड्राइव, जो कि भारत के सबसे अच्छे ओडीओपी उत्पादों को दर्शाता है और उनका भंडारण करता है, शामिल हैं। ओडीओपी को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बढ़ावा देने के लिए, विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों के साथ मिलकर, क्रेता-विक्रेता वर्चुअल संपर्क और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों में भागीदारी का आयोजन किया जाता है। साथ ही, इन उत्पादों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लोकप्रियता दिलाने के लिए भारत में जी-20 बैठकों के दौरान विभिन्न ओडीओपी को उपहार के रूप में शामिल किया गया।

इसके अतिरिक्त, विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी) की डिस्ट्रिक्ट एज एक्सपोर्ट हब (डीईएच) पहल के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श से देश के सभी जिलों में निर्यात संभावित उत्पादों और सेवाओं को चिह्नित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, डीईएच के अंतर्गत, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जिला स्तर पर राज्य निर्यात संवर्धन समिति (एसईपीसी) और जिला निर्यात संवर्धन समिति (डीईपीसी) बनाकर संस्थागत कार्य-व्यवस्था स्थापित की गई है।

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

1701. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) Whether the Ministry has constituted a Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the 18th Lok Sabha
- (b) if so, the details of the composition of the Committee and its meetings as on date;
- (c) if not, the reason for the delay in its constitution, despite other Ministry-

specific Consultative committees being operational;

- (d) the criteria and procedures adopted for the constitution of such consultative committees;
- (e) the timeline for the constitution of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and
- (f) the measures taken by the Ministry to ensure that the committee holds regular meetings as per the guidelines?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):**

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) To constitute a Consultative Committee for a Ministry, minimum 10 Members of Parliament are required to indicate their preference for it. Consultative Committee for Ministry of Minority Affairs could not be constituted for 18th Lok Sabha for want of preferences from sufficient number of Members of Parliament.

SETTING UP OF ELECTRONICS COMPONENT MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN PALAKKAD

1702. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has approved 17 new projects under the Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme and if so, the details

thereof;

- (b) whether it is also a fact that this is the second tranche of announcements after seven projects were announced earlier and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government shall advice firms to put up their plants in areas where no such facilities is existing now such as Palakkad in Kerala?

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 policies of Government of India is driven by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat. It aims building a complete ecosystem for electronics sector.

We started our electronics journey with manufacturing finished products in the country and then started to focus on developing modules. The focus is now on developing the sub-modules/components and further raw materials, tools and machineries that go into manufacturing it.

Electronics manufacturing in India has expanded significantly in the last 11 years. Value addition by the 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 (₹)	~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

Production of mobile phones (₹)	~0.18 Lakh Cr	~5.5 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones (₹)	~0.01 Lakh Cr	~ 2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times

This transformation was made possible by the Government's electronics manufacturing strategy. Many initiatives have been undertaken in last 11 years.

These include:

- 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 (SPECES)
- 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

Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)

To further deepen electronics manufacturing, Government launched ECMS. It promotes manufacturing of components such as resistors, capacitors, inductors, printed circuit boards, sub-assemblies, electro-mechanicals, etc.

The scheme has received unprecedented response from the industry sor

far. Applications for projects having investment value of INR 1.15 lakh crores against the target investment of INR 59,350 crores have been received.

The 2nd tranche of approvals is in continuation of seven applications approved earlier. Government has approved 24 applications so far under this scheme, out of which 17 applications have been approved in 2nd tranche.

These 24 applications have projected investment of INR 12,704 crores, production of INR 109,517 crores and generate 17,003 direct employments.

Government had invited applications from industry for participating in the ECMS scheme which is pan India in nature.

Location of the manufacturing units is decided by the industry, keeping in view the supporting policy and other ease of doing business measures implemented by the State Government.

केंद्रीय बजट में बजट आवंटन

1703. श्री जुगल किशोर:

श्री आलोक शर्मा:

क्या **अल्पसंख्यक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए केंद्रीय बजट में मंत्रालय के लिए कुल आवंटन में वर्ष 2014 से 2019 के दौरान औसत निधि आवंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि हुई है या कमी हुई है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि या कमी की गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान महत्वपूर्ण बजटीय कटौती से सरकार की कौन-कौन सी प्रमुख योजनाएँ या कार्यक्रम प्रभावित हुए हैं और इन कटौतियों का उनके कार्यान्वयन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में अल्पसंख्यक-केंद्रित योजनाओं के बजटीय प्रावधानों की

समीक्षा और वृद्धि करने का विचार है; और

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

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरें रिजिजू):

(क) से (ड) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय छह (6) केंद्रीय रूप से अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं शैक्षिक सशक्तीकरण के लिए देश भर में विभिन्न योजनाएं लागू करता है। ये योजनाएं अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों सहित समाज के सभी कमजोर वर्गों को सहायता प्रदान करती हैं। वर्ष 2014-19 के दौरान अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय का बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	बजट आवंटन
1.	2014-15	3734.01
2.	2015-16	3738.11
3.	2016-17	3827.25
4.	2017-18	4195.48
5.	2018-19	4700.00

वर्ष 2014-19 के दौरान औसत निधि आवंटन 4038.97 करोड़ रुपये है, जबकि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए बजट आवंटन 3350.00 करोड़ रुपये है जो 4038.97 करोड़ रुपये के औसत वार्षिक आवंटन की तुलना में लगभग 17.06 प्रतिशत की कमी को दर्शाता है। बजट आवंटन में कमी के कारण इस प्रकार हैं:

- (i) छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं को वर्ष 2021-22 के बाद कार्यान्वयन के लिए मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।
- ii) अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए निःशुल्क कोचिंग एवं संबद्ध योजना, विदेश में अध्ययन योजना के लिए शैक्षिक ऋण पर ब्याज सहायता, मौलाना आजाद राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति, नई रोशनी को वर्ष 2022-23 से बंद कर दिया गया है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए मंत्रालय की चल रही योजनाओं के लिए कोई बजट प्रावधान कम नहीं किया गया है। प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके) योजना के अंतर्गत 1913.97 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान प्रदान किया गया है जिसका उद्देश्य वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान

अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास करना है जोकि वर्ष 2014-19 के दौरान 1229.32 करोड़ रुपये के औसत वार्षिक आवंटन की तुलना में लगभग 56% की समग्र वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय, विभिन्न एजेंसियों के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों को शिक्षा, रोजगार और सामाजिक सुरक्षा आदि के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (पीएम विकास) योजना भी लागू कर रहा है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, 700 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के कुल परिव्यय से लगभग 1.40 लाख लाभार्थियों को शामिल करते हुए 42 परियोजनाएं आवंटित की गई हैं।

FUNCTIONING OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

1704. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to strengthen the Public Distribution System (PDS) to ensure timely and transparent delivery of foodgrains to beneficiaries across the country, particularly in Bihar;
- (b) the details of allocation, lifting and distribution of foodgrains to Bihar under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) during the last three financial years;
- (c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities, diversion or non-distribution of PDS commodities and if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to enhance consumer protection mechanisms including grievance redressal, price monitoring and

action against unfair trade practices; and

- (e) whether the Government proposes to upgrade Fair Price Shops into model FPS with digital systems, electronic PoS machines and expanded essential services and if so, the progress made so far?

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

(a) 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 (including Bihar). Toll-free helpline number is functional 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, 99.9% ration cards are Aadhaar seeded in the country. This has enabled Aadhar based authenticated distribution ensuring ration goes to the right person.

(b) The details of allotment and offtake of foodgrains under NFSA to Government of Bihar for last three financial years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The details of distribution of foodgrains under NFSA to Government of Bihar for last three financial years is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is

responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/ UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS, issuance of license to Fair Price Shop dealers, supervision over and monitoring of functioning of FPSs etc. rest with the concerned State/ UT Governments.

Helpline number (1967/1800-State series) 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 are received in this Department from any source, they are promptly sent to State/ UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

An offence committed in violation of the provisions of TPDS (Control) Order, 2015 is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Thus, the Order empowers State/UT Governments to take punitive action in case of contravention of relevant provisions of these Orders.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to strengthen consumer protection, enhance transparency, and ensure quick and effective grievance redressal in the Public Distribution System. Major initiatives include:

1. Strengthened Grievance Redressal Systems

- Universal availability of 1967/1800-series toll-free helplines across all States/UTs.
- Introduction of Anna Sahayata, an advanced AI-enabled WhatsApp

and IVRS-based grievance redressal system, allowing beneficiaries to lodge complaints in their own language.

- Mera Ration Mobile App, which enables beneficiaries to check their entitlements, member and demographic details, last month's distribution status, nearby FPS location, and to lodge grievances directly through the app.

2. Enhanced Monitoring through CPGRAMS

- States/UTs and all concerned organisations have been sensitised to strictly adhere to the 21-day timeline for grievance disposal prescribed under CPGRAMS.
- Pendency of grievances is monitored regularly through CPGRAMS dashboards.
- Monthly advisories are issued to States to promote uniform and timely grievance resolution.
- States/UTs with high pendency levels are specifically flagged for corrective action.

3. Capacity Building & Oversight

- Regular trainings, workshops, and video conferences are conducted with States/UTs to improve the efficiency of grievance handling systems.
- The Department ensures strict implementation of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for grievance redressal, ensuring accountability and timely resolution.

These steps collectively strengthen consumer protection, improve transparency, deter unfair trade practices, and help ensure that all beneficiaries receive their rightful foodgrain entitlements in a timely and transparent manner.

(e) For better tracking of foodgrains distribution, nearly 5.50 Lakh (99.8%) out of total 5.51 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. Further, all States/UTs have been advised to integrate e-weighing scales with the ePoS devices at FPSs.

As per sub-clause (9) of Clause 9 of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Control Order, 2015, the State Government shall allow sale of commodities other than the foodgrains distributed under the TPDS at the Fair Price Shop to improve the viability of the fair price shop operations.

STATEMENT-I

ALLOTMENT AND OFFTAKE OF FOODGRAINS FOR BIHAR UNDER NFSA				
(Figs. In '000' MTs) (PROVISIONAL)				
	COMMODITY: WHEAT			
FY	NFSA		PMGKAY	
	ALLOTMENT	OFFTAKE	ALLOTMENT	OFFTAKE
2022-23	1223.61	1202.38	174.23	193.75
2023-24	1086.75	1044.43		
2024-25	1335.09	1173.89		
2025-26 (offtake upto October 2025)	1342.39	577.25		

	COMMODITY: RICE			
FY	NFSA		PMGKAY	
	ALLOTMENT	OFFTAKE	ALLOTMENT	OFFTAKE
2022-23	4220.01	4034.97	3746	3326.67
2023-24	3927.44	3521		
2024-25	4121.16	3559.71		
2025-26 (offtake upto October 2025)	4122.65	2050.2		

STATEMENT-II

Distribution of foodgrains in Bihar state

(Figs. In '000' MTs)

Years	Wheat	Rice	Total
2022-23	1211.625	3990.152	5201.777
2023-24	1039.981	4165.832	5205.813
2024-25	1238.64	3729.057	4967.698
2025-26 (as on date)	673.338	2704.771	3378.11

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS AND ITS UTILISATION

1705. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

- (a) the details of budgetary allocations made to the Railways during the Financial Year 2020 -21 to 2024 - 25, Zone-wise; and
- (b) the details of the amount spent from budgetary allocations made to the Railways during the said period, Zone-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Details of Earnings and Expenditure of Indian Railways from since 2022-23 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Gross Revenue Receipts	2,39,983	2,55,273	2,65,113
Gross Revenue Expenditure	2,35,656	2,50,894	2,60,769
Total Capex (Budgetary Sources)	1,62,658	2,45,592	2,54,312

Railway wise details of Earnings and Revenue Expenditure are available in Annual Statistical Statement of Indian Railways which is available on website of Indian Railways (<https://indianrailways.gov.in>).

**VULNERABILITY OF COASTAL REGION TO
FLOOD AND SEA LEVEL RISE**

1706. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the vulnerability of coastal homes, towns and infrastructure to flooding and sea-level rise due to climate change, glacial melt and extreme weather events and if so, the details

thereof, State/UT-wise;

- (b) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen coastal resilience, including construction of flood barriers, embankments, drainage systems and early warning mechanisms in vulnerable coastal areas;
- (c) whether the Government has incorporated climate-resilient town planning and building regulations for new coastal developments to prevent recurrent flooding and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the measures undertaken to monitor and mitigate the impact of melting glaciers on river flow, coastal flooding and sedimentation patterns that threaten human settlements; and
- (e) whether the Union Government has collaborated with State Governments, local bodies, and scientific institutions to create a disaster-resilient infrastructure plan for coastal towns, including relocation or retrofitting of high-risk homes and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Yes. Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), an autonomous institute under Ministry of Earth Sciences has carried out Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) mapping to assess the probable implications of sea-level rise along the Indian coast. This exercise has generated maps using seven

input parameters: shoreline change rate, sea-level change rate, coastal elevation, coastal slope, coastal geomorphology, significant wave height and tidal range. An atlas comprising 156 maps of the entire Indian coast on a 1:1 lakh scale was released in 2012. Further, studies have been done on Multi Hazard Vulnerability Mapping to identify potential areas of coastal inundation for the mainland of India at a 1:25000 scale using data on extreme water levels, coastal erosion, sea-level change and high-resolution topography. In addition, National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), an attached office of Ministry of Earth Sciences has undertaken assessment of sea erosion and identified coastal areas along India's coastline subjected to sea erosion since 1990. A report on "National Assessment of Shoreline Changes along Indian Coast" was released in July 2018 and the report was shared with various Central and State Government agencies and stakeholders for implementing shoreline protection measures. An updated version of the Atlas, along with a digital version of the report, containing all the maps, was released on 25th March 2022. The state-wise details of erosion (1990-2018) are given in the below table:

1990 – 2018					
SI No	State		Coast Length (in km)	Coast length (in Km)	
				Erosion	
				Km	%
1	West Coast	Gujarat	1945.6	537.5	27.6
2		Daman & Diu	31.83	11.02	34.6
3		Maharashtra	739.57	188.26	25.5
4		Goa	139.64	26.82	19.2
5		Karnataka	313.02	74.34	23.7
6		Kerala	592.96	275.33	46.4

7	East Coast	Tamil Nadu	991.47	422.94	42.7
8		Puducherry	41.66	23.42	56.2
9		Andhra Pradesh	1027.58	294.89	28.7
10		Odisha	549.5	140.72	25.6
11		West Bengal	534.35	323.07	60.5
Total			6907.18	2318.31	
%				33.6	

(b) and (c) The Flood Management Scheme of Ministry of Jal Shakti, including anti-sea erosion schemes, are planned and executed by the State Governments with their own resources as per priorities of States. Union Government provides assistance to states which is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature.

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in association with Survey of India (SOI) has delineated the hazard line for the entire coast of the country. The hazard line is indicative of the shoreline changes, including sea level rise due to climate change. This line is to be used by agencies in Coastal States as a tool for Disaster Management including planning of adaptive and mitigation measures. The hazard line features in the new Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMP) of the coastal States/Union territories approved by the MoEF&CC.

MoEF&CC has notified Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 with a view to conserve and protect coastal stretches, marine areas and to ensure livelihood security to the fisher and other local communities. The coastal regulations, however, permit setting up of erosion control measures in the coast. The notification also provides for No Development Zones (NDZ) along various

categories of coastal areas to protect India's coastline from encroachment and erosion.

To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Ministry of Jal Sakthi had implemented during XI & XII Plan Flood Management Programme (FMP) for providing Central Assistance to States for works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and further extended up to September 2022 with limited outlay. The Union Cabinet has approved "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP)" with total outlay of Rs. 4,100 crore (FMP-Rs 2923.56 Cr) for a period of 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

As a non-structural measure of flood management, Central Water Commission (CWC) issues short-range flood forecasts with a lead time up to 24 hrs to concerned State Governments at identified locations. CWC also issues inflow forecasts to identified reservoirs for proper reservoir regulation. Presently, flood forecasts are issued by CWC at 350 stations (150 Inflow Forecast Stations + 200 Level Forecast Stations) as per Standard Operating Procedure. The network has been established in consultation with State Govt./Project authorities.

CWC is currently providing seven-day advisory flood forecast on its web portal <https://aff.india-water.gov.in/> through pan India 1D rainfall-based mathematical modeling for major river basins of the country, covering 200 water

levels and 150 reservoir inflow forecast stations. CWC adopts various dissemination mechanisms to get maximum reach to the flood warnings produced, so that mitigation measures can be adopted by State Governments, SDMA, NDMA and public. The flood forecasts formulated by CWC are disseminated to all stakeholders through Flood Forecasting Website (<https://ffs.india-water.gov.in/>)/ FloodWatch India 2.0 App/ E-mail/Whatsapp/ facebook (CWCOfficial. FF) /X (Twitter- CWCOfficial FF), 'CWC Flood updates' (Youtube Channel), Common Alert Protocol (CAP) Alert through NDMA Sachet portal.

Further steps to strengthen coastal resilience, including construction of flood barriers, embankments, drainage systems, incorporation of climate resilient town planning etc are planned and executed by respective Maritime States/ UTs. Such projects are generally funded by States/ UTs from their own fund or from multilateral funding or through Central Assistance. There is provision for central assistance for critical sea erosion works under Flood Management and Border Area Programme (FMBAP) scheme as per Guidelines of Ministry of Jal Shakti.

The Government has also released the "Reference Manual on Climate Change Adaptation Guidelines for Coastal Protection and Management in India" in March 2019. The guidelines were developed under the Asian Development Bank (ADB) technical assistance on 'Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management Project' (CRCPMP). These guidelines stress the importance of integrating both engineering and nature-based solutions ensuring infrastructure

interventions are sustainable and climate resilient.

(d) and (e) The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has constituted the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction (CoDRR) to provide a multi-disciplinary approach to Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF) Risk Reduction in collaboration with various Central/State government agencies and departments.

NDMA issued the GLOF management Standard Operating Protocol (SOP) in the form of Guidelines in 2020 and Compendium of Task Force Report for GLOF preparedness and response. The SoP delineates the roles and responsibilities, including actions to be taken by various stakeholders, for disaster risk management. These include regular satellite-based monitoring of glacial lakes, publication of monitoring reports, formation of a multi-agency Steering Committee for Glacier Monitoring and risk-mapping, and publishing monitoring bulletins periodically for identified high-risk. These actions are intended to detect and mitigate GLOF and related downstream flooding and sedimentation impacts.

Central Water Commission (CWC) in collaboration MoES and NDMA have instituted monitoring, early-warning and mitigation programs for 902 glacial lakes/water bodies (>10 ha) in the Himalayan region using remote sensing technology to identify glacier-related risks.

The National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and CWC also maintain glacial lake inventories to identify lake mitigation interventions e.g. de-watering, controlled breaching, or structural mitigation etc.

Central Water Commission under Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has also initiated Coastal Management Information system (CMIS) during 12th Plan period under the Development of Water Resources Information System (DWRIS) scheme. Under CMIS, a total of 8 coastal sites has already been established. The CMIS sites are chosen in consultation with the respective State/ UTs and the Coastal data collected under CMIS can be utilized by these stakeholders for planning/design of disaster-resilient infrastructure plan for coastal towns and other allied works.

Nine coastal parameters are being observed at CMIS sites. These data are being utilized by Maritime States/UTs and other stakeholders to make informed decisions on selecting suitable mitigation measures.

Further, the Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC) is a high-level inter-ministerial body, under the Central Water Commission (CWC), which provides a common platform for central agencies, coastal engineering experts, and representatives from Maritime States/UTs and relevant Central Departments to discuss and solve coastal erosion problems.

OFFSHORE DEEP-SEA MINING IN KERALA

1707. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) whether it is true that persistent protests in Kerala against the Centre's plan to auction offshore deep-sea mining blocks and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the mining proposals had environmental and social impact assessments

and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the details of safeguards being mandated to protect the livelihoods of fishing communities, marine biodiversity and coastal ecosystems in Kerala; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to suspend further auctions in ecologically sensitive coastal States pending a transparent, participatory review of the proposed offshore mining policy?

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

(a) to (d) The Central Government has launched the first tranche of auction of 13 offshore blocks on 28.11.2024 for the grant of a composite licence, i.e. exploration licence-cum-production lease. This includes three offshore blocks of construction sand off the coast of Kerala beyond the territorial waters.

As per Rule 5(2) of the Offshore Areas Operating Right Rules, 2024, prior consultation with stakeholder Ministries/Departments, including the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC), the Department of Fisheries and the Ministry of Earth Sciences, is mandatory before notifying any offshore area for the grant of operating rights. In the present case, the Ministry of Mines has consulted with the MoEF & CC, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Earth Sciences and other related Ministries/Departments before notification of blocks for auction and no objection from all Ministries/Departments was received

prior to notification for auction.

Further, Rule 10(5) and Rule 18(3) of the Offshore Areas Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2024, mandate that the Successful/Preferred Bidder obtain all consents, approvals, permits, and no-objections required under applicable laws before commencement of production or exploration operations, including those relating to environmental protection.

In order to conserve marine species, MoEF & CC has notified 130 Marine Protected Areas across the Coastal States and Islands and 106 coastal and marine sites have been identified and prioritised as Important Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Areas (ICMBAs) to take care of marine species conservation. The offshore blocks have been carved by excluding these areas.

Furthermore, as per the provisions of the Offshore Areas Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2024, no production operations shall be undertaken except in accordance with a production plan. The production plan, inter alia, includes an environmental management plan indicating baseline information, impact assessment and mitigation measures.

Additionally, Section 16A of the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002 provides for the establishment of the Offshore Areas Mineral Trust as a non-profit autonomous body. Accordingly, the Offshore Areas Mineral Trust has been established vide S.O. 3246(E) dated 09.08.2024. The coastal States have been made members of the Governing Body and Executive Committee of the Trust.

The funds accruing to the Trust shall, inter-alia, be used for research,

administration, studies and related expenditure with respect to offshore areas and mitigation of any adverse impact that may be caused to the ecology in the offshore area, due to operations undertaken, providing relief upon the occurrence of any disaster in the offshore area and for the interest and benefit of persons affected by exploration or production operations undertaken.

Through these provisions, the Government has ensured that adequate safeguards are in place to protect the livelihoods of fishing communities, marine biodiversity, and coastal ecosystems, while maintaining a transparent and participatory framework for offshore mining policy.

दमन और दीव जिला प्रशासन द्वारा संसद सदस्य को आमंत्रित करना

1708. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या **संसदीय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या 18वीं लोक सभा के गठन के बाद से अब तक दमन और दीव के संसद सदस्य को दमन और दीव जिले के जिला प्रशासन द्वारा दमन और दीव में आयोजित सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रमों में आमंत्रित किया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो 18वीं लोक सभा के गठन के बाद दमन और दीव में आयोजित सभी सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए दमन और दीव के संसद सदस्य को भेजे गए निमंत्रण की प्रति का ब्यौरा क्या है और पेपर पर लिखित और ईमेल प्रतियों सहित इन सभी निमंत्रणों का तिथि-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग द्वारा जारी प्रोटोकॉल के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, इन कार्यक्रमों के दौरान दमन और दीव के संसद सदस्य के साथ आवश्यक शिष्टाचार बरता गया था; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल):

गृह मंत्रालय तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, प्रश्न का पैराग्राफ-वार उत्तर निम्नानुसार संलग्न है:-

(क) से (ग) उत्तर **अनुबंध-ए** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(घ) उत्तर **अनुबंध-बी** के रूप में संलग्न है।

ANNEXURE- A

File No. 15041/07/2025-UTS.I
भारत सरकार/Government of India
गृह मंत्रालय/Ministry of Home Affairs

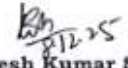
Kartavya Bhavan - 03, Dated the 08th December, 2025

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Inputs for Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1708 listed for answer on 10.12.2025 - reg.

The undersigned is directed to refer to the M/o Parliamentary Affairs' OM No. 47(4)/2025-Leg.I dated 04.12.2025 on the subject cited above and to forward herewith the DNH&DD Administration's letter No. JS/PA/Parl.Question/2025-26/180 dated 06.12.2025 for appropriate action.

Encl: - As above


(Rakesh Kumar Singh)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tele. No. 011 2401 0271

Email: singh.rakesh@nic.in

To,

Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs,
[Shri Manish Gupta, Under Secretary (Leg.I)]
Room No. S-60, Parliament House, New Delhi.



**UNION TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION OF
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU,
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR/
SUB DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE, DAMAN.
E-mail: dycollg-dmn-dd@dtd.gov.in**



No. COL/DMN/MAG/EST/2025-26/3373

Dated: 05/12/2025

To,
The Director-cum-Joint Secretary (PA),
Secretariat, Kachigam,
Nani-Daman.

Sub:- **Reply to Lok Sabha admitted Un-starred Question No. 1708 regarding "Invitation to MP by the District Administration of Daman and Diu " to be answered on 10-12-2025.**

Ref:- Letter No. F.47(4)/2025 - Leg.I dated 04-12-2025 issued by the Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi.

Sir,

With reference to the subject and reference cited above, I am directed to furnish the parawise reply in respect of Daman District of the Question raised by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament of Daman and Diu as under :-

Sr. No.	Question raised	Reply
1.	Whether the Member of Parliament of Daman and Diu has been invited by the District Administration of Daman and Diu Districts to the Public events organised in Daman and Diu after the constitution of 18 th Lok Sabha till now.	Yes. Please find attached herewith photos and invitation through e-mails of the same.
2.	If so, the details of the copy of the invitation sent to the Member of Parliament of Daman and Diu including physical and email copies of all public events held in Daman and Diu after constitution of 18 th Lok Sabha alongwith the date-wise details of all these invitations.	Below-mentioned is list of major district and UT level events, programs and functions where Hon'ble MP was present upon invitation by the administration: 1. UT level Independence Day Function, 2024 held at the Engineering College, Daman: Hon'ble MP was invited and he attended the event. However, he chose to leave the event immediately after the commencement of the speech of the Chief Guest. 2. Hon'ble MP was invited for the public functions of the Hon'ble Vice President at Diu in September, 2024. Further, he was also invited and he was present during the visit of the Hon'ble Vice President at Aviairy Daman. 3. Participation in the Meeting held by Electoral Roll Observer in Daman District on 20th November, 2024.

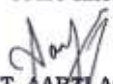
		4. Attended the meeting on 10-10-2024 for rationalization of polling stations in the presence of the District Magistrate, Daman. 5. Participation in the Tribal Day Function in Daman on 15th November, 2024. 6. Participation in the Annual General Body Meeting of Daman and Diu State Cooperative Bank held on 19th December, 2024. 7. Participation in various Gram Panchayat Development Plan approval meetings held in the months of November and December, 2024. 8. Participation in District Panchayat General Body Meeting held on 12.12.2024. 9. Attended Republic Day function on 26th January, 2025 in Daman. However, during the function upon arrival of the Chief Guest, District Collector on the stage, when Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Daman & Diu was greeted by him, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament continued to argue with the Collector and approached the podium in order to interrupt his speech. It was unfortunate that there was an attempt by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament to disrupt the entire function by threatening to stage a protest at the function venue, obstructing the general salute of the SP of the district and obstructing the speech of the Collector of the District. 10. Participated in District Level DISHA Committee held for Daman District on 13/05/2025 and Diu District on 30/05/2025 to review physical progress, achievement of various schemes of the Government of India as per the Guidelines of the DISHA issued by the Ministry of Rural Development. 11. Participated in 79th Independence Day Celebration on 15th August, 2025. 12. District Level DISHA Meeting was held at district level, under the chairpersonship of the MP with the District designated officer and Hon'ble MP was invited and remained present for the Meeting held on 29th Nov 2025 at District Panchayat Premises. 13. Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) mandates Gram Panchayats in India to create comprehensive

		plans for economic development and social justice using available resources, as per Article 243G of the Constitution. Hon'ble MP was invited for the meeting of Gram Panchayat Development Plan at Marward Gram on 04/12/2025. But he was out of station. As suggested we have also arranged Video Conference facilities, but unfortunately he had not attended the same. The presence in all the aforementioned functions in Daman District proves that the invitations were given to the Hon'ble M.P. time to time and he also attended in various functions in Daman.
3.	Whether necessary courtesy was accorded to the Member of Parliament of Daman and Diu during these events, as per the protocol guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel and Training; and	Hon'ble MP is duly invited in public functions and all protocols including arrangements for seat at the dais, receiving the dignitary, being courteous in behaviour, etc. are followed as per the laid down SOP for official dealings between the Administration and Members of Parliament in OM F. No. 11013/14/2022-Estt.A-III, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
4.	If so, the details thereof?	All the Photographs of National events organized in Daman and Diu after 18 th Lok Sabha was formulated are attached herewith which is self-explanatory. Copy of Invitations send through emails are also enclosed.

The above is for your kind information and onward transmission to the Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi.

This is issued with the approval of the Collector, Daman.

Yours sincerely,


(SMT. AARTI AGARWAL)
DEPUTY COLLECTOR,
DAMAN.

Encl.: - As above.

Copy for information to: -

The P.A. to Collector, Daman.

ANNEXURE - 8INVITATION THROUGH E-MAIL

Umesh Patel <umeshbabubhai Patel@gmail.com>

Invitation - Reg.

Mr. Saurabh Mishra <collector-daman-dd@ddd.gov.in>
 To: umeshbabubhai Patel <umeshbabubhai Patel@gmail.com>

Wed, Aug 6, 2025 at 9:58 AM

Sir,

The Daman Administration cordially invites you for planning of various events & programs for Seva Parv, 2025.

Venue: - Swami Vivekanand Auditorium, Nani Daman.
 Date, Time: - 06th August, 2025 (Wednesday), 11:00 A.M.

R.S.V.P.,
 Collector, Daman.



Umesh Patel <umeshbabubhai Patel@gmail.com>

Invitation on occasion of the 79th Independence Day Flag Hoisting Ceremony.

DGHQ <dghqdm@gmail.com>
 To: umeshbabubhai Patel <umeshbabubhai Patel@gmail.com>

Fri, Aug 15, 2025 at 12:13 AM

Sir,

The Daman Administration cordially invites you to the **FLAG HOISTING CEREMONY** on the occasion of the 79th Independence Day, i.e., on 15th August, 2025 (Friday).

Venue: - Light House Beach, Moti Daman.
 Date & Time: - 15th August, 2025 (Friday), 08:45 A.M. onwards

R.S.V.P.,
 Collector, Daman.



Umesh Patel <umeshbabubhai@gmail.com>

Invitation - Regarding.

Mr. Saurabh Mishra <collector-daman-dad@ddc.gov.in>
To: umeshbabubhai@gmail.com <umeshbabubhai@gmail.com>

Wed, Aug 13, 2025 at 10:50 PM

Sir,

The U.T. Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu cordially invites you for "UT level events on Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign & Partition Horror Remembrance Day"

Chief Guest: Shri Proful Patel, The Hon'ble Administrator of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

Venue: - Swami Vivekananda Hall, Nani Daman
Date and Time: - 14th August, 2025 at 11:30 A.M.

RSVP: Collector, Daman.

Note: - Please be seated by 11:00 A.M.

Email

Mr. Saurabh Mishra

Re: Regarding invitation for event on 09th August, 2024.

Thu, Aug 08, 2024 09:21 AM

From: umeshbabubhai@gmail.com
Subject: Re: Regarding invitation for event on 09th August, 2024.
To: Mr. Saurabh Mishra <collector-daman-dad@ddc.gov.in>
Cc: lakshadweep@gmail.com

Thank you

On Thu, 8 Aug, 2024, 9:30pm Mr. Saurabh Mishra, <collector-daman-dad@ddc.gov.in> wrote:
Respected Sir/Madam,

With reference to subject cited above, it is informed that the U.T. Administration is organising "Tiranga Concert" on 09th August, 2024 on the occasion of "Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign- 2024". Therefore, you are cordially invited to attend the above occasion on below mentioned date, time and venue:

Venue: - Vivekananda Auditorium Hall, Daman
Date and Time: - 09/08/2024 & 10:45 A.M. onwards.

Regards,
Offr the Collector and District Registrar, Daman.

From: Mr. Saurabh Mishra <collector-daman-dad@ddc.gov.in>
Subject: Regarding invitation for event on 09th August, 2024.
To: umeshbabubhai@gmail.com, lakshadweep@gmail.com
Respected Sir/Madam,

Thu, Aug 08, 2024 09:30 PM

With reference to subject cited above, it is informed that the U.T. Administration is organising "Tiranga Concert" on 09th August, 2024 on the occasion of "Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign- 2024". Therefore, you are cordially invited to attend the above occasion on below mentioned date, time and venue:

Venue: - Vivekananda Auditorium Hall, Daman
Date and Time: - 09/08/2024 & 10:45 A.M. onwards.

Regards,
Offr the Collector and District Registrar, Daman

Email Mr. Saurabh Mishra

Re: Invitation on occasion of 78th Independence Day.

From : umeshbabubhapatel@gmail.com
 Subject : Re: Invitation on occasion of 78th Independence Day
 To : Mr. Saurabh Mishra <collector-daman-dd@nic.in>

Tue, Aug 13, 2024 08:42 PM

Thanks, I will be there.

On Tue, 13 Aug, 2024, 8:09pm Mr. Saurabh Mishra, <collector-daman-dd@nic.in> wrote:
 Sir,

The U.T. Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu cordially invites you for Flag Hoisting ceremony on the occasion of the Celebration of the 78th Independence Day on 15th August 2024.

Chief Guest: Shri Praful Patel, The Hon'ble Administrator of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

Date, Time & Venue: - 15th August 2024 (Thursday), 08:50 A.M.
 onwards at Government Engineering College, Nani Daman.

R.S.V.P.
 Collector, Daman.

Note: Please be seated by 08:30 A.M.



From : Mr. Saurabh Mishra <collector-daman-dd@nic.in>
 Subject : Invitation on occasion of 78th Independence Day
 To : umeshbabubhapatel <umeshbabubhapatel@gmail.com>

Tue, Aug 13, 2024 08:44 PM

2024, 11:20 AM

Email

Mr. Saurabh Mishra

Invitation for inauguration of Aviary at Jampore, Moti Daman, Daman.

From : Mr. Saurabh Mishra <collector-daman-dd@nic.in>
 Subject : Invitation for inauguration of Aviary at Jampore, Moti Daman, Daman.
 To : umeshbabubhapatel <umeshbabubhapatel@gmail.com>

Thu, Sep 19, 2024 07:27 PM

Respected Sir,

The U.T. Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu cordially invites you for inauguration of Aviary at Jampore, Moti Daman, Daman. Date, time and Venue of the said inauguration is as under:

Chief Guest: Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, Hon'ble Vice President of India.

Date, Time & Venue: - 20th September, 2024 (Friday), 12:05 P.M.
 onwards at Jampore, Moti Daman - 396 220.

Shri Ismail Mujaawar (Mob. No. +91 9408778626) is deputed as Protocol Officer to receive the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Daman and Diu. Therefore, it is requested to kindly share your arrival time, as the Protocol Officer can receive you at the event.

R.S.V.P.
 Collector, Daman.

Note: It is requested to please be present before 30 minutes of the inauguration time (12:05 P.M.) as mentioned above.

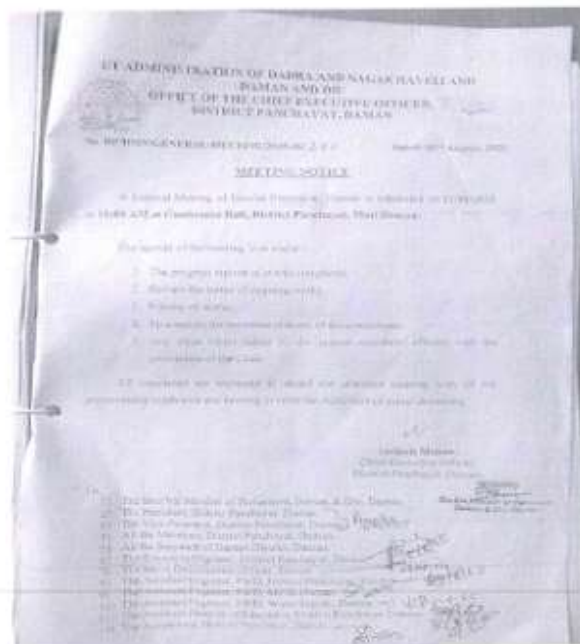


Photo 1: Vacant Seat at the dais reserved for the Hon'ble MP



Photo 2:

Name of the Hon'ble MP affixed at the seat reserved at the dais on the occasion of 76th Republic Day



Photo 3:

Hon'ble MP seated at the designated seat on 26th Jan 2025

**Photo 4:**

Shri Saurabh Mishra, Collector, Daman greeting the Hon'ble MP on 26th Jan, 2025



PHOTO NO. 5:-

78th Independence Day Celebration on 15th August 2024



Photo 6:

**During the visit of Hon'ble VP of India in September, 2024
Hon'ble MP at the reception line at Daman Airport**

**Photo 7:**

**Hon'ble MP sharing the dais with the Hon'ble VP of India at a
public function at Ghoghla, Diu in September, 2024**



Photo 8:

Presence of Hon'ble MP at Aviary, Daman upon invitation of the administration during the visit of Hon'ble VP of India in September, 2024



Photo 9:

Hon'ble MP at the reception line up at Diu Airport during the visit of Hon'ble VP in September, 2024



Photo 10:

Tree Plantation at Diu during the visit of Hon'ble VP in Diu

**Photo 11:**

Presence of Hon'ble MP at Adivasi Tribal Diwas Function on 15th November, 2024. Dy. Collector, Gen. also present during the function



Photo 12:

Hon'ble MP at Annual General Body Meeting, Daman and Diu State Cooperative Bank (DDStCB) held on 19th December, 2024. Administrator, DDStCB (also Dy. Collector, Gen., Daman) was also present during the meeting.

**Photo 13:**

Meeting held by Electoral Roll Observer at Collectorate, Daman on 20th November, 2024



Photo 14:

Meeting for rationalization of Polling Stations 10th Oct 2024 in the presence of Collector, Daman and Dy. Collector, Gen., Daman

**Photo 15:**

**Gram Panchayat Development Meeting held on-29/11/2024
(Kadaiya Group Gram Panchayat)**



Photo16:

Gram Panchayat Development Meeting (Atiawad Group Gram Panchayat)

**Photo 17:**

Gram Panchayat Development Meeting (Kachigham Gram Panchayat)



Photo 18:**Independence Day Celebration Official Function on 15th Aug.2025****Photo 20:****DISHA MEETING at District Panchayat Daman on 29th Nov.2025**

Annexure - 'B'



संघ प्रदेश दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव प्रशासन /
U.T. ADMINISTRATION OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU
 उप समाहर्ता का कार्यालय / **OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR,**
 समाहर्तालय, दीव / **COLLECTORATE, DIU**
 Email: dycoll-diu-dd@nic.in



No. DYCOLL/GEN/2025-26/2081

Date: 05/12/2025

To
 The Joint Secretary (PA),
 DNH & DD,
 Parliamentary Affairs Department,
 Vidyut Bhawan, Kachigam,
 Nani Daman.

Sub: - Lok Sabha Starred question No. 1708 regarding Invitation
 to MP by the District Administration of Daman and Diu (for
 answer on 10.12.2025).

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, attached is the factual note
 in the matter of the District of Diu.

This is submitted with the approval of Collector, Diu.

Yours faithfully,


(Shivam Mishra)
 Deputy Collector, Diu.

Reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 1708 regarding Protocol for the Members of Parliament	
Question	Response
"Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state: (a) whether the Member of Parliament of Daman and Diu has been invited by the District Administration of Daman and Diu Districts to the public events, organised in Daman and Diu after the constitution of 18th Lok Sabha till now;	Yes, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament of Daman and Diu has been invited by the District Administration of Diu to the public events, organised in Diu after the constitution of 18th Lok Sabha till now;
(b) if so, the details of the copy of the invitation sent to the Member of Parliament of Daman and Diu, including physical and email copies for all public events held in Daman and Diu after the constitution of the 18th Lok Sabha along with the date-wise details of all these invitations;	Below-mentioned is list of major District Level Events, programs and functions where Hon'ble MP was invited and present upon invitation by the administration: (i) Hon'ble MP was invited for District level Independence Day Function, 2025 held at Football Ground, Behind Nirmala Mata School, Diu via email dated 14/08/2025 from Collector's mail id. (Annexure-I) (ii) Participated in District Level DISHA Committee meeting held for Diu District on 30/05/2025 to review physical progress, achievement of various schemes of the Government of India as per the Guidelines of the DISHA issued by the Ministry of Rural Development. Photos attached (Annexure-II). (iii) Khelo India Beach Games - 2025 was organised by Sports Authority

8

	of India in Diu District. Sports Authority of India sent invitation to all Dignitaries and Celebrities for Opening Ceremony of KIGB-2025, including the Hon'ble MP. However, Hon'ble MP was not present in the said Function. Photo attached (Annexure-III) (iv) Hon'ble MP was also invited for closing ceremony of KIBG-2025 via email dated 24/05/2025 from Collector's mail id (Annexure-IV). (v) Participated in District Panchayat General Body Meeting held on 19/03/2025 (through Video Conference) and 23/12/2024 (Physically present) Photos attached (Annexure-V). (vi) Hon'ble MP was invited for the public functions of the Hon'ble Vice President at Diu in September, 2024 Further, he was also invited and he was present during the visit of the Hon'ble Vice President. Photos attached (Annexure-VI).
(c) whether necessary courtesy was accorded to the Member of Parliament of Daman and Diu during these events, as per the protocol guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel and Training; and (d) if so, the details thereof?	Hon'ble MP is duly invited in public functions and all protocols including arrangements for seat at the dais, receiving the dignitary, being courteous in behaviour, etc. are followed as per the laid down SOP for official dealings between the Administration and Members of Parliament in OM F. No. 11013/14/2022-Estt.A-III, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

12/8/25, 1:20 PM

Invitation for Independence Day i.e. 15th August, 2025

Annexure-I**Invitation for Independence Day i.e. 15th August, 2025****Collector Diu** < collector-diu-dd@ddd.gov.in >

Thu, 14 Aug 2025 12:30:24 PM +0530

To "umeshbabubhaipatel"
<umeshbabubhaipatel@gmail.com>, "umeshbabubhaipatel"
<umesh.babubhaipatel@sansad.nic.in>

Respected Sir,

You are cordially invited to the "Flag Hoisting Ceremony" on the occasion of "INDEPENDENCE DAY" on Friday, 15th August, 2025 at 8.25am at Football Ground, Behind Nirmala Mata School, Diu.

With regards,

Collector, Diu.

1 Attachment(s)

e-invitation.jpg

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2025/08/14

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You are cordially invited to the
"Flag Hoisting Ceremony"

on the occasion of

"Independence Day - 2025"

by

Shri Rahul Dev Boora, IAS
Collector & District Magistrate, Diu

on

Friday, 15th August, 2025

at 8:25 am

at Football Ground,

Behind Nirmala Mata School, Diu.

R.S.V.P. :

Dy. Collector, Collectorate, Diu.

Ph.: (02875) 252444

(NOTE : PLEASE BE SEATED BY 8:10 AM)

3

Annexure-II



Photo 1: District Level DISHA Committee held on 30/05/2025

6



Photo 2: District Level DISHA Committee held on 30/05/2025

3

Annexure-III

**Khelo India Beach Games - 2025 Opening Ceremony Seating
Arrangement**

3

12/5/25, 1:17 PM

Invitation for Closing Ceremony of Khelo India Beach Games-2025

Annexure-IV**Invitation for Closing Ceremony of Khelo India Beach Games-2025****Collector Diu** < collector-diu-dd@ddd.gov.in >

Sat, 24 May 2025 11:39:55 AM +0530

To: "umeshbabubhai Patel" <umeshbabubhai Patel@gmail.com>

Cc: "Patel Babubhai" <umesh.babubhai Patel@sansad.nic.in>

Respected Sir,

Please find attached herewith Invitation for Closing ceremony of Khelo India Beach Games-2025.

With regards,

R. A. to Collector, Diu

1 Attachment(s)

WhatsApp Image 2025-05-24 ...

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Khelo India Beach Games – 2025 Closing Ceremony Invitation Card

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Annexure-V

Photo 1: District Panchayat General Body Meeting held on 19/03/2025

}



Photo 2: District Panchayat General Body Meeting held on 19/03/2025

5

Annexure-VI



Photo 1: Hon'ble MP at the reception line up at Diu Airport during the visit of Hon'ble Vice President in September, 2024

8



Photo 2: Hon'ble MP sharing the dais with the Hon'ble VP of India at a public function at Ghoghla, Diu in September, 2024

2



Photo 3: Hon'ble MP during the unveiling of inauguration plaque of PMAY(U) flats with the Hon'ble VP of India at a public function at Ghoghla, Diu in September, 2024



Photo 04: Tree Plantation at Diu during the visit of Hon'ble VP at Diu in September 2024

5

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013

1709. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), 2013 के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की अद्यतन

सूची न होने के कारण कई पात्र परिवार अभी भी राशन से वंचित हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सूची को अद्यतन करने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या कुछ राज्यों को "एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड" योजना के कार्यान्वयन में आंकड़ा साझा करने या इसकी पोर्टेबिलिटी में तकनीकी बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो केंद्र सरकार उक्त समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार कर रही है?

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के अन्तर्गत वितरित खाद्यान्न की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वर्तमान निगरानी प्रणाली की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार चंदौली जैसे कृषि प्रधान जिलों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के माध्यम से मोटे अनाज (ज्वार, बाजरा) जैसी स्थानीय उपज की खरीद और वितरण का है; और

(च) यदि हाँ , तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में समय-सीमा कब तक निर्धारित किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस अधिनियम का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की 75% तक और शहरी क्षेत्र की 50% तक की आबादी की खाद्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करना है, जो जनगणना

2011 के अनुसार 81.35 करोड़ व्यक्ति है।

इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत कवरेज काफी अधिक है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि समाज के सभी कमजोर और ज़रूरतमंद वर्गों को इसका लाभ मिले। वर्तमान में, 81.35 करोड़ की लक्षित कवरेज की तुलना में, 80.56 करोड़ लाभार्थी निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत, लाभार्थियों की पहचान की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। इस अधिनियम के तहत पात्र परिवारों को राशन से वंचित करने के संबंध में किसी भी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) वर्तमान में, देश भर के सभी 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी) सुविधा सक्षम है, जो लगभग 100% एनएफएसए लाभार्थियों को कवर करती है और बिना किसी तकनीकी बाधा के निर्बाध रूप से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। अब तक, ओएनओआरसी के तहत 197 करोड़ पोर्टेबिलिटी लेनदेन दर्ज किए गए हैं, जिसमें अंतर-राज्यीय और अंतः राज्यीय दोनों तरह के लेनदेन शामिल हैं।

(घ) विभाग ने भारत सरकार के विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से पात्र लाभार्थियों को खरीद से लेकर वितरण तक खाद्यान्नों के गुणवत्ता मानकों को समान रूप से बनाए रखने के लिए एक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण नियमावली तैयार और जारी की है।

(ङ) और (च) एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत आने वाले लक्षित लाभार्थियों में पोषण के स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को बाजरा खरीदने और स्थानीय उपभोग प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार तथा समय-समय पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार एनएफएसए लाभार्थियों को वितरित करने की सलाह दी गई है।

INITIATIVES TO REDUCE CARBON EMISSION

1710. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the initiatives taken by the Government to reduce carbon emissions in the coal sector particularly in transportation and mining operations;
- (b) the number of coal transportation projects using First Mile Connectivity that have been completed during the last five years; and
- (c) the details of the estimated reduction in emissions achieved through these projects?

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

(a) Ministry of Coal has taken following initiatives to reduce carbon emissions in transportation and mining operations:

- i. Implementation of first mile connectivity projects to reduce road transportation;
- ii. Implementation of solar power projects;
- iii. Implementation of energy conservation measures such as use of LED lights, Energy Efficient ACs, Super Fans, Efficient Water Heaters, and Auto Timers in Street Lighting and Capacitor Banks in the mines, colonies and office buildings; and
- iv. Reclamation and plantation in coal mining areas.

(b) and (c) 22 first-mile connectivity projects having capacity of 252.5 MT have been implemented in coal PSUs since FY 2021. This has taken the total number of first-mile connectivity projects to 65 with total capacity of 552 MT.

There is an estimated reduction of 3.3 lakh tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per annum at full capacity on account of shift of coal transport from diesel trucks to energy-

efficient rapid loading and rail systems from these 65 projects.

REVIEW OF PROCUREMENT AND COMPENSATION MECHANISMS

1711. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed current procurement and compensation mechanisms to protect the nation's food security while ensuring remunerative prices to farmers, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of targeted measures is likely to be taken to protect farmers of Bhiwani– Mahendragarh who faced both flood losses and market price shortfalls including improved MSP procurement, interim relief and water-management support;
- (c) the details of central assistance for States to strengthen procurement infrastructure and ensure MSP-based purchase during distress;
- (d) the details of plans to fast-track crop loss assessment and time-bound compensation for affected farmers in Bhiwani–Mahendragarh;
- (e) the details of measures to relax moisture/quality parameters and allocate additional storage/transport to prevent distress sales;
- (f) the details of support for short-term credit/interest relief and compensation-linked credit moratorium; and
- (g) the details of schemes for community rainwater harvesting, micro-irrigation subsidies and crop diversification support to reduce repeated flood/water

stress risks?

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

(a) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane, on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. While recommending MSPs, CACP considers important factors such as cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of land, water and other production resources and a minimum of 50 percent as the margin over cost of production.

The Government's policy of procurements of food grains at MSP has broad objectives of ensuring minimum support prices to the farmers and availability of food grains to the weaker sections at affordable rates. Food security remains protected, with adequate operational and buffer stocks of rice and wheat maintained under the central pool.

Further, farmers' interests are prioritised through fair and transparent procurement systems at Minimum Support Price (MSP). Provisions have also been incorporated in the MoU with States to ensure timely payments to farmers, mandating release of payment preferably within 48 hours of procurement.

Besides, DAFW is also implementing various schemes, namely Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) under the integrated scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA).

(b) As informed by the Government of Haryana, during procurement of bajra in KMS 2025-26, the differential amount is paid to the farmers under Bhawantar Bharpai Yojna, in case of market price shortfall. During KMS 2025-26, 230.05 MT of Bajra has been procured by State procuring agencies and only 6.47 LMT of Bajra was purchased by Private traders in the state.

(c) There exists a transparent & uniform policy for procurement of foodgrains by Government Agencies across the country. Under this policy, stocks conforming to the Government of India (GoI) specifications which are offered by the farmers at Purchase centers are procured by the Government Agencies at MSP. However, if the farmers get prices better than MSP in open market, they are free to sell their produce.

During KMS 2025-26, Haryana has met its target of 36 MT for procurement of paddy.

(d) Government of Haryana has launched the e-Kshatipurti portal to bring the transparency in the system of crop loss assessment, verification and compensation to the affected farmers due to natural calamities such as Flood/Heavy Rain/Hailstorm/PestAttack/Fire/Cloud Burst/Earthquake etc. The affected farmers can register claims of their crop damage on this portal against Khasra number already entered on Meri Fasal Mera Byora portal. Thereafter,

verification of these claims will be done by the field official/officers for actual damage assessment. Before making payment of compensation, entries of Khasra, claim and assessment done on e-Kshatipurti portal will be cross checked with entries of sale of crops on e-kharid portal. Thereafter, disbursement of compensation shall be made as per Govt. of India Norms as well as State Government. Norms.

During the monsoon season 2025, considering the impact of heavy rain/water logging on crop kharif 2025 and recommendations received from all Deputy Commissioners of the State including Mahendergarh and Bhiwani, Government had opened the e-Kshatipurti portal till 15.09.2025 for uploading the claims by the affected farmers towards their crop damage.

(e) In order to safeguard farmers interests and prevent distress sale. Department of Food & Public Distribution (DFPD) considers requests received from the state governments seeking relaxations in Uniform Specifications. No request for relaxation in moisture/quality parameters has been received from the State Government of Haryana for KMS 2025-26.

Department of Food & Public Distribution (DFPD) is augmenting its storage capacity by creating capacities through Food Corporation of India (FCI). FCI continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired, through following schemes:

- i. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
- ii. Central Sector Scheme (CSS) "Storage & Godowns" (Focus on NE)

- iii. Hiring of godown from CWC/SWCs/State Agencies
- iv. Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS)
- v. Creation of godown under Asset Monetization
- vi. Construction of SILOs under Public Private Partner-ship (PPP) mode

(f) The Government is implementing a 100% centrally funded Central Sector Scheme known as Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) across the country. This scheme aims to provide concessional interest rates on short term agriculture loans obtained by farmers to Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements. Under the scheme, farmers received KCC loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7%. Additionally, farmers who repay their loans promptly receive a 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive, effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% per annum.

(g) Under the category 'Public works relating to Natural Resource Management' of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), measures are being taken for Water Conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve ground water like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams and roof top rain water harvesting structures in Government or Panchayat buildings, with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources. Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canal and drains are also taken up under the scheme.

The Government is also implementing Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) under Pradhan Mantri - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY)

scheme in Haryana, Punjab & Western Uttar Pradesh since 2013-14 to divert the area of water intensive paddy crop to alternative crops, which require less water such as pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri cereals, cotton etc. Under CDP, assistance is given for alternative crop demonstrations, farm mechanization and value addition, site specific activities and contingency for awareness and capacity building. Further, CDP has been extended to major tobacco growing states to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift to alternate crops/cropping system w.e.f. 2015-16.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)' is under operation since 2015-16. PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation, namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. The PDMC is being implemented under the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) since 2022-23. Under the scheme, financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers is provided for installation of Drip and Sprinkler systems under the PDMC. The assistance for installation of Micro Irrigation systems is limited to 5 hectares per beneficiary.

PROCUREMENTS FOR SUPERCOMPUTERS

1712. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the details of supercomputers established under National Supercomputing

Mission (NSM) since inception along with their application areas and funds allocated and utilised, year and State-wise;

- (b) whether any new proposals for establishing supercomputers have been received during the last five years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof with status of proposals approved, rejected, or under progress, along with funds allocated, released and utilised, year, State and institute-wise;
- (d) whether the Government procures hardware or engages private/foreign firms for setting up supercomputers;
- (e) if so, the details of critical components procured or services hired from private or foreign firms along with source countries;
- (f) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for such procurement during the last five years, year and project-wise;
- (g) whether the Government proposes to establish domestic manufacturing units for critical supercomputing hardware; and
- (h) if so, the number of such units planned or approved, State-wise along with funds allocated, released and utilised?

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 vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister is to achieve self-reliance in supercomputing. This is ensured by giving access to state-of-the-art supercomputing facilities to researchers (academia and startups) as well as

ensuring the manufacturing of critical sub-components in India.

The National Supercomputing Mission (NSM) was launched in April 2015 with an outlay of ₹4,500 crore.

It is jointly implemented by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST) through the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru.

Deployment and Utilization of Supercomputers

So far, 37 supercomputers with a total computing power of 40 Petaflops have been deployed under the NSM. In the last five years alone, 34 supercomputers have been deployed.

State and Year-wise list of supercomputers deployed is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

In addition, deployment of 6 new supercomputing systems is in progress with the total outlay of Rs. 680 Cr.

These systems are set up in leading institutions like IISc, IITs, C-DAC, R&D Labs and also in several Tier-II and Tier-III cities across the country.

PARAM Rudra

“PARAM Rudra” series of supercomputers are built using indigenously designed and manufactured High-Performance Computing “Rudra” servers, along with an indigenously developed system software stack.

These supercomputers are available to the young researchers, scientists and engineers for facilitating advanced studies in physics, earth sciences and

cosmology.

The systems are being used efficiently, with most running at over 81% capacity and few exceeding 95%. These supercomputers have supported over 13,000 researchers, including more than 1,700 PhD scholars from over 260 academic and research institutions.

More than one crore compute jobs have been completed, and as a result over 1,500 research papers have been published in reputed journals.

Startups and MSMEs are also using these systems to boost their HPC-based projects.

These supercomputers are driving advanced research in drug discovery, disaster management, energy security, climate modelling, astronomy, computational chemistry, fluid dynamics, materials research, Aerospace Engineering and many other research areas.

Indigenous Development and Technological Achievements

Under the NSM, a complete ecosystem has been established with the focused goal of achieving self-reliance in supercomputing. It includes, inter alia, the design, development, and manufacturing of critical supercomputing sub-components, as follows:

1. The Rudra Server Board, a key supercomputing component, has been indigenously designed and developed by C-DAC. The technology of the Rudra server has been transferred to three Indian Electronics Manufacturing Services (EMS) partners for manufacturing and such servers are already being manufactured in India.

2. High-speed inter communication network between computer nodes has been developed and tested with speeds of 40 Gbps and 100 Gbps to enhance data transfer and communication between computing nodes, strengthening India's supercomputing capabilities.
3. Further, cooling technology has been indigenously developed, demonstrated and is in the deployment stage.
4. Complete HPC system software stack is also developed and has been integrated with the supercomputing systems.
5. PARAM Shavak, a supercomputing-in-a-box has been designed, developed and manufactured in the country to cater to the HPC and AI compute need of the students, researchers from the engineering colleges and universities.
6. HPC applications of National Importance have been developed and deployed in various domains i.e. NSM Platform for Genomics and Drug Discovery, Flood Forecasting and Disaster Management, Urban Environment and Weather Modelling, Seismic Data Processing System for Oil & Gas, Material science along with the end users i.e. India Meteorological Department (IMD), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Central Water Commission (CWC), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Ministry of Ayush.
7. To further strengthening the indigenous capabilities, design and development of HPC processors, accelerators and storage has been initiated.

STATEMENT

Details of Supercomputers deployed under NSM with compute capacity

Sl. No.	State/UT	Institution	Supercomputer	Compute Capacity	Year
1.	Maharashtra	C-DAC, Pune	SANGAM Testbed	150 TF	2017
2.	Maharashtra	C-DAC, Pune	PARAM Shrestha	100 TF	2018
3.	Uttar Pradesh	IIT(BHU), Varanasi	PARAM Shivay	838 TF	2019
4.	Maharashtra	C-DAC Pune National AI Facility	PARAM Siddhi	6.5 PF / 210 AI PF	2020
5.	Karnataka	JNCASR, Bangalore	PARAM Yukti	1.8 PF	2020
6.	Maharashtra	IISER Pune	PARAM Brahma	1.7 PF	2020
7.	West Bengal	IIT Kharagpur	PARAM Shakti	1.66 PF	2020
8.	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur	PARAM Sanganak	1.66 PF	2020
9.	Maharashtra	C-DAC Pune	PARAM Embrio	100 TF	2020
10.	Maharashtra	C-DAC Pune	PARAM Neel	100 TF	2020
11.	Tamil Nadu	SETS Chennai	PARAM Spoorthi	100 TF	2020
12.	Karnataka	C-DAC Bangalore	System Software Lab	82 TF	2020
13.	Maharashtra	C-DAC Pune	PARAM Sampooran	27 TF	2020
14.	Telangana	IIT Hyderabad	PARAM Seva	838 TF	2021
15.	Punjab	NABI Mohali	PARAM Smriti	838 TF	2021
16.	Karnataka	C-DAC Bangalore MSME Facility	PARAM Utkarsh	838 TF	2021

17.	Maharashtra	C-DAC Pune	Bioinformatics R&D Facility	230 TF	2021
18.	Karnataka	IISc Bangalore	PARAM Pravega	3.3 PF	2022
19.	Uttarakhand	IIT Roorkee	PARAM Ganga	1.66 PF	2022
20.	Gujarat	IIT Gandhinagar	PARAM Ananta	838 TF	2022
21.	Tamil Nadu	NIT Trichy	PARAM Porul	838 TF	2022
22.	Assam	IIT Guwahati	PARAM Kamrupa	838 TF	2022
23.	Himachal Pradesh	IIT Mandi	PARAM Himalaya	838 TF	2022
24.	Maharashtra	C-DAC Pune	PARAM Vidya	52.3 TF	2022
25.	West Bengal	IIT Kharagpur	PARAM Vidya	52.3 TF	2022
26.	Kerala	IIT Palakkad	PARAM Vidya	52.3 TF	2022
27.	Tamil Nadu	IIT Madras	PARAM Vidya	52.3 TF	2022
28.	Goa	IIT Goa	PARAM Vidya	52.3 TF	2022
29.	Maharashtra	C-DAC Pune	PARAM Rudra Pilot facility	1 PF	2023
30.	Delhi	IUAC Delhi	PARAM Rudra	3 PF	2024
31.	Delhi	NIC Delhi	PARAM System	50 AI PF/1.3 PF	2024
32.	Maharashtra	GMRT–NCRA Pune	PARAM Rudra	1 PF	2024
33.	West Bengal	S.N. Bose Centre Kolkata	PARAM Rudra	833 TF	2024
34.	Delhi	C-DAC Delhi	PARAM Rudra	200 TF	2024
35.	Maharashtra	IIT Bombay	PARAM Rudra	3 PF	2025
36.	Tamil Nadu	IIT Madras	PARAM Rudra	3 PF	2025
37.	Bihar	IIT Patna	PARAM Rudra	833 TF	2025
Total				40 PF	

साइबर सुरक्षा अनुसंधान केंद्र

1713. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

श्री देवेश शाक्य:

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

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में साइबर सुरक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने राज्य में साइबर सुरक्षा अनुसंधान केंद्र या डिजिटल फोरेंसिक प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की हैं और यदि हां, तो उनके स्थान, क्षमता और वर्तमान कार्यप्रणाली सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) राज्य में उद्योगों, स्टार्ट-अपों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के लिए अब तक आयोजित साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इसका जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी पारितंत्र में डेटा सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने, साइबर अपराध को रोकने और उभरते साइबर खतरों से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने क्या पहल या नीतिगत उपाय किए हैं?

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

- (क) से (घ) सरकार की नीतियों का उद्देश्य सभी प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए एक खुला, सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह इंटरनेट सुनिश्चित करना है।

अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आर एंड डी), नवाचार, प्रशिक्षण और जागरूकता राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का एक अभिन्न अंग है। सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश में साइबर सुरक्षा अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और जागरूकता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं -

स्व-गतिशील साइबर रेंज - सी-डैक, नोएडा

सेंटर फॉर डेवलपमेंट ऑफ एडवांस्ड कंप्यूटिंग (सी-डैक), नोएडा ने वास्तविक समय के साइबर हमलों पर आधारित लगभग 100 स्वचालित साइबर सुरक्षा परिदृश्यों से लैस एक स्व-गतिशील शिक्षण सुविधा स्थापित की है।

अब तक, इस सुविधा के माध्यम से 6,000+ छात्रों और सरकारी अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के लगभग 1,400 प्रतिभागी शामिल हैं।

साइबर-फिजिकल सिस्टम्स इनोवेशन हब (सी3आईहब) के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा और साइबर सुरक्षा

सी3आईहब की स्थापना आईआईटी कानपुर में इंटरडिसिप्लिनरी साइबर-फिजिकल सिस्टम्स पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन के अंतर्गत की गई है।

- यह राष्ट्रीय स्तर और उद्योग-स्तरीय महत्वपूर्ण-अवसंरचना के परीक्षण (बिजली उत्पादन, संचरण और वितरण, 4-चरण जल शोधन, विनिर्माण स्वचालन, औद्योगिक रोबोट, आदि) की होस्टिंग करता है।
- औद्योगिक नियंत्रण प्रणाली (आईसीएस) पर अनुसंधान, भेद्यता मूल्यांकन और वास्तविक समय पर खतरे का पता लगाने का संचालन करता है
- सरकारी अधिकारियों और अन्य हितधारकों के लिए व्यावहारिक आईसीएस साइबर सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण भी प्रदान करता है

सूचना सुरक्षा शिक्षा और जागरूकता (आईएसईए) कार्यशालाएं

आईएसईए सूचना सुरक्षा में मानव संसाधन के निर्माण और नागरिकों के बीच साइबर स्वच्छता जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए एक पहल है।

अब तक, 4,125 कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की जा चुकी हैं, जो शिक्षाविदों, कानून प्रवर्तन, सरकारी कर्मियों और आम जनता सहित 9.25 लाख+ से अधिक प्रतिभागियों तक पहुंची हैं।

इनमें से 401 जागरूकता कार्यशालाएं उत्तर प्रदेश में आयोजित की गई हैं, जिनमें 68,388

प्रतिभागी शामिल हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्यशालाओं का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता गतिविधियां

सरकार देश भर में नागरिकों के साथ-साथ तकनीकी साइबर समुदाय के लिए कार्यक्रम और गतिविधियाँ आयोजित करती है। इनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं:

- राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता माह (एनसीएसएम) हर साल अक्टूबर में
- फरवरी के पहले मंगलवार को सुरक्षित इंटरनेट दिवस
- स्वच्छता पखवाड़ा (1-15 फरवरी), और
- हर महीने के पहले बुधवार को साइबर जागरूकता दिवस (सीजेडी)

भारतीय कम्प्यूटर आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया दल (सर्ट-इन)

सर्ट-इन सरकारी, सार्वजनिक और निजी संगठनों में साइबर सुरक्षा कार्यबल को कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए उद्योग भागीदारों के सहयोग से साइबर सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है।

वर्ष 2024 और 2025 (नवंबर तक) के दौरान लगभग 32,000 प्रतिभागियों को कवर करते हुए 53 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं। इनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के 2100 से अधिक प्रतिभागी शामिल हैं।

सर्ट-इन नियमित रूप से अपनी आधिकारिक वेबसाइटों और सोशल मीडिया हैंडल के माध्यम से जागरूकता सामग्री भी साझा करता है। यह साइबर सुरक्षा हमलों, धोखाधड़ी और रोकथाम के उपायों पर इंटरनेट उपयोगकर्ताओं को संवेदनशील बनाने के लिए है।

प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार हब (टीआईएच)

आईआईटी कानपुर में टीआईएच साइबर सुरक्षा और साइबर रक्षा में उन्नत प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम और ब्लॉकचेन कार्यक्रम में व्यावसायिक प्रमाणन जैसे प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में शामिल है। इन कार्यक्रमों के भाग के रूप में, 1200 से अधिक व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है।

आईआईटी कानपुर में टीआईएच ने विद्युत मंत्रालय, गृह मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र और सुरक्षा एजेंसियों जैसे सरकारी/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) के 700 से अधिक अधिकारियों के लिए कुल 23 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए हैं।

2023 में, टीआईएच ने 10000 से अधिक छात्रों (अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जनजाति छात्रों के लिए निःशुल्क) प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक साइबर सुरक्षा कौशल कार्यक्रम चलाया।

टीआईएच ने छत्रपति शाहू जी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर के साथ साइबर सुरक्षा में व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम भी चलाए हैं। पहले चरण के दौरान, 94000 से अधिक छात्रों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया था, और वर्तमान में दूसरे चरण के अंतर्गत, 7 जिलों में विश्वविद्यालय से संबद्ध 1 लाख से अधिक छात्रों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है।

सरकार ने देश में साइबर सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए कई कानूनी, तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक नीतिगत उपाय किए हैं:

1. डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023

- भारत में डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा के प्रसंस्करण को नियंत्रित करने वाला कानूनी तंत्र स्थापित करता है
 - अधिनियम और डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण नियम, 2025 दिनांक 13 नवंबर 2025 को अधिसूचित किया गया।
- व्यक्तिगत डेटा के उत्तरदायी प्रसंस्करण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी डेटा न्यासियों की आवश्यकता होती है, जिसमें स्पष्ट दायित्व होते हैं।
- पारदर्शिता, उद्देश्य सीमा, डेटा न्यूनीकरण, सटीकता, सुरक्षा सुरक्षा उपाय, समय पर इरेज करना और डेटा प्रिंसिपल के अधिकारों के लिए सम्मान सुनिश्चित करता है।
- प्रभावित व्यक्तियों और भारतीय डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड दोनों को व्यक्तिगत डेटा उल्लंघनों की त्वरित सूचना देना अनिवार्य करता है।

2. राष्ट्रीय साइबर समन्वय केंद्र (एनसीसीसी)

- इसे सर्ट-इन द्वारा लागू किया गया है और साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों का पता लगाने के लिए साइबर स्पेस की जांच की जाती है।
- यह कार्रवाई करने के लिए संबंधित संगठनों, राज्य सरकारों और हितधारक एजेंसियों के साथ जानकारी साझा करता है

3. साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र (सीएसके)

- सर्ट-इन द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली एक नागरिक-केंद्रित सेवा, जो स्वच्छ भारत के दृष्टिकोण को साइबर स्पेस तक विस्तारित करती है
 - यह बॉटनेट क्लीनिंग एंड मैलवेयर एनालिसिस सेंटर है और दुर्भावनापूर्ण कार्यक्रमों का पता लगाने में मदद करता है और इसे हटाने के लिए निःशुल्क टूल प्रदान करता है
 - यह नागरिकों और संगठनों के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा युक्तियाँ और सर्वोत्तम अभ्यास भी प्रदान करता है
4. विभिन्न संगठनों की स्थिति और तैयारियों का आकलन करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा मॉक ड्रिल नियमित रूप से आयोजित किए जाते हैं।
 5. सर्ट-इन ने सूचना सुरक्षा सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के कार्यान्वयन का समर्थन और ऑडिट करने के लिए 231 सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा संगठनों को सूचीबद्ध किया है
 6. सर्ट-इन आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस का उपयोग करके दुर्भावनापूर्ण हमलों और कंप्यूटर, नेटवर्क और डेटा की सुरक्षा के लिए निरंतर आधार पर जवाबी उपायों सहित नवीनतम साइबर खतरों/कमजोरियों के बारे में अलर्ट और सलाह जारी करता है
 7. गृह मंत्रालय ने समन्वित और व्यापक तरीके से देश में सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से निपटने के लिए एक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय के रूप में 'भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र' (आई4सी) की स्थापना की है
 8. सर्ट-इन ने सॉफ्टवेयर, हार्डवेयर, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग और क्रिप्टोग्राफी

आवश्यकताओं के लिए बिल ऑफ मैटेरियल्स (बीओएम) के लिए जुलाई 2025 में अद्यतन तकनीकी दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं।

(क). इन दिशानिर्देशों का उद्देश्य सॉफ्टवेयर, हार्डवेयर और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के लिए आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं की सुरक्षा और पारदर्शिता को बढ़ाना है।

9. सर्ट-इन ने फरवरी 2025 में “स्मार्ट सिटी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा दिशानिर्देश” प्रकाशित किए हैं, जिसमें स्मार्ट सिटी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और अनुप्रयोगों के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) और मशीन लर्निंग (एमएल) के सुरक्षित उपयोग के उपाय शामिल हैं

विवरण

**आईएसईए परियोजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में आयोजित की गई
जागरूकता कार्यशालाएं (जिलावार)**

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	कार्यशालाओं की संख्या	प्रतिभागियों की संख्या
1	आगरा	10	1,046
2	अलीगढ़	2	65
3	अम्बेडकर नगर	1	53
4	अमेठी	1	49
5	अमरोहा	1	65
6	औरैया	1	90
7	अयोध्या	2	130
8	आजमगढ़	2	213
9	बागपत	1	148
10	बहराइच	1	152
11	बलिया	3	303
12	बलरामपुर	1	115
13	बांदा	1	110
14	बारा बांकी	3	265
15	बरेली	1	105
16	बस्ती	1	128
17	भदोही	2	311
18	बिजनौर	4	154

19	बदायूं	2	106
20	बुलंदशहर	10	523
21	चंदौली	2	300
22	चित्रकूट	1	300
23	देवरिया	1	147
24	एटा	7	1,895
25	इटावा	1	85
26	फर्रुखाबाद	1	70
27	फतेहपुर	3	414
28	फिरोजाबाद	11	2,661
29	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	90	18,040
30	गाजियाबाद	12	718
31	गाजीपुर	7	1,597
32	गोंडा	4	475
33	गोरखपुर	7	703
34	हमीरपुर	1	75
35	हापुड़	2	90
36	हरदोई	1	125
37	हाथरस	1	117
38	जालौन	1	76
39	जौनपुर	1	55
40	झांसी	3	284
41	कन्नौज	1	70
42	कानपुर देहात	2	155
43	कानपुर नगर	6	1,031
44	कासगंज	1	45
45	कौशाम्बी	3	670
46	कुशीनगर	1	152
47	लखीमपुर खीरी	4	269
48	ललितपुर	1	54
49	लखनऊ	35	9,752
50	महोबा	1	60

51	महराजगंज	5	626
52	मैनपुरी	77	17,232
53	मथुरा	2	233
54	मऊ	1	98
55	मेरठ	8	1,678
56	मिर्जापुर	1	102
57	मुरादाबाद	2	131
58	मुजफ्फरनगर	1	110
59	पीलीभीत	8	486
60	प्रतापगढ़	1	150
61	प्रयागराज	1	101
62	रायबरेली	3	269
63	रामपुर	5	440
64	सहारनपुर	1	63
65	संभल	1	102
66	संत कबीर नगर	1	104
67	शाहजहाँपुर	4	426
68	शामली	1	65
69	श्रावस्ती	1	103
70	सिद्धार्थनगर	1	150
71	सीतापुर	1	112
72	सोनभद्र	6	386
73	सुल्तानपुर	2	109
74	उन्नाव	1	60
75	वाराणसी	4	436
	कुल	401	68,388

एनएफएस योजना

1714. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

- (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा (एनएफएस) योजना के अन्तर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत 1 जनवरी, 2022 से अब तक वितरित खाद्यान्न/आबंटित धनराशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) देश में मुफ्त खाद्यान्न की घोषणा के पश्चात् आबंटित और वितरित किए गए खाद्यान्न की मात्रा तथा इससे राज्य-वार कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ हुआ; और
- (घ) देश में 'एक राष्ट्र-एक राशन कार्ड' योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, अधिनियम के अंतर्गत राज्यवार कवरेज का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से विकेंद्रीकृत खरीद (डीसीपी) वाले राज्यों को जारी खाद्य सब्सिडी का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से “एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत खाद्यान्नों के अंतःराज्यीय संचलन और एफपीएस डीलरों के लाभ के लिए राज्य एजेंसियों को सहायता” योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी धनराशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है। एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से खाद्यान्नों के राज्यवार, वर्षवार वितरण का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -IV** में दिया गया है।

(ग) केंद्र सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के अंतर्गत 1 जनवरी, 2023 से अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) और दिव्यांगजन स्वास्थ्य लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने का निर्णय लिया है। जनवरी, 2023 से एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत खाद्यान्न आबंटन का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-V** में दिया गया है।

(घ) एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी) योजना सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सफलतापूर्वक लागू की जा रही है।

विवरण-I**विगत 3 वर्षों के दौरान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार लाभार्थियों की संख्या**

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों की वास्तविक संख्या (लाख में)			
		दिनांक 31.03.2023 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार	दिनांक 31.3.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार	दिनांक 31.03.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार	दिनांक 03.12.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	268.22	268.22	268.22	268.22
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8.40	8.40	8.44	8.44
3	असम	251.17	247.98	247.98	247.98
4	बिहार	871.16	871.16	871.16	871.16
5	छत्तीसगढ़	200.77	200.77	200.77	200.77
6	दिल्ली	72.78	72.78	72.78	72.78
7	गोवा	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32
8	गुजरात	344.15	365.84	365.84	365.84
9	हरियाणा	126.49	126.49	126.49	126.49
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	28.64	29.88	29.88	29.88
11	झारखंड	264.19	264.19	264.19	264.19
12	कर्नाटक	401.93	401.93	401.93	401.93
13	केरल	154.80	154.80	154.80	154.80
14	मध्य प्रदेश	511.32	534.79	534.79	534.79
15	महाराष्ट्र	700.17	700.17	700.17	700.17
16	मणिपुर	20.08	20.87	20.87	20.87
17	मेघालय	21.46	21.46	21.46	21.46
18	मिजोरम	6.81	7.05	7.05	7.05
19	नागालैंड	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
20	ओडिशा	325.03	325.17	325.17	325.17
21	पंजाब	141.51	141.45	141.45	141.45
22	राजस्थान	440.01	440.01	440.01	440.01
23	सिक्किम	3.81	3.81	3.81	3.81
24	तमिलनाडु	364.12	364.12	364.12	364.12
25	तेलंगाना	191.62	191.70	191.70	191.70
26	त्रिपुरा	24.43	24.43	24.43	24.43
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	1497.77	1498.70	1498.70	1498.70
28	उत्तराखंड	61.94	61.94	61.94	61.94
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	601.84	601.84	601.84	601.84

30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
31	दादर और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.69
32	लक्षद्वीप	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
33	चंडीगढ़ (डीबीटी)	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99
34	पुदुचेरी (डीबीटी)	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.34
35	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	72.41	72.41	72.41	72.41
36	लद्दाख	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
कुल		8010.70	8049.94	8056.05	8056.05

विवरण-II

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से डीसीपी राज्यों को जारी की गई सब्सिडी का ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जारी की गई निधि (करोड़ में)			
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)
असम	-	-	-	9.36
बिहार	10966.10	6557.64	9725.40	7393.98
पंजाब	1202.49	2064.56	2572.72	1816.19
मध्य प्रदेश	9471.50	16939.27	10189.04	7079.00
आंध्र प्रदेश	6635.97	6268.19	8398.98	4702.22
तेलंगाना	5242.76	5367.07	4178.27	2822.66
उत्तर प्रदेश #	-	-	9.09	119.92
पश्चिम बंगाल	6580.11	-	8899.88	9352.14
छत्तीसगढ़	7574.81	5236.13	5695.55	1958.15
उत्तराखंड	1212.25	724.39	1159.26	80.75
हिमाचल प्रदेश	-	47.38	-	-
तमिलनाडु	8685.95	7072.53	6033.90	5620.42
ओडिशा	7600.05	14473.68	9948.83	6140.07
कर्नाटक	2191.75	1222.13	1281.18	935.79
गुजरात	311.54	267.83	138.87	-
केरल	1544.89	1151.85	1062.36	471.23
महाराष्ट्र	2725.75	3923.29	327.74	1458.49

झारखंड	-	42.77	502.99	233.76
त्रिपुरा	148.67	106.51	64.26	0
डीबीटी राज्य*	187.90	267.60	222.278	197.54
कुल	72,282.50	71,732.82	70410.6	50391.67

*डीबीटी योजना के तहत, वर्ष 2015-16 से प्रभावी चंडीगढ़, पुदुचेरी और दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सब्सिडी जारी की गई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ने गैर-डीसीपी खरीद पद्धति अपनाई है, इसलिए खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग (डीएफपीडी) द्वारा गेहूं और चावल के लिए कोई सब्सिडी जारी नहीं की जा रही है। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मोटे अनाज के वितरण हेतु खाद्य सब्सिडी जारी की गई है।

विवरण-III

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से “एनएफएसए के तहत खाद्यान्नों की अंतर-राज्यीय आवाजाही और एफपीएस डीलरों के मार्जिन के लिए राज्य एजेंसियों को सहायता” योजना के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं	राज्य /संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जारी की गई निधि (करोड़ में)			
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (दिनांक 30.11.2025) तक की स्थिति के अनुसार
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	91.73	105.44	281.23	323.34
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	44.19	8.39	31.32	4.14
3	असम	826.91	321.75	443.94	226.61
4	बिहार	881.05	434.73	807.42	191.52
5	छत्तीसगढ़	181.88	355.06	84.38	60.26
6	दिल्ली	48.88	0.00	175.18	28.28
7	गोवा	4.69	5.67	0.00	6.66
8	गुजरात	260.20	124.37	503.25	156.51
9	हरियाणा	43.26	45.78	308.83	7.26
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	188.03	29.58	42.74	25.63
11	झारखंड	187.02	99.64	101.25	372.42
12	कर्नाटक	354.89	148.70	112.18	549.25
13	केरल	110.03	403.63	72.07	52.45
14	मध्य प्रदेश	844.50	234.66	247.90	92.06

15	महाराष्ट्र	621.69	703.54	765.27	306.91
16	मणिपुर	31.54	36.46	0.00	0.00
17	मेघालय	79.78	20.59	33.54	16.36
18	मिजोरम	12.57	0.00	6.54	1.06
19	नागालैंड	61.06	31.42	30.74	0.00
20	ओडिशा	110.86	872.57	195.70	102.74
21	पंजाब	0.00	50.06	263.05	10.18
22	राजस्थान	406.77	479.15	257.65	181.36
23	सिक्किम	12.33	3.85	3.85	2.54
24	तमिलनाडु	543.01	145.90	524.60	10.21
25	तेलंगाना	147.95	378.50	111.84	24.50
26	त्रिपुरा	49.15	23.92	29.97	65.22
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	1325.40	3213.86	614.57	390.90
28	उत्तराखंड	379.83	58.71	106.01	24.56
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	535.06	226.32	698.67	230.85
30	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	चंडीगढ़	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	दमन और दीव एवं नगर हवेली	1.55	0.87	1.89	0.00
33	लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	पुदुचेरी	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	184.08	139.96	89.82	4.02
36	लद्दाख	0.00	1.38	0.00	0.00
जारी की गई कुल धन राशि		8572.03	8704.46	6945.39	3467.78

विवरण -IV

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से एनएफएसए के तहत खाद्यान्न का वितरण

राज्य	वर्षवार वितरण (टन)			
	2022	2023	2024	2025 (30 नवंबर तक)
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4,113.22	4,230.84	4,235.55	3,786.17

आंध्र प्रदेश	17,99,131.07	17,37,063.41	17,42,766.95	16,03,948.85
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	44,302.98	50,190.36	51,782.71	46,081.10
असम	8,23,566.36	11,99,564.07	14,90,490.68	14,58,011.90
बिहार	52,01,246.41	52,14,677.34	50,28,598.13	46,03,986.59
छत्तीसगढ़	13,41,923.92	13,38,062.76	13,41,736.83	12,25,337.36
दिल्ली	7,59,216.99	4,73,471.65	5,28,396.53	4,58,344.13
गोवा	31,457.42	29,690.32	29,193.20	23,753.15
गुजरात	21,12,418.94	21,35,677.50	21,91,019.78	19,00,835.52
हरियाणा	7,27,764.04	7,69,481.79	10,46,118.26	8,85,879.14
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,83,676.53	1,97,555.25	1,80,722.41	1,48,343.01
जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,07,230.61	4,18,920.25	4,25,089.69	3,92,996.85
झारखंड	16,61,868.33	16,25,600.79	16,36,926.88	14,97,672.51
कर्नाटक	24,77,233.02	24,93,936.29	24,97,515.41	22,90,090.28
केरल	9,97,196.65	9,79,657.39	9,96,834.30	8,79,820.43
लद्दाख	6,505.72	7,802.68	7,752.00	6,316.33
लक्षद्वीप	243.95	611.03	1,324.99	1,250.83
मध्य प्रदेश	30,92,851.07	32,06,221.03	33,46,948.52	30,02,454.02
महाराष्ट्र	41,59,733.74	40,21,960.10	41,75,929.93	37,52,753.93
मणिपुर	1,11,065.34	27,919.18	#N/A	#N/A
मेघालय	1,23,526.87	1,24,324.43	1,26,222.12	1,07,104.24
मिजोरम	45,757.42	46,378.83	46,687.05	41,881.53
नागालैंड	66,529.86	71,297.33	72,084.23	60,364.69
ओडिशा	19,45,462.83	22,18,710.18	22,23,766.93	20,26,416.22
पंजाब	12,16,127.30	6,37,592.87	8,77,365.94	7,05,658.70
राजस्थान	25,76,446.66	26,07,588.84	25,65,550.64	22,83,765.55
सिक्किम	14,933.06	17,577.41	19,769.50	15,570.82
तमिलनाडु	22,63,629.94	23,70,942.23	23,39,331.44	21,40,477.62
तेलंगाना	12,07,780.65	12,07,709.20	12,25,777.55	11,45,703.17
त्रिपुरा	1,60,381.03	1,60,174.23	1,61,241.39	1,44,954.29
उत्तर प्रदेश	93,72,297.48	94,48,792.48	94,23,899.27	83,04,225.08
उत्तराखंड	3,03,064.13	3,26,298.21	3,70,387.12	3,05,996.33
पश्चिम बंगाल	37,41,163.65	38,50,869.17	38,79,660.14	35,76,762.67
कुल योग	4,89,79,847.18	4,90,36,430.60	5,00,71,935.56	4,50,55,860.20

विवरण -V**जनवरी, 2023 से दिसंबर, 2025 तक एनएफएसए के तहत खाद्यान्न का आबंटन****(हजार टन में)**

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एनएफएसए के तहत खाद्यान्न का आबंटन			
		जनवरी, 2023 से मार्च, 2023	अप्रैल, 2023 से मार्च, 2024 तक	अप्रैल, 2024 से मार्च, 2025 तक	अप्रैल, 2025 से दिसंबर, 2025 तक
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	467.961	1871.844	1871.844	1403.883
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	22.249	88.996	88.996	66.747
3	असम	423.782	1695.130	1695.130	1271.347
4	बिहार	1381.775	5527.100	5527.100	4145.325
5	छत्तीसगढ़	346.014	1384.056	1384.056	1038.042
6	दिल्ली	112.179	448.777	448.803	336.602
7	गोवा	14.761	59.045	59.045	44.284
8	गुजरात	545.480	2211.234	2263.346	1693.389
9	हरियाणा	198.750	795.000	795.000	596.250
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	127.005	508.020	508.018	381.013
11	झारखंड	437.025	1751.020	1751.993	1313.995
12	कर्नाटक	652.209	2608.836	2608.836	1956.627
13	केरल	356.262	1425.048	1425.049	1068.787
14	मध्य प्रदेश	836.424	3436.082	3493.795	2620.346
15	महाराष्ट्र	1151.297	4605.188	4605.188	3453.891
16	मणिपुर	34.071	136.286	138.037	105.367
17	मेघालय	44.075	176.298	176.298	132.224
18	मिजोरम	16.439	65.758	65.758	49.318
19	नगालैंड	34.514	138.058	138.058	103.543
20	ओडिशा	562.426	2251.617	2253.205	1688.868
21	पंजाब	217.530	870.120	870.120	652.590
22	राजस्थान	692.646	2770.584	2770.584	2077.938
23	सिक्किम	11.081	44.325	44.325	33.243
24	तमिलनाडु	919.438	3677.752	3677.752	2758.314
25	तेलंगाना	334.500	1338.000	1337.806	1003.326
26	त्रिपुरा	67.805	271.231	271.231	203.423
27	उत्तराखंड	125.747	502.990	502.990	377.242
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	2477.091	9935.484	9950.393	7434.506
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	992.655	3970.620	3970.620	2977.965

30	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7.389	29.558	29.558	22.168
31	चंडीगढ़ (डीबीटी)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	3.782	15.128	15.128	11.346
33	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	183.663	734.654	734.654	550.990
34	लद्दाख	4.107	16.427	16.427	12.320
35	लक्षद्वीप	1.155	4.620	4.620	3.465
36	पुदुचेरी (डीबीटी)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
कुल		13803.289	55364.884	55493.763	41623.925

वाणिज्यिक कोयला खदान नीलामी

1715. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

श्री दुलू महतो:

श्री रमासहायम रघुराम रेड्डी:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

डॉ. कल्याण वैजीनाथराव काले:

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वाणिज्यिक कोयला खदान नीलामी के 14वें दौर का ब्यौरा और उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ख) कोयला खान (विशेष उपबंध) अधिनियम, 2015 तथा खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित खानों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) प्रत्येक खदान के लिए प्राप्त बोलियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा प्रत्येक खदान के सफल बोलीदाताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है, जिसमें कंपनी का नाम, बोली मूल्य, उत्पादन क्षमता तथा परिचालन आरंभ करने की समय-सीमा शामिल है;

(घ) उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों की क्षमता वाली खानों की पहचान करने के लिए अपनाए गए मानदंड क्या

हैं.

(ड) वाणिज्यिक कोयला खनन में पारदर्शिता, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता और डिजिटल एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या नीतिगत उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

(च) हाल ही में संपन्न नीलामी दौर से घरेलू कोयले की उपलब्धता, क्षेत्रीय दक्षता और दीर्घकालिक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा पर किस प्रकार प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है:

(छ) छत्तीसगढ़ स्थित खदानों विशेषकर हसदेव अरण्य और मांड-रायगढ़ क्षेत्रों की पर्यावरणीय वहन क्षमता, स्थानीय समुदायों पर प्रभाव तथा राज्य की कोयला उत्पादन क्षमता में संभावित वृद्धि का आकलन करने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है;

(ज) छत्तीसगढ़ में उक्त परियोजनाओं द्वारा कितना राजस्व एवं रोजगार सृजित होने की संभावना है; और

(झ) क्या सीधी लोक सभा क्षेत्र में किसी नई कोयला खदान की नीलामी की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) वाणिज्यिक कोयला खदान नीलामी का 14वां दौर 29 अक्टूबर, 2025 को शुरू किया गया था और कुल 41 कोयला खदानों की पेशकश की गई है। बोलियां जमा करने की अंतिम तिथि 15 दिसंबर, 2025 है। इस दौर का उद्देश्य कोयला क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता को और मजबूत करना, कोयले के आयात को कम करना और घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को बढ़ाना है। इसके अलावा, 14वां दौर में पहली बार है कि भूमिगत कोयला गैसीकरण के लिए विशिष्ट प्रावधानों को भारत के वाणिज्यिक कोयला नीलामी ढांचे में शामिल किया गया है ताकि गहरे कोयला संसाधनों का दोहन किया जा सके।

(ख) वाणिज्यिक कोयला खान नीलामी के 14वें दौर में पेशकश खानों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

राज्य	कोयला खान (विशेष प्रावधान) अधिनियम, 2015 के तहत	खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन अधिनियम), 1957 के तहत	कुल
आंध्र प्रदेश	0	3	3
छत्तीसगढ़	2	13	15
मध्य प्रदेश	1	1	2
महाराष्ट्र	0	5	5
ओडिशा	2	10	12
तेलंगाना	0	1	1
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	3	3
कुल	5	36	41

(ग) बोलियां प्रस्तुत करने की अंतिम तिथि 15 दिसंबर, 2025 है। अभी तक कोई बोली प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) कोयला खान विकास और उत्पादन समझौते में अधिदेशित है कि सभी सफल बोलीदाता मशीनीकृत निष्कर्षण, परिवहन, कार्बन फुटप्रिंट में कमी और फर्स्ट-माइल कनेक्टिविटी के विकास सहित उन्नत खनन प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग करेंगे। तदनुसार, नीलामी के लिए खानों की पहचान उन स्थानों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए की जाती है जहां ऐसी आधुनिक प्रणालियों को न्यूनतम पर्यावरणीय व्यवधान के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए, पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से संवेदनशील जोनों, बाघ रिजर्वों, एलीफेंट कॉरीडोरों, अति घने वन (वीडीएफ > 40%) क्षेत्रों, सीबीएम पट्टे के ओवरलैप अथवा प्रमुख सतही अवरोधों (जैसे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और घनी बस्ती) को कोयला ब्लॉकों को बाहर रखा गया है।

(ड.) नीलामी प्रक्रिया इस्पात मंत्रालय के तहत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम एमएसटीसी लिमिटेड के सुरक्षित ई-नीलामी ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से संचालित की जाती है। एमएसटीसी पोर्टल पर प्रस्तुत की गई सभी बोलियां डेटा सुरक्षा और गोपनीयता

सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एन्क्रिप्ट की जाती हैं। पारदर्शिता बनाए रखने के लिए प्रतिभागी बोलीदाताओं की उपस्थिति में ऑनलाइन बोलियों का डिजिटल और वास्तविक बोलियां खोली जाती हैं। फॉरवर्ड ऑक्शन के दौरान, नवीनतम उच्चतम ऑफर सभी पात्र बोलीदाताओं को दिखाई देता है, जिससे निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा संभव होती है। इसके अलावा, प्रतिस्पर्धी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, किसी भी संबद्ध या संबद्ध इकाई को उसी कोयला खान की नीलामी में भाग लेने की अनुमति नहीं है।

(च) वाणिज्यिक नीलामी के 14वें दौर में पेश की गई कोयला खानों में घरेलू कोयला आपूर्ति में लगभग 35.41 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष (एमटीपीए) का योगदान करने की क्षमता है। इससे क्षेत्रीय कोयले की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि, कोयले के आयात पर निर्भरता कम होने और कोयला उत्पादन में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी बढ़ाकर दीर्घकालिक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में सहायता करने की अपेक्षा है।

(छ) और (ज) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में स्थित अन्य सहित कोयला खानों के लिए पर्यावरणीय वहन क्षमता और स्थानीय समुदायों पर प्रभाव का आकलन पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 और वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत सांविधिक प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाता है। प्रत्येक खान के लिए पूर्व पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति (ईसी) और वन स्वीकृति (एफसी) अधिदिष्ट है और इसके लिए भूमि उपयोग, जैव विविधता, वायु और जल गुणवत्ता, जल विज्ञान, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन आवश्यकताओं और परियोजना प्रभावित परिवारों पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव के व्यापक मूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता होती है। राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित सार्वजनिक सुनवाई स्थानीय समुदायों के विचारों को शामिल करने के लिए पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया का एक अभिन्न अंग है। पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफ एंड सीसी) सुनिश्चित करता है कि खनन कार्य क्षेत्र की संधारणीय पर्यावरणीय वहन क्षमता के अंदर हो।

पेशकश की गई 41 कोयला खानों में से कुल 10 कोयला खानें छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के मांड-रायगढ़ क्षेत्र की हैं, जबकि कोई भी कोयला खान हसदेव अरण्य क्षेत्र की नहीं है। इन 10 कोयला खानों में से 5 का आंशिक रूप से अन्वेषण किया गया है और 5 खदानों का पूरी तरह से अन्वेषण किया गया है। पूरी तरह से खोजी गई इन 5 कोयला खदानों से राज्य के कोयला उत्पादन में 11.48 एमटीपीए की वृद्धि होने की आशा है और 1075 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के वार्षिक राजस्व के साथ 15,000 से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की अपेक्षा है।

(झ) वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में सीधी लोकसभा क्षेत्र से कोयला खदान की कोई नीलामी नहीं की गई है।

VACANT POSTS

1716. SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:

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

- (a) the details of the number of sanctioned posts in position and the number of vacancies including reserved posts across all categories in the Ministry of Coal;
- (b) the details of number of vacancies in the Ministry including the reserved posts since 2014, year and category-wise; and
- (c) the details of number of contractual employees hired since 2014, year and category-wise?

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

- (a) and (b) The details of the number of sanctioned posts, in position and the

number of vacancies in Ministry of Coal as on November 2025 is as under: -

S. No.	Detail
1	Sanctioned Strength – 229
2	In position – 177
3	Vacant positions – 52

The vacancies under the different posts as and when arise, are intimated to the Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T), the nodal department for posting of different cadre post across various Ministries/ Departments. So far as reservation under various categories are concerned, the status of all the filled posts under various categories, is intimated to the DoP&T, which is the nodal agency for making of policy and guidelines for reservation under various post across different Ministries / Departments.

The details year-wise vacancies for various posts in the Ministry of Coal since 2014 is as under:

Year	Total
2014	45
2015	64
2016	65
2017	39
2018	64
2019	63
2020	94
2021	65
2022	76
2023	101
2024	92
2025 (November)	52

However, the roster of Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS) is maintained in the Ministry and reported to Staff Selection Commission. The details of year-wise and category-wise vacancies for MTS since 2014 in the Ministry of Coal is as under: -

Details of year-wise vacancies						
Year	UR	OBC	SC	ST	EWS	Total
2014	0	8	0	2	Not Applicable	10
2015	0	9	0	3	Not Applicable	12
2016	1	9	0	3	Not Applicable	13
2017	3	9	0	3	Not Applicable	15
2018	0	3	0	1	Not Applicable	4
2019	0	3	0	1	2	6
2020	2	5	0	1	3	11
2021	7	1	0	1	3	12
2022	5	0	0	0	2	7
2023	0	0	0	0	1	1
2024	5	1	0	0	2	8
30.11.2025	9	1	0	0	2	12

(c) The details of year-wise and category-wise contractual employees and contractual employees hired through agencies, on annual requirement basis since 2014 in the Ministry of Coal is as under:

Year	Contractual employees hired through agencies *	Contractual Employees hired by Ministry of Coal					
		Total	Category-wise				
			UR	SC	ST	OBC	EWS
2014	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	9	0	0	0	0	0	0

2017	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
2019	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
2020	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
2021	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
2022	4	6	3	0	0	3	0
2023	15	31	17	5	1	8	0
2024	8	8	4	1	0	3	0
2025	10	17	9	2	0	6	0

* reservation data not maintained category-wise for contractor's workers.

फिल्म विरासत मिशन

1717. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

श्री सौमित्र खान:

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

- (क) फिल्म विरासत मिशन के अंतर्गत क्लासिक भारतीय फिल्मों के डिजिटल पुनर्स्थापन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या स्वतंत्र क्षेत्रीय फिल्म निर्माताओं विशेषकर बंगाली भाषा के फिल्म निर्माताओं को सहायता देने के लिए कोई नया नीतिगत ढांचा लागू किया गया है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) नए अधिगृहित फिल्म अभिलेखागार तक शोधकर्ताओं और फिल्म विद्यार्थियों के लिए पहुंच आसान बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

- (क) से (घ) भारत सरकार पुरानी फिल्मों के संरक्षण और डिजिटलीकरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विरासत मिशन कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

अब तक 4.3 लाख मिनट की फिल्मों के बराबर 1,469 शीर्षकों का डिजिटलीकरण किया जा चुका है। इनमें फीचर्स, शॉर्ट्स और वृत्तचित्र शामिल हैं। डिजिटलीकृत और रिस्टोर्ड फिल्मों भारत के राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार द्वारा संरक्षित की जाती हैं और उसकी वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध हैं।

भारत सरकार बंगाली सहित सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में फिल्म निर्माताओं को समर्थन प्रदान करती है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय फिल्मी सामग्री का विकास, संचार और प्रसार (डीसीडीएफसी) स्कीम के माध्यम से फिल्मों के निर्माण और प्रचार के लिए वित्तीय और अन्य सहायता प्रदान करता है।

इससे क्षेत्रीय फिल्मों को राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दर्शकों तक पहुंचने में सहायता मिलती है।

MOBILE NETWORK COVERAGE IN RURAL AND REMOTE AREAS

1718. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether mobile network coverage in rural and remote areas depends on techno-commercial viability assessments by Telecom Service Providers;
- (b) if so, whether this approach leaves economically unviable but strategically important villages without connectivity;
- (c) the details of the mechanisms in place to ensure that mobile coverage is provided to all inhabited villages regardless of commercial viability;
- (d) whether the Government considers universal mobile connectivity as a basic service that should be guaranteed independent of commercial considerations and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any alternative funding or subsidy mechanisms are available for connecting villages deemed commercially unviable by private telecom operators 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 (e) Mobile services in an area are provided by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) based on their techno-commercial viability. The Government has been undertaking various schemes through Digital Bharat Nidhi for 4G Mobile coverage to inhabited uncovered villages with details as below:

S.No.	Scheme
1	4G Saturation
2	7287 uncovered villages of Aspirational Districts
3	Left Wing Extremism Phase-II
4	Left Wing Extremism Phase-I Upgradation
5	Uncovered Villages of Arunachal Pradesh and 2 Districts of Assam
6	Uncovered Villages of Meghalaya and National Highway (NH)
7	502 Uncovered villages of Aspirational Districts
8	354 Uncovered Village
9	Uncovered villages of Lakshadweep Islands
10	Uncovered villages and NH of Andaman & Nicobar Islands

PROTOCOL FOR MPs**1719. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:**

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

- (a) whether there are any specific guidelines or protocols in place for the treatment of MPs and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether these protocols are being adhered to by the State Governments;
- (c) whether the Government has taken note of instances where protocol has not been followed for elected MPs in various States and if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government;
- (d) whether any complaints or representations have been made by the MPs regarding non-compliance with protocol and if so, the details thereof including the action taken by the Government thereon;
- (e) the details of measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that elected representatives are accorded the respect and dignity due to their office; and
- (f) whether the Government has taken any steps to strengthen the implementation of the said protocol and ensure consistency across the States and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f) The Government has issued detailed guidelines to all Ministries/ Department and State Governments/ UTs for observance of proper procedure and protocol in official dealings between Administration and Members of Parliament and State Legislatures.

Complaints received from Members of Parliament regarding non-compliance of protocol through Lok Sabha Secretariat and Rajya Sabha Secretariat are examined and factual reports are sought from concerned authorities/ State Governments. After due approval, these reports are sent to Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

These guidelines have been reiterated from time to time to sensitize all State Government officials at the State/Division/District levels, with regard to their duties and obligations in relation to dealing with Hon'ble Members.

ROOFTOP SOLAR CAPACITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1720. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government of Andhra Pradesh requested for allocation of rooftop solar capacity under Pradhan Mantri- Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also true that Government of Andhra Pradesh requested for expediting approval of the proposals submitted by DISCOMs; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the status of the said proposals?

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 Government of Andhra Pradesh requested for allocation of rooftop solar capacity for the proposal of three DISCOMs to cover 7,77,142 installations with 2 kW rooftop solar (RTS) systems under the Utility Led Aggregation (ULA) Model of the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) being implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

In accordance with the provisions of PMSG: MBY scheme guidelines, MNRE has issued sanction for installation of 3,88,571 RTS systems under the ULA model to the state of Andhra Pradesh. The State has initiated the implementation and has recently completed the tendering process.

श्रीगंगानगर-हनुमानगढ़ के बीच सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन की कमी

1721. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वंदे भारत, शताब्दी और इंटरसिटी जैसी सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन अभी भी संसदीय क्षेत्र श्रीगंगानगर-हनुमानगढ़ से राज्य की राजधानी जयपुर और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली सहित प्रमुख शहरों के लिए संचालित नहीं हो रही हैं, जिसके कारण क्षेत्र के लोगों को आवागमन में काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का इस सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का विचार है, जिससे न केवल आम जनता को बल्कि सीमा पर तैनात सुरक्षा बलों को भी लाभ होगा; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी समय-सीमा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का जल्द ही इस पर

विचार करने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (घ) श्रीगंगानगर 56 नियमित रेल सेवाओं से सेवित है, जिनमें 40 मेल/एक्सप्रेस और 16 पैसेंजर रेल सेवाएं शामिल हैं, जो दिल्ली, जयपुर, मुंबई, अमृतसर, फिरोजपुर, तिरुवनंतपुरम, एच.एस. नांदेड़, पुरी आदि जैसे स्टेशनों को सम्पर्कता प्रदान करती हैं। श्रीगंगानगर-जयपुर खंड 04 जोड़ी रेल सेवाओं से सेवित है और श्रीगंगानगर-दिल्ली खंड 06 जोड़ी रेल सेवाओं से सेवित है। श्रीगंगानगर स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां निम्नानुसार हैं :

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या	गाड़ी के नाम
1	04703	हनुमानगढ़ – श्री गंगानगर पैसेंजर स्पेशल
2	04704	श्री गंगानगर – हनुमानगढ़ पैसेंजर स्पेशल
3	04773	श्री गंगानगर – सूरतगढ़ पैसेंजर
4	04774	सूरतगढ़ – श्री गंगानगर पैसेंजर स्पेशल
5	04779	श्री गंगानगर – सूरतगढ़ पैसेंजर स्पेशल
6	04780	सूरतगढ़ – श्री गंगानगर पैसेंजर स्पेशल
7	12439	हजूर साहिब नांदेड़ – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
8	12440	श्री गंगानगर – हजूर साहिब नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
9	12455	दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला – बीकानेर सुपरफास्ट
10	12456	बीकानेर – दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला एक्सप्रेस
11	12481	दिल्ली - श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
12	12482	श्री गंगानगर - दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
13	12485	नांदेड़ – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
14	12486	श्री गंगानगर – हजूर साहिब नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस

15	12489	श्री गंगानगर – दादर एक्सप्रेस
16	12490	दादर – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
17	14029	श्री गंगानगर – दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
18	14030	मेरठ – श्री गंगानगर स्पेशल
19	14525	अंबाला कैंट – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
20	14526	श्री गंगानगर – अंबाला कैंट एक्सप्रेस
21	14527	बठिंडा – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
22	14528	श्री गंगानगर – बठिंडा एक्सप्रेस
23	14601	फिरोजपुर कैंट – हनुमानगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
24	14602	हनुमानगढ़ – फिरोजपुर कैंट एक्सप्रेस
25	14701	श्री गंगानगर - बांद्रा टर्मिनस अमरापुर अरावली एक्सप्रेस
26	14702	बांद्रा टर्मिनस - श्री गंगानगर अमरापुरा अरावली एक्सप्रेस
27	14719	बीकानेर – अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
28	14720	अमृतसर – बीकानेर एक्सप्रेस
29	14727	श्री गंगानगर – तिलक ब्रिज एक्सप्रेस
30	14728	तिलक ब्रिज – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
31	14735	श्री गंगानगर – अंबाला कैंट एक्सप्रेस
32	14736	अंबाला कैंट – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
33	14815	श्री गंगानगर – ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
34	14816	ऋषिकेश – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
35	16311	श्री गंगानगर – तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ एक्सप्रेस

36	16312	तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
37	20471	श्री गंगानगर – पुरी एक्सप्रेस
38	20472	पुरी – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
39	22497	श्री गंगानगर – तिरुचिरापल्ली हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
40	22498	तिरुचिरापल्ली – श्री गंगानगर हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
41	22723	नांदेड़ – श्री गंगानगर साप्ताहिक एक्सप्रेस
42	22724	श्री गंगानगर – हजूर साहिब नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
43	22981	कोटा – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
44	22982	श्री गंगानगर – कोटा एक्सप्रेस
45	22997	झालावाड़ सिटी – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
46	22998	श्री गंगानगर – झालावाड़ सिटी एक्सप्रेस
47	54753	बठिंडा – श्री गंगानगर पैसेंजर
48	54754	श्री गंगानगर – बठिंडा पैसेंजर
49	54755	बठिंडा – श्री गंगानगर पैसेंजर
50	54756	श्री गंगानगर – बठिंडा पैसेंजर
51	54759	हनुमानगढ़ – सूरतगढ़ पैसेंजर
52	54760	सूरतगढ़ – हनुमानगढ़ पैसेंजर
53	54761	हनुमानगढ़ – सूरतगढ़ पैसेंजर
54	54762	सूरतगढ़ – हनुमानगढ़ पैसेंजर
55	54763	सादुलपुर – श्री गंगानगर पैसेंजर
56	54764	श्री गंगानगर – सादुलपुर पैसेंजर

इसी प्रकार, हनुमानगढ़ को 48 नियमित रेल सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जाता है, जिनमें 28 मेल/एक्सप्रेस और 20 यात्री ट्रेन सेवाएं शामिल हैं, जो दिल्ली, जयपुर, मुंबई, जम्मू, अहमदाबाद, ऋषिकेश, फिरोजपुर, भावनगर, रामेश्वरम, गुवाहाटी आदि जैसे स्टेशनों को सम्पर्कता प्रदान करती हैं। हनुमानगढ़-जयपुर खंड 05 जोड़ी रेल सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है जबकि हनुमानगढ़-दिल्ली सेक्टर को 03 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है। हनुमानगढ़ स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां निम्नानुसार हैं :

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी सं.	गाड़ी का नाम
1	04703	हनुमानगढ़ – श्री गंगानगर पैसेंजर स्पेशल
2	04704	श्री गंगानगर – हनुमानगढ़ पैसेंजर स्पेशल
3	04771	बठिंडा – अनूपगढ़ पैसेंजर स्पेशल
4	04772	अनूपगढ़ – बठिंडा पैसेंजर स्पेशल
5	04775	सादुलपुर – हनुमानगढ़ पैसेंजर स्पेशल
6	04776	हनुमानगढ़ – सादुलपुर पैसेंजर स्पेशल
7	04777	सादुलपुर – हनुमानगढ़ पैसेंजर स्पेशल
8	04778	हनुमानगढ़ – सादुलपुर पैसेंजर स्पेशल
9	12439	हजूर साहिब नांदेड़ – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
10	12440	श्री गंगानगर – हजूर साहिब नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
11	14601	फिरोजपुर कैंट – हनुमानगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
12	14602	हनुमानगढ़ – फिरोजपुर कैंट एक्सप्रेस
13	14701	श्री गंगानगर – बांद्रा टर्मिनस अमरापुर अरावली एक्सप्रेस
14	14702	बांद्रा टर्मिनस – श्री गंगानगर अमरापुर अरावली एक्सप्रेस

15	14707	हनुमानगढ़ – दादर एक्सप्रेस
16	14708	दादर – हनुमानगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
17	14721	जोधपुर – बठिंडा एक्सप्रेस
18	14722	अबोहर – जोधपुर एक्सप्रेस
19	14727	श्री गंगानगर – तिलक ब्रिज एक्सप्रेस
20	14728	तिलक ब्रिज – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
21	14803	भगत की कोठी – जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
22	14804	जम्मू तवी – भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस
23	14887	ऋषिकेश – बाड़मेर एक्सप्रेस
24	14888	बाड़मेर – ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
25	15909	डिब्रूगढ़ – लालगढ़ अवध असम एक्सप्रेस
26	15910	लालगढ़ – डिब्रूगढ़ अवध असम एक्सप्रेस
27	19107	भावनगर (टी) – शहीद कैप्टन तुषार महाजन एक्सप्रेस
28	19108	शहीद कैप्टन तुषार महाजन – भावनगर (टी) एक्सप्रेस
29	19223	साबरमती – जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
30	19224	जम्मू तवी – साबरमती एक्सप्रेस
31	20497	रामेश्वरम – फिरोजपुर कैंट हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
32	20498	फिरोजपुर कैंट – रामेश्वरम हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
33	22497	श्री गंगानगर – तिरुचिरापल्ली हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
34	22498	तिरुचिरापल्ली – श्री गंगानगर हमसफर एक्सप्रेस
35	22981	कोटा – श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
36	22982	श्री गंगानगर – कोटा एक्सप्रेस

37	54701	बठिंडा – लालगढ़ पैसेंजर
38	54702	लालगढ़ – अबोहर पैसेंजर
39	54703	बठिंडा – जयपुर पैसेंजर
40	54704	जयपुर – बठिंडा पैसेंजर
41	54759	हनुमानगढ़ – सूरतगढ़ पैसेंजर
42	54760	सूरतगढ़ – हनुमानगढ़ पैसेंजर
43	54761	हनुमानगढ़ – सूरतगढ़ पैसेंजर
44	54762	सूरतगढ़ – हनुमानगढ़ पैसेंजर
45	54763	सादुलपुर – श्री गंगानगर पैसेंजर
46	54764	श्री गंगानगर – सादुलपुर पैसेंजर
47	59719	सूरतगढ़ – बठिंडा पैसेंजर
48	59720	बठिंडा – सूरतगढ़ पैसेंजर

इसके अलावा, सम्पर्कता बढ़ाने के लिए नई रेल सेवाओं की शुरुआत भारतीय रेल में एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और यह विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं-

- उस खंड की क्षमता,
- मार्ग की उपलब्धता,
- आवश्यक चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता,
- चल स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता,
- रेलपथों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता

जोनल रेलवे उपयोगकर्ता परामर्शदात्री समिति की बैठक

1722. श्री दुलू महतो:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने जोनल रेलवे उपयोगकर्ता परामर्शदात्री समिति (जेडआरयूसीसी), पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, हाजीपुर की 05.08.2025 और 27.08.2025 को आयोजित बैठकों में प्रस्तुत विभिन्न प्रस्तावों पर कोई निर्णय लिया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो अनुमोदित/लंबित प्रस्ताव का प्रस्ताव-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो निर्णय लेने में विलंब के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और ऐसे निर्णय लेने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

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

(क) से (ग) रेलवे उपयोगकर्ताओं के बेहतर प्रतिनिधित्व को सुनिश्चित करने और रेल प्रशासन और उपयोगकर्ताओं के बीच उन मामलों पर परामर्श के अधिक अवसर प्रदान करने के दृष्टिकोण से, जो रेल द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाओं और ऐसी सेवाओं की दक्षता में सुधार के उपायों से संबंधित हैं, सरकार ने विभिन्न स्तरों पर उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियां स्थापित की हैं, जिनमें क्षेत्रीय स्तर अर्थात् क्षेत्रीय रेलवे उपयोगकर्ता परामर्शदात्री समितियाँ शामिल हैं।

क्षेत्रीय रेलवे उपयोगकर्ता परामर्शदात्री समिति रेलवे द्वारा सेवा प्रदान किए जाने वाले क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय उपयोगकर्ताओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है और निम्नलिखित से संबंधित मामलों पर विचार करती है:-

- i. जिस क्षेत्र से समिति संबंधित है, वहां सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था।
- ii. समिति के अधिकार क्षेत्र में नए स्टेशन खोलने का प्रस्ताव।
- iii. समय-सारिणी से संबंधित व्यवस्थाएं।
- iv. रेलवे द्वारा दी जाने वाली यात्री सेवाओं और सुविधाओं में सुधार।
- v. सामान्य सार्वजनिक हित अथवा सार्वजनिक सुविधा का कोई विषय या यात्री सेवाओं और सुविधाओं को प्रभावित करने वाले ऐसे मामले जो उपयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व का विषय

रहे हैं।

पूर्व मध्य रेलवे सहित सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों की क्षेत्रीय रेलवे उपयोगकर्ता परामर्शदात्री समिति को 01.10.2024 से 30.09.2026 तक की दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए पुनः गठित किया गया है। पूर्व मध्य रेलवे के जेडआरयूसीसी की पिछली बैठक 28.08.2025 को हुई थी। बैठक के दौरान रेलगाड़ियों के विस्तार, यात्री सुविधाओं का प्रावधान/सुधार, नए स्टेशन खोलने आदि के बारे में कई सुझाव प्राप्त हुए।

ज़ोन के अधिकार क्षेत्र/क्षमता के अंतर्गत सुझावों पर संबंधित ज़ोन खुद कार्रवाई करता है। अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेल से जुड़े सुझावों को उचित कार्रवाई के लिए संबंधित ज़ोन को भेजे जाते हैं। नीति से जुड़े मामले और जिन मामलों पर एपेक्स लेवल पर कार्रवाई की ज़रूरत होती है, उन्हें आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड को भेजा जाता है। ऐसी बैठकों के दौरान प्राप्त सुझावों की समीक्षा करना और उनकी औचित्य और व्यवहार्यता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करना एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है।

राजस्थान में एनएफएसए

1723. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

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

- (क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के अन्तर्गत लाभार्थियों के प्रतिशत की समीक्षा, विशेषकर राज्य सरकार के 2021 की अनुमानित जनसंख्या के आधार पर कवरेज सीमा को संशोधित करने और 4.46 करोड़ लाभार्थियों की पूर्व अधिकतम सीमा को 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने के अनुरोध के दृष्टिगत, करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यह समीक्षा कब तक पूरी होने की संभावना है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) की धारा 9 में प्रावधान है कि प्रत्येक राज्य के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत कवरेज का प्रतिशत केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाएगा और राज्य में कवर किए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या की गणना उस जनगणना के जनसंख्या अनुमानों के आधार पर की जाएगी, जिसके प्रासंगिक आंकड़े प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं। इसलिए, एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत कवरेज में कोई भी संशोधन अगली जनगणना के प्रासंगिक आंकड़े प्रकाशित होने के बाद ही संभव होगा।

इस अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारों को धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए धारा 9 के अंतर्गत निर्धारित व्यक्तियों की संख्या के भीतर पात्र परिवारों की सूची को अद्यतन करना आवश्यक है। इस संबंध में, केंद्र सरकार ने समय-समय पर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत शामिल करने हेतु समाज के कमजोर वर्गों सहित सभी पात्र और गरीब व्यक्तियों/परिवारों की पहचान करने के लिए परामर्श जारी किए हैं। राज्य अपने लाभार्थी डाटाबेस को अद्यतन करने का कार्य करते हैं ताकि अपात्र राशन कार्डों को हटाया जा सके और सही लाभार्थियों का उचित लक्ष्यीकरण सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) राजस्थान सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सफलतापूर्वक लागू किया जा रहा है। इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत राज्य की 69.09% ग्रामीण आबादी और 53.00% शहरी आबादी को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान है, जो जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार 446.62 लाख व्यक्तियों के बराबर है।

वर्तमान में, राजस्थान राज्य ने इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने के लिए 446.62 लाख लाभार्थियों की अभीष्ट कवरेज की तुलना में 440.01 लाख लाभार्थियों की पहचान की है। अभी भी, राजस्थान राज्य में एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत 6.61 लाख और लाभार्थियों की

पहचान की गुंजाइश है।

IMPACT OF COAL MINING EXPANSION

1724. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the recent expansion of coal mining in Angul district of Odisha where coal production has risen from 96.73 MT in 2021-22 to 115.06 MT in 2023-24, on land diversion patterns including the 1,077 hectare diverted for mining between 2020 and 2023 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number and present operational status of coal blocks in Angul including the projected timelines for new projects such as Subhadra and Balabhadra and the mitigation conditions imposed during approval;
- (c) whether any cumulative impact assessment has been undertaken for the 66 coal blocks in Angul district to evaluate pressures created by compact, high-density mining clusters; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that mining plans, transportation routes and ancillary infrastructure do not intensify human-wildlife interface risks in areas adjoining active coalfields?

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

- (a) Yes, the Government has assessed the impact of the recent increase in coal production in Angul district rising from 96.73 MT in 2021-22 to 116.089 MT in

2023-24 in the following projects through the statutory processes of Environmental Clearance (EC) and EIA-EMP appraisal undertaken by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

Sl. No	Name of the Project & Capacity	Available EC capacity in MT from 2021-22 till 2023-24	Production details (in MT)		
			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Ananta OC Expn.	20	13.58	17.09	19.999
2	Jagannath OC Expn.	7.5	7.03	7.50	7.50
3	Bhubaneswari OCP Expn.	28Mty in 21-22 and 30 Mty from 2022-23	28.00	30.00	24.235
4	Bharatpur OC Expn.	20	9.25	9.252	11.12
6	Balram OCP	8	6.53	7.739	7.74
7	Hingula-II OCP	15	7.74	12.38	13.059
8	Lingaraj OC Expn.	20	14.46	16.51	17.539
9	Kaniha OCP	14	10.10	12.151	11.811
10	Talcher UG	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Nandira UG	0.33	0.06	0.06	0.056
12	Utkal D&E	4.0	0.00	0.00	2.00
13	Utkal C	3.37	0.00	0.00	1.03
	Total	142.47	96.75	113.99	116.089

From the above table, all the mines have increased production within their EC permissible limits only.

(b) The details of coal blocks in Angul District are as follows :

i. There are 25 blocks under the command area of Mahanadi Coalfield Limited in Angul District. Out of this, 19 coal blocks are projectized, status of which is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

ii. In addition, 19 coal blocks have been allocated by the Nominated Authority (Ministry of Coal) in Angul district of Odisha. Out of these, four blocks have commenced production as on date. Status is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The expected timelines for new projects of MCL are as under:

I. Subhadra OCP: FY 2027-28

II. Balabhadra OCP: FY 2028-29

The mitigation measures of Subhadra & Balbhadra opencast greenfield mines in Angul are as under in tabular form:

Project	EC Capacity (MTY)	EC Date	Status
Subhadra OC	25	06.03.2024	Few Specific conditions imposed in EC are as follows. a. Greenbelt development on approximately 426.15 hectares (38% of lease area) with a survival rate of 70%. b. Dust suppression measures such as fog cannons, mist sprinklers, and wind barriers at coal stockyards. c. Installation of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) and real-time data display. d. Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) for zero discharge of untreated water. e. Occupational health safeguards, including periodic medical examinations and safety equipment.
			f. Reclamation plan covering 965.45 hectares, including agricultural use, plantation, and water harvesting structures. g. CSR and Public Hearing commitments for healthcare, education, water supply, and infrastructure development in nearby villages. Other conditions as prescribed in EC, FC, CTE, CTO,

			CGWA NOC, HWA letters are available in MCL website: https://www.mahanadicoal.in/Environment/estatutorycp.php
Balbhadra OC	Yet to obtain	<i>Environmental Clearance application process of Balbhadra Project from MoEF&CC is underway. The EC would have details of the mitigation conditions once it is issued.</i>	

(c) and (d) Though no such broader study of cumulative impact assessment has been undertaken for the 66 coal blocks in Angul district to evaluate pressures created by the compact, high-density mining clusters, the cumulative impact assessment for Bhubaneswari, Jagannath, Balram & Subhadra opencast mines have been undertaken, which are nearer to most of the mines operating in Talcher Coalfield of Angul district.

All the coal mine projects are operated after obtaining Forest Diversion as per Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980. Further the following steps are taken to address the human wildlife interface risks in areas adjoining active coalfields.

1. In compliance to the conditions, Site Specific Wildlife Management Plan is approved by PCCF (WL) & CWLW, Odisha and implemented by the State Forest Deptt. at project cost which is deposited in CAMPA.
2. Additionally, cost for Regional Wildlife Management Plan is deposited in CAMPA for further implementation.
3. Provisioning animal passage plan wherever required.

4. Undertaking awareness campaigns in coordination with VSS committees, local village committees.

In addition to the above, other measures such as compensatory afforestation, Soil Moisture Conservation etc. for flourishing the wildlife habitat are undertaken in coordination with State Forest Deptt. as compliance measures.

The project proponent ensures reduced traffic intensity of coal trucks by implementation of Conveyor & Silo arrangement thereby maximizing rail despatch of coal. Besides, thick green belts, dust suppression measures like fog canon, road sweeper, mobile sprinklers are in place to protect from the risks on human and wildlife.

Transportation routes, specifically coal corridors, have been established that do not pass through nearby habitations, and speed restrictions are enforced in sensitive zones.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Projectised/ Non-Projectised	Remarks/Timelines
1	Ananta & Dip Extn.	Projectized	Projectised for Ananta OCP
2	Bhubaneswari & Dip Extn.	Projectized	Projectised for Bhubaneswari OCP
3	Lingaraj	Projectized	Projectised for Lingaraj OCP
4	Balabhadra	Projectized	Projectised for Balabhadra OCP, Mine is yet to be operational.
5	Jagannath	Projectized	Projectised for Jagannath OCP.
6	Padma	Projectized	Projectised for Jagannath OCP and Bharatpur OCP

7	Bharatpur Comb.	Projectized	Projectised for Bharatpur OCP
8	Kalinga East	Projectized	Projectised for Bharatpur OCP & Balaram OCP
9	Kalinga West	Projectized	Projectised for Balaram OCP
10	(Baitarani East)	Non- Projectized	Part projectised for Chhendipada OCP, and the mine has been closed due to exhaustion of reserve. PR for the non projectized part under finalisation. Timeline for operation- 2031-32
11	Deulbera	Projectized	Projectised for Deulbera UG mine. Mine has been closed due to safety reason.
12	Gopalprasad East & Eastern part of Gopalprasad West	Projectized	Projectised for Hingula OCP
13	Handidua	Projectized	Projectised for Handidhua UG mine. Mine has been closed due to safety reason.
14	Kaniha-Neelachal	Projectized	Projectised for Kaniha OCP
15	Nandira	Projectized	Projectised for Nandira OCP
16	Nataraj	Projectized	The block was projectized for Natraj UG mine, However, the mine has been shelved out due to viability of the project.
17	South Balanda	Projectized (Exhausted)	Projectised for South Balanda OCP. Reserve exhausted.
18	Talcher	Projectized	Projectised for Talcher UG mine.
19	Western part of Gopalprasad West	Projectized	Projectised for Subhadra OCP, the mine is yet to be operationalised.
20	Utkal A	Projectized	Timeline- 2027-28
21	Konark-Subhadra West Comb.	Not Projectized	GR prepared. Timeline is yet to be finalised.
22	Balabhadra North Extn.	Not Projectized	PR for Balabhadra (N&W) Extension OCP under finalisation. Timeline-2031-32
23	Balabhadra West Extn.	Not Projectized	
24	Rabipur	Not Projectized	Under Exploration. Timeline is yet to be

			finalised.
25	Tribira	Not Projectized	Under Exploration. Timeline is yet to be finalised.
	25 blocks		

STATEMENT-II

SN.	Name of the coal block	Status of the coal block	Expected year of Operationalisation
1	Naini	Producing	Producing
2&3	Utkal D & E	Producing	Producing
4	Utkal C	Producing	Producing
5	Baitarni West	In process of obtaining statutory approvals/clearances	FY27
6	Mandakini	In process of obtaining statutory approvals/clearances	FY27
7	Radhikapur (West)	In process of obtaining statutory approvals/clearances	FY28
8	Utkal A	MOP granted, however production is yet to start	FY26
9	Bankhui	GR preparation stage	FY29
10&11	Utkal B1 & B2	Utkal B1: MOP granted, however production is yet to start Utkal B2: In process of obtaining statutory approvals/clearances	FY28
12	Alaknanda	In process of obtaining statutory approvals/clearances	FY28

13	Chendipada (Revised)	GR preparation stage	FY29
14	Sakhigopal-B Kankili	GR preparation stage	FY29
15	Kudanali Lubri	GR preparation stage	FY30
16	Machhakata (Revised)	In process of obtaining statutory approvals/clearances	FY29
17	Sakhigopal-B Kakurhi	GR preparation stage	FY30
18	New Patrapara South	GR preparation stage	FY30
19	Saradhapur Jalatap East	GR preparation stage	FY31

DPR OF BILASPUR-MANALI-LEH RAILWAY LINE

1725. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Bilaspur–Manali-Leh railway line has been prepared and approved;
- (b) if so, the salient features and estimated cost of the said project;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any timeline for commencement of the construction work and its completion and if so, the details thereof, phase and section-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to expedite the project in view of its significance for national security, regional connectivity and economic

development of the border areas in Ladakh and if so, the details thereof including measures being taken in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) Bilaspur – Manali – Leh new line is identified as strategic line by Ministry of Defence. The survey has been completed and Detailed Project Report has been prepared. The project passes through difficult terrain of Himalayas, which are full of geological surprises and numerous problems. The total length of the project is 489 Km including tunnels of 270 km length. Anticipated cost of the project as per Detailed Project Report is ₹1,31,000 crore.

The alignment passes through Beri, Sundernagar, Mandi, Manali, Sissu, Darcha, Keylong, Sarchu, Pang, Rumtse, Upshi, Kharu and terminates at Leh Terminus, connecting important towns of Himachal Pradesh and Ladakh.

Sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz., Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defence etc. As sanctioning of projects is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines depend upon appraisals and approvals by various stakeholders.

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance

- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project 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.

दाहोद में आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण

1726. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

- (क) क्या नवीनतम आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) (नवंबर 2025) के अनुसार, गुजरात के दाहोद जिले जैसे जनजाति बहुल जिलों में युवा रोजगार, कृषि पर निर्भर कामगारों और निर्माण क्षेत्र में लगे कामगारों के संबंध में कोई विशिष्ट रुझान सामने आया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या कार्यप्रणाली में संशोधन के पश्चात् दाहोद जिले में सामान्य सेवा केन्द्रों (सीएससी) को पीएलएफएस डेटा तक आसान पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या नए राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण (एनआईसी) 2025, वर्गीकरण से दाहोद के प्रमुख आर्थिक क्षेत्रों जैसे कृषि, निर्माण, पत्थर-पेराई और लघु-स्तरीय विनिर्माण में रोजगार के आंकड़ों की सटीकता में सुधार होने की आना है और यदि हो, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या एनआईसी-2025 का उपयोग दाहोद में जनजातीय युवाओं के लिए कौशल निर्माण और रोजगार मानचित्रण को सशक्त करने के लिए किया जाएगा, जो निर्माण और सूक्ष्म लघु और मध्यम

उद्यम क्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में काम करते हैं और 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.) के तहत राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (एनएसएस) गुजरात सहित देश भर में विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषयों पर बड़े पैमाने पर प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण आयोजित करने और राष्ट्रीय स्तर तथा राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दोनों स्तरों पर केंद्रीय प्रतिदर्श डेटा के आधार पर आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) के माध्यम से श्रम बल सांख्यिकी के महत्वपूर्ण संकेतकों का अनुमान लगाने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। तथापि, प्रतिदर्श आकार की सीमाओं के कारण, एनएसएस केंद्रीय प्रतिदर्श डेटा से जिला स्तर पर विश्वसनीय अनुमान तैयार करना संभव नहीं है। इस प्रकार, दाहोद जिले के संबंध में पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट से ऐसे अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) पीएलएफएस सहित एनएसएस के सर्वेक्षण सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग (एफओडी) के सुप्रशिक्षित प्रगणकों द्वारा किए जाते हैं, न कि सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) के माध्यम से। डेटा संग्रहण डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर कंप्यूटर सहायता प्राप्त व्यक्तिगत साक्षात्कार (सीएपीआई) का उपयोग करके हाथ में पकड़े जाने वाले उपकरणों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएलएफएस की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट इकाई-स्तरीय डेटा के साथ-साथ सां. और कार्य. कार्या. मंत्रा.की वेबसाइट के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक डोमेन में जारी की जा रही हैं, ताकि हितधारकों/उपयोगकर्ताओं की पहुँच आसान हो सके।

(ग) और (घ) वर्तमान पीएलएफएस एनआईसी 2008 के अनुसार किया जा रहा है। सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में नवंबर 2025 के महीने में एनआईसी 2025 जारी किया है। एनआईसी 2025 ने एनआईसी 2008 की 5-अंकीय संरचना के स्थान पर एक नई 6-अंकीय कोडिंग संरचना की शुरुआत की है और यह भारत में आर्थिक कार्यकलापों के वर्गीकरण के लिए नवीनतम अद्यतित राष्ट्रीय मानकों का पालन करता है जो कृषि, निर्माण, पत्थर-पेराई आदि सहित

सभी आर्थिक कार्यकलापों के लिए एक व्यापक तथा समकालीन रूपरेखा उपलब्ध कराता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएलएफएस प्राप्त व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करता है, जो लिंग, आयु, समूह, प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र, आदि के आधार पर विभाजित होती है, जिससे सरकार को श्रम क्षेत्र से संबंधित साक्ष्य-आधारित नीति निर्धारण करने में मदद मिलती है।

AIR STATIONS IN DAKSHINA KANNADA

1727. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) the details of AIR (Akashvani) stations operational in Dakshina Kannada especially those providing coastal and marine broadcasts including their locations, MW/FW frequency bands, land and offshore coverage radius and the regional languages used for fishing-related weather bulletins;
- (b) whether the Government has undertaken any digital upgradation of radio infrastructure in the district to improve marine communication and fisherman's safety, such as replacing ageing transmitters, strengthening FM towers for extended coastal reach, Installing Digital Radio (DRM) systems or automating studios for real-time alerts and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering measures to enhance radio connectivity and marine communication along the coast of Dakshina Kannada particularly for fisherman operating from Mangalore, Ullal, Someshwara and other landing centres including the provision of VHF/HF systems, NAVIC message receivers or emergency broadcast support for

cyclones and sea-safety alerts; and

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

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 Akashvani stations at Mangalore (Udupi), Karwar and Madikeri provide coastal and marine broadcasts for the Dakshina Kannada region.

Mangalore station operates two transmitters, a 10 kW FM transmitter at 100.3 MHz and a 20 kW MW transmitter at 1089 kHz. These provide a coverage radius of 20 to 40 km on land and 50 to 80 km offshore.

Karwar and Madikeri stations each have FM transmitters operating at 102.3 MHz and 103.1 MHz, respectively.

These stations broadcast programmes in Kannada, Konkani, English, Hindi and Sanskrit. The weather advisories and fishermen warnings issued by the concerned departments are regularly included in the news bulletins.

Under the Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND) Scheme, the Government has approved for Dakshina Kannada:

- Replacement of the 10 kW FM transmitter at Mangalore, and
- Installation of a 1 kW FM transmitter at Udupi, aimed at improving coastal reception and broadcast reliability

To support fishermen operating from Mangalore, Ullal, Someshwara and other landing centres, the Government has undertaken the following initiatives:

- Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based Integrated Alert System

(SACHET) delivers multilingual emergency warnings, including cyclone alerts, via multiple media including radio

- Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) disseminates advisories through FM/Community Radio, NAVIC, mobile apps, SMS, CAP-SACHET, NGOs, websites and social media
- Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has developed and deployed the Distress Alert Transmitter - Second Generation (DAT-SG)
 - Fishermen can transmit distress signals from sea and receive two-way weather/cyclone alerts
 - Alerts are relayed to rescue agencies such as the Indian Coast Guard (ICG).

Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), communication and tracking technologies such as NAVIC/DAT units, transponders and satellite-based receivers are being provided to fishing vessels to enhance safety and timely dissemination of weather and boundary alerts.

DOMESTIC COPPER ORE PRODUCTION

1728. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) the total domestic copper ore production in the country during each of the last five years;
- (b) whether there has been any decline in copper ore production in major mining states since 2018-19 and if so, the details thereof along with the names of

States mostly affected;

- (c) the key reasons behind the decline in domestic copper ore production during the said period;
- (d) the details of the steps taken up by the Government to boost domestic copper production and reduce the country's dependence on copper imports; and
- (e) the details of technological advancements adopted or promoted to improve the efficiency of copper ore extraction and processing in the country?

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

(a) *Total domestic copper ore production in the country during last 5 years:*

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<i>Ore Production (Million Tonnes)</i>	3.27	3.57	3.35	3.78	3.47

(b) and (c) In comparison to year 2018-19, there has been a decline in copper ore production due to following reasons:

- *Ore production severely affected by Covid-19 pandemic during the years 2019-20 and 2020-21.*
- *Delays in obtaining statutory clearances for re-opening of Surda, Rakha and Kendadih Mines in Jharkhand.*
- *Malanjkhand Mines in Madhya Pradesh was under transition from Open Cast to Underground mines during 2022-23.*

- Ore Production stopped in Kolihan Mines in Rajasthan due to major breakdown of winder in May, 2024. The production has restarted in April, 2025.

(d) and (e) Following steps have been taken to boost domestic copper production and improve copper ore extraction and processing:

- Various expansion projects of Hindustan Copper Limited, taken up to enhance copper ore production capacity from 4.4 million Tonnes to 12.2 million Tonnes per annum.
- Introduction of Exploration Licence (EL) regime permitting reconnaissance and prospecting operations for critical and deep-seated minerals, including copper.
- Promoting exploration by Notified Private Exploration Agencies with funding from National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust.
- Auction of 7 copper blocks - 4 in Maharashtra, 2 in Rajasthan and 1 in Madhya Pradesh.
- Adoption of State of art 'Paste Fill' technology to increase safety and production of copper ore.

MINORITY WELFARE SCHEMES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1729. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) the details of the number of beneficiaries under various schemes during the

last three years, scheme, State/UT and district-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh especially in Konaseema and Palnadu districts;

(b) the details of the number of beneficiaries of scholarships, skill development trainings, coaching assistance, livelihood support and other interventions provided to minority communities during the said period, State/UT and district-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh especially in Konaseema and Palnadu districts;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated, released and utilised under all schemes of the Government during the last three years, scheme, State/UT and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh especially Konaseema and Palnadu districts; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to promote skill development, employment-linked training and entrepreneurship among minority youth particularly in Andhra Pradesh especially in Konaseema and Palnadu districts?

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

(a) to (d) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes for socio-economic empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities. A brief on major schemes of the Ministry along with achievements in respect of Andhra Pradesh State during the last 3 years is as under:

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, Education, Women Centric Projects, Drinking Water and Supply, Sanitation, Sports, Renewable energy, Tourism, Animal Husbandry and Other Community Infrastructure.

PMJVK is a demand driven scheme and State/ UT-wise allocation of funds is not made under it. Further, no funds have been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh under PMJVK during the last three years.

PM VIKAS:

The Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) is a flagship Scheme of the Ministry which converges five erstwhile schemes viz. 'Seekho Aur Kamao', 'Nai Manzil', 'Nai Roshni', 'Hamari Dharohar' and 'USTTAD'; and focuses on socio-economic empowerment of six notified minorities through skill development; entrepreneurship and leadership of minority women; and education support for school dropouts across the country, including the state of Andhra Pradesh. The scheme guidelines were approved in January 2025, accordingly, the process to allocate targets under the scheme was initiated thereafter.

PM VIKAS, being a Central Sector Scheme, targets are allocated to different Project Implementation agencies, therefore, district-wise details of target allocation are not maintained by the Ministry. However, a target of 3,150 (approx.) beneficiaries has been allocated to various Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) for training under the Non-traditional Skilling and Women

Leadership and Entrepreneurship component of the scheme, in the state of Andhra Pradesh during 2025-26. Further, recognising that certain minority-concentrated regions may require targeted and holistic interventions, the Government is implementing PM VIKAS across the country, to enhance employability and strengthen livelihood opportunities for minority communities, including those residing in districts such as Konaseema and Palnadu.

The Ministry is currently inviting proposals under the scheme through its dedicated portal i.e. <https://pmvikas.minorityaffairs.gov.in/> for allocation of targets under the scheme.

SCHOLARSHIP:

The Ministry has implemented the following three Scholarship schemes for the educational empowerment of the six centrally notified minority communities viz. Buddhist, Christian, Jain, Muslim, Parsi and Sikh:

- i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme;
- ii) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme; and
- iii) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme.

The Scholarship schemes have not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22.

NMDFC:

National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements its schemes for socio-economic development of “backward sections” among the notified minority communities by providing concessional loan for self-employment income generation ventures across the country with

preference given to women and artisans.

The schemes of NMDFC are implemented through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Govt./UT Administration, Punjab Gramin Bank, Union Bank and Canara Bank.

The beneficiaries from the State of Andhra Pradesh supported through refinance of NMDFC to Canara Bank from 2021-22 to 2024-25 is as under:

Sr No.	Financial Year	Amt in Rs/Crs	Beneficiaries
1	2021-22	3.04	479
2	2022-23	5.10	2525
3	2023-24	1.54	187
4	2024-25	1.88	172

REVIEW MEETING ON REVENUE LEAKAGE IN DEPARTMENT OF POSTS

1730. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government recently held a review meeting on revenue leakage in the Department of Posts (DoP) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of major findings and key concerns highlighted during the said review meeting regarding the sources and scale of revenue leakage;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to plug revenue leakages across postal operations, including mail services, financial services and

parcel and logistics segments;

- (d) whether the Government/Department of Post proposes to implement technology-driven monitoring systems, enhanced audit mechanisms or reforms in operational processes to prevent such leakages and if so, the details thereof and steps/measures taken in this regard; and
- (e) whether the Government has set any timeframe for implementing corrective measures and improving revenue efficiency in the Department of Posts 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) and (b) Yes. A series of meetings have been held at different levels including meeting chaired by the Minister of State for Communications. Operational and fraud risks in different services have been identified based on available information. Broadly, deficiency in postage realization, use of used up/ fake stamps, no or less postage in pre-paid articles, infringement of conditions in registered news paper etc.

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent any potential leakage of revenue:

- (i) Based on volumes of mail and parcel bookings and assessment of financial services for vulnerability to leakage of revenue, post offices have been categorised to strengthen oversight.
- (ii) Preventive processes to avoid recurrence of any frauds through analysis of identified modus operandi have been introduced.

- (iii) An alerts-based risk management system has been strengthened.
- (d) Yes. The Department is continuously strengthening oversight and risk management with use of technology and data analytics and transactions driven alerts to prevent any potential loss and deviation from prescribed processes, creating end to end online processes to grant licence to registered news paper etc.
- (e) Strengthening of oversight through corrective and preventive measures is an ongoing process. Necessary steps with the help of experts and advanced technology are being progressively taken by the Department to improve its revenue performance.

ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA (AAY)

1731. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) the details and the number of elderly and disabled beneficiaries under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to mandate alternative, non-biometric and easily accessible authentication procedures for Fair Price Shop (FPS) operators to assist elderly, disabled and remote beneficiaries who face biometric authentication failures or are physically unable to visit the FPS;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the timeline for its implementation;
- (d) the number of grievances received under the Public Distribution System

(PDS) and the number of those grievances resolved during the last three financial years, State and year-wise; and

(e) the number of FPS licences cancelled during the last three financial years, State and year-wise?

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

(a) A statement showing the state-wise number of beneficiaries (including elderly and disabled beneficiaries) under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) is given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b) and (c) All States/ UTs have been advised vide letter dated 24/10/2017 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) A statement showing no. of complaints received under TPDS during the last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(e) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. The operational responsibility including issuance of licenses to Fair Price Shops (FPSs), supervision and monitoring of the functioning of Fair Price Shops etc., rest with the concerned State/UT Government.

STATEMENT-I**State/UT wise number of beneficiaries under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)**

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Ceiling of AAY HH (in lakh)	Coverage of AAY HH as on 30.11.2025 (in lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.09	9.08
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	0.38
3	Assam	7.04	6.73
4	Bihar	25.01	25.01
5	Chhattisgarh	7.19	7.19
6	Delhi	1.57	0.69
7	Goa	0.18	0.12
8	Gujarat	8.13	7.77
9	Haryana	3.03	2.68
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.97	1.65
11	Jharkhand	9.18	8.94
12	Karnataka	12.00	10.97
13	Kerala	5.96	5.96
14	Madhya Pradesh	15.82	14.63
15	Maharashtra	25.05	25.05
16	Manipur	0.64	0.64
17	Meghalaya	0.70	0.70
18	Mizoram	0.26	0.26
19	Nagaland	0.48	0.48

20	Odisha	12.65	12.53
21	Punjab	1.79	1.79
22	Rajasthan	9.32	6.29
23	Sikkim	0.17	0.17
24	Tamil Nadu	18.65	18.64
25	Telangana	6.49	5.67
26	Tripura	1.13	1.09
27	Uttar Pradesh	40.95	40.90
28	Uttarakhand	1.91	1.84
29	West Bengal	19.86	16.42
30	A&N	0.11	0.04
31	DNH&DD	0.08	0.05
32	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01
33	Chandigarh (DBT)	0.09	0.00
34	Puduchery (DBT)	0.32	0.25
35	J&K	2.76	2.33
36	Ladakh	0.06	0.06
Total		250.00	237.00

STATEMENT-II

**Complaints on TPDS received From Individuals, Organizations & through
Media Reports Etc. during the last three years**

S. No.	State/ UT	2022	2023	2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	25	41	39
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	10	1

3	Assam	13	48	178
4	Bihar	224	380	1720
5	Chhattisgarh	39	35	69
6	Delhi	212	256	346
7	Goa	1	3	2
8	Gujarat	147	82	182
9	Haryana	87	347	240
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	9	8
11	J&K	19	24	57
12	Jharkhand	236	348	738
13	Karnataka	38	85	126
14	Kerala	7	6	8
15	Madhya Pradesh	101	187	157
16	Maharashtra	118	181	376
17	Manipur	1	2	-
18	Meghalaya	-	2	5
19	Mizoram	-	1	-
20	Nagaland	-	-	-
21	Odisha	44	66	217
22	Punjab	31	86	115
23	Rajasthan	72	93	121
24	Sikkim	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	55	103	151
26	Telangana	10	40	36
27	Tripura	5	17	5
28	Uttarakhand	53	54	68
29	Uttar Pradesh	714	1614	2201
30	West Bengal	129	169	160
31	A&N Island	3	-	-
32	Chandigarh	4	-	-
33	D& N Haveli and Daman & Diu	-	3	-
34	Lakshadweep	1	1	-
35	Puducherry	3	2	5
36	Ladakh	-	-	-
TOTAL		2398	4295	7331

SCIENCE STREAM SCHEME

1732. SHRI MOHIBULLAH:

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

- (a) the details of the primary objective of the Science Stream Scheme and the manner in which it is proposed to be achieved;
- (b) the details of the key performance indicators used to evaluate the success of projects funded under the Science Stream Scheme; and
- (c) whether the Science Stream Scheme addresses the needs and priorities of marginalized and underrepresented groups in science and research 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 Department of Science and Technology is implementing Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)- Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge (MANAK); INSPIRE Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) and Vigyan Jyoti programmes with an objective to attract meritorious youth to study basic and natural sciences at the college and university level and to pursue research careers in both basic and applied science areas including engineering, medicine, agriculture and veterinary sciences. The ultimate aim of these science stream programs is to expand the R&D base of

the country.

INSPIRE MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) scheme is implemented with objectives (i) to attract young students to study science and pursue research career (ii) to promote creative thinking and foster a culture of innovation among them. The INSPIRE MANAK Scheme intends to target young students in the age group of 10-17 years and studying in class VI to XII. All schools in the country, recognized by the District / State Education authorities, whether Government or private, aided or un-aided, run by Central Government or State Government or local bodies, and having classes 6 to 12 are eligible to nominate 5 students from their schools, during the financial year. The nominations are sought from schools, by the Department, during specific period of the year, through online mode at E-MIAS portal (www.inspireawards-dst.gov.in).

The nomination process includes submitting of basic details of the students, bank account details, along with a brief idea/ synopsis of the proposed model/project. These online nominations are scrutinized on the basis of the idea provided by the students and the selected students receive financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- each, for preparation of project/model/showcasing of idea and participation at exhibitions organized at three levels viz. District, State and National. The financial assistance under this scheme is being transferred directly into the bank accounts of the students through Direct Benefit Transfer.

Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) aims to enhance the rate of attachment of talented youth to undertake higher education in science intensive

programs by providing scholarships and mentoring through summer attachment with leading researchers. The scheme offers 12,000 Scholarships every year @ Rs 0.80 lakh per year for undertaking Bachelor and Masters level education in natural and basic sciences for the talented youth in the age group of 17-22 years.

Vigyan Jyoti program encourages meritorious school girls to pursue careers in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM). The program primarily targets girls from classes 9th - 12th, especially those from underrepresented regions, to bridge the gender gap in STEM education and careers. Vigyan Jyoti also focuses on building confidence, leadership skills, and communication abilities, helping girls excel academically and socially. By nurturing talent at the school level, Vigyan Jyoti helps create a pipeline of future women scientists, promotes gender equality in STEM, and encourages girls to aim for higher education and research careers.

(b) Yes, the key performance indicators are being used to evaluate the success of scholarship/projects funded under these Science Stream Schemes.

The key performance indicators for evaluating the INSPIRE MANAK program include the innovativeness of ideas, as well as students' research and innovative aptitude in science and technology. Nominations are received from students across India, representing diverse backgrounds. The large number of participating students demonstrates wide engagement among schools and learners. Each year, about one million ideas are received nationwide. A rigorous screening process is conducted based on novelty, originality, and

innovativeness. From these submissions, approximately 50,000 students are selected to participate in a three-tier competition at the District, State, and National levels. Students selected for the State-level competition receive mentoring support for prototype development and potential commercialization.

The key performance indicators for evaluating the INSPIRE-SHE program include the selection of students who rank within the top 1% of their respective Central or State Boards. For continuation of the scholarship, scholars are required to maintain consistent academic performance, securing at least First Class (60% marks) annually. In addition, students are encouraged to undertake a short-term summer internship of 6–8 weeks to conduct research at any reputed academic organization across the country. The research projects are evaluated by the respective research supervisors, and upon successful completion, mentorship support is provided to the students. Each year, mentorship support is extended to ~4000 scholars who successfully complete their research projects. INSPIRE-SHE has thus created a substantial academic and research talent pool for pursuing careers in Science and Technology.

The Vigyan Jyoti Program plays a pivotal role in increasing the participation of girls in STEM and addressing the underrepresentation of women in higher education and research in technology, engineering, mathematics, and high-energy physics. Activities such as student–parent counselling, role model interactions, visits to knowledge partners (IITs, NITs, CSIR labs), STEM sessions, tinkering activities, and resource distribution have significantly enhanced girls' interest in STEM. Hands-on tinkering activities have improved

conceptual understanding. Academic support sessions have strengthened preparation for competitive examinations. Mentoring by scientists and STEM professionals has inspired girls to envision future careers in STEM fields.

(c) Yes, Science stream schemes do cater the marginalized and underrepresented groups in science and research, and the details are as follows:

Financial Year	INSPIRE- MANAK			INSPIRE- SHE			Vigyan Jyoti		
	SC	ST	Female	SC	ST	Female	SC	ST	Female
2022-23	6614	4051	22150	621	153	5025	3470	3285	17859
2023-24	7767	4461	22687	622	105	4725	4823	3261	23149
2024-25	8803	4692	26127	881	143	5784	5961	3950	29437

गोइलकेरा स्टेशन पर डाउन इस्पात एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव

1733. श्रीमती जोबा माझी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या डाउन इस्पात एक्सप्रेस (गाड़ी संख्या 22862, कांटाबांजी से हावड़ा) का सिंहभूम के गोइलकेरा स्टेशन पर ठहराव था, लेकिन कोविड-19 महामारी के बाद यह ठहराव बंद कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) डाउन इस्पात एक्सप्रेस (22862) का ठहराव बंद करने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं, जबकि डाउन इस्पात एक्सप्रेस (गाड़ी सं. 12872, टिटलागढ़ से हावड़ा) गोइलकेरा स्टेशन पर ठहराव ले रही है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप स्थानीय यात्रियों को असुविधा होती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का स्थानीय संपर्क और लाखों यात्रियों के जनहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए तत्काल प्रभाव से गोइलकेरा स्टेशन पर डाउन इस्पात एक्सप्रेस (22862) का ठहराव पुनः शुरू करने

का विचार 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 (ग) यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि 22861/22862 हावड़ा-कांटाबांजी इस्पात एक्सप्रेस को गोइलकेरा में ठहराव की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए।

खानों से होने वाला प्रदूषण

1734. श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का झारखंड के हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ में कोयला खदानों के कारण होने वाले पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों (धूल प्रदूषण, वायु गुणवत्ता और जल स्तर में गिरावट) को कम करने के लिए नई योजनाएं शुरू करने का विचार है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा कोयला खदानों के आसपास रहने वाले लोगों के लिए सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के सुदृढ़ उपाय करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ग) अवैध खनन को रोकने के लिए क्या नई तकनीकें या निगरानी प्रणालियां कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) कोयला मंत्रालय पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से जिम्मेदार कोयला खनन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं को ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के तहत पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी; वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के अंतर्गत जहां भी लागू हो, वन स्वीकृति; और वायु (वायु प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 और जल (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के प्रावधानों के तहत राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड से प्रचालन करने की सहमति

प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य है। राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड उत्सर्जन/अपशिष्ट मानकों के अनुपालन की निगरानी करते हैं। कोयला खानों के परियोजना स्थल की निरंतर वायु गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करने के लिए सतत परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी स्टेशन (सीएएक्एमएस) स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ में खनन प्रचालन करने वाली कोयला कंपनियां कर्मचारियों और आस-पास के ग्रामीणों के बीच सुरक्षा जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए खानों में सुरक्षा अभियान चलाती हैं। कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए उपायों में मोबाइल/धुंध स्प्रेडर, फॉग कैनन के माध्यम से विस्तृत धूल दमन, पीसीसी सड़कों का निर्माण; तिरपाल से ढका कोयला परिवहन; ग्रीन बेल्ट और डस्ट स्क्रीन का विकास शामिल है। फर्स्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी परियोजनाओं, साइलो लोडिंग सिस्टम, बेल्ट कन्वेयर और सतही खनिकों की शुरुआत जैसी प्रौद्योगिकी कार्रवाई ने पर्यावरणीय पदचिह्नों को काफी कम कर दिया है। पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बहाल करने के लिए बरकसायल और हजारीबाग क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर पुनर्ग्रहण, बहु-प्रजाति वृक्षारोपण, मियावाकी वृक्षारोपण और इको-पार्कों का विकास किया जा रहा है।

(ग) कोयले का अवैध खनन मुख्यतः परित्यक्त खानों, उथले कोयला सीमों से किए जाने की सूचना प्राप्त होती है, जो खानों से दूरस्थ/अलग-थलग स्थानों पर स्थित हैं और एक बड़े क्षेत्र में फैले हुए हैं। ये कानून और व्यवस्था संबंधी समस्याएं हैं, जो राज्य का विषय हैं और इसलिए, मुख्य रूप से राज्य/जिला प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती हैं।

तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार ने अवैध कोयला खनन की निगरानी और रोकथाम को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कई उपाय अपनाए हैं। कोयला मंत्रालय ने खनन प्रहरी मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन और कोयला खान निगरानी और प्रबंधन प्रणाली (सीएमएसएमएस) वेब पोर्टल लॉन्च किया है, जो नागरिकों और अधिकारियों को वास्तविक समय में अवैध खनन की घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट करने में सक्षम बनाता है। खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत केन्द्र सरकार ने हाल ही में इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अवैध खनन और अन्य अपराधों से संबंधित न्यायालय के समक्ष शिकायतें दर्ज करने और अभियोजन, व्यक्तियों और दस्तावेजों की तलाशी, निरीक्षण और

जांच आदि से संबंधित शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए पदनामित अधिकारियों को प्राधिकृत किया है।

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड अपनी सहायक कंपनियों के माध्यम से कोयले के अवैध खनन को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय कर रही है। लीजहोल्ड क्षेत्रों के भीतर और बाहर अवैध गतिविधि की पहचान करने के लिए ड्रोन-आधारित निगरानी प्रणाली तैनात करके निगरानी को मजबूत किया गया है। सीसीटीवी, जीपीएस, वाहन ट्रैकिंग सिस्टम और आरएफआईडी उपकरणों से निरंतर फीड का उपयोग करके चौबीसों घंटे निगरानी के लिए एकीकृत कमान और नियंत्रण केंद्र (आईसीसीसी) स्थापित किए गए हैं। अवैध खनन और कोयले की चोरी को प्रभावी ढंग से रोकने के लिए नियमित रूप से औचक जांच, 24×7 गश्त, एफआईआर दर्ज करना, जिला पुलिस के साथ समन्वय और आस-पास के गांवों में जन जागरूकता पहल भी की जा रही है। संवेदनशील स्थानों पर चेक-पोस्ट स्थापित किए गए हैं और अनधिकृत पहुंच को प्रतिबंधित करने के लिए परित्यक्त खानों के मुहानों को कंक्रीट से सील करने, आउटक्रॉप क्षेत्रों में ओवरबर्डन डंपिंग और खदान परिधियों के साथ ट्रेंचिंग जैसे वास्तविक निवारण उपाय किए गए हैं।

ROAD OVER BRIDGES IN ELURU DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

1735. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal for the construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) at Railway Level Crossings LC No.83-E, LC No.86-E, LC No.91-E and LC No. 340 in Eluru Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details and present status of each of these proposals;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any joint inspections/meetings with

the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and State Government officials to expedite these works;

(d) if so, the outcome of such meetings and the timeline proposed for the commencement and completion of these ROB projects; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to accord priority sanction and speedy execution of the above ROB projects considering the heavy vehicular traffic and frequent congestion at these level crossings 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) 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 their 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 (Oct'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (Oct'25)	13,653 Nos. (including 799 Nos. in the State of Andhra Pradesh)

As on 01.11.2025, 4689 Nos. ROB/ RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹1,11,583 Cr on Indian Railways including 316 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) at a cost of ₹ 11,686 crore in the State of Andhra Pradesh, which are at various stages of planning and execution.

The details of ROB/RUBs works at the mentioned locations are as under:

S.No.	LC No.	Km	section	Remarks
1.	LC No.83(E) between Atapaka to varahpatnam	73/8-9	Gudivada- Bhimavaram	The works of preparation of Technical Feasibility Report / Detailed Project Report (TFRs / DPRs) for the construction of ROB/RUB at these LCs have been taken up.
2.	LC No. 86 between Vadarllapadu Branch to Vadarllatapaka to Varahpatnam	76/7-8	Gudivada- Bhimavaram	
3.	LC No. 91 between Pallevada to Ramavaram	81/1-2	Gudivada- Bhimavaram	
4.	LC No. 340 at Kokkirapadu Rice Mill	474/30- 32	Vijayawada- Visakhapatnam	This ROB work has been sanctioned. The work of preparation of Detailed Estimate has been taken up.

Further, Railways have taken following measures to expedite the progress of work:

- i. Joint survey with concerned State Govt./Road Owning Authority is done before finalizing the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) to ensure smooth execution.
- ii. Periodic meetings of Railway & State Government officials are done to resolve various issues related to ROB/RUB works.
- iii. Standardization of superstructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form

of compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

- iv. ROB/RUB works are planned to be executed on a single entity basis by Railway wherever possible. In case any Road Owning authority/State Govt. wants then Railway may permit them to execute the work on a single entity basis.

Completion of any ROB/RUB work depends on various factors like, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, law and order situation in the area of project / work sites, number of working months in a year for particular project / work sites due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects / works.

रेल टिकट बुकिंग प्रणाली

1736. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:

सुश्री सयानी घोष:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को रेल टिकट बुकिंग प्रणाली में मैलवेयर, सॉफ्टवेयर, तृतीय पक्ष साइट आदि के माध्यम से संकट की स्थिति उत्पन्न किए जाने के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने साइबर अपराधियों द्वारा रेल टिकट बुकिंग वेबसाइट पर किए जाने वाले साइबर हमलों को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्य योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) क्या संगठित गिरोहों द्वारा आईआरसीटीसी के सुरक्षा प्रोटोकॉल को दरकिनार करके कुछ ही सेकंड में टिकट बुकिंग के लिए भारतीय रेलवे के ऑनलाइन टिकटिंग प्लेटफॉर्म की सुरक्षा प्रणाली में बार-बार सेंध लगाई गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) इस संबंध में प्रभावित यात्रियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है/यात्रियों से कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;
- (ङ) बार-बार होने वाली उक्त घटनाओं के बावजूद इतने बड़े पैमाने पर साइबर सेंध के कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या ऐसी विफलताओं के लिए कोई आंतरिक संपरीक्षा या जवाबदेही तय की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) क्या उक्त कार्यों में आधार-सत्यापित आईडी, आईआरसीटीसी उपयोगकर्ता खातों और ऑनलाइन भुगतान गेटवे का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है, जिससे संभावित वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी और डेटा गोपनीयता का उल्लंघन हो सकता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (छ) ऐसे कितने मामले चिन्हित किए गए हैं और क्या ऐसे आईडी और खातों को काली सूची में डाला गया है; और
- (ज) दर्ज किए गए मामलों की संख्या, की गई गिरफ्तारियां, लगाए गए जुर्माने सहित की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ज) भारतीय रेल की आरक्षण टिकट बुकिंग प्रणाली उद्योग-मानक, अत्याधुनिक साइबर सुरक्षा नियंत्रणों से सुसज्जित एक सुदृढ़ और अत्यधिक सुरक्षित आईटी प्लेटफॉर्म है। भारतीय रेल ने आरक्षण प्रणाली के कार्य-निष्पादन और नियमित/तत्काल टिकटों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। इन उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

1. उपयोगकर्ताओं के खातों का कड़ाईपूर्वक पुनर्वैधीकरण और सत्यापन किया गया है। जनवरी 2025 तक लगभग 3.02 करोड़ संदिग्ध उपयोगकर्ताओं की आईडी निष्क्रिय की गई हैं।

2. गैर-प्रामाणिक उपयोगकर्ताओं को फ़िल्टर करने और वैध यात्रियों के लिए सुचारु बुकिंग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अकामाई जैसे एंटी-बोट समाधान अपनाए गए हैं।
3. तत्काल बुकिंग में दुरुपयोग को रोकने और निष्पक्षता में सुधार लाने के लिए, ऑनलाइन तत्काल टिकट बुकिंग के लिए आधार-आधारित वन टाइम पासवर्ड (ओटीपी) सत्यापन की चरणबद्ध रूप से शुरुआत की गई है। यह दिनांक 04.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार 322 रेलगाड़ियों में पहले से ही चालू है। उपरोक्त उपायों के कारण उक्त उल्लिखित 322 रेलगाड़ियों में से लगभग 65% में कन्फर्म्ड तत्काल टिकट की उपलब्धता का समय बढ़ गया है।
4. आरक्षण काउंटर्स पर तत्काल बुकिंग के लिए आधार आधारित ओटीपी की भी चरणबद्ध रूप से शुरुआत की गई है और इसे दिनांक 04.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार 211 रेलगाड़ियों में लागू किया गया है।
5. इसके साथ-साथ अन्य उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, 96 लोकप्रिय रेलगाड़ियों में से लगभग 95% में तत्काल टिकट का उपलब्धता समय बढ़ गया है।
6. संदिग्ध रूप से बुक किए गए पीएनआर के लिए राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध पोर्टल पर शिकायतें दर्ज की गई हैं।
7. नेटवर्क फ़ायरवॉल, घुसपैठ रोकथाम प्रणालियाँ, एप्लिकेशन डिलीवरी कंट्रोलर और वेब एप्लिकेशन फ़ायरवॉल जैसी कई सुरक्षात्मक चरणों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है जो प्रणाली को साइबर खतरों से सुरक्षित रखता है। यह प्रणाली एक समर्पित, एक्सेस-कंट्रोल्ड डेटा सेंटर में होस्ट की गई है, जो सीसीटीवी निगरानी और एंड-टू-एंड एन्क्रिप्शन द्वारा सुरक्षित है। यह डेटा सेंटर आईएसओ 27001 सूचना सुरक्षा प्रबंधन प्रणाली मानकों के अंतर्गत प्रमाणित है।

साइबर सुरक्षा को और मज़बूत बनाने के लिए, रेलटेल कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड व्यापक साइबर खतरा खुफ़िया सेवाएँ प्रदान करता है, जिनमें टेक-डाउन सेवाएँ, खतरों की निगरानी, डीप और डार्क वेब निगरानी और डिजिटल जोखिम सुरक्षा शामिल हैं। ये सेवाएँ उभरते

साइबर खतरों के बारे में सक्रिय और कार्रवाई योग्य जानकारी प्रदान करती हैं और बेहतर घटना प्रतिक्रिया को सक्षम बनाती हैं।

8. सीईआरटी-इन-सूचीबद्ध सूचना सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा एजेंसियों द्वारा आरक्षण प्रणाली की नियमित संरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा की जाती है। इसके अलावा, टिकटिंग प्रणाली से संबंधित इंटरनेट ट्रैफिक की निरंतर निगरानी सीईआरटी-इन और राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना संरक्षण केंद्र द्वारा साइबर हमलों का पता लगाने और उन्हें रोकने के लिए की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे, मंडल कार्यालय आदि विभिन्न स्तरों पर संसद के सदस्यों, जन प्रतिनिधियों, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि से औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक, प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव प्राप्त होना एक सतत एवं गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए उनका केंद्रीकृत संकलन नहीं रखा जाता। बहरहाल, इनकी जांच की जाती है और समय-समय पर व्यवहार्य एवं उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है, जो एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

NUMBER OF RAILWAY ZONES IN KARNATAKA

1737. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

- (a) the total number of railway zones in the country and the railway density in each zone, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the railway density in Karnataka, district-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has a policy that defines the minimum railway density required to adequately meet public transportation needs and support economic growth and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the existing railway density is sufficient to meet the needs of the

people and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of any schemes/initiatives proposed by the Government to enhance railway density in Karnataka?

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

(a) to (e) There are 17 Railway Zones operational (including Metro Railway, Kolkata) in the country. Further, foundation stone of new South Coast Railway (SCoR) zone has been laid recently.

The details of Zonal Railway wise route km is given below: -

S.No.	Railway	Route Km. (as on 31.03.2025)
1	Central	4353
2	Eastern	2855
3	East Central	4400
4	East Coast	3162
5	Northern	7477
6	North Central	3518
7	North Eastern	3494
8	Northeast Frontier	4412
9	North Western	5613
10	Southern	5104
11	South Central	6637
12	South Eastern	2749
13	South East Central	2448
14	South Western	3711
15	Western	6284
16	West Central	3177
17	Metro, Kolkata	45
	Total	69,439

The new SCoR zone is in the process of setting up.

Railway network in any area depends upon the population density of that area, terrain, geographical features, etc. Therefore, Railway density varies from region to region.

The rail infrastructure augmentation plan inter-alia focuses on the network capacity enhancement, removal of bottlenecks, increasing average speed of freight trains, reduction in cargo transit time and cost. Further, to improve capacity of existing network, several capacity enhancement/augmentation survey/works have been sanctioned by railways. These works include multi tracking, rail flyovers, by pass lines, yard remodelling works etc.

Railway projects are surveyed/sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise/District 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 throw forward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

As on 01.04.2025, across Indian Railways, 431 Railway infrastructure projects (154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) of total length 35,966 Km, costing approx. ₹6.75 lakh crore are sanctioned. The summary is as under: -

Category	No of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'25 (km)	Total Exp upto Mar'25 (₹ in Cr)
New Lines	154	16,142	3,036	1,45,318
Gauge Conversion	33	4,180	2,997	22,753
Doubling / Multitracking	244	15,644	6,736	1,22,858
Total	431	35,966	12,769	2,90,929

Zone-wise/year-wise details of all Railway projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

The details of commissioning / laying of new track across Indian Railways is given below:

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	7,599 Km	4.2 Km/day
2014-25	34,428 Km	8.57 Km/day (more than 2 times)

Karnataka:

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. 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)

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. 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

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)	1,290
3	Bidar-Gulbarga new line (110 km)	1,543
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)	1,104
14	Daund-Gulbarga doubling (225 km)	3,182
15	Hubli-Chikjajur doubling (190 km)	1,850

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)	4,153
2	Hotgi-Gadag doubling (284 km)	2,459
3	Giniger - Raichur new line (165 km)	3,401
4	Gadag - Wadi new line (257 km)	2,842
5	Bagalkot – Kudachi new line (142 km)	1,649
6	Tumkur – Rayadurga new line (207 km)	2,496
7	Tumkur – Davangere new line (182 km)	2,142
8	Kadur – Chikmagalur – Belur new line (68 km)	825
9	Baiyyapanahalli – Hosur doubling (48 km)	336
10	Yeshwanthpur – Channasandra doubling (22 km)	314

In last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 65 surveys (25 new line and 40 doubling) covering a total length of 7,239 km has been sanctioned falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka.

Details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition are 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)	581	0	581
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 (32 km)	206	0	206

Summary of the status of land acquisition in Karnataka is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Karnataka	9,020 Ha
Land Acquired	5,679 Ha (63%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,341 Ha (37%)

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Karnataka.

Sanction of any railway project depend upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives,
- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project 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.

महाराष्ट्र/मध्य प्रदेश/छत्तीसगढ़ में रेल परियोजनाएं

1738. श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में लंबित रेल परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त लंबित रेल परियोजनाओं के लिए अब तक स्वीकृत लागत और जारी की गई धनराशि कितनी है;
- (ग) उक्त रेल परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की अनुमानित समय-सीमा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार को छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से किसी रेल परियोजना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(च) छत्तीसगढ़ में नई रेल परियोजना के अनुमोदन की स्थिति क्या है; और

(छ) क्षेत्र के तीव्र विकास के लिए उक्त परियोजना के महत्व को देखते हुए इसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (छ) रेल परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है, न कि राज्य-वार क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्यों की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। बहरहाल, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

महाराष्ट्र

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बजट आवंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,171 करोड़ रु./वर्ष
2025-26	23,778 करोड़ रु. (20 गुना से अधिक)

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-25 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ को कमीशन करने/बिछाने का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	292 (कि.मी.)	58.4 कि.मी./वर्ष
2014-25	2,292 (कि.मी.)	208.4 कि.मी./वर्ष (3 गुना से अधिक)

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 89,780 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली कुल 5,098 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 38 रेल परियोजनाओं (11 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 25 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है। इसका सारांश

निम्नानुसार है:

कोटि	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 25 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी.)	मार्च, 2025 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	11	1,355	234	10,504
आमान परिवर्तन	02	609	334	4,286
दोहरीकरण/ मल्टीट्रैकिंग	25	3,134	1,792	24,617
कुल	38	5,098	2,360	39,407

महाराष्ट्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली तथा हाल ही में पूरी हुई कुछ परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	पुणे-मिरज-लोडा दोहरीकरण (467 किलोमीटर)	4,670
2	मनमाड-जलगांव तीसरी लाइन (160 किलोमीटर)	2,574
3	जबलपुर-गोंदिया आमान परिवर्तन (300 किलोमीटर)	2,005
4	छिंदवाड़ा-नागपुर आमान परिवर्तन (150 किलोमीटर)	1,512
5	पनवेल-पेन दोहरीकरण (35 किलोमीटर)	263
6	पेन-रोहा दोहरीकरण (40 किलोमीटर)	330
7	उधना-जलगांव दोहरीकरण (307 किलोमीटर)	2,448
8	मुदखेड-परभणी दोहरीकरण (81 किलोमीटर)	673
9	भुसावल-जलगांव तीसरी लाइन (24 किलोमीटर)	325
10	जलगांव-भुसावल चौथी लाइन (24 किलोमीटर)	261
11	दौंड-गुलबर्गा दोहरीकरण (225 किलोमीटर)	3,182

महाराष्ट्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुछ मुख्य परियोजनाएं, जो शुरू की गई हैं, निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	अहल्यानगर-बीड-परली वैजनाथ नई लाइन (261 किलोमीटर)	4,957
2	बारामती-लोनंद नई लाइन (64 किलोमीटर)	1,844
3	वर्धा-नांदेड़ नई लाइन (284 किलोमीटर)	3,445
4	इंदौर-मनमाड नई लाइन (360 किलोमीटर)	18,529
5	वडसा-गढ़चिरौली नई लाइन (52 किलोमीटर)	1,886
6	जालना-जलगांव नई लाइन (174 किलोमीटर)	5,804
7	दोंड मनमाड दोहरीकरण (236 किलोमीटर)	3,037
8	कल्याण-कसारा - तीसरी लाइन (68 किलोमीटर)	1,433
9	वर्धा-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (76 किलोमीटर)	698
10	वर्धा-बल्हारशाह तीसरी लाइन (132 किलोमीटर)	1,385
11	इटारसी-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (280 किलोमीटर)	2,450
12	राजनांदगांव-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (228 किलोमीटर)	3,545
13	वर्धा-नागपुर चौथी लाइन (79 किलोमीटर)	1,137
14	जलगांव-मनमाड चौथी लाइन (160 किलोमीटर)	2,574
15	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 किलोमीटर)	3,285

इसके अलावा पिछले 3 वर्षों अर्थात् 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले 8603 किलोमीटर लंबाई के 98 सर्वेक्षण कार्य (29 नई लाइन, 2 आमान परिवर्तन और 67 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल परियोजनाएँ भारतीय रेल के उत्तर मध्य रेल, पश्चिम मध्य रेल, पूर्व मध्य रेल, पश्चिम रेल, मध्य रेल, दक्षिण मध्य रेल, और दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेल क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत आती हैं।

हाल के वर्षों में बजट आवंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	632 करोड़ रु./प्रतिवर्ष
2025-26	14,745 करोड़ (23 गुना से अधिक)

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-25 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	145 कि.मी.	29 करोड़ रु. प्रतिवर्ष
2014-25	2651 कि.मी.	241 कि.मी प्रतिवर्ष (8 गुना से अधिक)

01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुल 4740 कि.मी. लंबी 89,543 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 24 रेलवे परियोजनाओं (08 नई लाइनें, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 14 दोहरीकरण), को स्वीकृत किया गया है। इसका सारांश निम्नानुसार है:

योजना शीर्ष	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2025 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु में)
नई लाइन	8	1914	544	15,069
आमान परिवर्तन	2	809	430	6,766
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	14	2017	1118	19,566
कुल	24	4,740	2,092	41,401

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली जिन्हें हाल ही पूरे किए गए कुछ परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	नवीनतम लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	गुना-इटावा नई लाइन (348 किलोमीटर)	683
2.	जबलपुर-गोंदिया आमान परिवर्तन (300 किलोमीटर)	2005
3.	छिंदवाड़ा-नागपुर आमान परिवर्तन (150 किलोमीटर)	1512

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	नवीनतम लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
4.	छिंदवाड़ा-मंडला फोर्ट आमान परिवर्तन (182 किलोमीटर)	1268
5.	घाट पिंडारी-बलखेड़ा दोहरीकरण (6 कि.मी.)	29
6.	गुना-रुठियाई दोहरीकरण (20 कि.मी.)	175
7.	खोडरी-अनूपपुर दोहरीकरण (62 कि.मी.)	489
8.	झुखेई कॉर्ड लाइन, कटनी यार्ड को बाई पास करते हुए (2 कि.मी.)	12
9.	सोनतलाई-बगरातावा दोहरीकरण (7 कि.मी.)	110
10.	इटारसी-बुधनी तीसरी लाइन (25 कि.मी.)	286
11.	टीगांव-चिचोडा घाट सेक्शन तीसरी लाइन (17 कि.मी.)	176
12.	भोपाल-बीना तीसरी लाइन (145 कि.मी.)	1075
13.	बरखेड़ा-भोपाल तीसरी लाइन (41 कि.मी.)	473
14.	नागदा-उज्जैन गंभीर ब्रिज का दोहरीकरण (2 कि.मी.)	28
15.	पेंड्रा रोड-अनूपपुर तीसरी लाइन (50 कि.मी.)	394
16.	बीना-कोटा दोहरीकरण (283 कि.मी.)	2477
17.	नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ दोहरीकरण (56 कि.मी.)	560
18.	खोडरी-अनूपपुर दोहरीकरण बिलासपुर में फ्लाईओवर के साथ (72 कि.मी.)	792
19.	बुधनी-बरखेड़ा तीसरी लाइन (27 कि.मी.)	1703
20.	इंदौर-देवास-उज्जैन दोहरीकरण (79 कि.मी.)	757
21.	पावरखेड़ा-जुझारपुर एकल लाइन फ्लाईओवर अप दिशा में (16 कि.मी.)	443
22.	अनूपपुर-कटनी तीसरी लाइन (165 कि.मी.)	2311
23.	रमना-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (160 कि.मी.)	2436
24.	करैला रोड- शक्तिनगर दोहरीकरण (32 कि.मी.)	763
25.	मालखेड़ी-महादेवखेड़ी दोहरीकरण (12 कि.मी.)	59

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली, शुरू की गई कुछ अन्य परियोजनाएँ निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1.	इंदौर-मनमाड नई लाइन (360 कि.मी.)	18529

2.	रामगंजमंडी-भोपाल नई लाइन (277 कि.मी)	5073
3.	इंदौर-बुदनी नई लाइन (198 कि.मी.)	7,474
4.	ललितपुर-सतना, रीवा-सिंगरौली और महोबा-खजुराहो नई लाइन (541 किलोमीटर)	8,914
5.	नीमच-बड़ी सादड़ी नई लाइन (48 कि.मी)	495
6.	ग्वालियर-श्योपुरकलां आमान परिवर्तन कोटा तक विस्तार सहित (284 कि.मी.)	2,913
7.	इटारसी-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (280 कि.मी.)	2,450
8.	झांसी-बीना तीसरी लाइन (153 कि.मी.)	2,002
9.	मथुरा-ग्वालियर-झांसी तीसरी लाइन (274 कि.मी.)	5,924
10.	कटनी - बीना तीसरी लाइन (260 कि.मी.)	3,138
11.	कटनी- ग्रेड सेपरेटर/बाईपास (35 कि.मी.)	2,300
12.	कटनी-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (257 कि.मी.)	4,377
13.	सतना-रीवा दोहरीकरण (50 कि.मी.)	590
14.	शहडोल-सिंहपुर चौथी लाइन (6 कि.मी.)	54
15.	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 किलोमीटर)	3,285

पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुल 5,901 कि.मी. लंबाई को कवर करने वाले 61 सर्वेक्षण (18 नई लाइन और 43 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

छत्तीसगढ़

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-2014	₹311 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष
2025-2026	₹6925 करोड़ (22 गुना से अधिक)

वर्ष 2009-14 और वर्ष 2014-25 के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों

की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन की गई कुल लंबाई	कमीशन की गई औसत लंबाई
2009-14	32 कि.मी.	6.4 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष
2014-25	1189 कि.मी.	108.1 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष (15 गुना से अधिक)

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 31,619 करोड़ रुपए लागत की 1,932 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई को कवर करने वाली 26 परियोजनाएं (06 नई लाइन और 20 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत की गई हैं। सार निम्नानुसार है:

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	नई लाइन/आमान परिवर्तन/दोहरीकरण की कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2025 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2025 तक किया गया कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	6	609	184	6,154
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	20	1,323	839	10,171
कुल	26	1,932	1,023	16,325

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली, हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	नवीनतम लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	खरसिया- धरमजयगढ़ नई लाइन	100	3,438
2	रायपुर - टिटलागढ़ दोहरीकरण	203	2,640
3	सलका रोड-खोंगसरा दोहरीकरण	26	181
4	दुर्ग-राजनांदगांव दोहरीकरण	31	250
5	बिलासपुर में फ्लाईओवर सहित खोदरी-अनूपपुर दोहरीकरण	72	792
6	बिलासपुर-उरकुरा तीसरी लाइन	110	365

7	चंपा-झारसुगुड़ा तीसरी लाइन	152	1,227
8	पेंड्रा रोड-अनूपपुर तीसरी लाइन	50	394

छत्तीसगढ़ में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुछ परियोजनाएँ, जो शुरू की गई हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	कुल लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	दल्लीराजहरा-रावघाट नई लाइन (95 किलोमीटर)	1,627
2	रावघाट-जगदलपुर नई लाइन (140 किलोमीटर)	3,513
3	गेवरा रोड-पेंड्रा रोड नई लाइन (135 किलोमीटर)	3,724
4	धरमजयगढ़-कोरबा नई लाइन (63 किलोमीटर)	1,686
5	सरडेगा-भालुमुंडा नई दोहरी लाइन (37 किलोमीटर)	1,282
6	किरंदुल-जगदलपुर दोहरीकरण (150 किलोमीटर)	1,500
7	जगदलपुर-कोरापुट दोहरीकरण (107 किलोमीटर)	1,547
8	झारसुगुड़ा-बिलासपुर -चौथी लाइन (206 किलोमीटर)	2,596
9	राजनांदगांव-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (228 किलोमीटर)	3,545
10	बोरीडांड-अम्बिकापुर दोहरीकरण (80 किलोमीटर)	1,243
11	राजनांदगांव-डोंगरगढ़ चौथी लाइन (31 किलोमीटर)	328
12	भाटापारा- हथबंद चौथी लाइन (16 किलोमीटर)	177
13	खरसिया-परमालकसा 5वीं और 6वीं लाइन (278 किलोमीटर)	7,854

पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले कुल 5,755 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कवर करने वाले 61 सर्वेक्षण कार्य (26 नई लाइन और 35 दोहरीकरण) शुरू किए गए हैं। किसी भी रेल परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति विभिन्न मापदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती हैं जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- प्रस्तावित मार्ग का प्रत्याशित यातायात अनुमान और लाभप्रदता।
- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की गई प्रथम और अंतिम छोर संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और अतिरिक्त मार्ग प्रदान करना

- संकुलित/संतुप्त लाइनों का विस्तार
- राज्य सरकारों/केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई माँगें,
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएँ
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधि की समग्र उपलब्धता

रेल परियोजना/ओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी स्वीकृति
- अतिलंघनकारी साधनों का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियाँ
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियाँ
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि।

ये सभी कारक परियोजना/ओं के समापन समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

STAGGERED ROLLOUT FOR LARGE TECH FIRMS

1739. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

- (a) the details of specific rationale for granting large tech firms a "staggered rollout" with compliance deadlines extending as far as May 2027 in reference to the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Rules, 2025,

notified on November 14, 2025;

(b) the names and qualifications of the Chairperson and four members appointed to the Data Protection Board of India (DPBI); and

(c) the manner in which the Government is likely to ensure the independence of the DPBI, given that its members are appointed by the Central Government along with the status of the controversial amendment to the RTI Act which is also now in force?

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 Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (“Act”), and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 (“Rules”), were notified on 13th November 2025. It provide for a phased implementation framework.

The Rules mandate an eighteen-month period to allow organisations to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to achieve compliance with the provisions of the Act. This was done after extensive consultation with all stakeholders.

The Act also provides for the establishment of the Data Protection Board of India (DPB). As notified, the DPB comprises a Chairperson and four other Members who shall be appointed through Search-cum-Selection Committee.

Independence of the Data Protection Board

The DPDP Act states that the DPB shall function as a digital office and as an independent body, ensured through:

1. Search-cum-Selection Committee comprising senior officials and experts,

recommending for appointment the suitable candidates possessing ability, integrity, and specialised knowledge in relevant fields

2. Fixed term of two years for Chairman and other Members, with eligibility for re-appointment
3. No change in salaries, allowances, and other service conditions of Chairman and other Members to their disadvantage after their appointment
4. Specification of grounds for disqualification from appointment or continuance, such as insolvency, conviction for an offence involving moral turpitude, incapacity, prejudicial financial or other interest, or abuse of position;
5. Opportunity of being heard to be given to the Chairperson or any other Member before their removal.

सरकारी योजनाओं का प्रसार

1740. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

- (क) क्या देशभर में कई क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर ग्रामीण और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सरकारी योजनाओं, कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों और आपदा संबंधी सूचनाओं का पर्याप्त कवरेज और विश्वसनीय प्रसार नहीं हो पा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा दूरदर्शन, आकाशवाणी और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म को मजबूत करने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने कमजोर नेटवर्क वाले जिलों, विशेषकर कोसी और पूर्णिया प्रमंडलों सहित

बिहार के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त टावर, ट्रांसमीटर और डिजिटल सूचना केंद्र स्थापित करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव तैयार किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त क्षेत्रों के लिए सरकार की नई कार्य योजना क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) सरकार विशेषकर ग्रामीण, दूरदराज और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कल्याणकारी स्कीमों, सार्वजनिक एजवाइजरी तथा आपदा-संबंधी जानकारी के प्रसार के महत्व को समझती है।

सरकार अपने लोक प्रसारक यथा प्रसार भारती (दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी) के माध्यम से एफएम/एमडब्ल्यू/एसडब्ल्यू रेडियो नेटवर्क, स्थलीय टीवी ट्रांसमीटरों, डीडी फ्रीडिश, डिजिटल प्लेटफ़ॉर्मों तथा मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन्स का उपयोग करके व्यापक लोकसंपर्क सुनिश्चित करती है। गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) ने आपदा संबंधी अलर्ट के जियो-टारगेटेड प्रसार हेतु कॉमन अलर्टिंग प्रोटोकॉल (सीएपी) आधारित इंटीग्रेटेड अलर्ट सिस्टम लागू किया है।

ये अलर्ट क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में एमएमएस, मोबाइल ऐप, एसएसीएचईटी पोर्टल, जीएजीएन/एनएवीआईसी सैटेलाइट टर्मिनलों तथा आरएसएस फीड्स के माध्यम से जारी किए जाते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एनडीएमए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एवं प्रिंट मीडिया, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में सामग्री, लोकसंपर्क वाहनों तथा नुक्कड़ नाटकों के माध्यम से व्यापक जन-जागरूकता अभियानों द्वारा सामुदायिक तैयारी को सुदृढ़ कर रहा है।

अंतिम छोर तक सूचना प्रसार को और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- **डीडी फ्रीडिश के माध्यम से विस्तार:** डायरेक्ट टू होम (डीटीएच) प्लेटफ़ॉर्म ग्रामीण और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में कवरेज प्रदान करता है। इसमें सभी दूरदर्शन

चैनल, 48 आकाशवाणी चैनल, चुनिंदा प्राइवेट चैनल तथा 260+ शैक्षिक चैनल शामिल हैं।

- **जनसूचना प्रसारण पर विशेष ध्यान:** दूरदर्शन और डीडी न्यूज़ दैनिक बुलेटिनों तथा चर्चा में, आपदा का सामना, कैबिनेट के बड़े फैसले और साइबर अलर्ट जैसे कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से सरकारी स्कीमों एवं आपदा संबंधी एडवाइजरी पर आधारित विशेष कार्यक्रम, वृत्तचित्र और रिपोर्ट प्रसारित करते हैं।
- **डिजिटल पहुंच को सुदृढ़ करना:** प्रसार भारती अपने सोशल मीडिया लोकसंपर्क के माध्यम से जानकारी का प्रसार करता है। 260+ आकाशवाणी स्टेशन 'न्यूजऑनएआईआर' ऐप (एंड्रॉयड और आईओएस) पर भी उपलब्ध हैं।
- **वेब्स ओटीटी प्लेटफ़ॉर्म:** प्रसार भारती ने वेब्स प्लेटफ़ॉर्म लॉन्च किया है, जो दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी चैनलों की लाइव स्ट्रीमिंग उपलब्ध कराता है, इसके साथ ही चुनिंदा प्राइवेट समाचार और मनोरंजन चैनल भी प्रदान करता है जिससे नागरिकों की पहुंच और व्यापक होती है।

वर्तमान में कोसी और पूर्णिया मंडल में निम्नलिखित पाँच आकाशवाणी एफएम स्टेशन संचालित हैं:

क्र. सं.	स्टेशन का स्थान	जिला	मंडल
1	बथनाहा (10 किलोवाट)	अररिया	पूर्णिया
2	कटिहार (100 वाट)	कटिहार	पूर्णिया
3	किशनगंज (100 वाट)	किशनगंज	पूर्णिया
4	पूर्णिया (10 किलोवाट)	पूर्णिया	पूर्णिया
5	सहरसा (100 वाट)	सहरसा	कोसी

RESTRUCTURING OF FARE POLICY

1741. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

- (a) whether the Government acknowledges that the current operational model of Railways continues to face challenges related to financial sustainability due to the cross-subsidisation of passenger fares through freight revenue, resulting in freight logistics becoming less competitive compared to road transport and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to restructure the fare through a rationalised tariff policy aimed at balancing affordability, commercial viability and multimodal competitiveness and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government plans to implement a United Train Control and Traffic Management System based on ETCS-Level-2/3, ATO, or satellite-based signalling under Kavach in order to improve network capacity, real-time safety and punctuality and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether a long-term transition roadmap has been prepared to shift toward a Net-Zero Carbon Framework through expanded electrification, green hydrogen-based propulsion, energy storage systems, renewable grid integration 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) and (b) Indian Railways strives to provide affordable transportation services for both passengers and goods. Evaluation of various alternatives for

rationalization of passenger fare and freight tariff is a continuous and ongoing process.

To keep the freight rate competitive, the freight rates have not been revised since 2018 despite increase in input cost over the years.

Passenger fares have been rationalized w.e.f. 01st July 2025 after a gap of more than 5 years. The increase in fares is very low, ranging from half paise per km to two paise per km for premium classes. The details of the fare revision are as follows:

- i) No increase in general class up to 500 km and thereafter half paise increase in fare per passenger per kilometer.
- ii) Half paise increase in fare per passenger per kilometer in Sleeper Class Ordinary and First-Class Ordinary.
- iii) 01 paise increase per passenger per kilometer in Non-AC classes in Mail Express.
- iv) 02 paise increase per passenger per kilometer in reserved AC-Classes.

To maintain affordability for low and middle income families, the fares for MST (Monthly Season Ticket) and Suburban travel have not been revised.

During FY 2024-25, the earning of Indian Railways was ₹2,65,678 cr and revenue expenditure was ₹2,63,018 cr. Major expenditure is done on Staff cost, Pension, energy consumption etc.

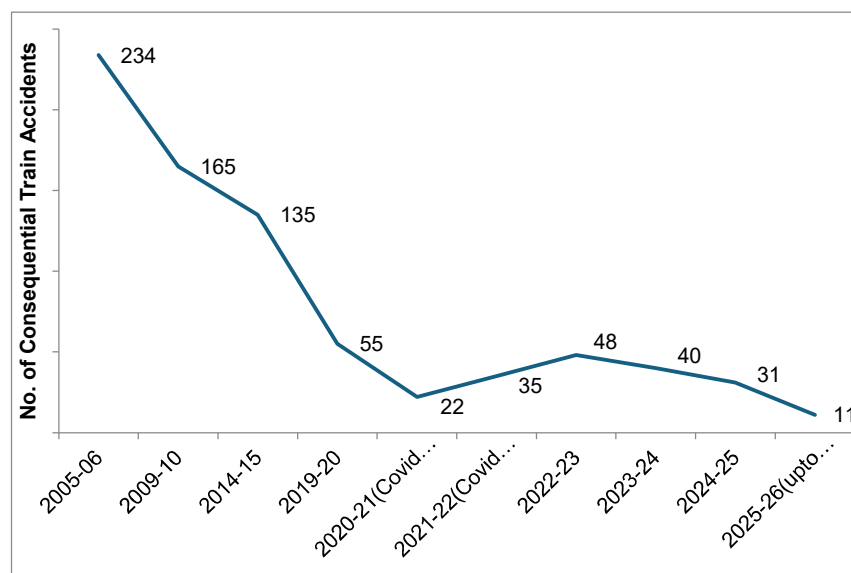
(c) Indian Railways have taken several measures during the last eleven years to improve asset reliability, safety and punctuality of trains.

As a consequence of various asset reliability and 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 11 in 2025-26 (upto November 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 number of consequential train accidents during the last ten years is depicted in the graph below:



The various safety measures taken to enhance safety in train operations are as under:-

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

Expenditure on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)				
2013-14 (Act.)	2022-23 (Act.)	2023-24 (Act.)	2024-25	2025-26
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 6,656 stations up to 31.10.2025 to reduce accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,098 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.10.2025 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 6,661 stations up to 31.10.2025.
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. Initially, Kavach Version 3.2 was deployed on 1465 RKm of South Central Railway and 80 RKm of North Central Railway. Kavach specification Version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on Palwal-Mathura-Kota-Nagda section

(633 Rkm) on Delhi-Mumbai route and on Howrah-Bardhaman section (105 Rkm) on Delhi-Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah route. Further, Kavach implementation has been taken up on 15,512 Rkm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

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.

Further, Automatic Block Signalling (ABS) that enhances line capacity within existing track infrastructure has been provided at 6341 Route km upto 31.10.2025.

Implementation of Kavach

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

- e. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
- Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 Rkm on South Central Railway and experience gained, further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
 - Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.
 - Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yards, Station to Station Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Version 4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.
 - After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 738 Route km on Palwal- Mathura-Nagda section (633 Rkm) on Delhi-Mumbai route and Howrah-Bardhaman section (105 Rkm) Delhi- Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi-Mumbai & Delhi-Howrah corridors.
 - Progress of key items of Kavach on High density routes including Delhi-

Mumbai & Delhi-Howrah corridors are as under:

SN	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	7,129 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	860 nos
iii	Provision of Kavach at Stations	549 nos
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	2,674 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach on Locos	4,154

- Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.
- Bids have been invited for equipping another 9,069 locomotives with Kavach version 4.0. Kavach is being provided progressively in a phased manner in locomotives.
- Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 40,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes 30,000 Loco Pilots & Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.

Network expansion

To increase the capacity, network expansion works such as doubling/multitracking of existing lines, Gauge conversion etc. have been taken up in a big way.

The details of commissioning/laying of new track across Indian Railways is given below:

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	7,599 Km	4.2 Km/day
2014-25	34,428 Km	8.57 Km/day (more than 2 times)

Further, as on 01.04.2025, on Indian Railways, 431 Railway infrastructure projects (154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) of total length 35,966 Km, costing approx. ₹ 6.75 lakh crore are sanctioned. The summary is as under: -

Category	No of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'25 (km)	Total Exp. upto Mar'25 (₹ in Cr)
New Lines	154	16,142	3,036	1,45,318
Gauge Conversion	33	4,180	2,997	22,753
Doubling / Multitracking	244	15,644	6,736	1,22,858
Total	431	35,966	12,769	2,90,929

To improve the punctuality of trains, several steps have been taken by Indian Railways. These include rigorous monitoring of running passenger carrying trains at divisional, zonal and Railway Board levels, introduction of rolling block system for maintenance of assets to increase their reliability, removal of infrastructure bottlenecks in a planned manner and rationalization of Time Table in a scientific manner.

Further, to ensure real time and realistic reporting of arrival/departure of passenger trains, data loggers are being used.

The sustained focus on improvement has helped in achieving punctuality about 80% during current year.

(d) Indian Railways has envisioned to become net zero emitter through offsetting carbon emissions with the usage of power through non-fossil sources, saving in diesel consumption by electrification of railway tracks, consistent efforts directed towards modal shifting of cargo and passenger from road to rail, etc.

As of November 2025, about 898 Mega Watt (MW) of solar plants (both on rooftops and on land) and about 103 MW of wind power plants have been commissioned. Further, 100 MW of renewable power under Round the Clock (RTC) mode tied up from Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has also started flowing.

In addition to this, 1500 MW renewable capacity under RTC mode has been tied up. This is hybrid solution consisting of solar, wind and storage component.

Further, electrification of Railway network on Indian Railways has been taken up in mission mode. So far, about 99.1% 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 2014 (about 60 years)	21,801
2014-25	46,900

Indian Railways has taken up a state-of-the-art project for running of its first hydrogen train, on pilot basis, as per specifications framed by the Research Designs & Standards Organization (RDSO) to demonstrate the use of hydrogen powered train technology in Railways. The project established the commitment of Indian Railways towards advancements in alternative energy-powered train travel thereby ensuring a cleaner and greener future for the country's transportation sector.

POLICY TO ENCOURAGE USE OF HYDROGEN BASED ENERGY

1742. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy and/or worked out any

plan to develop infrastructure to encourage use of hydrogen based energy sources and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the present status of National Hydrogen Mission (NHM);
- (c) the details of targets set forth and the allocations made under NHM for the achievement of the laid down targets;
- (d) the details of achievements made against the set targets under NHM and the actual expenditure incurred for the same; and
- (e) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to push hydrogen as a clear and safe alternative fuel in the country along with the timelines, if any prescribed for such a transition?

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 (e) The Government of India is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives.

India's Green Hydrogen production capacity is likely to reach 5 Million Metric Tonnes per annum by 2030.

The details of achievements made under NGHM, are provided below:

- i. 3000 MW per annum electrolyser manufacturing capacity and 8,62,000 Metric Tonnes per Annum (MTPA) of green hydrogen production capacity, have been awarded.
- ii. Prices have been discovered by Solar Energy Corporation of India for the production and supply of 7,24,000 MTPA of Green Ammonia (a derivative

of Green Hydrogen) to 13 fertilizer units across India.

- iii. 20,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production and supply capacity has been awarded for supply to the refineries of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.
- iv. Five pilot projects have been sanctioned for the use of hydrogen in steel sector.
- v. V. O. Chidambaranar Port Authority has awarded a project for development of bunkering and refuelling facility for green methanol at the port.
- vi. Five pilot projects have been sanctioned for deployment of 37 hydrogen - fuelled vehicles with 9 Hydrogen Refuelling Stations (HRS) across 10 different routes across India.
- vii. Four projects have been awarded to be developed as Hydrogen Valley Innovation Clusters (HVICs) namely, Jodhpur hydrogen valley, Odisha hydrogen valley, Pune hydrogen valley and Kerala hydrogen valley.
- viii. Twenty three (23 nos.) projects have been sanctioned as part of Research and Development (R&D) scheme of NGHM.
- ix. Five projects (5 nos.) have been sanctioned for the establishment of testing facilities.

As on 8th December 2025, an expenditure of ₹ 247.22 crores has been incurred under NGHM.

VACANCY IN DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

1743. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) The details of the numbers of sanctioned posts in position as well as the number of vacancies, reserved posts across categories at the Department of Space since 2014, year-wise and category-wise along with the stipulated timeline for filing these vacancies; and
- (b) The details of the numbers of contractual employees hired since 2014, year and category-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) Staffing in the Department of Space is an ongoing effort handled by a robust, multi-tiered recruitment strategy (both centralized and decentralized). This process ensures that vacancies across the two critical functions viz. Scientific/ Technical and Administrative are filled efficiently as they arise.

The number of sanctioned posts and vacancies under Technical & Administrative categories is as below for Department of Space including PSEs and Autonomous Bodies:

Category	Sanctioned	Vacancies as on 1.12.2025
S&T	14962	2049

Administrative	5307	2326

Actions are in various stages for recruitment of S&T posts. With regard to administrative posts, the vacancies were mainly due to wasting categories/promotion posts which were kept for want of eligible candidates and recruitment actions are initiated for filling up the direct recruitment posts. Regarding vacancies and hiring of employees since 2014, it is informed that occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. By the time, vacancies reported by the Department to the cadre controlling authorities, are filled up, in compliance with the reservation norms/ guidelines, some new vacancies arise due to retirement, resignation, death, promotion etc.

(b) There are no contractual employees directly hired by the Department. However, this requirement of personnel for standardized/ routine activities are met by deployment through work packages/ service providers, based on job requirements/ description, which varies from time-to-time.

EXTENSION OF KOLKATA METRO TO KALYANI AIIMS

1744. SHRI PARTHA BHOWMICK:

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

- (a) Whether there are any plans to extend Kolkata Metro up to Kalyani, AIIMS for easy access to the people of Barrackpore; and
- (b) 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) and (b) Metro project in Kolkata started in 1972. The details of the Metro commissioned since then are as under:

Period	Metro Commissioned
1972 to 2014 (42 years)	28 km
2014 to 2025 (11 years)	45 km

Presently, 4 metro corridors of total 52 km are under construction in and around Kolkata out of which 20 km is held up due to land acquisition and utility shifting issues pertaining to State Government. The status of these corridors is as given below:

(i) Joka - Esplanade (14 km):- Joka - Majerhat (7.74 km) has been commissioned and balance work from Majerhat to Esplanade (6.26 km) has been taken up. However, progress of the work is affected due to the following issues:

SN	Location	Issues
1.	Khidderpur Metro Station	● For utility shifting and road traffic diversion, 837 sqm permanent and 1,702 sqm temporary land of State Government (Kolkata Armed Police) is required. The proposal of this land was sent to State Government on 24.08.2020. ● Several meetings were held with officials of Government of West Bengal (GoWB) for transfer of above land. ● After lot of persuasion, State Government finally accorded approval in July 2025 only after almost 5 years.

SN	Location	Issues
2.	Dr. B.C. Roy Market	● For construction of Esplanade Metro Station, temporary shifting of unauthorised 528 Shops at B.C. Roy Market on Defence land is required. ● The proposal for NOC of temporary/permanent shifting of these shops was submitted to State Government in February 2022. Shops for temporary shifting of these unauthorized shops have also been constructed by Railway. ● The State Government has been requested to facilitate shifting. Regular follow up with State PWD is also being done. ● Issue is pending for more than 3.5 years.

(ii) **New Garia - Dum Dum Airport (32 km):** New Garia - Belaghata (9.8 km) has been commissioned and balance work from Belaghata to Dum Dum Airport (22.2 km) has been taken up. However, progress of the work is affected due to the following issues:

SN	Location	Issues
1.	Chingrighata Crossing (Between Belegghata – Gour Kishore Ghosh stations)	● Temporary traffic diversion at Chingrighata crossing for launching of viaduct segments is required for 3 nights each on either side of the road (8 hours on every night). ● The proposal was submitted to Government of West Bengal (GoWB) in December 2024. ● The diversion road as desired by Kolkata traffic police has already been constructed in February 2025.

		● Since then, several meetings have been held with various State Government and Kolkata police officials for NOC. ● The NOC is still awaited even after about 10 months.

(iii) Noapara - Barasat (18 km): Noapara - Jai Hind Airport (6.77 km) has been commissioned and work from Jai Hind Airport to Michael Nagar is in progress. However, work from New Barrackpore to Barasat (7.5 km) is held up due to land acquisition and encroachment issues by State authorities.

SN	Location	Issues
1.	New Barrackpore to Barasat	● Land acquisition (23,000 sq. m) and removal of heavy encroachments (1277 hutments, 764 shops) are involved in this section. ● The matter is not yet resolved by GoWB.

(iv) Baranagar - Barrackpore - Dakshineshwar (14.5 km): Baranagar - Dakshineshwar (2 km) has been commissioned and balance work from Baranagar to Barrackpore (12.5 km) is held up due to pending utility shifting in the alignment by state government authorities. The details are as below:

SN	Location	Issues
1.	Baranagar	● The original alignment along the B.T road was agreed

	to Barrackpore	in 2011 as per MoU among Metro Railway, RVNL and Kolkata Municipal Corporation. ● As per MoU, existing pipeline was to be replaced by new 64 inch diameter pipeline by the State Government. ● Shifting of this pipeline was completed in 2012. ● However, NOC is still awaited from Government of West Bengal.

The Baranagar - Barrackpore section has been sanctioned, and approval of its alignment is pending with the Government of West Bengal.

Further, Kalyani is an existing station of Indian Railway Network on Sealdah - Ranaghat section. However, survey for new metro corridor from Barrackpore to Kalyani was carried out but the project could not be taken forward due to low traffic projection.

West Bengal

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹4,380 Cr./year
2025-26	₹13,955 Cr. (More than 3 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 42 projects (12 New Lines, 04 Gauge Conversions and 26 Doubling), of total length of 4,402 km, costing ₹67,991 crore falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal have been sanctioned, out of which, 1,702 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹23,410 crore has been incurred

upto March, 2025. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commissioned till March, 2025 (in km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2025 (₹ in Cr.)
New Lines	12	1,032	337	11,368
Gauge Conversion	4	1,201	854	3,673
Doubling/Multi-tracking	26	2,169	511	8,370
Total	42	4,402	1,702	23,410

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

SN	Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1	Rampurhat-Mandarhill new line & Rampurhat-Murarai 3 rd line (159 km)	1,500
2	Azimganj - Murshidabad new line (7 km)	164
3	Bardhaman - Katwa Gauge Conversion (52 km)	696
4	Ahmedpur - Katwa Gauge Conversion (52 km)	440
5	Panskura - Kharagpur Doubling (45 km)	408
6	Lalgola - Jiaganj Doubling (23 km)	124
7	Krishnanagar - Bethuadahari Doubling (28 km)	152
8	Nabadwip Dham - Patuli Doubling (22 km)	170
9	Bethuadahari - Plassey Doubling (23 km)	132
10	Ambikakalna - Nabadwip Dham Doubling (23 km)	145
11	Nalhati - Sagardighi Doubling (26 km)	193
12	Tamluk Jn. – Basulya Satahata Doubling (24 km)	245
13	Plassey - Jiaganj Doubling (54 km)	234

SN	Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
14	Azimganj - Manigram Doubling (21 km)	150
15	New Coochbehar - Gumanihat Doubling (29 km)	330
16	New Coochbehar- Samuktala Road Doubling (29 km)	445
17	Sainthia - Tarapith 3 rd line (22 km)	186
18	Ambari Falakata - New Maynaguri Doubling (37 km)	843
19	Bandel - Boinchi 3 rd line (31 km)	546
20	Boinchi - Shaktigarh 3 rd line (26 km)	424
21	Bazar Sau - Azimganj Jn. Doubling (42 km)	343
22	Sagardighi - Malda Town Doubling (25 km)	248
23	Kharagpur - Narayangarh 3 rd line (24 km)	270
24	Monigram - Nimtita Doubling (24 km)	713
25	Purulia - Kotshila Doubling (36 km)	393

Some of the projects falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal which have been taken up are as under:

SN	Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1	Tarakeshwar - Bishnupur new line (83 km)	1,542
2	Sivok - Rangpo new line (44 km)	11,973
3	Balurghat - Hilli new line (30 km)	1,209
4	Kaliyaganj - Buniadpur new line (33 km)	1,147
5	Katihar - Kumedpur and Katihar - Mukuria Doubling (65 km)	943
6	Kharagpur - Adityapur 3 rd line (132 km)	3,250

7	Narayangarh - Bhadrak 3 rd line (153 km)	2,136
8	Chandil – Anara - Damodar 3 rd line (121 km)	1,932
9	Kalipahari - Bakhtarnagar 5 th line (18 km)	350
10	Dankuni - Baltikuri 3 rd & 4 th line (18 km)	429
11	Murarai - Barharwa 3 rd line (49 km)	935
12	Ranaghat - Krishnanagar City 3 rd line (26 km)	446
13	Aluabari Road - New Jalpaiguri 3 rd & 4 th line (57 km)	1,630

During last three years (i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25) and current Financial Year i.e. 2025-26, total 97 Nos. of Surveys (10 New Line, 87 Doubling) falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal having a total length of 4,004 km have been sanctioned. Some of the important surveys that have been taken up are as under:

SN	Project	Length (km)
1	Kharagpur - Bhadrak 4 th line	173
2	Kharagpur - Tatanagar 4 th line	134
3	Chandil - Anara - Burnpur 4 th line	125
4	Malda town - Kumedpur 3 rd and 4 th line	61
5	Gumani - Malda town 3 rd and 4 th line including bridge over river Ganga	163

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal is held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in West Bengal is as under:

Total Land required	4,564 Ha
Land Acquired	1,250 Ha (27%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,314 Ha (73%)

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)	Amount Paid to State (in Cr.)
1.	Nabadwip Ghat - Nabadwip Dham new line	106.71	0	106.71	50
2.	Byepass at Sainthia	22.28	0	22.28	0
3.	Naihati – Ranaghat 3 rd line	13.33	0	13.33	1.3
4.	Sivok - Rangpo new line	134.62	127.54	7.08	7.98
5.	Kaliyaganj - Buniadpur new line	167.804	0	167.804	0
6.	Canning - Bagankhali new line	18.36	0	18.36	0
7.	Chandil - Anara- Burnpur 3 rd line	8.15	0	8.15	0
8.	Adra – Sanka - Rukni doubling	5.14	0	5.14	0
9.	Kalipahari - Bakhtarnagar 5 th line	14.55	0	14.55	0
10.	Rail Flyover at Anara from Rukni to Anara station	34.90	0	34.90	0
11.	Rail Flyover at Gourinathdham end to Purulia	34.12	0	34.12	0
12.	Chandanpur Shaktigarh 4 th line	5	0	5	0

Further, Tarakeswar - Bishnupur (83 km) new line project is held up due to law and order issues in Goghat - Kamarpukur section falling in Hooghly

district. The work was stopped by local villagers in about 900m length near Bhabadighi Pond. The work is held up since 2016.

Deshapran - Nandigram (18.5 km) line was sanctioned in 2009-10 at a cost of ₹121.44 crores. The entire Project length is located in East Midnapore District. The project could not progress due to problems in land acquisition and was kept in abeyance. In April 2023 it was decided to re-start the work. However, Survey for land acquisition from Deshapran to 5.0 km could not be completed due to law and order issues. As Deshapran is the connecting station, acquisition of this land is essential for commissioning of this project.

Sanction of any railway project depends upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives
- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the

following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site
- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

All these factors affect the completion time of the project/s.

एआई के नैतिक प्रभाव

1745. श्री सुनील कुमार:

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

- (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) को अपनाने की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और शासन तथा सेवा प्रदायगी में इसके क्या अनुप्रयोग किए गए हैं;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित एआई-आधारित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनके परिणाम और प्रभाव क्या है;
- (ग) पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और निष्पक्षता सहित एआई के नैतिक प्रभावों संबंधी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का देश में एआई शासन और विनियमन के लिए एक ढांचा विकसित करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारत की एआई रणनीति प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने के लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री के दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित है। इसका उद्देश्य भारत-केंद्रित चुनौतियों का समाधान करना, सभी भारतीयों के लिए आर्थिक और रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करना है।

सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा, कृषि और शिक्षा जैसे क्षेत्रों में हमारे लोगों की भलाई के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) की शक्ति का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों और संगठनों द्वारा शासन और सार्वजनिक सेवाओं में आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस का तेजी से उपयोग किया जा रहा है। केंद्रीय परियोजनाओं में एनआईसी द्वारा कार्यान्वित एआई सेवाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

भारत की एआई रणनीति:

सरकार ने मार्च 2024 में इंडियाएआई मिशन लॉन्च किया। यह भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों के साथ एक सुदृढ़ और समावेशी एआई इकोसिस्टम स्थापित करने की एक रणनीतिक पहल है।

इंडियाएआई एप्लिकेशन डेवलपमेंट पिलर का उद्देश्य जलवायु परिवर्तन और आपदा प्रबंधन, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, कृषि, शासन और सीखने की अक्षमता के लिए सहायक प्रौद्योगिकियों जैसे क्षेत्रों में भारत के लिए एआई अनुप्रयोगों को विकसित करना है।

अब तक, 30 (तीस) आवेदनों को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। संबंधित ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, इंडियाएआई मिशन द्वारा अन्य मंत्रालयों और सरकारी संस्थानों के साथ साझेदारी में क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट हैकथॉन आयोजित किए गए हैं।

- साइबर सुरक्षा के लिए एआई-संचालित समाधान विकसित करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र (आई4सी) के सहयोग से **साइबरगार्ड एआई हैकथॉन** का आयोजन किया गया।

- खान मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (जीएसआई) के सहयोग से **खनिज लक्ष्यीकरण पर इंडियाएआई हैकथॉन 2025** आरईई, एनआई-पीजीई और तांबे जैसे महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए नए संभावित अन्वेषण क्षेत्रों की एआई-संचालित पहचान को सक्षम करने के लिए है।
 - इसके अलावा कर्नाटक और आंध्र प्रदेश में 39,000 वर्ग किमी क्षेत्र के भीतर हीरे, लोहा, मैंगनीज और सोने जैसी वस्तुओं को लक्षित करता है।
- • रोगी-केंद्रित नवाचारों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कैंसर ग्रिड (एनसीजी) के सहयोग से **कैंसर एआई और प्रौद्योगिकी चुनौती (कैच)**।
 - सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली में प्रारंभिक जांच, नैदानिक सटीकता, उपचार निर्णय, परिचालन दक्षता और रोगी की भागीदारी को बढ़ाना
 - यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि एआई समाधान तकनीकी रूप से मजबूत और नैदानिक रूप से मान्य हैं, नैदानिक संस्थानों और प्रौद्योगिकी डेवलपर्स के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा देता है

सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय एआई स्तंभ जिम्मेदार एआई परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन को सक्षम बनाता है, जिसमें स्वदेशी उपकरणों और अवसंरचनाओं का विकास, नवप्रवर्तकों के लिए स्व-मूल्यांकन चेकलिस्ट और अन्य दिशानिर्देश और शासन अवसंरचनाएं शामिल हैं।

रुचि अभिव्यक्ति प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से विविध विषयों पर केंद्रित तरह परियोजनाओं का चयन किया गया है। ये परियोजनाएँ वर्तमान में विकासाधीन हैं और इनका उद्देश्य नागरिकों की सुरक्षा, संरक्षा और विश्वास की रक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है।

संबंधित ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिए गए हैं।

इंडिया एआई गवर्नेंस दिशानिर्देश 5 नवंबर 2025 को जारी किए गए थे। यह देश में आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के सुरक्षित, जिम्मेदार और समावेशी विकास और परिनियोजन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय तंत्र प्रदान करता है।

यह एआई सिस्टम में पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही, निष्पक्षता, सुरक्षा और सुरक्षा के लिए सिद्धांतों और सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं की रूपरेखा तैयार करता है।

विवरण-I

केंद्रीय परियोजनाओं में कार्यान्वित एआई सेवाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्र	केंद्र सरकार की परियोजनाओं और सार्वजनिक सेवाओं में एआई पहल
1.	कृषि	1. एआई मात्रा - टेक्स्ट ट्रांसलिट्रेशन और एआई पाणिनी - किसान सुविधा ऐप और एगमार्कनेट पोर्टल के लिए टेक्स्ट अनुवाद सेवाएं शुरू की गईं 2. नाम समानता की जाँच करने वाली एपीआई सेवाओं को पीएमकिसान के लिए सुगम बनाया गया
2.	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग	1. एआई पारखी - इंजीनियरिंग ड्राइंग में सुपाठ्यता के लिए पीईएसओ के ऑनलाइन पेपरलेस लाइसेंसिंग के लिए डॉक्युमेंट इमेज विश्लेषण
3.	पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र विकास	1. एआई अन्वेषिका जेनएआई सर्विसेज बॉट बनाया गया
4.	शिक्षा	1. एआई सत्यपिकानन - एनटीए की जेईई/नीट परीक्षा, सीबीएसई/सीटीईटी, ई-काउंसलिंग, राष्ट्रीय भर्ती एजेंसी के लिए फॉर्म जमा करने हेतु रीयलटाइम फोटो इमेज एनालिटिक्स 2. वाणी - राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल के लिए चैटबॉट लागू किया गया
5.	वित्त	1. वाणी - ई-वे बिल, ई-चालान और ई-चालान के लिए चैटबॉट सेवाएं
6.	शासन और प्रशासन	1. वाणी - ई-ऑफिस, ई-प्रोक्योरमेंट, प्रयास आदि के लिए बहुभाषी चैटबॉट सेवाएं। 2. कोलैबफाइल्स, तेजस, भारत मानचित्र, विकसित भारत, डिजिटल संग्रह और प्रबंधन के लिए एआई मात्रा, एआई पाणिनी और एआई सारांश सेवाओं की सुविधा प्रदान की गई 3. वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग वेबकास्ट के लिए एआई श्रुति स्ट्रीमिंग, वाणी 4. कोलैबफाइल्स, ऑफिस ऑटोमेशन डिवीजन, माईगव के लिए एआई सारांश सेवाओं की सुविधा प्रदान की गई 5. सर्विस प्लस के लिए एआई सत्यपिकानन, एआई पार्थी और एआई

		प्रशिक्षण
7.	स्वास्थ्य	1. एआई मात्रा सेवाओं ने क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में सिकल सेल एनीमिया कार्ड बनाने की सुविधा प्रदान की 2. एम्स राजकोट से नैतिक स्वीकृति के साथ टीबी का शीघ्र पता लगाने के लिए छाती के एक्सरे से असामान्यता का पूर्वानुमान। बीएसएफ के साथ-साथ पूर्वोत्तर और जम्मू-कश्मीर द्वारा नेक्स्ट जेन ई-अस्पताल में कोलैबडीडीएस सॉफ्टवेयर के माध्यम से उपयोग किया जा रहा है
8.	गृह मंत्रालय	1. एआई सत्यपिकानन - आईसीजेएस पोर्टल में संदिग्धों की स्थिति की जांच के लिए कैदियों के डेटा से चेहरे की पहचान 2. एक एजेंसी के लिए भीड़ गणना सेवा की सुविधा प्रदान की गई
9.	सूचना और प्रसारण	1. वाणी - भारत के प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार जनरल के लिए चैटबॉट लागू किया गया
10.	न्यायपालिका	1. एआई श्रुति - डिजिटल कोर्ट 2.0 के लिए 10 भाषाओं में स्पीच टू टेक्स्ट सेवाएं 2. एआई पाणिनी - सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और डिजिटल न्यायालयों के लिए टेक्स्ट अनुवाद सेवाएं 3. एआई सारांश - ई-कोर्ट के लिए टेक्स्ट सारांश सेवा 4. एआई अन्वेषिका - ईएससीआर फैसलों के लिए बनाया गया जेन एआई बॉट। भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा उपयोग किया जा रहा है 5. वाणी - नालसा के लिए चैटबॉट सेवाओं की सुविधा
11.	विधायी विभाग	1. एआई अन्वेषिका - भारत के केंद्रीय कानूनों के कानूनों, नियमों और अधिसूचनाओं के लिए जनरल एआई बॉट कोड पोर्टल बनाया गया
12.	एमएसएमई	1. एआई सारांश - एमएसएमई के चैंपियंस पोर्टल (हैकथॉन) में अनुप्रयोगों में विचारों की विशिष्टता के लिए टेक्स्ट सारांश और टेक्स्ट डुप्लीकेशन
13.	पंचायती राज	1. एआई विहंगम दृष्टि - सौर पैनलिंग के लिए ड्रोन इमेजों में कंक्रीट रूफटॉप आइडेंटिफिकेशन और क्षेत्र के अनुमान के लिए भू-स्थानिक विश्लेषण पीओसी
14.	पार्लियामेंट	1. एआई पाणिनी ने डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी वेबसाइट के लिए सुविधा प्रदान की 2. एआई अन्वेषिका - सांसदों के लिए जनरल एआई बॉट
15.	ऊर्जा	1. सीईआरसी के लिए एआई अन्वेषिका जनरल एआई सर्विसेज बॉट

		बनाया गया
16.	ग्रामीण विकास	1. एआई मात्रा - आरडी के मातृभूमि जियो पोर्टल के लिए भूमि पार्सल डेटा के लिए
17.	सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता	1. एआई पाणिनि - संसदीय प्रश्नों के उत्तर अनुवाद के लिए
18.	परिवहन	1. एआई सत्यपिकानन - ऑनलाइन लर्नर्स लाइसेंस परीक्षा, स्वचालित ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस नवीनीकरण के लिए चेहरा सत्यापन सेवाएँ 2. वाणी - वाहन, सारथी परिवहन के लिए चैटबॉट सेवाएँ 3. वाहन के लिए नाम डुप्लीकेशन एपीआई सेवाएँ
19.	यूपीएससी	1. परीक्षाओं के लिए एआई सत्यपिकानन इमेज एनालिटिक्स सेवाएँ लागू की गईं 2. एआई सारांश का उपयोग करके अनुशासनात्मक मामलों की कार्यवाही के लिए पीओसी जारी है 3. एआई अन्वेषिका सेवाओं के माध्यम से आचरण नियमों और यूपीएससी सलाह पर बॉट 4. यूपीएससी के लिए राजपत्र पृष्ठों से नाम परिवर्तन की जाँच की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई

विवरण-II

इंडियाएआई इनोवेशन चैलेंज का विवरण: शॉर्टलिस्ट किए गए समाधान

क्र.सं	समाधान का नाम	समाधान विवरण	विषय
1	एआई का उपयोग करके एक स्थायी भविष्य के लिए पुनर्योजी कृषि पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देना	मापन, रिपोर्टिंग और सत्यापन तकनीक को उत्पन्न कार्बन क्रेडिट की अखंडता और गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।	कृषि
2	कृषि सह'एआई' यक – कृषि सह-पायलट	भारतीय भाषाओं में किसानों को व्यक्तिगत सलाह प्रदान करने के लिए एआई-संचालित संवादात्मक सह-पायलट।	कृषि

3	कडलकम्पास - हम सेंसर नेटवर्क के साथ हाइड्रो-एआई, अंडरवाटर कॉम, आईओयूटी का उपयोग करके पानी की आवाज को बढ़ाते हैं	5जी-सक्षम डिवाइस जो एआई, आईआउट और उन्नत संचार तकनीकों का उपयोग करके मछली पकड़ने की पद्धतियों को बदल देता है।	कृषि
4	छोटे जोत वाले किसानों के लिए किसानकोपायलट बहुभाषी मल्टीमॉडल व्यक्तिगत एआई सहायक	कृषि के लिए धेनू के वर्टिकल एलएलएम द्वारा संचालित, छोटे किसानों को व्यक्तिगत कृषि सलाहकार सेवाएं प्रदान करता है।	कृषि
5	एनआईआर स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपी और एआई/एमएल मॉडल का उपयोग करके तेजी से, रसायन मुक्त मृदा परीक्षण समाधान	संपूर्ण मृदा परीक्षण दृष्टिकोण समय पर, रसायन मुक्त मृदा विश्लेषण प्रदान करने के लिए एक ऑफ़लाइन ऐप, एआई-संचालित स्पेक्ट्रल डिवाइस और एमएल मॉडल का लाभ उठाता है।	कृषि
6	मक्का का एआई डीप-टेक संचालित गुणवत्ता मूल्यांकन	एसएसएस प्लेटफॉर्म मूल्य अनुमान और बिक्री पाइपलाइनिंग सहित मक्का का वस्तुनिष्ठ गुणवत्ता मूल्यांकन प्रदान करेगा।	कृषि
7	एआई-संचालित लाइव फिश लॉजिस्टिक्स और जलीय कृषि में मृत्यु दर में कमी	एआई-संचालित समाधान जो जलीय कृषि संचालन को अनुकूलित करता है।	कृषि
8	क्यूस्कैन	एआई-संचालित आईओटी समाधान जो ताजा उपज जीवनचक्र के दौरान महत्वपूर्ण डेटा कैप्चर करता है, विक्रेताओं को भोजन की गुणवत्ता और कार्रवाई योग्य अंतर्दृष्टि का वास्तविक समय विश्लेषण प्रदान करता है।	कृषि
9	हीटवेव तन्यकता: अत्यधिक गर्मी की घटनाओं के लिए एआई-आधारित उन्नत पूर्वानुमान को एकीकृत करना	गर्मी-स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों के लिए एक लक्षित जोखिम वर्गीकरण प्रणाली विकसित करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य डेटा के साथ एआई-आधारित जलवायु पूर्वानुमान को एकीकृत करता है।	जलवायु

10	बहु-जोखिम संवेदनशीलता मानचित्रण	भूस्खलन, मलबे के प्रवाह और अचानक बाढ़ की भविष्यवाणी करने के लिए खतरा प्रबंधन प्रणाली।	जलवायु
11	डीपफ्लड: विजन ट्रांसफार्मर और सैटेलाइट डेटा का उपयोग करके तेजी से बाढ़ बाढ़ का मानचित्रण	वास्तविक समय, स्वचालित बाढ़ का पता लगाने के लिए एसएआर डेटा और डीप लर्निंग मॉडल का उपयोग करके उन्नत बाढ़ बाढ़ मानचित्रण उपकरण।	जलवायु
12	मॉस्कीट: मच्छर जनित रोगों पर जलवायु प्रभाव	एआई-संचालित प्लेटफॉर्म बीमारी के प्रकोप की भविष्यवाणी करने और रोकने के लिए मच्छरों की ट्रैकिंग के साथ वास्तविक समय के जलवायु डेटा को एकीकृत करता है।	जलवायु
13	रेडियोलॉजी निदान के लिए एंड टू एंड एआई क्लाउड प्लेटफॉर्म	रेडियोलॉजी निदान के लिए एआई क्लाउड प्लेटफॉर्म, सीवी, जीएआई, एनएलपी, डिक्कॉम, मोबाइल और क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग जैसी नवीन तकनीकों को एकीकृत करता है।	स्वास्थ्य सेवा
14	निदान (राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एआई के माध्यम से फेफड़े के स्वास्थ्य की जांच और ट्यूबरकुलोसिस का पता लगाना)	क्यूएक्सआर, छाती के एक्स-रे (सीएक्सआर) की व्याख्या करने के लिए एक उन्नत एआई उपकरण है, जो 30 से अधिक निष्कर्षों का पता लगाता है और उनका स्थानीयकरण करता है।	स्वास्थ्य सेवा
15	सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए प्रभावशाली एआई समाधान, रोकथाम योग्य अंधेपन को रोकना।	दृष्टि को खतरा पहुंचाने वाली रेटिनल असामान्यताओं का शीघ्र पता लगाना।	स्वास्थ्य सेवा
16	मस्कुलोस्केलेटल जाइंट हेल्थ पेन का पता लगाने और निदान के लिए धारणीय तकनीक।	स्वास्थ्य सेवा के जाइंट पेन के निदान और पुनर्वास खंडों के लिए एआई सक्षम हार्डवेयर प्लेटफॉर्म।	स्वास्थ्य सेवा
17	वोक्सेलबॉक्स	न्यूरो-इंफॉर्मेटिक्स प्लेटफॉर्म जो मानव मस्तिष्क के कार्यात्मक मानचित्रों/कनेक्टोमिक्स को मैप करने की अनुमति देता है।	स्वास्थ्य सेवा

18	ओसेलक्स का विकास: भारत में प्रारंभिक मधुमेह नेत्र जांच को बढ़ाने के लिए एक एआई-आधारित समाधान।	डायबिटिक रेटिनोपैथी, एएमडी और ग्लूकोमा जैसी नेत्र रोगों का शीघ्र पता लगाने के लिए एआई द्वारा संचालित पोर्टेबल, किफायती और अत्यधिक सुलभ रेटिना इमेजिंग डिवाइस।	स्वास्थ्य सेवा
19	डॉक्टर के नेतृत्व वाले एआई का उपयोग करके स्वास्थ्य सेवा में क्रांति लाना	एआई-संचालित व्यक्तिगत चिकित्सक 24x7 और निःशुल्क उपलब्ध है, जो लोगों को बीमार होने पर सहायता करने, धारणीय उपकरणों के माध्यम से उनके स्वास्थ्य की निगरानी करने और बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए स्वास्थ्य कोच के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।	स्वास्थ्य सेवा
20	एआई/एमएल ने कैंसर स्टेजिंग, स्थानीयकरण और मार्जिन के लिए एमएफप्रो डिवाइस प्लेटफॉर्म को सक्षम किया।	एमएफप्रो हैंडहेल्ड डिटेक्टर एक विकिरण-मुक्त, नॉन-इनवेसिव, सुरक्षित और लागत प्रभावी समाधान प्रदान करता है जो एआई/एमएल आधारित एल्गोरिदम का उपयोग करके लिम्फ नोड्स में मेटास्टेस का दृढ़ता से पता लगा सकता है और पर्याप्त रूप से मूल्यांकन कर सकता है।	स्वास्थ्य सेवा
21	रिडेबल (ऑनलाइन डिस्लेक्सिया प्रशिक्षण)	डिस्लेक्सिया वाले बच्चों को इंटरैक्टिव अभ्यास के माध्यम से ध्वन्यात्मक जागरूकता में सुधार करने में मदद करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया वेब-आधारित एप्लिकेशन।	सीखने की अक्षमता
22	वॉयस फ्यूजन एआई	एआई एप्लिकेशन कई भारतीय भाषाओं में एसएलडी वाले व्यक्तियों को सहायक सहायता प्रदान करेगा।	सीखने की अक्षमता
23	स्क्रीनप्ले - ऑटिज़्म और संबंधित विकारों के लिए एक डिजिटल गेम आधारित स्क्रीनिंग टूल।	डिजिटल, गेम-आधारित स्क्रीनिंग टूल, 3 से 6 वर्ष की आयु के उन बच्चों की पहचान करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है, जो ऑटिज़्म या संबंधित विकासात्मक स्थितियों के जोखिम में हो सकते हैं।	सीखने की अक्षमता
24	जिवीशा	एसएलडी का शीघ्र पता लगाने के लिए एआई-संचालित डायग्नोस्टिक प्लेटफॉर्म।	सीखने की

			अक्षमता
25	एसएलडी के लिए अनुकूली शिक्षण और पता लगाना	डिस्टलेक्सिया, डिस्ग्राफिया और डिस्कैलकुलिया जैसे एसएलडी का पता लगाने के लिए उन्नत एआई तकनीकें।	सीखने की अक्षमता
26	स्पेशल एजुकएटर एआई	एआई-संचालित प्रणाली को भारत में विशेष शिक्षकों की कमी को दूर करने और एसएलडी वाले बच्चों का समर्थन करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।	सीखने की अक्षमता
27	नोब्रोकर टेक्नोलॉजीज द्वारा कॉन्वोजेन.एआई	एआई-संचालित संवादात्मक मंच जो चैट, वॉइस, ईमेल और सोशल मीडिया जैसे चैनलों पर ग्राहक जुड़ाव को स्वचालित करता है, तेज़, व्यक्तिगत और बहुभाषी समर्थन प्रदान करता है।	शासन प्रणाली
28	एआई संपर्क केंद्र	मशीन ट्रांसलेशन, एनएलपी, एसआर और टीटीएस जैसी एआई-संचालित प्रौद्योगिकियां, और भारत की भाषाई विविधता में संचार और पहुंच में सुधार करके शासन प्रणाली को बढ़ाने के लिए बहुभाषी वॉइस रिकग्निशन।	शासन प्रणाली
29	अदालत एआई: न्यायालयों के लिए एआई समाधान	एआई-संचालित प्लेटफॉर्म अदालत के संचालन को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए वास्तविक समय बहुभाषी ट्रांसक्रिप्शन, अनुवाद, लाइव केस फ्लो मैनेजमेंट और व्हाट्सएप चैटबॉट प्रदान करता है।	शासन प्रणाली
30	गव.सिविस.वोट	एआई-संचालित डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना को भारत में नागरिक सहभागिता को अधिक समावेशी, मापनीय और व्यापक बनाकर सार्वजनिक परामर्श को बदलने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।	शासन प्रणाली

विवरण-III**सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय स्तंभ के अंतर्गत चयनित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा**

थीम का नाम	चयनित आवेदक	परियोजना का शीर्षक
मशीन अनलर्निंग	आईआईटी जोधपुर	जनरेटिव फाउंडेशन मॉडल में मशीन अनलर्निंग
सिंथेटिक डेटा जनरेशन	आईआईटी रुड़की	डेटासेट में बायस को कम करने के लिए सिंथेटिक डेटा बनाने के तरीके का डिज़ाइन और डेवलपमेंट; और रिस्पॉन्सिबल एआई के लिए मशीन लर्निंग पाइपलाइन में बायस को कम करने के लिए फ्रेमवर्क
एआई बायस मिटिगेशन स्ट्रैटेजी	राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान रायपुर	स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रणालियों में भेदभाव कम करने के लिए ज़िम्मेदार आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस का विकास
व्याख्यात्मक एआई फ्रेमवर्क	डीआईएटी पुणे और माइंडग्राफ टेक्नोलॉजी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	सुरक्षा के लिए व्याख्यात्मक और गोपनीयता संरक्षण एआई को सक्षम करना
गोपनीयता बढ़ाने की रणनीति	आईआईटी दिल्ली, आईआईआईटी दिल्ली, आईआईटी धारवाड़ और दूरसंचार इंजीनियरिंग केंद्र (टीईसी)	सुदृढ़ गोपनीयता-संरक्षण मशीन लर्निंग मॉडल
एआई नैतिक प्रमाणन फ्रेमवर्क	आईआईआईटी दिल्ली और दूरसंचार इंजीनियरिंग केंद्र (टीईसी)	एआई मॉडल की निष्पक्षता का आकलन करने के लिए उपकरण
एआई एल्गोरिथम ऑडिटिंग टूल	सिविक डेटा लैब्स	परखआई: सहभागी एल्गोरिथम ऑडिटिंग के लिए एक ओपन-सोर्स फ्रेमवर्क और टूलकिट
एआई गवर्नेंस टेस्टिंग फ्रेमवर्क	अमृता विश्व विद्यापीठ और दूरसंचार इंजीनियरिंग केंद्र (टीईसी)	बड़े भाषा मॉडल के लिए ट्रैक-एलएलएम, पारदर्शिता, जोखिम मूल्यांकन, संदर्भ और ज्ञान

डीपफेक डिटेक्शन टूल	आईआईटी जोधपुर (सीआई) और आईआईटी मद्रास	साक्ष्य: डीपफेक डिटेक्शन और गवर्नेंस के लिए मल्टी-एजेंट, आरएजी-एन्हांस्ड फ्रेमवर्क
	आईआईटी मंडी और फॉरेंसिक सेवा निदेशालय, हिमाचल प्रदेश	एआई विश्लेषक: ऑडियो-विजुअल डीपफेक डिटेक्शन और एडवरसैरियल मजबूती, व्याख्यात्मकता और डोमेन सामान्यीकरण के साथ हस्तलिखित सिग्नेचर फॉर्जरी डिटेक्शन में सुधार
	आईआईटी खड़गपुर	रीयल-टाइम वॉयस डीपफेक डिटेक्शन सिस्टम
बायस मिटीगेशन	डिजिटल फ्यूचर्स लैब और कार्य	कृषि एलएलएम में लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रह का मूल्यांकन - बेंचमार्किंग और निष्पक्ष डेटा कार्य के लिए डिजिटल सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं (डीपीजी) का निर्माण
प्रवेश परीक्षण और मूल्यांकन	ग्लोबल्स आईटीईएस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और आईआईआईटी धारवाड़	एनविल: एलएलएम और जेनरेटिव एआई के लिए पेनेट्रेशन टेस्टिंग एंड इवैल्यूएशन टूल

BSNL 5G NETWORK IN LAKSHADWEEP

1746. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the urgent need to upgrade the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) network in Lakshadweep to 5G, considering the geographic isolation of the islands and the growing dependence on digital connectivity and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any proposals are under consideration to deploy 5G infrastructure in Lakshadweep, including installation of compatible towers, equipment

modernisation and enhancement of backhaul capacity and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure reliable high-speed communication in the Union Territory through 5G-enabled services especially in remote islands;
- (d) whether the Government plans to provide special financial or technical support to BSNL for implementing 5G upgrades in Lakshadweep due to the higher cost of infrastructure in isolated island territories; and
- (e) if so, the details of the timeline proposed by the Government for the rollout and commissioning of 5G services across the islands of Lakshadweep?

**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) 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 30.11.2025, total 97,401 4G sites have been installed and 94,458 sites are ON-Air. In Lakshadweep, total 47 4G sites are ON-Air. The equipment is 5G upgradable from technology perspective.

बायोफार्मास्युटिकल क्षेत्र में स्वदेशी विनिर्माण

1747. श्री भोजराज नाग:

डॉ. हेमांग जोशी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा बायोफार्मास्युटिकल क्षेत्र में उद्यमिता और स्वदेशी विनिर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं;

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

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्र द्वारा हासिल की गई प्रमुख उपलब्धियों 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) जी हां, भारत सरकार ने बायोफार्मास्युटिकल क्षेत्र में उद्यमिता और स्वदेशी विनिर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करने और सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं।

(ख) और (ग)

1. बायोटेक्नोलॉजी विभाग (डीबीटी) ने वर्ष 2012 में धारा 8 के अंतर्गत एक गैर-लाभकारी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यम, जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद (बाइरैक) की स्थापना की है, यह स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम तंत्र को पोषित और सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा फार्मा और बायोफार्मा जैसे स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने वाली एवं उद्यमिता को प्रोत्साहित करने वाली एक इंटरफेस एजेंसी है। बाइरैक ने वित्तपोषण अनुदान के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप, एसएमई और अन्वेषकों की सहायता की है। बाइरैक की कुछ प्रमुख उपलब्धियां इस प्रकार हैं:

- प्रारंभिक चरण के नवाचारों को वित्तपोषित करना और सहायता प्रदान करना

स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम को सुदृढ़ बनाने और अवधारणा के बाद और व्यावसायीकरण से पहले की वित्तपोषण संबंधी कमी को दूर करके निजी क्षेत्र के अनुसंधान एवं विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, बीआईजी (बायोटेक्नोलॉजी इग्निशन ग्रांट), एसपीएआरएसएच (उत्पादों के लिए सामाजिक नवाचार कार्यक्रम: किफायती और सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए प्रासंगिक), सीड फंड (सतत उद्यमिता और उद्यम विकास) और एलईएपी फंड

(उद्यमिता-प्रेरित किफायती उत्पादों का शुभारंभ) जैसी महत्वपूर्ण वित्तपोषण योजनाओं का शुभारंभ किया गया। बीआईजी योजना से लगभग 1000 स्टार्टअप और उद्यमी लाभान्वित हुए हैं और एसपीएआरएसएच के माध्यम से 150 से अधिक फेलोशिप प्रदान किए गए हैं, जिससे 100 से अधिक स्टार्टअप और 65 से अधिक आईपी तैयार हुए हैं।

- भारत के जैव प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार इकोसिस्टम को सुदृढ़ बनाना

बाइरैक ने देश के 25 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 94 इनक्यूबेशन और प्री-इनक्यूबेशन केंद्रों सहित इनक्यूबेटर्स का एक सुदृढ़ नेटवर्क स्थापित किया है, जो 3000 से ज्यादा नवप्रवर्तकों और फेलो को सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं। बायोनेस्ट (प्रौद्योगिकियों का विस्तार करने के लिए उद्यमिता को पोषित करने वाले बायोइनक्यूबेटर्स) और ई-युवा (मूल्यवर्धित नवाचार ट्रांसलेशनल अनुसंधान करने के लिए युवाओं को सशक्त बनाना) योजनाओं के माध्यम से अवसर प्रदान किए गए हैं।

2. बायोटेक्नोलॉजी विभाग (डीबीटी) बायोफार्मास्युटिकल्स - "भारत में नवाचार (i3) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमियों को सशक्त बनाने और समावेशी नवाचार में तेजी लाने"; के लिए आरंभिक चरण शुरू करने हेतु मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम उद्योग-अकादमिक सहयोगात्मक मिशन नामक कार्यक्रम में राष्ट्रीय बायोफार्मा मिशन (एनबीएम) की सहायता कर रहा है, इसे जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद (बाइरैक) के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। यह कार्यक्रम भारत की नवाचार अनुसंधान और उत्पाद तैयार करने की क्षमता को बढ़ा रहा है, इसमें विशेष रूप से जन स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए वैक्सीन, जैविक उत्पादों और चिकित्सीय उपकरणों के विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा रहा है।

एनबीएम की कुछ प्रमुख उपलब्धियों इस प्रकार हैं:

- एनबीएम के तहत, 100 से अधिक बायोफार्मा-उन्मुख परियोजनाओं को सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जिनमें कई एमएसएमई/स्टार्टअप शामिल हैं, और साझा सुविधाएं (परीक्षण, सत्यापन, विनिर्माण) सृजित करने में सहायता प्रदान की गई है - जिससे जैविक उत्पाद,

वैक्सीन, डायग्नोस्टिक्स के लिए घरेलू क्षमता को बढ़ावा मिला है।

- उत्पाद विकास- मिशन के द्वारा 02 कोविड-19 वैक्सीन, जाइकोव डी और कॉर्बेवैक्स, मधुमेह के लिए बायोसिमिलर लिराग्लूटाइड, कोविड-19 के लिए पेगीलेटेड इंटरफेरॉन अल्फा-2बी, पहला स्वदेशी एमआरआई स्कैनर, एकल-उपयोग वाले बायोरिएक्टर, 09 कोविड-19 डायग्नोस्टिक किट, वेंटिलेटर और अभिकर्मक, प्रयोगशाला सूचना प्रबंधन प्रणाली, सीएचओ सेल कल्चर मीडिया सफलतापूर्वक उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं, जिन्हें विकसित और व्यावसायीकृत किया गया है।
- इको सिस्टम को सुदृढ़ बनाना- एनबीएम ने अनुसंधान और जीएमपी विनिर्माण सुविधाओं की स्थापना में सहायता की है, जिनमें 18 कार्यात्मक सुविधाओं के माध्यम से 500 से अधिक सेवाएँ प्रदान की गई हैं। भारत में पहली बार पेटेंट दाखिल करने और प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण को सुगम बनाने के लिए 7 प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण कार्यालयों (टीटीओ) का एक नेटवर्क स्थापित किया गया है। वैक्सीन और चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के परीक्षणों को सुगम बनाने के लिए 46 जीसीपी-अनुवर्ती नैदानिक परीक्षण स्थलों का एक नेटवर्क तैयार किया गया है।

3. वर्ष 2024 में मंत्रिमंडल के अनुमोदन से डीबीटी, देश में उच्च-कार्य निष्पादन वाले जैव-विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने हेतु बायोई3 नीति को लागू कर रहा है, जिसका अर्थव्यवस्था, पर्यावरण और रोजगार पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

इस पहल के अंतर्गत, मोनोक्लोनल एंटीबॉडी, एमआरएनए थेरेपी, कोशिका और जीन थेरेपी और अन्य उन्नत सटीक दवाओं के घरेलू विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए "सटीक जैव चिकित्सा" सहित जैव-विनिर्माण कार्यक्रम के सभी अभिचिन्हित विषयगत क्षेत्रों में देश भर में बायोफाउंड्री और जैव-विनिर्माण केंद्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों को सहायता दी जा रही है।

4. औषधि विभाग, औषधि क्षेत्र के लिए उत्पादन-आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना लागू कर रहा है, जिसका कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 15,000 करोड़ रुपये है, इसका उद्देश्य इस क्षेत्र में निवेश और

उत्पादन को बढ़ाकर और औषधि क्षेत्र में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण सामग्री के लिए उत्पाद विविधीकरण में सहायता प्रदान करके भारत की विनिर्माण क्षमताओं को बढ़ाना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, बायोफार्मास्युटिकल्स को पात्र उत्पाद श्रेणियों में से एक के रूप में शामिल किया गया है, जहाँ वृद्धिशील बिक्री पर 10% की दर से प्रोत्साहन उपलब्ध है।

उपलब्धियां :

- सितंबर, 2025 तक, इस योजना के तहत वैक्सीन सहित 46 बायोफार्मास्युटिकल उत्पाद तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।
- इस योजना के तहत पात्र बायोफार्मास्युटिकल्स की संचयी बिक्री (वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से सितंबर 2025 तक) 26,832 करोड़ रुपये की है, जिसमें 16,290 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात शामिल है।

5. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) के पशु विज्ञान संस्थान उद्यमिता और स्वदेशी बायोफार्मास्युटिकल निर्माण को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। आईसीएआर-एनआईएचएसएडी (राष्ट्रीय उच्च सुरक्षा पशु रोग संस्थान) प्राथमिकता वाले वैक्सीन और डायग्नोस्टिक्स विकसित करता है। आरकेवीवाई-रफ्तार के अंतर्गत आईसीएआर-आईवीआरआई (भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान) पशु विज्ञान इन्क्यूबेटर, पशुधन बायोफार्मा स्टार्टअप्स को ₹5 लाख (नवोदय) और ₹25 लाख (समृद्धि) के अनुदानों के माध्यम से अनुसंधान एवं विकास अवसंरचना, मार्गदर्शन और विनियामकीय/व्यावसायीकरण सहायता प्रदान करता है।

कुछ प्रमुख उपलब्धियाँ:

- स्वदेशी पोल्ट्री वैक्सीन और डायग्नोस्टिक अब व्यावसायिक रूप से उत्पादित किए जा रहे हैं, जिससे आयात पर निर्भरता कम हो रही है।
- चार कंपनियाँ एनआईएचएसएडी के एच9एन2 टीके तैयार कर रही हैं, जिससे एवियन इन्फ्लूएंजा से बचाव की तैयारी बेहतर हो रही है।

- एक उद्योग साझेदार ने इंडाइरेक्ट एलिसा किट का व्यवसायीकरण किया है, जिससे किफायती राष्ट्रव्यापी निगरानी हो रही है।
- आरकेवीवाई-रफ्तार के तहत वित्तपोषित जेनेक्स्ट जीनोमिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, क्लासिकल स्वाइन फीवर और ब्रुसेल्ला के लिए डायग्नोस्टिक तैयार कर रहा है और चिकित्सीय एंटीबॉडी, सेल लाइन और बायोसिमिलर के संबंध में आगे की कार्रवाई कर रहा है।

इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट बैंक (आईपीपीबी)

1748. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट बैंक (आईपीपीबी) और डिजिटल भुगतान सेवाओं से जुड़े डाकघरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) उक्त संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में कुल कितने ग्रामीण डाक सेवकों को मोबाइल उपकरण और घर पर ही बैंकिंग प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है; और
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के दूरदराज क्षेत्रों में नई डाकघर शाखाएं स्थापित करने तथा मौजूदा शाखाओं के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कोई विशेष बजट आवंटित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) अब तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र में इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक (आईपीपीबी) से जुड़े डाकघरों की कुल संख्या 67 है।
- (ख) दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र में 58 ग्रामीण डाक सेवकों को मोबाइल उपकरण दिए गए हैं और डोर-स्टेप बैंकिंग प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

(ग) दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र में 'खानवेल' उप-डाकघर खोलने हेतु वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 12,500 रुपए की निधि आवंटित की गई है। विगत पांच वर्षों में दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र में नए उपकरण और सॉफ्टवेयर अपग्रेड करने के लिए निधियां प्रदान करने सहित डाकघरों के आधुनिकीकरण पर 3,25,743 रुपए की निधियों का व्यय किया गया है।

TRACKING PRIVATE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

1749. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives and expected outcomes of the new annual survey being conducted by the Government to track private capital expenditure and manner in which this initiative improve the current understanding of private investment trends in the country; and
- (b) the manner in which the Government plan to differentiate its data collection from existing sources like the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)?

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 primary objective of Forward-Looking Survey on Private Corporate Sector Capex Investment Intentions of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is to measure capital investment intentions of private

corporate sector covering non-financial and financial corporation through collection of information from major resident enterprises on:

- (i) Capital Expenditure incurred during last three financial years,
- (ii) Capital Expenditure incurred or to be incurred during the current and forthcoming financial years on different asset groups and industries

The results of the survey are likely to improve the current understanding of private investment trends in India by offering a comprehensive view of capital expenditure trends among large corporate units across various sectors over the past three years, the current year, and the coming year.

(b) The methodology adopted by MoSPI for conducting the Forward-Looking Survey on Private Corporate Sector CAPEX Investment Intentions is as follows:

In accordance with the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 (7 of 2009) as amended in 2017 and through THE JAN VISHWAS (AMENDMENT OF PROVISIONS) ACT, 2023 NO. 18 OF 2023 & Rules framed there under in 2024, notices have been issued to selected enterprises drawn from a frame of active resident private enterprises registered under the Companies Act, 2013 with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Data collection is carried out via a dedicated web portal, where selected enterprises submit the required information through self-compilation. To ensure the reliability of the collected data, a robust scientific methodology has been employed for the selection of enterprises which is validated by members of the Technical Advisory Group and the Steering Committee consisting of experts from various spheres such as Central Ministries/Departments, State/UTs, academia, research, economics, finance,

etc. Additionally, the web portal incorporates built-in validation checks, and thorough scrutiny is performed by trained personnel to ensure data accuracy.

डीएमएफ की निधि का उपयोग

1750. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

क्या **खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) की निधि के उपयोग और राज्य सरकार तथा खनन से प्रभावित जिलों के बीच उक्त निधि को साझा करने के संबंध में कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो साझा की गई निधि के अनुपात का तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ में खनन से प्रभावित जिलों में डीएमएफ निधि के उपयोग, परियोजना संबंधी अनुमोदन, सामाजिक संपरीक्षा और ऑनलाइन निगरानी में अंतराल/कमियों को दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनाई गई राज्य-विशिष्ट रणनीतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) क्या उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उक्त जिलों में स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, पेयजल और पुनर्वास के क्षेत्र में आवश्यक सुधार करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (ग) केन्द्र सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना (पीएमकेकेकेवाई) दिशा-निर्देश, 2024 जारी किए हैं जिनमें डीएमएफ द्वारा निधियों के उपयोग के लिए दिशा-निर्देश भी शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार और जिलों के बीच डीएमएफ निधियों के बंटवारे का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशानिर्देश, 2024 के अनुसार, डीएमएफ से निधियों के व्यय की स्वीकृति केवल डीएमएफ की शासी परिषद के पास ही है। उपरोक्त पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशानिर्देशों में बेसलाइन

सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर पांच वर्षीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना और वार्षिक योजनाएं तैयार करना अनिवार्य है, ताकि सभी प्रभावित लोगों और क्षेत्रों को व्यवस्थित और समयबद्ध कवरेज सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और डीएमएफ के तहत स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, पेयजल और अन्य प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में सुधार पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन दिशानिर्देशों में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का स्पष्ट सीमांकन, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, शिक्षा, पेयजल आपूर्ति आदि सहित उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए डीएमएफ निधि का कम से कम 70% अनिवार्य आवंटन निर्धारित है। इन दिशानिर्देशों में राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति (एसएलएमसी) की स्थापना और नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (सीएजी) द्वारा डीएमएफ खातों की लेखापरीक्षा का प्रावधान है। खान मंत्रालय ने डीएमएफ के प्रशासन को सुगम बनाने और परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए राष्ट्रीय डीएमएफ पोर्टल भी शुरू किया।

RAILWAY LINE IN SHIVAMOGGA

1751. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) the current status of the following new railway line projects, which fall wholly or partially within the Shivamogga Lok Sabha Constituency along with their respective original target completion dates and the revised expected timelines, project-wise;
 - (i) Shimoga - Shikaripura - Ranebennur New Line (Approx. 103 Km)
 - (ii) Shimoga - Harihar New Line (Approx. 79 Km)
- (b) the reasons for the delay in land acquisition and forest clearance from the State Government of Karnataka along with project-wise breakup of the land required, land acquired and balance land to be acquired;

- (c) the current status of the cost-sharing agreement for both projects including the amount demanded from the State Government by the Railways and the amount actually deposited by the State Government till date; and
- (d) the details of the measures taken or proposed by the Government to speed up land acquisition, forest clearances and the State's financial contribution ensuring timely completion?

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

(a) to (d) Shivamogga-Shikaripura-Ranebennur new line project (96 km) has been sanctioned on 50:50 cost sharing basis and land to be provided free of cost by Government of Karnataka (GoK). Total land required is 559 ha, out of which 226 ha land has been acquired and balance 333 ha land is yet to be acquired.

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). 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.

Karnataka:

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. 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)

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.

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

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)	1,290
3	Bidar-Gulbarga new line (110 km)	1,543
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–Chennasandra 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)	1,104
14	Daund-Gulbarga doubling (225 km)	3,182
15	Hubli-Chikjajur doubling (190 km)	1,850

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)	4,153
2	Hotgi-Gadag doubling (284 km)	2,459
3	Ginigera - Raichur new line (165 km)	3,401
4	Gadag - Wadi new line (257 km)	2,842
5	Bagalkot – Kudachi new line (142 km)	1,649
6	Tumkur – Rayadurga new line (207 km)	2,496
7	Tumkur – Davangere new line (182 km)	2,142
8	Kadur – Chikmagalur – Belur new line (68 km)	825
9	Baiyyapanahalli – Hosur doubling (48 km)	336
10	Yeshwanthpur – Channasandra doubling (22 km)	314

In last three years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 65 surveys (25 new line and 40 doubling) covering a total length of 7,239 km has been sanctioned falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka.

Details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition are 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)	581	0	581
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 (32 km)	206	0	206

Summary of the status of land acquisition in Karnataka is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Karnataka	9,020 ha
Land Acquired	5,679 ha (63%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,341 ha (37%)

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Karnataka.

Sanction of any railway project depend upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route

- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives
- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project 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.

COMMUNITY RADIO MOVEMENT

1752. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of new Community Radio Stations (CRSs) established under the Supporting Community Radio Movement during each of the last five years, State and district-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the number of existing CRSs which have been provided financial assistance during each of the last five years, State and district-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh along with the details of the amount disbursed year-wise and the form of assistance;
- (c) the number of media-dark areas identified by the Government, year, State and district-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) the number of beneficiaries belonging to marginalised communities category-wise who have been assisted under the Supporting Community Radio Movement in the country during each of the last five years, State and district-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (e) the number of CRSs which were provided emergency grants under the Supporting Community Radio Movement during natural calamities for each of the last five years, State and district-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh specifying the nature of calamity?

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

- (a) to (e) A total of 212 new Community Radio Stations (CRSs) have been established under the Supporting Community Radio Movement during the last

five years.

35 of these CRSs have been established in Uttar Pradesh.

Details of the Community Radio Stations established year-wise and state-wise are maintained on the website www.mib.gov.in.

Government has not categorised any area as media-dark. Financial assistance has been provided to 31 existing CRSs in the country during the last five years. Out of these, 4 CRSs are located in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Two CRSs, one each in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh and Gopalganj, Bihar were provided emergency grants during natural calamities during the last five years.

CONCESSIONAL FREIGHT SERVICES FOR AGRICULTURAL ITEMS

1753. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has considered/implemented any schemes to provide zero-fare/concessional freight services for transporting agricultural produce particularly for small and marginal farmers and Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current status of such schemes including Kisan Rail and whether districts like Karur, Dindigul, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai known for banana, rice, turmeric, drumstic, vegetable, flowers and other perishables have been included/benefitted;
- (c) whether the Government will introduce dedicated cold chain rail coaches/refrigerated parcel vans on key agri-routes to prevent spoilage and

ensure fair market access; and

- (d) if so, the timeline and regions identified for such cold chain services and if not, the reasons for excluding high-output districts like Karur from these logistics interventions?

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

(a) to (d) In order to facilitate transportation of agricultural produce of small and marginal farmers and Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), the power has been delegated to Zonal Railways to reduce the composition of Parcel Rakes for transportation of mixed perishable goods traffic including fruits and vegetables up to 15 Parcel vans plus 1 SLR instead of standard composition of 20 Parcel vans plus 1 SLR. Further, Orange, Mango and Banana traffic when moved in BCN/BCNA/BCX/BCXN Rakes are charged at concessional Parcel Rates (Scale-P minus 50%).

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 Kisan Rail services are planned on the basis of demands placed taking into consideration the operational feasibility.

Since the launch of Kisan Rail service on 7th August 2020, Railways have operated around 2,364 Kisan Rail services, transporting approximately 7.9 lakh tonnes of perishables.

Further, an intra-zonal parcel express train is scheduled to operate over Southern Railway between Royapuram in Chennai to Manglore Central and back w.e.f 12.12.2025 with stoppages at Salem, Erode, Uttukuli, Tiruppur, Podanur, Coimbatour, Palakkad, Shoranur, Tirur, Kozhikkode, Thalassery, Kannur and Kasargod stations. Farmers and traders from the adjacent districts can utilize the service to transport their farm produce.

A total of 47,236 TEUs have been moved in refrigerated containers by CONCOR carrying perishable cargo including fruits, vegetables, milk products, fish, meat and other food items. The temperature controlled storage facilities of CONCOR have been established at Nashik, New Azadpur, Dadri and Sonipat at a total investment of about Rs 129 crore.

PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

1754. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the recent rise in prices of essential commodities such as pulses, edible oils and vegetables;
- (b) the factors responsible for these price fluctuations; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to stabilize prices and ensure adequate buffer stocks under the Public Distribution System (PDS)?

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) Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the daily prices of 38 food commodities, including pulses and edible oils, and major vegetables, submitted by the 575 price monitoring centres set up by the State Governments and UT Administrations with Central assistance. As per the data, prices of essential food commodities are stable and under control.

(b) Prices of agri-horticultural commodities tend to be volatile as they are affected by several factors, such as seasonality in production, adverse weather conditions, supply chain disruptions, artificial shortages created by hoarding and black marketing, rise in international prices etc. Sometimes slight disruptions in the supply chain or crop damage due to adverse weather condition etc. lead to spike in the prices of agri-horticultural commodities. Conversely, bulk arrival and logistics problems have the potential of creating a situation of glut in the market and resultant dip in prices.

(c) Government of India sells surplus food grains (Wheat & Rice), beyond the public Distribution System (PDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) requirements, through open sale under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) (OMMSS(D)). This helps increase the availability of food grains in the market, control inflation, ensure food security and make food grains more affordable for the general population. In addition, Bharat Atta and Bharat Rice were launched on 6.11.2023 and 6.02.2024, respectively, with a view to provide atta (wheat flour) and rice to general consumers at subsidized rates

under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) (OMSS(D)) policy.

DIGITAL SKILL INITIATIVE

1755. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether Digital India/BharatNet and MeitY digital-skilling initiatives are being implemented to expand digital access and employability;
- (b) if so, whether BharatNet fibre, last-mile Wi-Fi and digital literacy programmes are operational in the districts of Katni, Panna and town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha constituency and the number of persons trained;
- (c) if so, the details of measures enabling farmers, women and MSMEs to access digital payments, e-markets and online services;
- (d) if digital inclusion remains low, the barriers identified and steps planned for the same; and
- (e) the strategy to link MeitY skilling and entrepreneurship support with local job creation and micro-enterprise opportunities in the said districts?

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) Digital India programme was launched by Government of India in line with Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratize technology and empower citizens. The goal is to ensure that digital technologies improve the life of every

citizen, expand India's digital economy, and create investment and employment opportunities in India.

BharatNet

Digital India has contributed to the rapid expansion of internet access through initiatives such as BharatNet. It aims to provide high-speed internet to rural and remote areas.

The internet penetration and usage across the country have grown substantially in last 10 years. As of October 2025, 2,14,843 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made service-ready under BharatNet, including 17,850 GPs of Madhya Pradesh.

Khajuraho town is not covered under BharatNet, as BharatNet connectivity is provided **only** to **Gram Panchayats/villages**.

The summary of BharatNet service-ready GPs in the districts of Katni and Panna is as under.

District	Number of Service-ready GPs
Katni	115
Panna	387

Expansion of digital skills and local employability

India's digital transformation includes connectivity as well as digital skilling, employability and entrepreneurship. Key initiatives include:

FutureSkills PRIME Programme

- National platform for advanced technology skilling with 15.5 lakh+ learners enrolled, including ~41% women

- Enables employability in emerging tech domains (AI, cloud, cybersecurity, etc.).

NIELIT Digital Literacy & Job-linked Training

- 9000+ NIELIT centres nationwide, including 14 centres in Katni and Panna
- More than 43 lakh candidates have been trained
- Established virtual labs in semiconductor design, cybersecurity, forensics, Industry 4.0, etc., and provides credit transfer under the Academic Bank of Credits

PMGDISHA (Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan)

- One of the world's largest digital literacy initiatives
- Targeted one person from every rural household for basic digital literacy
- Over 6.39 crore persons trained nationwide (against the target of 6 cr)

IndiaAI FutureSkills

The aim is to develop AI skilled professionals in India by increasing the number of graduates, post-graduate and PhDs in AI domain.

- Fellowship target of 500 PhD fellows, 5,000 postgraduates and 8,000 undergraduates.
- 27 IndiaAI Data and AI Labs established in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, in collaboration with NIELIT
- Foundation-level courses provided on AI, data and related fields such as Data Annotation, Data Curation, Data Cleaning, Data Science, etc.
- 174 ITIs and Polytechnics across 27 States/UTs have been approved for setting

up additional IndiaAI Data and AI Labs

Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI)

It provides broadband services through Public Wi-Fi networks across the country. The PM-WANI framework enables local entrepreneurs to set up public Wi-Fi hotspots with minimal license requirements.

District	PM-WANI Hotspots*
Katni	76
Panna	40

* (as on 03.12.2025)

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

It is a central sector scheme for generating employment opportunities primarily in rural areas. The prospective entrepreneurs are assisted in setting up new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector

Further, under the scheme Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training is provided to beneficiaries through online and offline mode free of cost thus enabling digital inclusion and skilling.

Under Digital India Programme, there are several initiatives which enable farmers, women, youth and MSMEs to access digital payments, e-markets, and online services; details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Major Initiatives under Digital India Programme enabling citizens to access digital payments, e-markets and online services:

- The **JAM Trinity** (Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile) is a transformative initiative by the Government of India designed to foster financial inclusion, improve governance, and ensure efficient delivery of welfare benefits and public services
- **Unified Payments Interface (UPI):** UPI has revolutionized digital transactions across the country. UPI has empowered millions of individuals and small businesses in rural and remote areas to make fast, secure and low-cost digital payments, significantly advancing financial inclusion.

UPI is now live in over seven countries, including the UAE, Singapore, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, France, Mauritius, making India a global trailblazer in digital payments.

- UPI serves more than 49 crore individuals, 6.5 crore merchants, and connects 683 banks on one platform, making it the world's largest digital payment system.
 - UPI powers 85% of India's digital payments and nearly 50% of global real-time digital payments.
- **Aadhaar:** Aadhaar is the world's largest digital identity programme that provides biometric and demographic-based unique digital identity. As of September, 2025, 143+ crore Aadhaar IDs have been generated against

126+ crore in April 2022.

The number of authentication transactions has risen from 2,291.97 crore in FY 2022–23 to 2,707 crore in FY 2024–25, with 1,768 crore transactions a in FY 2025–26 (for the period April to November 2025).

- **DigiLocker:** DigiLocker has provided anytime access to authentic digital documents from original issuer for the common citizen. More than 61.29 crore users are registered with DigiLocker to avail its services and more than 835+ crore documents issued from 2261 issuers onboarded on the platform.

This number has grown from approximately 507 crore issued documents and 10.65 crore users in April 2022.

- **Government e-Marketplace (GeM):** GeM enables online procurement of common use Goods & Services required by various Government Departments / Organisations / PSUs. It has over 1.67 lakh government buyers and 23 lakh+ sellers and service providers.
- **Common Services Centres –** Common Services Centres (CSCs) have been set up as an entrepreneurship-based and self-sustainable model, implemented by CSC e-Governance Services India Limited.

The CSC 2.0 project aims to deliver e-services to rural citizens and expand the CSC network to the Gram Panchayat level, offering more than 800 services including Government, financial, Aadhaar, education, telemedicine, travel and utility services.

The project is implemented pan-India, including the State of

Madhya Pradesh. As on September 2025, 5.69 lakh CSCs are functional nationwide, of which 4.43 lakh are at the Gram Panchayat level.

- **Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT):** DBT uses Aadhaar to deliver welfare payments directly and remove fake beneficiaries.

By October 2025, ₹ 47+ lakh crore has been transferred through DBT. Majority of the disbursement of Governments' welfare schemes is being carried out through DBT.

- **National Scholarship Portal (NSP):** The platform enables scheme owning Ministries/Departments and States/UTs to process applications and disburse Scholarships/funds directly into the beneficiary's bank account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

So far, 153 schemes belonging to 13 Ministries/Departments and 21 States/UTs are onboarded on NSP.

- **e-Transport:** e-Transport Mission Mode Project is transforming India's transport sector through a centralized, nationwide digital platform with key applications such as VAHAN, Sarathi, and e-Challan.
- **e-Sanjeevani** –e-Sanjeevani facilitates quick and easy access to doctors and medical specialists directly from your smartphone. The platform has served more than 43.22 crore patients across 1,36,525 Health & Wellness Centres functioning as spokes, supported by over 2,30,089 doctors, specialists, super-specialists, and health workers delivering telemedicine services.
- **MyGov:** MyGov is a Government of India's Citizen Engagement Platform

which collaborates with multiple Government bodies/ Ministries to engage people in policy formulation and seeks the opinion of people on issues/ topics of public interest and welfare.

Presently, over 6.02+ crore citizens are registered with MyGov, participating in various activities hosted on MyGov platform against 2.33+ crore users in April 2022.

- **Jeevan Pramaan:** Jeevan Pramaan is an Aadhaar biometric-enabled digital service that allows Central, State, and other Government pensioners to conveniently submit Digital Life Certificates (DLCs) from anywhere in India, including their homes, using Aadhaar-based authentication.

Over 11.69 crore Digital Life certificates have been processed since 2014.

- The annual e-transactions reported at **eTAAL**(electronic transaction aggregation and analysis layer) have increased from 264 crore in FY 2013-14 to 34,972 crore in FY 2024-25, showcasing India's rapid digital transformation.
- **Promotion of Electronics & IT Hardware manufacturing:** Key projects under this sub-scheme include Semicon India Programme, Production linked incentives (PLI) for large scale electronics manufacturing, Production linked incentives (PLI) for IT hardware, Electronic Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS), Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC and EMC 2.0) Scheme and Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS).

- As a result of these policy efforts, electronics manufacturing has grown manifold from Rs 1.9 lakh crore in 2014-15 to Rs 11.3 lakh crore in 2024-25 at a CAGR of 19.5% and our electronics exports have grown from Rs 38,000 crore in 2014-15 to Rs 3.26 lakh crore in 2024-25 at a CAGR of around 24%.
- **National Knowledge Network (NKN):** NKN carries the digital-traffic of National/state Data Centers (NDCs/SDCs), State-Wide Area Networks (SWANs) and provides connectivity to various Digital India initiatives, and carry digital-traffic of various G2G (Government to Government) and G2C (Government to Citizen) services, District Connectivity, etc.

NKN also inter-connects all knowledge institutions across the country through high-speed data communication network to encourage sharing of resources and collaborative research.

Currently, 1,822 links to Institutions have been commissioned and made operational under NKN and 681 NKN links have been connected to NIC District Centres across India. This facilitates the Digital Governance data-traffic to ride over NKN.

- **Promotion of IT & ITeS Industries:** Government launched India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) and North East BPO Promotion Schemes under Digital India Program with the aim to create employment opportunities and dispersal of IT/ITeS industry in small cities/ towns. The scheme has been concluded.
- Under **SAMRIDH (Startup Accelerators of MeitY for Product**

Innovation, Development and Growth) Programme, (over the last three years) 42 accelerators have been engaged across India.

Since inception, the programme has accelerated 373 startups and provided financial support to 201 startups.

- **Unified Mobile App for New-Age Governance (UMANG) app:** UMANG provides a single platform for all Indian Citizens to access pan-India e-Gov services ranging from Central to Local Government bodies and other citizen centric services.

UMANG now provides access to 2,363 services offered by 240 Central and State Government departments, serving a growing user base of 9.60 crore registered citizens.

IMPORT OF DATA CENTRE SERVERS AND HARDWARE

1756. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

- (a) the total value and volume of servers imported during each of the last five financial years and the major source countries contributing to these imports;
- (b) the proportion of data-centre hardware requirements currently being met through domestic manufacturing vis-à-vis imports and the manner in which this import–domestic production ratio has changed during the last five years;
- (c) the measures undertaken or proposed by the Government to promote

indigenous manufacturing of high-capacity servers, storage systems and related components for data-centre applications under existing schemes or new initiatives;

- (d) whether the Government has carried out any assessment of the security, strategic and economic implications arising from the country's dependence on imported server hardware for its digital infrastructure; and
- (e) if so, the key findings thereof along with the details of any special incentives, tariff changes or policy interventions proposed to strengthen domestic capabilities and reduce critical import dependence?

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 fully conscious of the security, strategic and economic implications of importing servers and IT hardware. With India's push to democratise AI and expand compute capacity, demand for data centres has grown rapidly under a favourable policy regime.

To strengthen India's Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) ecosystem, the Government has launched multiple initiatives such as ECMS, Semicon India Programme, PLI for Large-Scale Electronics, PLI for IT Hardware, SPECS and EMC/EMC 2.0

Data-centre infrastructure includes critical components such as servers, networking devices, storage and cooling systems. The relevant policies of government of India in this regard are:

PLI Scheme for IT Hardware

The scheme promotes the domestic production of Servers, Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One (AIO) PCs and Ultra Small Form Factor (USFF) devices.

Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)

ECMS covers optical transceivers and passive components used in servers, routers and networking systems. The Government has received encouraging response from the industry for manufacturing these.

DoT PLI Scheme for Telecom Equipment

PLI scheme for telecom equipment, incentivising the local production of routers, switches and other networking gear, which form an essential part of data-centre and server infrastructure

To further strengthen the supply-chain security and transparency, CERT-In issued technical BOM guidelines in July 2025 for software, hardware, AI, quantum and cryptography components.

As a result of these Government policies and initiatives, electronic production has increased six-fold from ~INR 1.9 lakh crore in FY 2014–15 to ~INR 11.3 lakh crore in FY 2024–25 and exports have grown eight-fold from ~INR 0.38 lakh crore to ~INR 3.3 lakh crore during the same period.

As a result, global and domestic firms are now investing in India. There has been an increase in the capacity and capability of domestic companies to design and manufacture servers, networking devices and equipments that go in the manufacturing these. Indian companies are now manufacturing servers for global OEMs as well as domestic brands.

GREEN HYDROGEN PRODUCTION PROJECTS

1757. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) the progress made under green hydrogen production projects in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government to promote off-grid solar solutions in rural areas;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to incentivise EV charging infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the impact of green hydrogen on India's net-zero goals?

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 of India is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives.

Incentives have been awarded for 8,62,000 Metric Tonnes per Annum (MTPA) of Green Hydrogen production to 18 companies. These projects are likely to be setup across different parts of India.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has also issued the scheme guidelines for implementation of pilot projects for use of green hydrogen in the shipping sector under NGHM. Under this, V. O. Chidambaranar Port Authority (Tamil Nadu) has awarded a project for development of bunkering and

refuelling facility for green methanol at the port.

MNRE has also recognised V. O. Chidambaranar Port (Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu), as one of the green hydrogen hubs under NGHM.

(b) The Government of India is already implementing various schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM), and the New Solar Power Scheme for Tribal and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) Habitations/Villages under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) & Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), along with other programmes. These schemes collectively support the rapid deployment of on-grid and off- grid solar solutions like solar energy based mini grids, off-grid solar agriculture pumps and rooftop solar projects across the country, including in rural areas, by providing financial assistance.

(c) The Government is implementing the PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E - DRIVE) Scheme: This scheme with an outlay of Rs.10,900 crore has been notified on 29th September, 2024. This scheme includes support for electric vehicles including e-2W, e-3W, e-Trucks, e-buses & e-Ambulances. Further, Electric Vehicle (EV) public charging stations and upgradation of testing agencies is also included in this scheme.

(d) The production and use of the targeted quantum of green hydrogen under NGHM is expected to lead to aversion of 50 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) per annum of CO₂ emissions, thereby supporting India's progression towards its net-zero goals.

VACANCIES IN MINISTRY OF PLANNING

1758. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

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

- (a) the total number of sanctioned posts, in position and the number of vacancies including reserved posts across categories in the Ministry of Planning;
- (b) the details of the total number of vacancies in the Ministry and organisations under it including reserved posts since 2014, year and category-wise details; and
- (c) the details of the number of contractual employees hired since 2014, year and categorywise 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 (c) Category wise details of sanctioned posts, in position etc. in respect of employees of the Ministry of Planning and organisations under it are furnished in the “Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Planning” [Statement showing Estimated strength of Establishment and provisions therefor] laid on the table of both the houses of the Parliament every year. This is also available on the official website of NITI Aayog under the following URL:

<https://www.niti.gov.in/disclosures-rti/disclosures/demands-of-grants>

BHARATNET INITIATIVE FOR TRIBAL AREAS CONNECTIVITY**1759. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:**

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve telecom connectivity in tribal areas under the BharatNet;
- (b) whether work has been initiated in areas such as the Paderu division, Visakhapatnam district and rural areas of Prakasam and Guntur districts in Andhra Pradesh under the project and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details on targeted approaches to increase internet and technological literacy and affordability of personal electronic devices and internet packages alongside internet penetration?

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

- (a) BharatNet is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs). The total number of GPs undertaken under BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II are 2,22,341 GPs, out of which 2,14,904 are Service Ready. Further, Government has approved the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) on 04.08.2023 through which Optical Fiber Connectivity is to be provided to all ~2.64 lakh GPs and ~3.8 lakh non-GP villages on demand basis which includes tribal areas. Under ABP, there is also a provision for providing 1.5 crore rural home fiber connections.
- (b) The details of GPs made service ready under BharatNet in Alluri Sitharama Raju (incl. Paderu division), Visakhapatnam, Prakasam and Guntur districts are

as follows:

District	No. of GPs Service Ready
Alluri Sitharama Raju (incl. Paderu division)	427
Visakhapatnam	83
Prakasam	718
Guntur	276

(c) Provision of subsidy for 1.5 crore FTTH connections through BharatNet has been provided by Government for affordable FTTH connections to rural customers. Government has also taken various initiatives to support electronics manufacturing ecosystem in India including the Production Linked Incentives (PLI) Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing which includes mobile phone manufacturing. Schemes like Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) were launched under the Digital India Programme to achieve digital literacy leading to training of 6.39 crore individuals across the country. Various digital literacy courses are also being provided through National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT).

OPERATING RATIO OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

1760. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the details of the operating ratio of Indian Railways during the last three

- financial years and the steps being taken to improve financial sustainability;
- (b) the total number of vacant posts in Railways as of date, category-wise (Group A, B, C, D) and the number of posts filled during the last three years;
- (c) the details of progress made towards achieving 100 per cent electrification of the broad-gauge network, zone-wise;
- (d) the details of the strategy to source renewable energy for traction and non-traction purposes to achieve the “Net Zero Carbon Emitter” target by 2030; and
- (e) the status of railway land monetisation and the total revenue generated from it during the last three years?

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

(a) Operating Ratio of Indian Railways during the last three financial years is given below:

Financial year	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Operating Ratio	98.10%	98.43%	98.22%

Indian Railways has taken several measures during the last few years to enhance the freight loading and revenue and hence to improve operating ratio. These measures include:

- To increase the network capacity, rail network expansion has been taken up in a big way by construction of new lines, multi tracking of existing lines and gauge conversion of existing lines. The details of new

tracks laid during the 10 years are as under:

Period	New Tracks Commissioned
2009-14	7,599 km
2014-25	34,428 km

Further as on 01.04.25, there are **431** (154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) projects are sanctioned. The summary of which is as under:

Category	No. of Projects	Total Length (km)	Length completed till Mar'25 (Km)	Balance length (Km)	Cost (Cr.)
New lines	154	16,142	3,036	13,105	3,77,389
Gauge conversion	33	4,180	2,997	1,183	43,820
Doubling/ Multi tracking	244	15,644	6,736	8,909	2,53,711
Total	431	35,966	12,769	23,197	6,74,920

- Removing bottlenecks in operations by yard remodeling, construction of bypass/chord lines, rail flyovers etc.
- The construction of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) from Ludhiana to Sonnagar (1337 Km) and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Dadri (1506 Km) has been taken up. Out of total 2843 kms, 2741 route kms (96.4%) has been commissioned and operational.
- Indian Railways has taken up electrification of Railway lines in a mission

mode. So far, about 99.1% of Broad Gauge (BG) network has been electrified. A comparison of electrification before and after 2014 is as follows:

Period	Route Kilometre
Before 2014	21,801
2014-25	46,900

- Procurement of Wagons and Locomotives: To increase freight carrying capacity, large numbers of IR wagons have been procured and locomotives have been manufactured. During 2014 to 2025, about 2 lakh wagons have been procured and more than 10,000 locomotives have been added for increasing freight loading and mobility.
- Industry participation in investment in General Purpose Wagons, Special Purpose/High- Capacity wagons and Automobile carrier wagons for cement, oil, steel, fly-ash, automobile etc. So far, around 240 rakes of special purpose wagons, 374 rakes of general-purpose, wagons and 48 rakes of automobile wagons have been inducted.
- Under the 'Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminal (GCT)' policy so far, 118 new GCTs have been commissioned, with an estimated traffic capacity of 192 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). In addition, for improvement of freight and parcel terminals from the financial year 2023-24 onwards, an amount of ₹14,500 crore has been allocated.
- A "Bulk Cement Terminal Policy" for setting up terminals on Railway land

has been launched recently as part of Railway reforms for facilitating Bulk Cement transportation.

- Ensuring increased availability of rakes/wagons against demand.
- Increasing the loadability for carrying additional traffic per wagon. Length of freight trains has also been increased to increase throughput per train.
- Use of Information Technology in freight operations to improve monitoring and utilization of assets.
- Induction of higher horsepower locomotives.
- Improvement in maintenance practices of wagons and locomotives resulting in increased availability of loco and rolling stock for traffic use.
- Improvement in track and signaling standards to carry higher volume of traffic.
- Training of staff and officers to adopt the new technology and management practices.

Because of the above measures, the freight loading has increased from 1,233 MT in 2020-21 to 1617 MT in 2024-25.

(b) Occurrence and filling up of vacancies are continuous processes in Indian Railways considering its size, spatial distribution and criticality of operation. Adequate and suitable manpower is provided to cater to the regular operations, changes in technology, mechanisations and innovative practices. The vacancies are filled up primarily by placement of indents by Railways with Recruitment agencies as per operational and technological requirements.

Presently recruitment of 1,20,579 vacancies has been taken up on Indian

Railways as per annual calendar 2024 and 2025.

During January to December 2024, ten Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 92,116 vacancies were notified for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots (ALPs), Technicians, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical & Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial & Isolated Categories and Level-1 categories such as Assistants, Track Maintainers and Pointsman.

First stage/Single stage Computer Based Tests (CBTs) for 59,678 posts has been completed. Details are as under-

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
1 st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	18,40,347	156	15
CBT for the post of Technician (14,298 vacancies)	26,99,892	139	15
1 st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	11,01,266	146	15
CBT for the post of RPF-SI (452 vacancies)	15,35,635	143	15
CBT for the post of RPF-Constable (4208 vacancies)	45,30,288	147	15
CBT for Paramedical Categories (1,376 vacancies)	7,08,321	143	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Category (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	58,41,774	141	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical	63,27,473	157	15

Popular Category (Under Graduate) (3,445 vacancies)			
CBT for Ministerial & Isolated Categories (1,036 vacancies)	4,46,013	139	15

2nd stage CBTs for the posts of ALP, JE/DMS/CMA and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) has also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	2,66,363	112	15
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	1,17,339	118	15
2 nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Category (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	1,21,931	129	15

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the post of ALP has also been completed. Details are as under :

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBAT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	1,32,044	84	2

CBT for 32,438 vacancies for level -1 categories has commenced from 27.11.2025 in 140 cities in 15 languages. Physical efficiency Test (PET) for 4,208 vacancies of Constable (RPF) has commenced from 13.11.2025.

Panels for more than 23,000 candidates including the posts of

Technicians, Junior Engineers, Paramedical Categories, Sub-Inspectors (RPF) and Assistant Loco Pilots have been sent to indenting Railways. Majority of them are in safety categories.

In addition, as per Annual Calendar for the year 2025, seven Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 28,463 vacancies have also been issued:

SN	CEN No.	Post Name	No. of Vacancies notified	Month of Notification
1	01/2025	Assistant Loco Pilots	9,970	March 2025
2	02/2025	Technicians	6,238	June 2025
3	03/2025	Para-medical	434	July 2025
4	04/2025	Section Controllers	368	August 2025
5	05/2025	Junior Engineers / Depot Material Superintendent	2,585	October 2025
6	06/2025	NTPC (Graduate)	5,810	October 2025
7	07/2025	NTPC (Under-Graduate)	3,058	October 2025

The RRB examinations are quite technical in nature entailing large scale mobilization of men and resources and training of manpower. Railway overcame all these challenges and successfully conducted the recruitment in a transparent manner following all laid down guidelines. No instance of paper leakage or similar malpractice has occurred during the entire process.

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2005 to 2013-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014-2015 to 2024-2025 is given as under :

Period	Recruitments
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4.11 lakhs
2014-2015 to 2024-2025	5.08 lakhs

Further, as a system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing annual calendar from 2024 for recruitment to various categories of Group 'C' posts.

In the Gazetted cadre, recruitments are made annually through UPSC for the ministry as a whole. Further, as compared to recruitment of 4,988 number of officers during 2004-2013, 7297 number of officers have been recruited in the Organised Services during 2014-2024. In addition, indent for 1107 officers has been placed so far on UPSC for the year 2025 and 2026.

(c) Electrification of railway network on Indian Railways has been taken up in mission mode. So far, about 99.2% 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 2014 (about 60 years)	21,801
2014-25	46,900

Zone wise status of electrification is as under:

SN	ZONE	% Electrified
1	CR	100%
2	ECOR	100%
3	ECR	100%
4	ER	100%

5	KRCL	100%
6	Metro	100%
7	NCR	100%
8	NER	100%
9	NR	100%
10	SCR	100%
11	SECR	100%
12	SER	100%
13	WCR	100%
14	WR	100%
15	NWR	98%
16	SR	98%
17	SWR	95%
18	NFR	94%

(d) As part of its strategy to achieve the target of Net Zero Carbon Emitter by 2030, Indian Railways has planned to progressively meets its electric power requirement through renewable energy sources with combination of solar, wind and other renewable sources based on strategic power procurement planning, thereby reducing its carbon emissions.

As of October 2025, about 888 Mega Watt (MW) of solar plants (both on rooftops and on land) and about 103 MW of wind power plants have been commissioned. Further, 100 MW of renewable power under Round the Clock (RTC) mode tied up from Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has also started flowing.

In addition to this, 1500 MW renewable capacity under RTC mode has been tied up. This is hybrid solution consisting of solar, wind and storage component.

(e) Vacant railway land not required by Railway for its immediate operational needs is entrusted to Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) for commercial development. Approximately 1308 hectares of land has been entrusted to RLDA for commercial monetisation. The revenue generated by the Indian Railways from the use of land and spaces for commercial purposes during last three years has been Rs 8,209 cr.

STOPPAGES OF CHOLAN EXPRESS AND ERNAKULAM-KARAIKAL EXPRESS

1761. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) whether the Government considers providing stoppages for select express trains, including the Cholan Express and Ernakulam–Karaikal Express (Train Nos. 16187/16188) at Thiruverumbur Railway Station to facilitate workers, students and the travelling public and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Government proposes to take early action to approve at least a few express train stoppages at Thiruverumbur in view of the strong public demand, industrial workforce movement and overall commuter convenience 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) and (b) Tiruverumbur station, located at a distance of 10 Km from Tiruchchirappalli, is presently being served by 6 Mail/Express and 17 Passenger

train services. These services are providing connectivity *inter alia* to cities like Tiruchchirappalli, Karaikal, etc.

Further, Tiruchchirappalli is served by 120 Mail/Express and 35 Passenger train services.

Besides, provision of stoppages of train services which depend on the traffic justification, operational feasibility including availability of extra time on the section & availability of matching infrastructure such as Platform length etc., is an on-going process

RESUMPTION OF MINING ACTIVITY IN GOA

1762. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

- (a) whether the mining activity that has resumed in Goa with the first leaseholder has been violating most of the statutory provisions governing sustainable mining and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Union Government is aware that the State Government is commencing mining regulation with less/inadequate staff and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that mining has commenced with no officials of Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) or the Director of Mines & 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 the Government is aware 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. 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 & 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 as per 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 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 weighbridges 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 and Development Trust and other payments 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 with respect to grade by NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) 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.

तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए अपर्याप्त रेल सेवा

1763. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या उत्तराखंड से गंगा, काशी, गया, पुरी और गंगासागर जैसे प्रमुख तीर्थस्थलों तक पर्याप्त रेल सेवाएं उपलब्ध न होने के कारण तीर्थयात्रियों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;
- (ख) वर्तमान में उत्तराखंड से गंगा नदी के तटीय शहरों और गंगासागर तीर्थस्थल तक सीधे या अन्य गंतव्यों से होकर कितनी रेलगाड़ियां चल रही हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का तीर्थयात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए उत्तराखंड से हरिद्वार, ऋषिकेश, देहरादून, काशी, पटना और हल्द्वी/कोलकाता (गंगासागर मार्ग) तक नई एक्सप्रेस या विशेष तीर्थयात्री रेलगाड़ियां शुरू करने का विचार है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इनके प्रस्तावित मार्ग, आवृत्ति तथा अनुमानित प्रारंभिक तिथियां क्या हैं तथा इन प्रस्तावित रेलगाड़ियों के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ समन्वय हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) चूंकि रेल नेटवर्क राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैला होता है, इसलिए नेटवर्क की आवश्यकतानुसार, ऐसी सीमाओं के आर-पार रेलगाड़ियां चलाई जाती हैं। वर्तमान में, देहरादून/हरिद्वार वाराणसी (03 जोड़ी गाड़ियों द्वारा), गया (01 जोड़ी गाड़ियों द्वारा), पुरी (01 जोड़ी गाड़ियों द्वारा), पटना (02 जोड़ी गाड़ियों द्वारा) और कोलकाता (03 जोड़ी गाड़ियों द्वारा) आदि जैसे शहरों से जुड़ा हुआ है।

वर्तमान में, हरिद्वार स्टेशन 88 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं तथा देहरादून स्टेशन 36 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा निम्नानुसार सेवित किए जा रहे हैं:

हरिद्वार स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां:

क्र. सं.	रेलगाड़ी सं.	रेलगाड़ी का नाम
1	22457/22458	आनंद विहार (ट.) – देहरादून वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	22545/22546	लखनऊ – देहरादून वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
3	12017/12018	नई दिल्ली – देहरादून शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
4	12053/12054	हरिद्वार – अमृतसर जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
5	12055/12056	नई दिल्ली – देहरादून जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
6	12091/12092	देहरादून – काठगोदाम जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
7	12171/12172	लोकमान्य तिलक (ट.) – हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
8	12327/12328	हावड़ा – देहरादून उपासना एक्सप्रेस
9	12369/12370	हावड़ा – देहरादून कुंभ एक्सप्रेस
10	12401/12402	कोटा – देहरादून नंदा देवी एक्सप्रेस
11	12911/12912	वलसाड – हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
12	13009/13010	हावड़ा – योग नगरी ऋषिकेश दून एक्सप्रेस
13	14041/14042	दिल्ली – देहरादून मसूरी एक्सप्रेस
14	14113/14114	सूबेदारगंज – देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
15	14119/14120	काठगोदाम – देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
16	14229/14230	प्रयागराज संगम – योग नगरी ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
17	14303/14304	दिल्ली – हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
18	14305/14306	दिल्ली – हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
19	14309/14310	लक्ष्मी बाई नगर - योग नगरी ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
20	14317/14318	लक्ष्मी बाई नगर - योग नगरी ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
21	14605/14606	योग नगरी ऋषिकेश – जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस

22	14609/14610	योग नगरी ऋषिकेश - श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटड़ा एक्सप्रेस
23	14625/14626	हरिद्वार – फिरोजपुर कैंट एक्सप्रेस
24	14631/14632	देहरादून – अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
25	14717/14718	बीकानेर – हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
26	14815/14816	श्री गंगानगर – ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
27	14887/14888	ऋषिकेश – बाड़मेर एक्सप्रेस
28	15001/15002	मुजफ्फरपुर – देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
29	15005/15006	गोरखपुर – देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
30	15019/15020	देहरादून – टनकपुर एक्सप्रेस
31	15119/15120	बनारस – देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
32	18477/18478	पुरी – योग नगरी ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
33	19019/19020	बांद्रा (ट.) – हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
34	19031/19032	साबरमती – योग नगरी ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
35	19271/19272	भावनगर (ट.) – हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
36	19565/19566	ओखा – देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
37	19609/19610	उदयपुर सिटी – योग नगरी ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
38	22659/22660	तिरुवनंतपुरम उत्तर – योग नगरी ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
39	22917/22918	बांद्रा (ट.) – हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
40	54341/54342	सहारनपुर – देहरादून पैसेंजर
41	54463/54464	चंदौसी – ऋषिकेश पैसेंजर

42	54481/54482	हरिद्वार – ऋषिकेश पैसेंजर
43	54483/54484	हरिद्वार – ऋषिकेश पैसेंजर
44	64511/64512	हरिद्वार – अंब अंदौरा मेमू

देहरादून स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां:

क्रम.	रेलगाड़ी सं.	रेलगाड़ी का नाम
1	22457/22458	आनंद विहार (ट.) – देहरादून वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	22545/22546	लखनऊ – देहरादून वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
3	12017/12018	नई दिल्ली – देहरादून शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
4	12055/12056	देहरादून – नई दिल्ली जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
5	12091/12092	देहरादून – काठगोदाम जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
6	12327/12328	हावड़ा – देहरादून उपासना एक्सप्रेस
7	12369/12370	हावड़ा – देहरादून कुंभ एक्सप्रेस
8	12401/12402	कोटा – देहरादून नंदा देवी एक्सप्रेस
9	14041/14042	दिल्ली – देहरादून मसूरी एक्सप्रेस
10	14113/14114	सूबेदारगंज – देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
11	14119/14120	काठगोदाम – देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
12	14631/14632	देहरादून – अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
13	15001/15002	मुजफ्फरपुर – देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
14	15005/15006	गोरखपुर – देहरादून एक्सप्रेस

15	15019/15020	देहरादून – टनकपुर एक्सप्रेस
16	15119/15120	बनारस – देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
17	19565/19566	ओखा – देहरादून उत्तरांचल एक्सप्रेस
18	54341/54342	सहारनपुर – देहरादून पैसेंजर

इसके अलावा, नियमित सेवाओं के अलावा, भारतीय रेल परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, यातायात औचित्य आदि के अध्यधीन, त्योहारों, छुट्टियों, धार्मिक आयोजनों आदि के दौरान यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त भीड़ को ध्यान में रखते हुए विशेष रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन भी करती है।

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/खंड पर नई रेलगाड़ियों की शुरुआत करना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- पथ की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकता

PRODUCTION-LINKED-INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME FOR TELECOM AND NETWORKING PRODUCTS

1764. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that top networking products contain domestic content only around 5%, despite huge subsidies under the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Telecom and Networking Products and if so, the details

thereof;

- (b) whether it is a fact that most of the approved firms continue to source key components, chips and modules from China and other foreign countries and if so, the reasons behind the lack of local component manufacturing;
- (c) the details of the total number of beneficiary firms under the PLI scheme, total amount of incentive claimed and disbursed since inception and the percentage of firms that have failed to meet their annual production targets;
- (d) whether the Government acknowledges that such low indigenous manufacturing weakens India's supply chain resilience and strategic autonomy in telecom infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether there is any plan to revise the PLI framework to incentivise semiconductor and core component manufacturing within the country 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) and (b) The Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Telecom and Networking products was launched in 2021 to boost domestic manufacturing of telecom products in India. The average domestic value addition across various products manufactured under the scheme as reported by companies is about 27.8 percent. Companies procure components based on multiple considerations such as domestic availability, cost competitiveness, quality, and reliability of supply.

(c) Total 42 companies have been given approval under the scheme. As on

31.10.2025 total 23 companies have claimed incentive of Rs. 1977.75 Cr out of which Rs. 1850.47 Cr have been disbursed. Forty-five percent of the approved companies (19 out of 42 companies) have failed to meet their annual production targets for the year 2024-25.

(d) and (e) The PLI scheme for Telecom and Networking Products was launched to strengthen domestic manufacturing. In addition, other initiatives such as the India Semiconductor Mission and the Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme support the manufacturing of components, semiconductors, and modules. The current PLI scheme is valid until 31.03.2027, and there is presently no proposal to revise the framework to incentivize semiconductor or core component manufacturing under this scheme.

DPDP BOARD OF INDIA

1765. SHRIMATI BAG MITALI:

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

- (a) the number of grievances received by Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Board of India, Year-wise;
- (b) the total number of officers, staff and members in DPDP Board of India;
- (c) the number of entities DPDP board of India has penalised since inception, year and amount-wise; and
- (d) the details of Budget allocated to the DPDP Board of India from the year 2023, year-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 (d) The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (“Act”) provides for the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognises both the rights of the individual to protect their personal data and need to process such personal data for lawful purposes.

The Act empowers the individuals with the rights to access, correct, and erase her digital personal data. It also provides the citizen right to grievance redressal by empowering them to address matters related to her personal data processed by a Data Fiduciary.

The Act and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 (“Rules”) have been notified on 13 November, 2025. As notified, the DPB will comprise Chairperson and four other Members.

Under the Act, a grievance submitted by an individual may be taken up for inquiry by the DPB. Upon establishing a violation of the Act, the DPB is empowered to impose penalties on the concerned Data Fiduciary.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL STRUCTURES FOR SMR DEPLOYMENT

1766. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the details of specific financial and operational structures such as PPP

- models including BOOT or PPA guarantees being formulated to attract private investment for Small Modular Reactor (SMR) deployment;
- (b) the details of preferred SMR technologies like Light Water or High-Temperature Gas along with localization targets and incentives for domestic manufacturing to build India's value chain;
 - (c) the details of revised Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) protocols for SMR safety security and siting near industrial zones including the measures to address public concerns;
 - (d) the details of strategies to ensure competitive Localised Cost of Energy for SMRs versus renewables with tariff mechanisms for data centres;
 - (e) the details of long-term plans for SMR waste management including transport guidelines along with the skill programmes projecting workforce needs for next five years;
 - (f) the details of leading PSUs actively working with the Ministry and their respective achievements so far in this technology; and
 - (g) the details of NTPC Nuclear cell's plans with Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh for nuclear project development?

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) Preferred SMR technology is light water reactor based pressured

water technology. Based on PWR technology Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), a constituent Unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has initiated design and development of 200 MWe Bharat Small Modular Reactor (BSMR-200 MWe) and 55 MWe Small Modular Reactor (SMR-55 MWe), with a purpose of;

- a. Repurposing of retiring fossil fuel-based power plants,
- b. Captive plants for energy intensive industries such as steel, cement and process industries.
- c. Off-grid applications for remote locations.

BARC is also developing up to 5 MWth high temperature gas cooled reactor for hydrogen generation. Gas cooled reactor technology is selected as the hydrogen production requires high temperature. However, research and development is required for design and development of high temperature materials and reactor.

Most of the critical equipment and components are made in the country for well proven Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) design. The industries engaged in manufacturing of PHWR are likely to participate in manufacturing of critical equipment and components for SMRs. Localisation of manufacturing and supply chain for these SMRs are envisaged in line with the “Make in India” initiative. Manufacturing of critical equipment and components, such as special steel and heavy forgings for reactor pressure vessel, primary coolant pumps, heat exchangers, control rod drive mechanisms, instruments along with their associated electronics and control systems etc., are within the

capability of Indian industries with technical handholding by BARC. Further, participation of private sector/ Indian industry will be for construction of SMRs through engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) contracts. This create complete domestic ecosystem of manufacturing and supply chain.

The technological advancement and know-how developed by Indian industries in the process can be leveraged to get potential collaboration/ business opportunities in Indian and abroad as many countries are planning to develop and deploy SMRs. One of the major incentives for the heavy industries from the private sector can be the ownership (as permissible by the extant Atomic Energy Act) and guaranteed rights over the green electric power generation by SMRs. The decarbonisation of energy incentive industries could be helpful in avoiding the proposed carbon tax on export of goods.

(c) and (d) Different types / designs of Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) in India are to be sited, designed, constructed, commissioned & operated complying with the regulatory requirements of AERB. AERB safety and regulatory requirements for licensing of NPPs are mostly technology neutral. In light of the evolving developments in the fields of SMRs, AERB has conducted review of its existing regulatory requirements and concluded that the same regulatory framework can generally be applied for safety regulation of advanced reactors as such as SMRs, except for technology specific aspects for which review may be required when details of proposed sites and design of specific SMR is submitted to AERB. AERB also participates in various international forums to keep itself abreast about the developments in regulation of SMRs and suitably adopt them when

required.

With respect to nuclear security, AERB regulates those engineering aspects of nuclear security which have a bearing on safety, within the main plant boundary of Nuclear Power Plant (NPP), as per requirements specified in the AERB documents titled “Nuclear Security Requirements for Nuclear Power Plants”. The same approach can also be used for SMRs.

With respect to measures being taken to address public concerns, AERB has an established public outreach program to spread awareness and keep the public informed on radiation and nuclear safety related matters. AERB views public outreach as an essential element to build long-lasting trust and confidence with media and public at large. AERB conducts awareness programs in the vicinity of NPPs and radiation facilities, to engage with public and spread awareness about radiation safety regulation. AERB publishes its quarterly e-newsletters, annual report and all relevant information related to radiation and nuclear safety matters on its website. AERB also issues press releases on matters related to nuclear and radiation safety.

(e) DAE has a comprehensive and internally aligned framework to ensure safe and long-term management of radioactive waste generated from the existing reactors. Same framework can be used for small modular reactors. Nuclear waste arising from the nuclear power plants and fuel cycle facility will be safely managed/disposed under the provisions of “The Atomic Energy Act, 1962”, subsequent amendments and the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987.

As a waste management philosophy, no waste in any physical form is released/disposed to the environment unless same is cleared, exempted or excluded from regulations. Low and intermediate level waste generated from operation and maintenance of a nuclear power plants are managed at plant site itself. These wastes are treated, concentrated, compacted, immobilized in solid like cement and disposed in specially constructed structures such as reinforcement concrete trenches and tile holes located at the site. The disposal facility is kept under constant surveillance to confirm effective containment of radioactivity present in the disposed waste.

Broad philosophy of nuclear waste management remains same to reduce the overall nuclear waste burden i.e., recovery of useful radioisotopes, if any, volume reduction followed by vitrification of waste in stable glass matrix and storage in engineered facilities kept under surveillance at par with internationally accepted practices. However, in case of SMRs the reprocessing technology is to be re-engineered based on the fuel configuration.

The transportation of radioactive material is as per guidelines stipulated by AERB and will be in line with existing reactors.

(f) Currently SMRs are in design stage. So far, only Engineers India Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) have been approached for detailed engineering of BSMR-200. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has been closely associated with BARC for formation of detailed report for BSMR-200.

(g) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Group [except Tehri Hydro

Development Corporation Limited (THDC) and North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)], two MoUs have been signed by NTPC, one with the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 24.02.2025 and another with the Government of Chhattisgarh on 10.03.2025, to collaborate and explore opportunities to develop a project in each state, with the project capacity to be determined based on water availability, and approval from the Government of India.

REGULATION OF DARK PATTERNS ON E-COMMERCE PLATFORMS

1767. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has given any timeline completing self-audit and submitting self-declaration by e-Commerce platforms to ensure that their platforms are free of dark patterns and if so, the details of the timeline/deadline given;
- (b) the details of the list of e-commerce platforms that have submitted self-declaration that their platform is not indulging in any dark patterns;
- (c) whether the Government has levied any penalties/fine for not submitting the self-declaration and if so, the list of companies penalised and amount of fine levied as on date; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to conduct periodical external

audits to ensure that the e-commerce platforms are not indulging in dark patterns and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI B. L. VERMA):

(a) to (d) Department of Consumer Affairs is continuously working for protection and empowerment of consumers. The Department has notified the Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020 under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 to safeguard consumers from unfair trade practices in e-commerce. These rules, inter-alia, outline the responsibilities of e-commerce entities and specify the liabilities of marketplace and inventory e-commerce entities, including provisions for customer grievance redressal.

Central Consumer Protection Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, issued “Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023” on 30th November, 2023 listing 13 specified dark patterns identified in e-Commerce sector. These include false urgency, Basket Sneaking, Confirm shaming, forced action, Subscription trap, Interface Interference, Bait and switch, Drip Pricing, Disguised Advertisements, Nagging, Trick Wording, Saas Billing and Rogue Malwares.

An “Advisory in terms of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 on Self-Audit by E-Commerce Platforms for detecting the Dark Patterns on their platforms to create a fair, ethical and consumer centric digital ecosystem” was issued by

Central Consumer Protection Authority on 5th June,2025 .

All E-Commerce platforms have been advised through the said Advisory to take necessary steps to ensure that their platforms do not engage in such deceptive and unfair trade practices which are in the nature of Dark Patterns. Further, all E-Commerce platforms have been advised to conduct self-audits to identify dark patterns, within three months of the issue of the advisory and take necessary steps to ensure that their platforms are free from such dark patterns. Based on the self-audit reports, the E-Commerce platforms should also give self-declarations that their platform is not indulging in any dark patterns, in order to ensure fair digital ecosystem along with building trust between consumers and e-commerce platforms.

26 leading e-commerce platforms have voluntarily submitted their self-declaration letters confirming compliance with the Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023 and their names are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The platforms that have submitted declarations are:

- (i) Page Industries Private Limited (JOCKEY)
- (ii) WILLIAM PENN Private Limited
- (iii) Axelia Solutions Pvt. Ltd.("Pharmeasy")
- (iv) Zepto Marketplace Pvt. Ltd.(Zepto)
- (v) Curaden India Private Limited
- (vi) Duroflex Private Limited

- (vii) Flipkart Internet Private Limited
- (viii) Myntra Designs Private Limited
- (ix) Cleartrip Private Limited
- (x) Walmart India Private Limited
- (xi) Makemy Trip (India) Private Limited
- (xii) Big Basket (Innovative Retail Concepts Private Limited)
- (xiii) Tira Beauty (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xiv) Jio Mart (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xv) Reliance Jewels (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xvi) Ajo (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xvii) Reliance Digital (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xviii) Netmeds (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xix) Hamleys (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xx) MilBasket (Reliance Retail Limited)
- (xxi) Swiggy Limited
- (xxii) TATA 1 mg
- (xxiii) Zomato (Eternal Limited)
- (xxiv) Blinkit (Blink Commerce Private Limited)
- (xxv) Ixigo (Le Travenues Technology Limited)
- (xxvi) Meesho

**ADVANCED COMPUTER SIMULATION MODELS TO IMPROVE
LOCALISED WEATHER FORECASTING**

1768. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of advanced computer simulation models proposed to be developed to improve localised weather forecasting;
- (b) the manner in which these models be tailored to country's unique climate scenarios;
- (c) the details of expected improvements in forecasting accuracy;
- (d) the manner in which the mission plans to integrate artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) to enhance hyperlocal weather forecasting capabilities; and
- (e) the details of specific AI/ML techniques likely to be employed and the manner in which they will improve the accuracy and timeliness of weather predictions?

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) Under the Mission Mausam, the Bharat Forecast System (BharatFS), an advanced computer simulation model, has already been developed, and it has been operational at a very high spatial resolution of 6 km. It also has the

capability to provide predictions of rainfall events up to 10 days, covering the short and medium-range forecasts. Due to its higher resolution and improved dynamics, it generates weather forecasts at the panchayat or cluster of panchayats level. To further support the operations of high-resolution model simulations in real-time, the computing facilities (Arunika and Arka) have been substantially increased to integrate voluminous data and run meso-scale, regional, and global models.

Further, a major achievement is the introduction of the Mithuna Forecast System (Mithuna-FS). This new-generation global coupled model integrates the atmosphere, ocean, land surface, and sea ice components with state-of-the-art physics and an upgraded data assimilation framework. Currently, this forecasting system operates at 12-km resolution, marking a significant advancement in India's medium-range localized weather forecasting capability. The Mithuna-FS suite also includes –

- A 4-km high-resolution regional model for accurate simulation of monsoon dynamics, cyclones, and mesoscale extreme events over the Indian subcontinent;
- A 330-m hyper-resolution urban model for fog, visibility, and air-quality forecasting over the Delhi region.

These models operate on the Arunika Supercomputer (8.24 PFLOPS) and assimilate dense observational inputs from radars, satellites, automatic weather stations (AWS), profilers, and ocean systems. Together, they enable high-quality, panchayat-level predictions of rainfall, thunderstorms, fog, heat

stress, and pollutants. This work complements the operational Bharat Forecasting System (BharatFS).

(b) These models under the Mission Mausam are specifically configured for India's diverse climate regimes. This includes monsoon-tuned convection schemes, improved cloud microphysics, enhanced representation of the Western Ghats and Himalayas, and specialized coastal and urban physics. The 4-km regional domain captures sub-continent heterogeneity, while the 330-m Delhi model resolves winter boundary-layer inversions and pollution episodes. Assimilation of dense radar, satellite, and surface observations provides forecasts aligned to India's agro-climatic and hazard-prone regions.

(c) The multi-scale Mithuna-FS suite reduces biases in rainfall, temperature, and fog visibility. Coupled with intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML)-based post-processing, these models provide sharper medium-range forecasts, better nowcasting capability, and more reliable district-scale probabilities for extreme rainfall, heatwaves, fog, air quality, and thunderstorms.

(d) The Ministry has established a dedicated virtual centre involving the India Meteorological Department, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), and other institutes to integrate AI/ML systematically into the weather forecasting chain under the Mission Mausam. This virtual centre coordinates the development of AI/ML tools for bias correction, statistical post-processing, downscaling, nowcasting, and multi-source data fusion from radars, satellites, and AWS networks.

NCMRWF also experimentally runs global operational AI models such as

Pangu-Weather, FourCastNet, and GraphCast on the Arunika Supercomputer at ~25 km resolution and fine-tunes them for India. These data-driven components run alongside the dynamical NWP systems on the Ministry's HPC resources, enabling the rapid generation of tailored hyperlocal products for sectors such as agriculture, urban management, and disaster risk reduction.

AI/ML Integration enables rapid downscaling of coarse numerical weather prediction (NWP) fields to urban-ward resolutions using ML super-resolution (e.g., GANs) and CNN nowcasting from real-time observations, producing tailored products for agriculture (monsoon breaks), aviation (fog visibility), and urban management (PM_{2.5} alerts). Data fusion pipelines on Arunika accelerate last-mile delivery via APIs to IMD portals and stakeholder apps, supporting decision-centric forecasts during high-impact events. A dedicated functional group has been established within the IMD under the Ministry to strengthen R&D activities in AI/ML.

(e) NCMRWF employs global pretrained AI/ML models, including Pangu-Weather (3D Earth-Specific Transformer), GraphCast (Graph Neural Networks), and FourCastNet (Adaptive Fourier Neural Operators), running experimentally at 25 km resolution on the Arunika Supercomputer. Additional techniques encompass deep learning-based statistical post-processing, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for radar/satellite nowcasting, and machine learning downscaling methods like super-resolution generative adversarial networks (GANs) to refine Mithuna-FS outputs from 12 km global/4 km regional to hyperlocal scales. A novel deep learning model (meteoGAN) has been

developed for the Delhi-NCR region and successfully tested for rainfall downscale using ground-based and Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS) rainfall analysis at 300 meters spatial resolution.

These techniques enhance accuracy by learning systematic biases in dynamical NWP outputs, yielding reduced root-mean-square errors in key variables such as rainfall accumulation (up to 20-30% improvement in medium-range skill), temperature extremes, wind speeds, fog visibility, and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations compared to raw model baselines. GraphCast and Pangu-Weather excel in hierarchical feature extraction across atmospheric scales, providing sharper spatial localization of convective events, monsoon breaks, and urban pollutants, while CNN-based nowcasting from high-frequency observations extends skillful short-range predictions (0-6 hours) beyond traditional extrapolation limits.

AI/ML models compute forecasts 100-1000 times faster than traditional NWP cycles, enabling near-real-time updates (every 15-30 minutes) between main dynamical runs on Arunika, which supports hyperlocal products for panchayat-level warnings during rapidly evolving events like thunderstorms or Delhi winter fog episodes. Post-processing pipelines fuse multi-source data (AWS, radars, satellites) into calibrated probabilistic guidance, accelerating last-mile delivery to stakeholders in agriculture, aviation, and disaster management.

KONKAN RAILWAY CORPORATION LIMITED

1769. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are five shareholders in Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the doubling of stretch of approximately 700 Km requires substantial investment with contribution from all the shareholding State Governments and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the specific steps taken by the Government to commission the long pending doubling of above stretch of railway line?

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

(a) to (c) Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) was established in 1990 with five shareholders, namely, Ministry of Railways, Government of Maharashtra, Government of Goa, Government of Karnataka and Government of Kerala. The Konkan Railway line extends from Roha in Maharashtra to Thokur in Karnataka which passes through difficult terrain of Western Ghats. The present shareholding structure of KRCL is as under: -

SN	Name of Share holder	Share in %
1	Government of India through Ministry of Railways	66.35
2	Government of Maharashtra	15.11

3	Government of Karnataka	10.30
4	Government of Goa	4.12
5	Government of Kerala	4.12

Out of the 739 route km of Konkan Railway jurisdiction, about doubling of Roha- Veer and Madgaon- Majorda sections (total about 55 km stretch) has already been completed. To increase the capacity of the balance 685 km route, doubling is required. This requires substantial investment with the contribution from all the shareholding State Government.

The concerned State Governments have been approached by the Ministry of Railways for contributing towards capital expenditure in KRCL as per their share.

In the meanwhile, KRCL has taken up the work of preparation of detailed project report (DPR) for the doubling of identified sections (approx 263 km) to increase the capacity of route.

Further, sanction of any railway project depends upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public representatives,

- Railway's operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-KUSUM

1770. SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

SHRI ASHISH DUBEY:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

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

- (a) the present status of implementation of the Pradhan-Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) across the country;
- (b) the number of farmers and Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) who have availed benefits under each component of the PM-KUSUM;
- (c) the total solar power generation capacity installed under the PM-KUSUM and the extent of financial assistance released to beneficiaries till date; and
- (d) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to simplify procedures, enhance awareness or expand coverage to small and marginal farmers 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) PM KUSUM is a demand driven scheme. The capacities are allocated based on demand received and progress shown by the States. The scheme allows

participation of farmers, group of farmers including farmer producer organizations (FPO)/ water user associations (WUA)/ primary agriculture credit societies (PACS).

The scheme has been implemented in all the states/ UTs. As reported by State Implementing Agencies (SIAs), State/UT wise installation progress under PM KUSUM, as on 30.11.2025, is given in the **Statement-I**.

(b) The number of beneficiaries, including farmer producer organisations (FPOs) who have availed benefits under PM KUSUM is given in the **Statement-II**.

(c) As on 30.11.2025, a total of 10,203 MW has been installed under all components of PM KUSUM Scheme. The funds under PM KUSUM scheme are released based on the demand received, progress reported by the SIAs and as per provisions of the scheme guidelines. As per the demand received from the states, Rs. 7,106 crore has been released under PM KUSUM Scheme, till 30.11.2025.

(d) The Ministry has simplified the procedures and issued comprehensive revised guidelines on 17.01.2024 for ease of implementation of the scheme. The Scheme guidelines mandate that priority would be given to small and marginal farmers and farmers using micro irrigation techniques.

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

STATEMENT-I**State/UT-wise progress under PM-KUSUM Scheme****(as on 30.11.2025)**

S. No.	State/ UT Name	Component-A (In MW)		Component-B (No.)		Component-C (No.)		
		Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned (IPS)	Sanctioned (FLS)	Solarized (IPS+FLS)
1.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	34	0	436	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	2,00,000	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	700	616	0	0	0
4.	Assam	2.00	0.00	4,000	151	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1,40,300	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	330.00	7.00	0	0	0	10,000	0
7.	Goa	24.00	4.00	900	157	0	11,000	700
8.	Gujarat	500.00	0.00	18,212	12,382	0	4,67,114	2,16,122
9.	Haryana	158.00	26.61	1,97,655	1,80,564	0	2,899	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	1,270	1,053	0	0	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	5,000	3,601	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	86,985	43,693	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	26,365	2,573	0	7,78,588	57,814
14.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	8	8	9,448	22,368	13,481
15.	Ladakh	1.00	0.00	1,400	102	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1,790.00	54.95	59,400	7,325	0	3,45,000	30,329
17.	Maharashtra	260.00	4.00	5,75,000	4,66,719	0	7,75,000	6,54,695
18.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	450	150	0	0	0
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	2,735	98	0	0	0
20.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	1,700	40	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	265	140	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	90.00	0.00	16,441	10,113	0	5,223	0
23.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	72	0	0	0	0
24.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	18,048	17,592	186	0	0
25.	Rajasthan	5,250.00	466.75	1,44,752	1,15,584	2,138	4,00,000	1,19,978
26.	Tamil Nadu	3.00	3.00	5,187	4,948	0	0	0
27.	Telangana	1,450.00	0.00	20,000	0	28,000	0	0
28.	Tripura	5.00	0.00	11,114	6,359	3,600	0	702
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1.00	1.00	1,07,266	66,558	12,000	3,70,000	5,858
30.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	3,685	1,663	0	0	0
31.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0	0	20	0	20
Total		9,964.00	667.31	13,08,644	9,42,189	55,828	35,27,492	10,99,699

STATEMENT-II**State/ UT-wise details of beneficiaries (including farmer producer organisations (FPOs) under PM KUSUM Scheme***As on 30.11.2025*

S. No.	State/ UT Name	Total number of beneficiaries
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	616
2.	Assam	151
3.	Chhattisgarh	9
4.	Goa	859
5.	Gujarat	2,28,504
6.	Haryana	1,80,582
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1,193
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,601
9.	Jharkhand	43,693
10.	Karnataka	60,387
11.	Kerala	13,489
12.	Ldakh	102
13.	Madhya Pradesh	37,689
14.	Maharashtra	11,21,416
15.	Manipur	150
16.	Meghalaya	98
17.	Mizoram	40
18.	Nagaland	140
19.	Odisha	10,113
20.	Punjab	17,592
21.	Rajasthan	2,35,924
22..	Tamil Nadu	4,950
23	Tripura	7,061
24.	Uttar Pradesh	72,417
25.	Uttarakhand	1,663
26.	West Bengal	20
Total		20,42,459

राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए ऑप्टिकल फाइबर नेटवर्क

1771. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के ग्रामीण और सुदूर क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर दौसा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बीएसएनएल मोबाइल नेटवर्क और इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार के लिए कोई योजना शुरू की है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान किए गए कार्यों और व्यय का राज्य, जिला और योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या राजस्थान के दौसा जिले में बीएसएनएल और अन्य सेवाप्रदाताओं द्वारा खराब नेटवर्क कवरेज संबंधी शिकायतों की समीक्षा की गई है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो जिन स्थानों पर सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं और जहाँ कार्य प्रगति पर है, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए अतिरिक्त मोबाइल टावर लगाने या ऑप्टिकल फाइबर नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने का विचार है; और
- (च) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और उक्त कार्य के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

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

- (क) से (च) राजस्थान सहित देश भर के ग्रामीण और दूर-दराज के इलाकों में बीएसएनएल नेटवर्क कवरेज में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार 4जी सैचुरेशन स्कीम जैसी स्कीम कार्यान्वित कर रही है। स्कीम का विवरण <https://usof.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध है।

4जी सैचुरेशन परियोजना के तहत, दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक, राजस्थान के दौसा जिले में

21 साइटों सहित राजस्थान के 1,528 गांवों को कवर करते हुए कुल 1,259 साइटें ऑन-एयर हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 4जी सैचुरेशन परियोजना के तहत राजस्थान में कुल (लगभग) ₹ 968 करोड़ की राशि खर्च की गई है। राजस्थान में 4जी सैचुरेशन परियोजना के तहत चालू की गई साइटों का जिलेवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, राजस्थान सहित देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) में ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। भारतनेट परियोजना के तहत दिनांक 21.11.2025 तक कुल 8,776 ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को ऑप्टिकल फाइबर कनेक्टिविटी (ओएफसी) से जोड़ा जा चुका है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में भारतनेट परियोजना के लिए (लगभग) ₹ 212 करोड़ की कुल राशि वितरित की गई है। राजस्थान में सेवा के लिए तैयार ग्राम पंचायतों का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में राजस्थान के दौसा जिले में खराब नेटवर्क कवरेज संबंधी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

दूरसंचार सेवाओं को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, बीएसएनएल अखिल भारत स्तर पर संस्थापना हेतु स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित एक लाख 4जी साइटों का रोल आउट कर रहा है। दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक, 97,401 साइटें संस्थापित हो चुकी हैं और 94,458 4जी साइटें ऑन-एयर हैं। इस स्कीम के तहत, राजस्थान में कुल 5,665 4जी बीटीएस ऑन-एयर हैं, जिसमें दौसा जिले के 93 4जी बीटीएस शामिल हैं।

विवरण-I

4जी सैचुरेशन परियोजना के तहत राजस्थान में 4जी साइटों का जिलेवार विवरण		
क्रम सं.	जिला	चालू की गई 4जी साइटों की संख्या
1	अजमेर	2
2	अलवर	9
3	बांसवाड़ा	28

4	बारां	13
5	बाड़मेर	124
6	भरतपुर	5
7	भीलवाड़ा	37
8	बीकानेर	54
9	बूंदी	10
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	74
11	चूरू	5
12	दौसा	21
13	धौलपुर	5
14	डूंगरपुर	27
15	गंगानगर	97
16	हनुमानगढ़	74
17	जयपुर	29
18	जैसलमेर	67
19	जालोर	8
20	झालावाड़	16
21	झुंझुनूं	70
22	जोधपुर	63
23	करौली	17
24	कोटा	0
25	नागौर	21
26	पाली	36
27	प्रतापगढ़	28
28	राजसमंद	114
29	सवाई माधोपुर	7
30	सीकर	28
31	सिरोही	35
32	टोंक	10
33	उदयपुर	125
कुल		1259

विवरण-II

राजस्थान में सेवा के लिए तैयार ग्राम पंचायतों की जिलेवार संख्या का ब्यौरा

ज़िला	सेवा के लिए तैयार कुल ग्राम पंचायत
अजमेर	282
अलवर	482
बांसवाड़ा	115
बारां	186
बाड़मेर	240
भरतपुर	374
भीलवाड़ा	384
बीकानेर	290
बूंदी	183
चित्तौड़गढ़	267
चूरू	253
दौसा	231
धौलपुर	94
डूंगरपुर	121
गंगानगर	243
हनुमानगढ़	251
जयपुर	532
जैसलमेर	102
जालौर	274
झालावाड़	252
झुंझुनू	301
जोधपुर	432
करौली	228
कोटा	156
नागौर	466
पाली	321
प्रतापगढ़	110
राजसमंद	207
सवाई माधोपुर	200

सीकर	343
सिरोही	162
टोंक	230
उदयपुर	464
कुल	8776

CHANGE IN ISI ACT 1959

1772. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed a draft bill to change the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) Act, 1959;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the ISI Society has called for withdrawal of draft bill and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there has been protest against the draft bill from employees/Professors of ISI Kolkata as well as academic circle and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the Government's final decision in this regard?

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) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, has prepared a draft 'The Indian Statistical Institute Bill, 2025' to introduce

a comprehensive new legislation, for upscaling the existing legislation viz. the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) Act, 1959, to the level of governing legislations of other peer Institutions of National Importance (INIs) such as IITs/IIMs with the objective of overhaul and modernization of the Indian Statistical Institute's governance framework by enhancing its autonomy and accountability. The pre-legislative consultation was done and the public comments and suggestions so received have been examined in the Ministry. Further revisions in the draft Bill have been made and copy of the revised draft 'The Indian Statistical Institute Bill, 2025' has been placed on Ministry's website for further pre-legislative consultation till 15 December 2025.

(c) No such formal proposal has been received in the Ministry.

(d) A number of suggestions/comments have been received from faculty, students, other stakeholders, regarding the draft Bill. Formal consultations have been held with representative faculty of various Divisions of ISI, Director, ISI and Heads of Centres and draft bill has been revised appropriately.

(e) Revisions in the draft Bill have been made and copy of the revised draft 'The Indian Statistical Institute Bill, 2025' has been placed on Ministry's website for further pre-legislative consultation till 15 December 2025.

VANDE BHARAT TRAIN BETWEEN SOLAPUR–CSMT MUMBAI

1773. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

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

- (a) whether the introduction of a Vande Bharat Express between Solapur and CSMT Mumbai has been repeatedly announced without a definite launch date;
- (b) the details of the present status of infrastructure readiness and trial approvals;
- (c) whether passenger-load surveys justify delay despite high demand and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the reasons for postponement and the revised date of commencement;
- (e) the number of new trains, including Vande Bharat, introduced in Maharashtra during the last three years and the details thereof , sector-wise;
- (f) whether the trains service suspended during the COVID period have been resumed in a smooth manner and whether all stoppages of these trains have been restored and if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (g) the details of the new trains announced during the last three years and the number of such trains that have been operationalised along with the details thereof;
- (h) the reasons for these train services not being started so far and the reasons for the delay in commencing the said train services; and
- (i) whether the Government has fixed any specific timeline for commencing these train services 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 (i) Indian Railways(IR) have introduced 22225/22226 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) - Solapur Vande Bharat Express w.e.f. 11-02-2023 which is in addition to 31 pairs of train services, catering to the needs of passengers of Solapur-Mumbai sector.

Of the 164 Vande Bharat train services operationalised on the IR network, 24 Vande Bharat services (on originating/terminating basis), including 26101/26102 Pune-Ajni Vande Bharat Express (introduced w.e.f. 11th August, 2025) are serving various stations located in the State of Maharashtra. Of these the following have been introduced during 2022-23 to 2024-25:

Sl.	Train no. and name	w.e.f.
1	20101/20102 Nagpur-Secunderabad Vande Bharat Express	19-09-2024
2	20669/20670 Hubballi-Pune Vande Bharat Express	18-09-2024
3	20673/20674 SCSM(T) Kolhapur-Pune Vande Bharat Express	18-09-2024
4	22961/22962 Mumbai Central-Ahmedabad Vande Bharat Express	09-03-2024
5	20705/20706 H. S. Nanded-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T) Vande Bharat Express	30-12-2023
6	22229/22230 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T)-Madgaon Vande Bharat Express	28-06-2023

7	20911/20912 Indore-Nagpur Vande Bharat Express	27-06-2023
8	22223/22224 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T)-Sainagar Shirdi Vande Bharat Express	11-02-2023
9	22225/22226 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T)-Solapur Vande Bharat Express	11-02-2023
10	20825/20826 Bilaspur-Nagpur Vande Bharat Express	12-12-2022
11	20901/20902 Mumbai Central-Gandhinagar Capital Vande Bharat Express	30-09-2022

With a view to contain the spread of Covid-19 pandemic, Indian Railways (IR) had discontinued the operation of all regular passenger carrying trains with effect from 23rd March, 2020 and only special train services were being operated. Indian Railways also undertook rationalisation of time-table, including rationalisation of train services and 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, speeding up of train services and to improve punctuality. Since November-2021, Express train services are being operated as per rationalized time table and regular numbers.

The daily average number of train services on the Indian Railways network is 11740 (November, 2025) as against 11283 services operating prior to Covid-19. The daily average number of Mail/Express services on the Indian Railways network is 2238 (November, 2025) as against 1768 services operating prior to Covid-19. As the railway network straddles across State boundaries,

trains are introduced, as per network requirement, across such boundaries. However, during 2022-23 to 2024-25, around 600 train services have been introduced by IR, of which around 100 train services cater to various stations located in the State of Maharashtra.

Besides, introduction of new train services on any route/section depends on various factors which include-

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets

INCREASE IN THE MSP OF SUGAR

1774. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any request from sugar industry for an increase in the Minimum Selling Price (MSP) of sugar, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is considering to revise the existing MSP in view of rising production costs, cane dues and market conditions and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment on the financial impact of a possible MSP revision on sugar mills, farmers and consumers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the said assessment;
- (e) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken on revising the sugar MSP; and
- (f) whether the Union Government has held any deliberation/consultation with State Governments, sugar mills or farmer associations in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereto?

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

- (a) Yes. Various representations /suggestions have been received from Sugar Industry Associations for increasing the Minimum Selling Price (MSP) of Sugar.
- (b) Government is consistently monitoring ex-mill prices of the sugar. Appropriate measures shall be taken to safeguard the interest of sugarcane farmers as well as sugar industry as and when deemed appropriate.
- (c) and (d) No.
- (e) Same as answered in part (b) above
- (f) No

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थानीय उद्योग, शिक्षा और सतत विकास के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी समर्थन

1775. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में स्थानीय उद्योग, शिक्षा और सतत विकास को

समर्थन देने के लिए वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, नवाचार और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास को बढ़ावा देने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जिले में स्वीकृत अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, विकसित प्रयोगशालाओं और प्राप्त परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) 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) जी, हाँ।

(ख) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग (डीएसआईआर), वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, नवाचार और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास को सहायता एवं बढ़ावा देने के लिए “औद्योगिक अनुसंधान और विकास (आईआरडी)” नामक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र स्कीम चला रहा है, जिसमें बर्ड-सीआरएफ, पेस (पेटेंट अधिग्रहण और सहयोगात्मक अनुसंधान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विकास) और ए2के+ स्कीमें शामिल हैं। विभाग की स्कीमें राज्य विशिष्ट की नहीं हैं। बर्ड-सीआरएफ का उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक वित्त पोषित संस्थानों/अनुसंधान संगठनों में सामान्य अनुसंधान और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास केंद्र (सीआरटीडीएच) स्थापित करना है ताकि एमएसएमई को उनकी उत्पादकता और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से नवाचारी उत्पादों और नई तकनीकों के परीक्षण के साथ-साथ अनुसंधान और विकास करने में सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। विभाग ने एमएसएमई और स्टार्ट-अप के लिए, समर्पित औद्योगिक अनुसंधान एवं विकास और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अब तक 18 सीआरटीडीएच केंद्रों को सहायता प्रदान की है। पेस स्कीम नए उत्पादों और प्रक्रियाओं के व्यवसायीकरण के उद्देश्य से प्रयोगशाला स्तर पर प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास और प्रदर्शन के लिए भारतीय उद्योग और अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठनों/शैक्षणिक संस्थानों/विश्वविद्यालयों के बीच सहयोगात्मक अनुसंधान को सहायता प्रदान करती है। ए2के+स्कीम, ज्ञान-साझाकरण कार्यक्रमों, विशिष्ट प्रौद्योगिकी मामलों पर किए गए अनुसंधान के निष्कर्षों और परिणामों के दस्तावेजीकरण संबंधी अध्ययन और महिलाओं द्वारा नई

प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने में सहायता प्रदान करती है, ताकि ए2के+स्कीम की घटक “महिलाओं के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और उपयोग कार्यक्रम” (टीडीयूपीडब्ल्यू) के तहत अधिक संचालन कुशलता प्राप्त की जा सके। डीएसआईआर की स्कीमें परियोजना मोड में कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं और विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी परियोजनाओं से संबंधित वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित करने की सूचनाएँ विभाग की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं।

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर), जो डीएसआईआर का एक स्वायत्तशासी संगठन है, भी कोई राज्य विशिष्ट स्कीम नहीं चला रहा है और समूचे भारत में सीएसआईआर की प्रयोगशालाएँ हैं, जो सतत प्रौद्योगिकी विकास के लिए स्थानीय उद्योगों/एमएसएमई को सहायता प्रदान कर रही हैं। वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, नवाचार और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अमरोहा जिले में निष्पादित परियोजनाओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

सीएसआईआर-अरोमा मिशन के तहत, सीएसआईआर-सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिसिनल एंड एरोमैटिक प्लांट्स (सीएसआईआर-सीमैप), लखनऊ, प्रायोजित परियोजनाओं के ज़रिए अमरोहा ज़िले में मेंथॉल मिंट जैसी एरोमैटिक फसलों की खेती के साइंटिफिक रिसर्च, इनोवेशन और टेक्नोलॉजी-लेड डेवलपमेंट को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दे रहा है। वर्ष 2022-2025 की पहल के तहत, अमरोहा और संभल के किसानों के बीच मेंथॉल मिंट की उच्च किस्मों और खेती की प्रौद्योगिकी, विशेषकर सीआईएम-उन्नति और अर्ली मिंट टेक्नोलॉजी का विस्तार किया था। इन प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तक्षेपों को 1000 एकड़ एरिया में 900 से ज़्यादा किसानों ने प्रदर्शित किया और अपनाया जिससे खेती, कटाई के बाद की प्रौद्योगिकी, तेल की पैदावार, गुणवत्ता और खेती से आय में कुल मिलाकर काफी सुधार हुआ। सीएसआईआर-इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टॉक्सिकोलॉजी रिसर्च (सीएसआईआर-आईआईटीआर), लखनऊ ने “उत्तर प्रदेश के यमुना बेसिन, सेंट्रल गंगा बेसिन और राम गंगा बेसिन के तहत पीज़ोमीटर और मॉनिटरिंग कुओं से इकट्ठा किए गए सैंपल के ज़रिए ग्राउंड वॉटर की गुणवत्ता का आकलन” नामक एक प्रायोजित परियोजना पूरी की है। यह परियोजना ग्राउंड

वॉटर डिपार्टमेंट (जीडब्ल्यूडी), उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित की गई है। वर्ष 2021 में इस परियोजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के राम गंगा बेसिन के तहत 04 जिले कवर किए गए थे, जिनमें से एक अमरोहा भी था।

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीबीटी) भी समूचे देश में अपनी बायो-राइड (बायोटेक्नोलॉजी रिसर्च इनोवेशन एंड एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप डेवलपमेंट) स्कीम के माध्यम से अनुसंधान और नवाचार को बढ़ावा दे रहा है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में भी लागू है। वर्तमान में, जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में कोई परियोजना नहीं चला रहा है।

अनुसंधान नेशनल रिसर्च फाउंडेशन (एएनआरएफ) जिसे पहले एसईआरबी कहा जाता था, एक नेशनल फंडिंग एजेंसी है जो समूचे देश में यूनिवर्सिटी, कॉलेज, रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूशन और आर एंड डी प्रयोगशालाओं में रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट को बढ़ावा देती है और रिसर्च और इनोवेशन की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देती है। एएनआरएफ ने साइंटिफिक रिसर्च, इनोवेशन और टेक्नोलॉजी डेवलपमेंट को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एआरजी, पीएमईसीआरजी, आईआरजी, पीएआईआर, एमएचए ईवी मिशन, एनपीडीएफ, रामानुजन फेलोशिप, जे.सी. बोस अनुदान आदि जैसे कई कार्यक्रमों की शुरुआत की है। संगठन के पास कोई जिला विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम नहीं है और सभी कार्यक्रमों के लिए समूचे देश हेतु खुले आमंत्रण की घोषणा की जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT BY CIL

1776. SHRI SOUMENDU ADHIKARI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited (CIL) is shouldering the responsibility of social and academic growth and infrastructure development of the local area within there area of operations;

- (b) if so, the details of projects and socio-economic, environment, ethical welfare development expenditure through CSR since 2021-22, subsidiary-wise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that number of schools and hospitals under Eastern Coalfields Limited of West Bengal have been receiving recurring grant-in-aid and the gross amount of expenditure since 2021-22 and Non Recurring Grant in aid with gross volume of expenditure during the period and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that during the last two years several applications of social organizations including societies and NGOs are pending with Eastern Coalfields Limited for refurbishment / amendment / revision of agreements and grant-in-aid for further extended development of different projects/proposals and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons; and
- (e) the time by which time the applications would be cleared for extensive and integral socio-economic development of the local areas?

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

(a) Yes. Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries are contributing towards various activities for community welfare and development in the local areas within/nearby their areas of operations through their CSR funds.

(b) The details of CSR expenditure of CIL and its subsidiaries since 2021-22 are given below:

PSU	CSR Expenditure (Rs. crore)				
	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26 (Apr – Nov) (Provisional)
ECL	13.86	6.92	7.32	4.41	3.28
BCCL	2.99	11.42	7.77	22.15	4.32
CCL	24.82	36.12	61.92	81.11	43.50
MCL	251.76	207.97	162.90	228.08	140.25
NCL	123.52	133.64	157.87	192.19	97.71
SECL	69.34	59.28	53.07	48.09	22.26
WCL	12.54	11.62	13.97	52.51	20.66
CMPDIL	6.86	8.92	8.81	9.33	2.69
CIL HQ	77.64	42.04	98.55	95.73	100.05
TOTAL	583.33	517.93	572.18	733.60	434.72

The details of major CSR projects undertaken since FY 2021-22 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) has provided non-recurring grant in aid, amounting to Rs. 152.7 lakh to schools and hospitals during 2021-22 to 2024-25. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e) ECL receives a large number of applications from social organisations, including societies and NGOs, seeking refurbishment or amendment of existing agreements, revision of agreements and grant-in-aid for further development of ongoing projects.

Fund requirement for the proposals often exceeds the available budget allocation under CSR. CSR budget of ECL is limited due to limited profitability

in recent years. Further, 60% of the CSR budget of Central PSUs must mandatorily be earmarked for priority sectors as notified by the Department of Public Sector Enterprises.

The proposals received undergo a detailed scrutiny to ensure compliance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the CSR Rules, and ECL's CSR Policy and accordingly funds are allocated subject to availability as per budget allocation under CSR.

STATEMENT-I

Details of major CSR projects undertaken by CIL and its subsidiaries since FY 2021-22

S. No.	Subsidiary	Project Name & Description	Focus Area	Project Outlay	Beneficiaries / Impact
1	CIL (HQ)	Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana (TBSY) — Free Bone Marrow Transplants for Thalassemia patients	Healthcare	₹100 Cr	680 treated (target 1000)
2	CIL (HQ)	Nanha Sa Dil – Screening & surgeries for CHD patients in Jharkhand	Child Health	₹9.37 Cr	45,000+ screened, 259 surgeries
3	CIL (HQ)	Digital Vidya – Smart classrooms and ICT labs across 39 districts	Digital Education	₹13.54 L/school	~20 lakh students
4	CIL (HQ)	NIRMAN – ₹1L support for civil service aspirants from mining areas	Education Support	₹66 L in 2024	66 students, 13 reached personality

					test
5	CIL (HQ)	CIL–ASHISH — Scholarships for COVID-orphaned students	Social Welfare	₹29.61 Cr	1,645 students
6	CCL	Centralised Kitchen, Ramgarh – Hygienic mid-day meals for school students	Nutrition	₹22.09 Cr	50,000 students in 538 schools
7	CCL	State Library, Ranchi – 5000-seater modern educational library	Infrastructure	₹65.25 Cr	Students, scholars, general public
8	CCL	CCL ke Laal/Laadli – Free coaching for JEE/NEET for underprivileged students	Education	₹ 1-1.5cr. per year	125+ into top colleges
9	ECL	Mobile Medical Vans – Doorstep healthcare in rural Jharkhand & Bengal	Healthcare	₹12.06 Cr	3.6 lakh villagers
10	ECL	ITI Sikitia – Skill training in 5 trades for rural youth	Skilling	₹15 Cr	650+ trained, 100% placed
11	SECL	SECL ki Dhadkan – Free heart surgeries for children with CHD	Child Health	₹ 4.71 cr. for FY 24-25	60 done; 1000 approved

12	SECL	SECL ke Sushrut – Free NEET coaching for tribal students	Education	₹ 0.62 cr. for FY 24-25	11 MBBS, others in allied fields
13	NCL	Old Age Home, Varanasi – Senior citizen care in holy city	Elderly Care	₹23.77 Cr	100 elderly
14	NCL	CHARAK – Support for critical ailments like cancer, TB, HIV	Healthcare	₹2.5 Cr	451 patients
15	NCL	Poultry Project, Singrauli – Income generation for tribal women	Livelihood	₹16.5 Cr	750 families
16	NCL	DDRC, Singrauli – Rehab and assistive care for differently abled	PwD Welfare	₹2.84 Cr	3249 PwDs (target 6000–7000)
17	WCL	Project SUSHRUTA – Screening for sickle cell & thalassemia traits	Genetic Health	₹2.13 Cr	45,073 screened; 2,580 traits identified
18	WCL	WCL TARASH – Free coaching for NEET/JEE with hostel & stipend	Education	₹1.85 Cr/year	68 students in prep
19	CMPDI	Cancer Treatment Aid – Diagnostics and treatment for poor cancer patients	Healthcare	₹1.81 Cr	1,655 diagnostics, 24 treatments

20	CMPDI	Badhte Kadam – Clubfoot treatment in Jharkhand and MP	Child Health	₹1.47 Cr	310 children
21	MCL	SAKSHAM – E-rickshaw distribution for livelihood to PwDs	Skilling & Inclusion	₹7.5 Cr	500 PwDs in Odisha
22	MCL	CCDP–UTHAN — Sustainable agriculture, water & livestock development	Livelihood	₹20.29 Cr	7,000 families

STATEMENT-II

Non-Recurring Grant in aid provided by ECL to Schools and Hospitals under CSR during FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25 in West Bengal

Sl.no	Name of Activities	Focus Area	District	State	Expenditure during the period (in Rs. Lakh)
1	Providing CSR fund to Eastern Railways for procurement of Medical Equipment related to treatment of COVID-19 Patients	Healthcare	Paschim Burdawan	West Bengal	2.62
2	Construction of New School Building Baratar Vivekananda Sishu Mandir, Baratar, Purulia.	Education	Purulia District	West Bengal	19.08
3	Supporting Ekal Vidyalayas in Rural & Tribal Area	Education	Purulia District	West Bengal	13.20
5	Installation of Mini Science Lab at 15 Schools of ECL's Kenda, Sodepur, Salanpur & Satgram Area.	Education	Paschim Burdawan	West Bengal	10.97

6	Construction of 02 class rooms with kitchen and Toilet complex at Begunia Free Primary School, Barakar under CSR of ECL	Education	Paschim Burdawan	West Bengal	21.21
7	Providing Computer Systems to Government Schools across ECL command Areas.	Education	Paschim Burdawan	West Bengal	7.09
8	Construction of Maa sarada Data by a Chikitsalaya and Diagnostic Centre at Ramakrishna Mission Ashram under Salanpur Area	Education	Paschim Burdawan	West Bengal	51.65
9	Supporting 25 nos. Differently abled children of Sreema Pratibandhi Kalyan Kendra	Education	Paschim Burdawan	West Bengal	1.23
10	Construction of Free Primary School and ICDS centre with related amenities at Faridpur Village under Domohani GP, Baraboni Block under CSR	Education	Paschim Burdawan	West Bengal	25.65
Total					152.70

एनएफएसए के तहत प्रदत्त राशन के संबंध में शिकायतें

1777. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए जाने वाले राशन की कम मात्रा, खराब गुणवत्ता, कीट संक्रमण इत्यादि के संबंध में कई राज्यों से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो खाद्यान्न वितरण में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) डिजिटल राशन वितरण प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन के बाद भी राशन कार्डों की नकल और फर्जी लाभार्थियों पर रोक लगाने में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की दुकानों में भ्रष्टाचार और अनियमितताओं के प्रति शून्य सहिष्णुता की नीति है; और

(ड.) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस), राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), 2013 के अंतर्गत शासित होती है और इसका संचालन केंद्र तथा राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के अंतर्गत होता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन, पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान, उन्हें राशन कार्ड जारी करना, टीपीडीएस के अंतर्गत पात्र लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्न वितरण, उचित दर दुकान के डीलरों को लाइसेंस जारी करना, उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) के कामकाज की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण आदि की परिचालनात्मक जिम्मेदारियाँ संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की होती हैं।

एनएफएसए के तहत उपलब्ध कराए गए राशन में खराब गुणवत्ता, कीट संक्रमण आदि के बारे में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। सरकार ने भारत सरकार के विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से पात्र लाभार्थियों को खरीद से लेकर वितरण तक खाद्यान्नों के गुणवत्ता मानकों को समान रूप से बनाए रखने के लिए एक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण नियमावली तैयार और जारी की है। हालाँकि, जब भी पीडीएस के अन्य मामलों से संबंधित शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, उन्हें जांच और उचित कार्रवाई के लिए संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को भेज दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने डीलरों द्वारा कम वजन का राशन देने की शिकायतों से निपटने के लिए कड़े उपचारात्मक उपाय किए हैं। इनमें उचित दर दुकानों पर तौल तराजू के साथ ई-पीओएस डिवाइस का एकीकरण शामिल है, यदि एफपीएस पर तौल तराजू में निर्धारित मात्रा से कम खाद्यान्न

तौला जा रहा है, तो ऐसी घटनाओं के लिए लेनदेन पूरा नहीं होगा।

(ग) वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, सरकार ने एक व्यापक डाटा विश्लेषण अभ्यास किया, जिसमें कई प्रमुख प्रदर्शन संकेतक (केपीआई) - जैसे 100 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के लाभार्थी, मूक राशन कार्ड, डुप्लिकेट राशन कार्ड और एकल सदस्य राशन कार्ड वाले 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के लाभार्थी -पीडीएस डाटाबेस पर लागू किए गए थे। इस डाटाबेस को अन्य मंत्रालयों [आधार, केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड (सीबीडीटी), सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (एमओआरटीएच), कॉर्पोरेट मामले मंत्रालय और केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर और सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड (सीबीआईसी)] के डाटासेट के साथ भी मिलान किया गया था। इस अभ्यास ने लगभग 8.51 करोड़ लाभार्थियों (2024 से 2025) को चिह्नित किया और इन चिह्नित लाभार्थियों की सूची संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ क्षेत्र सत्यापन करने और इन मामलों पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए साझा की गई। आज तक, संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने उपरोक्त चिह्नित लाभार्थियों में से 2.12 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को हटा दिया है

(घ) और (ङ) यदि कोई व्यक्ति लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2015 के किसी भी प्रावधान का उल्लंघन करता है, तो वह आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 7 के तहत दंड का पात्र होगा। इस प्रकार, यह आदेश राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को इन आदेशों के प्रासंगिक प्रावधानों के उल्लंघन के मामले में दंडात्मक कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार देता है।

INSTALLATION OF NEW WEATHER RADARS IN TAMIL NADU

1778. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) the number and locations of new weather radars proposed to be installed in Tamil Nadu under the National Radar Augmentation Plan and whether the sites have been identified and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total number of weather radars currently operational in Tamil Nadu

- including the type of radar and year of commissioning;
- (c) the total number of weather radars that are currently present in each State, State-wise;
- (d) the number of additional weather radars proposed to be added in each State and Union Territory under the National Augmentation Plan along with the timeline set for each State under the plan; and
- (e) the details of the factors and criteria used by the Government in determining the number and location of weather radars to be installed in each State?

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) It is proposed to install 5 weather radars with locations at Kanyakumari, Tiruchirappali, Coimbatore, Yercaud, and Ramanathapuram. Out of these five, three radars are under the Mission Mausam & two radars are under the Tamil Nadu Government initiative through the Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency.
- (b) Currently, 8 radars are operational in Tamil Nadu and adjoining States, which cover the State. The list is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (c) Currently, 47 radars are in operational across India with 87% of the total area of the country coming under radar coverage. A state-wise list is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e) In the coming years, additional DWRs will be installed as per the requirement based on the following factors and criteria -

- The entire country should be covered by radar for round-the-clock monitoring of severe weather.
- Relatively more numbers of radars in the hilly areas, coastal areas, and metro cities, considering the vulnerability.
- Replacement of old radars.
- Redundancy in radar availability in the highly vulnerable areas.
- Suitability of the location for the installation of radar.

STATEMENT-I

List of operational Radars in Tamil Nadu and adjoining States

1. S-Band Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) at Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh, was commissioned in 2004 and is operated by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
2. S-Band DWR Chennai at Chennai Port Authority (ChPA), Tamil Nadu, Commissioned in 2002, operated by the IMD.
3. X-Band DWR at the National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai, Commissioned in 2021 and operated by the IMD.
4. C- Band DWR at IGCAR, Tamil Nadu, Commissioned in 2023, operated by DAE.
5. S-Band DWR Karaikal, Puducherry, Commissioned in 2015, operated by the

IMD.

6. C- Band DWR Thiruvananthapuram operated by ISRO since 2016.

7. S-Band DWR Kochi, Kerala, operated by the IMD since 2017.

8. C- Band DWR Sullur, Tamil Nadu, operated by IAF since 2018.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise list of Radars operational across India

S. No.	State/Union Territory	DWR Locations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam (S-Band)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam (S-Band)
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Sriharikota, ISRO (S-Band)
4.	Assam	Mohanbari (S-Band)
5.	Bihar	Patna (S-Band)
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
7.	Goa	Goa (S-Band)
8.	Gujarat	Bhuj (S-Band)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Jot (X-Band)
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Murari Devi (X-Band)
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Kufri (X-Band)
12.	Kerala	Kochi (S-Band)
13.	Kerala	VSSC, ISRO Thiruvananthapuram (C-Band)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal (S-Band)
15.	Maharashtra	Mumbai (S-Band)
16.	Maharashtra	Nagpur (S-Band)
17.	Maharashtra	IITM Solapur (C-Band)
18.	Maharashtra	Veravali (C-Band)

19.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Juhu (X-band)
20.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Panvel (X-band)
21.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Kalyan, Dombivli (X-band)
22.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Vasai, Virar (X-band)
23.	Maharashtra	Mahabaleshwar (X-band)
24.	Meghalaya	Cherrapunji, ISRO (S-Band)
25.	Odisha	Gopalpur (S-Band)
26.	Odisha	Paradip (S-Band)
27.	Punjab	Patiala (S-Band)
28.	Rajasthan	Jaipur (C-Band)
29.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (S-Band)
30.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikal (S-Band)
31.	Tamil Nadu	NIOT Chennai (X-Band)
32.	Telangana	Hyderabad (S-Band)
33.	Tripura	Agartala (S-Band)
34.	Uttarakhand	Lansdowne (X-Band)
35.	Uttarakhand	Mukteshwar (X-Band)
36.	Uttarakhand	Surkanda Devi (X-Band)
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow (S-Band)
38.	West Bengal	Kolkata (S-Band)
39.	Jammu & Kashmir	Banihal Top (X-Band)
40.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu (X-Band)
41.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar (X-Band)
42.	Delhi	Aya Nagar (X-Band)
43.	Delhi	Palam (S-Band)
44.	Delhi	HQ Mausam Bhawan (C-Band)
45.	Ladakh	Leh (X-Band)
46.	Karnataka	Mangaluru (C-Band)
47.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur (C-Band)

BENEFICIARIES OF PMGKAY**1779. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:**

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

- (a) the details of the criteria being used to determine ineligibility of beneficiaries under the PMGKAY as per the data shared by the Income Tax Department;
- (b) the details of beneficiaries of the scheme and the details of the estimated number of beneficiaries likely to be removed from the scheme, State/district-wise;
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to prevent wrongful exclusion of eligible beneficiaries;
- (d) whether any grievance redressal mechanism has been made available for those wrongly classified as ineligible under the income verification and also the alternative measures which are put in place to address the same;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether the Government has constituted any committee to assess the impact on vulnerable households under the stated exclusion process 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) to (c) Under Section 10 of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, the responsibility for identifying eligible and ineligible households rests entirely with the State/UT Governments. As per Section 10(1), each State/UT is required to

frame its own inclusion and exclusion guidelines and identify Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH) within the coverage limits determined under the Act. Further, Section 10(2) mandates that States/UTs must periodically review and update their beneficiary lists in accordance with these guidelines. Accordingly, the statutory authority for identification, validation, and updation of NFSA beneficiaries lies exclusively with the respective State/UT Governments. In order to support States/UTs in improving the accuracy of beneficiary databases, the Department undertook an analytical exercise wherein PMGKAY beneficiary data was cross-matched with datasets of other Ministries/Departments such as CBDT, CBIC, MCA, UIDAI (Aadhaar), and MoRTH (Vahan), in addition to internal parameters such as silent cards, duplicate cards, beneficiaries aged above 100 years, single-member AAY households, etc. Based on this multi-layered analysis, **8.51 crore beneficiaries** were flagged for field-level verification.

States/UTs have been advised to carry out re-verification of these flagged cases strictly in accordance with their notified inclusion/exclusion criteria. Any decision regarding retention, deletion, or correction of beneficiary records is taken only after such verification by the respective State/UT Governments. No beneficiary is removed automatically or without due process. As reported by the States/UTs, **2.12 crore** of the flagged beneficiaries have been deleted after verification, thereby enabling the inclusion of genuinely eligible households.

State-wise details of flagged and deleted beneficiaries after verification (as on 30.11.2025) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) to (f) The Department has taken several steps to strengthen grievance redressal in the Public Distribution System. Major initiatives include:

1. Strengthened Grievance Redressal Systems

- Universal availability of 1967/1800-series toll-free helplines across all States/UTs.
- Introduction of Anna Sahayata, an advanced AI-enabled WhatsApp and IVRS-based grievance redressal system, allowing beneficiaries to lodge complaints in their own language.
- Mera Ration Mobile App, which enables beneficiaries to check their entitlements, member and demographic details, last month's distribution status, nearby FPS location, and to lodge grievances directly through the app.

2. Enhanced Monitoring through CPGRAMS

- States/UTs and all concerned organisations have been sensitised to strictly adhere to the 21-day timeline for grievance disposal prescribed under CPGRAMS.
- Pendency of grievances is monitored regularly through CPGRAMS dashboards.
- Monthly advisories are issued to States to promote uniform and timely grievance resolution.
- States/UTs with high pendency levels are specifically flagged for corrective action.

3. Capacity Building & Oversight

- Regular trainings, workshops, and video conferences are conducted with States/UTs to improve the efficiency of grievance handling systems.
- The Department ensures strict implementation of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for grievance redressal, ensuring accountability and timely resolution.

Further, to prevent wrongful exclusion of eligible beneficiaries, the Department has advised all States/UTs to conduct physical and individual-level verification of each flagged case before taking any action. This process ensures that eligibility is determined strictly in accordance with State/UT-specific criteria framed under Section 10 of NFSA.

The Department has not constituted any such committee to assess the impact on vulnerable households under the stated exclusion process.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of flagged and deleted beneficiaries after verification (as on 30.11.2025)

Sr No.	State Name	Flagged Cases	Deleted Cases
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	971	135
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	37,90,418	2,76,035
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,67,926	1
4	ASSAM	35,95,862	12,93,470
5	BIHAR	54,20,773	12,68,435
6	CHANDIGARH	61,481	2,345
7	CHHATTISGARH	33,36,534	1,54,320
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	52,265	8,431

9	DELHI	8,14,258	23,600
10	GOA	49,279	3,299
11	GUJARAT	55,09,230	14,06,257
12	HARYANA	31,64,507	19,47,958
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5,32,435	21,819
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	10,67,961	26,484
15	JHARKHAND	40,69,980	6,46,786
16	KARNATAKA	7,61,689	49,773
17	KERALA	19,21,831	74,442
18	LADAKH	19,229	602
19	LAKSHADWEEP	6,084	50
20	MADHYA PRADESH	73,85,254	8,03,617
21	MAHARASHTRA	1,78,44,571	72,73,133
22	MANIPUR	5,66,437	15,023
23	MEGHALAYA	49,455	47
24	MIZORAM	1,72,241	3,768
25	NAGALAND	3,08,904	18,425
26	ODISHA	49,27,086	18,83,084
27	PUDUCHERRY	31,002	1,183
28	PUNJAB	22,11,899	2,57,493
29	RAJASTHAN	75,68,053	14,69,874
30	SIKKIM	38,134	3,590
31	TAMIL NADU	10,46,675	84,416
32	TELANGANA	4,95,795	1,17,796
33	TRIPURA	1,05,000	46,705
34	UTTAR PRADESH	54,80,518	17,38,231
35	UTTARAKHAND	8,53,703	17,762
36	WEST BENGAL	17,29,802	3,51,997
Grand Total		8,51,57,422	2,12,90,386

LACK OF SUPER FAST TRAINS FROM THawe TO DELHI

1780. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that some officials of Ministry of Railway in connivance with private bus operators are hurdling to run super fast trains as more than 150 buses are running/passing through district Gopalganj of Bihar due to non-availability of super fast trains from Thawe Junction to New Delhi Junction and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that public representatives of the districts have found it very difficult and have to travel another districts to catch the super fast train for New Delhi destination and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that despite the repeated reminders by stakeholders, the Railway has not taken any decision to run super fast train from Thawe junction to New Delhi 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) Thawe is presently served by 34 regular train services including 12 Mail/Express services of which the following services provided during 2025-26 facilitate the passengers of Thawe:

1. 15133/15134 Chhapra-Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express (Bi-weekly) with commercial stoppage at Thawe w.e.f. 20.10.2025.
2. 19045/19046 Surat-Chhapra Tapti Ganga Express upto Thawe w.e.f 29.09.2025.

Introduction of a new train viz. 15135/36 Chhapra-Amritsar Express(w.e.f 12.12.2025) with commercial stoppage at Thawe has also been notified.

Presently, Thawe is connected to major destinations like Delhi, Patna, Gorakhpur, Ahmedabad, Surat, Amritsar, etc.

Besides, introduction of train services on any route/section depends on various factors which include:

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets

मेक इन इंडिया पहल के तहत निर्मित ट्रेनें

1781. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्तमान में देश में 'मेक इन इंडिया' पहल के तहत निर्मित और संचालित हो रही रेलगाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी प्रमुख तकनीकी विशेषताएं क्या हैं;
- (ख) क्या उदयपुर और अहमदाबाद के बीच रेलवे ट्रैक विद्युतीकरण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और यदि हाँ, तो इस परियोजना पर हुए व्यय का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा उदयपुर और असरवा (अहमदाबाद) के बीच वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके शुरू होने की संभावित तिथि क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या उदयपुर से अहमदाबाद होते हुए सूरत, मुंबई और दक्षिण भारत के लिए नई रेल सेवाएँ शुरू करने की कोई योजना है; और
- (च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित

की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (च) यात्रियों को बेहतर यात्रा अनुभव कराने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय रेल ने आधुनिक सवारी डिब्बों, उन्नत संरक्षा विशेषताओं और यात्री सुविधाओं वाली स्वदेशी रूप से डिजाइन और विनिर्मित वंदे भारत गाड़ियां शुरू की हैं। वर्तमान में, भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर 164 वंदे भारत सेवाएं परिचालित की जा रही हैं।

इन नई वंदे भारत गाड़ियों की निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं हैं:

- I. कवच से सुसज्जित।
- II. झटका मुक्त सेमी-परमामेंट कपलर।
- III. केंद्रीय रूप से नियंत्रित स्वचालित प्लग दरवाजे और पूरी तरह से सीलबंद चौड़े गैंगवे।
- IV. सभी सवारी डिब्बों में आपातकालीन अलार्म पुश बटन और टॉक बैक यूनिट।
- V. बेहतर अग्नि संरक्षा - विद्युत कैबिनेटों और शौचालयों में एरोसोल आधारित अग्नि संसूचन और शमन प्रणाली।
- VI. 180/160 किमी प्रति घंटे की डिजाइन/परिचालन गति वाला उच्च त्वरण।
- VII. वॉयस रिकार्डिंग सुविधा और क्रैश हार्डन मेमोरी से ड्राइवर-गार्ड संप्रेषण।
- VIII. स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित यूवी-सी लैंप आधारित विसंक्रमण प्रणाली के साथ एयर कंडीशनिंग इकाइयां।
- IX. बेहतर यात्रा सुविधा।
- X. सभी सवारी डिब्बों में सीसीटीवी।
- XI. दिव्यांग यात्रियों के लिए प्रत्येक छोर पर ड्राइविंग कोच में विशेष शौचालय।
- XII. रिमोट मॉनिटरिंग के लिए कोच कंडीशन मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम डिस्प्ले।

रेलवे ने अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस नाम से पूर्णतः गैर-वातानुकूलित आधुनिक गाड़ी विकसित की है। 30

सेवाएँ पहले से ही परिचालित की जा रही हैं। वर्तमान में, इन आधुनिक रेलगाड़ियों में 11 सामान्य श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे, 8 शयनयान श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे, 1 पेंट्री कार और 2 सामान-सह-दिव्यांगजन सवारी डिब्बे शामिल हैं।

इन रेलगाड़ियों में निम्नलिखित उन्नत विशेषताएं और सुविधाएं हैं:

- I. वंदे भारत स्लीपर के समान उन्नत रूप और अनुभूति वाले सीट और बर्थ का बेहतर साज-सज्जा।
- II. झटका मुक्त सेमी-ऑटोमेटिक कपलर्स।
- III. क्रैश ट्यूब के प्रावधान से सवारी डिब्बों में बेहतर क्रैशवर्दीनैसा।
- IV. सभी सवारी डिब्बों और सामान कक्ष में सीसीटीवी प्रणाली का प्रावधान।
- V. शौचालयों का बेहतर डिज़ाइन।
- VI. बर्थ पर आसानी से चढ़ने के लिए सीढ़ी का 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 अग्नि शमन 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 वाली गैर-वातानुकूलित पेंट्री।
- XIII. आसानी से जोड़ने और अलग करने के लिए त्वरित मोचन प्रणाली वाले पूर्ण रूप से सीलबंद गैंगवे।

वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों की विशेषताओं का उपयोग करके, अंतः नगरीय उपनगरीय और क्षेत्रीय दैनिक यात्रियों की कम दूरी की यात्रा के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने हेतु नमो भारत रैपिड रेल शुरू की गई है। वर्तमान में, भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर 4 नमो भारत रैपिड रेल सेवाएँ परिचालित की जा रही हैं।

नमो भारत रैपिड रेल की प्रमुख विशेषताएं निम्नानुसार हैं:

- I. केंद्रीय रूप से नियंत्रित डबल लीफ ऑटोमेटिक स्लाइडिंग दरवाजे
- II. संरक्षा और यात्री निगरानी के लिए सीसीटीवी
- III. गद्देदार सीटें और सीलबंद लचीले गैंगवे वाले मॉड्यूलर इंटीरियर
- IV. इमरजेंसी टॉक सिस्टम
- V. ऊर्जा कुशल प्रकाश व्यवस्था के साथ निरंतर एलईडी प्रकाश व्यवस्था
- VI. वैक्यूम इवैक्यूशन वाले एफआरपी मॉड्यूलर शौचालय
- VII. ड्राइवर कैब एसी सहित पूर्णतया वातानुकूलित गाड़ियां

वंदे भारत, अमृत भारत और नमो भारत रैपिड रेल रेलगाड़ियों का निर्माण भारतीय रेल उत्पादन इकाइयों द्वारा स्वदेशी रूप से किया जा रहा है। वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप इन रेलगाड़ियों के घटकों के विनिर्माण ने 'मेक इन इंडिया' पहल के तहत रोजगार सृजन और घरेलू चल स्टॉक विनिर्माण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में योगदान करने वाले भारतीय उद्योगों को बहुत बढ़ावा दिया है।

उदयपुर में वर्तमान में 27 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। इनमें से 05 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं उदयपुर को असारवा से जोड़ती हैं, 02 जोड़ी ट्रेन रेलगाड़ी उदयपुर को सूरत और मुंबई से जोड़ती हैं, जबकि 01 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं उदयपुर को मैसूरु/बेंगलुरु/बेलगावी से जोड़ती हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर संपर्कता बढ़ाने के लिए वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस सेवाओं सहित नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जिनमें शामिल हैं-

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- मार्ग की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता

- चल स्टॉक के लिए समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता

इसके अलावा, उदयपुर और अहमदाबाद के बीच रेल विद्युतीकरण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और अब तक इस पर 247.66 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

एबीएसएस के तहत नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन का पुनर्विकास

1782. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत दिल्ली में कुल कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों का पुनर्विकास किया जाना है;
- (ख) नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन का पुनर्विकास कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है; और
- (ग) राजधानी के शेष रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पुनर्विकास कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) रेल मंत्रालय ने स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है। अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास करने के लिए कुल 1337 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से 13 स्टेशन दिल्ली राज्य में स्थित हैं। दिल्ली राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास करने हेतु चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
दिल्ली	13	आदर्श नगर दिल्ली, आनंद विहार, बिजवासन, दिल्ली, दिल्ली कैंट, दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला, दिल्ली शाहदरा, हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन, नरेला, नई दिल्ली, सब्जी मंडी, सफदरजंग, तिलक ब्रिज

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकासात्मक कार्य दिल्ली राज्य में तेज गति से शुरू कर दिया गया है। उदाहरणार्थ:

- सफदरजंग स्टेशन पर, सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार भवन का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया गया है और यहां कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया गया है। स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा किया गया है और फिनीशिंग और यांत्रिक, बिजली, प्लंबिंग (एमईपी) का कार्य शुरू किया गया है। संचालन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा किया गया है और फिनीशिंग कार्य शुरू किया गया है। एयर कंडीशनर का नींव संबंधी कार्य पूरा किया गया है और स्तंभों का निर्माण और गर्डर का प्रक्षेपण का कार्य शुरू किया गया है। प्रस्थान प्लाजा कैनोपी का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया गया है। प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का प्रावधान, परिचलन सुधार और पहुंच मार्ग का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- बिजवासन स्टेशन पर, स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा किया गया है; चिनाई का कार्य और फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। एयर कंडीशनर का निर्माण, नींव और स्तंभ का कार्य, गर्डरों की लॉन्चिंग और डेक स्लैब खोलने का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और छत बनाने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। बिजली उप-स्टेशन का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो किया गया है और ट्रेंच बिछाने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट और सबवे का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा किया गया है और फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- दिल्ली कैंट स्टेशन पर, स्टेशन भवन के पूर्वी भाग की ओर (भाग 1) का संरचनात्मक कार्य और आवासीय क्वार्टर का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। स्टेशन भवन के पूर्वी भाग की ओर (भाग 2) का संरचनात्मक कार्य, एलिवेटेड रोड, आगमन और प्रस्थान कंडीशनर का संरचनात्मक कार्य और स्टेशन भवन के पूर्वी भाग की ओर (भाग 1) की फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- तिलक ब्रिज स्टेशन पर, प्लेटफार्म संख्या 4 और 5 की सतह निर्माण का सुधार कार्य, पहुँच मार्ग और अस्थायी बुकिंग खिड़की का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया गया है और नई स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- सब्जी मंडी स्टेशन पर, धुलनीय एप्रन और पानी भरने की सुविधा के साथ नए प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण, प्लेटफार्म सतह का सुधार, प्रवेश मार्ग को चौड़ा करने और यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली (पीआरएस) को पुनर्निर्मित भवन में स्थानांतरित करने का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है तथा नयी स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य, शौचालय ब्लॉक की फिनिशिंग इत्यादि का कार्य शुरू हो गया है।
- नरेला स्टेशन पर, प्लेटफार्म सतह का सुधार कार्य, प्लेटफार्म संख्या 2 को चौड़ा करने का कार्य, अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर का प्रावधान, बुकिंग खिड़की का स्थानांतरण, शौचालय ब्लॉक का फिनिशिंग इत्यादि का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर, अजमेरी गेट की ओर ठहराव क्षेत्र की व्यवस्था का कार्य पूरा हो गया है। ठहराव क्षेत्र अनेक यात्री अनुकूल सुविधाओं से लैस है, जिसमें टिकट काउंटरो की संख्या में वृद्धि, ऑटोमेटिक टिकट वेंडिंग मशीन (एटीवीएम), जन उद्घोषणा प्रणाली, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रेल सूचना प्रदर्शन बोर्ड, सीसीटीवी निगरानी, सामान स्कैनर, डोर फ्रेम मेटल डिटेक्टर (डीएफएमडी), निर्बाध बिजली आपूर्ति, रात के समय बेहतर रोशनी, हाई वॉल्यूम लो स्पीड (एचवीएलएस) पंखे, अग्निशमन प्रणाली, बिजली से सुरक्षा प्रणाली, आरओ पेयजल, और पुरुष, महिला और दिव्यांगजन के लिए अलग शौचालय, साथ ही बैठने की व्यवस्था शामिल हैं। इससे भीड़ कम करने और यात्रियों की सुविधा बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण मदद मिली है, विशेष रूप से अधिकतम यातायात अवधि के दौरान। इसके अलावा, पहाड़गंज की ओर बेसमेंट का कार्य, पुराने ढांचे को तोड़कर गिराने का कार्य और जनोपयोगी साधनों का स्थानांतरण भी शुरू किया गया है।

मास्टर प्लान के अंतर्गत चुने गए स्टेशनों का कार्य विभिन्न चरणों में है। मास्टर प्लानिंग एक पुनरावृत्ति प्रक्रिया है जिसे इष्टतम करने की आवश्यकता होती है और इस चरण में इष्टतम करने के लिए समय सीमा बताना संभव नहीं है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण से स्टेशनों का निरंतर विकास करना शामिल है। इस योजना में स्टेशनों में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और इन्हें चरणबद्ध रूप में कार्यान्वित करना शामिल है। प्रत्येक स्टेशनों पर आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए तैयार मास्टर प्लान में निम्नलिखित कार्य शामिल हैं:-

- स्टेशन तक पहुंच और परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार
- शहर के दोनों ओर स्टेशन का एकीकरण
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, वाटर बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े पैदल पार पथ/एयर कॉन्कोर्स का प्रावधान
- लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर/रैंप का प्रावधान
- प्लेटफार्म की सतह में सुधार/प्रावधान और प्लेटफार्म पर कवर
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, मल्टीमॉडल एकीकरण
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि का प्रावधान

इस योजना में स्थायी और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध तरीके से तथा व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार गिट्टी रहित रेलपथ आदि का प्रावधान और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर

सिटी सेंटर का निर्माण भी शामिल है।

इसके अलावा, रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल होती है और इसके लिए फायर विलयरेंस, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन संबंधी स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को स्थानांतरित करना, (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) अतिलंघन, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, रेलपथ एवं उच्च वोल्टेज बिजली लाइनों के नजदीक किए जाने वाले कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि जैसी ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं। अतः इस समय कोई समय-सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती है।

जीएमपीसीएस लाइसेंस

1783. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या विदेशी कंपनियों ने देश में ग्लोबल मोबाइल पर्सनल कम्युनिकेशन बाय सैटेलाइट (जीएमपीसीएस) लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रसंस्करण की स्थिति और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण और सुदूर क्षेत्रों में कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार के लिए स्टारलिनक को उपग्रह-आधारित इंटरनेट सेवाएं प्रदान करने की अनुमति दी है और यदि हाँ, तो लाइसेंस की शर्तों, विनियामक अनुपालन, डेटा सुरक्षा उपायों और घरेलू इंटरनेट प्रदाता कंपनियों पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित सार्वजनिक-निजी उपग्रह भागीदारी मॉडल का वास्तविक उद्देश्य डिजिटल अंतराल में कमी करना है या केवल कुछ चुनिंदा निजी कंपनियों को लाभ पहुंचाना है

और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का इन मॉडलों का विस्तार करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त मॉडलों के नीतिगत ढांचे, जवाबदेही तंत्र, स्पेक्ट्रम उपयोग और सुरक्षा प्रोटोकॉल का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
(ङ) उक्त ब्यौरा कब तक उपलब्ध कराए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) ग्लोबल मोबाइल पर्सनल कम्युनिकेशन बाय सैटेलाइट (जीएमपीसीएस) सेवाओं के प्राधिकार के साथ यूनिफाइड लाइसेंस (यूएल) किसी आवेदक को तभी देता है, जब वह एक भारतीय कंपनी हो, जो कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत पंजीकृत हो, और सुरक्षा शर्तों सहित यूएल के सभी तय निबंधन और शर्तों को मानने के लिए सहमत हो।

(ख) से (ङ) दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) ने कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत पंजीकृत कंपनी स्टारलिनक सैटेलाइट कम्युनिकेशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को पूरे देश (राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र) के लिए ग्लोबल मोबाइल पर्सनल कम्युनिकेशन बाय सैटेलाइट (जीएमपीसीएस) सेवा, वाणिज्यिक वीसैट सीयूजी सेवा और इंटरनेट सेवा प्रदाता (आईएसपी) 'ए' सेवा के लिए प्राधिकार के साथ यूनिफाइड लाइसेंस (यूएल) प्रदान किया है।

लाइसेंस की शर्तों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, सैटेलाइट-आधारित संचार सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए भारत में अर्थ स्टेशन गेटवे बनाना, भारत से आने वाला या भारत के लिए जाने वाला कोई भी यूजर ट्रैफिक भारत के बाहर मौजूद किसी भी गेटवे से रूट नहीं किया जाएगा, देश के बाहर भारतीय डेटा की कोई कॉपी या डिफ्रिप्शन नहीं किया जाएगा, और भारतीय यूजर ट्रैफिक को विदेश में मौजूद किसी भी सिस्टम/सर्वर पर मिरर नहीं किया जाएगा, शामिल हैं।

सैटेलाइट-आधारित संचार सेवा दूर-दराज और पहाड़ी इलाकों सहित ग्रामीण, अल्प सेवित और सेवा से वंचित इलाकों में कनेक्टिविटी दे सकती हैं, जिन्हें ऑप्टिकल फाइबर, माइक्रोवेव आदि जैसे स्थलीय मीडिया से कवर करना मुश्किल होता है। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि लाइसेंस

की शर्तों के अनुसार, लाइसेंसधारक प्राधिकृत सेवा(ओं) के लिए सेवा क्षेत्र में किसी भी जगह पर किसी भी आवेदक से बिना किसी भेदभाव के सैटेलाइट- आधारित संचार सेवाएं प्रदान करेगा। इससे डिजिटल अंतराल को कम करने, अंतिम छोर तक कनेक्टिविटी की समस्याओं का समाधान करने और डिजिटल सेवा तक सभी की पहुँच को बढ़ावा देने में मदद मिलेगी। इसके अलावा, यह भी उम्मीद है कि सैटेलाइट-आधारित संचार सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए ज्यादा लाइसेंसी होने से, इस सेगमेंट में प्रतिस्पर्धा बढ़ने से बेहतर गुणवत्तापूर्ण और सस्ती सेवा मिलेगी।

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

1784. SHRI R. K. CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) the specific project-wise completion percentage and the revised target date for commissioning for the three largest projects by cost out of the sanctioned 16 New Line projects and 3 Gauge Conversion projects in UP (totaling approximately 1,740 km and 261 km respectively);
- (b) the number of new ROBs/RUBs commissioned in UP during the last two financial years given the high number of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs) sanctioned across Indian Railways;
- (c) the specific deadline for completing the Overbridge project at the Mohanlalganj crossing (Lucknow-Rae Bareli section);
- (d) the details of the station-wise status update on the redevelopment of the 157 stations identified in Uttar Pradesh under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS); and
- (e) the number of railway stations in UP, fully implemented with the One

Station One Product (OSOP) scheme?

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/Constituency-wise as the Railways' projects may span across State boundaries. Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's 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 Uttar Pradesh are covered under Northern Railway, North Central Railway, North Eastern Railway, East Central Railway and West Central Railway zones of Indian Railways.

Uttar Pradesh

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹1,109 crore/year
2025-26	₹19,858 crore (Nearly 18 times)

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

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	996 Km	199 Km/year
2014-25	5272 Km	479 Km per year (More than 2 times)

As on 01.04.2025, 49 projects (10 New Line, 02 Gauge Conversion and 37 Doubling) of 3,807 Km length, costing ₹62,360 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No of sanctioned Projects	Total Length (Km)	Length Commissioned Upto Mar'25 (Km)	Exp upto Mar'25 (Rs. in Cr.)
New Line	10	1227	340	10517
Gauge Conversion	02	67	0	281
Doubling/Multitracking	37	2513	983	19813
Total	49	3807	1323	30611

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

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Domingarh-Gorakhpur-Kusumhi - 3rd Line and Gorakhpur-Nakaha Jungle Doubling (21 Km)	508
2	Bahraich-Nanpara-Nepal Ganj Gauge Conversion (56 Km)	342

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
3	Ballia-Ghazipur city Doubling (65 Km)	650
4	Ghazipur city-Tarighat New Line (17 Km)	1766
5	Gonda-Gorakhpur Loop Gauge Conversion (260 Km)	863
6	Gonda-Bahraich Gauge Conversion (60 Km)	318
7	Barabanki-Akbarpur Doubling (161 Km)	1700
8	Kaptanganj-Thawe-Chhapra Gauge Conversion (234 Km)	819
9	Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur Gauge Conversion (83 Km)	589
10	Indara-Dohrighat Gauge Conversion (34 Km)	213
11	Lucknow-Pilibhit Gauge Conversion (263 Km)	1634
12	Bhadoi-Janghai Doubling (31 Km)	168
13	Lahota-Bhadoi Doubling (39 Km)	184
14	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Doubling (55 Km)	430
15	Phaphamau-Prayagraj Doubling (14 Km)	212
16	Muzaffarnagar–Tapri Doubling (52 Km)	525
17	Utretia-Raibareilly Doubling (66 Km)	662
18	Raibareilly-Amethi Doubling (60 Km)	668
19	Alamnagar-Utretia Doubling (20 Km)	358
20	Bhimsen—Jhansi Doubling (206 Km)	2620
21	Etawah-Mainpuri New Line (58 Km)	313
22	Malhaur-Daliganj Doubling (13 Km)	183
23	Ruma Chakeri- Chandari 3 rd Line (13 Km)	177
24	Bareilly-Pilibhit-Tanakpur Gauge Conversion (102 Km)	313
25	Rosa-Sitapur Cantt-Burhwal Doubling (181 Km)	2094
26	Jaunpur- Akbarpur (Tanda) Doubling (77 Km)	676
27	Ramna- Renukut-Singrauli Doubling (160 Km)	2436
28	Janghai- Phaphamau Doubling (47 Km)	414
29	Varanasi-Madhosingh-Prayagraj Doubling (120 Km)	2018
30	Karaila Road- Shaktinagar Doubling (32 Km)	763

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
31	Deoband (Muzzafarnagar)-Roorkee (27 Km)	1289
32	Agra-Etawah New Line(110 Km)	427

Some of the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh which have been taken up are as under:

SN.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Barabanki-Burhwal 3rd Line (27 Km)	426
2	Burhwal- Gonda Kacheri 4 th line (56 Km)	796
3	Burhwal-Gonda 3rd Line (62 Km)	1118
4	Bahraich- Khalilabad New Line (240 Km)	4940
5	Katra-Ayodhya Dham Doubling (10 Km)	466
6	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya- Prayagraj 3rd Line (150 Km)	2649
7	Billi-Chunar Doubling (102 Km)	1424
8	Chhapra-Ballia Doubling (65 km)	1046
9	Unchhar-Amethi New Line (66 Km)	1229
10	Etah-Kasganj New Line (29 Km)	389
11	Phephna-Indara, Mau-Shahganj Doubling (150 Km)	1778
12	Gorakhpur- Valmikinagar Doubling (96 Km)	1121
13	Varanasi-Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya 3 rd and 4 th Line (15	2464

	Km)	
14	Jhansi-Khairar-Manikpur & Khairar-Bhimsen Doubling (431 Km)	4330
15	Sahjanwa-Dohrighat New Line (81 Km)	1320

The details of three largest projects falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh are:

1. Bahraich-Khalilabad via Shravasti, Balrampur, Utraula, Domariyaganj new line project (240 Km) has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.4940 crore. The project has been notified as “Special Railway Project” for acquisition of land through State Government in January, 2024. Execution of the work has been planned in 3 phases i.e. Khalilabad to Bansi (54 Km), Bansi-Shravasti (113 km) and Shravasti to Bahraich (73 km). Major portion of land acquisition for Khalilabad to Bansi section has been completed and accordingly, work has been taken up. An expenditure of Rs.1067 crore has been incurred upto March 2025 and an outlay of Rs.421 crore has been provided for this project for the year 2025-26.
2. The work on Jhansi-Khairar-Manikpur and Khairar-Bhimsen (431 km) doubling project has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 4330 crore. The project has been notified as “Special Railway Project” for acquisition of land through State Government in Nov, 2022. Approx 67 Ha of land has been acquired out of a total 97 Ha. An expenditure of Rs. 1830 crore has been incurred up to March 2025 and an outlay of Rs. 1416 crore has been provided for for the

project the financial year 2025-26. Work have been taken up. 115 Km length has been commissioned.

3. The work on Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Prayagraj 3rd line (150 Km) project has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 2649 crore. The project has been notified as “Special Railway Project” for acquisition of land through State Government in May, 2022. Approx 108 Ha of land has been acquired out of a total of 130 Ha. An expenditure of Rs. 1215 crore has been incurred up to March 2025 and an outlay of Rs. 715 crore has been provided for the project the financial year 2025-26. Work have been taken up. 41 Km length has been commissioned.

In last three years i.e 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 119 surveys (33 New Line, 84 Doubling and 02 Gauge Conversion) covering a total length of 6,414 Km have been sanctioned falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Sanction of any railway project depends upon many parameters/factors which include the following:

- Anticipated traffic projections and remunerativeness of the proposed route
- First and last mile connectivity provided by the project
- Connection of missing links and providing additional route
- Augmentation of congested/saturated lines
- Demands raised by State Governments/Central Ministries/Public

representatives,

- Railway's own operational requirements
- Socio-economic considerations
- Overall availability of funds

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors which include the following:

- Land acquisition
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project 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.

During 2023-24 to 2024-25, 252 Nos. of ROB/RUB works have been completed in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

As on 01.11.2025, 4689 Nos. ROB/RUB works are sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,11,583 crore on Indian Railways which are at various stages of planning and execution.

Completion of any ROB/RUB work depends on various factors like, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land

acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, law and order situation in the area of project / work sites, number of working months in a year for particular project / work sites due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects / works.

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration

- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages 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 Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 157 stations are located in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The name of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Uttar Pradesh are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		Achnera, Agra Cantt., Agra Fort, Aishbagh Jn, Akbarpur Jn, Aligarh, Amethi, Amroha, Anand Nagar Jn., Aonla, Ayodhya Dham Junction, Azamgarh, Babatpur, Bachhrawan, Badaun, Badshahnagar, Badshahpur, Baheri, Bahraich, Balamau Jn., Ballia, Balrampur, Banaras, Banda, Barabanki Jn, Bareilly, Bareilly City, Barhni, Basti, Belthara Road, Bhadohi, Bharatkund, Bhatni, Bhuteshwar, Bijnor, Bulandsahar, ChandauliMajhwar, Chandausi, Chilibila, Chitrakutdhamkarwi, Chopan, Chunar Jn., Daliganj, Darshannagar, Deoria Sadar, Dhampur,

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Uttar Pradesh	157	Dildarnagar, Etawah Jn., Farrukhabad, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Gajraula, Garhmuktesar, Gauriganj, Ghatampur, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur City, Gola Gokarnath, Gomtinagar, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Govardhan, Govindpuri, Gursahaiganj, Haidergarh, Hapur, Hardoi, Hathras City, Idgah Agra Jn, Izzatnagar, Janghai Jn, Jaunpur City, Jaunpur Jn, Kannauj, Kanpur Anwarganj, Kanpur Bridge Left Bank, Kanpur Central, Kaptanganj Jn, Kasganj Jn, Kashi, Khalilabad, Khorason road, Khurja Jn., Kosi Kalan, Kunda Harnamganj, Lakhimpur, Lalganj, Lalitpur Jn, Lambhua, Lohta, Lucknow (Charbagh) NR, Lucknow city, Lucknow Jn. (NER), Maa Belha Devi Pratapgarh Junction, Maghar, Maharaja Bijli Pasi, Mahoba Jn, Mailani Jn, Mainpuri Jn, Malhaur, Manak Nagar, Manikpur Jn, Mariahu, Mathura Jn, Mau Jn, Meerut City Jn, Mirzapur, Modinagar, Mohanlalganj, Moradabad Jn, Muzaffarnagar, Nagina, Najibabad Jn, Orai, Panki Dham, Phaphamau Jn, Phulpur, Pilibhit Jn, Pokhrayan, Prayag Jn, Prayagraj Jn, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Jn , Rae Bareli Jn, Raja Ki Mandi, Ramghat Halt, Rampur Jn, Renukoot, Saharanpur Jn., Salempur, Seohara, Shahganj Jn, Shahjahanpur, Shamli, Shikohabad Jn., Shivpur, Siddharth nagar, Sitapur Jn., Sonbhadra, Sri Krishna Nagar, Sultanpur Jn, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Takia,

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
		Tulsipur, Tundla Jn., Ujhani, Unchahar, Unnao Jn, Utraitia Jn, Varanasi Cantt., Varanasi City, Vindhyachal, Virangana Lakshmibai Jhansi, Vyasnagar, Zafarabad

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Uttar Pradesh have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 22 stations (Ayodhya Dham, Balrampur, Bareilly City, Bijnor, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Gola Gokarnath, Gomtinagar, Govardhan, Govindpuri, Hathras City, Idgah Agra Jn, Izzatnagar, Mailani, Panki Dham, 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:

- **Tulsipur station:** The works of improvement of station building, entrance porch, circulating area, parking area, improvement to waiting room, toilet, platform shelter and signages have been completed. The finishing works have been taken up.
- **Gonda station:** The works of new station building, dismantling of existing structures and utility shifting have been taken up.

- **Modinagar station:** The 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.
- **Lucknow (Charbagh) station:** The structural works of the second entry station building, TTE Running Hostel, Store Depot have been completed and masonry work including other finishing works, concourse, Foot Over Bridge, second entry circulating area, main entry external development and platform no. 10/11 works have been taken up.
- **Prayagraj Junction station:** Structural work of second entry side, Rail Mail Service & arrival, parcel & arrival buildings and 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. Work of roof plaza and relocated structures have been taken up.
- **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.

Further development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of

stations including provision of passenger amenities at 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 / 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 ₹ 4,358 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure (up to October, 2025) of ₹ 2,288 crore has been incurred so far.

Development / Upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, air-port clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works

carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

‘One Station One Product’ (OSOP) scheme is a scheme of 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. Under this scheme, Indian Railways provide OSOP outlets (fixed stalls/ portable trolleys) at railway stations across the country for showcasing, selling and giving high visibility to indigenous/local products.

As of 05.12.2025, OSOP units have been commissioned on 201 stations of Uttar Pradesh under OSOP scheme.

हज बुनियादी ढांचे का आधुनिकीकरण

1785. श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

क्या **अल्पसंख्यक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) हज अवसंरचना के आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार के लिए सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) नवी मुंबई, खारघर में प्रस्तावित हज हाउस की मुख्य विशेषताएं और कार्यान्वयन समय-सीमा क्या है;
- (ग) हज 2026 की तैयारियों के लिए मंत्रालय, भारतीय हज समिति और राज्य प्राधिकरणों के बीच समन्वय में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) तीर्थयात्रियों, विशेषकर वरिष्ठ नागरिकों और पहली बार तीर्थयात्रा पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा, सुविधा और संभार-तंत्र संबंधी सहायता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या पहल की गई है/की जा रही है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):

(क) और (ख) भारत सरकार ने तीन प्रमुख क्षेत्रों, अर्थात् डिजिटल अवसंरचना, चिकित्सा अवसंरचना और भौतिक अवसंरचना में हज बुनियादी ढांचे का व्यापक रूप से आधुनिकीकरण किया है। हज सुविधा मोबाइल ऐप तथा पूर्णरूप से डिजिटीकृत पोर्टल अब तीर्थयात्रियों को सुलभ अनुभव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समग्र ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण, भुगतान, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी अपलोड, वास्तविक समय ट्रेकिंग और प्रतिक्रिया की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। तीर्थयात्रियों की चिकित्सा जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए सऊदी अरब में चौबीसों घंटे क्लीनिक, चलनशील चिकित्सा दल, डेंटल इकाइयां और आपातकालीन सेवाएं चालू हैं, जो डॉक्टरों, पैरामेडिक्स, फार्मासिस्टों और स्वास्थ्य निगरानी व्यवस्था से युक्त हैं। सऊदी अरब में तीर्थयात्रियों की सुविधाओं से संबंधित जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए, मक्का और मदीना में भवनों का निरीक्षण किया जाता है तथा निकटवर्ती स्थान और बेहतर आवासों के लिए इन्हें महीनों पहले से बुक किया जाता है; मीना/अराफात में परिवहन फ्लीट, हवाई अड्डा शटल और एसी युक्त टेंटों को उन्नत किया गया है; हज हाउस मुंबई और क्षेत्रीय केंद्रों पर प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं को बेहतर बनाया गया है। भारतीय हज समिति द्वारा निष्पादित विकास कार्यों के साथ राज्य हज समितियों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ समन्वित प्रयास से भारत के सभी आरोहण केंद्रों पर बुनियादी ढांचे का नियमित रूप से मूल्यांकन और विस्तार किया जाता है। कुल मिलाकर, इन पहलों से भारतीय हज यात्रियों के लिए सुविधा, सुरक्षा, दक्षता और सुलभता में काफी सुधार हुआ है।

(ग) सरकार ने हज-2026 की तैयारियों के लिए मंत्रालय, भारतीय हज समिति और राज्य हज समितियों के बीच समन्वय में सुधार के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। इनमें आवधिक समीक्षा बैठकों के माध्यम से संस्थागत समन्वय को मजबूत करना, सभी परिचालन गतिविधियों के लिए विस्तृत

दिशानिर्देश और समय सीमा जारी करना और आवास, परिवहन, प्रशिक्षण तथा अन्य लॉजिस्टिक व्यवस्थाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए नियमित परामर्श शामिल हैं।

(घ) सरकार ने वरिष्ठ नागरिकों और पहली बार यात्रा कर रहे तीर्थयात्रियों पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए तीर्थयात्रियों की सुरक्षा, सुविधा और लॉजिस्टिक सहायता बढ़ाने के लिए कई पहलें की हैं। प्रमुख उपायों में बेहतर ऑन-ग्राउंड सहायता के लिए राज्य हज निरीक्षकों (SHI) अनुपात को 1:300 से 1:200 तथा आगे बढ़ाकर 1:150 करना, बेहतर प्रशिक्षित कर्मियों की तैनाती सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार के माध्यम से एसएचआई की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि लाना; हज संचालन के दौरान सुदृढ़ प्रस्थान पूर्व स्क्रीनिंग और बेहतर चिकित्सा व्यवस्था सहित चिकित्सा सहायता को मजबूत करना; वास्तविक समय जानकारी, मार्गदर्शन और शिकायत निवारण के लिए हज सुविधा ऐप के माध्यम से डिजिटल सुविधा का उन्नयन करना; सऊदी अरब गणराज्य में हज-2026 के लिए नैविगेशन, ट्रेकिंग और आपातकालीन अलर्ट में सहायता हेतु सभी तीर्थयात्रियों को हज सुविधा स्मार्ट घड़ियां प्रदान करना; आरोहण केंद्रों पर सुविधा में सुधार करना और सऊदी अरब गणराज्य में आवास, परिवहन और आवाजाही के लिए समन्वय को बढ़ाना; पहली बार यात्रा कर रहे तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए विशेष रूप से केंद्रित अभिमुखीकरण और प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करना शामिल है। इन उपायों का उद्देश्य सभी तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए एक सुरक्षित, सुचारु और अधिक आरामदायक हज अनुभव सुनिश्चित करना है।

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERRED AGREEMENT

1786. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Department of Space through NSIL and IN-SPACe has signed technology transfer agreements with over 75 Non-Government entitles (NGEs) and authorised fifty six (56) private firms

under the Indian Space Policy, 2023;

- (b) whether IN-SPACe has refused to disclose the names of private companies to which ISRO technologies have been transferred, citing Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDA) and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government considers it acceptable to hide the identity of private beneficiaries of publicly funded research, especially when public money has been used to develop such space technologies and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether this practice violates the principles of suo-motu disclosure under Section 4 of the RTI Act and undermines the citizen's right to information and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any independent oversight or audit mechanism exists to assess the fairness and transparency of such transfers especially where NDAs are invoked to block public scrutiny and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government will now direct IN-SPACe and NSIL to publish the list of private entities along with terms and payments made, in the public interest as required under law?

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

- (a) and (b) As on date, M/s. New Space India Limited (NSIL) has signed 70

Technology Transfer Agreements to transfer technologies developed at ISRO to Industry. Technology transfer by ISRO to Non-Governmental Entities (NGEs)/ Private industries are undertaken through Technology Transfer Agreements (TTAs) and Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs). These agreements contain explicit confidentiality clauses to protect commercially sensitive information. However, NSIL has furnished the names and details of the Indian Industries to which technologies developed by ISRO have been transferred, pursuant to requests under the RTI Act. Certain information is also publicly accessible on the official websites of ISRO/ DoS viz., U R Rao Satellite Centre, Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe) and NSIL, while some details are disseminated through media publications also. It is to mention that IN-SPACe is the facilitator whereas NSIL is the actual licensor.

(c) NSIL is committed to transparency and adherence to the principles of Suo-moto disclosure under RTI Act, 2005. In accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Act, information relating to technology transfer to Non-Governmental Entities (NGEs) and private sector entities including guidelines, technologies available for transfer etc., are available on the website of NSIL.

(d) NSIL had independent oversight mechanism to ensure fairness and transparency in technology transfers, including those governed by NDAs. All technology transfer requests are reviewed by a Technology Transfer Committee. These measures ensure that all technology transfers are conducted in a transparent, fair and accountable manner.

(e) and (f) NSIL, as a public authority under the Right to Information Act, 2005 is

committed to transparency and disclosure of information as mandated by law. The necessary details pertaining to Technology Transfer is being periodically updated in website. However, certain information requested, namely terms and payments, copies of agreements, is considered commercially sensitive and/ or strategic. Accordingly, this information is exempt from disclosure under Section 8(1)(d) of the RTI Act, 2005.

AWARENESS, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT

1787. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has issued the Telecommunications (Telecom Cyber security) Amendment Rules, 2025 (G.S.R. 771(E)) on 22 October 2025, imposing stricter norms to curb telecom fraud and ensure network security and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of SIM cards, IMEIs and network identifiers blocked or flagged under the new rules till date;
- (c) the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure that remote/tribal districts (such as in Maharashtra) receive awareness, infrastructure and enforcement support to benefit from safe telecom services;
- (d) whether the Government has allocated special grants or imparted training for telecom- operators and local enforcement in tribal regions to handle cyber risks in communication networks and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the role of the Ministry in coordinating with State administrations and telecom

service providers to ensure effective roll-out of the validation platform and compliance audits; and

- (f) the timeline by which the Government expects full-scale implementation of the rules across all service providers including reporting State-wise results for Maharashtra's tribal-dominated habitations?

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

(a) Yes, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has notified the Telecommunications (Telecom Cyber Security) Amendment Rules, 2025 on 22nd October 2025.

(b) The provisions for reverification and disconnection of numbers existed prior to these rules and were governed by licensing conditions and instructions issued thereof. DoT has developed a citizen centric initiative Sanchar Saathi which provides facilities including suspected fraud reporting, block your lost/ stolen mobile handset, check mobile connections in your name & report unauthorized ones and check genuineness of mobile handset. Based on report of citizens as 'Not My Number', 1.44 crore mobile connections have been disconnected after failing reverification. Further, DoT through its ASTR tool detects mobile connections that were acquired through forged documents and has disconnected more than 86 lakhs such connections after they failed reverification.

(c) and (d) DoT is promoting digital safety and preventing telecom-related fraud through widespread awareness campaigns under Sanchar Saathi. Its outreach

includes multilingual news articles and ads, digital screens and hoardings in public spaces, TV and radio messages, local-level activities by DoT field units, SMS campaigns with Telecom Service Providers, and extensive social media content such as explainer videos and infographics. Sanchar Mitras, who are student volunteers, have been engaged to educate citizens about digital safety, fraud prevention, and the use of the Sanchar Saathi portal and app. Their involvement helps deepen awareness at the grassroots level, especially through communication in local languages.

(e) DoT is undertaking necessary coordination with the relevant stakeholders for the implementation of the Rules.

(f) The Telecommunications (Telecom Cyber Security) Amendment Rules, 2025 are in force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette i.e. 22nd October 2025.

FUND ALLOCATION UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM FOR UTTAR PRADESH

1788. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

- (a) the total fund allocated for the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) for the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Mau and Ballia districts were included under the coverage of PMJVK and if so, the details thereof along with the projects proposed or sanctioned therein;

- (c) the details of fund-sharing pattern between Centre and the State of Uttar Pradesh under PMJVK along with the total fund allocation and expenditure made during each of the last five years and the current year;
- (d) the total number of beneficiaries who have received assistance under the PMJVK programme in the eastern Uttar Pradesh including that of Mau and Ballia districts; and
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any impact assessment studies to understand the feasibility of the said project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) is a demand driven Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for creation of community infrastructure in the Minority Concentration Areas across the country in the sectors viz. Health, Skill Development, Education, Women Centric Projects, Drinking Water and Supply, Sanitation, Sports, Renewable energy, Tourism, Animal Husbandry and Other Community Infrastructure. Therefore, State/UT-wise annual fund allocation is not made.

(b) Under the revised PMJVK guidelines, the scheme is implementable in all districts across the country. Projects can be proposed in areas having more than 25% minority population within a 15 km radius. No project proposal has been received through the prescribed channel for Ballia district till date. The details of projects approved for Mau district are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) The Centre–State fund-sharing pattern under PMJVK is as follows:

60:40 – All States and UTs with Legislature

90:10 – Northeastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and the UT of Jammu & Kashmir

100% Central Share – UTs without Legislature and Central Government Organisations.

PMJVK being demand-driven, State-wise allocation is not made. However, the details of fund released to Uttar Pradesh during the last five years and current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) PMJVK focuses on creation of community infrastructure. The assets created benefit the entire population residing in the minority concentration areas, including those in eastern Uttar Pradesh, Mau and Ballia.

(e) An evaluation study conducted by NITI Aayog (2020–21) found that PMJVK has significantly contributed to bridging development deficits in the identified areas, especially in education, health facilities, skill development and women-centric infrastructure. The scheme, restructured in 2018-19, was further approved for implementation from 2022-23 onwards in all districts under the 15th Finance Commission cycle.

STATEMENT- I

Details of projects approved for Mau district under PMJVK

Sl.No	Name of Project	No of unit sanctioned	Total cost approved (Rs. in Lakh)	Central share approved (Rs. in Lakh)	Total fund released(Rs. in Lakh)
1	Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	1	234.00	140.40	42.12

2	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	1	150.00	90.00	45.00
3	ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	3	2200.57	1320.3	1038.171
		5	2584.57	1550.70	1125.291

STATEMENT- II

Details of fund released during the last five years and the current year for the State of Uttar Pradesh under PMJVK

Sl.No	Financial Year	Total fund released (Rs. in Crore)
1	2020-21	98.32
2	2021-22	7.37
3	2022-23	—
4	2023-24	35.00
5	2024-25	—
6	2025-26	250.00

NON-ORGANIC SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES

1789. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to commercialise the advanced technologies developed for recycling and repurposing of non-organic solid waste management and if so, the details of the timelines proposed and the list of States currently using these technologies;
- (b) whether the Government has done any pilot projects or technology demonstration projects for these technologies and if so, the list of the pilot

projects or technology demonstrations done;

- (c) whether the Government is considering for any potential States to establish pilot projects/technology demonstrations/commercial plants of non-organic solid waste management technologies and if so, the list of States and reasons thereof; and
- (d) the list of pilot-scale facilities developed for processing and recovery of rare earth materials like Neodymium, Praseodymium?

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, through the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and other agencies, is promoting the commercialisation of advanced technologies for recycling and repurposing of non-organic solid waste through technology transfers, industry partnerships, pilot plants and start-up support under Circular Economy and Waste-to-Wealth initiatives. Commercialisation is demand-driven and depends on technology maturity, regulatory approvals and industry adoption; therefore, no fixed national timelines have been prescribed. These technologies are being implemented across various states through institutional and industrial collaborations.

(b) and (c) The Government has undertaken several pilot projects and technology demonstration initiatives in the field of non-organic solid waste management. These pilot projects, technology demonstrations and commercial plants for non-organic solid waste management technologies are operational in different states across the country. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in line with State Pollution Control Boards has been working for adoption of new waste processing technologies and has prescribed various performance standards for implementation.

DST has supported several pilot projects and technology demonstration initiatives in the area of non-organic solid waste management. Some of the major projects developed and demonstrated in different states are as follows:

- Pilot-scale demonstration of ICT–Poly Urja Technology through a vehicle-mounted mobile plant to convert plastic waste into fuel at ICT Mumbai, Maharashtra, enabling on-site treatment and validation across diverse plastic waste streams.
- Establishment of a zero-discharge pilot plant by IIT Madras for processing 100 kg of printed circuit boards (PCBs) to recover lead, tin and copper.
- Process for selective recovery of rare earth elements (REEs) from spent neodymium iron boron NdFeB magnets at IIT Kharagpur, West Bengal.
- Solar pre-heated thermochemical conversion of municipal mixed plastic waste into high-quality “plasto-fuels” for transportation and industrial heating applications at Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya, Vadodara, Gujarat.
- Recycling of graphite from spent lithium-ion batteries for high-energy Li-

ion capacitors at IISER Tirupati and CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.

- Recycling of spent batteries into electrocatalysts for ammonia production and recovery of raw materials for new batteries at IIT Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nādu.
- Development of recycled polymer composites from plastic waste and industrial by-products for sustainable applications at IIT Bombay, Mumbai, Maharashtra.

CSIR under its constituent laboratories, has supported the pilot projects or technology demonstration projects for non-organic solid waste management. Some of the major projects developed and demonstrated in different states are as follows:

- Pilot plant has been commissioned for recycling of spent/used/discarded lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries for recovery of Lithium, iron and phosphorus at CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML) Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.
- A 1 Ton Per Day (TPD) pilot plant along with necessary pre-treatment facilities has been set up at CSIR–Indian Institute Of Petroleum (IIP), Dehradun for chemical recycling of waste plastics into diesel.
- For steel slag, CSIR – Central Road Research Institute (CRRRI) is supporting pilot and commercial road construction initiatives with leading steel industries (TATA Steel, JSW, AMNS India, RINL) and public agencies (NHAI, BRO, ADANI Ports).

- Pilot studies were carried out using (i) Jarofix at Udaipur–Chittaurgarh (SH-9), Rajasthan, (ii) Red mud at NH-130, Koraput, Odisha, (iii) Copper slag at the Madurai–Kanyakumari Expressway, Tamil Nādu and (iv) Phosphogypsum at Paradeep, Odisha.

Under Circular Economy action plan of the Government, MeitY has developed cost effective technological solutions and has supported skilling and capacity building activities for e-waste management in the country. Considering electronic waste (e-waste) as a national challenge, MeitY has taken various initiatives. The details of same are as given below:

- A Centre of Excellence (CoE) on E-waste management has been set up by MeitY at CMET Hyderabad with support from Government of Telangana and industry partners to create a physical infrastructure and knowledge hub for the development of cost-effective technologies for E-waste recycling, empowerment of informal E-waste recyclers in the country, safe disposal of end of life electrical and electronic devices, recovery of precious metals from E-waste etc.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), a constituent Unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has developed a technology for production of high purity Copper Oxide nanoparticles from depopulated Printed Circuit Boards (PCB). This technology has been transferred to six private firms for commercialization.

As per the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016 notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Central

Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is mandated to review proposals from State Pollution Control Boards for adoption of new waste processing technologies and prescribe performance standards. Further, Urban Local Bodies and Panchayats are required to facilitate establishment of waste processing plants either independently or through private partnerships.

(d) The Government has supported the establishment of pilot-scale and R&D-scale facilities for the processing and recovery of rare earth materials, including Neodymium (Nd) and Praseodymium (Pr). Further, the Ministry of Mines is providing financial assistance to Start-ups and MSMEs under the Promotion of Research and Innovation in Start-ups and MSMEs (S&T-PRISM) initiative in the Mining, Mineral Processing, Metallurgy, and Recycling sectors.

Some of the notable facilities include:

S.No.	Name of pilot scale facility	Name of host institute
1.	MeitY's Pilot scale preparation of Nd, Pr metals, NdFeB alloy and magnets	Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Hyderabad, Telangana
2.	DST-ANRF's Pilot plant for manufacture of near net shaped Nd-Fe-B magnets adopting NPLP technologies	International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy & New Materials, (ARCI), Hyderabad, Telangana
3.	DST-TDB's domestically-scaled facility for neodymium-iron-boron (NdFeB) rare-earth permanent magnets	M/s Midwest Advanced Materials Private Limited (MAM), Hyderabad, Telangana
4.	Ministry of Mine's Pilot-scale (TRL-7) facility for the extraction of Neodymium–Praseodymium (Nd-Pr) metal from Nd-Pr oxide for permanent magnet applications	Ashvini Rare Earths Pvt. Ltd.
5.	BARC's Rare Earth & Titanium Theme	IREL (India), Bhopal, Madhya

Park with pilot scale facilities for production of Neodymium and Praseodymium	Pradesh

संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास निधि (एमपीलैड्स) में वृद्धि

1790. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

- (क) क्या प्रत्येक लोक सभा सांसद को संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) निधि के अंतर्गत प्रति वर्ष केवल पांच करोड़ रुपये दिए जाते हैं जबकि देश के कई राज्यों में विधान सभा के प्रत्येक सदस्य (विधायक) को विकास कार्यों के लिए पांच करोड़ रुपये की वार्षिक निधि दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार को इस असमानता की जानकारी है कि लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में औसतन 6-7 विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र होते हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार इस बात से सहमत है कि इतने बड़े लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास निधि की राशि अपर्याप्त है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो क्या संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास निधि की राशि को बढ़ाकर 30 करोड़ से 35 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है?

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

- (क) से (ग) संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) के अंतर्गत, प्रत्येक माननीय संसद सदस्य को प्रतिवर्ष ₹ 5.00 करोड़ की राशि प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है, चाहे उनके लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितने भी विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र आते हों। जबकि विधान सभा सदस्यों के स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) की वार्षिक पात्रता अलग-अलग राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकती

है और यह संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है।
(घ) जी नहीं।

PROGRESS UNDER BHARATNET

1791. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) the targets and deadlines set under the BharatNet project and the progress made till date;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fast-track progress under the BharatNet project;
- (c) whether it is true that the Government failed to get any bids for the implementation of BharatNet in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode and if so, the details and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any corrective steps to attract more bids under PPP mode; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) BharatNet is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs). The total number of GPs undertaken under BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II are 2,22,341 GPs, out of which 2,14,904 are Service Ready. Implementation of BharatNet is periodically reviewed by the Government and also in State Broadband Committee(s) and

District Level Telecom Committee(s).

(c) Bids under PPP model were invited for BharatNet for nine packages in 2021-2022. Only one non-compliant bid for one package was received. The risks in implementing BharatNet in rural and remote areas are very high and therefore, the private sector partners did not come forward in the PPP bids.

(d) and (e) A revised implementation model has been worked out and Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) has been approved by the Union Cabinet on 04.08.2023 to provide optical fiber connectivity to ~2.64 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) and ~3.8 lakh non-GP villages on demand basis across the country. Implementation of ABP shall be undertaken on Design Build Operate and Maintain (DBOM) model by professional agencies selected as Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) through open bidding process.

MINING RULE VIOLATIONS IN U.P

1792. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has taken cognisance of the CAG-flagged instances of illegal mining in Uttar Pradesh (U.P) and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken;
- (b) the details of the reasons for continued illegal sand and minor mineral extraction in the said State despite existing guidelines;
- (c) whether the Mining Surveillance System (MSS) and other satellite-based monitoring tools are being fully utilised in Uttar Pradesh;

- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons and corrective steps proposed;
- (e) the timeline for strengthening digital permit systems, GPS-based vehicle tracking and inter-agency data integration for more effective regulation; and
- (f) the details of penalties, recoveries and criminal cases against operators or officials involved recommended or directed by the Union Government?

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

(a) to (f) As per Section 15 of the MMDR Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to frame rules for regulating the grant of [quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral] concessions in respect of minor minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Further, as per Section 23C of the MMDR Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to frame rules for prevention of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals (both major minerals and minor minerals) and for purposes connected therewith. Therefore, matters relating to regulation of minor minerals and prevention and control of illegal mining including illegal sand and minor mineral extraction and transportation of minerals come under the administrative jurisdiction of the concerned State Government.

The Mining Surveillance System (MSS) is a satellite-based monitoring mechanism designed to establish a responsive mineral administration system by assisting State Governments in curbing illegal mining. Any unusual land-use change detected on satellite imagery in a buffer zone up to 500m outside the

boundary of mining lease area is captured and flagged off as Triggers, which may also include illegal mining. A total of 10 triggers have been generated through the satellite-based Mining Surveillance System (MSS) during the last eight years for the State of Uttar Pradesh, and these have been shared with the Government of Uttar Pradesh for necessary action.

DOUBLING FARMERS' INCOME

1793. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

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

- (a) whether NITI Aayog has evaluated the actual increase in farmers' real income in Uttar Pradesh against the target of "Doubling Farmers' Income" by 2022 (extended) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the growth of non-farm income for rural households in Jaunpur district;
- (c) whether the rising cost of inputs (diesel, fertilizer) has negated the benefits of MSP increases in Eastern UP and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the status of the "District Action Plans" for agriculture export prepared by NITI Aayog for Jaunpur; and
- (e) the timeline for achieving the revised income targets?

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) No .

- (b) NITI Aayog has not carried out any district-specific assessment of the growth of non-farm income for rural households in Jaunpur district.
- (c) The rise in input costs has **not** negated the benefits of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) increases in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
- (d) NITI Aayog has not prepared any district-specific Agriculture Export Action Plan for Jaunpur.
- (e) In view of the above, not applicable.

MOBILE AND INTERNET CONNECTIVITY IN DISASTER PRONE AREAS

1794. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any study/survey regarding disaster-prone areas during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the list of schemes, initiatives and workings undertaken for the last five years;
- (c) the details of the total amount of funds allocated, released and utilised for establishment of mobile/broadband connectivity during the last five years, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any specific training activities in rural areas within disaster prone zones during the last five years and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has considered using satellite-based connectivity

such as Starlink for boosting rural connectivity 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) and (b) Separate study exclusively for disaster-prone areas has not been conducted by the Ministry of Communications in the last five years. However, telecom infrastructure and service delivery during disaster are continuously monitored through field units, reports from TSPs, and coordination with State authorities. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are in place for telecom preparedness and response during disasters.

(c) An amount of Rs. 34,967.14 crore has been allocated, released and utilised for the establishment of mobile and broadband connectivity in rural and remote areas of the country during the last five years (2020-21 to 2024-25) under various Digital Bharat Nidhi-DBN schemes. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) No separate training exclusively for disaster-prone rural areas has been conducted by Ministry of Communications. However, preparedness is ensured through SOPs, advisories, review meetings, and disaster-response mechanisms by TSPs.

(e) Under BharatNet project 5,034 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made service ready over Satellite media. Further, under the Amended BharatNet Program, alternate technologies (radio/satellite) including Low Earth Orbit/Medium Earth Orbit (LEO/MEO) satellite communication services, when

matured may be considered for deployment based on the requirement and cost effectiveness in cases where the implementation of OFC may not be economical/feasible.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of funds allocated/ released/ utilized under various DBN Schemes during last five years (2020-21 to 2024-25) for establishment of Mobile / broadband connectivity		
Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Funds disbursed (Rs. in crores)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	812.54
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,403.98
3	Assam	555.55
4	Bihar	1,007.43
5	Chhattisgarh	2,566.36
6	Gujarat (including Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu)	2,460.36
7	Haryana	275.02
8	Himachal Pradesh	411.79
9	Jammu and Kashmir (including Ladakh)	562.91
10	Jharkhand	1,612.30
11	Karnataka	899.92
12	Kerala	383.63
13	Lakshadweep	932.85
14	Maharashtra (including Goa)	4,867.51
15	Madhya Pradesh	1,886.57
16	NE-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura)	568.56
17	NE-II (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland)	1,202.31
18	Odisha	2,433.57

19	Puducherry	7.26
20	Punjab (including Chandigarh)	773.59
21	Rajasthan	1,757.82
22	Tamil Nadu	1,128.83
23	Telangana	2,023.88
24	Uttar Pradesh	2,565.79
25	Uttarakhand	395.47
26	West Bengal (including Sikkim)	471.34
27	Total	34,967.14

NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WAQF (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2025 IN WEST BENGAL

1795. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

Will the Minister of **MINORITY AFFAIRS** be please to State:

- (a) whether the Union Government has received any official or public statement from the Government of West Bengal indicating that the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 will not be implemented in the State and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any formal communication or resolution has been submitted by the West Bengal Government to the Union Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the nature, date and content of such communication;
- (c) whether any consultations or correspondence have taken place between the Union and the State Governments to address this matter and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of such discussions; and
- (d) whether the Union Government intends to ensure implementation of the

amended Act in West Bengal and if so, the measures taken/being taken in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) No .

(d) The Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development Act, 1995 as amended in 2025, came into force on 8th April 2025, and as per section 3(ka) of the Act, the Ministry launched the UMEED Central Portal–2025 on 6th June 2025 for management of waqf. The statutory mandate under Section 3B of the Act, required to file the details of the waqf and the property dedicated to the waqf on UMEED Central Portal-2025 within six months i.e. upto 06.12.2025.

To ensure smooth implementation, the Ministry has been extending continuous technical and administrative support to facilitate this process. Two rounds of consultative meetings were held on 28th Feb, 2025 and 8th May, 2025 with State/UT Waqf Boards to demonstrate the prototype and incorporate feedback.

A national workshop-cum-training programme was organised on 26th–27th May 2025 in which around 140 Master Trainers from various State/UT Waqf Boards were trained, who in turn are tasked with training of Mutawallis and district-level officers. In addition, senior technical and administrative teams were deputed, and state level zonal review meetings were held across the country, wherein a meeting was held on 09.09.2025 at Guwahati (Assam) with the

Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya Waqf Boards, including West Bengal Waqf Board representatives.

To further facilitate the uploading process and to address any technical or procedural challenges faced by users, a Helpdesk has also been set up with toll-free number (1800-11-0150) and an email address (support-umeed@gov.in). The Helpdesk is being jointly monitored by the Portal's Helpdesk Team and the Technical Team of the Ministry to ensure quick turnaround time in resolving grievances. In addition, User Manual along with demonstration videos were also uploaded on the UMEED Portal (<https://umeed.minorityaffairs.gov.in/>) to provide on-hand assistance, clarifications, and a step-by-step roadmap for the uploading process, making the system more user-friendly and accessible.

Following the launch of the UMEED Central Portal on 06.06.2025, the initial pace of onboarding existing Waqf properties was slow, with only 61 entries in June 2025. However, after zonal review meetings, field visits by the Secretary (MA), and sustained follow-up through communications and video conferences with all 32 State Waqf Board and resolution of grievances through helpdesk, data entry improved substantially. By 06.12.2025, a total of 5,17,082 existing Waqf properties had been initiated by Makers on the Portal, of which 2,16,937 are validated and approved by Approvers.

खीरी से दिल्ली के लिए नई रेलगाड़ी

1796. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार खीरी जिले में लखीमपुर स्टेशन, मैलानी जंक्शन के रास्ते दिल्ली-हरिद्वार, पंजाब, आगरा, राजस्थान और पूर्वोत्तर की ओर नई रेलगाड़ियां शुरू करने का है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इन रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या मुंबई से सीतापुर तक चलने वाली रेलगाड़ी (जो अभी चल रही है) को मैलानी जंक्शन तक बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है; और
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) मैलानी तथा लखीमपुर स्टेशनों पर क्रमशः 08 जोड़ी एवं 05 जोड़ी रेल सेवाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। मैलानी एवं लखीमपुर दोनों स्टेशन सीतापुर से 15009/10 गोरखपुर-इज्जतनगर एक्सप्रेस समेत कुल 05 जोड़ी रेल सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़े हुए हैं। मैलानी एवं लखीमपुर स्टेशन पीलीभीत से भी क्रमशः 05 जोड़ी तथा 02 जोड़ी रेल सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़े हुए हैं।

वर्तमान में सीतापुर दिल्ली से 05 जोड़ी तथा अमृतसर से 07 जोड़ी रेल सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है। सीतापुर, न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी से भी 03 जोड़ी तथा गुवाहाटी से 02 जोड़ी रेल सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है।

इसी प्रकार, पीलीभीत, हरिद्वार एवं अजमेर से 01-01 जोड़ी रेल सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है, जबकि दिल्ली से यह 02 जोड़ी रेल सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है।

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/रेलखंड पर नई गाड़ियों की सेवाएँ प्रारम्भ करना निम्नलिखित कारकों पर निर्भर करता है:

- उस खंड की क्षमता,
- पथ की उपलब्धता,
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता,

- चल स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता,
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता

TRAIN CANCELLATIONS TO FACILITATE INAUGURATION OF NEW SERVICES

1797. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of train services cancelled, partially cancelled, rescheduled, or regulated to facilitate the inauguration of new services by the Prime Minister or any Union Minister during the last five years;
- (b) the details of the names of such new services inaugurated and existing train services affected in each instance;
- (c) the details of the number of passengers affected by such cancellations or diversions, reservation-wise;
- (d) whether a full refund/compensation was made to passengers affected by such cancellations or diversions; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the compensation paid in each such instance and number of passengers compensated, number of passengers refunded, and criteria followed for determination of eligibility of passengers entitled to refund and/or compensation?

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

- (a) to (e) On Indian Railways (IR), passenger train services, including the

inaugural special services, are operated as per charted time table, without infringing other services. All efforts are made to operate train services, including the inaugural specials, as per their schedule.

UPDATION AND VERIFICATION OF DEATH RECORDS

1798. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether a mechanism exists for automatic updating and verification of death records between the State/UT Chief Registrars of Births & Deaths and UIDAI to prevent misuse of Aadhaar of deceased persons;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of Aadhaar numbers cancelled on account of death during the last five years, including a break-up of cancellations initiated on requests from family members/next of kin and those initiated suo motu by UIDAI, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether there have been instances in any State/UT where the number of Aadhaar holders exceeds the total population of that State/UT; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the details of population data sources were used by UIDAI for such findings?

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) Aadhaar is the world's largest biometric identity system with approximately 134 crores live Aadhaar holders.

To enhance the accuracy and integrity of the Aadhaar database, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has proactively taken measures to obtain death records containing Aadhaar number from various sources, such as:

1. Civil Registration System (CRS) of Registrar General of India (RGI);
2. Death records received from non-CRS States / UTs;
3. Other sources like Public Distribution System database, National Social Assistance Program database, Banks etc.;
4. Cases reported on UIDAI's portal- 'myAadhaar' under the service "Reporting of Death of a Family Member".

These death records are then matched and verified against the Aadhaar database, and the corresponding Aadhaar numbers are deactivated after due validation in accordance with the provisions of the Aadhaar Act and its Regulations.

UIDAI has deactivated approximately 2 crore Aadhaar numbers on account of death of Aadhaar number holders, out of which 453 Aadhaar numbers have been deactivated based on requests from family members of the deceased.

UIDAI uses the data published by Registrar General of India for obtaining the projected population and estimated death figures for every State/UT.

The count of Aadhaar numbers in a particular State/UT is determined based on the address of Aadhaar holders as recorded in the Aadhaar database.

STORAGE OF PDS PADDY IN WEST BENGAL**1799. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:**

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

- (a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to ensure the safe storage of Public Distribution System (PDS) Paddy in West Bengal during monsoon seasons;
- (b) the percentage of wastages of Paddy during the last three years during monsoons in West Bengal due to non-proper storage facilities in PDS;
- (c) the manner in which the Government protects foodgrains from damage caused by heavy rainfall, flooding and other extreme weather events in Public Distribution;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the infrastructure for storing PDS foodgrains in West Bengal including construction of new godowns and renovation during the last five years;
- (e) the initiatives taken by the Government to reduce material wastage in the storage and transportation of PDS foodgrains in West Bengal; and
- (f) the details of funds allotted by the Government for supply of Food and Public Distribution during the last five years?

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

- (a) and (b) Department of Food & Public Distribution (DFPD) continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the storage gap

assessment, storage capacities are created/hired, in the country, including West Bengal, through following schemes:

- Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
- Central Sector Scheme (CSS) “Storage & Godowns” (Focus on NE)
- Hiring of godown from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)/State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/State Agencies
- Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS)
- Creation of godown under Asset Monetization
- Construction of SILOs under Public Private Partner-ship (PPP) mode

However, West Bengal is a Decentralized Procurement (DCP) State and no paddy has been procured by the Food Corporation of India (FCI), during the last three years, and State Govt. itself undertakes paddy procurement in West Bengal.

(c) The Department follows specific specifications for the construction of warehouse, which are in line with the latest warehousing standards, which protect the warehouse goods. Foodgrains are scientifically stored in warehouses. In case of heavy rainfall, flooding and other extreme weather events, structural vulnerabilities are identified and necessary repairs/maintenance to minimize risks during heavy rains are carried out. Also, emergency arrangements such as additional Polythene rolls, MLCL covers, and pumping equipment are kept ready in flood-prone regions.

Further, in order to keep its storage infrastructure robust and updated, the Department is taking various steps for Modernization as under:

(i) Construction of SILOs under PPP Mode:

Steel Silo storage with bulk handling facility is a highly mechanized and modernized way of storing food grains in bulk. It ensures better preservation of food grains and enhances its shelf life. If food grains are stored in Silos and transported in bulk, losses due to theft, pilferage and transportation would be negligible compared to food grains storage in bags in conventional warehouses.

(ii) Smart Warehouse Project :

Department has undertaken a pilot project on Smart Warehousing Technologies in 150 Godowns of FCI and all the food grain warehouses of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), which includes CCTV Surveillance and IoT sensors for monitoring key parameters such as CO₂ & Phosphine levels, fire hazards, humidity, unauthorized entry and temperature on real time basis for ensuring security and efficiency in foodgrain storage.

(iii) Depot Darpan Portal has also been introduced in the step of Modernization and Digitization of storage facilities of FCI & CWC. The Portal facilitates self-assessment, rating, and grading of storage facilities.

(d) Storage capacities are being created/hired, through various schemes mentioned at Point (a) & (b).

Further, according to requirement of various Food Storage Depots, under West Bengal Region, the Food Corporation of India (FCI), has initiated several Repair Maintenance & colouring including flooring, boundary wall works and construction of new cement concrete road and roofing works. Out of which several works are already completed and rest will be completed by 31.03.2026.

In addition, necessary petty fund has been allotted to all depots to carry out day to day repair and maintenance works.

The CWC is also taking steps to improve its storage infrastructure through initiatives such as:

- Replacement of AC Sheets with Galvalume Sheets.
- Use of FM2 Flooring.
- Installation of Wall Cladding/Puff Panels
- Incorporation of Air Bubble Wrap Sheets.

(e) To modernize the food supply chain in the country, the Department is constructing modern steel silos and envisaging bulk transportation of food grains through specialized wagons and containers under PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode. Steel Silo storage with bulk handling is a highly automated and modernized method of storing food grains in bulk. It ensures better preservation of food grains and reduced losses.

Moreover, the measures taken to reduce Storage Losses & Transit Losses are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(f) Release of food subsidy is a continuous process and is released as per the extant principles and availability of fund after due examination of the admissibility of the claims of the State Government. Details of food subsidy released to the Govt of West Bengal since last 5 years and current year is as under:

(in Rs crores)

FY	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (as on 02/12/2025)
West Bengal	8792.03	5421.34	6580.11	0.00*	8899.88	9352.14

* Food Subsidy could not be released on account of pending reconciliation of distribution data by State Govt and accordingly, the said bills of FY 2023-24 onwards have been released now in FY 2025-26

STATEMENT

Measures taken to reduce Storage Losses & Transit Losses

Measures taken to reduce Storage Losses are as under:

The position of storage losses is reviewed in Monthly Performance Review Meetings (MPR) at HQ level and EDs (Zone)/GMs(R) are instructed to intensify inspections/monitoring of depots showing higher storage & transit losses.

Covered storage capacity has been augmented to avoid CAP Storage of food grains.

Periodical prophylactic and curative treatment of food grains stocks is undertaken to keep them free from pests/infestations i.e. to minimize losses due to biotic factors.

Depots exhibiting high storage losses in a month are inspected at the level of ED (Zones), GM (Regions) and other senior officers.

Security staff of FCI, Home Guards and other external agencies is being deployed at FCI depots to ensure safety and security of the stock.

CCTV cameras are installed in owned depots for better surveillance and

supervision.

Physical measures like installation of barbed wire fencing of the boundary walls, provision of street lights for illumination of godowns and proper locking of the sheds are taken to secure the godowns.

Disciplinary action is being initiated against delinquents wherever abnormal/unjustified losses are reported after due investigation.

Measures taken to reduce Transit Losses are as under:

- Transit losses are reviewed in Monthly Performance Review Meeting at Hqrs level.
- Investigation of High Transit Losses at HQ/Zone/Region/District levels at regular intervals.
- Spreading of Polythene Sheet on the floor of railway wagons to retrieve the spilled-over grains,
- Joint Verification of high Transit Loss cases to fix responsibility. The lower limit of TL for JV's has been reduced from 1% to 0.75% and further 0.50% w.e.f 1.10.2022
- Implementation of high security cable seals on wagons at the time of loading of foodgrains to avoid tempering enroute pilferage w.e.f 1.01. 2022. This led to 92% reduction in number of Rakes reporting abnormal Transit Losses i.e. more than 0.5%
- Made-up bags accrued at railhead are being accounted.
- Disciplinary action is being initiated against delinquents wherever

abnormal/unjustified transit losses are reported

- Deployment of Independent Consignment Certification Squad (ICCS) at the time of loading /unloading.

**URGENT ISSUES RELATED TO CONSUMER AFFAIRS
IN BORDER BELT REGIONS OF AMRITSAR**

1800. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted assessment of consumer rights violations, unfair trade practices and price exploitation in border regions and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government ensures strict enforcement of quality standards and food safety regulations for essential food items especially in dairy, grains and packaged goods;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to curb smuggling and counterfeit goods from across the border significantly impact local businesses and consumers;
- (e) whether the prices of essential commodities often fluctuate sharply in border regions especially in Amritsar and nearby areas due to supply chain challenges and if so, the details thereof including the remedial measures taken by the Union Government in this regard;

- (f) whether the Union Government has a special consumer affairs strategy for border regions to ensure that citizens are not exploited by unfair trade practices, adulteration or illegal market activities; and
- (g) 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 (g) Department of Consumer Affairs is continuously working for protection and empowerment of consumers by enactment of progressive legislations. With a view to modernize the framework governing consumer protection in the era of globalization, technologies, e-commerce markets etc., the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 was enacted.

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides for a three tier quasi-judicial machinery at District, State and National level commonly known as “Consumer Commissions” for protection of the rights of consumers and to provide simple and speedy redressal of consumer disputes including those related with unfair trade practices. The Consumer Commissions are empowered to give relief of a specific nature and award compensation to consumers, wherever appropriate. As of 04.12.2025, a total of 13,350 consumer cases have been filed before the Amritsar District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, of which 11,299 cases have been disposed of.

Section 90 and 91 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provide for punishment for manufacturing for sale or for storing or selling or for distributing

or importing any product containing an adulterant or spurious goods, which includes imprisonment or fine depending on the extent of injury to the consumer.

To safeguard the interests of consumers from unfair trade practices in e-commerce, the Department of Consumer Affairs has notified the Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020 under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. These rules, inter-alia, outline the responsibilities of e-commerce entities and specify the liabilities of marketplace and inventory e-commerce entities, including provisions for consumer grievance redressal.

The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs has emerged as a single point of access to consumers across the country for their grievance redressal at a pre-litigation stage. Consumers can register their grievances from all over the country in 17 languages including Punjabi through a toll-free number 1915. These grievances can be registered on Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM), an omni-channel IT enabled central portal, through various channels- WhatsApp (8800001915), SMS (8800001915), email (nch-ca@gov.in), the NCH app, the web portal (consumerhelpline.gov.in) and the Umang app, as per their convenience. 1169 companies, who have voluntarily partnered with NCH, as part of the 'Convergence' programme directly respond to these grievances according to their redressal process and revert by providing feedback to the complainant on the portal.

Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), an executive agency, came into

existence on 24.07.2020. It is designed to intervene, to prevent consumer detriment arising from unfair trade practices and to initiate class action(s), including the enforcement of recalls, refunds and return of products.

Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the daily prices of 38 essential food commodities submitted by 575 price monitoring centres (including 12 in Punjab) across the country. The daily price report of Amritsar price monitoring centre is given in the enclosed **Statement**. The daily report of prices and indicative price trends are duly analysed for taking appropriate decisions such as release of stocks from the buffer, stock disclosure by stockholding entities, imposition of stock limits, changes in trade policy instruments like rationalisation of import duty, changes in import quota, restrictions on exports of the commodity etc. Government keeps a close watch on the production and availability of essential commodities through regular reviews by the Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC). The Committee reviews, on regular basis, the situation of prices and price trends of essential agri-horticulture commodities and suggests measures to enhance availability through increased domestic production and through imports.

In order to tackle the volatility in prices, Government maintains buffer stocks of pulses and onion for market interventions through calibrated and targeted release to moderate the prices in the market. Part of the stock of pulses from the buffer were converted to dals for retail sale to the consumers at affordable prices under the Bharat Dal brand during 2023-24 and 2024-25. Similarly, atta and rice are distributed to retail consumers under Bharat brand at

subsidized prices. In 2025-26, onion from the buffer had been released from 4th September, 2025 in a calibrated and targeted manner to moderate prices in high price consuming centres at wholesale markets and through retail outlets. These measures have helped in making essential food commodities available to the general consumers at affordable prices.

Also, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is mandated to lay down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. In order to achieve this mandate, FSSAI through State/UTs food safety authorities including border states and its Regional Offices, conduct regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products including dairy and food grains to check compliance of said standards as per the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Further, FSSAI also monitors imported food in India through a risk-based system. Authorized officers appointed by the FSSAI ensure compliance with the FSS rules and regulations as per the procedures mentioned in the FSS (Import) Regulations, 2017. In cases where Food Business Operators (FBOs) are found responsible for violations, appropriate legal action is initiated.

Border Security Force (BSF) deployed in Punjab border is aware of the challenges posed by cross border smuggling activities and several preemptive / proactive measures have been taken to forbid these threats. Surveillance equipment, such as CCTV / PTZ cameras are placed strategically to ensure

24X7 surveillance of vulnerable patches. Anti-drone systems have been deployed to neutralize counterpart drones. Depth patrolling/Naka and Mobile Check Post (MCP) in depth area, joint patrolling Ops with local police is carried out, perpetually. In addition, BSF conducts awareness campaigns in border villages to involve local communities.

STATEMENT

Daily Price Report of Amritsar Price Monitoring Centre

Commodities	Unit	Price As On	1 Day	1 Week	1 Month
		02/12/2025	01/12/2025	25/11/2025	02/11/2025
Rice	1 Kg	40	40	40	40
Wheat	1 Kg	28	28	28	28
Atta (Wheat)	1 Kg	32	32	32	32
Gram Dal	1 Kg	87	87	87	83
Tur/Arhar Dal	1 Kg	118	118	118	118
Urad Dal	1 Kg	132	132	132	132
Moong Dal	1 Kg	115	115	115	115
Masoor Dal	1 Kg	92	92	92	92
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	1 Kg	220	220	220	220
Mustard Oil (Packed)	1 Kg	198	198	198	198
Vanaspati (Packed)	1 Kg	165	165	165	165
Soya Oil (Packed)	1 Kg	150	150	150	150
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	1 Kg	188	188	188	188
Palm Oil (Packed)	1 Kg	NR	NR	NR	NR
Potato	1 Kg	20	23	25	22
Onion	1 Kg	25	25	26	25
Tomato	1 Kg	53	55	72	30
Sugar	1 Kg	46	46	46	45
Gur	1 Kg	57	57	57	57
Milk @	1 Ltr	57	57	57	57

Tea Loose	1 Kg	277	277	277	275
Salt Pack (Iodised)	1 Kg	29	29	29	30
Bajra (whole)	1 Kg	36	36	36	37
Jowar (whole)	1 Kg	39	39	39	39
Maida (wheat)	1 Kg	40	40	40	40
Ragi (whole)	1 kg	58	58	58	58
Suji (whole)	1 Kg	40	40	40	40
Besan	1 Kg	95	95	95	97
Desi Ghee	1 Kg	663	663	663	666
Butter (Pasteurised)	100 gm	59	59	59	59
Eggs	1 Dozen	89	89	87	79
Brinjal	1 Kg	40	40	40	42
Black Pepper (whole)	100 gm	92	92	92	95
Coriander (whole)	250 gm	38	38	38	37
Cummin Seed (whole)	100 gm	30	30	30	30
Red Chillies (whole)	100 gm	29	29	29	29
Turmeric (powder)	50 gm	13	13	13	13
Banana	1 Kg	45	45	45	43
Source:- State Civil Supplies Deptt.					

ENHANCEMENT OF TRANSPARENCY IN PDS

1801. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has launched several digital initiatives aimed at modernizing warehousing operations, improving supply chain efficiency and enhancing transparency across the Public Distribution System (PDS);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the above AI platform may run at a cost of Rs. 5 lakh which is much less than maintaining a Call Centre to reach out to the PDS beneficiaries;
- (d) whether it is also true that the implementation of the above is in line with the mission of the Government to reduce logistics costs and minimizing turnover time;
- (e) whether it is also true that the said system allows beneficiaries to share their feedback on ration distribution through AI enabled calls; 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) to (f) Department of Food & Public Distribution (DFPD), has taken following digital initiatives aiming to modernize warehousing operation, improving supply chain efficiency and enhancing transparency across the Public Distribution System (PDS):

Public Distribution System (PDS) Reforms:

Anna Sahayata Holistic AI solution (ASHA)

ASHA is an AI-driven citizen feedback and grievance management platform, designed to enable large-scale engagement with beneficiaries of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) and the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). Through multilingual communication channels such as WhatsApp, IVRS, and cloud telephony, ASHA allows citizens across India to

share feedback, raise grievances, and assess service delivery in their preferred language.

SMART PDS

Further, this Department is implementing “Scheme for Modernisation and Reforms through Technology in Public Distribution System (SMART-PDS)” Scheme to strengthen the technology infrastructure in Public Distribution System (PDS) to lead the technology driven reforms and transformative change in the entire PDS ecosystem covering NFSA and State schemes. This Scheme includes four modules namely (i) Food Grains Procurement, (ii) Supply Chain Management/ Allocation of Grains, (iii) Ration Cards Management System & Fair Price Shop Management and (iv) Biometric Based Grains Distribution Module (eKYC).

Other PDS Reforms

Under PDS reforms, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely (100%) digitized in all States/UTs, transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs. Further online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and urban areas of Dadra & Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme) and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs.

Storage Related Reforms :

(i) Smart Warehouse Project

Department is in the process of converting 150 owned Depots of Food

Corporation of India (FCI) to smart warehouses on pilot basis. Besides, all the food grain depots of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) are also covered under smart warehouse project.

Under this project, traditional depots are converted in smart warehouses which are equipped with different sensors like smoke sensors, fire sensors & gate opening sensor etc. for monitoring key parameters such as CO₂, phosphine levels, fire hazards, humidity, unauthorized entry and temperature on real time basis.

This initiative is to ensure real-time visibility, timely intervention, data-driven decision-making & standardized operations across all depots contributing to ensure safe, secure, and efficient food grain storage and distribution.

(ii) Anna Darpan Project

The Department has initiated the development of “ANNA DARPAN” a next generation, microservices- based integrated supply chain management system. The system designed to streamline operations across Mandis, Mills, Depots and all administrative levels. The Anna Darpan project pilot has been launched in 108 Depots on 18.11.2025.

(iii) Depot Darpan Portal

Depot Darpan Portal is a digital platform launched by this Department to enhance the monitoring, transparency and efficiency of food-grain storage depots under PDS.

This Portal uses a composite scoring system, assessing depots on two broad categories: Infrastructure and Operational Parameters. Based on the

scores, each depot receives a star rating, which is meant to provide a quick assessment of depot performance. Validation of data is built into the process via 100% supervisory officer verification and some random third-party audits to ensure reliability.

(iv) “Anna Chakra” PDS Supply Chain Optimization Tool

Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) has implemented “Anna Chakra” tool for PDS Supply Chain Optimization. The tool is designed to streamline the PDS supply chain, improving efficiency, cutting carbon emissions, and reducing overall costs while supporting 81 crore vulnerable citizens. Early results are encouraging, transportation costs are estimated to be reduced by nearly Rs. 250 crore annually. Using state-specific algorithms, the system optimizes routing based on warehouse locations, storage capacities, and road distances, achieving a 15 to 50% reduction in transport distances.

"Anna Chakra" Inter-state Route optimization tool

Inter-state movement optimization has been undertaken to streamline and enhance the interstate movement operations of foodgrains, primarily by rail, undertaken by the Food Corporation of India (FCI). These movements are planned to meet Public Distribution System (PDS) requirements in consuming states while simultaneously managing storage space in procuring or surplus regions. The daily planning and execution of these operations is carried out by FCI using the tool developed for this purpose

In order to keep its storage infrastructure robust and updated, this Department taken various steps for modernizing warehouses as mentioned

below :

(v) Construction of SILOs

Steel Silo storage with bulk handling facility is highly mechanized and modernized way of storing food grains. Silo ensures better preservation of food grains and enhances its life durability. Storing & transporting of food grains in Silos, reduce the chances of losses due to theft, pilferage in compared to the conventional warehouses. Steel Silos are constructed under Public Private Partnership Mode.

RATION CARD CANCELLATIONS AND E-KYC VERIFICATION

1802. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

- (a) the total number of active ration cards in the country, State/UT-wise, as of October 2025;
- (b) the total number of ration cards cancelled since 2020, State/UT and year-wise;
- (c) the key reasons cited for the cancellation of ration cards and the number of ration cards cancelled under each of these reasons since 2020, year-wise;
- (d) the year-wise number of ration cards cancelled due to failure to complete e-KYC or Aadhaar authentication;

- (e) whether the Government has received reports or complaints of wrongful cancellations; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government to verify and reinstate eligible beneficiaries?

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

- (a) Details showing States/UT-wise number of ration card is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (b) Details showing deleted Ration Cards reported till date year-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- (c) and (d) Under the NFSA, the operational responsibility for identification of beneficiaries and management of the beneficiary lists rests with the respective States/UTs.

Key reasons reported by States/UTs for cancellation of ration cards include identification of duplicate or ineligible beneficiaries, e-KYC mismatches, deaths, and permanent migration of households. No ration cards have been reported to be cancelled solely due to failure to complete e-KYC or Aadhaar authentication.

- (e) and (f) No specific report or complaints of wrongful cancellation of ration card is received.

STATEMENT-I**States/UT-wise number of Ration Cards as on date**

S. No.	States/UTs	No of Ration Cards
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	17,986
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	88,37,973
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,86,406
4	ASSAM	70,68,187
5	BIHAR	2,08,74,181
6	CHANDIGARH	86,572
7	CHHATTISGARH	56,04,617
8	DELHI	17,46,316
9	GOA	1,30,240
10	GUJARAT	75,17,392
11	HARYANA	40,62,740
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7,47,697
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	16,58,939
14	JHARKHAND	58,68,596
15	KARNATAKA	1,10,07,879
16	KERALA	42,43,050
17	LADAKH	28,955
18	LAKSHADWEEP	5,434
19	MADHYA PRADESH	1,31,57,651
20	MAHARASHTRA	1,67,76,077
21	MANIPUR	5,80,587
22	MEGHALAYA	4,16,735
23	MIZORAM	1,79,704
24	NAGALAND	3,30,075
25	ODISHA	71,08,753
26	PUDUCHERRY	2,08,089
27	PUNJAB	40,93,188
28	RAJASTHAN	1,09,73,983
29	SIKKIM	96,787
30	TAMIL NADU	1,17,25,032
31	TELANGANA	56,60,367
32	TRIPURA	6,04,704
33	UTTARAKHAND	13,91,325
34	UTTAR PRADESH	3,62,30,842
35	WEST BENGAL	1,37,25,879
	Total	20,29,52,938

STATEMENT-II**States/UTs-wise deleted Ration Cards (2020-25)**

Sl.	State/UT	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (till Oct 25)
1	Andhra Pradesh	24,523	13,128	30,94,232	52,610	49,215	50,681
2	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	431	196	950	47	512	102
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1,151	328	268	1,128
4	Assam	21,291	11,120	28,590	38,590	1,61,516	24,381
5	Bihar	99,404	15,678	1,61,809	4,49,525	16,86,266	1,49,043
6	Chandigarh	-	-	684	2,291	207	2,401
7	Chhattisgarh	4,508	10,400	20,715	29,108	57,371	60,496
8	Dadar& Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	5,840	2,454	73	1	151	1,101
9	Delhi	518	448	116	3,686	61,292	11,438
10	Goa	148	805	2,117	5,801	166	3,467
11	Gujarat	47,936	2,19,151	1,32,519	1,35,362	30,889	69,102
12	Haryana	-	-	1,96,174	8,49,972	3,28,557	13,43,47 4
13	Himachal Pradesh	4,376	2,538	3,299	7,551	9,673	7,400
14	Jammu And Kashmir	13,224	33,677	2,927	5,403	4,767	3,036
15	Jharkhand	65,234	-	75,137	29,771	6,374	67,730
16	Karnataka	31,753	42,558	48,477	74,401	27,105	50,594
17	Kerala	52,475	1,04,511	41,998	40,800	11,555	7,261
18	Ladakh	-	614	30	58	615	764
19	Lakshadweep	7	33	38	89	88	32
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,65,829	9,93,704	98,186	4,96,092	7,04,848	2,60,285
21	Maharashtra	1,31,986	36,119	1,44,985	2,01,676	1,74,342	1,33,469
22	Manipur	45,321	9,411	30,493	9,684	7,215	6,515
23	Meghalaya	16	-	402	1,612	449	102
24	Mizoram	1,443	1,637	3,617	4,115	2,548	742
25	Nagaland	7,304	-	3,428	3,177	3,924	1,347
26	Odisha	-	-	64,122	31,240	19,420	1,21,134
27	Puducherry	1,881	1,731	538	847	898	763
28	Punjab	1,79,837	3,305	1,52,497	1,23,722	7,520	2,290
29	Rajasthan	5,80,241	1,35,283	2,65,390	26,386	1,03,444	6,05,826

30	Sikkim	6,981	-	458	-	604	2,116
31	Tamil Nadu	-	2,00,942	86,150	73,875	63,905	33,339
32	Telangana	12,154	-	4,988	34,064	3,424	1,40,947
33	Tripura	1,099	1,100	1,254	800	467	4,334
34	Uttar Pradesh	8,54,025	7,19,213	9,99,100	7,00,138	8,41,123	5,97,012
35	Uttarakhand	-	49,712	66,627	9,691	4,589	3,014
36	West Bengal	59,666	2,93,326	6,47,003	7,56,860	5,09,952	3,74,519
	Total	24,19,451	29,02,794	63,80,274	41,99,373	48,85,259	41,41,385

AGREEMENT WITH ZOHO

1803.SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government entered into an agreement in 2023 for migration of Central Government email services, including Ministry and Departmental accounts, to Zoho Corporation's cloud platform, if so, the details of the tender process, comparative evaluation of bids and the number of user accounts migrated so far;
- (b) the number of audit and security-compliance assessments, including those by CERT-In and NIC, completed prior to migration; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to disclose hosting locations, data sovereignty provisions and continuity-of-service safeguards in the vendor contract, 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 (c) The Government recognises the critical importance of having a robust, sovereign and secure official email system for its Ministries and Departments. Accordingly, the Government mandates that only email services provided by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) shall be used for official communication.

To ensure this, the government through NIC has selected a Master System Integrator (MSI) – M/s Zoho as a robust cloud-based email solution capable of supporting all Government users.

The model ensures professional upgrades, seamless migration of existing accounts, and integration of modern office productivity tools such as word processors, spreadsheets, and presentation software.

It provides government employees with an access to a unified collaboration suite developed in India. The number of user accounts of Ministries and Departments migrated so far are around 12.68 Lakhs.

The selection was carried out through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) bidding process, which included a Proof of Concept (PoC) with shortlisted bidders and designated groups of government users.

The project emphasises “Make in India” compliance and ensures that the Government retains full ownership of all data and intellectual property generated under the contract.

After the email service went live on the new Zoho platform, online feedback was collected from users across various Ministries and Departments.

Robust security evaluations have been undertaken to ensure safe migration and deployment:

- Comprehensive security audit by Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC), MeitY in May 2024
- Second full security audit by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), MeitY in August 2025

The contract with the service provider ensures strict adherence to data sovereignty. The cloud-based solution, including Primary and Disaster Recovery data centers, are physically located within India, and no data can be shared or replicated outside the country.

The Service Provider – M/s Zoho is a registered Indian entity subject to Indian laws and jurisdiction.

राजस्थान में रेलवे मार्गों पर कवच टक्कर-रोधी प्रणाली

1804. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राजस्थान में जयपुर-दिल्ली, अजमेर-जयपुर, बीकानेर-चुरू-हरियाणा, जोधपुर-जैसलमेर, उदयपुर-चित्तौड़गढ़ महत्वपूर्ण रेल मार्गों पर 'कवच' टक्कर रोधी प्रणाली की स्थापना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) राजस्थान में अब तक कुल कितने किलोमीटर रेलवे ट्रैक पर कवच प्रणाली स्थापित, परीक्षण और चालू की गई है;
- (ग) क्या कवच प्रणाली की स्थापना में कोई तकनीकी बाधाएं, मार्ग-अधिकार संबंधी मुद्दे या ठेकेदार की ओर से देरी की पहचान की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) राजस्थान के लिए सरकार की कार्य योजना और समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा महीना, वर्ष और क्षेत्र-वार क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या राजस्थान में व्यस्त मार्गों को कवच प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ 100 प्रतिशत कवर करने के लिए किसी त्वरित पैकेज पर विचार किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (ङ) 1. कवच एक स्वदेश विकसित स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा प्रणाली (एटीपी) है। कवच अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन (एसआईएल-4) की आवश्यकता होती है।
2. यदि लोको पायलट ब्रेक लगाने में विफल रहता है तो कवच स्वचालित ब्रेक लगाकर लोको पायलट को निर्दिष्ट गति सीमा के भीतर रेलगाड़ी चलाने में सहायता करता है और यह खराब मौसम के दौरान रेलगाड़ी को सुरक्षित ढंग से चलाने में भी सहायता करता है।
3. यात्री गाड़ियों पर पहला फील्ड परीक्षण फरवरी 2016 में शुरू किया गया था। इससे प्राप्त अनुभव और तीसरे पक्ष (निष्पक्ष संरक्षा मूल्यांकनकर्ता: आईएसए) द्वारा प्रणाली के निष्पक्ष संरक्षा मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, कवच संस्करण 3.2 की आपूर्ति के लिए 2018-19 में तीन फर्मों को अनुमोदित किया गया था।
4. कवच को जुलाई 2020 में राष्ट्रीय एटीपी प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया।
5. कवच प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन में निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप शामिल हैं:
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन, ब्लॉक खण्ड पर स्टेशन कवच का संस्थापना।
 - पूरे रेलपथ की लंबाई में आरएफआईडी टैग का संस्थापना।
 - समग्र खंड में दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापना।
 - रेलपथ के बगल में ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना।
 - भारतीय रेल पर चल रहे प्रत्येक रेल इंजन पर लोको कवच का प्रावधान।

6. दक्षिण मध्य रेल के 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच संस्करण 3.2 को संस्थापन और प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर आगे और सुधार किए गए। अंततः आरडीएसओ द्वारा दिनांक 16.07.2024 को कवच विशिष्ट संस्करण 4.0 को अनुमोदित किया गया।
7. कवच संस्करण 4.0 में विविध रेलवे नेटवर्क के लिए आवश्यक सभी प्रमुख विशेषताएं शामिल हैं। यह भारतीय रेल की संरक्षा में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है। अल्प अवधि के भीतर, भारतीय रेल ने स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा प्रणाली विकसित की गई, परीक्षण किया गया और उसे संस्थापित करना शुरू कर दिया है।
8. कवच संस्करण 4.0 में किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों में अवस्थिति सटीकता में वृद्धि, बड़े यार्डों में सिगनल संबंधी पहलुओं की बेहतर जानकारी, ओएफसी पर स्टेशन-से-स्टेशन कवच इंटरफ़ेस और मौजूदा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली से सीधा इंटरफ़ेस शामिल है। इन सुधारों के साथ, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को भारतीय रेल में बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करने की योजना है।
9. विस्तृत एवं व्यापक परीक्षणों के उपरांत, कवच के 4.0 संस्करण को दिल्ली-मुंबई मार्ग पर पलवल-मथुरा-नगदा रेलखंड (633 मार्ग किलोमीटर) तथा दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग पर हावड़ा-बर्दवान रेलखंड (105 मार्ग किलोमीटर) सहित कुल 738 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर सफलतापूर्वक कमीशन कर दिया गया है। दिल्ली-मुंबई एवं दिल्ली-हावड़ा गलियारों के शेष रेलखंडों पर कवच के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य प्रगति पर है।
10. दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा गलियारों समेत उच्च घनत्व वाले मार्गों पर कवच के प्रमुख मदों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	मद	प्रगति
i	ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना	7129 कि.मी.
ii	दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापन	860 अदद
iii	स्टेशनों पर कवच का प्रावधान	549 अदद

iv	रेलपथ साइड उपकरणों का संस्थापन	2674 मार्ग कि.मी.
v	रेलइंजनों में कवच का प्रावधान	4,154

11. इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल के सभी जीक्यू, जीडी, एचडीएन और चिह्नित रेलखंडों को कवर करते हुए 15,512 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच के रेलपथ साइड कार्यों का कार्यान्वयन प्रारंभ किया गया है।
12. उपर्युक्त खंड राजस्थान राज्य से भी गुजरते हैं।
13. कवच संस्करण 4.0 से अतिरिक्त 9,069 रेलइंजनों को सुसज्जित करने हेतु बोलियां आमंत्रित की गई हैं। रेलइंजनों में निरंतर चरणबद्ध तरीके से कवच की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।
14. सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए भारतीय रेल के केंद्रीकृत प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में कवच पर विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। अब तक 40,000 से अधिक तकनीशियनों, ऑपरेटरों और इंजीनियरों को कवच प्रौद्योगिकी के विषय पर प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है। इसमें 30,000 लोको पायलट एवं सहायक लोको पायलट सम्मिलित हैं। यह पाठ्यक्रम इरिसेट के सहयोग से तैयार किया गया है।
15. कवच के स्टेशन उपकरण सहित रेलपथ साइड के प्रावधान की लागत लगभग 50 लाख रुपए/कि.मी. है और इंजनों पर कवच के उपस्करों के प्रावधान की लागत लगभग 80 लाख रुपए/रेलइंजन है।
16. अक्टूबर 2025 तक 'कवच' प्रणाली से संबंधित कार्यों पर कुल 2,354.36 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए गए हैं। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान कुल ₹1673.19 करोड़ राशि का आवंटन हुआ है। कार्यों की प्रगति के अनुरूप अपेक्षित पूंजी उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

COST AND OVERSIGHT OF ZOHO-BASED EMAIL MIGRATION

1805. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the number of Central Government employees whose official email accounts have been migrated to Zoho's platform as on 30 September 2025, Ministry-wise;
- (b) the total expenditure incurred on the migration process including software licence, infrastructure and training and the annual recurring cost since Financial Year 2023–24; and
- (c) whether Service Level Agreements (SLAs) exist to ensure data availability, security audit rights and rollback options and 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 (c) The Government recognises the critical importance of having a robust, sovereign and secure official email system for its Ministries and Departments. Accordingly, the Government mandates that only email services provided by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) shall be used for official communication.

To ensure this, the government through NIC has selected a Master System Integrator (MSI) – M/s Zoho as a robust cloud-based email solution capable of supporting all Government users.

The model ensures professional upgrades, seamless migration of existing accounts, and integration of modern office productivity tools such as word

processors, spreadsheets, and presentation software.

The contract includes provisions ensuring Government ownership of all data and IP generated during the engagement, along with guaranteed continuity and rollback options, where required.

The security architecture of the e-mail platform has been defined rigorously to protect critical government data. The solution mandates that all email data be encrypted both at rest and in transit, with specific requirements for end-to-end encryption using RSA 256 and TLS 1.3 standards.

The service provider is required to comply with rigorous control standards and certifications, including ISO 27001, ISO/IEC 27017, and ISO 27018.

Key technical security requirements include:

- Implementation of Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for user identities across all protocols (Web, IMAP, SMTP, POP, and Calendar)
- Application of Geo-fencing and IP-based restrictions, and
- Use of industry standards and policies to combat email spoofing

The service is designed for high reliability, mandating a service availability uptime of at least 99.9% on a 24x7x365 basis.

The solution includes varied subscription plans (Standard, Business, Enterprise) along with integrated features like calendar management, task scheduling, and secure file sharing.

To ensure business continuity, the service provider is required to maintain Disaster Recovery sites in different seismic zones at least 500 kilometres apart, with strict Recovery Time Objectives (RTO) and

Recovery Point Objectives (RPO) to minimize data loss during contingencies.

The number of accounts migrated to Zoho platform is around 12.68 Lakhs which includes 7.45 Lakhs Central Government Employees.

दिल्ली और ब्रजघाट के बीच ट्रेन

1806. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार कार्तिक और पूर्णिमा के दौरान गंगा नदी तट मेले में आने वाले, पवित्र स्नान करने के लिए बड़ी संख्या में आने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए और इस क्षेत्र के सभी शहरों को बेहतर संपर्क देने के लिए दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद, पिलखुवा और हापुड़ होते हुए ब्रजघाट तक इलेक्ट्रिक मल्टीपल यूनिट (ईएमयू) ट्रेन चलाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) दिल्ली से ब्रजघाट के बीच ईएमयू ट्रेन चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके कब तक चालू होने की संभावना है?

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

- (क) और (ख) गढ़मुक्तेश्वर स्टेशन, जो बृजघाट खंड के यात्रियों की यातायात संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करता है, वर्तमान में 54307/54308 मुरादाबाद-दिल्ली पैसेंजर तथा 54075/54076 बरेली-दिल्ली पैसेंजर रेल सेवाओं, सहित कुल 12 मेल/एक्सप्रेस तथा 06 यात्री रेल सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है जो दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद-पिलखुआ-हापुड़-गढ़मुक्तेश्वर खंड के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करती है। इसके अलावा, 05 जोड़ी मेल/एक्सप्रेस सेवाएँ भी उक्त खंड के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रही हैं।

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/रेलखंड पर नई गाड़ी सेवाएँ प्रारम्भ करना निम्नलिखित कारकों पर निर्भर करता है:

- उस खंड की क्षमता,
- पथ की उपलब्धता,
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता,
- चल स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता,
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता

MODERNISING COAL TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

1807. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to modernise the existing coal transportation infrastructure in Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has coordinated with the Railways for the said purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details of expected timeline for completion?

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

(a) and (b) Modernization of the railway platforms at Tirap and Tikak sidings, at a cost of ₹4.93 crore, has already been completed. Modernization of roads for coal transportation at Tikak Colliery and Tirap Colliery, involving an expenditure of ₹10.70 crore, is currently underway.

(c) Ministry of Coal has been coordinating closely with the Ministry of Railways

for strengthening infrastructure in the Northeastern Region, including Assam. There has been substantial enhancement of budget allocations, sanctioning of new line and doubling projects, commissioning of new tracks, and continuous monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to facilitate timely execution of works. In FY 25-26, Ministry of Railway sanctioned 12 Railway projects (08 New Lines, 04 Doubling), of a total length of 777 Km, costing ₹69,342 crore falling fully/ partly in Northeastern Region (NER) including the state of Assam. During the last three years, i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and the current financial year 2025-26, 17 surveys (13 New Line, and 4 Doubling) of total length 1,790 km falling fully/ partly in the Northeast Region including the state of Assam have been approved.

(d) The timelines for completion of railway projects depend on multiple factors such as land acquisition, forest clearances, shifting of utilities, statutory approvals, geological and topographical conditions, law and order issues at the project site, and the number of workable months available in a year. As these factors vary across project locations, the expected completion period differs from project to project.

To ensure timely progress, the Government has taken several measures, including substantial enhancement of fund allocation, delegation of powers at the field level, close monitoring of project milestones at various levels, and regular coordination with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forest and wildlife clearances, and resolution of project-related issues.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NAI UDAAN AND NAYA SAVERA SCHEMES**1808. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:****DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of applicants, the number of persons enrolled and the number of persons trained under the erstwhile Nai Udaan and Naya Savera schemes since their inception, year and State-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of minority candidates supported under these schemes since their inception who subsequently cleared the final examinations of UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions and other qualifying or recruitment examinations, examination and yearwise;
- (c) the details of the empanelled Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) engaged for implementing the schemes including any cancellation, withdrawal or discontinuation of empanellment along with the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether any empanellment has been cancelled, withdrawn or discontinued and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the specific projects for which they were empanelled and their success rate including their placement of trained candidates, year-wise?

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

- (a) to (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs implemented 'Nai Udaan' Scheme to provide financial support to the minority candidates who qualify in the preliminary examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), and State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs).

Further, Ministry of Minority Affairs also implemented a scheme namely 'Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates/students belonging to minority communities/ Naya Savera' under which Free Coaching was provided to assist students/candidates belonging to the notified minority communities by way of special coaching for qualifying examinations for admission in technical/professional courses and competitive examination for recruitment to Group 'A, 'B' & 'C' services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State Governments including public sector undertakings, banks, railways etc.

The 'Nai Udaan' and 'Naya Savera' Schemes have been discontinued w.e.f. Financial Year 2022-23. The State/UT wise number of candidates who have benefitted under the 'Nai Udaan' scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Further, the State/UT wise number of beneficiaries benefitted/trained under the 'Naya Savera' scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Under the 'Nai Udaan' Scheme, financial assistance was provided only to those students who have cleared the preliminary examinations of UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions and other qualifying or recruitment examinations. However, details of candidates who have finally cleared the exam were not maintained under the said scheme.

Under 'Nai Udaan' Scheme, the financial assistance were directly provided to successful candidates. Further, under 'Naya Savera' Scheme, details of Project Implementing Agencies engaged for implementing the schemes are available on the Ministry's website i.e. www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing State-wise and Year wise number of beneficiaries so far under Nai Udaan Scheme											
S. No.	States/Union-Territory	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	5	3	3	6	7	1	6	4	6	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	1	1	2	0	53	2	74	19	0
3	ASSAM	6	19	10	25	21	3	49	2	88	4
4	BIHAR	23	27	117	27	68	85	101	39	142	8
5	CHHATISGARH	0	4	2	2	0	2	19	10	6	1
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	1	3	14	26	112	14	1	9	33	6
8	HARYANA	1	6	6	5	4	2	1	4	8	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	1	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	17	14	51	19	270	287	25	6	509	30
11	JHARKHAND	9	10	8	7	2	31	10	5	37	25
12	KARNATAKA	2	7	26	11	70	5	7	13	7	0
13	KERALA	15	30	35	36	25	19	42	25	51	1
14	LADAKH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
15	MADHYA PRADESH	4	54	57	21	49	62	16	141	103	19
16	MAHARASHTRA	16	21	25	32	37	32	100	40	64	2
17	MANIPUR	89	307	304	141	154	8	135	182	218	18
18	MEGHALAYA	4	18	9	3	1	4	1	0	2	0
19	MIZORAM	146	39	0	27	25	24	1	1	63	52
20	NAGALAND	8	23	15	6	16	7	5	10	15	8
21	ODISHA	0	1	2	0	2	4	1	2	19	0

22	PUNJAB	5	3	15	9	7	19	4	8	2	0
23	RAJASTHAN	9	14	25	23	14	36	2	4	36	6
24	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
25	TAMIL NADU	8	15	12	42	24	16	52	8	32	3
26	TELANGANA	0	2	5	5	6	1	2	2	2	0
27	TRIPURA	5	4	2	2	7	0	4	2	4	0
28	UTTAR PRADESH	32	27	81	81	66	50	84	48	82	13
29	UTTRAKHAND	1	0	2	2	4	2	0	2	4	12
30	WEST BENGAL	68	101	219	291	429	409	859	181	70	135
31	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	DELHI	8	32	24	5	6	5	3	9	15	2
36	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	PUDUCHERRY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total		483	786	1071	858	1427	1182	1539	832	1641	346

STATEMENT-II

Year wise and State -wise number of beneficiaries enrolled / trained under NayaSavera Scheme- Free Coaching and Allied Scheme i.e. 2007-08 to 2021-22

Sl. No.	States/ Uts	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
		No. of students (Benefitted)	No. of students (Benefitted)	No. of students (Benefitted)	No. of students (Benefitted)	No. of students (Benefitted)	No. of students (Benefitted)	No. of students (Benefitted)	No. of students (Benefitted)	No. of students (Benefitted)	No. of students (Benefitted)	No. of students (Benefitted)	No. of students (Benefitted)	No. of students (allocated)	No. of students (allocated)	No. of students (allocated)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	185	650	100	50	200	300	2260	3650	640	2160	260	400	500	400	400
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	90	0	150	500	1100	150	200	280	30	0	0	50	100	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0	100	500	1000	400	50	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	50	0	0	0	0	80	0	290	260	250	50	190	50	50
7	Chhattisgarh	80	90	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	473	541	500	0	0	356	1057	50	2014	265	645	328	50	0	0

11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	100	0	50	0	125	150	50	560	0	618	550	600	200	200
13	Haryana	50	140	40	100	200	100	150	0	100	60	210	50	300	300	300
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	240	0	0	0	500	150	190	300	120	90	490	50	50	50	50
16	Jharkhand	0	75	0	200	500	0	90	0	360	0	0	360	0	0	0
17	Karnataka	450	520	535	0	500	100	550	300	2545	400	2219	1049	1050	400	400
18	Kerala	0	200	25	600	500	350	450	200	200	220	700	590	640	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	90	220	215	0	150	500	590	0	370	55	435	680	780	300	500
20	Maharashtra	0	980	130	2200	200	320	430	204	3160	640	1550	1390	940	50	500
21	Manipur	160	118	230	30	0	700	200	159	60	60	100	60	140	50	100
22	Meghalaya	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	100	110	0	110	100	100	100	0
23	Mizoram	250	180	50	0	300	100	50	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Orissa	190	75	230	70	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Punjab	160	50	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	300	300	200	200
27	Rajasthan	1004	75	682	50	350	250	490	200	670	0	330	350	350	300	150
28	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	150	50	150	100	0	0	0	450	200	200	0	0
30	Telangana								1150	1140	1540	1750	0	0	0	0
31	Tripura	0	100	0	40	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	675	685	150	225	980	1695	2110	1185	2448	1550	945	2600	2500	2300	1640
33	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	30	50	120	100	30	30	50	0	0	0	0	0
34	West Bengal	0	623	2050	50	1200	500	700	250	1580	760	200	740	590	500	550
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4097	5522	5532	4845	7880	6716	9997	8168	16427	8110	11862	10097	9580	5300	5140

WOMEN SAFETY ON TRAINS

1809. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) the details of reported cases of crimes against women passengers on trains and railway premises during the last five years (2020-2025), State/UT-wise;
- (b) the primary issues faced by women commuters in ensuring safety on trains;
- (c) the details of the preventive measures implemented by the Government for women's safety; and
- (d) the vacancies in the Railway Protection Force (RPF) for positions including Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and other ranks along with the reasons for delays in filling these posts and the timeline for completing the ongoing recruitment drive to enhance security on trains, Zone-wise?

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 details of cases of crimes against women passengers over Indian railways are published by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) in Crime in India.

Safety of women is accorded the high priority in Indian Railways. The concerns of women passengers majorly relate to body related offences against them and to prevent any such crime, following steps are being taken by the Railways in coordination with GRP for safety and security of women passengers:

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force in addition to trains escorted by Government Railway Police personnel daily.
2. Under 'Meri Saheli' initiative, focused attention has been provided for safety and security of woman passengers travelling alone by long distance trains for their entire journey i.e. from originating station to destination station.
3. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras provided in a number of coaches & Railway Stations for enhanced security of passengers.
4. For immediate assistance, passengers can make complaint on Rail Madad Portal directly or through Helpline Number 139 [integrated with Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) No.112].
5. Railways are in regular touch with passengers through various social media platforms like Twitter & Facebook etc. to enhance security of passengers and to address their security concern.

6. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to take precautions against theft, snatching, drugging etc.
7. Zonal railways have been instructed for deployment of proper combined strength of male & female RPF/RPSF personnel in train escort parties to the extent possible.
8. Drives are conducted against entry of male passengers into the compartment reserved for women and legal action is taken against the offenders.
9. State Level Security Committee of Railways (SLSCR) have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Director General of Police/Commissioner of State for regular monitoring and review of security arrangements of the Railways.

Occurrence and filling up of vacancies are continuous processes on Indian Railways considering its size, spatial distribution and criticality of operation. Adequate and suitable manpower is provided to cater to the regular operations, changes in technology, mechanisations and innovative practices. The vacancies are filled up primarily by placement of indents by Railways with Recruitment agencies as per operational and technological requirements.

Presently recruitment against 1,20,579 vacancies of non-gazetted personnel has been taken up on Indian Railways as per Annual Calendar 2024 and 2025.

During January to December 2024, ten Centralized Employment

Notifications (CENs) for 92,116 vacancies were notified for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots (ALPs), Technicians, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical & Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial & Isolated Categories and Level-1 categories such as Assistants, Track Maintainers and Pointsman.

First stage/Single stage Computer Based Tests (CBTs) for 59,678 posts has been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
1 st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	18,40,347	156	15
CBT for the post of Technician (14,298 vacancies)	26,99,892	139	15
1 st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	11,01,266	146	15
CBT for the post of RPF-SI (452 vacancies)	15,35,635	143	15
CBT for the post of RPF-Constable (4,208 vacancies)	45,30,288	147	15
CBT for Paramedical Categories (1,376 vacancies)	7,08,321	143	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	58,41,774	141	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under Graduate) (3,445 vacancies)	63,27,473	157	15
CBT for Ministerial & Isolated categories (1,036	4,46,013	139	15

vacancies)			

2nd stage CBTs for the posts of ALP, JE/DMS/CMA and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) has also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	2,66,363	112	15
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	1,17,339	118	15
2 nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	1,21,931	129	15

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the post of ALP has also been completed. Details are as under:

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
CBAT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	1,32,044	84	2

CBT for 32,438 vacancies for level -1 categories has commenced from 27.11.2025 in 140 cities in 15 languages. Physical efficiency Test (PET) for 4,208 vacancies of Constable (RPF) has commenced from 13.11.2025.

Panels for more than 23,000 candidates or various posts including the posts of Technicians, Junior Engineers, Paramedical Categories, Sub-Inspectors (RPF) and Assistant Loco Pilots have been finalised. Majority of them are in safety

categories.

In addition, as per Annual Calendar for the year 2025, seven Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 28,463 vacancies have also been issued.

Details are as under:

S. No.	CEN No.	Post Name	No. of Vacancies notified	Month of Notification
1	01/2025	Assistant Loco Pilots	9,970	March 2025
2	02/2025	Technicians	6,238	June 2025
3	03/2025	Para-Medical Categories	434	July 2025
4	04/2025	Section Controllers	368	August 2025
5	05/2025	Junior Engineers / Depot Material Superintendent	2,585	October 2025
6	06/2025	NTPC (Graduate)	5,810	October 2025
7	07/2025	NTPC (Under-Graduate)	3,058	October 2025

The RRB examinations are quite technical in nature entailing large scale mobilization of men and resources and training of manpower. Railway overcame all these challenges and successfully conducted the recruitment in a transparent manner following all laid down guidelines. No instance of paper leakage or similar malpractice has occurred during the entire process.

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2005 to 2013-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014-2015 to 2024-2025 is given as under:

Period	Recruitments*
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4.11 lakh
2014-2015 to 2024-2025	5.08 lakh

*Including level-1 and Security related posts.

Further, as system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing the annual calendar from 2024 for recruitment to various categories of Group 'C' posts. The introduction of the annual calendar is benefitting the aspirants in the following manner:

- More opportunities for candidates;
- Opportunities to those becoming eligible every year;
- Certainty of exams;
- Faster Recruitment process, Training and Appointments

PROGRESS OF PM-KUSUM COMPONENTS

1810. DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the progress made under all three components of the Pradhan Mantri-Kisan

Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan (PM-KUSUM) (Component-A: Solarisation, ComponentB: Standalone Pumps, Component-C: Feeder Level Solarisation), State-wise;

- (b) the total number of solar pumps installed under (Component-B) and agricultural feeders solarised (Component-C) against the set targets;
- (c) the details of primary challenges such as farmer contribution, access to credit and DISCOM's participation that are hindering the PM-KUSUM nationwide adoption;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the quality and post-installation maintenance of solar pumps provided to farmers; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to simplify the PM-KUSUM guidelines or increase the subsidy component to accelerate its implementation 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) PM KUSUM is a demand driven scheme. The capacities are allocated based on demand received and progress shown by the States. The scheme has been implemented in all the states/ UTs.

As reported by State Implementing Agencies (SIAs), State/UT wise installation progress under PM KUSUM, as on 30.11.2025, is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) to (e) PM KUSUM scheme initially faced challenges like unavailability of low-cost finance, land-related bottlenecks, requirement of collateral by banks, delay in concluding tenders, non-availability of timely and adequate state share etc.

To address these issues, the Ministry has taken proactive steps and issued simplified and comprehensive revised guidelines in January 2024. This allows access to low-cost financing to farmers, as all the components are included under AIF, and addresses the issues related to land, state share and other technical challenges.

No proposal is under consideration for revision of subsidy amount under PM-KUSUM Scheme as the sunset date of the scheme is 31.03.2026.

The PM KUSUM guidelines mandate the vendors to provide maintenance services for a period of 5 years from the date of commissioning of the systems. To ensure timely maintenance of the systems the vendors need to set up one authorized service centre in each operational district and a telephone helpline in local language in each operational State. The guidelines also have provisions of real time monitoring of the installed systems.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise progress under PM-KUSUM Scheme

(as on 30.11.2025)

S. No.	State/ UT Name	Component-A (In MW)		Component-B (No.)		Component-C (No.)		
		Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned (IPS)	Sanctioned (FLS)	Solarized (IPS+FLS)
1.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	34	0	436	0	0

2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	2,00,000	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	700	616	0	0	0
4.	Assam	2.00	0.00	4,000	151	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1,40,300	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	330.00	7.00	0	0	0	10,000	0
7.	Goa	24.00	4.00	900	157	0	11,000	700
8.	Gujarat	500.00	0.00	18,212	12,382	0	4,67,114	2,16,122
9.	Haryana	158.00	26.61	1,97,655	1,80,564	0	2,899	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	1,270	1,053	0	0	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	5,000	3,601	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	86,985	43,693	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	26,365	2,573	0	7,78,588	57,814
14.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	8	8	9,448	22,368	13,481
15.	Ladakh	1.00	0.00	1,400	102	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1,790.00	54.95	59,400	7,325	0	3,45,000	30,329
17.	Maharashtra	260.00	4.00	5,75,000	4,66,719	0	7,75,000	6,54,695
18.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	450	150	0	0	0
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	2,735	98	0	0	0
20.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	1,700	40	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	265	140	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	90.00	0.00	16,441	10,113	0	5,223	0
23.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	72	0	0	0	0
24.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	18,048	17,592	186	0	0
25.	Rajasthan	5,250.00	466.75	1,44,752	1,15,584	2,138	4,00,000	1,19,978
26.	Tamil Nadu	3.00	3.00	5,187	4,948	0	0	0
27.	Telangana	1,450.00	0.00	20,000	0	28,000	0	0
28.	Tripura	5.00	0.00	11,114	6,359	3,600	0	702
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1.00	1.00	1,07,266	66,558	12,000	3,70,000	5,858
30.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	3,685	1,663	0	0	0
31.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0	0	20	0	20
Total		9,964.00	667.31	13,08,644	9,42,189	55,828	35,27,492	10,99,699

DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS

1811. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) the progress made under the National Programme on Artificial Intelligence and IndiaAI Mission towards developing indigenous Large Language Models (LLMs) in Indian languages;
- (b) whether any partnerships have been established with private sector companies, academic institutions or startups for the creation and integration of such LLMs;
- (c) the sectors and public services identified for pilot integration of LLM-based solutions; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure ethical data use, linguistic inclusivity and interoperability of these LLMs with Government digital infrastructure?

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) India's AI strategy is based on the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of democratizing technology. It aims to address India centric challenges and create opportunities.

India's own Foundational Models under the IndiaAI Mission

The IndiaAI Foundation Models pillar aims to develop India's own large multimodal

models trained on Indian datasets and languages. It aims at ensuring sovereign capability and global competitiveness in AI ecosystem.

Funding and support mechanisms under the pillar include supporting the compute usage and additional funding support if needed.

Twelve organisations and consortia, including startups, industry players and academic institutions, including Sarvam AI, Soket AI, Gnani AI, Gan AI, Avatar AI, IIT Bombay Consortium (BharatGen), GenLoop, Zentieg, Intellihealth, Shodh AI, Fractal Analytics Ltd. and Tech Mahindra Maker's Lab, have been selected for developing Large and Small Language Models based on Indian datasets spanning all 22 scheduled Indian languages.

These projects cover a broad spectrum of scientific and societal applications such as multilingual foundational models, speech and voice models, multimodal AI, scientific and engineering models, healthcare reasoning models, and agentic platforms.

The resulting AI models are expected to contribute to the open-source ecosystem by making them available through AIKosh platform for other startups and researchers.

These will support innovation across India's startup and research community by providing access to high-quality Indian language datasets, scientific datasets, and foundational AI capabilities.

भारत दाल ब्रांड

1812. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

श्री नीरज मौर्य:

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

- (क) "भारत दाल" ब्रांड आरंभ करने के उद्देश्य और मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं और इससे चना, मूंग और मसूर जैसी आवश्यक दालों की उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्धता किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित हो रही है;
- (ख) उक्त ब्रांड की शुरुआत होने के बाद से विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रत्येक वर्ष वितरित भारत दाल की मात्रा कितनी है;
- (ग) इसकी खुदरा विक्री में पारदर्शिता, गुणवत्ता और उचित मूल्य बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विनियामक उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर आंवला, एटा, कासगंज, मैनपुरी, कन्नौज, औरैया, बरेली, बदायूं और शाहजहांपुर जिलों में उपभोक्ता जागरूकता बढ़ाने और भारत दाल की पहुंच को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ङ) उत्पादों की विविधता बढ़ाने और वितरण नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने के लिए प्रस्तावित या कार्यान्वित योजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख) घरेलू उत्पादन पर अल नीनो के प्रभाव के कारण 2023-24 और 2024-25 के दौरान दालों की कीमतें बढ़ीं। कीमतों को स्थिर करने और उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ती कीमतों पर दाल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए, खुदरा निपटान के लिए मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष (पीएसएफ) बफर में चना स्टॉक को चना दाल में परिवर्तित करके जुलाई, 2023 में भारत दाल लॉन्च की गई थी। भारत चना दाल उपभोक्ताओं को 1 किलो पैक के लिए 60 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम और 30 किलोग्राम पैक के लिए 55 रुपये प्रति

किलोग्राम की रियायती दरों पर उपलब्ध कराई गई थी। सितंबर 2024 तक, भारत चना दाल के फेज-I में खुदरा उपभोक्ताओं को लगभग 12.32 लाख मीट्रिक टन भारत चना दाल बेची गई थी। इसके अलावा, चना दाल और साबुत चना के रूप में खुदरा बिक्री के लिए भारत दाल फेज- II के तहत 3 एलएमटी चना स्टॉक की अतिरिक्त मात्रा आवंटित की गई थी। चना दाल के एक किलो पैक की अधिकतम खुदरा कीमत 70 रुपये प्रति किलो और साबुत चना 58 रुपये प्रति किलो है। भारत चना दाल के दूसरे चरण के तहत 1.71 लाख मीट्रिक टन चना दाल और 43,901 मीट्रिक टन साबुत चना बेचा गया।

भारत दाल ब्रांड का विस्तार करके, पीएसएफ बफर स्टॉक को खुदरा उपभोक्ताओं को दाल में परिवर्तित करके, भारत मूंग दाल और मसूर दाल को भी इसमें शामिल किया गया। भारत मूंग दाल 93 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम और मसूर दाल 89 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से बेची गई। लगभग 7142 मीट्रिक टन भारत मूंग दाल और 929 मीट्रिक टन मसूर दाल खुदरा उपभोक्ताओं को बेची गई।

भारत दाल का वितरण कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों अर्थात् नैफेड, एनसीसीएफ, केन्द्रीय भंडार और राज्य सहकारी समितियों के स्टेशनरी आउटलेट और मोबाइल वैन के माध्यम से किया गया, तथा पूरे देश में संगठित खुदरा श्रृंखलाओं और ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से भी वितरित किया गया।

(ग) पारदर्शिता, गुणवत्ता और ट्रेसिबिलिटी बनाए रखने के लिए, मिल मालिकों के चयन, वितरण भागीदारों द्वारा बिक्री की निगरानी, गुणवत्ता मानकों, पैकेजिंग आदि में कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली एक मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) तैयार की गई थी। उत्पाद की ट्रेसिबिलिटी और गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने में एजेंसियों के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन भारतीय गुणवत्ता परिषद (क्यूसीआई) द्वारा किया गया था।

(घ) भारत दाल को देश भर में फैले खुदरा दुकानों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराया गया, जिससे शहरी और ग्रामीण, दोनों ही उपभोक्ताओं के लिए इसकी आसान उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हुई। इन आउटलेट्स में सरकारी स्टोर, सहकारी समितियाँ, और अधिकृत प्राइवेट रिटेलर, मोबाइल वैन

शामिल हैं, जिससे यह ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा लोगों तक पहुँच सके। वितरण प्रणाली को किफायती दामों पर भारत दाल की निरंतर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया था, जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में सभी सामाजिक-आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए इसे बिना किसी कठिनाई के खरीदना सुविधाजनक हो गया।

(ड) दालों की खुदरा कीमतों में पर्याप्त गिरावट को देखते हुए, 1 अप्रैल, 2025 से भारत दाल व्यवस्था बंद कर दी गई है। वर्तमान में, मूल्य स्थिरीकरण बफर से प्याज को नैफेड और एनसीसीएफ के स्टेशनरी आउटलेट्स और मोबाइल वैन के माध्यम से रियायती कीमतों पर उपभोक्ताओं को खुदरा बिक्री के माध्यम से बेचा जाता है, और देश भर के प्रमुख उपभोग केंद्रों में खुले बाजार में भी बेचा जाता है।

आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम

1813. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2023-24 के बजट में क्रम संख्या 36 पर घोषित देश भर के 500 ब्लॉकों में आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) आरंभ करने के प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में उन ब्लॉकों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें इस 500 ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है; और

(ग) देश भर के उक्त ब्लॉकों में शुरू किए गए कार्यक्रमों का 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) आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) 7 जनवरी 2023 को भारत सरकार द्वारा 513 ब्लॉकों को सम्मिलित करते हुए ब्लॉक स्तर पर आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (एडीपी) के विस्तार के रूप में शुरू किया

गया था। यह कार्यक्रम मौजूदा योजनाओं को जोड़कर, परिणामों को परिभाषित करके और निरंतर आधार पर उनकी निगरानी करके देश के सबसे कठिन और अल्पविकसित ब्लॉकों में नागरिकों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाने के लिए शासन में सुधार पर केंद्रित है।

(ख) आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) में शामिल किए गए ब्लॉकों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम अनिवार्य रूप से शासन में सुधार के लिए एक टेम्पलेट है। कार्यक्रम के तहत स्वास्थ्य और पोषण, शिक्षा, कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाओं, अवसंरचना और सामाजिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार के लिए लक्षित अन्तःक्षेप लागू किए जा रहे हैं। यह कार्यक्रम प्रमुख हितधारकों के साथ तालमेल और सहयोग के माध्यम से मौजूदा सरकारी योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन पर केंद्रित है।

विवरण

513 आकांक्षी ब्लॉकों की राज्य वार सूची

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	निकोबार	कार निकोबार
2.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	निकोबार	नानकोड़ी
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीतारमा राजू	गंगावरम
4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीतारमा राजू	मारेडुमिल्लि
5.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीतारमा राजू	वाई. रामावरम
6.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अन्नमय्या	कोडुर
7.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अन्नमय्या	कुराबलाकोटा
8.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अन्नमय्या	लक्कीरेड्डीपल्ले
9.	आंध्र प्रदेश	कुरनूल	चिप्पागिरी
10.	आंध्र प्रदेश	कुरनूल	होलागुंडा
11.	आंध्र प्रदेश	कुरनूल	मद्विकेरा (पूर्व)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
12.	आंध्र प्रदेश	एनटीआर	इब्राहिमपत्तनम
13.	आंध्र प्रदेश	एनटीआर	पेनुगनचिप्रोलु
14.	आंध्र प्रदेश	पार्वतीपुरम मान्यम	भामिनी
15.	आंध्र प्रदेश	प्रकाशम	येरागोंडापलेम
16.	आंध्र प्रदेश	वाईएसआर	चिंताकोम्मा दिन्ने
17.	आंध्र प्रदेश	वाईएसआर	जम्मालमादुगु
18.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	क्रा दादी	ताली
19.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	लॉगडिंग	पोंगचाऊ
20.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	नामसाई	चौखम
21.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	तवांग	जेमीथांग दुदुंधार
22.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	अप्पर सुबनसिरी	लाइमकिंग
23.	असम	बक्सा	तामुलपुर
24.	असम	बारपेटा	मंडिया
25.	असम	कछर	लखीमपुर
26.	असम	दारंग	पब-मंगलदोई
27.	असम	धेमाजी	मुर्गकोंगसेलेक
28.	असम	धुबरी	बिरशिंग-जरुआ
29.	असम	डिमा हसाओ	दिहांग घाटी
30.	असम	डिमा हसाओ	दियुंगब्रा
31.	असम	डिमा हसाओ	जतिंगा घाटी
32.	असम	डिमा हसाओ	नया संगबार
33.	असम	ग्वालपाड़ा	लखीमपुर
34.	असम	हैलाकांडी	दक्षिण हैलाकांडी
35.	असम	कार्बी आंगलोंग	निलिप
36.	असम	कार्बी आंगलोंग	रोंगमोंगवे
37.	असम	कार्बी आंगलोंग	सैमेलैंग्सो
38.	असम	एसएस मनकचार	फेकमारी

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
39.	असम	उदालगुड़ी	भेरगांव
40.	असम	पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलोंग	अमरी
41.	असम	पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलोंग	चिनथोंग
42.	असम	पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलोंग	सोचेंग
43.	बिहार	अररिया	पलासी
44.	बिहार	औरंगाबाद	देव
45.	बिहार	औरंगाबाद	कुटंबा
46.	बिहार	औरंगाबाद	मदनपुर
47.	बिहार	औरंगाबाद	नबीनगर
48.	बिहार	बंका	चान्दन
49.	बिहार	बंका	कटोरिया
50.	बिहार	बंका	शंभूगंज
51.	बिहार	बेगुसराय	भगवानपुर
52.	बिहार	बेगुसराय	मंसूरचक
53.	बिहार	बेगुसराय	सामहो आखा कुरहा
54.	बिहार	बेगुसराय	तेघरा
55.	बिहार	भागलपुर	जगदीशपुर
56.	बिहार	भागलपुर	पीरपेंती
57.	बिहार	भागलपुर	सबौर
58.	बिहार	भागलपुर	सोनहौला
59.	बिहार	भागलपुर	सुल्तानगंज
60.	बिहार	भोजपुर	बिहिया
61.	बिहार	भोजपुर	सन्देश
62.	बिहार	भोजपुर	शाहपुर
63.	बिहार	बक्सर	ब्रह्मपुर
64.	बिहार	बक्सर	चक्की
65.	बिहार	गया	फतेहपुर

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
66.	बिहार	गया	इमामगंज
67.	बिहार	गया	कोंच
68.	बिहार	गया	वजीरगंज
69.	बिहार	गोपालगंज	उचकागांव
70.	बिहार	जमुई	बरहट
71.	बिहार	जमुई	खैरा
72.	बिहार	जमुई	लक्ष्मीपुर
73.	बिहार	जमुई	सोनो
74.	बिहार	कैमूर (भभुआ)	भगवानपुर
75.	बिहार	कैमूर (भभुआ)	चाँद
76.	बिहार	कैमूर (भभुआ)	कुदरा
77.	बिहार	कैमूर (भभुआ)	रामगढ़
78.	बिहार	कैमूर (भभुआ)	रामपुर
79.	बिहार	कटिहार	बलरामपुर
80.	बिहार	कटिहार	कुर्सेला
81.	बिहार	कटिहार	मनिहारी
82.	बिहार	खगड़िया	परबत्ता
83.	बिहार	लखीसराय	सूर्यगढ़ा
84.	बिहार	मधेपुरा	चौसा
85.	बिहार	मुंगेर	बरियारपुर
86.	बिहार	मुंगेर	धरहरा
87.	बिहार	मुंगेर	जमालपुर
88.	बिहार	मुंगेर	तारापुर
89.	बिहार	मुजफ्फरपुर	मुशहरी
90.	बिहार	नवादा	काशीचक
91.	बिहार	नवादा	पकरीबरावां
92.	बिहार	पूर्वी चंपारण	कल्याणपुर

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
93.	बिहार	पूर्वी चंपारण	केसरिया
94.	बिहार	पूर्णिया	बायसी
95.	बिहार	पूर्णिया	श्रीनगर
96.	बिहार	रोहतास	तिलौथू
97.	बिहार	समस्तीपुर	हसनपुर
98.	बिहार	समस्तीपुर	खानपुर
99.	बिहार	शेखपुरा	शेखोपुर सराय
100.	बिहार	सीतामढ़ी	बैरगनियाँ
101.	बिहार	सिवान	आंदर
102.	बिहार	सुपौल	बसंतपुर
103.	बिहार	वैशाली	लालगंज
104.	छत्तीसगढ़	बलरामपुर	शकरगढ़
105.	छत्तीसगढ़	बस्तर	टोकपाल
106.	छत्तीसगढ़	बीजापुर	उसुर
107.	छत्तीसगढ़	दंतेवाड़ा	कुर्याकोंडा
108.	छत्तीसगढ़	गारियाबंद	गारियाबंद
109.	छत्तीसगढ़	गारियाबंद	मैनपुर
110.	छत्तीसगढ़	गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	गौरेला-2
111.	छत्तीसगढ़	कबीरधाम	बोडला
112.	छत्तीसगढ़	कांकेर	दुर्गकोदल
113.	छत्तीसगढ़	कांकेर	कोइलीबेड़ा
114.	छत्तीसगढ़	कोंडागांव	माकड़ी
115.	छत्तीसगढ़	कोरबा	कोरबा
116.	छत्तीसगढ़	कोरबा	पोड़ी उपरोड़ा
117.	छत्तीसगढ़	कोरिया	बैकुंठपुर
118.	छत्तीसगढ़	महासमुंद	पिथौरा
119.	छत्तीसगढ़	मोहला-मानपुर- ए चौकी	ए चौकी (टीडी)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
120.	छत्तीसगढ़	नरायणपुर	ओरछा
121.	छत्तीसगढ़	सुकमा	कोंटा
122.	छत्तीसगढ़	सूरजपुर	प्रतापपुर
123.	छत्तीसगढ़	सरगुजा	लखनपुर
124.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	दादरा नगर हवेली
125.	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	दमन	दमन
126.	गुजरात	बनासकांढा	थराद
127.	गुजरात	छोटा उदयपुर	कावंत
128.	गुजरात	छोटा उदयपुर	नसवाडी
129.	गुजरात	डैंग	सुबीर
130.	गुजरात	दाहोद	गरबडा
131.	गुजरात	कच्छ	लखपत
132.	गुजरात	कच्छ	रपार
133.	गुजरात	नर्मदा	नांदोद
134.	गुजरात	पंचमहल	गोताम्बा
135.	गुजरात	पाटन	सांतलपुर
136.	गुजरात	सुरेंद्रनगर	सायला
137.	गुजरात	तापी	कुकरमुंडा
138.	गुजरात	तापी	निज़ार
139.	हरियाणा	भिवानी	बेहल
140.	हरियाणा	भिवानी	लोहारू
141.	हरियाणा	चरखी दादरी	बाढ़हा
142.	हरियाणा	नूह	नूह
143.	हरियाणा	नूह	पुन्हाना
144.	हरियाणा	पलवल	हथिन
145.	हरियाणा	रेवाड़ी	नाहर

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
146.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	चंबा	पांगी
147.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	चंबा	तीसा
148.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	किन्नौर	पूह
149.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	कुल्लू	निरमंड
150.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला	चौहारा
151.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला	कुपवी
152.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	किश्तवाड़	मड़वाह
153.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	पूछ	मनकोट
154.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	राजौरी	ख्वास
155.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	रामबन	खारी
156.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	बांदीपुरा	तुलैल
157.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	बारामूला	सिंहपुरा
158.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	कुलगाम	मंजगाम
159.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	कुपवाड़ा	केरन
160.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	पुलवामा	इचेगोजा
161.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	रियासी	ठकराकोट
162.	झारखंड	बोकारो	गोमिया
163.	झारखंड	चतरा	मयूरहंड
164.	झारखंड	देवघर	देवीपुर
165.	झारखंड	देवघर	करोऊन
166.	झारखंड	देवघर	सरत
167.	झारखंड	देवघर	सारवां
168.	झारखंड	धनबाद	गोविंदपुर
169.	झारखंड	दुमका	जरमुण्डी
170.	झारखंड	दुमका	रामगढ़
171.	झारखंड	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	मुसाबनी
172.	झारखंड	गढ़वा	मंझियांव

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
173.	झारखंड	गिरिडीह	जमुआ
174.	झारखंड	गोड्डा	सुंदरपहाड़ी
175.	झारखंड	गुमला	डुमरी
176.	झारखंड	हजारीबाग	चौपारण
177.	झारखंड	हजारीबाग	कटकमदाग
178.	झारखंड	जामताड़ा	फतेहपुर
179.	झारखंड	जामताड़ा	करमांटड विद्यासागर
180.	झारखंड	खूंटी	कर्मा
181.	झारखंड	कोडरमा	जयनगर
182.	झारखंड	कोडरमा	मरकच्चो
183.	झारखंड	लातेहर	महुआडांड
184.	झारखंड	लोहरदगा	किस्को
185.	झारखंड	पाकुड़	लिट्टीपाड़ा
186.	झारखंड	पलामू	हरिहरगंज
187.	झारखंड	रामगढ़	पतरातू
188.	झारखंड	रांची	मांडर
189.	झारखंड	साहेबगंज	मंदरा
190.	झारखंड	सरायकेला खरसावां	गम्हरिया
191.	झारखंड	सरायकेला खरसावां	कुकरू
192.	झारखंड	सरायकेला खरसावां	सरायकेला
193.	झारखंड	सिमडेगा	बांसजोर
194.	झारखंड	पश्चिम सिंहभूम	गुदरी
195.	झारखंड	पश्चिम सिंहभूम	टोंटो
196.	कर्नाटक	बेल्लारी	कांपली
197.	कर्नाटक	बीदर	औराद
198.	कर्नाटक	बीदर	चित्तगुप्पा
199.	कर्नाटक	बीदर	हुमनाबाद

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
200.	कर्नाटक	बीदर	कमलानगर
201.	कर्नाटक	कलबुर्गी	अफजलपुर
202.	कर्नाटक	कलबुर्गी	कलगी
203.	कर्नाटक	कलबुर्गी	शाहाबाद
204.	कर्नाटक	रायचूर	मस्की
205.	कर्नाटक	रायचूर	सिरिवारा
206.	कर्नाटक	उत्तर कन्नड़	मुन्द्रगोद
207.	कर्नाटक	उत्तर कन्नड़	सुपा
208.	कर्नाटक	विजयपुरा	तालिकोटि
209.	कर्नाटक	यादगीर	वडगेरा
210.	केरल	इडुक्की	अज्जुथा
211.	केरल	इडुक्की	देवीकुलम
212.	केरल	कासरगोड	परप्पा
213.	केरल	पलक्कड़	अट्टापडी
214.	केरल	पलक्कड़	कोलेंगोडे
215.	केरल	वायनाड	कलपेट्टा
216.	केरल	वायनाड	मननथोवेडी
217.	केरल	वायनाड	पनामारम
218.	केरल	वायनाड	सुल्तानबाथरी
219.	लद्दाख	कारगिल	करशा
220.	लद्दाख	लेह	रूपशो
221.	मध्य प्रदेश	अलीराजपुर	कट्टीवाड़ा
222.	मध्य प्रदेश	अलीराजपुर	उदयगढ़
223.	मध्य प्रदेश	अनूपपुर	पुष्पराजगढ़
224.	मध्य प्रदेश	बड़वानी	पाटी
225.	मध्य प्रदेश	भिंड	गोहद
226.	मध्य प्रदेश	छतरपुर	बक्सवाहा

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
227.	मध्य प्रदेश	दमोह	तेंदूखेड़ा
228.	मध्य प्रदेश	धार	तिरला
229.	मध्य प्रदेश	डिंडौरी	बजाग
230.	मध्य प्रदेश	डिंडौरी	करंजिया
231.	मध्य प्रदेश	डिंडौरी	मेहंदवानी
232.	मध्य प्रदेश	गुना	बमोरी
233.	मध्य प्रदेश	झाबुआ	मेघनगर
234.	मध्य प्रदेश	झाबुआ	रामा
235.	मध्य प्रदेश	झाबुआ	राणापुर
236.	मध्य प्रदेश	झाबुआ	थांदला
237.	मध्य प्रदेश	कटनी	रीठी
238.	मध्य प्रदेश	खांडवा (पूर्व निमाड़)	छैगांव माखन
239.	मध्य प्रदेश	खरगोन	भगवानपुरा
240.	मध्य प्रदेश	खरगोन	जिरान्था
241.	मध्य प्रदेश	मंडला	मवई
242.	मध्य प्रदेश	मंडला	नारायणगंज
243.	मध्य प्रदेश	मुरैना	पहाडगाढ़
244.	मध्य प्रदेश	निवाड़ी	पृथ्वीपुर
245.	मध्य प्रदेश	पन्ना	अजयगढ़
246.	मध्य प्रदेश	राजगढ़	जीरापुर
247.	मध्य प्रदेश	रतलाम	बाजना
248.	मध्य प्रदेश	रीवा	हनुमना
249.	मध्य प्रदेश	रीवा	जावा
250.	मध्य प्रदेश	रीवा	सिरमौर
251.	मध्य प्रदेश	सतना	माझगवां
252.	मध्य प्रदेश	सतना	रामपुर बाघेलान
253.	मध्य प्रदेश	शहडोल	पाली 1 (गोहपारू)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
254.	मध्य प्रदेश	श्यापुर	केयरहाल
255.	मध्य प्रदेश	श्यापुर	श्यापुर
256.	मध्य प्रदेश	श्यापुर	विजयपुर
257.	मध्य प्रदेश	शिवपुरी	कोलारस
258.	मध्य प्रदेश	शिवपुरी	पिछोर
259.	मध्य प्रदेश	सिंगरोली	देवसर
260.	मध्य प्रदेश	टिकमगढ़	बल्देवगढ़
261.	मध्य प्रदेश	उमरीया	मानपुर
262.	मध्य प्रदेश	विदिशा	बासौदा
263.	महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती	चिखलदरा
264.	महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती	धरनी
265.	महाराष्ट्र	बीड	वडवाणी
266.	महाराष्ट्र	चंद्रपुर	जिवती
267.	महाराष्ट्र	गढ़चिरौली	अहेरी
268.	महाराष्ट्र	गढ़चिरौली	भामरागढ़
269.	महाराष्ट्र	गढ़चिरौली	सिरोंचा
270.	महाराष्ट्र	हिंगोली	हिंगोली
271.	महाराष्ट्र	जालना	बदनापुर
272.	महाराष्ट्र	जालना	परतूर
273.	महाराष्ट्र	नांदेड़	किनवट
274.	महाराष्ट्र	नंदूरबार	अक्कलकुवा
275.	महाराष्ट्र	नंदूरबार	अक्राणी
276.	महाराष्ट्र	नंदूरबार	नवापुर
277.	महाराष्ट्र	नंदूरबार	तलोदा
278.	महाराष्ट्र	नासिक	सुरगना
279.	महाराष्ट्र	उस्मानाबाद	परंदा
280.	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	दहानु

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
281.	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	जवाहर
282.	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	तलासरी
283.	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	विक्रमगढ़
284.	महाराष्ट्र	सोलापुर	अक्कलकोट
285.	महाराष्ट्र	सोलापुर	सांगोला
286.	महाराष्ट्र	वर्धा	करंजा
287.	महाराष्ट्र	वाशिम	मालेगांव
288.	महाराष्ट्र	यवतमाल	पुसाद
289.	महाराष्ट्र	यवतमाल	जरी जमनी
290.	मणिपुर	चंदेल	चकपीकारोंग
291.	मणिपुर	चूड़चंद्रपुर	लम्का दक्षिण
292.	मणिपुर	चूड़चंद्रपुर	तुईबोंग
293.	मेघालय	नघे (गारो क्षेत्र)	रेसुबेलपारा
294.	मेघालय	रिभोई	उमलिंग
295.	मेघालय	डब्ल्यूजेएच (जयंतिया क्षेत्र)	अमलारेम
296.	मिजोरम	लुंगलेई	लुंगसेन
297.	मिजोरम	मामित	रेइक
298.	मिजोरम	सैतुअल	नगोपा
299.	नागालैंड	कैफाइर	खोंसा
300.	नागालैंड	नोक्लाक	थोनोक्न्यू
301.	नागालैंड	जून्हेबोटो	अकुहैतो
302.	ओडिशा	बलांगीर	गुडवेला
303.	ओडिशा	बलांगीर	पुइंटाला
304.	ओडिशा	बारगढ़	पाइकमाल
305.	ओडिशा	धेनकनाल	कंकदाहाड़
306.	ओडिशा	गजपति	गुम्मा
307.	ओडिशा	गजपति	आर उदयगिरि

क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	ब्लॉक
308.	ओडिशा	कालाहांडी	मदनपुर रामपुर
309.	ओडिशा	कालाहांडी	थुआमुल रामपुर
310.	ओडिशा	कंधमाल	फिरिंगिया
311.	ओडिशा	कंधमाल	तुमुदीबांध
312.	ओडिशा	केओनझर	बांसपाल
313.	ओडिशा	केओनझर	झुम्पुरा
314.	ओडिशा	केओनझर	हरिचंदनपुर
315.	ओडिशा	केओनझर	झुम्पुरा
316.	ओडिशा	केओनझर	केंदुझार सदर
317.	ओडिशा	केओनझर	पटाना
318.	ओडिशा	केओनझर	तेलकोई
319.	ओडिशा	कोरापुट	लामतापुट
320.	ओडिशा	कोरापुट	लक्ष्मीपुर
321.	ओडिशा	मलकानगिरि	ट्रैकोंडा
322.	ओडिशा	मलकानगिरि	खैरपुट
323.	ओडिशा	मलकानगिरि	मैथिली
324.	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	बहल्दा
325.	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	बिजातला
326.	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	जामदा
327.	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	जोशीपुर
328.	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	कुसुमी
329.	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	राइरंगपुर
330.	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	ठाकुरमुंडा
331.	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	तिरिंग
332.	ओडिशा	नवरंगपुर	दबुगाम
333.	ओडिशा	नवरंगपुर	तैंतुलीखूँटी
334.	ओडिशा	नयागढ़	दासपल्ला

335.	ओडिशा	नुआपाडा	बोडेन
336.	ओडिशा	नुआपाडा	कोमना
337.	ओडिशा	रायगढ़	मुनिगुड़ा
338.	ओडिशा	रायगढ़	पद्मपुर
339.	ओडिशा	संबलपुर	नकटीदेउल
340.	ओडिशा	सुंदरगढ़	बालीशंकरा
341.	ओडिशा	सुंदरगढ़	नौगांव
342.	पंजाब	अमृतसर	अजनाल
343.	पंजाब	अमृतसर	हरषे छीना
344.	पंजाब	फिरोजपुर	मक्खू
345.	पंजाब	गुरदासपुर	डेरा बाबा नानक
346.	पंजाब	गुरदासपुर	कलानौर
347.	पंजाब	जालंधर	शाहकोट
348.	पंजाब	कपूरथला	ढिलवां
349.	पंजाब	कपूरथला	सुल्तानपुर लोधी
350.	पंजाब	मोगा	निहाल सिंह वाला
351.	पंजाब	संगरूर	धुरी
352.	राजस्थान	कोटपूतली-बहरोड़	नीमराणा
353.	राजस्थान	बांसवाड़ा	सज्जनगढ़
354.	राजस्थान	बारां	किशनगंज
355.	राजस्थान	बाड़मेर	रामसर
356.	राजस्थान	भरतपुर	वेर
357.	राजस्थान	भीलवाड़ा	कोटड़ी
358.	राजस्थान	बीकानेर	कोलायत
359.	राजस्थान	बूंदी	केशवरायपाटन
360.	राजस्थान	चित्तौड़गढ़	निंबाहेड़ा
361.	राजस्थान	चुरू	राजगढ़
362.	राजस्थान	दौसा	रामगढ़ पचवारा

363.	राजस्थान	धौलपुर	बसेरी
364.	राजस्थान	डुंगरपुर	जोधारी
365.	राजस्थान	हनुमानगढ़	संगरिया
366.	राजस्थान	जैसलमेर	फतेहगढ़
367.	राजस्थान	जालौर	आहोर
368.	राजस्थान	झालावाड़	खानपुर
369.	राजस्थान	जोधपुर	शेरगढ़
370.	राजस्थान	करौली	मासलपुर
371.	राजस्थान	नागौर	जायल
372.	राजस्थान	पाली	रानी स्टेशन
373.	राजस्थान	प्रतापगढ़	पीपल खूंट
374.	राजस्थान	राजसमंद	भीम
375.	राजस्थान	सवाई माधोपुर	गंगापुर सिटी
376.	राजस्थान	सिरोही	आबूरोड
377.	राजस्थान	टोंक	पीपलू
378.	राजस्थान	उदयपुर	खेरवाड़ा
379.	सिक्किम	ग्यालशिंग	अरिथांग चोंगरंग
380.	सिक्किम	नामची	नामची
381.	सिक्किम	सोरेंग	चुम्बोंग चाकुंग
382.	तमिलनाडु	अरियालूर	अंदिमादम
383.	तमिलनाडु	कल्लाकुरिची	कल्लारायन की पहाड़ियाँ
384.	तमिलनाडु	करुर	तोर्गैमलाई
385.	तमिलनाडु	पेरंबलुर	अलाथुर
386.	तमिलनाडु	पुडुकोट्टई	तिरुवरनकुलम
387.	तमिलनाडु	रामनाथपुरम	तिरुवदनई
388.	तमिलनाडु	रानीपेट	टिमरी
389.	तमिलनाडु	शिवगंगा	थिरुपाथुर
390.	तमिलनाडु	नीलगिरी	कोठगिरी

391.	तमिलनाडु	तेनकासी	मेलनीलीथनल्लूर
392.	तमिलनाडु	तिरुवन्नमलाई	जावथू की पहाड़ियाँ
393.	तमिलनाडु	तिरुचिरापल्ली	तुरईयूर
394.	तमिलनाडु	तिरुनेलवेली	नांगुनेरी
395.	तमिलनाडु	वेल्लोर	के. वी. कुप्पम
396.	तमिलनाडु	विल्लुपुरम	तिरुवेन्नैनल्लूर
397.	तमिलनाडु	विरुधुनगर	तिरुचुली
398.	तेलंगाना	अदीलाबाद	नारनूर
399.	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्री-कोठागुडेम	गुंडाला
400.	तेलंगाना	जयशंकर भूपालपल्ली	मुथारम (महादेवपुर)
401.	तेलंगाना	जयशंकर भूपालपल्ली	पालीमेला
402.	तेलंगाना	जोगुलाम्बा गडवाल	घट्टू
403.	तेलंगाना	कुमुराम भीम- आसिफाबाद	तिरियानी
404.	तेलंगाना	महबुदाबाद	गंगाराम
405.	तेलंगाना	मुलुगू	कन्नईगुडेम
406.	तेलंगाना	नारायणपेट	नार्वी
407.	तेलंगाना	निर्मल	पेम्बी
408.	त्रिपुरा	धलाई	गंगानगर
409.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर त्रिपुरा	दमचेरा
410.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर त्रिपुरा	दसड़ा
411.	उत्तर प्रदेश	अलीगढ़	गंगीरी
412.	उत्तर प्रदेश	अंबेडकर नगर	भीटी
413.	उत्तर प्रदेश	अंबेडकर नगर	भियांव
414.	उत्तर प्रदेश	अंबेडकर नगर	टांडा
415.	उत्तर प्रदेश	अमेठी	जगदीशपुर
416.	उत्तर प्रदेश	अमेठी	जामो
417.	उत्तर प्रदेश	अमेठी	शुकुल बाजार
418.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बहराइच	हुजूरपुर

419.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बलिया	बांसडीह
420.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बलिया	चिलकहर
421.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बलरामपुर	श्रीदत्तगंज
422.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बांदा	बबेरू
423.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बांदा	बिसंडा
424.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बाराबंकी	निन्दौरा
425.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बाराबंकी	पुरेदलाई
426.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बरेली	बहेड़ी
427.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बरेली	फतेहगंज (पश्चिम)
428.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बरेली	दमखौदा
429.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बस्ती	हरैया
430.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बस्ती	कुदरहा
431.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बिजनौर	कोतवाली
432.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बिजनौर	नजीबाबाद
433.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बदायूं	अंबियापुर
434.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बदायूं	आसफपुर
435.	उत्तर प्रदेश	चंदौली	चहनिया
436.	उत्तर प्रदेश	चित्रकूट	रामनगर
437.	उत्तर प्रदेश	देवरिया	गौरीबाजार
438.	उत्तर प्रदेश	एटा	अवागढ़
439.	उत्तर प्रदेश	एटा	जैथरा
440.	उत्तर प्रदेश	फर्रुखाबाद	नवाबगंज
441.	उत्तर प्रदेश	फर्रुखाबाद	राजेपुर
442.	उत्तर प्रदेश	फतेहपुर	हथगांव
443.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गाज़ीपुर	वराचक्वार
444.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गाज़ीपुर	विरनो
445.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोंडा	रूपईडीहा
446.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोंडा	बभनजोत

447.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोंडा	पंडरी कृपाल
448.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोरखपुर	बांसगांव
449.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोरखपुर	ब्रह्मपुर
450.	उत्तर प्रदेश	हरदोई	संडीला
451.	उत्तर प्रदेश	जालौन	जालौन
452.	उत्तर प्रदेश	जालौन	रामपुरा
453.	उत्तर प्रदेश	जौनपुर	मछली शहर
454.	उत्तर प्रदेश	जौनपुर	रामपुर
455.	उत्तर प्रदेश	कासगंज	अमांपुर
456.	उत्तर प्रदेश	कासगंज	गंज डुंडवारा
457.	उत्तर प्रदेश	कौशांबी	कौशांबी
458.	उत्तर प्रदेश	कौशांबी	मंझनपुर
459.	उत्तर प्रदेश	खेरी	बांकेगंज
460.	उत्तर प्रदेश	खेरी	धौरहरा
461.	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुशीनगर	विशुनपुरा
462.	उत्तर प्रदेश	ललितपुर	मंडावरा
463.	उत्तर प्रदेश	महोबा	कबरई
464.	उत्तर प्रदेश	महाराजगंज	मिठौरा
465.	उत्तर प्रदेश	मिर्जापुर	हलिया
466.	उत्तर प्रदेश	मिर्जापुर	पटेहरा
467.	उत्तर प्रदेश	पीलीभीत	पूरनपुर
468.	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रयागराज	बहारिया
469.	उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रयागराज	कोरॉव
470.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामपुर	सैदनगर
471.	उत्तर प्रदेश	संभल	असमौली
472.	उत्तर प्रदेश	संभल	गुन्नौर
473.	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती	जमुनहा
474.	उत्तर प्रदेश	सिद्धार्थनगर	खेसरहा

475.	उत्तर प्रदेश	सीतापुर	बिसवां
476.	उत्तर प्रदेश	सोनभद्र	चतरा
477.	उत्तर प्रदेश	संत कबीर नगर	बघौली
478.	उत्तर प्रदेश	संत रविदास नगर	औराई
479.	उत्तराखंड	अलमोड़ा	सियालदेई
480.	उत्तराखंड	बागेश्वर	कपकोट
481.	उत्तराखंड	हरिद्वार	बहादुराबाद
482.	उत्तराखंड	पौड़ी गढ़वाल	दुग्गड़ा
483.	उत्तराखंड	उधम सिंह नगर	गदरपुर
484.	उत्तराखंड	उत्तर काशी	मोरी
485.	पश्चिम बंगाल	दक्षिण 24 परगना	मगरा हट-2
486.	पश्चिम बंगाल	दक्षिण 24 परगना	ठाकुरपुकुर महेशतला
487.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बांकुरा	इन्दपुर
488.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बांकुरा	खटरा-1
489.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बांकुरा	ओंडा
490.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बीरभूम	खोयरासोल
491.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बीरभूम	मयूरेश्वर-1
492.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बीरभूम	नानूर
493.	पश्चिम बंगाल	दक्षिण दिनाजपुर	कुमारगंज
494.	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर दिनाजपुर	चोपड़ा
495.	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर दिनाजपुर	गोलपोखर-2
496.	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर दिनाजपुर	गोलपोखर-1
497.	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर दिनाजपुर	हेमताबाद
498.	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर दिनाजपुर	इस्लामपुर
499.	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर दिनाजपुर	इटहार
500.	पश्चिम बंगाल	माल्दा	चंचल-1
501.	पश्चिम बंगाल	माल्दा	हबीबपुर
502.	पश्चिम बंगाल	माल्दा	हरिश्चंद्रपुर-2

503.	पश्चिम बंगाल	झारग्राम	बिनपुर-1
504.	पश्चिम बंगाल	झारग्राम	बिनपुर-2
505.	पश्चिम बंगाल	झारग्राम	गोपीबल्लवपुर-2
506.	पश्चिम बंगाल	झारग्राम	गोपीबल्लवपुर -1
507.	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम मेदिनीपुर	केशियारी
508.	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम मेदिनीपुर	सालबनी
509.	पश्चिम बंगाल	मुर्शिदाबाद	भागबंगोला-1
510.	पश्चिम बंगाल	मुर्शिदाबाद	लालगोला
511.	पश्चिम बंगाल	पुरुलिया	बलरामपुर
512.	पश्चिम बंगाल	पुरुलिया	हुरा
513.	पश्चिम बंगाल	पुरुलिया	काशीपुर

सीकर से हरिद्वार, गुवाहाटी और चेन्नई तक रेल सेवा का विस्तार

1814. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का शेखावाटी क्षेत्र के लोगों और देश के कई राज्यों में फैले राजस्थान के व्यापारियों के लिए रेल सेवा की ज़रूरत को देखते हुए सीकर से हरिद्वार, गुवाहाटी और चेन्नई के लिए रेल सेवा शुरू करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजना कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) वर्तमान में, सीकर में 22 मेल/एक्सप्रेस और 12 पैसेंजर सेवाएं चलती हैं। ये गाड़ियां दिल्ली, जयपुर, मुंबई, साईनगर शिरडी, प्रयागराज, तिरुपति, हैदराबाद, फिरोजपुर, रामेश्वरम आदि जैसे

विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों के लिए संपर्कता प्रदान करती हैं।

सीकर चेन्नई से 20497/20498 फिरोजपुर कैंट-रामेश्वरम हमसफर एक्सप्रेस द्वारा सीधा जुड़ा हुआ है, जबकि 17 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ियां सीकर को जयपुर से जोड़ती हैं। जयपुर हरिद्वार से 3 जोड़ी, गुवाहाटी से 2 जोड़ी और चेन्नई से 6 जोड़ी नियमित रेल सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है।

इसी प्रकार, सीकर दिल्ली से 02 जोड़ी नियमित रेल सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है, जबकि दिल्ली हरिद्वार, गुवाहाटी और चेन्नई से क्रमशः 18 जोड़ी, 09 जोड़ी और 10 जोड़ी नियमित रेल सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है।

इसके अलावा, नई रेल सेवाएं शुरू करना, जो एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें शामिल हैं-

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- पथ की उपलब्धता
- आवश्यक चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना उपलब्धता
- रेलवे पटरियों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता

INSTALLATION OF BIO-TOILETS IN TRAINS

1815. SHRI ARUP CHAKRABORTY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has set any targets for the installation of bio-toilets in trains and if so, the details thereof and the progress made under such targets;
- (b) the details of the total number of trains run by Railways along with the number

of trains fitted with bio-toilets; and

(c) the details of the funds earmarked for fitting of bio-toilets in trains and the funds spent till date for the same?

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

(a) to (c) To eliminate direct discharge of human waste on Railway tracks, installation of Bio-toilet in passenger coaches had been taken up in mission mode.

The details of installation of Bio-toilets, as on 30.11.2025, are as under:

Period	No. of Bio-Toilets fitted
2004-14	9,587 only
2014-25	3,59,247 (More than 34 times)

At present, all the passenger carrying mainline coaches equipped with toilets are provisioned with bio-toilets.

The cost of fitting of bio-toilets in new coaches is covered in the manufacturing cost of the Coaches sanctioned under Rolling Stock Programme.

राजस्थान में सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाएँ

1816. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विस्तार लक्ष्यों के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में वर्तमान में चल रही और

प्रस्तावित सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के अर्ध शुष्क क्षेत्र जैसे टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर जिलों में, विशेषकर खेती और ग्रामीण घरों के उपयोग के लिए, विकेंद्रीकृत सौर प्लांट को बढ़ावा देने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन जिलों में पानी की कमी और पारिस्थितिकी चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भूमिगत जल बचाने के लिए एग्रो-वोल्टेइक मॉडल और सौर सिंचाई इकाई को प्राथमिकता देने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) राजस्थान अक्षय ऊर्जा निगम लिमिटेड (RRECC) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, बोली श्रेणी के तहत RRECL में पंजीकृत सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है और कैप्टिव सौर श्रेणी के तहत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान सहित देशभर में विकेंद्रीकृत सौर स्थापनाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं जैसे कि पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (PMSG: MBY), प्रधान मंत्री किसान सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (PM-KUSUM) और प्रधान मंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (PVTG) तथा धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (DA JGUA) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजाति और PVTG बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए) कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** पर दिया गया है।

दिनांक 04.12.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएमएसजी:एमबीवाई के तहत, राजस्थान में 1,06,579 सौर रूफटॉप प्रणालियां स्थापित की गई हैं, जिनमें से राजस्थान के टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर जिलों में क्रमशः 753 और 733 स्थापित की गई हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री कुसुम योजना राजस्थान के टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर जिलों सहित देश के सभी जिलों

में लागू की जा रही है। यह एक माँग-आधारित योजना है। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त माँग और उनके द्वारा की गई प्रगति के आधार पर क्षमताओं का आवंटन किया जाता है। प्रधानमंत्री कुसुम योजना के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, टोंक और सवाई माधोपुर में स्थापित संयंत्र इस प्रकार हैं:

जिला	घटक (Component)		
	A (मेगावाट)	B (पंपों की संख्या)	C (पंपों की संख्या)
टोंक	0.5	5531	2685
सवाई माधोपुर	3	2427	275

(ग) पीएम कुसुम योजना का घटक-ए किसानों को अपनी भूमि पर विकेन्द्रीकृत ग्राउंड-माउंटेड/स्टिल्ट माउंटेड (जिसे एग्रीवोल्टाइक भी कहा जाता है) सौर संयंत्र स्थापित करने की अनुमति देता है।

पीएम-कुसुम दिशानिर्देशों में सौर पंपों द्वारा भूजल के अति-दोहन का समाधान करने का प्रावधान है। योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय भूजल बोर्ड (CGWB) द्वारा अधिसूचित डार्क जोन/ब्लैक जोन/अति-दोहित क्षेत्रों में नए पंप लगाने की अनुमति नहीं है। तथापि, इन क्षेत्रों में मौजूदा स्टैंड अलोन डीजल पंपों को स्टैंड अलोन सौर पंपों में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि वे जल बचाने वाली सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों का उपयोग करें।

विवरण-I

पंजीकृत और धाराओं के अंतर्गत सौर-बोली परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र. सं.	विकासकर्ता का नाम	परियोजना क्षमता (मेगावाट)	जिला
1	एकमे रिन्यूटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बीकानेर
2	एकमे सिग्मा ऊर्जा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	चित्तौड़गढ़

3	एकमे सन पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	400	जैसलमेर
4	एकमे सूर्या पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	250	जैसलमेर
5	एकमे वीनस ऊर्जा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	400	बाड़मेर
6	एकमे गामा ऊर्जा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	350	जैसलमेर
7	एकमे सोलर होल्डिंग्स लिमिटेड	350	चित्तौड़गढ़
8	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी 25BL(AGE25BL)	500	जैसलमेर
9	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी 26CL(AGE26CL)	500	जैसलमेर
10	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी फोर लिमिटेड (AGE24AL)	500	जैसलमेर
11	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी फोर लिमिटेड (AGE24BL)	500	जैसलमेर
12	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी फोर लिमिटेड (AGE24CL)	500	जैसलमेर
13	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी फोर लिमिटेड (AGE24CL)	500	जैसलमेर
14	अदानी रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी होल्डिंग फोर लिमिटेड (AGE25AL)	500	जैसलमेर
15	अदानी रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी होल्डिंग फोर लिमिटेड (AGE25BL)	500	जैसलमेर
16	अदानी रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी होल्डिंग फोर लिमिटेड (AGE25CL)	500	जैसलमेर
17	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड (AGEL)	1000	जैसलमेर
18	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड (AGEL27AL)	500	जैसलमेर
19	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड (AGEL26BL)	500	जैसलमेर
20	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड (AGEL27BL)	500	जैसलमेर
21	अदानी ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड	500	जैसलमेर
22	अदानी सौर ऊर्जा बाड़मेर वन प्राइवेट सीमित	600	जैसलमेर
23	एसबीई रिन्यूएबल फिफ्टीन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	फलौदी
24	एसबीई रिन्यूएबल फिफ्टीन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	फलौदी

25	अडानी ग्रीन एनर्जी होल्डिंग फोर लिमिटेड	1000	जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर
26	अडानी ग्रीन एनर्जी होल्डिंग फोर लिमिटेड	1000	
27	एईडब्ल्यू(AEW) इंडिया नॉर्थ वन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	200	जैसलमेर
28	एएमपी(Amp) एनर्जी ग्रीन फोर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	100	फलौदी
29	अवादा आर जे बिकानेर (AVAADA RJBIKANER) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	510	बीकानेर
30	अवादा आरजे सस्टेनेबल पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1000	बीकानेर
31	अवादा आरजे रिन्यूएबल 1 प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बीकानेर
32	अवादा सूर्या पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	500	बाड़मेर
33	अवादा सूर्या एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1100	बीकानेर
34	ABC रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी (RJ-O2) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	400	बाड़मेर
35	प्रोजेक्ट इलेवन रिन्यूएबल पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	150	फलौदी
36	प्रोजेक्ट सिक्सटीन रिन्यूएबल पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	फलौदी
37	ईडन रिन्यूएबल पैसी लिमिटेड	300	जैसलमेर
38	ईडन रिन्यूएबल बर्सी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	जैसलमेर
39	लूसियो सोलर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बाड़मेर
40	खाबा रिन्यूएबल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	250	बाड़मेर
41	लिट्सोलेयर एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	100	बीकानेर
42	जेजीआरजे वन सोलर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	200	बीकानेर
43	जेजीआरजे सोलर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	100	जोधपुर
44	जेजीआरजे टू सोलर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	400	बीकानेर
45	जेएसडब्ल्यू रिन्यू थर्टीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड	700	जैसलमेर

46	जेएसडब्ल्यू रिन्यू एनर्जी (राज) लिमिटेड	700	जैसलमेर
47	जेएसडब्ल्यू रिन्यू इलेवन एनर्जी लिमिटेड	700	जैसलमेर
48	मिगोस हाइब्रेन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	600	जैसलमेर
49	फ्यूरीज सोलरेन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बीकानेर
50	फ्यूरीज सोलरेन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बीकानेर
51	हेजल हाइब्रेन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बीकानेर
52	एमआरएस ग्रीन एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	100	बीकानेर
53	एमआरएस ग्रीन एनर्जी राजस्थान प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	50	जोधपुर
54	एनएलसी इंडिया लिमिटेड	300	बीकानेर
55	एनटीपीसी रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी लिमिटेड	500	जैसलमेर
56	एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड	245	फलौदी
57	एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड	300	बीकानेर
58	एनटीपीसी रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी लिमिटेड	2000	बीकानेर
59	एनटीपीसी रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी लिमिटेड	2000	जैसलमेर
60	एनर्जीजेंट पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	250	जैसलमेर
61	रिन्यू समीर शक्ति प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	200	बाड़मेर
62	रिन्यू सोलर (शक्ति श्री) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	100	बाड़मेर
63	रिन्यू सोलर (शक्ति श्री) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बाड़मेर
64	रिन्यू सूर्य विहान प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	200	जैसलमेर
65	आईबी वोर्ग (रिन्यू)	300	बाड़मेर
66	रिन्यू दिनकर ज्योति	100	बाड़मेर
67	रिन्यू सोलर पीयूष प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बाड़मेर
68	रिन्यू ऊष्मा एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बाड़मेर
69	एसजेवीएन लिमिटेड	1000	बीकानेर
70	एसजेवीएन ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड	100	नागौर

71	अंबोटो सोलर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बाड़मेर
72	स्प्रिंग अक्षय ऊर्जा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	200	जैसलमेर
73	स्प्रिंग ओजस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	जालौर
74	स्प्रिंग वायु किरण प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	जालौर
75	अपारवा एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बाड़मेर
76	जुनिपर बिटा	300	फलौदी
77	सनशयोर सोलरपार्क फोर्टीन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बीकानेर
78	एज्योर पावर फिफ्टी टू प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बीकानेर
79	देशराज सोलर एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	150	बीकानेर
80	एचआरपी (HRP) ग्रीन पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	फलौदी
81	अद्यंत हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिसिटी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	150	बीकानेर
82	एचआर सरस्वती एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	250	बाड़मेर
83	विस्मया फाइव रिन्यूएबल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	300	बाड़मेर
84	सोलरक्राफ्ट पावर इंडिया 17 प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	150	बीकानेर

विवरण-II

कैप्टिव उपयोग/तृतीय पक्ष बिक्री अनुमोदित स्वीकृत पंजीकृत और प्रक्रियाधीन के
अन्तर्गत चल रही परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	विद्युत उत्पादक का नाम	क्षमता (मेगावाट)	मोड	जिला
1.	संगम इंडिया लिमिटेड, सरैरी (भीलवाड़ा)	0.8	उपयोग	भीलवाड़ा

2.	संगम इंडिया लिमिटेड, भीलवाड़ा	0.92	उपयोग	भीलवाड़ा
3.	पॉली मेडिक्योर लिमिटेड, जयपुर	1.14	उपयोग	जयपुर
4.	सेरेंटिका रिन्यूएबल्स इंडिया 4 प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बीकानेर	12	उपयोग	बीकानेर
5.	म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड, नाथद्वारा	0.64	उपयोग	राजसमंद
6.	ग्लोस्टोन इंड लिमिटेड	1.2	उपयोग	भीलवाड़ा
7.	हैवेल्स इंडिया लिमिटेड, अलवर	7.6	उपयोग	अलवर
8.	डिलिजेंट पिकसिटी सेंटर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	2.2	उपयोग	बीकानेर
9.	सेरेंटिका रिन्यूएबल्स इंडिया 5 प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10	उपयोग	बीकानेर
10.	एसएईएल सोलर पी6 प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	4.4	उपयोग	अजमेर
11.	एमडब्ल्यू वायरटेक लिमिटेड	1	उपयोग	बाड़मेर
12.	एचपीसीएल राजस्थान रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड	1	उपयोग	बालोतरा
13.	रिन्यू दिनकर ऊर्जा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	200	तीसरे पक्ष की सेल (ओपन एक्सेसरीज़)	बीकानेर
14.	राम रत्न वायर्स लिमिटेड	3.5	उपयोग	भिवाड़ी
15.	जेवीएस फूड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	0.9	उपयोग	बीकानेर
16.	बॉश लिमिटेड	1.2	उपयोग	जयपुर

17.	हीरो मोटोकॉर्प लिमिटेड	2.46	उपयोग	अलवर
18.	हीरो मोटोकॉर्प लिमिटेड	1.725	उपयोग	जयपुर
19.	एसबीएफ इस्पात प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	20.5	उपयोग	बीकानेर
20.	सोना टेक्सटाइल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.3	उपयोग	भीलवाड़ा
21.	संगम इंडिया लिमिटेड	3.96	उपयोग	भीलवाड़ा
22.	नितिन स्पिनर्स	4.625	उपयोग	भीलवाड़ा
23.	दर्शिका सिंटेक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.1	उपयोग	भीलवाड़ा
24.	बीएसएल लिमिटेड	1.63	उपयोग	भीलवाड़ा
25.	O2 रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी XXXIV प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28.6	उपयोग	जोधपुर
26.	सर्वऑल लैंड डेवलपर्स	0.7	उपयोग	बीकानेर
27.	देसाई ब्रदर्स लिमिटेड	0.45	उपयोग	बीकानेर
28.	नामदेव बिल्डर्स एंड डेवलपर्स	1.4	उपयोग	बीकानेर
29.	अमन हॉस्पिटैलिटी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	2.5	उपयोग	बीकानेर
30.	एम्पिन सी एंड आई पावर एट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (एसपीवी)	50	उपयोग	बाड़मेर
31.	एसटीएलसी आरई लिमिटेड (एसपीवी)	9	उपयोग	फलौदी
32.	एम्प्लस ओमेगा सोलर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (एसपीवी)	0.604	उपयोग	जोधपुर
33.	वीएसवी ऑनसाइट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	0.22	उपयोग	सिरोही

	(एसपीवी)			
34.	रैम्को इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	2.2	उपयोग	जैसलमेर
35.	केआरएन एचवीएसी प्रोडक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.5	उपयोग	अलवर
36.	सेलो कंज्यूमरवेयर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.5	उपयोग	पाली
37.	श्री बालाजी इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड	1.1	उपयोग	बीकानेर
38.	क्वालिटी गम्स	0.4	उपयोग	बीकानेर
39.	रॉकवुड होटल्स एंड रिसॉर्ट्स लिमिटेड	0.4	उपयोग	बीकानेर
40.	विष्णु विवेक मार्बल इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.03	उपयोग	बीकानेर
41.	टूअर गुजरात एसपीवी लिमिटेड (एसपीवी)	25	उपयोग	फलौदी
42.	वंडर सीमेंट	6	उपयोग	चित्तौड़गढ़
43.	अडानी सोलर एनर्जी जोधपुर सिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	50	उपयोग	फलौदी

विवरण III

देश में विकेन्द्रीकृत सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने हेतु संचालित योजनाओं की सूची

1. प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (PMSG: MBY): नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय फरवरी 2024 से पूरे देश में इस योजना को लागू कर रहा है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 तक आवासीय क्षेत्र के एक करोड़ घरों में 75,021 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ रूफटॉप

सौर ऊर्जा स्थापित करना है।

2. प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम): पीएम-कुसुम योजना सरकार द्वारा मार्च, 2019 में शुरू की गई थी ताकि किसानों को स्टैंडअलोन सौर पंपों की स्थापना और मौजूदा ग्रिड से जुड़े कृषि पंपों के सौरकरण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा सके और किसानों को उनकी बंजर/परती/कृषि भूमि पर सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थापित करके सौर उद्यमी बनने का अवसर प्रदान किया जा सके। इस योजना में तीन घटक शामिल हैं:
 - घटक 'A': किसानों द्वारा अपनी भूमि पर 10,000 मेगावाट क्षमता के विकेन्द्रीकृत ग्राउंड/स्टिल्ट माउंटेड ग्रिड से जुड़े सौर या अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना। स्तंभ (स्टिल्ट) पर स्थापित सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों को एग्रीवोल्टेइक भी कहा जाता है;
 - घटक-B: 14 लाख स्टैंडअलोन ऑफ ग्रिड सौर कृषि पंपों की स्थापना।
 - घटक-C:: फीडर लेवल सोलराइजेशन (FLS) सहित 35 लाख मौजूदा ग्रिड-कनेक्टेड कृषि पंपों का सोलराइजेशन।
 - तीनों घटकों को मिलाकर, इस योजना का लक्ष्य 34,422 करोड़ रुपये की कुल केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता से 34.8 गीगावाट की सौर क्षमता जोड़ना है।
3. प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नई सौर ऊर्जा योजना (आदिवासी और पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गाँवों के लिए): इस योजना का उद्देश्य ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियों के प्रावधान द्वारा जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी क्षेत्रों में घरों, बहुउद्देश्यीय केंद्रों और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों को बिजली प्रदान करना है। ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियाँ केवल वहीं प्रदान की जाती हैं जहाँ ग्रिड के माध्यम से बिजली की आपूर्ति तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

REDEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAY STATIONS IN THE COUNTRY

1817. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

- (a) the details of total expenditure to be incurred by the Government on redevelopment of railway stations in the country along with the number of stations taken up and facilities being created;
- (b) the time frame for completion of the works and actual physical and financial progress achieved so far;
- (c) the time by when the ongoing station development works is likely to be completed in all respects; and
- (d) the reasons for undertaking the works on a big scale and the manner in which it will help improve train services?

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

(a) to (d) Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building

- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station

The scheme also envisages 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, works of 155 stations have been completed. Names of these stations are as following:

Alnavar, Amb Andaura, Ambikapur, Amgaon, Anandpur Sahib, Anara, Ayodhya Dham, Badami, Bagalkot, Baijnath Paprola, Balrampur, Bantawala, Barabhum,

Baramati, Bareilly City, Baripada, Barpali, Begumpet, Beohari, Bhanupratappur, Bhilai, Bijnor, Bimalgarh, Bommidi, Bundi, Chanda Fort, Changanassery, Chidambaram, Chinchpokli, Chirayinkeezh, Cuttack, Dakor, Derol, Deshnoke, Devlali, Dharwad, Dhule, Dongargarh, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Gadag, Godda, Gogameri, Gokak Road, Gola Gokarnath, Gomti Nagar, Govardhan, Govind Garh, Govindpuri, Govindpur Road, Haibargaon, Haldia, Hapa, Harpalpur, Hathras City, Hodal, Idgah Agra Jn., Izzatnagar, Jaisalmer, Jam Jodhpur, Jam Wanthali, Joychandi Pahar, Kakinada Town, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Kanalus Jn., Karaikkudi Jn., Karamsad, Karimnagar, Katni South, Kedgaon, Khairthal, Koppal, Kosamba Jn., Kulitturai, Kuttipuram, Lasalgaon, Limbdi, Lohardaga, Lonand Jn., Mahe, Mahuva, Mailani, Mandal Garh, Mandawar Mahwa Road, Madhupur, Manaparai, Mandi Dabwali, Mangalagiri, Mannargudi, Matunga, Mithapur, Morappur, Morbi, Muktsar, Munirabad, Murtizapur Jn., Nainpur Jn., Nandura, Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad), Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Okha, Orchha, Palitana, Panagarh, Panki Dham, Parel, Parlakhemundi, Pirpainti, Piska, Pokhrayan, Pollachi Jn., Polur, Porbandar, Rajgarh, Rajmahal, Rajula Jn., Ramghat Halt, Rayanpadu, Saharanpur Jn., Sahibzada Ajit Singh Mohali, Sahebgunj, Samakhiyali, Samalpatti, Sankarpur, Savda, Seoni, Shahad, Shajapur, Sholavandan, Shoranur Jn., Shridham, Siddharth Nagar, Sihor Jn., Siuri, Sri Bala Brahmeswara Jogulamba, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St.Thomas Mount, Sullurpeta, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Tamluk,

Thawe, Thiruvarur Jn., Tiruvannamalai, Tuni, 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:

- Tirupati station: The structural framework of new main entry station building on South side and 2 nos. air concourses have been completed. The finishing works of new main entry station building on South side and air concourses, structural work of station building on North side, platform shelter works, lift, escalators etc. have been taken up.
- Nellore station: The structural frameworks, brickwork and plastering of station buildings on both East and West sides and structural work of air concourse have been completed. The finishing works of station building on both East and West side and air concourse, extension work of subway, water tanks and sewage treatment plant have been taken up.
- Yesvantpur station: The structural works of East side station building, civil works of East side sub-station, East side elevated road and Multi Level Car parking have been completed. The finishing works of East side station building, East side elevated road and Multi Level Car parking, sewage treatment plant, structural work of West side station building and air concourse have been taken up.

- Bangalore Cantt. station: The works of 24 m wide diversion road on the South side, training centre, hostel on North side and structural work of South side station building have been completed. The finishing work South side station building, structural work of North side station building and Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- Rameswaram station: The structural works of East/North terminal building, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, residential tower, sub-station building, desalination plant and sewage treatment plant have been completed. The masonry works of East terminal building, finishing works of North terminal building, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, residential tower, platform upgradation including platform shelter and revamping of existing waiting hall have been taken up.
- Safdarjung station: The work of signal building, station building, plumbing and fire fighting, structural work of operational building up to terrace floor slab, air concourse foundation and pedestals have been completed. The station building electrical and low voltage work, platform refurbishing work, finishing work of operational building, overhead tank and air concourse 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 & 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 fund allocation of ₹ 12,118 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head-53 and expenditure (up to October, 2025) of ₹ 7,253 crore has been incurred so far.

SAFETY/EFFICIENCY/PASSENGER EXPERIENCE IN RAILWAYS

1818. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

**SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:
SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:**

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

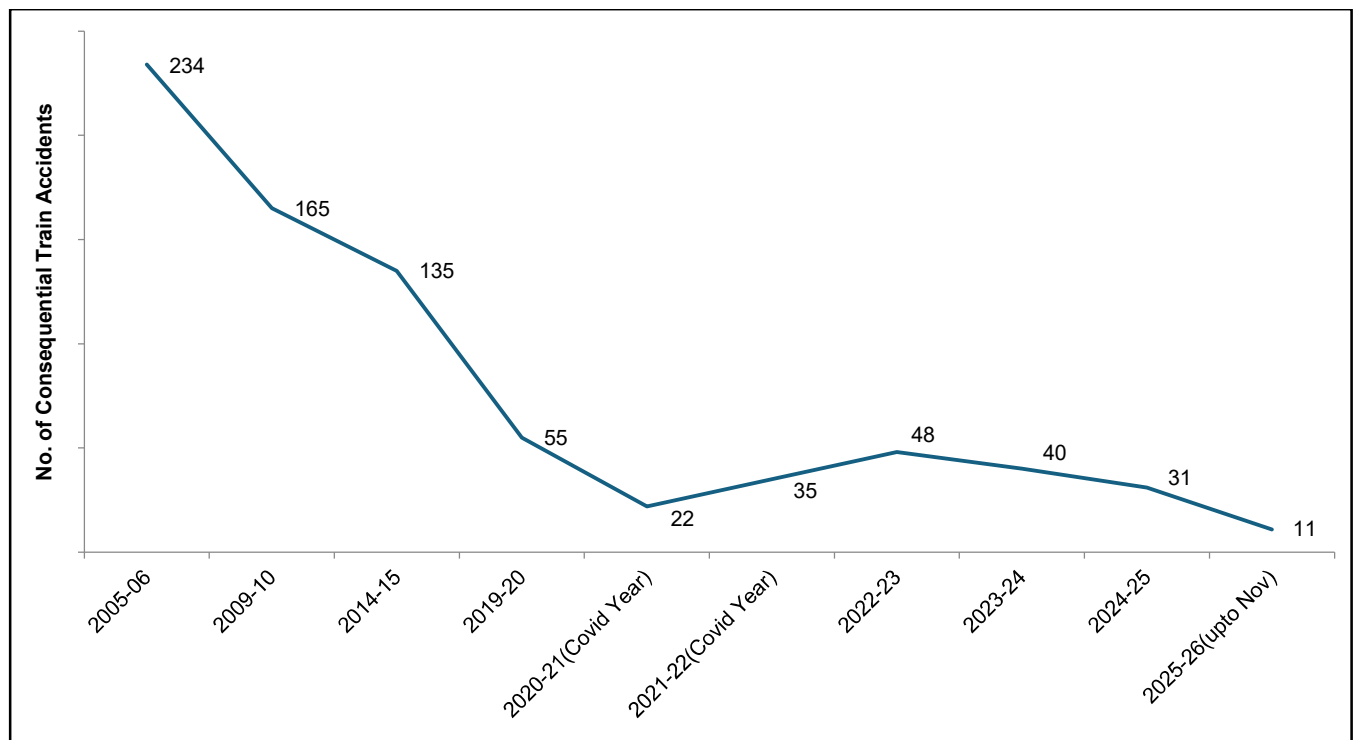
- (a) whether Railways has undertaken key reforms to enhance safety, efficiency and passenger experience and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the progress made under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme including the number of stations redeveloped and the amenities provided;
- (c) the details of the status of implementation of the National Automatic Train Protection system 'Kavach' and its impact on train safety;
- (d) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to eliminate unmanned level crossings and replace manned level crossings with ROB/RUBs in the Country particularly in Maharashtra; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote digital transactions, modern trains and reforms in freight transportation along with the impact of these initiatives on overall efficiency and customer satisfaction?

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

(a) to (e) 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 11 in 2025-26 (uptoNovember, 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 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/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)				
2013-14	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
(Act.)	(Act.)	(Act.)		
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 6,656 stations up to 31.10.2025 to reduce accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,098 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.10.2025 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 6,661 stations up to 31.10.2025.
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. Initially, Kavach Version 3.2 was deployed on 1465 RKm of South Central Railway and 80 RKm of North Central Railway. Kavach specification Version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on Palwal-Mathura-Kota-Nagda section (633RKm) on Delhi-Mumbai route and on Howrah-Bardhaman section

(105RKm) on Delhi-Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance sections of Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah route. Further, Kavach implementation has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

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	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 Nos.	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 Cr.	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: 8,948	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

Implementation of Kavach

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

- b. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
 - c. Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
 - d. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
 - e. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 Rkm on South Central Railway and experience gained, further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.
8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yards, Station to Station Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Ver.4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.
9. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 738 Route km on Palwal – Mathura- Nagda section (633 Rkm) on Delhi – Mumbai route and Howrah–Bardhaman section (105 Rkm) Delhi – Howrah route. Kavach implementation has been taken up in balance

sections of Delhi – Mumbai & Delhi – Howrah corridors.

10. Progress of key items of Kavach on High density routes including Delhi–Mumbai & Delhi– Howrah corridors are as under:

SN	Item	Progress
I.	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	7,129 Km
II.	Installation of Telecom Towers	860 Nos
III.	Provision of Kavach at Stations	549 Nos
IV.	Installation of Track side equipment	2,674 RKm
V.	Provision of Kavach on Locos	4,154

11. Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 15,512 RKm covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

12. Bids have been invited for equipping another 9,069 locomotives with Kavach version 4.0. Kavach is being provided progressively in a phased manner in locomotives.

13. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 40,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes 30,000 Loco Pilots & Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISET.

14. The cost for provision of Track Side including Station equipment of Kavach is approximately Rs. 50 Lakhs/Km and cost for provision of Kavach equipment on locomotives is approximately Rs. 80 Lakh/Loco.

15. The fund utilized on Kavach works so far up to Oct'25 is Rs. 2,354.36 Crore.

The allocation of funds during the year 2025-26 is Rs. 1673.19 Crores.

Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

Introduction Of Upgraded & Modern Trains To Enhance Passenger Experience

To enhance passengers' comfort and experience, Indian Railways have taken several measures during last few years, which include modernization and Improvement/up-gradation of Rolling Stock to enhance safety, speed, convenience and comfort of passengers. It is a continuous and ongoing process on Indian Railways.

In its constant endeavour to provide faster service and better travel experience to the passengers, Indian Railways are introducing indigenously designed and manufactured Vande Bharat trains, Amrit Bharat trains, and Namo Rapid Rail service, which have modern coaches, enhanced safety features and better amenities. Presently, 164 Vande Bharat services, 30 Amrit Bharat services and 4 Namo Rapid Rail services are in operation on Indian Railways network.

The new Vande Bharat Trains have following features:-

- I. Fitted with KAVACH.
- II. Jerk Free Semi-Permanent couplers.

- III. Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways.
- IV. Emergency Alarm Push buttons and Talk Back Units on all Coaches.
- V. Improved fire safety – Aerosol based fire detection and suppression system in electrical cabinets and lavatories.
- VI. Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH.
- VII. Driver-Guard communication with voice recording facility & Crash hardened memory.
- VIII. Air conditioning units with indigenously developed UV-C lamp based disinfection system.
- IX. Better Ride Comfort.
- X. CCTVs in all Coaches.
- XI. For Divyangjan passengers special lavatory in the driving coaches on each end.
- XII. Coach condition monitoring System (CCMS) display with remote monitoring.

Railways have developed fully non-AC modern train named as Amrit Bharat express. Presently, these modern trains comprise of 11 General Class coaches, 8 Sleeper Class coaches, 01 Pantry car and 02 Luggage cum Divyangjan coaches.

These trains have following enhanced features and amenities:-

- I. Better aesthetics of seat and berths with enhanced look & 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 & 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.

Namo Bharat Rapid Rail has been introduced to enhance the travelling experience of suburban and regional commuters for inter-city short distance movement by harnessing the features of Vande Bharat Trains.

The prominent features of Namo Bharat Rapid Rail are as follows:

- I. Centrally controlled Double Leaf Automatic Sliding Doors.
- II. CCTVs for safety and passenger surveillance.
- III. Modular interior with Cushioned Seats and Sealed Flexible Gangway.
- IV. Emergency Talk System.

V. Continuous LED lighting with Energy Efficient Lighting system.

VI. FRP Modular Toilets with vacuum evacuation.

VII. Fully Air-Conditioned trains with Driver cab AC.

Further, the work of replacement of earlier ICF coaches with safer and more modern LHB coaches has been taken up in a phased manner. Technologically superior LHB coaches have better riding, improved aesthetics and features like Lightweight design, Anti climbing features, Air suspension (Secondary) with failure indication system, stainless steel shell and disc brake system etc.

Production of LHB coaches during 2014-25 vis-à-vis 2004-14 is as under:-

Period	LHB coaches manufactured
2004-14	2,337 nos.
2014-25	42,677 nos. (more than 18 times)

Cleanliness

Cleanliness is a continuous process and every endeavour is made to keep the railway coaches and stations in properly maintained and clean condition. Some of the efforts being undertaken are enumerated below:

- I. Cleaning of coaches including toilets of trains is done at both ends including mechanized cleaning.
- II. On Board Housekeeping Service (OBHS) has been provided in long distance Mail/Express trains for cleaning of coach toilets, doorways, aisles and

passenger compartments during the run of the trains.

- III. Clean Train Station (CTS) are operational for limited mechanized cleaning attention to identified trains enroute.
- IV. Pest and rodent control of coaches is being done on a regular basis through authorized professional agencies.
- V. Dustbins are provided in AC and non-AC Coaches.
- VI. Integrated housekeeping contracts at major stations,
- VII. Mechanized cleaning and provision of two bin type dustbins at several locations for segregation of bio-degradable and non-biodegradable wastes.
- VIII. Rag picking contracts and/or garbage disposal contracts are available at major stations.
- IX. Prevention of falling of fecal matter on Railway tracks by fitting bio-toilets in all passenger coaches, thereby ensuring cleaner Railway Stations.
- X. Installation of plastic bottle crushing machines at major stations.

Redevelopment of stations

Ministry of Railways has launched 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas.

- Integration of station with both sides of city.
- Improvement of station building.
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths.
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic.
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp.
- Improvement/Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms.
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'.
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration.
- Amenities for Divyangjans.
- Better passenger information systems.
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc., keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages 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, works of 155 stations have been completed. Names of these stations are as following:

Alnavar, Amb Andaura, Ambikapur, Amgaon, Anandpur Sahib, Anara, Ayodhya Dham, Badami, Bagalkot, Baijnath Paprola, Balrampur, Bantawala, Barabhum, Baramati, Bareilly City, Baripada, Barpali, Begumpet, Beohari, Bhanupratappur, Bhilai, Bijnor, Bimalgarh, Bommidi, Bundi, Chanda Fort, Changanassery, Chidambaram, Chinchpokli, Chirayinkeezh, Cuttack, Dakor, Derol, Deshnoke, Devlali, Dharwad, Dhule, Dongargarh, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Gadag, Godda, Gogameri, Gokak Road, Gola Gokarnath, Gomti Nagar, Govardhan, Govind Garh, Govindpuri, Govindpur Road, Haibargaon, Haldia, Hapa, Harpalpur, Hathras City, Hodal, Idgah Agra Jn., Izzatnagar, Jaisalmer, Jam Jodhpur, Jam Wanthali, Joychandi Pahar, Kakinada Town, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Kanalus Jn., Karaikkudi Jn., Karamsad, Karimnagar, Katni South, Kedgaon, Khairthal, Koppal, Kosamba Jn., Kulitturai, Kuttipuram, Lasalgaon, Limbdi, Lohardaga, Lonand Jn., Mahe, Mahuva, Mailani, Mandal Garh, MandawarMahwa Road, Madhupur, Manaparai, Mandi Dabwali, Mangalagiri, Mannargudi, Matunga, Mithapur, Morappur, Morbi, Muktsar, Munirabad, Murtizapur Jn., Nainpur Jn., Nandura, Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad), Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari

Junction, Okha, Orchha, Palitana, Panagarh, Panki dham, Parel, Parlakhemundi, Pirpainti, Piska, Pokhrayan, Pollachi Jn., Polur, Porbandar, Rajgarh, Rajmahal, Rajula Jn., Ramghat Halt, Rayanpadu, Saharanpur Jn., Sahibzada Ajit Singh Mohali, Sahebgunj, Samakhiyali, Samalpatti, Sankarpur, Savda, Seoni, Shahad, Shajapur, Sholavandan, Shoranur Jn., Shridham, Siddharth Nagar, Sior Jn., Suiri, Sri Bala Brahmeswara Jogulamba, Srirangam, St. Thomas Mount, Sullurpeta, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Tamluk, Thawe, Thiruvavarur Jn., Tiruvannamalai, Tuni, 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:

- **Tirupati Station:** The structural framework of new main entry station building on South side and 2 nos. air concourses have been completed. The finishing works of new main entry station building on South side and air concourses, structural work of station building on North side, platform shelter works, lift, escalators etc. have been taken up.
- **Nellore Station:** The structural frameworks, brickwork and plastering of station buildings on both East and West sides and structural work of air concourse have been completed. The finishing works of station building on both East and West side and air concourse, extension work of subway, water tanks and sewage treatment plant have been taken up.

- **Yesvantpur Station:** The structural works of East side station building, civil works of East side sub-station, East side elevated road and Multi Level Car parking have been completed. The finishing works of East side station building, East side elevated road and Multi Level Car parking, sewage treatment plant, structural work of West side station building and air concourse have been taken up.
- **Bangalore Cantt. Station:** The works of 24m wide diversion road on the South side, training centre, hostel on North side and structural work of South side station building have been completed. The finishing work South side station building, structural work of North side station building and Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Rameswaram Station:** The structural works of East/North terminal building, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, residential tower, sub-station building, desalination plant and sewage treatment plant have been completed. The masonry works of East terminal building, finishing works of North terminal building, departure forecourt, arrival forecourt, residential tower, platform upgradation including platform shelter and revamping of existing waiting hall have been taken up.
- **Safdarjung Station:** The work of signal building, station building, plumbing and firefighting, structural work of operational building up to terrace floor

slab, air concourse foundation and pedestals have been completed. The station building electrical and low voltage work, platform refurbishing work, finishing work of operational building, overhead tank and air concourse 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 & 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 fund allocation of ₹ 12,118 Crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head-53 and expenditure (up to October, 2025) of ₹ 7,253 Crore has been incurred so far.

Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossings

All Unmanned Level Crossings (UMLCs) on running lines of Broad Gauge network of Indian Railway have been eliminated by 31.01.2019.

Elimination of level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Such works are taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains & impact for road users and feasibility etc.

MLCs are eliminated either by providing Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges (ROBs/ RUBs) in lieu of LCs or through direct closure (for low traffic LCs) or by diversion of road traffic to nearby ROB/RUB/LC depending upon the site conditions.

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 ROBs/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-

14 vis a vis 2014-25 (Oct'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (Oct'25)	13,653 Nos. (including 1,162 Nos. in the State of Maharashtra)

As on 01.11.2025, 4,689 No. ROBs/RUBs are sanctioned at cost of Rs. 1,11,583 Cr. on Indian Railways including 275 Nos. sanctioned works of Road Over Bridge(ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) at cost of Rs. 5,506 Cr. in the state of Maharashtra which are at various stages of planning and execution.

Promotion of Digital Transaction

Steps taken to promote digital transactions by Indian Railways are as under:

Miscellaneous E-Receipts System (MERS) portal has been developed by CRIS to facilitate digital payments of inward Miscellaneous Receipts to Railways. Different types of payments (Security Deposit, License Fee, Wayleave charges, land license Fee, Wagon registration fee, PF contribution and GIS recoveries of employees on deputation and Foreign Service contributions) have been received through this application. This is in line with Government initiative of encouraging digital payments.

Measures taken to increase in Freight Transportation

Indian Railways has taken several measures to enhance the freight loading and revenue which includes:

- To increase the network capacity, rail network expansion has been taken up in a big way by construction of new lines, multi tracking of existing lines and gauge conversion of existing lines. The details of new tracks laid during the 10 years are as under:

Period	New Tracks Commissioned
2009-14	7,599 km
2014-25	34,428 km

Further as on 01.04.25, there are **431**(154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) projects sanctioned. The summary of which is as under:-

Category	No. of Projects	Total Length (km)	Length completed till Mar'25 (Km)	Balance length (Km)	Cost (Cr.)
New lines	154	16,142	3,036	13,105	3,77,389
Gauge conversion	33	4,180	2,997	1,183	43,820
Doubling/Multi tracking	244	15 644	6,736	8,909	2,53,711
Total	431	35,966	12,769	23,197	6,74,920

- Removing bottlenecks in operations by yard remodeling, construction of bypass/chord lines, rail flyovers etc.
- The construction of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) from Ludhiana to Sonnagar (1337 Km) and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Dadri (1506 Km) has been taken up. Out of total 2843 kms, 2741 route kms (96.4%) has been commissioned and operational.
- Indian Railways has taken up electrification of Railway lines in a mission mode. So far, about 99.1% of Broad Gauge (BG) network has been electrified. A comparison of electrification before and after 2014 is as follows:

Period	Route Kilometre
Before 2014	21,801
2014-25	46,900

- Procurement of Wagons and Locomotives: To increase freight carrying capacity, large numbers of IR wagons have been procured and locomotives have been manufactured. During 2014 to 2025, about 2 lakh wagons have been procured and more than 10,000 locomotives have been added for increasing freight loading and mobility.
- Industry participation in investment in General Purpose Wagons, Special Purpose/High-Capacity wagons and Automobile carrier wagons for cement,

oil, steel, fly-ash, automobile etc. So far, around 240 rakes of special purpose wagons, 374 rakes of general-purpose, wagons and 48 rakes of automobile wagons have been inducted.

- Under the 'Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminal (GCT)' policy so far, 118 new GCTs have been commissioned, with an estimated traffic capacity of 192 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). In addition, for improvement of freight and parcel terminals from the financial year 2023-24 onwards, an amount of ₹14,500 crore has been allocated.
- A "Bulk Cement Terminal Policy" for setting up terminals on Railway land has been launched recently as part of Railway reforms for facilitating Bulk Cement transportation.
- Ensuring increased availability of rakes/wagons against demand.
- Increasing the loadability for carrying additional traffic per wagon. Length of freight trains has also been increased to increase throughput per train
- Use of Information Technology in freight operations to improve monitoring and utilization of assets.
- Induction of higher horsepower locomotives.
- Improvement in maintenance practices of wagons and locomotives resulting in increased availability of loco and rolling stock for traffic use.
- Improvement in track and signaling standards to carry higher volume of

traffic.

- Training of staff and officers to adopt the new technology and management practices.

Because of the above measures, the freight loading has increased from 1,233 MT in 2020-21 to 1617 MT in 2024-25. During 2024-25, IR has transported 1617 MT thus becoming second largest freight carrying Railways in the world.

आईगॉट मिशन कर्मयोगी प्लेटफॉर्म

1819. श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई) :

श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आईगॉट कर्मयोगी प्लेटफॉर्म के एक करोड़ उपयोगकर्ताओं का लक्ष्य हासिल करने के बाद निर्धारित अगले प्रमुख लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्षमता निर्माण आयोग किस प्रकार यह सुनिश्चित कर रहा है कि आईगॉट पर उपलब्ध विषय-वस्तु क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकताओं और भाषाओं के अनुरूप है; और

(ग) क्या आईगॉट प्रशिक्षण के पूरे होने और सिविल सेवाओं में पदोन्नति को एक-दूसरे से जोड़ने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था बनाई गई है और 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) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय सिविल सेवा क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम – मिशन कर्मयोगी के अंतर्गत स्थापित आईगॉट कर्मयोगी प्लेटफॉर्म, सरकारी कार्मिकों के डिजिटल शिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण पर फोकस करता है।

आईगॉट के पैमाने और पहुँच में तेजी से विस्तार जारी है और वर्तमान में, मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अतिरिक्त, अधिकांश राज्य तथा संघ शासित प्रदेश भी इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर शामिल किए गए हैं। एसपीवी कर्मयोगी भारत और क्षमता निर्माण आयोग (सीबीसी) ने मिशन कर्मयोगी के व्यवस्थित कार्यान्वयन के लिए 27 राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के साथ त्रिपक्षीय समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। आज की तारीख के अनुसार, इसमें 1.41 करोड़ से अधिक उपयोगकर्ता शामिल हो चुके हैं, और यह प्लेटफॉर्म विभिन्न क्षेत्रों (डोमेन), कार्यात्मक और व्यावहारिक सक्षमताओं में 3700 से अधिक पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करता है, जिनमें से 6 करोड़ से अधिक पाठ्यक्रम पूरे हो चुके हैं। ये पाठ्यक्रम अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी भाषा सहित 23 भाषाओं में उपलब्ध हैं, जो व्यापक पहुँच प्रदान करते हैं और क्षेत्रीय एवं भाषाई आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हैं। आईगॉट पर उपलब्ध 3700 पाठ्यक्रमों में से 735 पाठ्यक्रम हिन्दी में, जबकि 544 पाठ्यक्रम विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

इसके विस्तार के अगले चरण का उद्देश्य भूमिका-आधारित सक्षमता ढांचों का गहन एकीकरण, बहुभाषी विषय-वस्तु का विस्तार, और भूमिका विशिष्ट क्षमता-निर्माण योजनाओं का और संवर्धन करना है।

राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के व्यापक समावेशन, एक बहुभाषी पाठ्यक्रम प्रणाली, और केंद्र एवं राज्य-स्तरीय संस्थानों के बीच घनिष्ठ समन्वय के माध्यम से सरकार यह सुनिश्चित कर रही है कि सभी पदानुक्रमों और भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों के लोक सेवकों को उच्च-गुणवत्ता युक्त प्रशिक्षण सुलभ हो सके।

INTRODUCTION OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY BILL, 2025

1820. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR PANIGRAHY:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to introduce the Atomic Energy Bill,

2025 in the Winter Session aimed at allowing private sector participation in the civil nuclear sector and if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) the details of specific regulatory safeguards and incentives being proposed by the Government to ensure accelerated achievement of the 100 GW nuclear capacity target by 2047 while mitigating risks to national security and environmental standards?

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 Government is in the process of introducing the Atomic Energy Bill 2025. The details about private participation are finalized and will be available soon.

POSTAL SERVICES IN HOWRAH, WEST BENGAL

1821. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve and expand postal services in the district of Howrah, West Bengal during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the proposal if any, to open new post offices

- or extend postal facilities in rural and semi-urban areas of the district;
- (c) the details of the post offices where financial services were introduced during the last three years in Howrah district; and
- (d) the details of the post offices that have closed operation in the district of Howrah during the last two years and the reason of the closure thereto?

**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) Yes. The Department of Posts has taken the following steps.

- i. Business hours of selected Post Offices (Howrah HO and Salkia HO) have been extended beyond standard business hours for the benefit of customers.
- ii. A Dak Ghar Niryat Kendra (DNK) has been established at Howrah HO for providing services and helping small businesses, artisans and MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises) to export their products by providing an online platform for documentation and customs clearance.
- iii. Mobile parcel van facilities have been introduced in the district for door-step booking facilities of postal articles.
- iv. A Delivery Centre has been created at Howrah HO to make delivery system more efficient in Howrah city area.
- v. More than 5000 small merchant QR (quick response) codes have been issued by IPPB (Indian Post Payments Bank) to small businessman/ shopkeepers to enable digital payments.

- vi. POS (Point of Sale) devices are installed in all Sub Post Offices and Head Offices in Howrah District to enable digital payment for postal transactions.
 - vii. Aadhaar enrolment & updation services are being provided through selected Post offices both in rural and urban areas. In addition, Mobile-Aadhaar linking and child (below 5 years) Aadhaar enrolment services have also been provided.
- (c) Postal financial services are being provided through a network of 2 Head Post offices, 82 Sub-Offices and 250 Branch Offices throughout the district in addition to IPPB services.
- (d) Ten (10) Non-Delivery Single handed Sub Post Offices located in urban areas were merged with nearby Post offices for not fulfilling distance and income norms. These Sub Post Offices are Pachal Bazar SO, Jagriti SO, Debendra Ganguly Road SO, Ross Road SO, Cowies Ghat Road SO, A Road Bamungachi SO, Howrah VC Mill SO, Goaberia SO, Andul Road SO and Abhoy Guha Road SO.

PROMOTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

1822. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) the progress made under various schemes of the Ministry for promoting solar, wind and biomass energy across the country;
- (b) the total installed renewable energy capacity achieved so far; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to promote renewable energy adoption in the North Eastern Region?

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 on 31.10.2025, the total installed renewable energy capacity in the country is 250.64 GW. The solar energy capacity has increased from 2.82 GW in March 2014 to 129.92 GW, wind energy capacity has increased from 21.04 GW in March 2014 to 53.60 GW and biomass power capacity has increased from 8.18 GW in March 2014 to 11.61 GW.

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy under its various ongoing schemes/ programmes is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) towards setting up of renewable energy projects in the country including North Eastern Region (NER). Details of the major ongoing schemes/ programmes are given in the enclosed **Statement- -I**. Details of CFA provision in NER under these schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the major ongoing Renewable Energy Schemes / Programmes in NER

1. PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana for installing rooftop solar for One Crore households by 2026-27.
2. PM-KUSUM Scheme for setting up decentralized solar or other renewable energy power plants, installation of stand-alone solar agriculture pumps, and

solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps, including feeder-level solarization. The scheme benefits not only farmers but also the States and DISCOMs.

3. Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-mega Solar Power Projects with a target of setting up 40,000 MW capacity. Under the scheme, the infrastructure such as land, roads, power evacuation system, water facilities are developed with all statutory clearances/approvals. Thus, the scheme helps expeditious development of utility-scale solar projects in the country.

4. Bio-Energy Programme:

- Waste to Energy Programme : Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues
- Biomass Programme: Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes & Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based cogeneration in Industries.
- Biogas Programme : for promotion of family type Biogas plants

5. 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) with a provision for providing off-grid Solar Lighting where electricity supply through grid is not technoeconomically feasible.

STATEMENT-II

CFA under the major ongoing schemes of MNRE in NER

A. **PM-KUSUM Scheme:** For the North Eastern States including Sikkim the CFA/incentives are as follows: -

- i. Under Component A: Procurement Based Incentives @ Rs. 0.40 per unit for five years will be provided to DISCOMs for setting up of Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Solar Power Plants on barren/fallow/pasture/marshy land of farmers. Such plants can be installed by individual farmer, Solar Power Developer, Cooperatives, Panchayats and Farmers Producer Organisations. The PBI is given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial Operation Date of the plant. Therefore, the total PBI that payable to DISCOMs is upto Rs. 33 Lakh per MW
- ii. CFA is provided for all the individual farmers installing/solarising the agriculture pumps in NER/Hilly/Islands up to 7.5HP capacity under both the Component-B and Component-C will be provided with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower. Further, the CFA will be available for pump capacity up to 15 HP, however, it will be restricted to 10% of total installations in the state.
- iii. Under Feeder Level Solarisation under component C, CFA is calculated considering the cost of the solar power plant as Rs. 3.5 Crore/ MW. Therefore, the CFA of 1.75cr/MW will be provided to States.

B. PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana: Details of CFA are as follows:

S. No.	Type of Residential Segment	CFA in NER
1.	Residential Sector (first 2 kW _p)	Rs 33,000/kWp
2.	Residential Sector (additional 1 kW _p)	Rs 19,800/kWp
3.	Residential Sector (above 3 kWp)	No additional CFA
4.	GHS/RWA etc, for common facilities for up to 500 kW _p (@3 kW _p per house)	Rs 19,800/kWp

C. Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power

Project: Under the scheme CFA is provided preparation of DPR (upto Rs. 25 lakh per Solar Park) and development of infrastructure (up to 20 Lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower).

D. National Bioenergy Programme

I. Waste to Energy Programme: Details of CFA are as under:

- (a) For Biogas generation: Rs. 0.25 crore per 12000 cum/day (Maximum CFA- Rs.5 crore/project)
- (b) For BioCNG/Enriched Biogas/Compressed Biogas generation: (Maximum CFA- Rs.10 crore/project)
 - (i) BioCNG generation from new Biogas plant – Rs. 4 Crore per 4800 Kg/day;
 - (ii) BioCNG generation from existing Biogas plant - Rs 3 Crore per 4800 Kg/day;
- (c) For Power generation based on Biogas (Maximum CFA - Rs. 5 crore/project):
 - (i) Power generation from new biogas plant: Rs. 0.75 crore per MW
 - (ii) Power generation from existing biogas plant: Rs. 0.5 crore per MW

- (d) For Power generation based on bio & agro-industrial waste (other than Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) through incineration process): Rs.0.40 crore/MW (Maximum CFA - Rs.5.00 Crore/Project)
- (e) For Biomass Gasifier for electricity/ thermal applications:
- i) Rs. 2,500 per kW_e with dual fuel engines for electrical application
 - ii) Rs. 15,000 per kW_e with 100% gas engines for electrical application
 - iii) Rs. 2 lakh per 300 kW_{th} for thermal applications.

In case, the Waste to Energy plants are set up in Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the eligible CFA would be 20% higher than Standard CFA pattern given above.

II. Biomass Programme: Details of CFA are as under:

Briquette manufacturing plant	Rs. 9 lakhs/MTPH (Maximum Rs. 45 lakhs per project)
Non-Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant	Rs. 21 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 TPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 105 lakhs per project)
Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant	Rs. 42 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 TPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 210 lakhs per project)
Non-Bagasse Cogeneration Projects	Rs. 40 Lakhs/ Megawatt Maximum CFA- Rs. 5.00 Crore per project).

III. Biogas Programme: Details of CFA are as under:

- (a) Rs. 9800/- to Rs. 70,400/- per plant based on size of the plant in cubic meter for small biogas plants (1-25 cubic meter/day plant capacity)
- (b) Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 45,000/- per kilowatt for power generation and Rs. 17,500/- to Rs. 22,500/- per kilowatt equivalent for thermal applications (25 - 2500 cubic meter/day plant capacity)

The eligible CFA would be 20% higher than Standard CFA in for North Eastern Region (NER), Island, Registered Gaushalas and SC/ST beneficiaries.

E. 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): Details of CFA are as under:

Components	Central Share (100%)
Provision of 0.3 kW Solar offgrid system for 1 lakh Tribal and PVTG HHs	Rs. 50,000 per HH or as per actual cost
Solar street lighting and provision of lighting in 1500 MPCs of PVTG areas (<i>under PM JANMAN component only</i>)	Rs. 1 lakh per MPC
Solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems (<i>under DA JGUA component only</i>)	Rs 1 lakh per kW with maximum solar PV capacity of 20 kW per public institution

रेल अवसंरचना में सुधार

1823. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्ष 2024 में हुई विभिन्न रेल दुर्घटनाओं को देखते हुए रेल अवसंरचना में सुधार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने मौजूदा सुरक्षा प्रणालियों में कोई विशिष्ट खामियाँ/कमियाँ पाई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए/किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा श्रेणी में 1.5 लाख रक्तियों को भरने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है और क्या कुशल अग्रिम पंक्ति के सुरक्षा कर्मियों की पर्याप्त संख्या में भर्ती सुनिश्चित की जा रही है; और
- (घ) रेलवे संचालन की सुरक्षा और विश्वसनीयता बढ़ाने के लिए सुरक्षा कर्मियों की भर्ती और प्रशिक्षण की समय-सीमा और रणनीति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

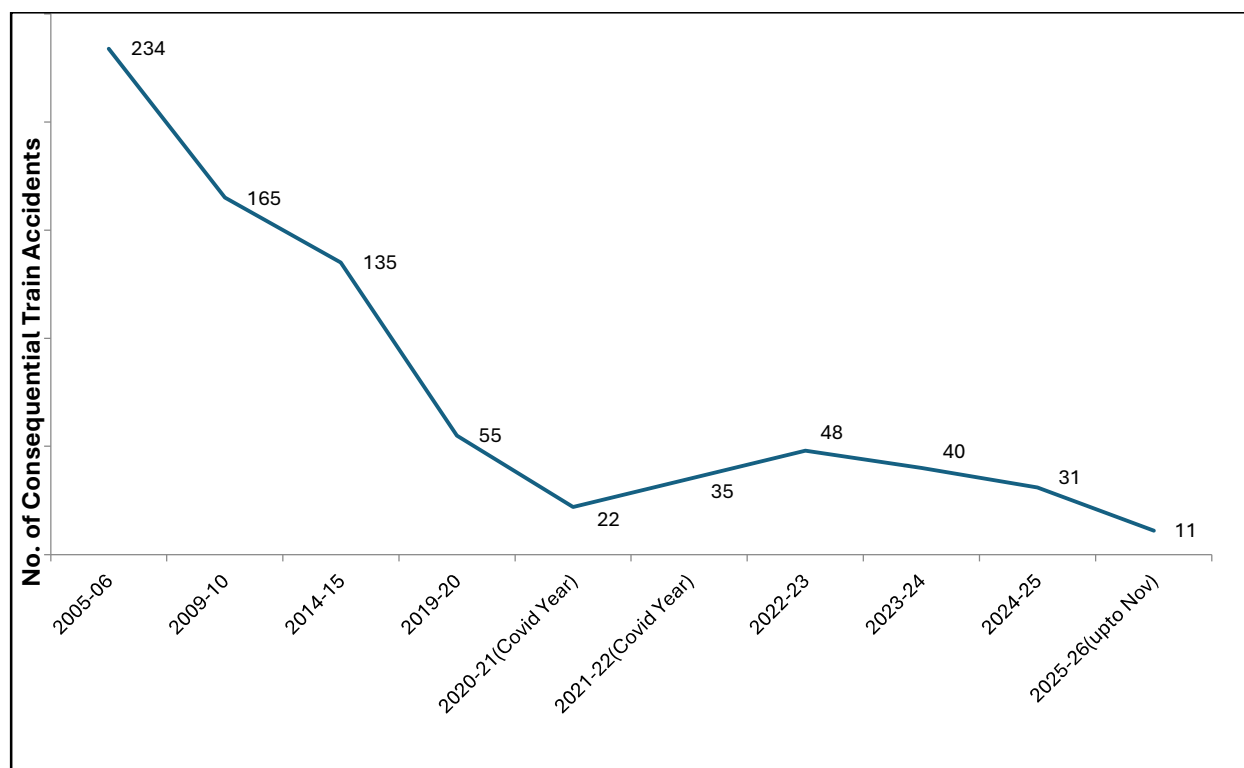
रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (घ) भारतीय रेल में संरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में भारी गिरावट आई है। परिणामी रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटनाएँ वर्ष 2014-15 में 135 से घटकर वर्ष 2024-25 में 31 हैं, जैसा कि नीचे दिए गए ग्राफ़ में दर्शाया गया है।

यह नोट किया जाए कि वर्ष 2004-14 की अवधि के दौरान 1711 (औसतन 171 प्रति वर्ष) परिणामी रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटनाएँ थीं, जो वर्ष 2024-25 में घटकर 31 रह गईं तथा वर्ष 2025-26 (नवंबर, 2025 तक) और घटकर 10 रह गईं।

रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा में सुधार दिखाने वाला एक और महत्वपूर्ण सूचकांक है प्रति मिलियन गाड़ी किलोमीटर दुर्घटनाएँ (एपीएमटीकेएम), जो 2014-15 में 0.11 से घटकर 2024-25 में

0.03 हो गई है, जो उस अवधि के दौरान लगभग 73% सुधार को दर्शाता है।



प्रत्येक रेल दुर्घटना की जांच रेल संरक्षा आयोग, जो नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक वैधानिक संस्था है, द्वारा की जाती है अथवा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार रेलवे विभागीय जांच समितियों द्वारा की जाती है। संबंधित रेल प्रशासन द्वारा उन एजेंसियों द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट में सुझाई गई सिफारिशों पर उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा संबंधी उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:

1. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारतीय रेल में संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यकलापों पर व्यय में वृद्धि हुई है, जो निम्नानुसार है:

संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यकलापों पर व्यय/बजट (करोड़ रु. में)				
2013-14 (वास्तविक)	2022-23 (वास्तविक)	2023-24 (वास्तविक)	2024-25	2025-26
39,463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. मानवीय चूक के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं पर रोकथाम के लिए 31.10.2025 तक 6,656 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 31.10.2025 तक 10,098 समपार फाटकों पर इंटरलॉकिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है।
4. संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 31.10.2025 तक 6,661 स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों द्वारा रेलपथ अधिभोग के सत्यापन द्वारा 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 को चरणबद्ध रूप से उत्तरोत्तर रूप से उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। शुरुआत में, कवच संस्करण 3.2 को दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर और उत्तर मध्य रेलवे के 80 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर लगाया गया था। कवच संस्करण 4.0 विशिष्टि को अ.अ.मा.सं ने दिनांक 16.07.2024 को मंजूरी दी थी। व्यापक और विस्तृत परीक्षणों के बाद, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को दिल्ली-मुंबई मार्ग पर पलवल-मथुरा-कोटा-नागदा खंड (633 मार्ग किलोमीटर) और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग पर हावड़ा-बर्धमान खंड (105 मार्ग किलोमीटर) पर सफलतापूर्वक कमीशन कर दिया गया है। कवच को दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग के शेष खंडों में भी कार्यान्वित किया जाना

शुरू हो गया है। इसके अलावा, कवच को भारतीय रेल के सभी जीक्यू, जीडी, एचडीएन और पहचाने गए खंड को कवर करते हुए 15,512 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

6. अनिवार्य साम्यता जांच, परिवर्तन कार्य संबंधी प्रोटोकॉल, पूर्ण हो चुके कार्यों के आरेख तैयार करने आदि जैसे सिगनल प्रणाली की संरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों पर विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
7. प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार उपकरणों के लिए डिस्कनेक्शन और रिकनेक्शन 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, प्रीस्ट्रेस्ड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) लोचदार बंधन वाले सामान्य/चौड़े स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपर्स पर फैनशेप्ड 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 आदि जैसी रेलपथ मशीनों के उपयोग के माध्यम से रेलपथ बिछाने की गतिविधियों का यांत्रिकीकरण।
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 वैल्डिंग 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 जागरूक बनाने 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 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 डिब्बों 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 किया जा रहा है।
28. कर्मचारियों की नियमित काउन्सलिंग की जाती है और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।
29. दिनांक 30.11.2023 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के तहत भारतीय रेल (चालित लाइन) सामान्य 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 कार्यों, प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों, 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	2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-25
प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधार				
1	उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली पटरियों	57,450 कि.मी.	1.43 लाख कि.मी.	2 गुना से अधिक

	का उपयोग (60 कि.ग्रा.) (कि.मी.)			
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 अदद	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 फ्लाॅ डिटेक्शन) वेल्डिंग 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 कि.मी.	34,428 कि.मी.	2 गुना से अधिक
2	फलाईओवर (आरओबी)/ अंडरपास (आरयूबी) (अदद)	4,148 अदद	13,808 अदद	3 गुना से अधिक
3	बड़ी लाइन पर चौकीदार रहित समपार (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

भारतीय रेल के आकार, स्थानिक वितरण और परिचालन महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए पदों का रिक्त होना और उन्हें भरा जाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। नियमित परिचालन, प्रौद्योगिकीय परिवर्तनों,

यंत्रीकरण और नवोन्मेषी पद्धतियों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त जनशक्ति मुहैया कराई जाती है। इन रिक्तियों को मुख्यतः परिचालनिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार रेलवे द्वारा भर्ती एजेन्सियों को मांग पत्र भेजकर भरा जाता है।

वर्तमान में भारतीय रेल में 2024 और 2025 के वार्षिक कैलेंडर के अनुसार 1,20,579 रिक्तियों पर भर्तियां शुरू की गई।

सहायक लोको पायलटों (एएलपी), तकनीशियनों, रेलवे सुरक्षा बल (आरपीएफ) में उप-निरीक्षक और कांस्टेबल, जूनियर इंजीनियर (जेई)/डिपो सामग्री अधीक्षक (डीएमएस)/रसायन एवं धातुकर्म सहायक (सीएमए), पैरामेडिकल कोटियों, गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक), गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (पूर्व-स्नातक), अनुसचिवीय एवं पृथक कोटियों और लेवल-1 कोटियों जैसे सहायक, ट्रैक मेंटेनर और पॉइंट्समैन के पदों को भरने के लिए जनवरी से दिसम्बर 2024 के दौरान 92,116 रिक्तियों के लिए दस केंद्रीकृत रोजगार अधिसूचनाएं (सीईएन) अधिसूचित की गई हैं।

59,678 पदों के लिए पहले/एकल चरण की कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा (सीबीटी) पूरी की जा चुकी है।
ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद (18,799 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	18,40,347	156	15
तकनीशियन के पद (14,298 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	26,99,892	139	15
जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए के पद (7,951 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	11,01,266	146	15
रे.सु.ब. एस.आई के पद (452 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	15,35,635	143	15
आरपीएफ-कांस्टेबल के पद (4208 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	45,30,288	147	15
पैरामेडिकल कोटियों (1376 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	7,08,321	143	15

गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (स्नातक) (8113 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	58,41,774	141	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (पूर्व-स्नातक) (3445 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	63,27,473	157	15
अनुसचिवीय एवं पृथक कोटियों हेतु सीबीटी (1,036 रिक्तियां)	4,46,013	139	15
कुल अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या	2,50,31,009		

सहायक लोको पायलट, जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए और गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक) के पदों के लिए द्वितीय चरण की कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा (सीबीटी) भी पूरी की गई है। इनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद (18,799 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	2,66,363	112	15
जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए के पद (7,951 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	1,17,339	118	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (स्नातक) (8113 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	1,21,931	129	15
कुल अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या	5,05,633		

सहायक लोको पायलट (एएलपी) के पद के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित अभिक्षमता परीक्षा (सीबीएटी) भी पूरी कर ली गई है। इसका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद (18,799 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीएटी	1,32,044	84	2

प्रथम चरण के 32,438 रिक्तियों हेतु सीबीटी दिनांक 27.11.2025 से 15 भाषाओं में 140 शहरों में शुरू की गई है। कांस्टेबल (आरपीएफ) के 4,208 पदों के लिए शारीरिक दक्षता परीक्षा (पीईटी) दिनांक 13.11.2025 से शुरू की गई है।

23,000 से अधिक उम्मीदवारों के लिए पैनल, जिसमें तकनीशियन, जूनियर इंजीनियर, पैरा मेडिकल कोटियों, उप-निरीक्षक (आरपीएफ) और सहायक लोको पायलट के पद शामिल हैं, को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है। इनमें से अधिकांश संरक्षा कोटियों की हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2025 के वार्षिक कैलेंडर के अनुसार, 28,463 रिक्तियों के लिए सात केंद्रीकृत रोजगार अधिसूचनाएँ भी जारी की गई हैं। जिनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र.सं.	केंद्रीकृत रोजगार अधिसूचना संख्या	पद का नाम	अधिसूचित की गई रिक्तियों की संख्या	अधिसूचना जारी करने का माह
1	01/2025	सहायक लोको पायलट	9,970	मार्च 2025
2	02/2025	तकनीशियन	6,238	जून 2025
3	03/2025	पैरा मेडिकल कोटि	434	जुलाई 2025
4	04/2025	खंड नियंत्रक	368	अगस्त 2025
5	05/2025	जूनियर इंजीनियर/डिपो सामग्री अधीक्षक	2,585	अक्टूबर 2025
6	06/2025	गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (स्नातक)	5,810	अक्टूबर 2025
7	07/2025	गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (पूर्व-स्नातक)	3,058	अक्टूबर 2025

रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड की परीक्षाएं काफी तकनीकी प्रकृति की होती हैं जिनमें बड़े पैमाने पर कर्मियों और संसाधनों को जुटाने तथा जनशक्ति के प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है। रेलवे ने इन सभी चुनौतियों का सामना किया और सभी निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करते हुए पारदर्शी तरीके से भर्ती का सफलतापूर्वक संचालन किया। पूरी प्रक्रिया के दौरान पेपर लीक होने या इसी तरह के कदाचार की कोई घटना सामने नहीं आई है।

वर्ष 2004-2005 से 2013-14 की तुलना में 2014-2015 से 2024-2025 के दौरान भारतीय रेल में की गई भर्तियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार दिया गया है:-

अवधि	भर्तियां*
2004-2005 से 2013-2014	4.11 लाख
2014-2015 से 2024-2025	5.08 लाख

* लेवल-1 और संरक्षा संबंधी पदों सहित

इसके अलावा, प्रणालीगत सुधार के तौर पर, रेल मंत्रालय ने समूह 'ग' पदों की विभिन्न कोटियों में भर्ती के लिए वर्ष 2024 से वार्षिक कैलेंडर प्रकाशित करने की एक प्रणाली शुरू की है। वार्षिक कैलेंडर शुरू होने से अभ्यर्थी निम्नानुसार लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं:

- अभ्यर्थियों के लिए अधिक अवसर;
- प्रतिवर्ष योग्यता प्राप्त करने वालों को अवसर;
- परीक्षाओं की निश्चितता;
- भर्ती प्रक्रिया, प्रशिक्षण और नियुक्तियों में तेज़ी।

चूंकि सुरक्षित गाड़ी परिचालन भारतीय रेल की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है, इसलिए संरक्षा कोटि के कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण पर विशेष बल दिया जाता है। कवच प्रणाली पर संबंधित कोटियों हेतु पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रमों और विशेषीकृत प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों सहित प्रारंभिक और पदोन्नति के चरणों में निर्धारित आवधिकता के अनुसार विस्तृत प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल उपलब्ध हैं, जिनमें व्यावहारिक पहलुओं पर जोर दिया जाता है, जो उन्हें कौशल उन्नयन और संबंधित उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में मदद करते हैं, जबकि समग्र संरक्षा और यात्री अनुभव पर ध्यान केंद्रित रखा जाता है। इन मॉड्यूलों का कार्यप्रणाली में प्रौद्योगिकीय परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी उन्नयन किया जाता है।

विभिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित भारतीय रेल के प्रशिक्षण केंद्र विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण अर्थात्

प्रारंभिक, पदोन्नति, पुनश्चर्या और विशेषीकृत प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।

प्रारंभिक प्रशिक्षण: नए कर्मचारियों को रेल परिचालन और प्रबंधन के विभिन्न पहलुओं से परिचित कराने के प्रयोजन से प्रदान किया जाता है।

पदोन्नति प्रशिक्षण: सेवारत कर्मचारियों को उच्चतर दायित्व के पदों के लिए अग्रिम रूप से तैयार करवाने के प्रयोजन से प्रदान किया जाता है।

पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण: सेवारत कर्मचारियों को उनके कार्यों में कुशलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवधिक रूप से नए विचारों और सिद्धांतों के साथ सक्षम बनाने के प्रयोजन से दिया जाता है।

विशेषीकृत प्रशिक्षण:- प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास, संख्यात्मक तकनीकों आदि अर्थात् यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली, नए इंजनों, सिगनल प्रणाली, रेलपथ प्रौद्योगिकी आदि से संबंधित ज्ञान को अद्यतन करने के प्रयोजन से प्रदान किया जाता है।

रेल सुरक्षा बढ़ाने और संरक्षा-केंद्रित कार्यबल बनाने के लिए, रेल सुरक्षा बल द्वारा अपने कर्मियों के लिए प्रमुख परिचालनिक क्षेत्रों में विशेषीकृत प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किए जाते हैं। इनमें प्रतिविद्रोहिता, आतंकरोधी गतिविधियां, भीड़भाड़ प्रबंधन, आईईडी का पता लगाने और प्रतिक्रिया देने, संगत कानूनों और अधिनियमों, और वामपंथी उग्रवाद की सम्वहलाई, व्यापक पूर्व-प्रवेशन प्रशिक्षण, उपनगरीय सुरक्षा ड्यूटी और रेलगाड़ी मार्गरक्षण पद्धतियां शामिल हैं, जो तैयारियों को और सुदृढ़ता प्रदान करती हैं।

SCIENTIFIC PROJECT HUB

1824. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to establish and setup different scientific projects hub throughout the country to develop and improve the socio-

- economic conditions of marginalised tribal people of remote villages;
- (b) if so, the details of such projects undertaken by the research laboratories of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR); and
- (c) the details of projects undertaken by other organisations to upgrade the livelihood of marginalised tribe families?

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) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is endeavoring to improve the socio-economic conditions of marginalised tribal people of remote villages through Mission Mode Projects. The brief detail is as under:

- **CSIR Aroma Mission:** Under this mission, aromatic crop cultivation has been introduced in different tribal areas in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, North-Eastern states, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh creating awareness about the advantages of aromatic crops like tolerance to weather extremes, not affected by wild/domestic animals and by providing quality planting materials of superior varieties suitable for those regions, leading to higher income generation. The mission has contributed significantly in enhancing farmers' income, simultaneously nurturing the essential oil-based

industries in India. Additional efforts were taken to improve the socio-economic status of the farmers by continuous skilling and training to enable them to undertake cultivation and processing of raw material in their fields, increasing yield and profit by deploying superior agro-processing technologies of CSIR, leading to a substantial rise in their incomes. Under this Mission, 20 tribal clusters were created for deploying aromatic crops in different states. Through these aroma clusters, CSIR is empowering and helping over 10,000 tribal farmers in various states, including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, North-Eastern states, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.

- **Sickle Cell Anemia (SCA) Mission:** The Mission focuses on a disease prevalent among tribal communities. CSIR has developed three specific scientific outcomes: a cost-effective molecular diagnostic test, supported the approval of Hydroxyurea as a treatment and established a CRISPR-based gene-editing platform.
 - **Smart Village Mission:** This project aims to develop model villages in various regions through the deployment of appropriate CSIR technologies and eco-friendly solutions to address local challenges in areas such as water, agriculture, and energy for sustainable development. Among one such village in Leh, tribal communities are specific beneficiaries.
- (c) **Department of Biotechnology (DBT):** The department is supporting various programs and projects aimed at establishing scientific project hubs, including

Rural Bio-resource Complexes, across the country. These initiatives are designed to develop and improve the socio-economic conditions of marginalized tribal people and rural communities in remote villages under Biotech Biotech-Based Societal Development Program.

DBT has implemented 96 projects in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities (SKUAST, TNAU, AAU, etc.), ICAR Institutes, IITs and NITs, Central Universities, NGOs and Research Foundations to upgrade the livelihood of marginalised tribal families. These projects focus on diverse areas, including aquaculture, sericulture, poultry, livestock improvement, horticulture, organic farming, mushroom cultivation, bio fertilizers, value addition of local resources, and women empowerment. These projects collectively aim at sustainable livelihood improvement of marginalized tribal families and SC/ST beneficiaries. The detail of the projects undertaken is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Department of Science and Technology (DST): Under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), DST has also supported projects aimed at the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes and the protection of their interests. The detail of the projects undertaken is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA): Two agencies namely, Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) & National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC) of Ministry is engaged in promoting livelihood activities for the tribal communities across the country.

Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED):

Under 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission' (PMJVM), Scheme which is being implemented through TRIFED, financial assistance is provided to strengthen tribal entrepreneurship initiatives and to facilitate livelihood opportunities by promoting more efficient, equitable, self-managed, optimum use of natural resources, MFP/farm & non-farm and tribal product-based enterprises. The major activities covered under the scheme are as under:

- Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)
- Infrastructure creation at State Level
- Setting up of Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK)
- Marketing and Promotion of Tribal Produce / Products

State-wise details of VDVKs is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC):

The corporation provides concessional loans to the eligible Scheduled Tribe persons for undertaking income generation, self-employment and livelihood activities. The loan assistance is given under the schemes like Term Loan Scheme, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups (MCF) and Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY). State-wise list of loans disbursed under the scheme of NSTFDC is given in the enclosed **Statement- IV**.

STATEMENT-I**Details of the projects undertaken for sustainable livelihood improvement of marginalized tribal families and SC/ST beneficiaries**

S No.	Project Title	Implementing Organization	State/Location
Projects supported by DBT			
1.	Facile method for the development of green and sustainable bamboo based feminine hygiene product - Chandel District, Manipur	Shriram Institute For Industrial Research, Delhi / South Asia Bamboo Foundation / NEHU	Manipur
2.	Rural Bioresource Complex for tubers & millets - Kandhamal, Odisha	KIIT University / ICAR-CTCRI	Odisha
3.	Promotion of technologies for quality seed production of landraces of paddy - Koraput, Odisha	M S Swaminathan Research Foundation / ICAR-IISWC	Odisha
4.	Genetic improvement to enhance productivity of local goat populations using AI	The Goat Trust / DUVASU, Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Upscaling of Organic Technologies through Model Organic Farm in Aspirational Districts of NE India	CAU, Meghalaya / AAU, Assam	Meghalaya
6.	Establishment of Rural Bio-resource Complex through Integrated Aquaculture - Goalpara, Assam	Guwahati University	Assam
7.	Promotion of Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) technology	ICAR-CIBA, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
8.	Establishment of Rural	University of	Tamil Nadu

	Bioresource Complex for seaweed farming - Ramnad District	Madras	
9.	Development of Rural Bioresources Complex in Tribal Districts of Western Odisha	IIT Delhi / NIT Rourkela	Odisha
10.	Establishment of model mushroom bio-resource complex - Meghalaya	CAU, Meghalaya	Meghalaya
11.	Establishment of Rural Bioresource Complex for livestock based integrated cluster farming - Meghalaya	ICAR-NEH Region	Meghalaya
12.	Enhancing economy of livestock farmers through AI using cloned buffalo bull semen	CIRB, Hisar	Haryana
13.	Dissemination of AM fungi production technology - Ramanathapuram, TN	TNAU	Tamil Nadu
14.	Seri-Entrepreneurship Development in Aspirational Districts of NE India	CSRTI, Berhampore	North-East India
15.	Establishment of DBT Rural Bioresource Complex - Ramanathapuram, TN	VIT / ICAR-CIBA / TANUVAS	Tamil Nadu
16.	Empowerment of rural women through poultry rearing - Osmanabad, Maharashtra	COVAS, Udgir	Maharashtra
17.	Development of pilot plant for high value products from indigenous plants - Hailakandi, Assam	IIT Guwahati	Assam
18.	Setting up of mechanized walnut processing clusters - Kupwara, J&K	SKUAST-Kashmir	J&K

19.	Establish Tribal Bio-resource Complex - Paderu, Visakhapatnam, AP	LAYA / CNBRCD / ANGRAU	Andhra Pradesh
20.	Value addition of Horticultural crops - Namsai, Arunachal Pradesh	CAU, Pasighat	Arunachal Pradesh
21.	Establishing rural bio resource centre for Nano bio polymer production	TNAU	Tamil Nadu
22.	Socio-economic upliftment through goat rearing - Yadgir, Karnataka	NIAB, Hyderabad	Karnataka
23.	Augmentation of Rural Economy through Back Yard Poultry Farming - Kadapa, AP	SVVU, Proddatur	Andhra Pradesh
24.	Creating innovation clusters - Moga, Punjab	KVK PAU, Moga	Punjab
25.	Innovations using Medicinal and Aromatic Plants - North-West Himalayan Region	IIT Roorkee	Uttarakhand
26.	Vedic Chants Intervention program for Autism	JIPMER, Pondicherry	Puducherry
27.	Plant Tissue Culture training - Washim, Vidarbha	Dr. PDKV, Akola	Maharashtra
28.	Innovative Poultry-Horticulture Integrated Farming - Kashmir	SKUAST-Kashmir	J&K
29.	Community based Integrated Fish Farming - Udalguri & Baksa, Assam	Udalguri College	Assam
30.	Socio Economic Upliftment of Sheep Breeders - J&K	SKUAST-Kashmir	J&K
31.	Fruits and vegetables preservation training - Varanasi, Mirzapur	BHU, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
32.	Enabling Start-Ups for Under	NIFTEM-T / Vrutti	Tamil Nadu

	Utilized Crops - Tamil Nadu		
33.	Socio-economic upliftment of yak rearing communities - NE Region	ICAR-NRC on Yak, Dirang	Arunachal Pradesh
34.	Popularization of hygienic pig slaughter technology	NTR CVS, Gannavaram	Andhra Pradesh
35.	Empowering women of wetland-dependent fisherfolk community - Lower Gangetic plain	ICAR-CIFRI / BCKV	West Bengal
36.	Empowering rural population through bioinoculants - Virudhunagar, TN	TNAU, Madurai	Tamil Nadu
37.	Strengthening women managed backyard poultry - Tribal districts, Odisha	OUAT, Bhubaneswar	Odisha
38.	Development of horticulture based women friendly entrepreneurship - Tripura	CAU / ICAR-NEH, Tripura	Tripura
39.	Skill Building in Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture	IARI, New Delhi	Delhi
40.	Augmentation of household income through dairy cattle, fodder & poultry - Kashmir	SKUAST-Kashmir	J&K
41.	Strengthening Livelihood through Goat Farming - Sikkim	ICAR-NEH Region	Sikkim
42.	Economic empowerment of Tribal Farming communities - Odisha	ILS / ICMR-RMRC / KISS, Bhubaneswar	Odisha
43.	Setting up of Rural Bioresource Complex - Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya	IBSD, Shillong	Meghalaya
44.	Entrepreneurial skill development in rural women through Poultry and livestock	SVVU, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
45.	Production of disease-free Banana plants through Tissue	SVPUAT, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh

	culture		
46.	Biotechnological interventions for seasonal vegetable production - Ghaziabad, UP	Laxmi Jan Kalyan Sewa Sansthan	Uttar Pradesh
47.	Entrepreneurship through Commercial Quail Production - Amravati, Maharashtra	KVK, Amravati	Maharashtra
48.	Augmenting rural goat farming - Goa	ICAR Research Complex, Goa	Goa
49.	Nano technological and precision farming for tulip and hyacinth bulb production - Kashmir	SKUAST-Kashmir	J&K
50.	Herbal Industry Oriented value cultivation of Medicinal Plants - Bundelkhand	Bundelkhand University, Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
51.	Technology Integration for Doubling Farm Income - Jharkhand	BAU, Ranchi	Jharkhand
52.	Promotion of Pulses Seed Production - Malda, Dakshin Dinajpur, WB	UBKV, Coochbehar	West Bengal
53.	Technology Intervention in Household Piggeries - Assam	AAU, Guwahati	Assam
54.	Upliftment of Tribal community through aquaculture - AP & Telangana	ICAR-CIFA, Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh / Telangana
55.	Upliftment of Marginal Basmati Growers Through SRI - Jammu	SKUAST-Jammu	J&K
56.	Development of nematode management strategies for rural women	ICAR-IIHR, Bangalore	Karnataka
57.	Developing entrepreneurial skills through bioconversion of agricultural wastes	CSIR-CIMAP, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh

58.	Raising livelihood through Azolla bio-village - Madurai, TN	TNAU	Tamil Nadu
59.	Establishment of Trichoderma production units - Kashmir valley	SKUAST-Kashmir	J&K
60.	Empowerment of women through Bio-technological innovations in millets	IIMR, Hyderabad	Telangana
61.	Empowerment through capacity building in biotechnological innovation - Assam	AAU, Jorhat	Assam
62.	Entrepreneurship through milky mushroom production - Thoothukudi, TN	TNAU, Killikulam	Tamil Nadu
63.	Status of prevalence and awareness among thalassemia population - West Bengal tribes	NSCBCRI, Kolkata	West Bengal
64.	Training and demonstration of vermibiotechnology - Madhya Pradesh	Dr. H S Gour Central University	Madhya Pradesh
65.	Community based fish seed production - Dima Hasao, Assam	Haflong Govt. College / Waimijing NGO	Assam
66.	CAU-DBT rural innovation cluster for value added pineapple products - Chandel, Manipur	CAU, Imphal	Manipur
67.	Dissemination of pheromone technology for codling moth - Ladakh	SKUAST-Kashmir	Ladakh
68.	Application of menthol mint and vetiver technology - Purvanchal, UP	CSIR-CIMAP, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
69.	Pig husbandry based approach for SC/ST rural women - Kolli Hills, TN	TANUVAS, Namakkal	Tamil Nadu

70.	Training on cut flowers and orchids cultivation - Mysore, Karnataka	University of Mysore	Karnataka
71.	Amelioration of infertility in dairy cows through nutritional and biotechnological interventions	NDRI, Karnal	Haryana
72.	Formulation Of Cut Flower Production Technology - Allahabad	SHIATS, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
73.	Employment through sustainable utilization of moringa leaves	Institute of Applied Sciences, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
74.	Genetic awareness, diagnosis and counselling on maternal and neonatal health	BHU, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
75.	Community based mass production of bio agents - J&K	SKUAST-Jammu	J&K
76.	Socio economic upliftment through Integrated farming approach	Guwahati University / Waimijing NGO	Assam
77.	Empowering women through seritech capacity building - Anantapur, Chittoor, AP	APSSRDI / SPMV Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
78.	Innovative Poultry-Horticulture Integrated Farming Systems	SKUAST-Kashmir	J&K
79.	Capacity building on biotechnological interventions for climate change adaptation - HP	Dept. of Environment, Science & Technology, Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
80.	Promotion of integrated farming with organic farming concept and mushroom cultivation - North Bengal	UBKV, Coochbehar	West Bengal
81.	Sustainable Livelihood through Integrated Farming System -	AAU College of Fisheries / Solmari	Assam

	Central Brahmaputra Valley, Assam	NGO	
82.	Demonstration of Bio-farming inputs - J&K Himalayan ecosystem	SKUAST-Kashmir	J&K
83.	Dissemination of fish culture technology among women SHGs - NCR Delhi	University of Delhi	Delhi
84.	Demonstration of fisheries and aquaculture interventions for fisherwomen - Konkan, Maharashtra	BSK KV, Dapoli	Maharashtra
85.	Setting up of Rural Biotech Innovation and Application Centre - Kandi, Punjab	PSCST, Chandigarh / CIAB, Mohali	Punjab
86.	Enhancement of livelihood security for disabled women - TN	TNAU, Madurai	Tamil Nadu
87.	Socio-economic upliftment by scientific interventions in dairy animals - J&K	SKUAST-Jammu	J&K
88.	Immunological, genetic and behavioral profile of Women with urinary tract infections	KGMU, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
89.	Economic Empowerment Of Rural Goat Farmers - RS Pura, Jammu	SKUAST-Jammu	J&K
90.	mHealth based Preterm Home Care Program	Manipal College of Nursing	Karnataka
91.	Gujjar and Bakarwal Women Empowerment through Livestock Rearing - J&K	SKUAST-Jammu	J&K
92.	Poverty alleviation through medicinal-dietary plants for prevention of malnutrition -	CSIR-NBRI, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh

	SC/ST children		
93.	Management of Green Wastes for Economic Benefit & Women Empowerment	AAU, Jorhat	Assam
94.	Development of Sustainable rural livelihood through hygienic fish drying	AAU College of Fisheries, Nagaon	Assam
95.	Enhancement of tribal farmers' income through cultivation and processing of aromatic crops – Nandurbar	CSIR-CIMAP, Lucknow	Maharashtra
96.	Bioresource Centre for Banana Value Chain – Udalguri	CSIR-NEIST, Jorhat	Assam

STATEMENT-II

Details of the projects undertaken under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) supported by DST

S No.	Project Title	Implementing Organisation	State/location
Projects supported by DST			
1.	Guar Gum based Science Technology and Innovation STI for Development of Scheduled Tribe in Srikalahasti Block	Indian Institute of Technology Tirupati, Tirupati, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, 517 50	Andhra Pradesh
2.	KISS Science and Technology Innovation Hub for Tribals	KIIT Technology Business Incubator, Bhubaneswar, Khordha, Orissa, 751024	Orissa
3.	Survival of	Utkalika Samiti, Jajpur,	Orissa

	Surviving- A Project to Enhance Livelihood of PVTGs Through Introduction of Tuber Crop (Cultivation & Processing) in Sukinda Block of Jajpur District, Odisha	Jajpur, Orissa, 755051	
4.	S&T Intervention in Pottery Technology for Capacity building of Women potters in Bahabandha village of Siadimal Gp, Nilagiri block of Balasore district in Odisha	Society for Humanitarian Advancement with Key Technological Initiative (Shakti), Simulia, Balasore, Orissa, 756168	Orissa
5.	Organic Goat Milk and Meat as a means of income generation for coastal tribals	Utkal Sevak Samaj, Cuttack, Cuttack, Orissa, 753003	Orissa
6.	Science Technology and Innovation Hub in MARAYOOR, DEVIKULAM Block, IDUKKI District, KERALA State SUBTITLE Establishment of decentralized non-	CSIR National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, 695019	Kerala

	centrifugal sugars production unit for Marayoor Jaggery		
7.	Establishment of STI Hub for primitive Sidi Adivasi tribes of Gujarat for socio-economic upliftment through mariculture entrepreneurship	ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute Veraval Regional Station, Matsya Bhavan, Bhidiya, Veraval, 362269, Gujarat	Gujarat
8.	Introduce scientific technique to conserve and enhancement of indigenous knowledge and traditional skills, practices of katkari community to sustain their livelihoods	Anubhav Prathisthan Trust, Khopoli, Raigad, Maharashtra, 410203	Maharashtra
9.	Utilization of Clay Brick Waste for Manufacturing of Eco-Friendly Building Materials to Improve Livelihoods of Katkari Tribals	Thakur College of Engineering and Technology, Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Maharashtra, 400101	Maharashtra
10.	Production, scaling up and formulation of antiviral and anti-inflammatory herbal plant varieties by	EMRC FEEDS, Senapati, Senapati, Manipur, 795129	Manipur

	modern agricultural technology in the state of Manipur, A handholding program with farmers from backward communities for their economic growth		
11.	Tribal empowerment through scientific validation of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge in agriculture through Land-Lab-Land cycle of scientific refining	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, 641112	Tamilnadu
12.	Enhancing Livelihood of ST Farmer Community in Bheelyanaik Thanda by Development of Post-harvest Preservation Ecosystem for horticultural crops and flowers	KG Reddy College of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Telangana, 501504	Telangana
13.	Multilayered Agriculture strategies for income	ICAR Research Complex for Neh Region, Tripura Centre, Lembucherra,	Tripura

	and nutritional security for cash crop plantation workers in Lefunga Block, West Tripura district	West Tripura, Tripura, 799210	
14.	STI-Hub for the upliftment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes by ensuring livelihood, food and nutritional security through disseminating innovative technologies in intensively tribal dominated area of Sonbhadra UP	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 221005, India, Varanasi, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, 221005	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Promoting natural resource base integrated livelihood approaches through Science Technology and Innovation Hub for socio-economic development of the Primitive tribe in Dzongu and Kabi Blocks of North District, Sikkim	G B Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Almora, Almora, Uttarakhand, 263643	Uttarakhand

STATEMENT-III**State-wise details of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs)**

PM JVM VDVks				
S.No.	States/UTs	VDVKs Sanctioned	Beneficiaries	Funds Sanctioned (In Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	415	123258	6162.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	106	32897	1590
3.	Assam	483	146909	7245
4.	Chhattisgarh	139	41700	2085
5.	DNH & DD	1	302	15
6.	Goa	10	3000	150
7.	Gujarat	200	57968	2895.65
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1110	55.5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	29791	1457
10.	Jharkhand	146	43701	2174.7
11.	Karnataka	140	41748	2087.4
12.	Kerala	44	12038	597.25
13.	Ladakh	10	3000	150
14.	Madhya Pradesh	126	37860	1890
15.	Maharashtra	279	83850	4185
16.	Manipur	204	61,493	3051.8
17.	Meghalaya	169	50835	2534.1
18.	Mizoram	286	84268	4211.55
19.	Nagaland	347	104068	5203.4
20.	Odisha	170	50094	2479.25
21.	Rajasthan	505	152362	7513.55
22.	Sikkim	80	23801	1169.05
23.	Tamil Nadu	8	2400	120

24.	Telangana	17	5100	255
25.	Tripura	57	16116	776
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25	7238	359.55
27.	Uttarakhand	12	3605	179.95
28.	West Bengal	22	6719	329.35
Total		4105	1227231	60922.95

PM-JANMAN VDVK				
S.No.	States/ UTs	VDVKs Sanctioned	Beneficiaries	Funds Sanctioned (In Lakhs)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	56	2.80
2.	Andhra Pradesh	73	6162	307.55
3.	Chhattisgarh	16	2395	119.75
4.	Gujarat	21	1050	52.50
5.	Jharkhand	35	2876	143.80
6.	Karnataka	33	1836	91.80
7.	Kerala	7	537	26.85
8.	Madhya Pradesh	83	5091	254.50
9.	Maharashtra	40	3624	181.20
10.	Manipur	2	600	30.00
11.	Odisha	66	5244	262.95
12.	Rajasthan	51	8842	442.10
13.	Tamil Nadu	37	2403	120.15
14.	Telangana	25	1427	73.05
15.	Tripura	30	2550	127.50
16.	Uttarakhand	9	634	31.70
17.	Uttar Pradesh	5	319	15.95
18.	West Bengal	5	278	13.9
Total		539	45924	2298.05

STATEMENT-IV**State-wise amount of loans disbursed and beneficiaries under
the schemes of NSTFDC****(Rs. In lakhs)**

S.No.	State	FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25	
		Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5022.24	12533	1127.19	2006	4119.80	13669	5551.49	27221	6039.21	12899
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	970.52	435	814.01	8143	699.90	1835	25.77	13	17.88	17
4.	Assam	5.00	2	-	-	-	-	40.02	43	24.24	21
5.	Bihar	-	-	11.48	955	-	-	3.06	3	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	197.49	236	1398.99	1107	295.69	1216	227.29	503	499.43	4837
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.55	6	0	0
8.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	1	0	0
9.	Gujarat	1442.03	8230	2022.50	11053	1019.61	5224	2810.12	11848	4931.39	18461
10.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	13.40	2	14.00	2	56.90	120	2.19	2	30.60	33
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	408.75	175	1362.87	410	1272.54	535	295.19	106	1102.49	409
13.	Jharkhand	1001.60	10752	1422.00	15523	3.00	756	684.25	1703	247.45	135

S.No.	State	FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25	
		Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries
14.	Karnataka	3109.08	3014	1369.31	962	1582.42	1927	853.41	1003	1854.44	1368
15.	Kerala	298.76	192	637.30	436	720.73	666	446.74	258	684.80	567
16.	Ladakh									73.53	13
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3360.10	5685	2755.00	2373	5392.05	10857	1759.58	828	1660.72	1582
18.	Maharashtra	37.27	822	209.06	7408	658.19	1204	2523.52	1528	567.76	1005
19.	Manipur	62.37	65	-	-	25.00	57	235.49	174	102.80	65
20.	Meghalaya	4485.43	35016	694.81	1883	470.60	1227	475.91	1193	298.09	112
21.	Mizoram	3324.18	1399	5450.68	16278	5295.74	3584	6856.69	4573	6948.28	3529
22.	Nagaland	1098.72	48240	693.36	48257	20.39	1	1199.77	771	627.08	282
23.	Odisha	1794.44	22231	2457.92	30026	63.19	4337	362.35	17025	883.56	15045
24.	Rajasthan	2205.16	2664	508.60	588	789.35	1856	712.22	885	130.16	1091
25.	Sikkim	82.11	21	62.56	16	-	-	34.23	27	201.63	46
26.	Tamil Nadu	12.50	1609	15.00	1609	1087.13	3403	3265.67	7327	1210.39	6437
27.	Telangana	5359.23	13065	3111.55	9355	4583.99	11861	3218.52	11369	5174.31	10777
28.	Tripura	2216.28	1056	580.26	2196	48.02	20	2014.62	2234	1695.98	569
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1.55	4	-	-	-	-	3.37	4	1.92	2
30.	Uttarakhand	6.15	2	-	-	81.42	244	32.59	8	85.81	628
31.	West Bengal	275.64	2089	573.92	4515	1643.34	8393	1526.59	4486	2233.75	8828
	Total	36790.00	169539	27292.37	165101	29929.00	72992	24221.12	52432	37327.70	88758

इंस्पायर योजना

1825.श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री करण भूषण सिंह:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

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

- (क) क्या देश में 'इनोवेशन इन साइंस पर्सुट फॉर इंस्पायर्ड रिसर्च (इंस्पायर)' योजना लागू की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके उद्देश्य और मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं;
- (ख) क्या इंस्पायर कार्यक्रम में समाज की आवश्यकताओं के समाधान करने वाले विचारों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए संशोधन किए गए हैं जिनमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से 'मूल विचारों' पर जोर दिया गया है;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो एक वित्तीय वर्ष में लक्षित 'मूल विचारों' की संख्या और ऐसे पुरस्कारों के लिए निर्धारित राशि क्या है;
- (घ) ऐसे 'मूल विचार' एकत्र करने के लिए स्कूलों का चयन करने के लिए उपयोग किए गए मानदंड क्या हैं;
- (ङ) इस संबंध में राजस्थान में विशेषकर राजसमंद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पिछले पांच वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) इंस्पायर पुरस्कार विजेताओं के लिए मेंटरिंग, इनक्यूबेशन, प्रोटोटाइप विकास और उद्योग लिंक बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित उपाय क्या हैं ताकि वे अपने नवीन विचारों को प्रत्यक्ष कार्यानुभव में परिवर्तित कर सकें?

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) जी हाँ। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) की “इनोवेशन इन साइंस परसुट फॉर इंस्पायर्ड रिसर्च (इंस्पायर)” योजना देश में लागू की जा रही है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं को कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर मूलभूत और प्राकृतिक विज्ञानों का अध्ययन करने के लिए आकर्षित करना है और उन्हें मूलभूत और अनुप्रयुक्त विज्ञान के देश के सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में फैले हुए क्षेत्रों, जिसमें इंजीनियरी, चिकित्सा, कृषि और पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान शामिल हैं, में अनुसंधान करियर अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है। इसका अंतिम लक्ष्य देश के अनुसंधान और विकास (आर एंड डी) प्राधार का विस्तार करना है।

(i) युवा छात्रों को विज्ञान अध्ययन और अनुसंधान करियर बनाने के लिए आकर्षित करने, (ii) उनमें सृजनात्मक सोच को विकसित करने और नवाचार की संस्कृति को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य के साथ इंस्पायर मानक- (मीलियन माइंड्स ऑगमेंटिंग नेशनल एस्पिरेशन एंड नॉलेज) योजना को कार्यान्वित किया गया है। इंस्पायर मानक योजना का उद्देश्य 10-17 वर्ष की आयु समूह के युवा छात्रों को लक्षित करना है, जो कक्षा VI से XII में अध्ययनरत हैं। देश के सभी विद्यालय, जो जिला/राज्य शिक्षा प्राधिकरणों द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त हैं, चाहे वे सरकारी हों अथवा गैर-सरकारी, सहायता प्राप्त हों या गैर-सहायता प्राप्त, केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार अथवा स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा संचालित हों, और जिनमें कक्षा 6 से 12 तक की कक्षाएँ हैं, वे सभी विद्यालय वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान अपने विद्यालय से 5 छात्रों को नामांकित करने के पात्र हैं। विभाग द्वारा वर्ष की विशिष्ट अवधि के दौरान विद्यालयों से नामांकन ई-एमआईएस पोर्टल (www.inspireawards-dst.gov.in) के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन रूप से आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं।

नामांकन प्रक्रिया में छात्रों की मूलभूत जानकारी, बैंक खाता विवरण, साथ ही प्रस्तावित मॉडल/परियोजना का संक्षिप्त विचार/सारांश प्रस्तुत करना शामिल है। छात्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत अवधारणाओं के आधार पर इन ऑनलाइन नामांकनों की संवीक्षा की जाती है और चयनित छात्रों में से प्रत्येक को परियोजना/मॉडल की तैयारी/ अवधारणाओं को शोकेस करने और तीन स्तरों अर्थात् जिला, राज्य और

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आयोजित प्रदर्शनियों में सहभागिता हेतु 10,000/- रुपये प्रत्येक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत छात्रों के बैंक खातों में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण (डायरेक्ट बनेफिट ट्रांसफर) के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता अंतरित की जा रही है।

इंस्पायर इंटर्नशिप का उद्देश्य कक्षा X बोर्ड स्तर के 50,000, शीर्ष 1% छात्रों को वैज्ञानिक शिविर आयोजित करके एक्सपोजर देना और उन्हें भारत और विदेश की वैज्ञानिक हस्तियों सहित नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेताओं से बातचीत का अवसर देना है, ताकि वे वैज्ञानिक खोज के आनन्द का अनुभव कर सकें। ये विज्ञान शिविर छात्रों में विज्ञान के प्रति जिज्ञासा को पोषित करते हैं, उन्हें लीक से हटकर सोचने में मदद करते हैं और 16-17 साल की प्रारंभिक आयु के छात्रों को आगे की पढ़ाई के लिए विज्ञान विषयों का चयन करने हेतु आकर्षित करते हैं। इंटर्नशिप शिविर 5 दिन प्रति शिविर की अवधि वाले आवासीय शिविर होते हैं।

उच्चतर शिक्षा हेतु छात्रवृत्ति (शी) का उद्देश्य छात्रवृत्तियां तथा अग्रणी अनुसंधानकर्त्ताओं के साथ ग्रीष्मकालीन सम्बद्धता (समर अटैचमेंट) के माध्यम से मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध कराते हुए विज्ञान गहन कार्यक्रमों में उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं की संबद्धता (अटैचमेंट) की दर को बढ़ाना है। यह योजना प्रत्येक वर्ष 17-22 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं को प्राकृतिक और मूलभूत विज्ञान में स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्ति हेतु 0.80 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से, 12,000 छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान करती है।

इंस्पायर अध्येतावृत्ति उन छात्रों को दी जाती है। जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय महत्व के विश्वविद्यालय/शैक्षणिक संस्थान जैसे कि आईआईटीएस, एनआईटीएस, आईआईएसईआरएस स्तर की परीक्षा में मूलभूत और अनुप्रयुक्त विज्ञान सहित अभियांत्रिकी, चिकित्सा, कृषि, पशु चिकित्सा में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया हो, साथ ही उन इंस्पायर अध्येताओं को जिन्होंने एमएससी स्तर पर कुल मिलाकर 70% अंक प्राप्त किए हों और जो देश के किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय/शैक्षणिक संस्थान में पीएचडी

कार्यक्रम में प्रवेश के पात्र हों। यह अध्येतावृत्तियां अधिकतम 5 वर्षों (2 वर्ष जेआरएफ के रूप में और 3 वर्ष एसआरएफ के रूप में) के लिए अथवा पीएचडी पूरा होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, पूर्णकालिक पीएचडी कार्यक्रम करने के लिए है। अध्येतावृत्ति राशि, जिसमें आकस्मिक खर्च शामिल हैं, सीएसआईआर-यूजीसी नेट अध्येतावृत्ति के अनुरूप है और समय-समय पर भारत सरकार के मानदंडों और नियमों के अनुसार संचालित होती है। वर्तमान में, प्रत्येक अध्येता को जेआरएफ के रूप में प्रति माह 37,000/- रुपये + आतिथेय संस्थान के शहर के आधार पर स्वीकार्य एचआरए + 20,000 रुपये वार्षिक आकस्मिक राशि प्राप्त होगी और एसआरएफ के रूप में प्रति माह 42,000/- रुपये + आतिथेय संस्थान के शहर के आधार पर स्वीकार्य एचआरए + 20,000 रुपये वार्षिक आकस्मिक राशि प्राप्त होगी।

इंस्पायर संकाय अध्येतावृत्ति प्रत्येक वर्ष अभियांत्रिकी, चिकित्सा, कृषि, पशु चिकित्सा सहित मौलिक और अनुप्रयुक्त विज्ञान, दोनों क्षेत्रों में, 5 वर्षों के इंस्पायर संकाय अध्येतावृत्ति के लिए 27-32 वर्ष के आयु समूह के पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल शोधकर्ताओं को अवसर प्रदान करती है। सामान्य श्रेणी के आवेदकों के लिए विज्ञापन वर्ष की 1 जनवरी तक अधिकतम आयु सीमा 32 वर्ष है। यद्यपि, अ.जा./अ.ज.जा/महिला अभ्यर्थियों के लिए अधिकतम आयु सीमा 37 वर्ष होगी। बेंचमार्क विकलांगता वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए अधिकतम आयु सीमा 42 वर्ष है। प्रत्येक अध्येता को मासिक 1,25,000/- रुपये की अध्येतावृत्ति, जिसमें वार्षिक वृद्धि 2,000/- रुपये होगी, प्राप्त होगी और 5 वर्षों के लिए शोध अनुदान के रूप में 35 लाख रुपये (प्रति वर्ष 7.0 लाख रुपये की दर से) प्रदान किए जाएंगे।

(ख)और (ग) जी हाँ। इस योजना को पुनः संरचित किया गया है ताकि उन मूल विचारों को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके जिनमें समाज की आवश्यकताओं को विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से पूरा करने की क्षमता हो। संशोधित ढांचे के अंतर्गत, राज्य स्तरीय प्रदर्शनी और परियोजना प्रतियोगिताओं (एसएलपीईसीएस) से चयनित छात्रों को राष्ट्रीय नवाचार फाउंडेशन (एनआईएफ) के सहयोग से आईआईटीएस, एनआईटीएस, आईआईएसईआरएस और केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों जैसे प्रमुख संस्थानों में

मार्गदर्शन प्रदान किया जाता है, ताकि वे अपने नवाचारों को और बेहतर ढंग से परिष्कृत और विकसित कर सकें। इस योजना का उद्देश्य देशभर के पात्र स्कूलों से प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक मिलियन मूल विचार प्राप्त करना है। चयनित छात्रों को उनके प्रोजेक्ट/मॉडल के विकास और जिला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आयोजित प्रदर्शनियों में प्रतिभाग करने हेतु ₹10,000 प्रत्येक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(घ) देश के सभी स्कूल जो संबंधित जिला या राज्य शिक्षा प्राधिकरणों द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त हैं, चाहे वह सरकारी, सरकारी-सहायता प्राप्त, निजी या केंद्रीय या स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा संचालित हों और जिनमें कक्षा 6 से 12 तक की पढ़ाई होती है, वे योजना के अंतर्गत भाग लेने और मूल विचार प्रस्तुत करने के पात्र हैं।

(ङ) विभाग ने राजसमंद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान में योजना के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए शिक्षकों और जिला/राज्य नोडल अधिकारियों के लिए अभिमुखीकरण कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन, स्कूलों में श्रव्य-दृश्य प्रचार सामग्री और पुस्तिकाओं का वितरण, और नामांकन तथा मूल्यांकन प्रक्रियाओं को सुचारु बनाने के लिए क्लाउड-आधारित वेब पोर्टल और मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन का संचालन जैसे कई उपाय किए हैं। नवाचार की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए प्रायोगिक शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षण घटक भी शुरू किया गया है। गत पांच वर्षों में, पूरे राजस्थान में 42 जागरूकता कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित की गई हैं जिनमें विशेष रूप से राजसमंद के लिए पांच ऑनलाइन कार्यशालाएँ शामिल हैं, जिससे लगभग 3,500 शिक्षकों को लाभ मिला।

(च) इंस्पायर अध्येतावृत्ति प्राप्तकर्ताओं के लिए मार्गदर्शन, उद्भवन, प्रोटोटाइप विकास और उद्योग लिंक को बढ़ाने हेतु, सरकार ने एक विरचित मार्गदर्शक और क्षमता-निर्माण पारितंत्र स्थापित किया है। राज्य-स्तर के प्राप्तकर्ताओं को राष्ट्रीय नवाचार फाउंडेशन (एनआईएफ) के सहयोग से आईआईटीएस, एनआईटीएस, आईआईएसईआरएस और केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों जैसे प्रमुख संस्थानों में मार्गदर्शन प्रदान

किया जाता है। गत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान, 119 मार्गदर्शन कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित की गई हैं, जिससे 1,823 छात्रों को अपने नवाचारों और प्रोटोटाइप विकास को सुदृढ़ करने में मदद मिली है। उत्कृष्ट विचारों को इन्क्यूबेशन लिंकेज, तकनीकी सहायता, और बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार संरक्षण की सुविधा के माध्यम से और सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, अब तक 195 पेटेंट्स दाखिल किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें से 38 पेटेंट छात्र अन्वेषकों के नाम स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

SCHEMES UNDER NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE CORPORATION

1826 SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

- (a) the details of all schemes, initiatives and programmes undertaken by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for the welfare of Minority Communities;
- (b) the details of concessional loan disbursed by NMDFC during the financial year 2014-15 for the economic empowerment of Minority Communities, year-wise;
- (c) the details of schemes and programmes being implemented by NMDFC for providing marketing opportunities to the Minority Artisans of the country; and
- (d) the details of mechanisms put in place by NMDFC to monitor the implementation and ensure reach of their schemes/programmes to the intended beneficiaries?

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

- (a) National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements

its schemes for socio-economic development of “backward sections” among the (06) notified minority communities by providing concessional loan for self-employment income generation ventures across the country. The schemes of NMDFC are implemented through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Govt./ UT Administration, Punjab Gramin Bank, Canara Bank and Union Bank. The details of NMDFC schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) The details of Concessional loan disbursed by NMDFC from Financial Year 2014-15 for the economic empowerment of Minority Communities, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements marketing scheme for providing marketing opportunities to minority artisans and crafts persons across the country. The key features of marketing scheme for supporting artisans are as follows: -

Marketing Assistance Scheme

This is a **Promotional Scheme** implemented by NMDFC through its State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs).

- **Target Group:** The scheme is designed for **individual crafts persons**, beneficiaries of NMDFC, and Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- **Objective:** It envisages promoting the sale and marketing of their products at remunerative prices.

• **Method of Marketing:** This is achieved through **exhibitions organized at State or District level.**

(d) To monitor implementation of its schemes, NMDFC regularly conducts “beneficiary verification” and “impact assessment study” by engaging independent third-party organizations/agencies to assess the proper utilization & impact of NMDFC financing on the target groups across the country. NMDFC officials also visit different States/UTs for beneficiary interaction. Further, the steps taken by NMDFC during last 10 Years & current year to ensure enhancing of outreach of NMDFC schemes to the intended beneficiaries are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of NMDFC schemes

Eligibility Condition

1. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis & Jains 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 & 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 & 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, 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 & 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 & 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 & 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, upto Rs.10.00 Lacs can be availed under the scheme at simple interest of 5% p.a. for Male Artisan & 4% p.a. for Female Artisan under Credit Line-1 and at simple interest of 6% p.a. for Male Artisan & 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 & 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 & 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, 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 & 8% p.a for female beneficiaries.

CREDIT LINE-WISE OTHER PARAMETERS & FUNDING STRUCTURE OF NMDFC SCHEMES

A. Credit Line 1

S. No.	Parameters	Term Loan	Education Loan	Micro Finance	Virasat
1	Max. Loan Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	20	20 (In India for upto 5 years duration courses) 30 (Courses Abroad for upto 5 years duration)	1 per member of SHG 20 for a group of 20	10
2	Rate of Interest for beneficiaries (% p.a.)	6	3	7	5 (male) 4 (women)
3	Rate of Interest by	3	1	1	3 (male)

	SCA/Bank to NMDFC(%p.a.)				2 (women)
4	Moratorium period for the Beneficiaries	6 Months	6 months after course completion or getting job, whichever is earlier	3 months	6 months
5	Repayment period for beneficiaries	5 Years	5 years	3 year	5 years
6	Means of Financing NMDFC: SCA/Bank: Beneficiary	90 :5 : 5			

B. Credit Line 2

S. No.	Parameters	Term Loan	Education Loan	Micro Finance	Virasat
1	Max. Loan Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	30	20 (In India for upto 5 years duration courses) 30 (Courses Abroad for upto 5 years duration)	1.50 per member of SHG 30 for a group of 20	10
2	Rate of Interest for beneficiaries (% p.a)	8 (male) 6 (women)	8 (male) 5 (women)	10 (male) 8 (women)	6 (male) 5 (women)
3	Rate of Interest payable by SCA/Bank to NMDFC(% p.a)	5 (male) 3 (women)	2	4 (male) 2 (women)	4 (male) 3 (women)

4	Moratorium period for the Beneficiaries	6 months	6 months after course completion or getting a job, whichever is earlier	3 months	6 months
5	Repayment period for beneficiaries	5 years	5 years	3 year	5 years
6	Means of Financing NMDFC: SCA/Bank: Beneficiary	90 : 5 : 5			

STATEMENT-II

CONCESSIONAL LOAN DISBURSED BY NMDFC FROM FINANCIAL YEAR 2014-15

Amt. Rs. in Crore

S. No.	Financial Year	Amount
1	2014-2015	431.20
2	2015-2016	473.29
3	2016-2017	503.32
4	2017-2018	570.83
5	2018-2019	603.66
6	2019-2020	602.50
7	2020-2021	650.41
8	2021-2022	700.00
9	2022-2023	881.70
10	2023-2024	765.45
11	2024-2025	860.43

STATEMENT-III**Details of steps taken by NMDFC during last 10 Years & current year to ensure enhancing of outreach of NMDFC schemes to the intended beneficiaries**

- a. Enhancing the annual family income limit under Credit Line 1 from Rs. 98,000/- in rural areas & Rs. 1,20,000/- in urban areas to Rs. 3.00 lacs per annum in both rural & urban areas.
- b. Introduction of new Annual Family Income eligibility criterion of up to Rs.8.00 lacs per annum for greater coverage of persons from the targeted minority communities.
- c. Quantum of loan under Term Loan scheme increased from Rs.10.00 lacs to Rs.30.00 lacs while under Micro Finance scheme, it has been increased from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1.50 lacs per SHG member. Under Education Loan scheme, the quantum of loan has been increased from Rs.5.00 lacs to Rs.20.00 lacs for domestic courses & from Rs.10.00 lacs to Rs.30.00 lacs for courses abroad.
- d. Introduction of Virasat Scheme to meet the credit requirement of Artisans belonging to target group.
- e. Self Declaration/Self Certification/Self Attestation of documents is introduced in case of Religion Certificate, Family Income, Residence Proof, Mark Sheet, etc.
- f. Transfer of loan directly in Bank Account of Beneficiary through NEFT/RTGS.

- g. Insurance of beneficiary and their assets to safeguard against any untoward incident.
- h. Signing of MoU with Canara Bank, Union Bank of India, Indian Bank & Punjab Gramin Bank to increase the outreach of NMDFC schemes in the States/UTs where SCAs are non-functional.
- i. NMDFC has also developed MILAN Software to streamline and digitize the loan and accounting processes between applicants, State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) and NMDFC.

Further, to enhance awareness about NMDFC schemes, organizing of Loan Melas cum Awareness camps have been made mandatory part of the loaning program of NMDFC. Each SCA has been allocated to organize at least 10 Loan Melas cum awareness camps every year in the minority concentrated areas including rural & economically weaker areas. These Loan Melas cum awareness camps are being organized by the respective SCAs including at the time of disbursement of funds to the beneficiaries.

During such camps, besides creating awareness about schemes of NMDFC, loan is disbursed to shortlisted beneficiaries. Loan applications are distributed to the participants & interested persons are helped to fill applications. Duly filled applications are received from the participants for further processing. Success stories of beneficiaries are also shared and the participants are motivated to avail concessional credit for their economic development. The participants are also

sensitized to properly utilize loan and make timely repayments.

NMDFC also uses Social Media handles such as X, Facebook, You-tube, Instagram & LinkedIn to generate awareness about its schemes.

प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना के अंतर्गत मुफ्त अनाज वितरण

1827. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

- (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र और परभणी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना के अंतर्गत मुफ्त अनाज प्राप्त करने वाले लाभार्थियों की संख्या सहित ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों, विशेष रूप से परभणी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में इस योजना का क्या प्रभाव रहा है;
- (ग) महाराष्ट्र में इस योजना के अंतर्गत अनाज के निर्बाध वितरण के लिए लॉजिस्टिक्स और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला तंत्र को मजबूत करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (घ) इस योजना के अंतर्गत वितरण में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने और चोरी कम करने के लिए अपनाई गई एकीकृत तकनीक का ब्यौरा प्रदान करें; और
- (ड.) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई समीक्षा का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख) देश में (महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए लाभार्थियों की संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	पीएमजीकेएवाई के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए लाभार्थियों की संख्या (लाख में)	
	अखिल भारत	महाराष्ट्र
2020-21 (दिनांक 31.03.2021 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	7932.80	700.17
2021-22 (दिनांक 31.03.2022 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	7972.53	700.17
2022-23 (दिनांक 31.03.2023 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	8010.70	700.17
2023-24 (दिनांक 31.03.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	8049.94	700.17
2024-25 (दिनांक 31.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	8056.05	700.17
2025-26 (दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	8056.05	700.17

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रवार लाभार्थियों का डाटा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ग) देश में कोविड-19 के प्रकोप के कारण उत्पन्न आर्थिक व्यवधानों के परिणामस्वरूप गरीबों और ज़रूरतमंदों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को कम करने के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य से पीएमजीकेएवाई की शुरुआत की गई थी। कोविड संकट को देखते हुए, पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत लगभग 80 करोड़ लाभार्थियों के लिए निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न का आवंटन, नियमित आवंटन के अतिरिक्त था। पीएमजीकेएवाई (चरण I-VII) के तहत 28 माह की अवधि के लिए लगभग 1118 लाख टन खाद्यान्न आवंटित किया गया था, जिसका कुल नियोजित वित्तीय परिव्यय लगभग 3.91 लाख करोड़ रुपये था।

केंद्र सरकार ने गरीब लाभार्थियों पर वित्तीय बोझ कम करने और गरीबों की सहायता के कार्यक्रम में देशव्यापी एकरूपता और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत दिनांक 1 जनवरी 2023 से अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) परिवारों और प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों (पीएचएच)

के लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने का निर्णय लिया था। निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरण की अवधि दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 2024 से पाँच वर्षों के लिए बढ़ा दी गई है, जिसका अनुमानित वित्तीय परिव्यय 11.80 लाख करोड़ रुपये है, जिसका वहन पूरी तरह से केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किया जाएगा।

(घ) लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) अब राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार संचालित होती है, जिसका संचालन केंद्र और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत होता है। केंद्र सरकार खाद्यान्नों की खरीद, आवंटन और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के निर्दिष्ट डिपो तक परिवहन के लिए जिम्मेदार है। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भीतर खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन, टीपीडीएस के तहत पात्र लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्नों का वितरण और उचित दर की दुकानों (एफपीएस) के कामकाज की निगरानी आदि की परिचालन जिम्मेदारियाँ संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार की हैं।

(ड.) अधिनियम के समुचित संचालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, अधिनियम की धारा 12 के अनुरूप लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार किए जा रहे हैं। इनमें से कुछ सुधारों में राशन कार्डों/लाभार्थियों के डाटाबेस का डिजिटलीकरण, विशिष्ट पहचान संख्या (आधार) को डिजिटल डाटाबेस में जोड़ना, खाद्यान्नों का ऑनलाइन आवंटन, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला प्रबंधन का कंप्यूटरीकरण, उचित दर दुकानों का स्वचालन, राशन कार्डों की पोर्टेबिलिटी, अभिलेखों में पूर्ण पारदर्शिता और एक सशक्त शिकायत निवारण तंत्र की स्थापना शामिल है। राज्य अपने लाभार्थी डाटाबेस को अद्यतन कर रहे हैं ताकि फर्जी राशन कार्डों को हटाया जा सके और सही लाभार्थियों को बेहतर ढंग से लक्षित किया जा सके। इस प्रकार, अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अपात्र लाभार्थियों को हटाना और पात्र लाभार्थियों को जोड़ना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

इसरो की परियोजनाओं के लिए निधि

1828. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) वर्ष 2020-21 से भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन की परियोजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का परियोजना-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) वर्ष 2020-21 से जिन परियोजनाओं के लिए निधि जारी करने की प्रक्रिया लंबित है, उनका परियोजना-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा प्रदान करें;
- (ग) क्या किसी परियोजना को निधियों की कमी के कारण रोकना पड़ा और यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 2020-21 से परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या किसी परियोजना में निधियों की कमी के कारण देरी हुई और यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 2020-21 से परियोजना-वार 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) वर्ष 2020-21 से अब तक इसरो परियोजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत (बजट अनुमान), जारी (संशोधित अनुमान) और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।
- (ख) वर्ष 2020-21 से किसी भी परियोजना के लिए निधि जारी करने की प्रक्रिया लंबित नहीं है।
- (ग) निधि की कमी के कारण किसी भी परियोजना(ओं) को रोकना नहीं पड़ा।
- (घ) निधि की कमी के कारण किसी भी परियोजना(ओं) में देरी नहीं हुई है।

विवरण

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
		ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक
1	ध्रुवीय उपग्रह प्रमोचन यान –सातत्य परियोजना	65000.00	30000.00	35499.15	20000.00	15000.00	14852.45	7000.00	7000.00	6949.35
2	ध्रुवीय उपग्रह प्रमोचन यान (चरण-6)	25000.00	10000.00	10000.00	50000.00	70000.00	67494.41	48000.00	30500.00	35996.86
3	जीएसएलवी सातत्य परियोजना	15000.00	9000.00	3998.96	15000.00	11000.00	15367.52	17000.00	7807.00	7299.30
4	जीएसएलवी सातत्य परियोजना	6000.00	2500.00	1500.00	5000.00	5500.00	16491.14	20000.00	7452.00	6451.94
5	जीएसएलवी मार्क-III सातत्य कार्यक्रम (चरण-1)	23000.00	23000.00	27925.73	25000.00	35000.00	34996.37	35000.00	35000.00	37477.25
6	लघु उपग्रह प्रमोचन यान (एसएसएलवी)	4000.00	5000.00	5299.68	5000.00	4000.00	2963.06	4000.00	4000.00	3160.83
7	आरएलवी-टीडी कक्षीय पुनः प्रवेश परीक्षण	3500.00	822.00	814.75	4000.00	650.00	814.18	7500.00	4706.00	4714.25
8	सेमी क्रायोजेनिक चरण विकास	8500.00	5500.00	5897.99	20000.00	11200.00	11200.00	20000.00	10500.00	10127.00
9	सेमी क्रायोजेनिक इंजन विकास	21000.00	16000.00	16595.20	30000.00	11500.00	12500.00	20000.00	5000.00	4118.47
10	ट्राइसोनिक पवन सुरंग परियोजना	9000.00	9000.00	8996.09	15000.00	12100.00	9779.26	9400.00	9400.00	3674.36

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
		ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक
11	दूसरे यान संयोजन भवन का निर्माण	1000.00	1000.00	999.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	ठोस नोदक अंतरिक्ष बूस्टर संयंत्र	8000.00	5000.00	5499.88	8000.00	6500.00	6299.99	3500.00	3900.00	3899.98
13	पीएसएलवी समेकन सुविधा	11000.00	6000.00	5499.70	8000.00	4500.00	3679.14	4000.00	4000.00	3246.07
14	अंतरिक्ष पिंड अनुवर्तन एवं विश्लेषण नेटवर्क	3500.00	1113.00	721.43	10000.00	450.00	726.14	12500.00	2387.00	893.84
15	एसएसएलवी के लिए प्रमोचन पैड	10000.00	584.00	78.74	11700.00	15482.00	15549.63	10000.00	1000.00	1172.99
16	आईएसएस के लिए संयुक्त इसरो-नासा मिशन	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	मानवयुक्त मिशन पहल/(गगनयान)	120000.00	71000.00	70980.26	190000.00	110000.00	97017.41	200000.00	95000.00	87693.91
18	नौवहन उपग्रह प्रणाली	20000.00	8000.00	6974.23	20000.00	18150.00	17598.63	20000.00	8550.00	7479.35
19	भू-प्रतिबिंबन उपग्रह	2900.00	2575.00	2166.28	350.00	400.00	386.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	कार्टोसैट-3	6500.00	7000.00	6970.54	3500.00	3850.00	3848.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	रिसैट-1ए	3750.00	10000.00	9921.09	1100.00	1100.00	1095.98	100.00	100.00	99.21
22	ओशनसैट-3 एवं 3ए	10000.00	4200.00	4110.52	2500.00	6470.00	6727.28	10000.00	2500.00	2982.06
23	रिसैट-1बी	10000.00	4400.00	5212.83	14500.00	17550.00	20209.18	15500.00	9600.00	8358.77

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
		ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक
24	नासा इसरो सिंथेटिक अपर्चर रडार मिशन	9000.00	8625.00	8490.34	10800.00	9000.00	9284.72	4600.00	2600.00	2823.55
25	रिसोर्ससैट-एस एवं 3एसए	9000.00	5200.00	4413.90	6000.00	7000.00	8486.41	6500.00	4200.00	3699.26
26	रिसोर्ससैट-3 एवं 3ए	9000.00	4200.00	4117.25	6000.00	6300.00	6292.93	7000.00	1500.00	1906.91
27	उच्च विभेदन उपग्रह (एचआरसैट) उपग्रह समूह	10000.00	4300.00	4954.69	5000.00	7945.00	8284.17	6500.00	2000.00	1997.63
28	आप्टो क्वांटम संचार कार्यक्रम	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	जी20 उपग्रह मिशन	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन अंतरिक्षयान-02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	अगली पीढ़ी के प्रमोचन यान का विकास (एनजीएलवी)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	तीसरा प्रमोचन पैड	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	एलवीएम3 की प्रमोचन क्षमता में वृद्धि के लिए अवसंरचना का संवर्धन	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	भू-प्रेक्षण अनुप्रयोग मिशन	50.00	24.00	25.41	5.00	4.00	3.19	200.00	107.00	10.73
35	राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंधन प्रणाली	1150.00	800.00	619.20	1000.00	800.00	641.25	1500.00	1560.00	1522.68
36	आपदा प्रबंधन सहायता (डीएमएस)	1800.00	963.00	352.11	1800.00	1950.00	1484.47	2500.00	1200.00	1031.87

[illegible]

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
		ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक
50	चंद्रयान -5 (लुपेक्स)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51	मंगल लैंडर मिशन	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	इन्सैट-3 उपग्रह	150.00	100.00	20.43	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	10.00	2.76
53	जीसैट 20 उपग्रह	10000.00	17500.00	18693.93	5000.00	6850.00	4687.05	5000.00	3500.00	1458.27
54	जीसैट 30/31 प्रमोचन सेवाएं	600.00	325.00	257.20	0.00	123.00	122.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	जीसैट 22/23/24 उपग्रहों	14000.00	10000.00	9964.49	5000.00	5800.00	4692.41	10000.00	2500.00	2292.50
56	जीसैट 29 उपग्रह	1200.00	500.00	396.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	जीसैट 30/31/32 उपग्रह	13000.00	13000.00	13394.95	5000.00	8450.00	8199.10	5000.00	1850.00	1451.13
58	भारतीय आंकड़ा प्रसारण उपग्रह श्रृंखला	15000.00	15000.00	14276.18	15000.00	11870.00	11098.74	12000.00	9000.00	8379.64
59	जीसैट 12R / सीएमएस-01	9000.00	9000.00	9048.94	2000.00	3600.00	3561.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन अंतरिक्षयान-01 (टीडीएस 01)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1575.00	1572.95	8959.00	6350.00	5843.02

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26

(लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26	
		ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	वास्तविक (नवंबर 25)
1	ध्रुवीय उपग्रह प्रमोचन यान –सातत्य परियोजना	10000.00	4600.00	8245.54	10000.00	3000.00	2962.38	2000.00	833.55
2	ध्रुवीय उपग्रह प्रमोचन यान (चरण-6)	40000.00	45400.00	45284.12	40000.00	47700.00	45296.15	30000.00	19545.99
3	जीएसएलवी सातत्य परियोजना	15000.00	10548.45	10309.87	15000.00	13930.00	13996.38	15000.00	8872.51
4	जीएसएलवी सातत्य परियोजना	15315.00	8079.32	5593.80	20000.00	10982.00	10959.78	20000.00	10261.21
5	जीएसएलवी मार्क-III सातत्य कार्यक्रम (चरण-1)	35000.00	34500.00	34852.09	37500.00	35000.00	32393.53	35000.00	20065.63
6	लघु उपग्रह प्रमोचन यान (एसएसएलवी)	4670.00	2547.00	2029.67	2500.00	2500.00	2686.38	982.00	789.17
7	आरएलवी-टीडी कक्षीय पुनः प्रवेश परीक्षण	10000.00	3000.00	1875.72	7675.00	4700.00	4232.84	7500.00	2311.79
8	सेमी क्रायोजेनिक चरण विकास	15000.00	8800.00	9081.31	10000.00	8000.00	8562.54	10000.00	5380.11
9	सेमी क्रायोजेनिक इंजन विकास	10000.00	2200.00	2302.20	9000.00	3500.00	3499.90	5000.00	1928.83
10	ट्राइसोनिक पवन सुरंग परियोजना	3500.00	2857.00	1922.47	5000.00	6279.00	4998.61	100.00	0.04
11	दूसरे यान संयोजन भवन का निर्माण	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	ठोस नोदक अंतरिक्ष बूस्टर संयंत्र	2450.00	2450.00	2106.13	550.00	700.00	499.39	100.00	50.38

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26	
		ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	वास्तविक (नवंबर 25)
13	पीएसएलवी समेकन सुविधा	4000.00	1500.00	711.41	2280.00	1700.00	930.91	100.00	100.00
14	अंतरिक्ष पिंड अनुवर्तन एवं विश्लेषण नेटवर्क	1700.00	1810.00	1186.41	2650.00	1011.00	311.23	1800.00	1.67
15	एसएसएलवी के लिए प्रमोचन पैड	10000.00	1000.00	36.78	10883.00	16270.00	13896.56	30000.00	8602.01
16	आईएसएस के लिए संयुक्त इसरो-नासा मिशन	0.00	0.00	0.00	71500.00	41200.00	41331.44	13500.00	11123.79
17	मानवयुक्त मिशन पहल/(गगनयान)	118050.00	109000.00	103967.01	120000.00	84735.00	82696.24	120000.00	67790.64
18	नौवहन उपग्रह प्रणाली	19015.00	8800.00	8747.76	7500.00	7300.00	7388.26	12000.00	6487.93
19	भू-प्रतिबिंबन उपग्रह	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	कार्टोसैट-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	रिसैट-1ए	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	ओशनसैट-3 एवं 3ए	4000.00	1650.00	1894.87	3000.00	2767.00	2477.48	4000.00	3169.42
23	रिसैट-1बी	10000.00	7500.00	8860.33	7499.57	7300.00	7970.37	4600.00	4025.32
24	नासा इसरो सिंथेटिक अपर्चर रडार मिशन	2000.00	1600.00	1753.51	1800.00	1250.00	1404.32	1000.00	345.23
25	रिसोर्ससैट-एस एवं 3एसए	3500.00	2500.00	2720.44	5000.00	5600.00	5578.47	5000.00	3937.35

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26	
		ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	वास्तविक (नवंबर 25)
26	रिसोर्ससैट-3 एवं 3ए	4000.00	1650.00	1727.27	3000.00	3400.00	3391.96	5000.00	3919.79
27	उच्च विभेदन उपग्रह (एचआरसैट) उपग्रह समूह	1500.00	500.00	434.05	4000.00	1800.00	894.88	4000.00	2771.28
28	आप्टो क्वांटम संचार कार्यक्रम	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	4000.00	67.56
29	जी20 उपग्रह मिशन	0.00	0.00	0.00	375.00	3375.00	3273.08	3400.00	635.74
30	प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन अंतरिक्षयान-02	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	75.00	73.23	4000.00	405.06
31	अगली पीढ़ी के प्रमोचन यान का विकास (एनजीएलवी)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	85.19	15800.00	328.88
32	तीसरा प्रमोचन पैड	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
33	एलवीएम3 की प्रमोचन क्षमता में वृद्धि के लिए अवसंरचना का संवर्धन	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2375.00	151.41
34	भू-प्रेक्षण अनुप्रयोग मिशन	32.00	173.00	6.60	144.00	5.00	4.96	0.00	0.00
35	राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंधन प्रणाली	500.00	947.00	677.13	631.00	310.00	171.55	2000.00	959.86
36	आपदा प्रबंधन सहायता (डीएमएस)	2000.00	1473.67	1133.55	2400.00	916.00	642.72	5500.00	805.90
37	संवेदी नीतभार विकास/ग्रहीय विज्ञान कार्यक्रम	100.00	35.00	0.00	40.00	28.00	0.00	1500.00	431.90
38	रिस्पांड	4000.00	3800.00	2409.76	5000.00	4800.00	3846.36	7500.00	6056.11

[illegible]

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26	
		ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	स.अ.	वास्तविक	ब.अ.	वास्तविक (नवंबर 25)
52	इन्सैट-3 उपग्रह	100.00	300.00	287.24	100.00	100.00	91.29	0.00	0.00
53	जीसैट 20 उपग्रह	3000.00	4050.00	3102.67	4000.00	4063.00	4043.07	4000.00	3182.03
54	जीसैट 30/31 प्रमोचन सेवाएं	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	जीसैट 22/23/24 उपग्रहों	10000.00	4349.60	3531.90	500.00	511.00	471.95	100.00	0.00
56	जीसैट 29 उपग्रह	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	जीसैट 30/31/32 उपग्रह	5000.00	1800.00	1776.58	500.00	500.00	491.64	100.00	0.00
58	भारतीय आंकड़ा प्रसारण उपग्रह शृंखला	15000.00	9000.00	7343.93	9375.00	7825.00	7444.61	8000.00	3194.87
59	जीसैट 12R / सीएमएस-01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन अंतरिक्षयान-01 (टीडीएस 01)	10000.00	5000.00	4152.00	5000.00	4845.00	4770.07	4000.00	2364.70

महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में दोहरी/तिहरी/चौहरी रेलवे लाइन

1829. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में दोहरी/तिहरी/चौहरी रेलवे लाइनों

के निर्माण से संबंधित कार्यों का स्टेशन-वार और ज़िला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त कार्यों पर अब तक सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की गई और उनके पूर्ण होने की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त कार्य सुस्त तरीके से किया जा रहा है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) उक्त कार्यों की समय पर पूर्णता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(च) इस संबंध में अब तक हुई प्रगति का स्टेशन-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च)

महाराष्ट्र:

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल परियोजनाएँ भारतीय रेल के मध्य रेल, दक्षिण मध्य रेल, पश्चिम रेल, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेल और दक्षिण पश्चिम रेल क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत आती हैं।

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान बजट आवंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,171 करोड़ रु./वर्ष
2025-26	23,778 करोड़ रु. (20 गुना से अधिक)

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-25 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ को कमीशन करने/बिछाने का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	292 कि.मी.	58.4 कि.मी./वर्ष
2014-25	2,292 कि.मी.	208.36 कि.मी/वर्ष (3 गुना से अधिक)

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 89,780 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली कुल 5,098 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 38 रेल परियोजनाओं (11 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 25 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है। इसका सारांश निम्नानुसार है:

कोटि	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2025 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी.)	मार्च, 2025 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	11	1,355	234	10,504
आमान परिवर्तन	02	609	334	4,286
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	25	3,134	1,792	24,617
कुल	38	5,098	2,360	39,407

महाराष्ट्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली तथा हाल ही में पूरी हुई कुछ परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	पुणे-मिरज-लोंडा दोहरीकरण (467 किलोमीटर)	4,670
2	मनमाड-जलगांव तीसरी लाइन (160 किलोमीटर)	2,574
3	जबलपुर-गोंदिया आमान परिवर्तन (300 किलोमीटर)	2,005
4	छिंदवाड़ा-नागपुर आमान परिवर्तन (150 किलोमीटर)	1,512
5	पनवेल-पेन दोहरीकरण (35 किलोमीटर)	263
6	पेन-रोहा दोहरीकरण (40 किलोमीटर)	330
7	उधना-जलगांव दोहरीकरण (307 किलोमीटर)	2,448
8	मुदखेड-परभणी दोहरीकरण (81 किलोमीटर)	673
9	भुसावल-जलगांव तीसरी लाइन (24 किलोमीटर)	325
10	जलगांव-भुसावल चौथी लाइन (24 किलोमीटर)	261
11	दौंड-गुलबर्गा दोहरीकरण (225 किलोमीटर)	3,182

महाराष्ट्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुछ मुख्य परियोजनाएं, जो शुरू की गई हैं, निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	अहल्यानगर-बीड-परली वैजनाथ नई लाइन (261 किलोमीटर)	4,957
2	बारामती-लोनंद नई लाइन (64 किलोमीटर)	1,844
3	वर्धा-नांदेड़ नई लाइन (284 किलोमीटर)	3,445
4	इंदौर-मनमाड नई लाइन (360 किलोमीटर)	18,529
5	वडसा-गढ़चिरोली नई लाइन (52 किलोमीटर)	1,886
6	जालना-जलगांव नई लाइन (174 किलोमीटर)	5,804
7	दौंड-मनमाड दोहरीकरण (236 किलोमीटर)	3,037
8	कल्याण-कसारा - तीसरी लाइन (68 किलोमीटर)	1,433

9	वर्धा-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (76 किलोमीटर)	698
10	वर्धा-बल्हारशाह तीसरी लाइन (132 किलोमीटर)	1,385
11	इटारसी-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (280 किलोमीटर)	2,450
12	राजनांदगांव-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (228 किलोमीटर)	3,545
13	वर्धा-नागपुर चौथी लाइन (79 किलोमीटर)	1,137
14	जलगांव-मनमाड चौथी लाइन (160 किलोमीटर)	2,574
15	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 किलोमीटर)	3,285

इसके अलावा, पिछले 3 वर्षों अर्थात 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले 8603 किलोमीटर लंबाई के 98 सर्वेक्षण कार्य (29 नई लाइन, 2 आमान परिवर्तन और 67 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश:

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल परियोजनाएँ भारतीय रेल के उत्तर मध्य रेल, पश्चिम मध्य रेल, पूर्व मध्य रेल, पश्चिम रेल, मध्य रेल, दक्षिण मध्य रेल, और दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेल क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत आती हैं।

हाल के वर्षों में बजट आवंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	632 करोड़ रु./प्रतिवर्ष
2025-26	14,745 करोड़ (23 गुना से अधिक)

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-25 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्योरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	145 कि.मी	29 करोड़ रु. प्रतिवर्ष

2014-25	2,651 कि.मी	241 कि.मी. प्रतिवर्ष (8 गुना से अधिक)

01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुल 4740 कि.मी. लंबी 89,543 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 24 रेलवे परियोजनाओं (08 नई लाइनें, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 14 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है। इसका सारांश निम्नानुसार है:

योजना शीर्ष	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2025 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु में)
नई लाइन	8	1,914	544	15,069
आमान परिवर्तन	2	809	430	6,766
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	14	2,017	1,118	19,566
कुल	24	4,740	2,092	41,401

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली, हाल ही पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	गुना-इटावा नई लाइन (348 किलोमीटर)	683
2.	जबलपुर-गोंदिया आमान परिवर्तन (300 किलोमीटर)	2,005
3.	छिंदवाड़ा-नागपुर आमान परिवर्तन (150 किलोमीटर)	1,512
4.	छिंदवाड़ा-मंडला फोर्ट आमान परिवर्तन (182 किलोमीटर)	1,268
5.	घाट पिंडारी-बलखेड़ा दोहरीकरण (6 कि.मी.)	29
6.	गुना-रुठियाई दोहरीकरण (20 कि.मी.)	175
7.	खोडरी-अनूपपुर दोहरीकरण (62 कि.मी.)	489
8.	झुकेई कॉर्ड लाइन, कटनी यार्ड को बाई पास करते हुए (2 कि.मी.)	12
9.	सोनतलाई-बगरातावा दोहरीकरण (7 कि.मी.)	110
10.	इटारसी-बुधनी तीसरी लाइन (25 कि.मी.)	286
11.	टीगांव-चिचोडा घाट सेक्शन तीसरी लाइन (17 कि.मी.)	176
12.	भोपाल-बीना तीसरी लाइन (145 कि.मी.)	1,075

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
13.	बरखेड़ा-भोपाल तीसरी लाइन (41 कि.मी.)	473
14.	नागदा-उज्जैन गंभीर ब्रिज का दोहरीकरण (2 कि.मी.)	28
15.	पेंड्रा रोड-अनूपपुर तीसरी लाइन (50 कि.मी.)	394
16.	बीना-कोटा दोहरीकरण (283 कि.मी.)	2,477
17.	नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ दोहरीकरण (56 कि.मी.)	560
18.	खोडरी-अनूपपुर दोहरीकरण बिलासपुर में फ्लाईओवर के साथ (72 कि.मी.)	792
19.	बुधनी-बरखेड़ा तीसरी लाइन (27 कि.मी.)	1,703
20.	इंदौर-देवास-उज्जैन दोहरीकरण (79 कि.मी.)	757
21.	पावरखेड़ा-जुझारपुर एकल लाइन फ्लाईओवर अप दिशा में (16 कि.मी.)	443
22.	अनूपपुर-कटनी तीसरी लाइन (165 कि.मी.)	2,311
23.	रमना-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (160 कि.मी.)	2,436
24.	करैला रोड- शक्तिनगर दोहरीकरण (32 कि.मी.)	763
25.	मालखेड़ी-महादेवखेड़ी दोहरीकरण (12 कि.मी.)	59

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली, शुरू की गईं कुछ अन्य परियोजनाएँ निम्नानुसार हैं:-

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1.	इंदौर-मनमाड नई लाइन (360 कि.मी.)	18,529
2.	रामगंजमंडी-भोपाल नई लाइन (277 कि.मी.)	5,073
3.	इंदौर-बुधनी नई लाइन (198 कि.मी.)	7,474
4.	ललितपुर-सतना, रीवा-सिंगरौली और महोबा-खजुराहो नई लाइन (541 किलोमीटर)	8,914
5.	नीमच-बड़ी सादड़ी नई लाइन (48 कि.मी.)	495
6.	ग्वालियर-श्यापुरकलां आमान परिवर्तन कोटा तक विस्तार सहित (284 कि.मी.)	2,913

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
7.	इटारसी-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (280 कि.मी.)	2,450
8.	झांसी-बीना तीसरी लाइन (153 कि.मी.)	2,002
9.	मथुरा-ग्वालियर-झांसी तीसरी लाइन (274 कि.मी.)	5,924
10.	कटनी - बीना तीसरी लाइन (260 कि.मी.)	3,138
11.	कटनी- ग्रेड सेपरेटर/बाईपास (35 कि.मी.)	2,300
12.	कटनी-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (257 कि.मी.)	4,377
13.	सतना-रीवा दोहरीकरण (50 कि.मी.)	590
14.	शहडोल-सिंहपुर चौथी लाइन (6 कि.मी.)	54
15.	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 किलोमीटर)	3,285

पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुल 5,901 कि.मी. लंबाई को कवर करने वाले 61 सर्वेक्षणों (18 नई लाइन और 43 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है। किसी भी रेल परियोजना की स्वीकृति कई मानदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- प्रत्याशित यातायात अनुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली आरंभिक और अंतिम छोर संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और अतिरिक्त मार्ग उपलब्ध कराना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्द्धन
- राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगें,
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएं
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

रेल परियोजनाओं की पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल

है:

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी मंजूरी
- बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना विशेष के स्थल के लिए किसी वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या आदि।

CANDIDATES SELECTED IN CSE ON MERIT

1830. SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:

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

- (a) the distribution of candidates included in the Civil Services Examination (CSE) merit list during the last five years, gender-wise;
- (b) the details of the academic streams of candidates who secured a place in the CSE merit list during the said period; and
- (c) the composition of successful candidates featured in the CSE merit list during the last five years, degree-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) Gender-wise number of candidates finally recommended in Civil Services

Examination during last five years:

S. No.	Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2019	702	220	922
2	2020	595	238	833
3	2021	547	201	748
4	2022	669	351	1020
5	2023	735	397	1132

(b) Stream-wise number of candidates finally recommended in Civil Services

Examination during last five years:

S. No.	Year	Humanities	Science	Medical Science	Engineering	Total
1	2019	223	61	56	582	922
2	2020	193	66	33	541	833
3	2021	188	64	44	452	748
4	2022	296	114	68	542	1020
5	2023	368	137	73	554	1132

(c) Degree-wise number of candidates finally recommended in Civil Services

Examination during last five years:

S.No.	Year	Bachelor Degrees	Higher Degrees	Total
1	2019	672	250	922
2	2020	650	183	833
3	2021	585	163	748
4	2022	765	255	1020
5	2023	848	284	1132

Note 1. Details with regard to CSE-2024 is under compilation as Reserve List has been declared on 28.10.2025.

Note 2. Result of CSE 2025 is not yet declared.

सौर खेती को बढ़ावा

1831. श्री हरीभाई पटेल:

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

- (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में सौर खेती को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे प्रधानमंत्री-किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) क्या सरकार पिछले तीन वर्षों से किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और उन्हें सौर ऊर्जा के माध्यम से सिंचाई में सहायता करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) सरकार द्वारा मार्च, 2019 में पीएम-कुसुम योजना की शुरुआत की गई, जिसका उद्देश्य कृषि क्षेत्र को डीज़ल मुक्त करना, दिन के समय सुनिश्चित सौर विद्युत प्रदान करना और किसानों को ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है। इस योजना के तीन घटक हैं:

- (i) घटक 'A': किसानों द्वारा अपनी भूमि पर 10,000 मेगावाट विकासीकृत ग्राउंड/स्टिल्ट माउंटेड ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर या अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना;
- (ii) घटक 'B': 14 लाख स्टैंडअलोन ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर कृषि पंपों की स्थापना; और
- (iii) घटक 'C': फीडर लेवल सोलराइजेशन (FLS) सहित 35 लाख मौजूदा ग्रिड कनेक्टेड कृषि पंपों का सौरीकरण।

राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (SIA) द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक पीएम कुसुम के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थापना की प्रगति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) SIA से प्राप्त मांग, रिपोर्ट की गई प्रगति और योजना दिशा-निर्देशों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार पीएम

कुसुम योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

राज्यों से प्राप्त मांग के अनुसार, दिनांक 30.11.2025 तक, पीएम कुसुम योजना के तहत 7,106 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता जारी की जा चुकी है।

विवरण-I

पीएम-कुसुम योजना के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार प्रगति

(दिनांक 30.11.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

क्र.सं.	राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र - वार	घटक - A (मेगावाट में)		घटक-B (सं .)		घटक-C (सं .)		
		स्वीकृत	स्थापित	स्वीकृत	स्थापित	स्वीकृत (IPS)	स्वीकृत (FLS)	सौरीकृत (IPS+ FLS)
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.00	0.00	34	0	436	0	0
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	2,00,000	0
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	700	616	0	0	0
4.	असम	2.00	0.00	4,000	151	0	0	0
5.	बिहार	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1,40,300	0
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	330.00	7.00	0	0	0	10,000	0
7.	गोवा	24.00	4.00	900	157	0	11,000	700
8.	गुजरात	500.00	0.00	18,212	12,382	0	4,67,114	2,16,122
9.	हरियाणा	158.00	26.61	1,97,655	1,80,564	0	2,899	0
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	100.00	100.00	1,270	1,053	0	0	0
11।	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.00	0.00	5,000	3,601	0	0	0
12.	झारखंड	0.00	0.00	86,985	43,693	0	0	0
13.	कर्नाटक	0.00	0.00	26,365	2,573	0	7,78,588	57,814
14.	केरल	0.00	0.00	8	8	9,448	22,368	13,481
15.	लद्दाख	1.00	0.00	1,400	102	0	0	0
16.	मध्य प्रदेश	1,790.00	54.95	59,400	7,325	0	3,45,000	30,329
17.	महाराष्ट्र	260.00	4.00	5,75,000	4,66,719	0	7,75,000	6,54,695
18.	मणिपुर	0.00	0.00	450	150	0	0	0
19.	मेघालय	0.00	0.00	2,735	98	0	0	0

20.	मिजोरम	0.00	0.00	1,700	40	0	0	0
21.	नागालैंड	0.00	0.00	265	140	0	0	0
22.	ओडिशा	90.00	0.00	16,441	10,113	0	5,223	0
23.	पुदुचेरी	0.00	0.00	72	0	0	0	0
24.	पंजाब	0.00	0.00	18,048	17,592	186	0	0
25.	राजस्थान	5,250.00	466.75	1,44,752	1,15,584	2,138	4,00,000	1,19,978
26.	तमिलनाडु	3.00	3.00	5,187	4,948	0	0	0
27.	तेलंगाना	1,450.00	0.00	20,000	0	28,000	0	0
28.	त्रिपुरा	5.00	0.00	11,114	6,359	3,600	0	702
29.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1.00	1.00	1,07,266	66,558	12,000	3,70,000	5,858
30.	उत्तराखंड	0.00	0.00	3,685	1,663	0	0	0
31.	पश्चिम बंगाल	0.00	0.00	0	0	20	0	20
कुल		9,964.00	667.31	13,08,644	9,42,189	55,828	35,27,492	10,99,699

विवरण-II

पीएम-कुसुम योजना के अंतर्गत पात्र वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा

घटक और मानदंड	उपलब्ध वित्तीय सहायता
घटक A	डिस्कोम को पांच वर्षों के लिए 40 पैसे/KWh की दर से या 6.60 लाख रुपये/MW/वर्ष, जो भी कम हो, को खरीद आधारित प्रोत्साहन (PBI) प्रदान किया जाता है। इस घटक के तहत कोई CFA का प्रावधान नहीं है।
घटक B घटक C (व्यक्तिगत पंप सौरकरण)	- नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी बेंचमार्क लागत के 30% का CFA अथवा निविदा में प्राप्त प्रणालियों के मूल्य, जो भी कम हो, प्रदान किया जाता है। - तथापि, सिक्किम सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्य, जम्मू और कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह में, नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी बेंचमार्क लागत का 50 प्रतिशत या निविदा में प्राप्त की गई प्रणालियों की कीमतें,

	जो भी कम हो, प्रदान की जाती हैं. इसके अलावा, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को कम से कम 30% वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करनी होगी। शेष लागत का योगदान लाभार्थी द्वारा किया जाना है। पीएम कुसुम योजना के घटक बी और घटक सी (IPS) को भी 30% के राज्य के हिस्से के बिना कार्यान्वित किया जा सकता है। केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 30 प्रतिशत बनी रहेगी और शेष 70 प्रतिशत किसान द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा।
घटक C (फीडर स्तर सौरीकरण)	कृषि फीडर सौरीकरण के लिए, 1.05 करोड़ रुपये प्रति मेगावाट (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र/पहाड़ी/द्वीपों के लिए 1.75 करोड़ रुपये प्रति मेगावाट) का सीएफए प्रदान किया जाता है। प्रतिभागी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से वित्तीय सहायता की कोई अनिवार्य आवश्यकता नहीं है। फीडर सोलराइजेशन को कैपेक्स या रेस्को मोड में लागू किया जा सकता है।

DIGITAL INTERCONNECTION MANDATE

1832. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

- whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has proposed mandating “all-IP digital interconnection” between telecom service providers to improve telco-to-telco call quality;
- if so, the details and rationale of this proposal; and
- the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure timely adoption of digital interconnection by all operators?

**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) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is undertaking a comprehensive review of existing interconnection regulations to ensure that the regulatory framework takes into account evolution of technology and changes in the telecommunications sector.

Consultation paper on "Review of existing TRAI Regulations on Interconnection matters" has been released by TRAI on 10.11.2025. Comments on the issues raised in the consultation paper are invited from the stakeholders. Based on the outcome of the ongoing consultation process with the stakeholders, suitable decisions on the matters related to Interconnection regulations will be taken by TRAI.

PASSENGER TRAIN CONNECTING BALLARI JUNCTION

1833. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the long pending demand for improving passenger train connectivity to Ballari Junction and if so, the details of the existing plans/proposals to strengthen rail connectivity for the region;
- (b) the details of the requests and the action taken on demands for daily trains to Chennai-Ballari-Hospet-Mumbai and extension of the Mumbai-Gadag and Solapur-Gadag trains upto Ballari/Hospet; and
- (c) whether the Government plans to start new express or Vande Bharat trains

on the Hospet–Ballari–Bengaluru route and if so, the details thereof and the details of the roadmap to improve rail connectivity for Ballari district which is a mining hub and contributes major freight revenue to Indian Railways 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 (c) Introduction of new trains including Vande Bharat train services on any route/section depends on various factors which include:

- Capacity of that section
- Availability of path
- Availability of required rolling stock
- Availability of matching infrastructure for rolling stock
- Maintenance requirement of railway tracks and other assets

Accordingly, Ballari station is presently being served by 30 Mail/Express and 12 Passenger train services. These services are providing connectivity *inter alia* to cities like Chennai (by 1 pair), Hosapete (by 16 pairs), Mumbai (by 3 pairs), Gadag (by 14 pairs) and Solapur (by 2 pairs).

Similarly, Hosapete – Ballari – Bengaluru sector is served by 7 pairs of train services.

Proposals/ requests/ suggestions/ representations, both formal and informal *inter alia* for introduction/extension of trains 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/ requests/ suggestions 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, which is an ongoing process.

बांदा-चित्रकूट क्षेत्र में रेल सुविधाएं

1834. श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का वंदे भारत, अज्ञात/इंटरसिटी या किसी नई सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन चलाकर बांदा-चित्रकूट रेल खंड को सीधे दिल्ली और प्रयागराज से जोड़ने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) झांसी-बांदा-चित्रकूट मार्ग के दोहरीकरण कार्य और बांदा-करवी-माणिकपुर खंड की वर्तमान प्रगति सहित इन कार्यों के पूर्ण होने की अनुमानित समयावधि क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का माणिकपुर जंक्शन पर प्लेटफार्म विस्तार, विद्युतीकरण उन्नयन और अतिरिक्त ट्रेनों के ठहराव जैसी सुविधाओं को बढ़ाते हुए इसे एक प्रमुख इंटरचेंज स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या केंद्र सरकार बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के रेल नेटवर्क को पूर्वांचल और उत्तर भारत की प्रमुख रेल लाइनों से जोड़ने के लिए एक विशेष "बुंदेलखंड रेल संपर्क पैकेज" पर काम कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (घ) वर्तमान में, बांदा/चित्रकूट स्टेशन दिल्ली और प्रयागराज से क्रमशः 02 जोड़ी और 10 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं से जुड़ी हुई हैं। इसमें 26505/06 बनारस-खजुराहो वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस

शामिल हैं जो बाँदा-चित्रकूट-प्रयागराज खंड की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रही है।

माणिकपुर स्टेशन वर्तमान में 45 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित हैं, जो दिल्ली, लखनऊ, प्रयागराज, वाराणसी, मुंबई, कोलकाता, कन्याकुमारी, चेन्नै आदि को जोड़ती है। इसके अलावा, नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं का शुरू करना/ठहराव, जो निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है, विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है जिनमें शामिल हैं-

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- मार्ग की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए समान अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथों और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की रखरखाव आवश्यकता

दोहरीकरण और विद्युतीकरण

झाँसी-बाँदा-चित्रकूट-माणिकपुर रेल लाइन विद्युतीकृत है। इस रेल लाइन का दोहरीकरण और विद्युतीकरण कार्य स्वीकृत किया गया है। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

झाँसी-खैरार-माणिकपुर और खैरार-भिमसेन (431 कि.मी.) दोहरीकरण परियोजना का कार्य 4330 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से शुरू किया गया है। इस परियोजना को नवंबर, 2022 में राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए “विशेष रेल परियोजना” के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है। कुल 97 हेक्टेयर भूमि में से लगभग 67 हेक्टेयर भूमि अधिग्रहित कर ली गई है। मार्च, 2025 तक 1830 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है और वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में इस परियोजना के लिए 1416 करोड़ रुपये का बजट आबंटित किया गया है। कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। अब तक, 81 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 6,414 किलोमीटर लंबाई वाली 119 सर्वेक्षण कार्य (33 नई लाइन, 84 दोहरीकरण और 02 आमान परिवर्तन) स्वीकृत किए

गए हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 में और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 5,901 किलोमीटर लंबाई वाली 61 सर्वेक्षण कार्य (18 नई लाइन और 43 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। कुछ प्रमुख सर्वेक्षण है:-

क्र.सं.	परियोजनाएं	स्वीकृत
1	वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई-झाँसी-मुस्तारा आरयूआर बाईपास (07 कि.मी.)	डीपीआर तैयार किया गया
2	माणिकपुर-कटनी-जबलपुर-इटारसी- तीसरी लाइन (518 कि.मी.)	डीपीआर तैयार किया गया
3	धौलपुर -झाँसी-बीना चौथी लाइन (333कि.मी.)	डीपीआर तैयार किया गया

रेल परियोजना/परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी स्वीकृति
- अतिलघनकारी जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियाँ
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियाँ
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना

भारतीय रेल ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में स्टेशनों में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर योजना तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। इस मास्टर योजना में निम्नानुसार शामिल है:-

- स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच में सुधार,
- स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण,
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार,
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पानी के बूथ में सुधार,
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े पैदल पार पुल/एयर कॉनकोर्स का प्रावधान,
- लिफ्ट/स्वचालित सीढ़ियों/रैंप का प्रावधान,
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह और प्लेटफॉर्म पर कवर में सुधार/प्रावधान,
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान,
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, यातायात के विभिन्न साधनों के साथ एकीकरण,
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं,
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली,
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामित स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि का प्रावधान।

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध एवं व्यवहार्य रूप से संधारणीय और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिड्टी रहित रेलपथ का प्रावधान आदि तथा दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास हेतु 1337 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से माणिकपुर जंक्शन स्टेशन सहित 157 स्टेशन उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की सं.	स्टेशनों के नाम
उत्तर	157	अछनेरा, आगरा कैंट, आगरा फोर्ट, ऐशबाग जं., अकबरपुर जं., अलीगढ़,

प्रदेश	अमेठी, अमरोहा, आनंद नगर जं., आंवला, अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन, आजमगढ़, बाबतपुर, बछरावां, बदायूं, बादशाहनगर, बादशाहपुर, बहेड़ी, बहराईच, बालामऊ जं., बलिया, बलरामपुर, बनारस, बांदा, बाराबंकी जं., बरेली, बरेली सिटी, बढ़नी, बस्ती, बेल्थरा रोड, भदोही, भरतकुंड, भटनी, भूतेश्वर, बिजनौर, बुलन्दशहर, चंदौली मझवार, चंदौसी, चिलबिला, चित्रकूट धाम कर्वी, चोपन, चुनार जं., डालीगंज, दर्शननगर, देवरिया सदर, धामपुर, दिलदारनगर, इटावा जं., फर्रुखाबाद, फतेहाबाद, फतेहपुर, फतहपुर सीकरी, फिरोजाबाद, गजरौला, गढ़मुक्तेश्वर, गौरीगंज, घाटमपुर, गाजियाबाद, गाजीपुर सिटी, गोला गोकर्णनाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोंडा, गोरखपुर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, गुरसहायगंज, हैदरगढ़, हापुड, हरदोई, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह आगरा जंक्शन, इज्जतनगर, जंघई जंक्शन, जौनपुर सिटी, जौनपुर जंक्शन, कन्नौज, कानपुर अनवरगंज, कानपुर ब्रिज लेफ्ट बैंक, कानपुर सेंट्रल, कसानगंज जंक्शन, कासगंज जंक्शन, काशी, खलीलाबाद, खोरासों रोड, खुर्जा जंक्शन, कोसी कलां, कुंडा हरनामगंज, लखीमपुर, लालगंज, ललितपुर जंक्शन, लंभुआ, लोहता, लखनऊ (चारबाग) उत्तर रेलवे, लखनऊ सिटी, लखनऊ जंक्शन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे), मां बेल्हा देवी प्रतापगढ़ जंक्शन, मगहर, महाराजा बिजली पासी, महोबा जंक्शन, मैलानी जंक्शन, मैनपुरी जंक्शन, मल्हौर, मानक नगर, मानिकपुर जंक्शन, मारियाहू, मथुरा जंक्शन, मऊ जंक्शन, मेरठ सिटी जंक्शन, मिर्जापुर, मोदीनगर, मोहनलालगंज, मुरादाबाद जंक्शन, मुजफ्फरनगर, नगीना, नजीबाबाद जंक्शन, उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जंक्शन, फूलपुर, पीलीभीत जंक्शन, पोखरायां, प्रयाग जंक्शन, प्रयागराज जंक्शन, पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जंक्शन, रायबरेली जंक्शन, राजा की मंडी, रामघाट हाल्ट, रामपुर जंक्शन, रेनुकूट, सहारनपुर जंक्शन, सलेमपुर, स्योहारा, शाहगंज जंक्शन, शाहजहाँपुर, शामली, शिकोहाबाद जंक्शन, शिवपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर, सीतापुर जंक्शन, सोनभद्र, श्रीकृष्ण नगर, सुल्तानपुर जंक्शन, सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, तकिया, तुलसीपुर, टूंडला जंक्शन, उझानी, ऊंचाहार, उन्नाव जंक्शन, उत्तरेतिया जंक्शन, वाराणसी कैंट, वाराणसी सिटी, विंध्याचल, वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी, व्यासनगर, जाफराबाद।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तेज गति से शुरू किए गए हैं। अब तक, इस योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 22 स्टेशनों (अयोध्या धाम, बलरामपुर, बरेली सिटी, बिजनौर, फतेहाबाद, फतेहपुर गोला गोकर्णनाथ, गोमती

नगर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह आगरा जं., इज्जतनगर, मैलानी, पनकी धाम, पुखरायां, रामघाट हॉल्ट, सहारनपुर जं., सिद्धार्थ नगर, सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, उझानी पर कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं।

अन्य स्टेशनों पर किए जा रहे कार्य भी तेज गति से शुरू किए गए हैं और उपरोक्त कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नलिखित है:

माणिकपुर जंक्शन स्टेशन: नए प्रतीक्षालय और राजकीय रेल पुलिस कार्यालय, पहुँच मार्ग, पार्किंग और जन उद्घोषणा प्रणाली सहित नए जी+1 सेवा भवन के निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, द्वितीय प्रवेश भवन का निर्माण, परिचलन क्षेत्र, दिव्यांगजन सुविधाएं, प्रकाश व्यवस्था, सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

बांदा स्टेशन: प्लेटफार्म की सतह की मरम्मत का कार्य, परिचलन क्षेत्र में नालियां और पार्किंग क्षेत्र में चाहरदीवारी का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। प्रवेश द्वार का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

चित्रकूट धाम करवी स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, शौचालय, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार, परिचलन क्षेत्र और लैंडस्केपिंग में सुधार कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं।

भारतीय रेल में स्टेशनों पर यात्री सुविधाओं के प्रावधान सहित स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों की पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार कार्य किए जाते हैं। स्टेशनों के विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कार्यों को स्वीकृति देते और निष्पादित करते समय निचली कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्च कोटि के स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन और व्यय का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या

राज्य-वारा। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पाँच क्षेत्रीय रेलों नामतः पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे के क्षेत्राधिकारी में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 4,358 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक (अक्टूबर, 2025 तक) 2,288 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है, जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल होती है और इसके लिए फायर क्लीयरेंस, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइपलाइन, विद्युत/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) को स्थानांतरित करना, अतिलंघन, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, उच्च वोल्टेज बिजली लाइनों के निकट किए जाने वाले कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि जैसी ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं। अतः, इस समय कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।

DMF FOR WELFARE OF MINING-AFFECTED AREAS

1835. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) to ensure the welfare of mining-affected areas especially in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof project and district-wise particularly for districts Dhule and Nashik project;
- (c) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, disbursed and utilised, project-

wise, particularly for Dhule and Nashik districts of Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures to make the foundation more effective; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken to address the issue?

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

(a) The Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) 2015 Amendment Act mandates establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in mining-affected districts for the benefit of persons and areas affected by mining operations across the country including Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) The district-wise project details including those for Dhule and Nashik districts of Maharashtra are available at <https://mines.gov.in/webportal/content/state-dmf>.

(d) and (e) The Government issued revised PMKKKY guidelines in January 2024 to make the DMFs more effective, transparent and accountable. The guidelines provide for clear demarcation of directly and indirectly affected areas, mandatory allocation of at least 70% of DMF funds in directly affected areas and high-priority sectors, etc. Further, these guidelines also mandate for creation of an Endowment Fund, restriction on fund transfer from DMF to the State Exchequer or State level fund, establishment of a State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) and audit of DMF accounts by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG).

छोटी/लघु जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ

1836. श्री जितेंद्र दोहरे:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा जिले के पचनदा क्षेत्र में छोटी/लघु जलविद्युत परियोजना या विद्युत उत्पादन की संभावनाओं के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ। ऑल्टरनेट हाइड्रो एनर्जी सेंटर (वर्तमान में डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ हाइड्रो एंड रिन्युएबल एनर्जी), भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, रुड़की द्वारा जुलाई 2016 में देश के राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में चालू की गई परियोजनाओं, निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं और भावी स्थलों के संबंध में भारत के लिए एक लघु जल विद्युत डेटा बेस तैयार किया गया था। इस डेटा बेस के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के इटावा जिले का पचनदा क्षेत्र संभावित क्षेत्रों की सूची में शामिल नहीं है।

FINANCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS OF HIKE IN ADVERTISEMENT RATES

1837. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) whether the Government intends to clarify the approval of a sudden 26 per cent hike in print-advertisement rates at a time when multiple Ministries are reportedly facing budgetary constraints and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (b) whether the Government has conducted any financial impact analysis on the manner in which this 26 per cent hike is likely to affect taxpayer expenditure on publicity across Ministries and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has evaluated that this hike disproportionately benefits large media houses over small and medium newspapers and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government is likely to place in the public domain the full report of the 9th Rate Structure Committee including dissent notes if any and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government has considered the possibility that increased advertisement spending could be used as leverage to influence editorial independence of newspapers 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 (e) The Government constituted the 9th Rate Structure Committee (RSC) on 11 November 2021 to examine and recommend revisions in advertisement rates for print media.

The Committee consulted a wide range of stakeholders, including the Indian Newspaper Society (INS), All India Small Newspapers Association (AISNA), Small-Medium-Big Newspapers Society (SMBNS), and other representatives of large, media and small publications.

The Committee assessed multiple cost parameters influencing print

media operations, such as newsprint cost escalation, inflationary trends, processing and production expenses, employee wage liabilities, imported paper prices and other relevant inputs.

Based on these assessments, it submitted **unanimous recommendations**, which were accepted by the Government.

The Government has agreed to the recommendations of the Committee including relating to premium rates to be offered for colour advertisements, preferential positioning.

The revision of advertisement rates is commensurate with rising input costs and increasing competition for the print media from digital platforms.

Enhanced revenue flows will help sustain operations and strengthen local news ecosystems. Improved financial stability will also enable print media organisations to invest in better content creation, thereby serving public interest more effectively.

By recognising the continued relevance of print media within a diversified media landscape, the Government aims to ensure more effective dissemination of its communication and information to citizens.

बहराइच-श्रावस्ती-बलरामपुर-उतरौला-डुमरियागंज-खलीलाबाद रेल लाइन

1838. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बहराइच से आकांक्षी जिला श्रावस्ती-बलरामपुर-उतरौला-डुमरियागंज होकर खलीलाबाद तक जाने वाली प्रस्तावित नई रेलवे लाइन परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति का

ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त निर्माण कार्य के कब तक प्रारंभ होने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया 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) बहराइच-खलीलाबाद वाया श्रावस्ती, बलरामपुर, उतरौला, डुमरियागंज नई रेल लाइन परियोजना (240 किलोमीटर) को 4940 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से मंजूरी दी गई है। इस परियोजना को राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से भूमि अधिग्रहण हेतु "विशेष रेल परियोजना" के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है। कार्य को तीन चरणों में पूरा करने की योजना बनाई गई है: खलीलाबाद से बांसी (54 किलोमीटर), बांसी-श्रावस्ती (113 किलोमीटर) और श्रावस्ती से बहराइच (73 किलोमीटर)। खलीलाबाद से बांसी खंड के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण का अधिकांश भाग पूरा हो चुका है और तदनुसार कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। मार्च 2025 तक 1067 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है और वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए इस परियोजना के लिए 421 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय प्रदान किया गया है।

रेल परियोजना/परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी मंजूरी
- बाधक जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक मंजूरियाँ
- क्षेत्र की भूविज्ञानी और स्थलाकृतिक स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- विशिष्ट परियोजना स्थल के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने वाले महीनों की संख्या आदि

ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं के समापन समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा शिकायतें

1839. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ऑनलाइन खरीद, ई-कॉमर्स, दोषपूर्ण उत्पाद, डिलीवरी में विलंब और सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा होने वाली धोखाधड़ी से संबंधित उपभोक्ता शिकायतों में निरंतर बढ़ोतरी से अवगत है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन, ई-फाइलिंग प्रणाली और अन्य प्लेटफॉर्म पर प्राप्त उपभोक्ता शिकायतों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) निर्धारित समयावधि के भीतर कितनी शिकायतों का समाधान किया गया है;
- (घ) उपभोक्ता मामलों का त्वरित निवारण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों और उपभोक्ता अदालतों के साथ मिलकर कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का उपभोक्ता संरक्षण कानूनों को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को डिजिटल रूप से मजबूत करने और ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म से संबंधित विनियमन को अधिक सख्त बनाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, 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) से (ङ.) 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।

एनसीएच द्वारा प्राप्त कॉलों की संख्या अक्टूबर 2019 में 70,159 से अक्टूबर 2025 में 3,08,130 तक बढ़ गई है। हर महीने दर्ज होने वाली शिकायतों की औसत संख्या 2017 में 37,062

से बढ़कर 2025 में 1,42,605 [31.10.2025 तक] हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, व्हाट्सऐप के माध्यम से शिकायत पंजीकरण में भी तेजी आई है और इस प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से दर्ज शिकायतों का प्रतिशत अक्टूबर 2023 में 11% से बढ़कर अक्टूबर 2025 में 30% हो गया है, जो डिजिटल संचार चैनलों के प्रति बढ़ती प्राथमिकता को दर्शाता है। यह वृद्धि उपभोक्ताओं के हेल्पलाइन पर बढ़ते विश्वास को दर्शाती है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हेल्पलाइन पर प्राप्त हुई और निपटाई गई शिकायतों का राज्य-वार आँकड़ा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

शिकायत निवारण को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाते हुए, एनसीएच ने एनसीएच 2.0 पहल के भाग के रूप में एआई-आधारित स्पीच रिकग्निशन, एक अनुवाद प्रणाली और एक एआई सक्षम चैटबॉट की शुरुआत की है। इन तकनीकी प्रगति का उद्देश्य शिकायत दर्ज करने की प्रक्रिया को अधिक सहज, कुशल और समावेशी बनाना है। एआई-संचालित स्पीच रिकॉग्निशन और अनुवाद सिस्टम उपभोक्ताओं को वॉयस इनपुट के माध्यम से शिकायत दर्ज करने में सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे मैनुअल हस्तक्षेप कम हो जाता है। एआई-सक्षम चैटबॉट वास्तविक समय में सहायता प्रदान करता है, शिकायत-निपटान प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करता है और समग्र उपयोगकर्ता अनुभव में सुधार करता है। ये उन्नयन सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि विविध भाषाई पृष्ठभूमि के उपभोक्ताओं को शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली तक समान पहुंच प्राप्त हो।

उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग प्रगतिशील कानून बनाकर उपभोक्ता संरक्षण और उपभोक्ताओं के सशक्तीकरण के लिए लगातार काम कर रहा है। वैश्वीकरण, प्रौद्योगिकियों, ई-कॉमर्स बाजारों आदि के नए युग में उपभोक्ता संरक्षण को नियंत्रित करने वाली रूपरेखा को आधुनिक बनाने की दृष्टि से उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 को निरस्त कर दिया गया और उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 लागू किया गया।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 में जिला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर त्रि-स्तरीय अर्ध-न्यायिक तंत्र का प्रावधान है, जिसे आम तौर पर उपभोक्ताओं के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा और अनुचित

व्यापार प्रथाओं से संबंधित विवादों सहित उपभोक्ता विवादों का सरल और त्वरित निवारण प्रदान करने के लिए “उपभोक्ता आयोग” के रूप में जाना जाता है। उपभोक्ता आयोगों को विशिष्ट प्रकृति की राहत देने और जहां भी उचित हो, उपभोक्ताओं को मुआवजा देने का अधिकार है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उपभोक्ता आयोगों में दायर और निपटाए गए मामलों की राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 38 (7) के अनुसार, प्रत्येक शिकायत का यथासंभव शीघ्रता से निपटारा किया जाएगा और यदि शिकायत में वस्तुओं के विश्लेषण या परीक्षण की आवश्यकता नहीं है तो विरोधी पक्ष द्वारा नोटिस प्राप्त होने की तारीख से तीन महीने की अवधि के भीतर और यदि इसमें वस्तुओं के विश्लेषण या परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है तो पांच महीने के भीतर शिकायत का निपटारा करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा।

अंतिम उपभोक्ताओं को शीघ्र न्याय दिलाने के लिए उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम में कहा गया है कि उपभोक्ता आयोगों द्वारा तब तक कोई स्थगन नहीं दिया जाएगा जब तक पर्याप्त कारण न दर्शाया जाए तथा स्थगन देने के कारणों को आयोग द्वारा लिखित रूप में दर्ज न कर दिया जाए।

1 जनवरी, 2025 को उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग द्वारा शुरू किए गए “ई-जागृति” पोर्टल का उद्देश्य माइक्रो-सर्विस आर्किटेक्चर, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस / मशीन लर्निंग एकीकरण और फेसलेस ऑनबोर्डिंग और रोल-बेस्ड डैशबोर्ड जैसी आधुनिक सुविधाओं के माध्यम से उपभोक्ता शिकायत निवारण को बढ़ाना है। यह मौजूदा एप्लिकेशनों (ओसीएमएस, ई-दाखिल, एनसीडीआरसी सीएमएस, कोन्फोनेट) को एक ही, स्केलेबल प्लेटफॉर्म में एकीकृत करता है, जिससे उपयोगकर्ता कहीं से भी बहुभाषी समर्थन के साथ शिकायतें सहजता से दर्ज कर सकते हैं। यह प्रणाली वास्तविक समय में डेटा एक्सेस, स्वचालित वर्कफ्लो और न्यायाधीशों तथा वकीलों जैसे हितधारकों के लिए उपकरणों के माध्यम से शिकायत निवारण प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करती है। यह पोर्टल उपभोक्ताओं को शिकायत निवारण प्राप्त करने के लिए एक सुविधाजनक, पारदर्शी और कुशल माध्यम प्रदान करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है, जिसमें ऑनलाइन शिकायत दर्ज करना, दस्तावेजों का

डिजिटली रूप से जमा करना, शुल्क का ऑनलाइन भुगतान और किसी भी स्थान से वर्चुअल सुनवाई की सुविधा शामिल है।

उपभोक्ताओं को ई-कॉमर्स में अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं से बचाने के लिए, उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग ने उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के प्रावधानों के तहत उपभोक्ता संरक्षण (ई-कॉमर्स) नियम, 2020 को 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 में यह भी प्रावधान है कि कोई भी ई-कॉमर्स संस्था किसी भी अनुचित व्यापार व्यवहार को नहीं अपनाएगी, चाहे वह उसके प्लेटफॉर्म पर व्यापार के दौरान हो या अन्यथा।

केंद्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण ने उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 18 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्र में पहचाने गए 13 निर्दिष्ट डार्क पैटर्न को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए डार्क पैटर्न की रोकथाम और विनियमन के लिए 30 नवंबर, 2023 को “डार्क पैटर्न की रोकथाम और विनियमन के लिए दिशानिर्देश, 2023” जारी किए। इन डार्क पैटर्न में झूठी तात्कालिकता, बास्केट स्नीकिंग, कन्फर्म शेमिंग, जबरन कार्रवाई, सब्सक्रिप्शन ट्रैप, इंटरफेस इंटरफेरेंस, बैट एंड स्विच, ड्रिप प्राइसिंग, प्रच्छन्न विज्ञापन, ट्रिक वर्डिंग, सास बिलिंग और रोग मैलवेयर शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण ने 05.06.2025 को एक परामर्शी जारी की है, जिसमें ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्मों को अपने प्लेटफॉर्म पर मौजूद डार्क पैटर्न्स का पता लगाने के लिए स्व-ऑडिट करने की सलाह दी गई, ताकि एक निष्पक्ष, नैतिक और उपभोक्ता-केन्द्रित डिजिटल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाया जा सके।

विवरण-I**राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता हेल्पलाइन (एनसीएच) पर शिकायतों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा**

क्र.सं	राज्य /संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022		2023		2024	
		प्राप्त हुए	निपटाए गए	प्राप्त हुए	निपटाए गए	प्राप्त हुए	निपटाए गए
1	अंडमान निकोबार	<u>772</u>	<u>772</u>	<u>860</u>	<u>860</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>897</u>
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	<u>28393</u>	<u>28393</u>	<u>39378</u>	<u>39378</u>	<u>43343</u>	<u>43343</u>
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	<u>1116</u>	<u>1116</u>	<u>3419</u>	<u>3419</u>	<u>15860</u>	<u>15860</u>
4	असम	<u>10199</u>	<u>10199</u>	<u>12864</u>	<u>12864</u>	<u>16428</u>	<u>16428</u>
5	बिहार	<u>57300</u>	<u>57300</u>	<u>66898</u>	<u>66898</u>	<u>74244</u>	<u>74244</u>
6	चंडीगढ़	<u>3889</u>	<u>3889</u>	<u>3581</u>	<u>3581</u>	<u>3749</u>	<u>3749</u>
7	छत्तीसगढ़	<u>10414</u>	<u>10414</u>	<u>12757</u>	<u>12757</u>	<u>14607</u>	<u>14607</u>
8	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	<u>234</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>451</u>
9	दमन और दीव	<u>181</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>264</u>
10	दिल्ली	<u>85300</u>	<u>85300</u>	<u>90648</u>	<u>90648</u>	<u>108526</u>	<u>108526</u>
11	गोवा	<u>2100</u>	<u>2100</u>	<u>2980</u>	<u>2980</u>	<u>3415</u>	<u>3415</u>
12	गुजरात	<u>46915</u>	<u>46915</u>	<u>60189</u>	<u>60189</u>	<u>67306</u>	<u>67306</u>
13	हरियाणा	<u>46797</u>	<u>46797</u>	<u>51099</u>	<u>51099</u>	<u>58171</u>	<u>58171</u>
14	हिमाचल प्रदेश	<u>4948</u>	<u>4948</u>	<u>6272</u>	<u>6272</u>	<u>6986</u>	<u>6986</u>
15	जम्मू और कश्मीर	<u>6874</u>	<u>6874</u>	<u>7967</u>	<u>7967</u>	<u>9178</u>	<u>9178</u>
16	झारखंड	<u>17370</u>	<u>17370</u>	<u>19969</u>	<u>19969</u>	<u>21838</u>	<u>21838</u>
17	कर्नाटक	<u>54794</u>	<u>54794</u>	<u>72459</u>	<u>72459</u>	<u>89028</u>	<u>89028</u>
18	केरल	<u>19729</u>	<u>19729</u>	<u>30690</u>	<u>30690</u>	<u>40298</u>	<u>40298</u>
19	लद्दाख	<u>136</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>218</u>
20	लक्षद्वीप	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>198</u>
21	मध्य प्रदेश	<u>50808</u>	<u>50808</u>	<u>61528</u>	<u>61528</u>	<u>67094</u>	<u>67094</u>
22	महाराष्ट्र	<u>103989</u>	<u>103989</u>	<u>125190</u>	<u>125190</u>	<u>147432</u>	<u>147432</u>
23	मणिपुर	<u>362</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>471</u>
24	मेघालय	<u>523</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>663</u>	<u>663</u>	<u>751</u>	<u>751</u>
25	मिजोरम	<u>84</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>156</u>
26	नगालैंड	<u>211</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>362</u>
27	ओडिशा	<u>19318</u>	<u>19318</u>	<u>25731</u>	<u>25731</u>	<u>28501</u>	<u>28501</u>
28	पुदुचेरी	<u>558</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>1086</u>	<u>1086</u>
29	पंजाब	<u>21364</u>	<u>21364</u>	<u>23314</u>	<u>23314</u>	<u>26486</u>	<u>26486</u>
30	राजस्थान	<u>72109</u>	<u>72109</u>	<u>85086</u>	<u>85086</u>	<u>78675</u>	<u>78675</u>

31	सिक्किम	<u>337</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>602</u>	<u>602</u>
32	तमिलनाडु	<u>29466</u>	<u>29466</u>	<u>44129</u>	<u>44129</u>	<u>53343</u>	<u>53343</u>
33	तेलंगाना	<u>40571</u>	<u>40571</u>	<u>50214</u>	<u>50214</u>	<u>58810</u>	<u>58810</u>
34	त्रिपुरा	<u>1607</u>	<u>1607</u>	<u>2134</u>	<u>2134</u>	<u>2581</u>	<u>2581</u>
35	उत्तर प्रदेश	<u>139774</u>	<u>139774</u>	<u>173845</u>	<u>173845</u>	<u>192311</u>	<u>192311</u>
36	उत्तराखंड	<u>11541</u>	<u>11541</u>	<u>13456</u>	<u>13456</u>	<u>15281</u>	<u>15281</u>
37	पश्चिम बंगाल	<u>64105</u>	<u>64105</u>	<u>77107</u>	<u>77107</u>	<u>94465</u>	<u>94465</u>
कुल		954199	954199	1167571	1167571	1343412	1343412

विवरण-II

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उपभोक्ता आयोगों में दायर और निपटाए गए मामलों का
राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं	वर्ष	2022		2023		2024	
	राज्य	मामलों की संख्या		मामलों की संख्या		मामलों की संख्या	
		दर्ज किए गए	संचयी निपटान	दर्ज किए गए	संचयी निपटान	दर्ज किए गए	संचयी निपटान
	एनसीडीआरसी	5810	6384	4497	7230	3656	4125
1.	अंडमान व नोकोबार द्वीप समूह	23	36	8	2	10	1
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2678	3388	3391	3948	3213	2784
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	22	19	39	30	42	23
4.	असम	553	619	559	520	532	589
5.	बिहार	5257	3054	4240	4877	3731	3253
6.	चंडीगढ़	2121	1659	1770	2631	1620	2097
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	2829	2364	3403	4669	3020	4875
8.	दिल्ली	4942	5150	5843	8704	5894	6904
9.	गोवा	177	180	214	379	250	245
10.	गुजरात	14676	16166	17570	18082	17451	13437
11.	हरियाणा	11958	9020	13241	11815	13005	10388
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2267	1834	2408	2159	2196	2475
13.	झारखंड	1870	2124	1634	2042	1306	1413
14.	कर्नाटक	9032	12021	10391	12637	11464	10493
15.	केरल	6117	7222	8467	6715	11336	6964
16.	मध्य प्रदेश	16301	21194	11783	18401	10190	15538
17.	महाराष्ट्र	22588	16782	18415	7648	15320	15440

18.	मणिपुर	74	61	50	62	86	36
19.	मेघालय	67	191	55	60	68	48
20.	मिजोरम	67	107	64	53	99	57
21.	नागालैंड	13	15	12	12	5	1
22.	ओडिशा	4106	5188	5913	7146	5461	4658
23.	पुदुचेरी	45	55	93	145	132	172
24.	पंजाब	8141	8184	6955	8459	8418	7193
25.	राजस्थान	14796	11573	13624	12391	12028	11348
26.	सिक्किम	22	10	32	26	47	26
27.	तमिलनाडु	7079	10105	7120	9162	7141	7791
28.	तेलंगाना	4369	5395	3954	4581	3974	4088
29.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	18	2	19	0	9	0
30.	त्रिपुरा	512	596	223	264	238	170
31.	उत्तराखंड	2214	2250	1101	934	664	602
32.	उत्तर प्रदेश	20412	26112	19002	25832	17363	20473
33.	पश्चिम बंगाल	6350	7138	5662	6800	4897	4180
34.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	10	0	19	4	30	172
35.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	4	0	2	2
कुल		177516	186198	171775	188420	164898	162061

एमएसएमई सेक्टर की स्थिति

1840. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार एमएसएमई क्षेत्र की स्थिति का आकलन करने के लिए कोई विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण करा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सर्वेक्षण के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार को उक्त सर्वेक्षण की पूरी रिपोर्ट कब तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है और 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) से (ग) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय वर्तमान में एमएसएमई क्षेत्र की स्थिति का आकलन करने के लिए कोई विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण नहीं कर रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे निम्नलिखित सदस्यों की स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है - श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला, प्रो. सौगत राय, श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह, श्री डी. एम. कथीर आनंद, श्री अमरा राम, एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर और श्री मनीश तिवारी। मैंने आज किसी भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचना को अनुमति नहीं दी है।

... (व्यवधान)

12.04 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा पटल पर रखे जाने वाले पत्र।

आइटम नंबर 2 - श्री राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह जी।

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): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Labour Economic Research and Development, Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government

of the working of the National Institute of Labour Economic Research and Development, Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5381/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज, मैं फिर माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सदन में ज्यादा देर खड़े होकर बात न करें। माननीय मंत्री भी जब बाहर जाएं, तो सबसे हाथ मिलाते हुए न जाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

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): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) (एक) परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5382/18/25]

- (2) (एक) प्रौद्योगिकी विकास बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) प्रौद्योगिकी विकास बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5383/18/25]

- (3) (एक) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष

2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग अनुसंधान सहायता परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5384/18/25]

- (4) (एक) भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, अहमदाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, अहमदाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5385/18/25]

- (5) (एक) उत्तर पूर्वी अंतरिक्ष उपयोग केंद्र, शिलांग के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) उत्तर पूर्वी अंतरिक्ष उपयोग केंद्र, शिलांग के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5386/18/25]

- (6) (एक) भारतीय अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, तिरुवनंतपुरम के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) भारतीय अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, तिरुवनंतपुरम के वर्ष

2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5387/18/25]

- (7) (एक) हरीश-चंद्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, इलाहाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) हरीश-चंद्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, इलाहाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5388/18/25]

- (8) (एक) साहा परमाणु भौतिकी संस्थान, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) साहा परमाणु भौतिकी संस्थान, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5389/18/25]

- (9) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण): -
- (क) (एक) सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड, साहिबाबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड, साहिबाबाद का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की

टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5390/18/25]

- (ख) (एक) राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5391/18/25]

- (ग) (एक) न्यूस्पेस इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनएसआईएल), बेंगलुरु के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) न्यूस्पेस इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनएसआईएल), बेंगलुरु का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5392/18/25]

- (घ) (एक) एंट्रिक्स कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बेंगलुरु के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) एंट्रिक्स कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बेंगलुरु का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5393/18/25]

- (10) अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):
- (एक) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) चौथा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक

21 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 245(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (दो) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) चौथा संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 244(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (वेतन) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 231(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) दूसरा संशोधन विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 230(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पाँच) भारतीय वन सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 23 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 339(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छह) भारतीय वन सेवा (वेतन) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 23 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 338(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सात) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (वेतन) पांचवां संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 334(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (आठ) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) छठा संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 331(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(नौ) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) चौथा संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 329(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दस) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) तीसरा संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 327(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5394/18/25]

(ग्यारह) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (वेतन) तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 328(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(बारह) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) पांचवां संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 333(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तेरह) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (वेतन) चौथा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 330(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चौदह) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (वेतन) छठा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 21 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 332(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(पन्द्रह) भारतीय वन सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) दूसरा संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 24 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 409(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(सोलह) भारतीय वन सेवा (वेतन) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 24 जून,

2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 408(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(सत्रह) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) छठा संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 459(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(अठारह) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) छठा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 460(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(उन्नीस) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) पांचवां संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 444(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(बीस) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) छठा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 445(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5395/18/25]

(इक्कीस) भारतीय वन सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) तीसरा संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 25 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 576(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(बाईस) भारतीय वन सेवा (वेतन) तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 25 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 575(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तेईस) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) सातवां संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 15 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 635(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चौबीस) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) सातवां संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 15 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 636(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(पच्चीस) भारतीय वन सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) चौथा संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 8 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 609(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(छब्बीस) भारतीय वन सेवा (वेतन) चौथा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 8 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 608(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(सत्ताईस) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (परिवीक्षाधीनों की फाइनल परीक्षा) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 11 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 833(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(अठ्ठाईस) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (प्रोन्नति द्वारा नियुक्ति) संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 4 सितम्बर, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 604(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(उनतीस) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (प्रोन्नति द्वारा नियुक्ति) संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 4 सितम्बर, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 605(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(11) उपर्युक्त (10) की मद संख्या (एक से बीस) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5396/18/25]

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): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5397/18/25]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5398/18/25]

(3) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and

Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016:

- (i) The Aadhaar (Payment of Fees for Performance of Authentication) Amendment Regulations, 2025 published in Notification No. F.No. HQ-13073/1/2020-AUTH.II Part (1)/Comp.No.12972(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th August, 2025.
- (ii) The Aadhaar (Sharing of Information) First Amendment Regulations, 2025 published in Notification No. F.No. HQ-16016/1/2023-EU-1-HQ(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd August, 2025.
- (iii) The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Second Amendment Regulations, 2025 published in Notification No. F.No. HQ-16021/2/2021-EU-II-HQ(E-6538) in Gazette of India dated 22nd August, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5399/18/25]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):** Sir, I rise to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for

Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5400/18/25]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5401/18/25]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5402/18/25]

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित

पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण): -

- (क) (एक) नेशनल एल्युमिनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड (नाल्को), भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय एल्युमिनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड (नाल्को), भुवनेश्वर का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5403/18/25]

- (ख) (एक) भारत गोल्ड माइंस लिमिटेड, कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड्स के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) भारत गोल्ड माइंस लिमिटेड, कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड्स का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5404/18/25]

- (ग) (एक) मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड कंसल्टेंसी लिमिटेड, नागपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड कंसल्टेंसी लिमिटेड, नागपुर का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5405/18/25]

- (घ) (एक) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, कोलकाता का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की

टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5406/18/25]

- (ड) (एक) महानदी कोल रेलवे लिमिटेड, संभलपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) महानदी कोल रेलवे लिमिटेड, संभलपुर का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5407/18/25]

- (च) (एक) महानदी बेसिन पावर लिमिटेड, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) महानदी बेसिन पावर लिमिटेड, भुवनेश्वर का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5408/18/25]

- (छ) (एक) एमएनएच शक्ति लिमिटेड, संभलपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) एमएनएच शक्ति लिमिटेड, संभलपुर का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5409/18/25]

- (ज) (एक) महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एमसीएल), संभलपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एमसीएल), संभलपुर का वर्ष 2024-

2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5410/18/25]

- (झ) (एक) एमजेएसजे कोल लिमिटेड, अंगुल, ओडिशा के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) एमजेएसजे कोल लिमिटेड, ओडिशा, अंगुल का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5411/18/25]

- (ञ) (एक) सेंट्रल माइन प्लानिंग एंड डिजाइन इंस्टीट्यूट लिमिटेड, रांची के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) सेंट्रल माइन प्लानिंग एंड डिजाइन इंस्टीट्यूट लिमिटेड, रांची का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5412/18/25]

- (ट) (एक) सीआईएल सोलर पीवी लिमिटेड, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) सीआईएल सोलर पीवी लिमिटेड, कोलकाता का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5413/18/25]

- (ठ) (एक) सीआईएल नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा लिमिटेड, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (दो) सीआईएल नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा लिमिटेड, कोलकाता का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5414/18/25]

- (ड) (एक) नॉर्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एनसीएल), सिंगरौली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (दो) नॉर्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एनसीएल), सिंगरौली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5415/18/25]

- (ढ) (एक) सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, रांची के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (दो) सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, रांची का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5416/18/25]

- (ण) (एक) भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड (बीसीसीएल), धनबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (दो) भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड (बीसीसीएल), धनबाद का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5417/18/25]

- (त) (एक) ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, पश्चिम बर्धमान के वर्ष 2024-2025 के

कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

- (दो) ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, पश्चिम बर्धमान का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5418/18/25]

- (थ) (एक) छत्तीसगढ़ ईस्ट-वैस्ट रेलवे लिमिटेड, रायपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

- (दो) छत्तीसगढ़ ईस्ट-वैस्ट रेलवे लिमिटेड, रायपुर का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5419/18/25]

- (द) (एक) वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, नागपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

- (दो) वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, नागपुर का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5420/18/25]

- (ध) (एक) झारखंड सेंट्रल रेलवे लिमिटेड, रांची के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

- (दो) झारखंड सेंट्रल रेलवे लिमिटेड, रांची के वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5421/18/25]

(न) (एक) छत्तीसगढ़ ईस्ट रेलवे लिमिटेड, रायपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) छत्तीसगढ़ ईस्ट रेलवे लिमिटेड, रायपुर का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5422/18/25]

(प) (एक) सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड, कोठागुडेम कोलियरीज के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड, कोठागुडेम कोलियरीज का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5423/18/25]

(फ) (एक) एनएलसी इंडिया लिमिटेड, चेन्नई, और उसकी सहायक कंपनियों एनएलसी तमिलनाडु पावर लिमिटेड, एनएलसी इंडिया ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड, एनएलसी इंडिया रिन्यूएबल्स लिमिटेड और नेवेली उत्तर प्रदेश पावर लिमिटेड के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) एनएलसी इंडिया लिमिटेड, चेन्नई, और इसकी सहायक कंपनियों, एनएलसी तमिलनाडु पावर लिमिटेड, एनएलसी इंडिया ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड, नेवेली उत्तर प्रदेश पावर लिमिटेड के वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5424/18/25]

- (ब) (एक) साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, बिलासपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।
- (दो) साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, बिलासपुर के वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5425/18/25]

- (2) खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 28 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
- (एक) का.आ. 3994 (अ) जो दिनांक 1 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2025 के उपबंधों के प्रवृत्त होने के लिए 1 सितम्बर, 2025 की तिथि नियत की गयी है ।
- (दो) का.आ.4036(अ) जो दिनांक 2 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, संस्थाओं को प्रत्यायित निजी अन्वेषण अभिकरणों के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है ।
- (तीन) का.आ. 4456(अ) जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा मेसर्स वाइब्रेंट टेक्नो लैब प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को प्रवर्ग 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया है ।
- (चार) का.आ.4457(अ) जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा प्रवर्ग 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण के अधीन मेसर्स एस एंड एस जियोलॉजिकल कंसल्टेंट्स को अधिसूचित किया गया है ।

- (पाँच) का.आ.4458(अ) जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा प्रवर्ग 'क' अन्वेषण अभिकरण के अधीन मेसर्स स्टीगर जियोसाइंस एंड इंजीनियरिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- (छह) का.आ.4570(अ) जो दिनांक 7 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की प्रथम अनुसूची के भाग क और भाग ख में विनिर्दिष्ट खनिजों से भिन्न खनिजों के लिए भारतीय खान ब्यूरो को खनिज विनियम को पंजीकृत और विनियमित करने के लिए प्राधिकरण के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है।
- (सात) अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 751 (अ) जो दिनांक 10 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी और जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 1989 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 786 (अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।
- (आठ) खनिज (नीलामी) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 764 (अ) में प्रकाशित किए गए थे।
- (नौ) खनिज (नीलामी) तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 22 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 776 (अ) में प्रकाशित किए गए थे।
- (दस) का.आ.4943(अ) जो दिनांक 30 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा मेसर्स जियोएक्सपोअर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को 'प्रवर्ग क अन्वेषण अभिकरण' के अधीन अधिसूचित किया गया

है।

(ग्यारह) सा.का.नि. 858 (अ) जो दिनांक 20 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की दूसरी अनुसूची में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(बारह) राष्ट्रीय खनिज अन्वेषण ट्रस्ट (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.780 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5426/18/25]

(3) अपतट क्षेत्र खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत सा.का.नि. 722 (अ) जो दिनांक 29 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिसमें दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 468(अ) का शुद्धिपत्र शामिल है, की प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5427/18/25]

(4) कोल इंडिया अफ्रीकाना लिमिटेड के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5428/18/25]

(5) (एक) कोयला खान भविष्य निधि आयुक्त का कार्यालय, धनबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) कोयला खान भविष्य निधि आयुक्त का कार्यालय, धनबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा

अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5429/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (1) भारतीय खाद्य निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (2) भारतीय खाद्य निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5430/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज आप चैम्बर में मिलिए। यह आपका चैम्बर नहीं है। अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर जाइए। आप चैम्बर में जाकर मिला करें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, हम सबको संसदीय परंपराओं के पालनीय नियमों को कई बार पढ़ना चाहिए। हमेंशा यह प्रयास करना चाहिए कि हम संसद की गरिमा के लिए संसदीय पालनीय नियमों का पालन करें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप सभी बैठ जाइए। आपको यह काम नहीं दिया है, मुझे दिया है।

... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सौगत राय (दम दम): सर, यहीं पर रेलवे मंत्री से मिलने का मौका है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप बैठ जाइए। आप सीनियर व्यक्ति हैं। आप बैठे-बैठे बहुत बोलते हैं। प्लीज,

दादा बैठिए। आपको नियम का पालन ज्यादा करना चाहिए, ताकि नए सदस्यों को अच्छा मार्गदर्शन मिले।

... (व्यवधान)

12.06 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Statements

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब (कटक): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों के अध्याय-एक में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार के अन्तिम की-गई-कार्रवाई विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) वित्त मंत्रालय (आर्थिक कार्य, व्यय, लोक उद्यम और निवेश तथा सार्वजनिक परिसंपत्ति प्रबंधन विभाग) की 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)' के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति के आठवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) का उन्नीसवां प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा)।
- (2) वित्त मंत्रालय (राजस्व विभाग) की 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)' के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति के नौवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) का बीसवां प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा)।
- (3) कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय की 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)' के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति के दसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) का इक्कीसवां प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा)।
- (4) योजना मंत्रालय (नीति आयोग) की 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)' के बारे में वित्त संबंधी

स्थायी समिति के ग्यारहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) का बाईसवां प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा)।

- (5) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय की 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)'के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति के बारहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) का तेईसवां प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा)।
- (6) वित्त मंत्रालय (वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग) की 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)'के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति के तेरहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) का चौबीसवां प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा)।

12.07 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL

15th Report

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोयला मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं के लिए पर्यावरण और वन मंजूरी प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने और सरलीकरण'विषय पर कोयला, खान और इस्पात संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2025-26) का पंद्रहवां प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

12.07½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

331st Report

SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA (RAJKOT): Sir, I rise to lay the 331st Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Industry on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 328th Report of the Committee on “Review of Performance of Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)” pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

12.08 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 18th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 5th Report of the Committee on ‘Demands for Grants (2024-25)’ pertaining to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation*.

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): Sir, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 18th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 5th Report

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5376/18/25.

of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 12th Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation*.

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): Sir, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 12th Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

12.09 hrs

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 398th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forest and Climate Change on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Department of Space.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5377/18/25 and 5378/18/25 respectively.

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): Sir, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 398th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forest and Climate Change on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to Department of Space.

12.10 hrs

(iii)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.*

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): Sir, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology (2024-25) on 'Demands for

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT5379/18/25.

Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 9th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology*.

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): Sir, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 9th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

12.11 hrs

(iv)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 8th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications*.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI): Sir, in pursuance of Direction 73(A) of

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5380/18/25 and 5380A/18/25 respectively.

hon. Speaker, I want to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 8th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 10th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications.*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):** Sir, in pursuance of Direction 73(A) of hon. Speaker, I want to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 10th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications.

12.12 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, अपने मामले के अनुमोदित पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सदन

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5380B/18/25.

**Treated as laid on the Table.

पटल पर रखने के लिए मैं उन सभी से आग्रह करता हूँ।

**(i) Need for establishment of a Disaster Management Centre in
Kalahandi, Odisha**

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the urgent need for establishing a full-fledged Disaster Management Centre in Kalahandi district of Odisha. It is required at Kalahandi as Kalahandi is the central point for many districts of Odisha. Kalahandi is highly vulnerable to multiple disasters such as flash floods, droughts, heatwaves, lightning incidents, cyclonic impacts, forest fires that recur every year severely affecting lives, agriculture and rural infrastructure. We have Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) headquartered in Bhubaneswar and there is no dedicated district-level disaster management centre in Kalahandi with real-time monitoring, early-warning systems, emergency response units, rapid communication facilities. Given geographical spread of Kalahandi, the villages are located in remote and interior regions, hence, absence of an institutional centre leads to delays in coordination and response during emergencies. Setting up a Disaster Management Centre with a 24×7 control room, trained personnel, modern equipment, community-based disaster preparedness units would greatly enhance local resilience and save lives during natural calamities. I therefore urge the Government to sanction and establish a Disaster Management Centre in Kalahandi at the earliest, and ensure that the district receives the necessary resources, technology, and manpower to respond effectively to disasters.

(ii) Need to fill up the vacant posts reserved for SCs/STs in various departments of Central and State Governments in Uttar Pradesh

डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड (बहराइच) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान केंद्र सरकार एवं विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों—प्रशासनिक, तकनीकी, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, पुलिस, राजस्व, पंचायत, ग्रामीण विकास, न्याय, नगर निगम, परिवहन आदि में वर्तमान में स्वीकृत पदों के सापेक्ष रिक्त पदों की स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इन पदों का समय पर भरा जाना जन सेवाओं को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने की दृष्टि से आवश्यक है। यह आवश्यक है कि इन रिक्त पदों का विभाग-वार, पद-वार तथा श्रेणी-वार (ग्रुप-ए, बी, सी एवं डी) विवरण सार्वजनिक किया जाए। साथ ही, अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लिए आरक्षित रिक्त पदों की वर्तमान स्थिति की भी स्पष्ट जानकारी उपलब्ध कराना आवश्यक है, ताकि भर्ती प्रक्रिया समानुपातिक एवं न्यायसंगत रूप से आगे बढ़ सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न विभागों में संविदा एवं आउटसोर्सिंग के माध्यम से कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्या, पदनाम, विभाग-वार विवरण एवं सेवा शर्तों की जानकारी भी प्रस्तुत की जाए। मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार इन सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए रिक्त पदों को भरने की प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित एवं समयबद्ध रूप से आगे बढ़ाए। धन्यवाद।

(iii) Need to expedite Bargarh-Nuapada New Railway Line Project in Odisha and also run a new train between Bargarh and Bhubaneswar

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित (बारगढ़) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान ओडिशा में बारगढ़ से नुआपाड़ा रेलवे लाइन परियोजना की प्रगति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह परियोजना, जिसकी लागत ₹2622 करोड़ है, बारगढ़ और नुआपाड़ा के लोगों के लिए गतिशीलता और रोजगार के अवसरों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देगी। मैं विशेष रूप से प्रधानमंत्री जी और रेल मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस परियोजना को मंजूरी देकर क्षेत्र के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है। साथ ही अनुरोध है कि प्रातः बारगढ़ से भुवनेश्वर के बीच प्रतिदिन नई ट्रेन सेवा प्रारंभ की जाए। यह कदम न केवल स्थानीय मजदूरों और रोजगारकर्ताओं के लिए यात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाएगा, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय

व्यापार और शिक्षा में भी सुधार लाएगा। माननीय मंत्री से निवेदन है कि इस परियोजना को शीघ्र पूर्ण करने और रेल सेवाओं को नियमित रूप से प्रारंभ करने की दिशा में आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएँ, ताकि ओडिशा के इस महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र के लोगों को लाभ समय पर मिल सके। इस परियोजना और प्रातः नई रेल सेवाओं से क्षेत्र के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होने की संभावना है।

**(iv) Regarding various railway related issues in Jammu
Parliamentary Constituency**

श्री जुगल किशोर (जम्मू) : मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के रेलवे से संबंधित लोगों की मांगें हैं जो निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

1. सांबा जिले के गुरहा सलाथिया गाँव में रेल ओवर ब्रिज के निर्माण की आधारशिला फरवरी, 2024 में रखी गई थी।
2. जम्मू जिले के चक लार्गन बजालता में रेल अंडर ब्रिज का निर्माण, साथ ही अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्टेडियम का निर्माण, चक लार्गन बजालता क्षेत्र में डिग्री कॉलेज, होटल, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है, परिणामस्वरूप जाम की लंबी कतारें लग जाएँगी। इसके अलावा, रेल अंडरब्रिज से सटा मोड़ इतना संकरा है कि एक ही वाहन गुजर सकता है, इसे भी चौड़ा करने की आवश्यकता है।
3. सांबा रेलवे स्टेशन पर ट्रेनों का ठहराव - कोविड-19 से पहले जम्मू मेल, टाटा मूरी और सियालदाह एक्सप्रेस जैसी ट्रेनें सांबा रेलवे स्टेशन पर रुकती थीं, लेकिन आज तक उनका ठहराव बहाल नहीं किया गया।
4. जम्मू जिले के मनवाल रेलवे स्टेशन में फुटओवरब्रिज का निर्माण।
5. मनवाल रेलवे स्टेशन पर संपर्क क्रांति एक्सप्रेस, जम्मू मेल और हेमकुंट एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव होना चाहिए।
6. साम्बा जिले के राया सुचेनी गाँव में रेल ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण।

(v) Need for revival and development of Malda Airport in West Bengal for defence and emergency needs

श्री खगेन मुर्मू (माल्दहा उत्तर) : मैं अपने लोकसभा क्षेत्र माल्दहा उत्तर के एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण एवं राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से जुड़े मुद्दे की ओर सरकार ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। माल्दहा जिला भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमा पर स्थित है और लगभग 165.5 किलोमीटर लंबी अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा साझा करता है। यह पूरा क्षेत्र सामरिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत संवेदनशील है, जहाँ त्वरित सुरक्षा प्रतिक्रिया एवं निगरानी के लिए हवाई सुविधाएँ अनिवार्य हैं। वर्ष 1962 में 144 एकड़ भूमि पर माल्दहा एयरपोर्ट का निर्माण किया गया था, किंतु रनवे की लंबाई मात्र 1,097 मीटर होने के कारण यह हवाई अड्डा आज तक संचालन में नहीं आ सका। वर्तमान में निकटतम हवाई अड्डे—बागडोगरा (241 किमी) एवं कोलकाता (323 किमी)—काफी दूर हैं, जिससे किसी भी आपातकालीन या सुरक्षा संबंधी परिस्थिति में त्वरित सैन्य प्रतिक्रिया प्रभावित होती है। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा, सैन्य तैनाती और राष्ट्रीय हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए माल्दहा एयरपोर्ट का पुनरुद्धार तथा उसे रक्षा उपयोग हेतु सक्षम रूप से विकसित किया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। यदि वर्तमान स्थल तकनीकी रूप से उपयुक्त न पाया जाए, तो विनम्र आग्रह है कि उपयुक्त वैकल्पिक भूमि की शीघ्र पहचान की जाए, ताकि इस सामरिक आवश्यकता को बिना विलंब पूरा किया जा सके।

(vi) Need to expedite budget allocation for construction of Narela Bypass Road in Delhi

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया (उत्तर-पश्चिम दिल्ली) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली के उत्तर पश्चिम लोक सभा के नरेला क्षेत्र में एक बाईपास (bypass) की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। नरेला बाईपास नरेला के निवासियों के साथ-साथ आस-पास के क्षेत्र हरियाणा के यात्रियों को भी प्रभावित करता है। इस बाईपास का निर्माण न केवल यातायात प्रवाह को कम करने के लिए बल्कि वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार और नरेला और आस पास के

क्षेत्र के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास का समर्थन करने के लिए भी आवश्यक है। मैं माननीय मंत्री से आग्रह करता हूँ कि नरेला बाईपास के लिए जल्द से जल्द अपेक्षित बजट आवंटित कर नरेला बाईपास का निर्माण शुरू कराया जाए।

(vii) Regarding release of funds for development of newly formed Gram Panchayats in Bastar Parliamentary Constituency, Chhattisgarh

श्री महेश कश्यप (बस्तर) : छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में नवगठित ग्राम पंचायत को 14वें एवं 15वें वित्त आयोग की राशि का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इस कारण नवगठित ग्राम पंचायत के विकास में बाधा आ रही है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि पंचायती राज मंत्री इस संबंध में उचित दिशा निर्देश जारी कर नवगठित ग्राम पंचायत के हित में राशि जारी करवाने हेतु पहल करने की कृपा करें।

(viii) Need to stall Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) system in all thermal power units within a 300 km radius of Delhi to improve air quality in Delhi

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister for Power and the Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change to a serious concern affecting Delhi's air quality. As per an analysis of the Central Electricity Authority, out of 21 thermal power units within a 300 km radius of Delhi that do not have Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems, 15 units across 6 thermal power plants are still operational without FGD, resulting in continuous sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions, a major cause of respiratory diseases and acid rain. This is in violation of mandatory emission norms notified by the Government. I urge the Government to place on record the compliance status of these plants, fix strict deadlines, and initiate penal action, including suspension of non-compliant units, in the interest of public health.

(ix) Need to include Mangalore International Airport in the list of 'Points of Call' under bilateral air service agreements

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA (DAKSHINA KANNADA): I wish to raise the issue of the non-inclusion of Mangaluru International Airport (MIA) in the list of "Points of Call" under India's bilateral Air Services Agreements. MIA, located in Dakshina Kannada district, serves as the principal aviation gateway for coastal Karnataka and adjoining parts of Kerala. The airport handled approximately 23.4 lakh passengers, including 7.15 lakh international passengers, and over 16,800 aircraft movements in 2024-25, registering over 15 per cent annual growth. The Tulu Nadu region has a large overseas workforce in the Gulf and Middle East that depends on Mangaluru for travel. The absence of PoC status forces passengers to route through Bengaluru or Kochi, increasing travel time and costs. Allowing foreign carriers to operate directly to Mangaluru will ease this burden and naturally expand travel options for the diaspora. Enhanced connectivity will also boost trade and investment, supporting industries such as marine exports, arecanut, cashew, and petrochemicals, and complementing the growth of Mangalore SEZ. Furthermore, better international access will promote tourism and educational mobility, enabling easier travel for students and visitors to institutions like NITK and MIT. I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation to accord PoC status to Mangaluru International Airport.

(x) Need to start a passenger train from Howrah to Sambalpur and name it in honour of Martyr Baji Rout

श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी (धेन्कानल) : ओडिशा के अंगुल जिले के बुढ़ापांक स्टेशन से रेल लाइन

निकलकर धेन्कानल जिले के पर्जग, कामाक्षानगर, भूबन हो कर जाजपुर जिले के सुकिंदा तक पहुँच गई है। लगभग 3 साल हो गए यहाँ रेल लाइन कार्यक्षम हो गया है एवं इसमें अब मालगाड़ी चालू है। इसमें मुख्यतः कोयला और लौह अयस्क परिवहन हो रहा है। 1997 को इस परियोजना का शिलान्यास हुआ था लेकिन सालों बाद 2022 में मोदी सरकार के द्वितीय पारी में यह रेल मार्ग परिचालन योग्य हुआ है। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि इसी रूट में सवारी गाड़ी चलाई नहीं जा रही है। 1997 से जब इस रेल मार्ग हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण हो रहा था तब स्थानीय लोगों में यह आशा और उम्मीद थी कि कभी उनके गांव होके यात्री रेल गाड़ी दौड़ेगी। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि यह सपना अभी तक अधूरा रहा है। इस लोकसभा में आने के बाद दो या तीन बार मैं यह मामला उठा चुका हूँ। आज भी मैं सरकार से करबद्ध निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसी मार्ग में हावड़ा से संभलपुर तक एक पैसेंजर ट्रेन चलाई जाए एवं भूबन-नीलखण्डपुर के सर्वकनिष्ठ वीर बालक शहीद बाजी राउत के नाम से इस ट्रेन का नामकरण किया जाए।

**(xi) Regarding establishment of a Navodaya Vidyalaya or PM SHRI
Vidyalaya in Mauganj District, Madhya Pradesh**

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा (रीवा) : रीवा जिले के सबसे पिछड़े भाग में एक नया जिला मऊगंज बनाया गया है। मऊगंज जिले की लगभग सम्पूर्ण आबादी सुदूर जंगली व पहाड़ी इलाके में रहती है। शिक्षा के लिए कोई श्रेष्ठ विद्यालय नहीं है। मऊगंज जिले में एक उत्कृष्ट विद्यालय की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। अतः मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि मऊगंज जिले में एक नवोदय विद्यालय या पीएम श्री विद्यालय स्थापित किये जाने का कष्ट करें।

**(xii) Regarding reinstallation of Piprawha Buddhist relics in Kapilavastu
Museum, Siddharth Nagar, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : मैं भारत सरकार को पिपरहवा बौद्ध अवशेषों के संरक्षण हेतु किए गए ऐतिहासिक प्रयासों के लिए धन्यवाद प्रकट करता हूँ। सिद्धार्थनगर के पिपरहवा में 1898 में विलियम क्लैक्स्टन पेप्पे द्वारा प्राप्त ये अवशेष करोड़ों बौद्ध अनुयायियों के लिए अमूल्य धरोहर हैं

और भारत की करुणा, शांति व अहिंसा की परंपरा के प्रतीक भी। मई 2025 में जब ये अवशेष हांगकांग के 'Sotheby's' में नीलामी हेतु सूचीबद्ध हुए, यह भारत की सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता के लिए चुनौती थी। ऐसे क्षण में प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने त्वरित हस्तक्षेप कर नीलामी रोकते हुए इन्हें पुनः भारत लाकर विरासत संरक्षण का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया। सरकार ने आगे इन अवशेषों को भूटान की प्रदर्शनी में भेजकर बौद्ध सांस्कृतिक कूटनीति, भारत-भूटान मैत्री और वैश्विक सॉफ्ट पावर को नई दिशा दी। इससे विरासत संरक्षण में भारत की नेतृत्वकारी भूमिका और सुदृढ़ हुई है। अंत में, मेरा आग्रह है कि इन पावन अवशेषों को सिद्धार्थनगर स्थित कपिलवस्तु संग्रहालय में पुनः स्थापित किया जाए, जिससे स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था, पर्यटन और बौद्ध परिपथ को गति मिले तथा सिद्धार्थनगर विश्व बौद्ध मानचित्र पर और प्रमुख रूप से स्थापित हो सके।

**(xiii) Regarding construction of Modern Sports Complex in Kushi Nagar
Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे (कुशीनगर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान कुशीनगर लोक सभा क्षेत्र की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। कुशीनगर लोक सभा क्षेत्र में खेल गतिविधियों की संभावना बहुत अधिक है, क्योंकि यहाँ के युवाओं में खेल के प्रति बहुत उत्साह है। यहाँ के लोग क्रिकेट, फुटबॉल, कबड्डी, और अन्य पारंपरिक खेलों में रुचि रखते हैं। कुशीनगर में खेल गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने से न केवल युवाओं का शारीरिक और मानसिक विकास होगा, बल्कि क्षेत्र में खेल संस्कृति भी विकसित होगी। इस क्षेत्र में खेल और युवा विकास के लिए कोई बड़ा स्टेडियम या स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स नहीं है, जिससे यहां के युवाओं को खेल गतिविधियों में भाग लेने का अवसर नहीं मिल पा रहा है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि कुशीनगर लोक सभा क्षेत्र में एक आधुनिक स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स बनाने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई करे। इससे यहां के युवाओं को खेल गतिविधियों में भाग लेने के अवसर मिलेंगे और वे अपने कौशल का विकास कर सकेंगे।

**(xiv) Need for doubling of the Indore-Gwalior Rail Route in
Madhya Pradesh**

श्री रोडमल नागर (राजगढ़) : मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र राजगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश के एकमात्र मुख्य रेलमार्ग पश्चिम-मध्य रेल मण्डल (WCR) के अंतर्गत मक्सी-रूठीयाई ट्रैक का भारत सरकार द्वारा बहुप्रतीक्षित विद्युतीकरण कार्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है। वर्तमान में सम्पूर्ण ट्रैक पर परिचालन प्रारंभ है। इन्दौर, मक्सी, रूठीयाई, गुना शिवपुरी, ग्वालियर ट्रैक का दोहरीकरण किये जाने से "दिल्ली मुंबई" के मध्य सीधा, सबसे सस्ता और अतिरिक्त रेलमार्ग, सबसे कम दूरी का रेलमार्ग मिल सकेगा जिससे दिल्ली से सीधे मुंबई वाया ग्वालियर, शिवपुरी, गुना, कुंभराज, चांचौडा-बीनांगज, ब्यावरा, पचोर, सारंगपुर, मक्सी, इन्दौर के लाखों यात्रियों का आवागमन सुलभ होगा। दोहरीकरण से क्षेत्र के कृषि उत्पादों को राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र में अंतराज्यीय माल परिवहन के लिये अतिरिक्त फास्टट्रैक रेलमार्ग मिलेगा, जिसे क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक विकास को नई गति मिलेगी तथा व्यापारिक, चिकित्सा, धार्मिक-पर्यटकों व अन्य यात्री परिवहन से रेलवे को अतिरिक्त आमदनी भी होगी। अतः जनहित में राजगढ़ संसदीय क्षेत्र की महत्ती आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु इन्दौर से मक्सी, रूठीयाई, गुना, शिवपुरी, ग्वालियर ट्रैक के दोहरीकरण कार्य की स्वीकृति देकर अनुग्रहित करें।

**(xv) Need to take comprehensive measures to check air pollution in
Solapur, Maharashtra**

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR): Under the National Clean Air Programme, the percent improvement in PM 10 levels in 2024-25 with respect to FY 2017-18 was -2 percent for the district of Solapur in Maharashtra. Further, it has been in the NAC category, which indicates the cities that have failed to meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for five consecutive years. It needs to be assessed why the air quality hasn't improved in so long. Steps need to be taken to ensure that these problems are worked out

and there is an improvement in the air quality. It is of utmost need that the funds released and used are each increased in Solapur, so that the levels of PM10 and other pollutants are decreased in the air. This is essential to make the place conducive for proper respiratory health and well being of the people in Solapur. I urge the Government to take immediate steps to ensure that the people of Solapur can live a life free of harmful pollutants in the air to lead a life of good health.

(xvi) Regarding alleged illegal mining in Tura Parliamentary Constituency, Meghalaya

SHRI SALENG A. SANGMA (TURA): Illegal mining practicing in Tura Parliamentary Constituency without having documents from the Government department and misuse of funds sanctioned by the Union Government of India to autonomous District Council Garo Hills.

(xvii) Need to issue fresh SOPs for use of pesticides and chemicals in agriculture

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरु) : मैं राजस्थान, विशेषकर चुरु सहित राज्य के कृषि क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न अत्यंत चिंताजनक स्थिति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हाल ही में प्रकाशित एक खोजी रिपोर्ट में यह तथ्य सामने आया कि किसानों के रक्त परीक्षण में खतरनाक स्तर के कीटनाशक व रासायनिक तत्व पाए गए हैं। 19 किसानों की जाँच में ऑर्गेनोफॉस्फेट, प्रायथ्रॉइड, ग्लाइफोसेट जैसे तत्वों की उपस्थिति दर्ज की गई है, जो कैंसर, तंत्रिका तंत्र क्षति, हार्मोन असंतुलन और दीर्घकालीन स्वास्थ्य हानि के लिए जिम्मेदार माने जाते हैं। यह स्थिति केवल खेतों में फसल पर नहीं, बल्कि किसानों के शरीर में जहर घुलने का भयावह संकेत है। राजस्थान के मरु-क्षेत्रों में पहले से ही जल, मिट्टी और पर्यावरण पर अत्यधिक रसायनों का प्रभाव बढ़ रहा है। किसान लगातार

अधिक उत्पादन की मजबूरी में प्रतिबंधित या उच्च-दुष्प्रभावी रसायनों का उपयोग कर रहे हैं, जिसके परिणाम अब सीधे मानव शरीर में दर्ज हो रहे हैं। अतः अनुरोध है कि सरकार त्वरित चिकित्सा हस्तक्षेप व स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण चलाए, रसायन उपयोग की नई एसओपी जारी करे, सुरक्षित कृषि, आईपीएस व जैविक विकल्पों हेतु विशेष पैकेज घोषित करे। यह एक उभरता हुआ सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संकट है। शासन की समय पर कार्रवाई अनिवार्य है।

(xviii) Need for inquiry into reported theft of gold in Sabarimala Ayyappa Temple in Kerala

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (PATHANAMTHITTA): I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the serious concern over the reported theft of gold from the gold-plated copper panels of the Sabarimala Ayyappa Temple. Sabarimala is a place of great religious and cultural importance, and any irregularity in handling its assets must be taken very seriously. Many questions remain about how this theft happened and the amount involved. I would also like to point out that similar incidents have occurred in other Devaswom-managed pilgrim centers in Kerala, highlighting the need to review security and management in all such temples. To maintain public trust, it is important that the investigation is transparent, impartial, and free from any influence. I, therefore, request the Union Government to consider involving central investigative agencies to ensure a thorough and unbiased inquiry. This will help uncover the truth, ensure accountability, and protect the faith and trust that millions of devotees place in the Sabarimala Temple.

(xix) Need to review Forest Rights Act regulations and ensure proper implementation of Community Forest Rights in Nandurbar Parliamentary Constituency in Maharashtra

एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी (नन्दुरबार) : मैं सरकार के संज्ञान में एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण सार्वजनिक मुद्दा लाना चाहता हूँ, जो कि महाराष्ट्र के जनजाति-बहुल नंदुरबार संसदीय क्षेत्र में वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 एफआरए से जुड़े व्यापक उल्लंघनों और लंबित मामलों से संबंधित है। भारत के सर्वाधिक अनुसूचित जनजाति बाहुल्य जिलों में से एक होने के बावजूद, अक्कलकुवा, आफ्रानी (धड़गाँव), तलोदा, शाहदा और नंदुरबार तहसीलों में हजारों वास्तविक एफआरए दावे आज भी लंबित हैं। इनमें से अनेक दावों को बिना उचित स्थल जाँच, बिना कारणयुक्त आदेश दिए, और एफआरए नियमों के नियम 12ए में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का पालन किए बिना अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कई स्थानों से ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि वन विभाग द्वारा जबरन बेदखली, फसल नष्ट करना और आदिवासी परिवारों को धमकाने जैसी कार्रवाइयाँ की जा रही हैं, जबकि कानून स्पष्ट रूप से एफआरए प्रक्रिया पूरी होने तक किसी भी प्रकार की बेदखली को प्रतिबंधित करता है। इन कार्रवाइयों ने आदिवासियों में भय का वातावरण, आजीविका में बाधा, और विधिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन उत्पन्न किया है। सामुदायिक वन अधिकार सीएफआर की प्रक्रिया भी अत्यंत धीमी है। वास्तविक ग्राम सभाओं ने बताया है कि उनके सीएफआर दावे जो कई बार दस वर्ष से अधिक समय से लंबित हैं प्रशासनिक उदासीनता के कारण आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। इससे आदिवासी समुदायों को लघु वनोपज, जलस्रोती और पारंपरिक वन संसाधनों पर अपने वैधानिक अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। पेसा (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में पंचायती का विस्तार अधिनियम) का क्रियान्वयन भी प्रभावी नहीं है, और ग्राम सभाओं जो एफआरए की मुख्य नींव है, को कानून के अनुसार अधिकार नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, आदिवासी उन लाभों और अधिकारों से वंचित हो रहे हैं, जो उनके लिए निर्धारित हैं।

इन सभी मानवीय, आजीविका-संबंधी, और वैधानिक समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय और पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे महाराष्ट्र राज्य को निर्देश दें कि सभी लंबित एफआरए दावों का सत्यापन समयबद्ध रूप से पूरा किया जाए; एफआरए प्रक्रिया पूर्ण होने तक सभी बेदखली और दबावपूर्ण कार्रवाइयों को रोका जाए; दावी के सत्यापन और स्वीकृति की प्रक्रिया में ग्राम सभाओं की अनिवार्य भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जाए तथा केंद्र सरकार की एक निगरानी टीम भेजी जाए, जो उल्लघनों की समीक्षा कर एफआरए के प्रावधानों के सही क्रियान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करे। यह मुद्दा हजारों आदिवासी परिवारों के संवैधानिक और वैधानिक अधिकारों से सीधे जुड़ा हुआ है, जिनके अधिकार आज भी अधूरे हैं।

(xx) Need to repair village roads affected by Ganga Expressway construction in Badaun Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री आदित्य यादव (बदायूं) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण की ओर आकृष्ट करते हुए अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण में लाखों ट्रक मिट्टी का खनन होता है। यह मिट्टी आसपास के गाँव से ही खनन की जाती है। मिट्टी खोदे जाने से गांव में जगह-जगह तालाब जैसे गड्ढे बन गए हैं। बरसात के दिनों में इन गड्ढों में पानी भर जाने से कभी भी कोई भी घटना घटित हो सकती है। मिट्टी खनन करके गंगा एक्सप्रेसवे तक ले जाने वाले गांव की सड़कों का बुरा हाल हो जाता है। सड़कें पूरी तरह से टूट जाती हैं। सड़कों में गड्ढे हो जाते हैं। यह भी नहीं पता चलता है कि सड़क पर गड्ढे हैं या गड्ढे में सड़क है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान संसदीय क्षेत्र बदायूं के ग्रामों ललबुझिया, रायपुर, गुलडिया, शहपुरा, कपरुआ, रुखड़ा नगला, ब्यौर, धरा, कसेर, बागरपुर, कलिया, बरखिन, पस्तोर, करकटपुर, रानेट, वीरमपुर, पाठकपुर, फतेहपुर, सिरतोला, सिद्धपुर कैथोली, बेहटा की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण में यहां की सारी सड़कें मिट्टी की धुलाई से पूर्ण रूप से टूट गई हैं। चारों तरफ गड्ढे-गड्ढे हैं। बारिश के दिनों में आसपास पानी भर जाने से मानो दुर्घटना का इंतजार करती रहती है। मैं माननीय सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण में ललबुझिया, रायपुर, गुलडिया, शहपुरा, कपरुआ, रुखड़ा नगला ब्यौर, धरा, कसेर, बागरपुर, कलिपा, बरखिन, पस्तोर,

करकटपुर, रानेट, वीरमपुर, पाठकपुर, फतेहपुर, सिरतोला, सिद्धपुर, कैथोली, बेहटा आदि ग्रामों से जो मिट्टी का खनन हुआ है, मिट्टी की धुलाई से जो सड़कें टूटी हैं, उनकी मरम्मत कराए जाने हेतु संबंधित को निर्देशित करने का कष्ट करें।

(xxi) Need to address the problems being faced by in-service teachers due to mandatory Teachers Eligibility Test as a service condition

श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर (खीरी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा सेवारत शिक्षकों के संदर्भ में 1 सितम्बर, 2025 के टीईटी निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार एवं विधायी हस्तक्षेप की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस निर्णय के अनुसार कक्षा एक से आठ तक कार्यरत सभी शिक्षकों के लिए नियुक्ति की तिथि चाहे जो भी रही हो शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा को अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। इस निर्णय से प्रदेश सहित देश के लगभग 20 लाख शिक्षकों की सेवा, सुरक्षा, आजीविका और पदोन्नति पर गंभीर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। विदित है कि शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम 2009 तथा एन. सी. टी. ई. की अधिसूचना दिनांक 23 अगस्त 2010 के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2010 से पूर्व नियुक्त शिक्षकों को विधिक रूप से क्वालिफाई की श्रेणी में रखा गया था जबकि 2010 के बाद नियुक्त शिक्षकों के लिए निर्धारित अवधि में टीईटी उत्तीर्ण करना आवश्यक था। नवीन निर्णय में इन दोनों श्रेणियों के मध्य स्पष्ट विधिक अंतर की उपेक्षा की गई है। साथ ही यह तथ्य भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम 2009 देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न भिन्न वर्षों में क्रियान्वित हुआ, जिसके कारण टीईटी की बाध्यता की प्रभावी तिथि भी अलग-अलग राज्यों में जारी राजपत्रों/नोडल एजेंसियों की अधिसूचनाओं के अनुसार अलग-अलग है। उत्तर प्रदेश में टीईटी के बाध्यता की प्रभावी तिथि 27 जुलाई 2011 है। इस हेतु आवश्यक है कि केंद्र सरकार आवश्यक विधिक और नीतिगत उपाय अपनाए, जिनमें सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में पुनर्विचार याचिका प्रस्तुत करना तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर संसद में संशोधन विधेयक लाकर शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम 2009 से संबंधित प्रावधानों में सुधार करना सम्मिलित हो। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक राज्य में आरटीई अधिनियम एवं टीईटी की बाध्यता अलग तिथियों से प्रभावित हुई है। अतः राज्यगत और

अधिसूचनाओं के आधार पर राज्यवार उपयुक्त कट ऑफ तिथि निर्धारित की जाए।

(xxii) Need to take steps to raise value of rupee compared to US dollar

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Rupees sharp fall in recent days and the currency's exchange rate breaking past the 90-per-dollar mark for the first time. After flirting with the 90-per-dollar mark on Tuesday, rupee finally crossed the key psychological level on Wednesday to hit another fresh all-time low. So far this year, the rupee has fallen by over 5 percent against the US dollar and is the worst-performing Asian currency. Market experts citing the continued delay in the conclusion of a free trade agreement with the US as the primary reason. Since last August, Indian goods have faced a cumulative tariff of 50 per cent while entering the world's largest economy. India's merchandise exports were down 12 per cent year-on year in October and the trade deficit ballooned to an all-time high of \$41.7 billion. The Reserve Bank of India also seemingly loosened its grip over the exchange rate over the last year or so and intervened to a lesser extent in the foreign exchange market to stem the rupee's decline. In 2024-25, net FDI inflows into India stood at a mere \$959 million. I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to raise the value of Indian Rupee compared to US Dollar.

(xxiii) Need to ensure disbursal of allocated funds to West Bengal under Jal Jeevan Mission

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): I wish to raise the urgent issue of the Central Government's reduction and delayed release of funds under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to West Bengal. The Union Government has deprived

the State of its rightful dues of over Rs 2500 crores under JJM. In August, some of my colleagues from the All India Trinamool Congress even met with the Minister of Jal Shakti. However, no action has been taken whatsoever. Allocations for the current year have been significantly reduced, leading to disruptions in ongoing drinking water projects. This sudden cut has stalled pipeline work, delayed new connections, and affected payments to implementing agencies. Districts facing water scarcity and arsenic contamination are particularly impacted, putting lakhs of rural households at risk and threatening progress made under the Mission. I urge the Central Government to restore full funding and ensure timely disbursement so that JJM objectives are achieved, and rural communities do not suffer due to financial constraints.

(xxiv) Need to increase the moisture content of paddy and enhance the procurement quota by FCI in Tamil Nadu

SHRI MURASOLI S. (THANJAVUR): There is a record level of paddy production in Tamil Nadu, particularly in the delta districts of the State during the Kharif season this year. Paddy procurement which stood at 4.81 Lakh metric tonnes during the year 2024-25 has increased to 14.11 Lakh metric tonnes during current year. This is a record level of paddy procurement in the history of Tamil Nadu during any Kharif season. In this regard, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has sent a proposal dated 8.8.2025 to the Union Government suggesting that the paddy procurement target should be fixed at 20 lakh metric tonnes during the Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2025-26, by the Department of Food and Public Distribution of Government of India. But now the

Department of Food and Public Distribution of Government of India has fixed the target for paddy procurement up to 31.3.2026 as 16 lakh metric tonnes. In view of this record level of paddy harvest and paddy production, I urge upon the Union Government to allow Tamil Nadu Government to revise and increase the total paddy procurement as per their requirement during the last quarter of the current Kharif season even though the Union Government has fixed the procurement of paddy for Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) of 2025-26 as 16 lakhs metric tonnes. Keeping in view of the rains due to the ongoing North East monsoon in the Cauvery delta and other districts of Tamil Nadu, the moisture content of paddy meant for procurement should be fixed at 22 percent instead of the existing 17 percent. Moreover the State Government should be allowed to increase the moisture content of paddy, while procurement, as per the requirement. Keeping in view, the livelihood of the farmers, I therefore urge upon the Union Government to accede to the request of the Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in this regard.

(xxv) Need to review the decision to spend 60 percent of the budget allocated under MGNREGS in the first half of the financial year

SHRI K. E. PRAKASH (ERODE): I would like to indict this Government for systematically dismantling the MGNREGA. This is not inefficiency; it is a calculated attack on the rural poor. This threatens to destabilize the rural economy. The core problem is fiscal strangulation. The allocated ₹86,000 crore is fundamentally inadequate, and the newly imposed rule that only 60% of this budget may be spent in the first half of the year violates the very nature of a

“work on demand” law. This cap ensures funds run out early, forcing officials to deny work or delay wages. The Government’s claim that lower demand due to a good monsoon justifies low spending ignores the reality that huge amounts are consumed merely clearing old pending bills proof of chronic underfunding. Simultaneously, digital measures meant for transparency are being weaponized for exclusion. The aggressive e-KYC push led to the deletion of nearly 27 lakh worker names in a single month. If the Government can extend 150 workdays to Jammu and Kashmir to address specific regional needs, the same flexibility must extend nationwide. I urge the Government to revoke the 60% limit, fix digital barriers, and preserve MGNREGA as a simple, reliable safety net for all.

(xxvi) Need to address the problems of in-service teachers due to mandatory Teacher Eligibility Test as a service condition

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR (ELURU): The recent Supreme Court judgement mandating that all in-service teachers must clear the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) within two years has created fear and uncertainty among lakhs of teachers across the country. When the Right to Education Act and related rules were framed, teachers appointed prior to 23 August 2010 were clearly exempted from the requirement of passing TET. Since then our teachers, some with 15 to 30 years of service have become the backbone of our schooling system. These are experienced educators who have contributed to shaping generations of students. Forcing them to take an entry-level examination at this stage of their career has hurt them deeply and frustration. The consequences of this judgement will extend far beyond teachers. If even a fraction of them are

unable to clear the examination within the stipulated time, we may see thousands of classrooms become teacher-less. Therefore, I urge the Government of India to consider suitable amendments to the Right to Education Act and the NCTE Act, 1993, to ensure that teachers who were already in service on 23 August 2010 are duly protected; and hold immediate meetings with teacher associations to take proper action to safeguard the interests of the teachers.

**(xxvii) Need to expedite allocation of budget for revival of
Nalanda University**

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) : आम बजट जुलाई, 2024 की बजट घोषणा में नालंदा के प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक, शैक्षणिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व का लाभ उठाने के लिए नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय पूर्व के गौरव को पुनर्जीवित करने के साथ ही वहाँ के ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों एवं राजगीर के लिए व्यापक विकास का प्रस्ताव है। राजगीर हिन्दुओं, बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म के अनुयायियों के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण धार्मिक स्थल है। राजगीर की मान्यता एक पवित्र स्थल के रूप में है। नालंदा में प्राचीन नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय के मौजूद अवशेष यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर हैं। यह हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है। 5वीं शताब्दी में स्थापित नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय 12वीं सदी तक विश्व के विद्वानों का केन्द्र हुआ करता था। अगर नालंदा में योजनाबद्ध तरीके से विकास किया जाता है तो वहाँ दुनिया भर के छात्र और विद्वान आकर्षित होंगे, यह लोगों को पर्यटन के लिए भी आकर्षित करेगा और नालंदा के समृद्ध ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों के प्रति पर्यटक आकर्षित होंगे और वहाँ रोजगार के भी अवसर मिलेंगे। अतः माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि बजट घोषणा के प्रस्ताव को जल्द से जल्द मूलरूप देने की कृपा करें।

(xxviii) Regarding restoration of train services suspended during Covid-19 in Bijnor Parliamentary Constituency and other railway related issues in Uttar Pradesh

श्री चंदन चौहान (बिजनौर) : पुरकाजी विधानसभा के रोहाना कलां रेलवे स्टेशन पर वर्ष 1940 से नियमित रूप से प्रमुख रेलगाड़ियों का ठहराव होता रहा है, परंतु कोरोना काल के पश्चात यह ठहराव बंद कर दिया गया, जिससे आमजन को अत्यधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अतः मैं माननीय रेलमंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि—

- दिल्ली-अंबाला (14521/14522)
- साबरमती-ऋषिकेश (19031/19032)
- दिल्ली-हरिद्वार (14303/14304)

इन सभी उपरोक्त गाड़ियों का ठहराव पुनः रोहाना कलां स्टेशन पर पूर्ववत् पुनर्स्थापित करने की कृपा करें। कोटद्वार-नई दिल्ली के बीच एक नई एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलाई जानी अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इस मार्ग पर प्रतिदिन लगभग 50 लाख से अधिक आबादी कार्य हेतु आवागमन करती है।

प्रस्तावित मार्ग — कोटद्वार → नजीबाबाद → मौजमपुर → किरतपुर → बिजनौर → हल्दौर → चांदपुर → घरौंडा मंडी → गजरौला जंक्शन → हापुड़ → गाज़ियाबाद → शाहदरा → दिल्ली।

यह एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन जनहित में अत्यंत उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी, चंदक रेलवे स्टेशन पर 13151/13152 का ठहराव तथा सहारनपुर-लखनऊ (54251/54252) ट्रेन सेवा भी कोरोना काल के बाद पुनः शुरू नहीं की गई है।

चंदक रेलवे स्टेशन बिजनौर उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिम फाटक 495/B के ऊपर फ्लाईओवर की अति आवश्यकता है, दौराला-हस्तिनापुर-बिजनौर-विदुरकुटी को जोड़ने वाली प्रस्तावित रेल लाइन क्षेत्र की वर्षों पुरानी मांग है। यह लाइन पर्यटन, औद्योगिक विकास तथा स्थानीय रोजगार को अत्यधिक बल देगी। यह रेलवे लाइन कब तक पूर्ण होगी।

चांदपुर नगर में 2 फाटक हैं जिन पर फ्लाईओवर की आवश्यकता है। पुरकाजी विधानसभा के ग्राम बहेड़ी के पास रेलवे क्रासिंग पर फ्लाईओवर की आवश्यकता है।

(xxix) Need to include Pulayan Scheduled Caste community in Tamil Nadu in the list of Scheduled Tribes

SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R. (DINDIGUL): The Pulayan community (except Kanyakumari district & Sengottai taluk of Tirunelveli District) has been listed at sl.no. 2(18) in the Scheduled Tribes list of Tamil Nadu. As per the SC & ST orders (Amendment) Act 1976 (Central act No. 108 of 1976), the Pulayan community has been listed at sl. no.59 in the SC list of Tamil Nadu. Various representation received by the Government for inclusion of Pulayan SC community into the ST list of Tamil Nadu, the Director of Tribal Welfare has sent the ethnographic study report conducted by the Director of Tribal Research centre, Uthagamandalam. The Anthropological observation from field enquiry the data analysis reveals the interpretations that the community studied residing at Tirupur, coimbatore and Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu have Tribal characteristics. Therefore, need to take appropriate steps for inclusion of Pulayan SC community into the ST list of Tamil Nadu and pass an Amendment as envisaged under Article 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution of India. Ref. Adi Dravidar and Tribal welfare (CV1) Department Tamilnadu Letter no. 15408/CV1/2012-33, dated 7-10-2024.

(xxx) Need for a statutory Urban Employment Guarantee Policy on the lines of the MGNREGA to address unemployment in urban areas

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL (SANGLI): I wish to draw the

attention of the Government to the absence of an Employment Guarantee Scheme for Urban Areas. Data from the Periodic Labor Force Survey shows that urban unemployment remains higher than rural unemployment, with urban unemployment rates around 6.5-7 percent and unemployment rates among youth and urban females far higher, reflecting a deep structural jobs crisis in city areas. The absence of a statutory employment guarantee in urban areas leaves migrant workers, construction labourers, domestic workers, street vendors and gig workers without a basic livelihood floor during economic shocks, pandemics, or downturns in demand. Rising living costs in cities further aggravate distress, pushing vulnerable households into debt and informal, low-productivity work. I therefore urge the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development to address the need for a statutory Urban Employment Guarantee on the lines of the MGNREGA to provide at least 100 days of demand-driven wage employment to urban households engaged in the informal sector, prioritising women and youth, and linked to creation and maintenance of urban public assets and services such as drainage, waste management, urban greening and climate-resilience interventions and allow rural registered workers to opt for notified works within city limits.

12.13 hrs

DISCUSSION ON ELECTION REFORMS- Contd.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री के.सी. वेणुगोपाल ।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Thank you very much, hon. Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to participate in this debate on electoral reforms, a matter both important and crucial for our democracy. I would like to recall the words of the architect of our Constitution, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:

“The House will realise that franchise is the most fundamental thing in a democracy. No person who is entitled to be brought into the electoral rolls on the grounds which we have already mentioned in our Constitution, namely, an adult of 21 years of age should be excluded merely as a result of the prejudice of a local Government, or the whim of an officer. That would cut at the very root of democratic Government.” ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: नहीं, माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: These historic words from Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, spoken on June 15th, 1949, when Article 289 was introduced, were not merely a warning; they were a constitutional prophecy.

For decades following the first general election of 1951-52, the Election Commission enjoyed the full confidence of the nation. But unfortunately today, that sanctity has been completely compromised. The idea of an impartial electoral umpire has now been replaced. It now openly collapses under political pressure and turns into a party sign. The right to vote is not a favour granted by the Government. It is the fundamental principle of democracy. Every citizen above 18 is guaranteed a right. As the hon. Leader of the Opposition yesterday

pointed out, *vote chori* is the ... * act. Unfortunately, instead of preventing this ...* act, the Election Commission has been enabling it.

Sir, I brought it to your notice before the general elections 2024. Our Congress Party does not have much resources in its kitty. We are a poor party in this country, not like BJP. What happened just before the general elections? Our entire account was frozen. What was the reason? The reason was delay in filing our Party's Income Tax Return for two weeks. Can you imagine in a democratic world that a political party's account is frozen due to delay in filing Income Tax Return, that too just before the general elections? This was their attitude. We filed a petition with the Election Commission. They did not intervene at all. You can see that whenever an election is going to be announced, Income Tax Department becomes active, CBI is active, ED is active and there are raids after raids against the Opposition. This is not happening to the BJP people. They are completely free.

I am bringing to your notice two occasions. We had been reading the deliberations and discussions that happened in the Constituent Assembly on the issue of Election Commission. At that point itself, this question arose. Since 1950, the Election Commission has commanded the trust of the entire nation. There were no serious allegations against the Election Commission at all. But in recent years, many petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court of India. At that point of time, the Supreme Court constituted a Constitution Bench under

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Justice K.M. Joseph. The Constitution Bench led by Justice K.M. Joseph gave a verdict that till a law is enacted, there should be a mechanism including the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition of Lok Sabha and the Chief Justice of Supreme Court. In the *Anoop Baranwal versus Union of India* case, this judgement was given by the Constitution Bench led by Justice K.M. Joseph that until Parliament legislated, the CEC and EC must be appointed by a committee comprising the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Justice of India. The goal was very simple, Sir. The intention of the Supreme Court was very simple that there should be an impartial empire which can do free and fair election for Election Commission of India. This was the intention of the Supreme Court. Nobody can question the intention of the Supreme Court. Yesterday, the hon. Minister told us that they made a law because the Supreme Court directed them.

Whenever you are making a law, at least you should apply your mind as to what the intention of the Supreme Court's verdict is. The Supreme Court's verdict is very clear that there should be an impartial empire for conducting elections. But you did not want the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in that committee. Immediately after the Supreme Court's judgement, you enacted that law, removing the Chief Justice from that committee. ... (*Interruptions*) Your intention is very clear. You are very much scared of putting the Chief Justice of India in that committee. The Chief Justice is not our man. ... (*Interruptions*) The Chief Justice is going to be a neutral man. ... (*Interruptions*) Let me complete, brother. ... (*Interruptions*) Yesterday, the hon. Leader of the Opposition told

about that. ... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा): सर, वह कमेटी है ।... (व्यवधान) चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया सीबीआई डायरेक्टर को सेलेक्ट करते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) उसके बाद भी ये क्वेश्चन कर रहे हैं । इनका किसी के ऊपर विश्वास थोड़े ही है ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट): क्या उनके पास पाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है?... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे: हां, मेरे पास पाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई: आपके पास क्या पाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है?... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, This was one instance. ... (*Interruptions*) The hon. Law Minister has to answer. You did not answer the question of LoP yesterday. You have done so many ... * but you did not answer the real questions put by LoP and other Opposition leaders. What was the reason for making a law to give immunity to the Election Commission of India?... (*Interruptions*) You did not answer it. You can verify it. The real question of this country is that till 2023 so many Election Commissions were there. Brave, neutral, dynamic Election Commissions were there. Nobody got this immunity. Nobody asked for this immunity. Why this demand of immunity for the Election Commission came now in 2023? ... (*Interruptions*) There is an answer, hon. Minister. It is because of the ...* of the Election Commission and the Government. You know that. You know that you are violating the basic principle of democracy.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए ।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: You are completely trying to destroy the democracy.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

That is why, Election Commission needs this immunity now. This is impunity for the ...* This is going to be a lifetime washing machine procedure. ...
(Interruptions) Basically, this immunity is going to be an impunity for ...* Again, I am repeating, this is an all-time washing machine.

Sir, we all are here because of democratic vote. But, whenever we are enacting a law in the Parliament regarding the basic fundamental principles of democracy, we are actually doing ...* of democracy through this legislation. That is what has happened in 2023.

Sir, after getting the immunity in 2023, the Election Commission selection process is now comprising of Prime Minister, Home Minister. Now, what was it? Sir, since my childhood itself, I had been witnessing the conduct of Election Commissions and their actions. During the election time, there used be a level playing field for all political parties. That was a general principle. That is why the Election Commissions of India, at many points of time, strongly came forward to protect the neutrality of the Commission.

Now, you can see that in your State – in Banswara, Rajasthan – in 2024, what our hon. Prime Minister spoke about. He said:

“The congress manifesto is saying that they will calculate the gold of the mothers and sisters, get information about it and then distribute it. Brothers and sisters, this urban-naxal thought will not let even your *Mangalsutra* escape. They will go this far.”

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

This was the hon. Prime Minister's speech in Banswara, 2024. ...

(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: एक मिनट ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: ऐसे नहीं करते हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज): सर, वे हर बार उठ जाते हैं । कोई रूल ही नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान)

हम जब भी उठते हैं, तो आप रोक देते हैं कि हम लोग नहीं उठ सकते ।... (व्यवधान) सर, यह नहीं चलेगा ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: एक मिनट । माननीय सदस्य, मैं आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूँ ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं इतना-सा आग्रह करता हूँ कि यदि हम बाहर के स्टेटमेंट्स पर जाएंगे, तो दोनों तरफ से बहुत स्टेटमेंटबाजी होगी । इसलिए आप जो बोल रहे हैं, वह कंक्रीट बात बोलें ।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, this is a discussion of ... *(Interruptions)*

माननीय अध्यक्ष: कई लोग आम सभाओं में बोलते हैं, लेकिन यह सदन है । सदन और आम सभाओं में अंतर होता है ।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, please switch on the mike. ... *(Interruptions)*

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माइक चालू है ।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, this is a discussion on electoral reforms. When

we are discussing the electoral reforms, we need to point out all these issues. When we complained about the violation of the Code of Conduct by the Prime Minister, what did the Election Commission do? They have forwarded our letter to J.P. Nadda ji, who is the BJP President. This was the Election Commission. They have written, 'Accordingly, I am directed to forward a copy of the representation dated 21.04.2024 made by the Indian National Congress; the representation dated 23.04.2024 made by the Communist Party of India; and the representation dated 21.04.2024, to the BJP's National President'. The Prime Minister spoke all these things. The same day, one manipulated complaint came against Rahul Gandhi and that was also given. My point is that where was the neutral empire. This is my question. Why am I talking all these things? Where was the neutral empire? This is very, very disturbing.

Sir, during an election time, every political party promises some schemes and benefits to the voters. It is quite natural. It is done through a manifesto and the Government can also announce some schemes. There is no problem. But just one day before the election, putting money into the bank accounts of the voters and telling the voters in the polling booths that that will not repeat if you do not vote for BJP, is it not a violation? Is it not a violation? This is what is happening. This is what has happened in Bihar also. My friends from Bihar know that. Everybody knows what happened in the polling booths in Bihar. This is very much unfortunate.

Sir, now I come to SIR. Yesterday, the hon. Minister spoke about SIR and said, 'This is not a new thing. In your term also, SIR was there'. I have copies

with me with regard to SIR during our term. This is the order of the Election Commission of India in 2004. There was a six months' procedure and that too not before the election. They deferred SIR of Arunachal Pradesh and Maharashtra due to the elections. The States of Maharashtra and Arunachal Pradesh were going for elections. At that point of time, the Election Commission deferred the process of Special Intensive Revision in both the States of Maharashtra and Arunachal Pradesh. Now, what are you doing? Just before the Bihar election, two months before the election, you started SIR. Now, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Pondicherry, West Bengal -- all the States are going for elections. Just before the elections, you have started SIR. The earlier procedure was six months. Now, it is two months or something. After the intervention of the Supreme Court, some extension has happened. What was the intention? I do not know. J.P. Nadda ji is not here. I do not know about it. In Bihar, some strange thing is happening. I am telling you about the Bihar experience. As per the estimate, there was a deletion of the names of 65 lakh voters from the electoral rolls during SIR. This is the single largest deletion of voters in one stroke since Independence. The worst issue was marginalised communities. At the same time, as per an independent survey, 1.5 lakh genuine voters' names were deleted, as had been told by the LoP yesterday.

I am also one of the petitioners in the Supreme Court for my Party. The case is still going on. It is only because of the intervention of the Supreme Court that the Aadhaar card, ration card, and land records of old NRC shall be accepted under the electoral rolls. The danger is not hypothetical; it is existential.

Sir, it is not for the Congress Party. I can quote what the former Election Commissioner Ashok Lavasa said. He questioned it. He said that the Election Commission of India, through such an SIR, is undermining the public trust. He described this exercise in Bihar as unprecedented in the ECI's history. He warned that its methodology will set troubling precedents, if expanded nationally. Former CEC S. Y. Quraishi described the Bihar experience as an "epic exclusion."

The Hindu newspaper has done a small study and they focused on the 65 lakh voters related to the *daak* electoral roll. They came out with some interesting data. That is why I am searching for our hon. Health Minister and BJP President, Shri J. P. Nadda to see whether he was here or not.

In Bihar, 80 Assembly parts showed an unusually high proportion of young deaths. In these areas, more than half of the deceased voters were under the age of 50. For example, at one polling station in Bhagalpur, 50 out of 58 total deaths were of individuals under 50 years of age. At one polling station, 58 names were deleted due to death. Out of those 58 deaths, 50 people were under 50 years. That is a very serious concern, if the Government of India has any concern about young deaths. Fifty-eight people dying in a booth, out of which 50 are below 50 years - what is the Health Ministry doing? This is a clear-cut example of misuse of SIR. I am very worried about all these things - this hurried SIR.

In my State, one poor employee who was a BLO in northern Kerala, Kannur district, committed suicide. Sir, how many BLOs have committed suicide

in your State? Who will reply to the family of the deceased person? Because of this hurried experiment, this hurried exercise, the entire BLO system came under so much pressure and they were not in a position to overcome this pressure. That is why they committed suicide. Many valuable lives have been spoiled.

All the learned Members here, we all know about the Election Commission's procedure. Therefore, my question is this. Whenever an electoral reform is happening, they will consult the stakeholders. Who are the stakeholders in this election process? Mainly political parties. So, whenever you are going for a reform in elections, usually the Election Commission will consult the political parties and take a common view on how to move forward.

In Kerala, the entire State Assembly unanimously, including all political parties, including BJP, passed the Resolution because the local body election is going on. The calendar of SIR is completely the same as the local body election dates. Therefore, the Assembly unanimously passed the Resolution and sent it to the Election Commission and the Government of India, requesting that at least this procedure be postponed. Then what happened? Not only that, the Chief Electoral Officer of the State, the officer of the Election Commission in the State, also said that it is very difficult now to do this SIR, and that it is better to postpone SIR. The Chief Minister convened a conference of political parties; all political parties except BJP demanded this. If the political parties do not want it now, and the electoral officer does not want it now, for whom is the Election Commission of India acting?

Basically, my point is that the role of the Election Commission of India in

these things, not at all. This is what I want to say. Therefore, I think that now, after the intervention of the Supreme Court, they are postponing it. Is that the way to deal with it? Without the judicial intervention, the Election Commission has to do all these things. But instead of remaining neutral, they are completely doing partisan acts. That is why, we are very much worried.

Sir, we have put forward 3-4 questions. Yesterday, hon. LOP emphasised on 3-4 major issues. What are those issues? The first issue is why is there no machine readable voter list. We are discussing the electoral reforms. Our question, entire nation's question, is this. We are talking about Digital India. Therefore, in this Digital India era, why do we not have the machine readable voter list? The question is very simple.

Number two, why have you given a clean chit to destroy video evidences or CCTV evidences? For that also, there is a history. After the Haryana elections, the court instructed the Election Commission to provide all these facts including the 17C Form. Immediately after that, they have come with an Order of Election Commission of India to overcome that High Court Order.

Earlier, they have done the process of selecting the Election Commission. Then, why are they permitting the separate list? Why is this Election Commission acting as an ... * Sir, these things have to be addressed. India is a democratic country. Yesterday, we discussed about that.

Sir, see the diversity of our country. Our country is great. We have so

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

many languages. We have so many religions. We have so many castes. The connecting thread here is the democratic process of this country. You are completely destroying that democratic process. It is going to harm the diversity and unity of this country. You are in a different terrain.

Sir, when Britishers were ruling our country, Britishers thought that they can rule India forever by using their gun and wealth. But that colonial rule was stopped by millions of people of India. They went to jail. So many people sacrificed their lives. Now, BJP is talking about *Vande Mataram*. That is okay but they did not have any role in the freedom struggle. At that point of time, our forefathers fought for freedom. They went to jail. ... (*Interruptions*) So many people lost their lives but finally, India got freedom. Britishers ran away from our country. This was the wisdom of our people. This was the courage of our people. This was actually the commitment of our Indian people.

Now, our Modi *Ji* and Amit Shah *Ji* are thinking in the same way. By using ED, using CBI, using Income Tax and using Election Commission, they think that they can rule this country forever. They are thinking that they can rule this country forever but Sir, very politely, I am reminding that India fought against the British colonial rule. We succeeded in that struggle. You can come with ED, you came with CBI, you can come with Election Commission but finally, everything will be decided by the people of India. There will be a movement in India.

There will be a movement in India to save the democracy of this country. There will be a movement in India. ... (*Interruptions*) They think that this kind of *vote chori* can be survived for ever. ... (*Interruptions*) We will ensure this *vote*

chori will not go on.... (*Interruptions*) Come what may, we are not bothering about going to jail. We are not bothering about anything. ... (*Interruptions*) We know that they will put us in jail. We know that. ... (*Interruptions*) They will use all their weapons against us. Even then, we are saying here that we will fight it out, and try to save our democracy in this country.... (*Interruptions*)

That is what I want to say, Sir. Thank you very much.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (पटना साहिब): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विपक्ष की ओर से श्री वेणुगोपाल जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। मैंने बाकी नेताओं का भी भाषण सुना। चुनाव सुधार को लेकर चर्चा हो रही है। उसका मैं जवाब दूंगा, लेकिन एक बात मुझे बार-बार खटक रही है कि विपक्ष के नेताओं के भाषण में तल्खी बहुत है। चाहे वह विपक्ष के नेता का हो या माननीय श्री वेणुगोपाल जी का हो, इस तल्खी का कारण क्या है? यह पीड़ा, कसक, दर्द क्यों है? वे हार जाते हैं। जब जनता वोट नहीं देती है, तो चुनाव आयोग गड़बड़ है। जब जनता वोट नहीं देती है, तो पार्टी गड़बड़ है। जनता आपको वोट नहीं देती, तो हम क्या करें? अभी श्री वेणुगोपाल जी हमारे प्रदेश की बात कर रहे थे। बिहार हमारा प्रदेश है। Mr. Venugopal, I hope, you are aware that I come from Bihar. I am an MP from Bihar. You talked a lot about my State.

12.43 hrs

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

महोदय, बिहार में चुनाव हुआ, इन्होंने इतना हंगामा किया, लेकिन इनको केवल 5 सीटें मिलीं। ओवैसी जी कहां हैं? ओवैसी जी बराबर में ही हैं। आप एक चीज मुझे बताएं कि राहुल गांधी जी इतना घूमे, बाद में तफरका भी हो गया। तेजस्वी जी बोले कि मैं पीछे क्यों हूं, तो वह भी बहुत चले। इतना घूमे, इतना हल्ला किया, रिजल्ट आया केवल 5 सीट और हम लोगों को निर्णायक विजय आई। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि क्लैरिटी बहुत जरूरी है। जनता आपको इसलिए वोट नहीं देती, क्योंकि जनता ने नरेंद्र मोदी सरकार और नीतीश कुमार जी की सरकार का काम देखा है। इस काम के कारण जनता उनको वोट देती है। जब तक आप इसको नहीं स्वीकार करेंगे, तब

तक कैसे काम चलेगा? मैं एक बात यहां क्लैरिफाई करना चाहूंगा। मैं हाथ उठा रहा था, तो माननीय श्री वेणुगोपाल जी ने कहा कि वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेटिशनर भी हैं। वहां वह बहस भी कर रहे हैं। संसद की कुछ मर्यादा भी होती है। माननीय कानून मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करें कि जब आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेटिशनर हैं और आप वहां इस विषय को रख रहे हैं, तो उस विषय को यहां उठाने का अधिकार क्या आपके पास है? मेरी समझ में नहीं है। जब उन्होंने खुद स्वीकार किया, Mr. Venugopal, you mentioned before this hon. House that you are a petitioner in the Supreme Court about SIR, and other illegalities. If that is the position, I am sorry, you should not have spoken on this issue at all. That is the norm of this Parliament.... (*Interruptions*)

सर, मैं यह आप पर छोड़ता हूं। इस पर मेरी गंभीर आपत्ति है। Let the issue be examined, and if my objections are found to be correct, his entire observation should be deleted from the record. ... (*Interruptions*) I repeat, if on his own he is showing that he is a petitioner in the hon. Supreme Court on the issue of SIR and other fanciful allegations against the Election Commission, I am sorry, he cannot participate in the debate and repeat the same question. It is against the Parliamentary norms. Therefore, delete all his comments from the record of this Debate. That is my formal request... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Let the Chair take a stand.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : I did not interrupt you Mr. Venugopal. You are a very learned man. You are a very eloquent man. You are a very aggressive man. ... (*Interruptions*) I have heard you patiently. Now, you better hear me patiently.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly address the Chair.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : महोदय, यहां पर एक बात जानना और जरूरी है। क्या इलेक्शन कमीशन तभी ठीक रहेगा, जब वे जीतेंगे? यह सवाल मैं बहुत गंभीरता से उठाना चाहता हूँ। क्या इलेक्शन कमीशन तभी ठीक रहेगा, जब वे जीतेंगे? इसी इलेक्शन कमीशन में क्या उनकी सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश में बनी या नहीं बनी? इसी इलेक्शन कमीशन में क्या उनकी सरकार कर्नाटक में बनी या नहीं बनी? इसी इलेक्शन कमीशन में क्या उनकी सरकार तेलंगाना में बनी या नहीं बनी? इसी इलेक्शन कमीशन में अखिलेश की पार्टी के हमसे अधिक एमपी यूपी में जीते या नहीं। तब इलेक्शन कमीशन ठीक है। जब वे जीतें तो इलेक्शन कमीशन ठीक, जब हम जीतें तो इलेक्शन कमीशन खराब, यह कौन सा लॉजिक है, इसे हम समझना चाहते हैं।

सर, हम भारत के इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म्स की बात कर रहे हैं। इस रिकॉर्ड को बताना जरूरी है। भारत आजाद हुआ तो बहुत चर्चा थी कि किसको वोट देने का अधिकार दिया जाए। पूरे विस्तार से चर्चा करने के बाद यह हुआ कि भारत के आम नागरिक को वोट देने का अधिकार दिया जायेगा। Common people will be given the right to vote regardless of sex, economic status and educational qualification. वह वोट देगा और चुनाव भी लड़ेगा।

सर, देखिए भारत के लोकतंत्र में आम आदमी कितना मजबूत है, उन्होंने एक नई बात, नो एंटी-इनकम्बेंसी, जो अच्छा काम करेगा उसको जिताएंगे और जो अच्छा काम नहीं करेगा, उसे हराएंगे। उन्होंने नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार को तीन बार जिताया है, अभी हम और लंबा रहने वाले हैं। वेणुगोपाल साहब, आप चिंता मत कीजिए। हम बहुत लंबे समय तक रहने वाले हैं, क्योंकि देश की जनता हमारे काम को देखती है। कल मैं अजीब बात सुन रहा था, कुछ लोग बार-बार कह रहे थे कि जर्मनी में बैलेट पेपर है, अमेरिका में बैलेट पेपर है। आज तक तो मैंने सुना था कि हमारे समाजवादी मित्र भारत पर बहुत विश्वास करते हैं। वे विदेश की तरफ नहीं देखते हैं, विदेश की बात नहीं करते हैं। क्या भारत की बात हम दुनिया में नहीं बता सकते हैं? यह एक बड़ा सवाल है। मैं उस पर चर्चा करूँगा।... (व्यवधान) मैं ईवीएम पर बोलूँगा।

सर, मैं कल राहुल गांधी को सुन रहा था और आज मैंने वेणुगोपाल जी को भी सुना। उन्होंने

कहा कि हम इंस्टीट्यूशंस को कम्प्रोमाइज करते हैं, बाकी चीजें करते हैं। आज इस डिबेट में थोड़ी कहानी खोलना चाहता हूँ। मैं बहुत विनम्रता से कह रहा हूँ कि मुझे अनुमति दीजिए। राष्ट्रपति जी के साथ मजाक किसने किया था? फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद जी को बिना कैबिनेट के अप्रूवल के इमरजेंसी के प्रस्ताव पर दस्तखत करने को मजबूर होना पड़ा। आप तो राष्ट्रपति के साथ यह गड़बड़ करते हैं। अब मुझे यह बताइए कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के तीन-तीन जजेज को सुपरसीड किसने किया था? इन्होंने किया था। एच.आर.खन्ना जी ने इमरजेंसी में डिसेंट दिया था कि इमरजेंसी में भी भारत के नागरिकों के संवैधानिक अधिकार को कम्प्रोमाइज नहीं करेंगे। ये हम पर बात करते हैं। एच.आर.खन्ना को इन्होंने एक महीने के लिए भारत का चीफ जस्टिस नहीं बनने दिया, क्योंकि उन्होंने नागरिकों के अधिकार की बात की थी। आप हमें कहते हैं कि हम संस्थाओं का सम्मान नहीं करते हैं। संपादकों को जेल में बंद, प्रेस की सेंसरशिप को याद कीजिए। अब मैं दो चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर्स की बात करूँगा। वेणुगोपाल साहब आप सुनिए। इनमें एक मिस्टर गिल थे। वे जैसे ही पद से हटें, राज्य सभा सांसद बन गए एवं उसके बाद मंत्री बन गए। दूसरे, श्रीमान नवीन चावला हैं। आज मैं उनकी कहानी बताना चाहता हूँ। नवीन चावला वही हैं, जिनका काम था, इमरजेंसी में जेपी और संघ के स्वयंसेवकों को जान-बूझकर ऐसे सेल में रखना, जहां छत ऐसी गर्म हो कि गर्मी में परेशान हो जाए। शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है।

सर, वे रिटायर्ड हुए और इनकी सरकार ने उनको इलेक्शन कमिश्नर बनाया। उनका पहला काम क्या हुआ? यूपी का चुनाव था और एक कोल्यूसिव कंप्लेंट कराई गयी कि बीजेपी को बैन कर दिया जाए। हम स्वर्गीय अरुण जेटली के साथ पेश हुए थे। हमने पहला काम किया, हमने कहा कि नवीन चावला बीजेपी के खिलाफ शिकायत नहीं सुन सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे बायस्ड हैं। तीन दिन बहस चली और बाद में चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर और कुरैशी साहब ने हमारी बात मानी कि *that we cannot hear this proceeding*. उस समय के चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर ने राष्ट्रपति से शिकायत की कि नवीन चावला का इतना ओमिशन एंड कमीशंस है कि उनको इलेक्शन कमिश्नर से हटाया जाए। इन्होंने हटाने की बात तो दूर, उसको चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर बना दिया। ... (व्यवधान) यह

है आपका इतिहास? क्या राष्ट्रपति, क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजेज़, क्या एडिटर्स, क्या प्रेस सेंसरशिप और क्या दो-दो चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर्स। इसलिए वेणुगोपाल जी कृपा करके आप हमें भाषण न दें। आप जरा अपने अतीत में झांकिए। You are a good friend of mine. Today, I would like to tell my good friend, Mr. Venugopal, to please reflect as to what is the condition of his Party.

सर, अब आरएसएस की बात है। मैं राहुल गांधी जी को बहुत ध्यान से सुनता हूं। पहला यह सुनता हूं कि आज इन्होंने होम वर्क किया या नहीं किया, तो बार-बार लगता है कि इन्होंने फिर होमवर्क नहीं किया। ... (व्यवधान) कल भी वही हाल था। ... (व्यवधान) सर, उसका जवाब तो उन्हें दे दिया, लेकिन मैं उनसे एक बात कहूंगा कि आप संघ पर कितना बोलेंगे। आप कितनी बार बोलेंगे? वैसे उनके परिवार से संघ को गाली देने की एक परंपरा है। यह नेहरू जी के समय से, इंदिरा जी के समय से, राजीव गांधी जी के समय से है। अब आप भी पड़ गए हैं। मैं प्रियंका जी से कहूंगा कि इनसे कृपया दूर रहिए, लेकिन जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं, वह यह कहना चाहता हूं कि संघ 100 साल का हो गया है। देश के स्वाभिमान, देश के आत्म-सम्मान, राष्ट्रवाद, जनसेवा को लेकर आज राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ भारत का एक सबसे बड़ा संगठन है। ... (व्यवधान) यहां पर कई स्वयंसेवक बैठे हुए हैं।

सर, आजादी के 75 साल बाद भी वे संघ की आलोचना करते रहे, गाली देते रहे, संघ बढ़ता रहा और हम कहां पहुंच गए और आप कहां पहुंच गए। संघ पर प्रतिबंध लगाया। आपने क्या-क्या नहीं किया। इसलिए वेणुगोपाल बाबू कभी तो सोचिए। हमारे लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब कह रहे थे कि धूल थी अपने चेहरे पर और हम आइना साफ कर रहे थे। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूंगा, but surely, Mr. Venugopal, you are a good friend of mine, there is a need for serious introspection and do not seek alibi about Election Commission.

सर, समस्या क्या है? सर समस्या यह है कि जनता इन पर विश्वास नहीं करती है। जनता ने इन पर विश्वास किया और 50 साल तक भारत पर राज किया और लगभग 15-20 साल अलॉन्ग

विद अलायंस। जनता ने इनको देख लिया, जनता ने इनको झेल लिया, जनता ने बर्दाश्त कर लिया, जनता आपको नमस्ते करती है, तो आप सोचिए कि जनता आपको नमस्ते क्यों कर रही है। इसका कुछ कारण है। जनता ने भारतीय जनता पार्टी, एनडीए और नरेन्द्र मोदी की अगुवाई में एक विकल्प ढूँढा है, उनके काम को देखा है। गरीबों की सेवा हो रही है, डिलीवरी हो रही है और भारत का आत्म-सम्मान बढ़ रहा है।

सर, आज भारत की इकोनॉमी कहां पहुंच गयी है? 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' के संबंध में अभी मैं पार्लियामेंटरी डेलिगेशन को लीड करते हुए विदेश गया था। उसमें ऑपोजीशन के लोग भी गए थे। चाहे जर्मनी हो, चाहे इटली हो, चाहे इंग्लैंड हो, चाहे बेल्जियम हो, हर जगह भारत की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के कारण भारत का सम्मान है और सभी भारत के साथ रिश्ता बनाना चाहते हैं। यह भी सच्चाई है। मेरा कहना है कि कभी-कभी भारत की 'राइज', भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था, भारत की सामरिक शक्ति, इन सबका आप सम्मान देखिए, तब आपको लगेगा कि वे देश क्यों हमारे साथ हैं।

सर, मैं आज एक और बात को क्लैरिफाई कर देना चाहता हूं। इसका भी जवाब मेरे सामने बहुत स्पष्ट है। वे जब 'रेवड़ी' बांटे, तो वह रेवड़ी 'रेवड़ी' नहीं है, हम जब गरीबों की चिंता करें तो वह गड़बड़ है! यह क्या मामला है? लेकिन, आज मैं इस बात को क्लैरिफाई कर देना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में नीतीश कुमार की अगुवाई में एनडीए की सरकार की जीत क्या सिर्फ वह दस हजार रुपये के कारण है? वहां पिछले बीस सालों में महिलाओं का बहुत सम्मान हुआ है, जैसे साईकिल योजना, नारी वंदन, सुरक्षा योजना इत्यादि। आज मोदी जी की सरकार में महिलाओं को बी.एस.एफ., सी.आर.पी.एफ., सेना और बाकी जगहों पर जो सम्मान मिला है, उसे जनता ने देखा है। इससे महिलाओं में एक आत्मविश्वास आया है।

सर, कल खादी की भी बात हो रही थी। गांधी जी की खादी को तो आपने कब का भुला दिया, खादी का सम्मान मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है कि आज खादी की कमाई बढ़ गयी है।

सर, उधर से बार-बार एक बात कही जा रही है - 'रिवर्ट टू बैलेट पेपर', तो 'दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी' हो जाएगा। मुझे इस पर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है। हम, जनार्दन सीग्रीवाल जी और कई

लोग बिहार से आते हैं। पहले बिहार और यू.पी. का क्या हाल था? जिस दिन वोटिंग होती थी, उस दिन वहां कम से कम 10-12 लाशें गिरती थीं। मैं पार्टी का कार्यकर्ता काफी समय से हूँ। पटना में हाई कोर्ट के बगल में बूथ कैप्चरिंग होती थी। हम लोगों को उसके खिलाफ लड़ना पड़ता था। मैंने चार बार पटना लोक सभा के चुनावों को लूट के कारण काउंटरमांड कराया था।... (व्यवधान) अब बंगाल का जो हाल है, वह तो है ही, उसके बारे में क्या कहना!... (व्यवधान) मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आई.के. गुजराल आरजेडी की तरफ से चुनाव लड़ रहे थे। उनका इलेक्शन मैंने काउंटरमांड कराया था। यह हाल था। वर्ष 1989 में बूथ कैप्चरिंग को 'ऑफेन्स' माना गया, लॉ में बदलाव किया गया। इलेक्शन कमीशन ने यह पॉवर लिया कि if there is booth capturing and if the Commission is satisfied, elections can be countermanded. क्या आपको इसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम है?

सर, मैं सुधार की बात कर रहा हूँ। आज अगर बैलेट पेपर लाया जाए तो इसका मतलब कि लूट का बाजार लाया जाए, बूथ कैप्चरिंग लायी जाए। आज मुझे गर्व है कि बिहार में 243 सीट्स पर इलेक्शन्स हुए और एक भी सीट पर री-पोलिंग नहीं हुई। एक भी बूथ कैप्चरिंग की शिकायत नहीं आई। क्या माननीय वेणुगोपाल जी वही चाहते हैं? Do you want the same thing to happen? ... (Interruptions) Therefore, please do not talk about reversion to ballot paper. ... (Interruptions)

Sir, I want to place it on record before this House that at least two dozen judgments of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are there validating the Electronic Voting Machine.

सर, ये लोग जो यहां इतना चिल्लाते हैं, हल्ला करते हैं, एक बार इलेक्शन कमीशन ने कहा कि मैं सारी टेक्नोलॉजी को पब्लिकली दिखाऊंगा और यहीं कंस्टीट्यूशन क्लब में दिखाऊंगा। वहां सारी पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स आएंगे और इसमें डिफेक्ट्स बताएं। वहां इनमें से कोई नहीं गया, किसी को जाने की हिम्मत नहीं हुई और अभी यह बार-बार ऐसा कह रहे हैं। अभी बिहार का

इलेक्शन हुआ और इन्होंने एक भी कम्प्लेन, अपील नहीं की। ये बार-बार वीवीपैट और बाकी चीजों की बात कह रहे हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि वीवीपैट को सैम्पल के रूप में 5 परसेंट करना है। यह होता है, बिहार के चुनाव में भी हुआ।

सर, इसे क्लैरिफाई करना बहुत जरूरी है। It is a very serious matter. It was asked why the Chief Justice was not kept on the panel. I want to clarify this. That was an interim arrangement made by the court. He acknowledged that, and I appreciate that.

13.00 hrs

And thereafter he said, 'you make the law'. लॉ बना, उसमें प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन हैं, अब आपको प्रॉब्लम क्या है? आप लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन से क्या चाहते हैं, क्या आप चीफ ऑफ जस्टिस के सपोर्ट के बिना वहां नहीं जाएंगे? राहुल गांधी ने चीफ इलेक्शन कमीशनर की नियुक्ति की प्रोसीजर को कितनी बार बॉयकट किया है, आप मुझे बताइए? इन्होंने ऑब्जेक्शन दिया है। अब इसका क्या मतलब है?

सर, ऐज ए स्टूडेंट ऑफ कंस्टीट्यूशन, आज जब हाउस में बात चली तो मैं इस विषय को उठाना चाहता हूं। मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से उठा रहा हूं। हम सभी ज्यूडिशियरी का सम्मान करते हैं। We all respect the independence of the Judiciary. लेकिन, क्या ज्यूडिशियरी को हर चीज में इन्वॉल्व करना ठीक है? कहीं यह सेपरेशन ऑफ पावर के खिलाफ तो नहीं है? क्या हम कहीं अपनी कमजोरी को तो इजहार नहीं कर रहे हैं? हम अपने से कुछ नहीं कर पाएंगे, जब तक चीफ जस्टिस नहीं आएगा, यह लोकतंत्र के लिए ठीक नहीं है।

महोदय, एक दूसरी बात है, जो बहुत जरूरी है। ये लोग तुरंत ही हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट भागते रहते हैं। आजकल यह एक नया सिस्टम बन गया है। अगर कोई जज के खिलाफ जजमेंट दे दे तो वे इम्पीचमेंट की भी बात करते हैं। इसको हम छोड़ देते हैं। इसके हम कभी और समय में देखेंगे। It is a very serious matter. But we will debate it at some point in time.

सर, ये लोग बार-बार कोर्ट जाते हैं। जब आप कोर्ट में जाएंगे तो बाकी जजेज क्या कहेंगे? अगर इस निर्णय में सीजीआई भी इन्वॉल्व है तो आप कैसे देखेंगे? क्या हम सीजेआई के निर्णय को ओवररूल कर दें?

Mr. Venugopal, with the greatest respect to you, your insistence that the CJI must be a part of the process betrays the sanctity of this House, democratic governance. आप अपने अंदर विश्वास कीजिए। हम लोग कैपेबल हैं। इसका क्या मतलब है? क्या भारत की पोलिटिकल प्रोसेस भारत के प्रेसिडेंट को सेलेक्ट करती है, या नहीं? क्या वह भारत के वाइस प्रेसिडेंट को सेलेक्ट करती है, या नहीं? क्या वह भारत के आर्मी चीफ को सेलेक्ट करती है, या नहीं? क्या वह नेवल चीफ को सेलेक्ट करती है, या नहीं? क्या भारत के प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास न्यूक्लियर बटन होता है, या नहीं? देश की जनता भारत के प्रधानमंत्री और पॉलिटी पर, देश की सुरक्षा, इकोनॉमिक, पोलिटिकल स्ट्रैटेजिक पर विश्वास करती है। जब भारत की चुनी हुई सरकार इतना कर सकती है, लेकिन वह एक अच्छा चीफ इलेक्शन कमीशनर नहीं सेलेक्ट कर सकती, यह कौन सी बात कही जा रही है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है?

सर, एक और बात कही गई। ... (व्यवधान) मैं इस हाउस में बताना चाहता हूं कि आर्टिकल 325 में इस बात का प्रावधान है। Article 325 states that the Chief Election Commissioner shall enjoy the same status as that of a Judge of the Supreme Court of India. That is the constitutional provision. सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज का एक स्टेचर है। उनको आप इम्पीचमेंट के अलावा हटा नहीं सकते हैं। यहां पर आप रोज क्रिमिनल केस करेंगे, रोज एफआईआर करेंगे। क्या आप ऐसा करते हैं, कि नहीं करते हैं? इसलिए, इम्युनिटी देना जरूरी है, कि नहीं, आप मुझे बता दीजिए?

सर, आज इस हाउस में बताना जरूरी है कि लगभग 100 करोड़ वोटर्स हैं, 10 लाख बूथ्स हैं। भारत की इतनी डाइवर्सिटी है। हम सभी लोग यहां चुन कर आए हैं। यही इलेक्शन कमीशन ईमानदारी से चुनाव कराता है, ताकि हम लोग चुन कर आते हैं। उसी ब्यूरोक्रेसी से अगर वे इलेक्शन

कमीशनर की अगुवाई में अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं तो क्या हमें उनका सम्मान करना चाहिए, कि सदन में उसको गाली पड़नी चाहिए? यह एक मैं बड़ा सवाल रखना चाहता हूँ। Let us learn to respect our institution. That is one thing I have to say.

सर, अब मैं एसआईआर पर आता हूँ। यहां एसआईआर की बहुत बात की गई। क्या हमारे दोस्त मनीश तिवारी जी कहीं दिखायी दे रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) मनीश तिवारी जी ने कल पूरा कानून पढ़ाया। उन्होंने सेक्शन्स 15, 16, 17, 324 और 325 की चर्चा की।

सर, मुझे एक कहानी याद आ गई। अटल जी की सरकार थी। उस समय मैं मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट फॉर लॉ था। उस हाउस में विपक्ष के बड़े-बड़े नामी वकील थे। कुछ बात चली तो कोई सुप्रीम कोर्ट इधर साइड कर रहा है, कोई उधर साइड कर रहा है। जसवंत सिंह जी हमारे नेता थे। उन्होंने मुझे बुलाया। उन्होंने कहा कि रवि बाबू, आपके वकालत जमात के जो बड़े-बड़े वकील यहां बैठे हैं, उनको आप बताइए कि हम सांसद हैं। हमारा काम कानून बनाना है। कानून पर बहस किसी और कोर्ट में होती है। इसे आप अदालत मत बनाइए। We have got the power to make laws. They have got the power to amend the Constitution. I would like to say that let us not undermine the authority, majesty and dignity of this House. सर, अब मैं एसआईआर पर आता हूँ। रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऑफ द पीपुल एक्ट, 1950 है, उसके सैक्शंस- 15, 16, 17 और 21 को पढ़ता हूँ, पढ़ने की जगह इनके सब्सटेंट बता रहा हूँ। वोटर कौन होगा, जो भारत का नागरिक होगा। वोटर कौन होगा, जो 18 साल से ऊपर होगा और 18 साल का होगा और अनसाउंड माइंड का नहीं होगा, बाकी क्रिमिनल केस में जो प्रॉविजन होते हैं और कोई भी दो कांस्टीट्यूएंसीज में वोटर नहीं हो सकता है। कोई भी एक कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में दो जगह वोटर नहीं हो सकता है। यह रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऑफ द पीपुल एक्ट, 1950 का क्लियर प्रावधान है। What is the difference between individual revision and SIR? What is special intensive revision? Please mark the word, Sir, क्योंकि इलेक्शन कमीशन को इस बात का अधिकार है कि कितना माइग्रेशन हुआ, कितने लोग बाहर गए? एक बार देखकर हम इलेक्टोरल की सफाई करें, इसमें प्रॉब्लम क्या

है?

सर, वह शुद्धिकरण, वह कह रहे हैं कि इतने लोग गए, मेरे पास पूरा डेटा है। जो 27 लाख लोग मर गए हैं, तो क्या उनको रखा जाए? जिनका वोट दो जगह पाया गया है, क्या उन्हें रखा जाए? जो भारत के नागरिक नहीं हैं, घुसपैठिए हैं, उन्हें क्या रखा जाए? यह बड़े सवाल हैं। मैं इस हाउस में आज बड़ी विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ। हम लोग बिहार के कई सांसद बैठे हुए हैं। बिहार में एक भी बीएलओ की मौत नहीं हुई है। मैं और कुछ बात नहीं कहूँगा। ... (व्यवधान) एक भी नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) I repeat that not even a single BLO in Bihar, a huge State, having nearly eight crore voters, either fell ill or committed suicide. बिहार में इतनी बड़ी जीत हो गई, तो ये हो क्या रहा है? मुझे इस कहानी में कोई ट्विस्ट लगता है, इससे अधिक मैं कुछ नहीं बोलूंगा। सर, मैं यह इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बीएलओ का काम है। मैं एक बात बार-बार कहना चाहता हूँ कि इलेक्शन कमीशन को ऑर्टिकल-324 में इलेक्शन कंडक्ट करने का अधिकार है। ये कांस्टीट्यूशनल पावर है। If it is a constitutional power, then Election Commission has got the right to take all incidental steps to ensure election is fair, free and just, and voters list is neat, clean and properly transparent, तो प्रॉब्लम क्या है?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): It is subject to the statute.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I have already quoted the statute elaborately. Perhaps, you missed me. Mr. Prem, you always hear me. This time it looks like you have missed me. सर, मैं यह कहना चाह रहा था, फिर उसी तरफ आ रहा हूँ। इन्होंने बिहार में एक भी शिकायत क्यों नहीं की? राहुल गांधी जी बिहार में इतना घूमे। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मोटर साइकिल की यात्रा बड़ी रोचक थी, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) भाई-बहन एक साथ हेलमेट पहनकर जब बिहार की सड़कों पर घूमे, तो उसके दो संकेत गए, भाई-बहन में प्रेम बहुत है, अभिनंदन और बिहार की सड़कें अच्छी हैं, बिहार की सड़कें बहुत अच्छी हैं। ... (व्यवधान) Again, I come to the fundamental point. Why did the Congress party

not file any objection on SIR?

सर, एक बार फोटो में चार-पांच लोगों को दिल्ली लेकर आए थे और जब वो लोग घर गए, तो बोले कि हमको जबरदस्ती पकड़कर ले गए थे। हम तो वोटर ही हैं। ... (व्यवधान) अरे मिस्टर वेणुगोपाल जी, थोड़ा होमवर्क तो करिए। आप लोग क्या-क्या करते रहते हैं। अगर मालूम करते तो हम ही कह देते कि मिस्टर वेणुगोपाल, it is a dangerous, slippery road. Please check your facts. I have always thought that you do your homework well. But, here it looks like you are following your leader in a very mean way. Please do not do that. You are the head of your organisation, do it more diligently.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sir, kindly address the Chair.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : अगर हमारे दोस्त हैं, तो कभी-कभी थोड़ी पार्लियामेंट्री रेपार्टी होने दीजिए।

Now, Sir, there is one last issue – I am grateful you have given me a lot of time – which I have to mention. They always mentioned why you remove it after 45 days. इसका सिंपल जवाब है कि इलेक्शन पिटीशन को फाइल करने का लिमिटेशन 45 डेज़ का है। Within 45 days, you have to file. If you file, then the things follow. यह जो बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि यह क्यों नहीं किया, वह क्यों नहीं किया, उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। इस देश में कितनी कॉन्स्टिट्यूंसीज़ हैं? कितने वोटर्स हैं? इलेक्शन तो होता रहता है। इसका क्या मतलब है कि पूरा जो वीडियो है, क्या उसको 50 सालों तक मेंटेन किया जाए? What is the logic you are saying? You do not file election petition; you do not file complaint; and you do not go to public. But in the House, you will say, 'ऐसा क्यों कर दिया, ऐसा क्यों कर दिया' So, at least make the argument which is of substance.

सर, मेरा एक लास्ट पॉइंट है, उसके बाद मैं कनक्लूड करूंगा। चूँकि यहां इलेक्शन सुधार की बात हो रही है। तारकुंडे कमेटी, गोस्वामी कमेटी, इलेक्शन कमीशन, वेंकेट चेलैया कमीशन, इन सभी ने समय-समय पर, चुनाव सुधार पर अपनी अनुशंसा की है। हमारे लीडर, लोकनायक

जयप्रकाश नारायण जी की भी कमेटी बनी थी। आडवाणी जी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी थी और उन सभी के कारण सुधार हुए हैं।

सर, आज मतदान की आयु 21 साल से 18 साल हुई या नहीं? पहले कोई भी जाकर नामांकन करता था, लेकिन आज मिनिमम 10 है या नहीं है? just to weed out unscrupulous people. फंडिंग को 40 लाख विधान सभा और 95 लाख लोक सभा का किया कि नहीं किया? आज हर बूथ का कंपलसरी वीडियो होता है या नहीं होता है? टेक्नोलॉजी के इन्फ्यूजन से चीजें सुधरी हैं या नहीं सुधरी हैं? It is a constant process and whenever the time needs or requirement is there, Election Commission must intervene and improve the situation as required.

सर, इसको लेकर बार-बार यह कहना उचित नहीं है। मैं दो मिनट का समय और लूंगा। मैं इलेक्टोरल फंडिंग की बात करना चाहता हूँ। यह इसलिए जरूरी है, क्योंकि हमें इस पर थोड़ा प्रैक्टिकल और आइडियालिस्टिक, दोनों तरीके से सोचना पड़ेगा। हमारी सरकार बॉन्ड लेकर आई थी। उसको इन लोगों ने चैलेंज किया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्वॉश कर दिया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्वॉश कर दिया और saying, 'people have got the right to know'. यह अच्छी बात है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट सुप्रीम है। उसका सम्मान है। आज मैं as a political activist and as a student of law, कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। लोकतंत्र पॉलिटिकल पार्टी से और वोट से चलेगा। इसमें खर्चा होता है न? लोग घूमते हैं न? फिर उसका खर्चा कहां से आएगा? इसलिए उसका प्रॉपर मैकेनिज्म होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए? ट्रांसपेरेंट होना चाहिए कि नहीं होना चाहिए?

हमारी सरकार जो बिल लाई थी कि आपको एक बॉन्ड मिलेगा, वह एसबीआई के पास रहेगा और आपको दिया जाएगा। सर, वह इलेक्टोरल फंडिंग के लिए पहले सुधार का प्रयास था। यहां पर एक और ध्यान रखने वाली बात है कि एक दिल से सहयोग करना होता है और एक दबाव में सहयोग करना होता है। दूसरा पक्ष यह है कि एक विरोध की राजनीति होती है और एक विद्वेष की राजनीति होती है। Why have you funded to the BJP? I am ruling here. So, start taking

action. उन्होंने कहा कि हमें आप इसमें मत डालिए, हमें जिसको भी देना होगा, उसे हम बॉन्ड के तहत दे देंगे।

सर, मेरे पास पूरा रिकॉर्ड है। रीजनल पार्टिज़ को भी बॉन्ड के तहत अच्छा पैसा मिला है। मैं उस पर बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ। बीजेडी को मिला है, टीएमसी को मिला है, भारत राष्ट्र समिति को मिला है, सबको मिला है, लेकिन बड़ा सवाल दूसरा है कि आपकी जैसी साख होगी, वैसा पैसा मिलेगा। पुराने समय में जब हम पटना में काम करते थे तो जिस दिन मार्केट में 50 रुपये भी मिल जाते थे तो बहुत बड़ी बात होती थी। हमने संघर्ष किया है। यह सच्चाई है, लेकिन जो बाजार में है ही नहीं है, वे लेवल प्ले फ़िल्ड की बात करते हैं। इसका अब हम क्या कर सकते हैं? First, I will tell my friends from the Congress Party अपनी कमर कसिए, मजबूत बनिए। जनता का विश्वास लीजिए, फिर यह सब बात होगी, लेकिन आपके लक्षण दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहे हैं।

सर, एक बात और ध्यान रखें। क्या टीवी में सभी को एक ही रेट पर विज्ञापन मिलता है? क्या अखबार में सभी के विज्ञापन का रेट एक ही होता है? जिसका मार्केट बढ़िया होता है, उसको विज्ञापन मिलता है। भैया वेणुगोपाल जी मार्केट में डिमांड तो बढ़ाइए।

सर, एक अंतिम बात इसी में कहनी है। भारत में गुप्त दान बहुत बड़ी चीज है। लोग मंदिर में गुप्त दान करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं! क्योंकि गुप्तदान भारत की आध्यात्मिक विरासत की परंपरा है। इसको लेकर इतना हंगामा किया गया है। अंत में मैं यही कहूंगा कि अपनी खीज के लिए इलेक्शन कमीशन को दोष देना बंद करिए। अपने को मजबूत कीजिए। लेकिन वेणुगोपाल जी, आप चिंता मत कीजिए। अपने काम और जनता के विश्वास के कारण अभी हम लोग 15-20 वर्ष और राज करने वाले हैं। आप चिंता मत कीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद सर।

माननीय सभापति : इससे पहले कि मैं शताब्दी राय जी को बुलाऊं। माननीय श्री रविशंकर प्रसाद जी ने एक बात का जिक्र किया है। माननीय केसी वेणुगोपाल जी के कोर्ट में अपीयर होने की जो बात है, उस रिकॉर्ड को हम देखेंगे। उसके मुताबिक कार्रवाई लेंगे।

मैडम श्रीमती शताब्दी राय जी।

श्रीमती शताब्दी राय बनर्जी (बीरभूम): धन्यवाद सर, सर ये लोग बंगाल के बारे में जो भी बोलते हैं, सब गलत है। ट्रस्ट मी, इनको कुछ भी पता नहीं है। सिर्फ इलेक्शन के टाइम ये नेता लोग डेली पैसंजरी करके वहां पहुंच जाते हैं और हार के आ जाते हैं। इस बार भी वही होगा। देख लीजिएगा।

सर, एसआईआर का जो 'सर' वर्ड है, यह रिस्पेक्टेड है, लेकिन इन लोगों ने एसआईआर 'सर' को डराने वाला गब्बर सिंह बना दिया है। We all support clean electoral rolls, but SIR is totally politically motivated. अब बताइए एसआईआर का मोटिवेशन क्या है? इंटेंशन क्या है? वर्ष 2004 तक 30 बार इलेक्टोरल रोल चेंज हुआ, इंटेंसिव रिविजन हुआ। वर्ष 1993 में ईपीआईसी इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ। वर्ष 2004 में फोटो इलेक्टोरल इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ। वर्ष 2006-2019 तक इलेक्शन कमीशन ने डिक्लेयर किया कि ईपीआईसी कंप्लेसरी है। तीन दशकों तक इस ईपीआईसी से इलेक्शन्स हुए और अभी कह रहे हैं कि इस ईपीआईसी की एसआईआर में कोई वैल्यू नहीं है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट में इलेक्शन कमीशन ने एफिडेविट देकर आर्टिकल 326 में यह कहा कि अगर एसआईआर में नाम नहीं होगा तो वोट नहीं दे पायेंगे, लेकिन उसकी सिटीजनशिप रहेगी। जो लोग वोट नहीं दे पायेंगे, उसकी सिटीजनशिप रहेगी। इस बात का क्या मतलब है। क्या सेकेंड क्लास सिटीजनशिप देंगे? वर्ष 2020 में यह एसआईआर होना था, उस वक्त क्यों नहीं हुआ? मान लेते हैं कोविड के कारण से न हुआ हो। वर्ष 2021, 2022, 2023, आप लोगों को लोक सभा इलेक्शन से पहले एसआईआर करना ही नहीं था। यह सब आप अपने फायदे के लिए कर रहे हैं। एसआईआर में आप लोग कह रहे हैं कि डुप्लीकेट वोटर को निकालना है। हां, हम लोग भी यही कहते हैं। यही तो अपोजिशन बार-बार कह रहा था। स्टेट इलेक्शन में श्री अरविंद केजरीवाल भी एक घर में 100 वोटर के नाम का प्रूफ दे रहे थे। बिहार में सब बोल रहे हैं, एक घर में इतने रशियन रह रहे हैं। सब अपोजिशन प्रूफ दे कर बोल रहे थे, तब इलेक्शन कमीशन डुप्लीकेट वोटर का क्या कर रहे थे। अब उनको डुप्लीकेट वोटर की बात याद आ रही है। 65 लाख वोटर बिहार में डिलीट किए गए, क्या वे सभी घुसपैठीये थे? बिहार में आप लोग पीठ थपथपा रहे हैं कि हम जीते हैं, हम जीते हैं। वास्तव में बिहार में न कोई पार्टी हारी है और न ही कोई पार्टी जीती है। कोई जीता है, तो इलेक्शन कमीशन

जीता है। आपको पता है अभी बिहार का सबसे फेवरेट नारा क्या है?

“इलेक्शन से पहले दस हजार, इलेक्शन के बाद बुलडोजर”

आप नागरिकता की बात करते हैं। आप सिटिजन हो या नहीं इलेक्शन कमिशन घुमा-फिराकर यह बता रहा है। आप कौन होते हैं? संविधान की कौन सी धारा के तहत आप बता रहे हैं? सिटिजनशिप देना है या लेना है इसकी आपके पास कौन सी पावर है? इसके लिए दूसरी अथॉरिटी नेशनल रजिस्टर ऑफ सिटिजन होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं है। इस देश में डेमोक्रेसी है, संविधान है और बहुत सारी अथॉरिटीज़ हैं, जिनको अलग-अलग काम करना है, जिनको काम लेना है और देना है। लेकिन यह एक ही अथॉरिटी है जो ज्यूडिशियल से लेकर सब कुछ कंट्रोल कर रही है। उसमें जितना कर्प्शन करना है करेंगे, इसलिए एक ही अथॉरिटी रखना है और सबको पावरलेस करना है।

आप जनगणना के लिए बोल रहे हैं। यह वर्ष 2011 और 2021 में हुई, उसके बाद क्यों नहीं की गयी? जब उसका सर्वे स्टार्ट किया था तो क्या रिपोर्ट आयी थी? आपने उसे क्यों बंद कर दिया? यह बोला गया कि टाइम नहीं है और इलेक्शन आ गया है। आप एसआईआर तीन महीने में कर रहे हैं। प्रेशर देकर लोगों को मार रहे हैं। 50 बीएलओ वहां मर गए हैं। वे सुसाइड नोट पर इलेक्शन कमिशन का नाम लिखकर गए हैं, फिर भी आपकी रिस्पॉंसिबिलिटी नहीं है। आपको अब भी तीन महीने में करना है।

आइडेंटिटी कार्ड तो एक ही होना चाहिए। लेकिन आप 11 ऑप्शन दे रहे हैं। उसमें एक होने से क्या दिक्कत था। आपने इतना दिनों में क्यों नहीं किया? आप बोल रहे हैं कि पश्चिम बंगाल के बॉर्डर एरिया से रोहिंग्या और बांग्लादेशी घुस रहे हैं। इस लॉजिक से देखें तो मिजोरम, नागालैंड, असम, मेघालय और त्रिपुरा भी तो है। वहां एसआईआर क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, सिर्फ बंगाल में ही एसआईआर क्यों हो रहा है? यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि वहां वर्ष 2026 में इलेक्शन होने हैं। यहां बॉर्डर एरिया है, इसलिए बांग्लादेशी घुस रहे हैं। लेकिन बॉर्डर बीएसएफ के पास है और बीएसएफ किसका है, वह केन्द्र सरकार के पास है तो होम मिनिस्टर क्या कर रहे हैं? वे कोई बम नहीं हैं, जो

ऊपर से गिर रहे हैं और न ही वे इनविजिबल हैं, वे लोग तो बॉर्डर से ही घुस रहे हैं। यह केन्द्र सरकार का फेल्योर है। क्या आपके पास कोई सर्वे रिपोर्ट है कि कितने घुसपैठिया आए, कितने बांग्लादेशी आए, कितने रोहिंग्या आए हैं। आप चीख-चिल्ला रहे हैं कि आ गए, आ गए, लेकिन वे कहां से आए? बॉर्डर से आए। फिर कितने आए ... (व्यवधान) ... *... (व्यवधान) कितने आए हैं, इसका आपके पास कोई सर्वे नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please address the Chair.

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती शताब्दी राय बनर्जी : मैं सरकार के कुछ काम बताना चाहती हूं जो केवल पब्लिक को हैरस और टॉर्चर करने के लिए हैं। अगर हम अतीत में जाएं तो आधार कार्ड बनाते समय कहा गया कि आधार कार्ड कम्प्लसरी करो। लोगों ने अपना कामधंधा और घर छोड़कर आधार कार्ड बनवाया। लेकिन अब उसकी कोई वेलिडिटी नहीं है। आधार कार्ड को अब एपिंडिसाइटिस बना दिया गया है। अगर है तो ठीक है अगर नहीं है तो निकालकर बाहर फेंको। यह टॉर्चर नहीं है तो क्या है? दूसरा, बैंक में खाता खोलो इतना पैसा देंगे। बैंक में स्टाफ 10-12 का है और 12 हजार लोगों को खाता खोलने के लिए भेज दिया कि पैसा आएगा। सब लोग जाकर बैंकों में खाता खोलने लगे। उसका रिजल्ट क्या हुआ-जीरो। कितना स्टाफ इस काम करने के लिए दिया, अगर किसी से पूछो तो कुछ नहीं। यह भी एक टॉर्चर है। आपने कहा कि आधार कार्ड लिंक करो। जहां भी जाओ आधार कार्ड को बैंक, जमीन, सभी के साथ लिंक करो। लेकिन उसका क्या हुआ, कुछ नहीं। यह भी एक टॉर्चर है। उसके बाद मोहम्मद बिन तुगलक की तरह अचानक नोट बंदी आ गयी। उसमें आपने कहा कि इससे ब्लैक मनी खत्म होगी और टेरिस्ट्स खत्म होंगे। लेकिन क्या हुआ? हर दिन ब्लैक मनी मिल रही है। टेरिस्ट की बात ही मत कीजिए। पहलगाम में क्या हुआ, अभी तक कोई पकड़ा नहीं गया है। अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। दिल्ली में आपकी नाक के नीचे बम ब्लास्ट हुआ। इसका मतलब

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

है कि आप टेरिस्ट खत्म नहीं कर पाए, ब्लैक मनी खत्म नहीं कर पाए और नोट बंदी एक और टॉर्चर था। इसका एक नया फॉर्मेट एसआईआर है। आप लोगों को टॉर्चर करके मार रहे हैं। आप एक और फॉर्मेट से यह बता रहे हैं। आप नोट बंदी, बैंकिंग इत्यादि कर रहे हैं, इससे मुझे एक स्टोरी याद आती है। मेरी फैमिली में एक डेथ हो गयी थी। जिसके हसबैंड की डेथ हुई थी, वह रो रही थी। सब आकर उसको सम्भाल रहे थे। उसमें से एक आए और बोले कि मत रोओ, क्योंकि ससुराल में इतना काम मिलेगा, जिसमें बर्तन धोना, कपड़ा धोना, खाना बनाना इससे रोने का वक्त ही नहीं मिलेगा। मुझे यह लगता है कि सरकार ने यही पॉलिसी अपनायी और इतने बेकार काम लोगों से करवाए कि आधार लिंक करो, यह करो, वह करो, जिससे उसको सोचने का वक्त ही न मिले कि कामधंधा क्यों नहीं है, नौकरी क्यों नहीं है? गरीब और भी गरीब हो रहा है और दो-चार अमीर और अमीर हो रहे हैं। आप टेरिस्ट को क्यों नहीं रोक पा रहे हो? क्यों साइबर क्राइम नहीं रोक पा रहे हैं? यह पूछने का वक्त ही लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है।

सर, एसआईआर क्या करेगा, मुझे पता नहीं है। लेकिन, इसने एक चीज यह किया कि देश के लोगों को बेइज्जत करके रखा है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now.

... (Interruptions)

श्रीमती शताब्दी राय बनर्जी : नहीं सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। एक 80 साल का बूढ़ा व्यक्ति आकर पूछता है कि बेटा मेरा नाम देखो। मेरे बाप, दादा यहां पर रहते थे। मैंने भी यहीं पर जन्म लिया है। यहां मेरे दो जेनेरेशन रहते हैं। बेटा, तुम देखो कि इसमें मेरा नाम है या नहीं? मेरे बाप, दादा इस देश के लिए शहीद हुए थे। बेटा, देखो उनका कहीं पर नाम है या नहीं? यह बहुत शर्म की बात है। ऐसा शर्म देश ने कभी नहीं देखा था।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude in 30 seconds now.

... (Interruptions)

श्रीमती शताब्दी राय बनर्जी : सर, इलेक्शन कमीशन की जो तीन बातें थीं- गलत बात नहीं सुनेंगे,

गलत बात नहीं देखेंगे, गलत बात नहीं करेंगे, उसके लिए एक नया फॉर्मेट यह लाया गया है कि ऑपोजिशन जो भी करे, हम उसको नहीं सुनेंगे। वोट चोरी हो रही है, उसको नहीं देखेंगे। आप कुछ बोलिए। आप क्यों न्यूट्रल नहीं हैं? वे कुछ नहीं सुनेंगे। एक्जुअली ये बोल रहे हैं कि न्यूट्रल रहना ही इलेक्शन कमीशन की पावर है। इसी के बारे में तो मैं पूछ रही हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : मैडम, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती शताब्दी राय बनर्जी : सर, इलेक्शन कमीशन तो किसी पार्टी के लिए नहीं है? इलेक्शन कमीशन किसी का बांडेड लेबर तो नहीं है? ऑफिशियली इलेक्शन कमीशन किसी पार्टी को हराने या जिताने के लिए शपथ नहीं लेती है। अन-ऑफिशियली पता नहीं है। इलेक्शन कमीशन के ऊपर इतने दाग क्यों लग रहे हैं? इलेक्शन कमीशन के ऊपर क्यों क्वेश्चन मार्क लग रहा है? आप बोल रहे हैं कि हमने बिहार को जीता है। कोई बोल रहा है कि जीते हैं और कोई बोल रहा है कि लूटे हैं। पता नहीं, लूट कर जीते हैं या नहीं। लेकिन, मैं आपको बता रही हूँ कि आप बंगाल में यह नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप बोल रहे हैं न, 'सर है', 'सर है', 'सर है', आप देख लीजिएगा ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव जी।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have already given a lot of time.

Shrimati Dimple Yadav ji.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have already given a lot of time.

Shrimati Dimple Yadav ji.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Madam, please listen to me.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please listen to me first. I have given you enough of

chance to conclude. Please listen to me.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will give you ample time to conclude, but please listen to me first.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It will not go that way.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please listen to what I am saying.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: While you were speaking into the mic, during your speech, you said ... * three times to hon. Member, Mr. Khan, which is not correct. That word should be deleted.

Now, you have 30 seconds to conclude your speech. Please go ahead.

श्रीमती शताब्दी राय बनर्जी : सर, अभी बीजेपी जितना भी 'सर', 'सर', 'सर', करके चीख ले, वेस्ट बंगाल में 'मैडम', 'मैडम', 'मैडम', 'मैडम', ममता बनर्जी हैं, वहां फिर से आप हारेंगे। 'सर' भी 'मैडम' के सामने कुछ नहीं कर पाएंगे। आप देख लीजिएगा। धन्यवाद। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Khan, please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव (मैनपुरी): धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। लोकतंत्र के महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्लीज, इनको बोलने दीजिए।

* Not recorded.

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please listen to her. She was so patient when you were speaking.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव (मैनपुरी) : सभापति महोदय, आज यहां पर हम चुनाव सधारों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। चुनाव आयोग एक संवैधानिक ढांचा है, जिसे निष्पक्ष तरीके से काम करना चाहिए। लेकिन, हाल में हमें देखने को मिला है कि यह चुनाव आयोग पूरी तरह से सरकार के इशारे पर काम कर रही है या यूं कहें कि पूरी तरह से समर्पित होकर सरकार के लिए काम कर रही है। हमने उत्तर प्रदेश के उप चुनावों में देखा है कि किस तरह से वोटों की धांधली हुई और किस तरह से बीजेपी ने मनमानी की। लगातार चुनाव आयोग को शिकायत करने के बावजूद भी चुनाव आयोग ने कोई भी एक्शन नहीं लिया। इसी के साथ यह भी देखने का मिला कि पुलिस खुद सादे कपड़े पहनकर बूथ के अंदर वोट डालती नजर आई, लेकिन चुनाव आयोग ने किसी भी अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं की। जब चुनाव आयोग से सीसीटीवी फुटेज की मांग की गई, तो चुनाव आयोग ने सीसीटीवी फुटेज नहीं दी, लेकिन वह एक ऐसा कानून लेकर आये, जहां पर यह कहा गया है कि 45 दिनों के अंदर सीसीटीवी फुटेज हटा दिए जाएंगे। चुनाव आयोग पूरी तरह से पक्षपाती स्वरूप में नजर आ रहा है। मैं यह इसलिए भी कहना चाहूंगी कि चुनाव आयोग का यह जो स्वरूप बदला है, वह इसीलिए बदला है कि जब से चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया को हटाकर यूनियन मिनिस्टर को अपॉइंटमेंट ऑफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर में लगाया गया है, तो कहीं न कहीं जो बिल दिसम्बर, 2023 में पास हुआ, जहां पर absolute legal immunity for any action by the Election Commission, इसी के साथ-साथ protection from accountability and scrutiny, इस तरह का सुरक्षा कवच चुनाव आयोग को दिया गया है। इस वजह से चुनाव आयोग पूरी तरह से समर्पित होकर सरकार के लिए काम कर रहा है। एसआईआर (Special Intensive Revision) की जो प्रक्रिया है। इस रिवीजन के नाम पर नागरिकता कानून लागू किया जा रहा है।

सभापति जी, चुनाव आयोग द्वारा प्रशासनिक निष्पक्षता के नाम पर किया जा रहा यह कार्य हमारी नागरिकता, लोकतंत्र और संवैधानिक नैतिकता की बुनियाद पर सीधा निशाना है। जहां चुनाव आयोग को समय-समय पर मतदाता सूचियों के पुनरीक्षण का अधिकार है और वह यह निरीक्षण Annual Summary Revision(ASR) के द्वारा करता भी है, वहीं इस एसआईआर की अभूतपूर्व बात यह है कि एक ऐसी संस्था द्वारा नागरिकता का प्रमाण फिर से मांगा जा रहा है, जिसे कानूनन इसका अधिकार प्राप्त ही नहीं है। अब तक चुनाव आयोग एक ऐसी संस्था रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य हर मतदाता को शामिल करने का रहा है, लेकिन इस एसआईआर के माध्यम से मतदाताओं को शामिल करने का सिद्धांत उलटकर मतदाता को बाहर करने की दिशा में तब्दील होता जा रहा है। बिहार में एसआईआर कराया गया और लगभग 80 लाख वोटर्स को डिलीट किया गया, लेकिन यह सूची आज भी उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है कि आखिरकार 80 लाख वोटर्स कौन थे? वहीं एसआईआर के बाद भी अंतिम मतदाता सूची में लगभग 14 लाख से अधिक डुप्लीकेट वोटर्स पाए गए और इसमें भी लगभग साढ़े तीन लाख वोटर्स के दोनों वोटर आईडी कार्ड पर एक ही विवरण दर्ज कराया गया है। अभी एसआईआर की प्रक्रिया उत्तर प्रदेश में भी चल रही है, वहां पर बीएलओ को किसी भी तरह का प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया गया है। वहां पर 10 से अधिक बीएलओज़ ने काम के बोझ की वजह से आत्महत्याएं की हैं और वेस्ट बंगाल में भी लगभग 20 बीएलओज़ ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। जिस तरह से इस एसआईआर की प्रक्रिया को अंजाम दिया जा रहा है, कहीं न कहीं यह वोट काटने वाली प्रक्रिया साबित होती जा रही है। मेरी मांग है कि जिस तरह से सत्तापक्ष के लोग कहते हैं कि हम बिहार का चुनाव जीते हैं, अगर आप वाकई में चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं और जीत रहे हैं, तो मेरी यह मांग है कि आप सीजेआई को वापस अपॉइंटमेंट कमेटी में इंडक्ट करें। आपने जो सुरक्षा कवच चुनाव आयोग को दिया हुआ है, इस सुरक्षा कवच को भी हटाएं। इसी के साथ समाजवादी पार्टी की यह मांग है कि बैलेट पेपर के माध्यम से ही इस देश में चुनाव कराए जाएं। जब किसी राज्य में चुनाव चल रहा हो, तो आप जो मॉनिटरी बेनिफिट्स बैंक खातों में पहुंचा रहे हैं, उसमें मेरा यह मानना है कि जो लोग वोट डाल रहे हैं, तो वोट डालने में भी इसका इफेक्ट होता है, इसे बंद किया जाए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि यह जो नागरिकता कानून है, जो एसआईआर लाया जा रहा है, उससे सही मायनों में लोगों के वोटों का अधिकार सुरक्षित रह सके। धन्यवाद।

***SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI (SALEM):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vannakkam. I thank you for this opportunity. I pay my regards to my mother tongue Tamil. I thank the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and unparalleled leader of Tamils and Tamil Nadu Thalapathi Shri M.K. Stalin for giving me this opportunity to speak in this House on Election Reforms. Several hon. Members have clearly stated the fact that how Election Commission has been a puppet in the hands of the ruling dispensation. Every Member of Parliament spoke here according to their principles and with clarity. Sir, honesty is a sacred virtue of every democracy. There should be honesty in the administrative affairs. There should be honesty in the functioning of Judiciary. Most importantly there should be honesty in the holding of elections. That's why in the Independent India, we always referred to the Election Commission of India as the Temple of Democracy. Honesty is the sacred virtue of the Election Commission of India which is also called as the temple of democracy. When honesty is questioned or put to risk or becomes doubtful then the very basis of democracy gets shattered and shaky. The foundation of this country is in such a pitiable condition on shaky grounds.

Those who are in power for the last 10 years, hon. Prime Minister Modi, along with their ideologies and communal agenda are responsible for this sorry

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

state of affairs. This Government, in a planned manner, have been slowly making the Election Commission act as a puppet in their control. For example, we are saying this time and again in this august House. There is a Panel for selecting the Election Commissioners and the Chief Election Commissioner. So far we called the Election Commission as the temple of democracy. Similarly, hon. Supreme Court is called the temple of justice. This selection Committee comprised of the hon. Chief Justice of India among others, A Judgement was pronounced in March 2003 by the hon. Supreme Court of India. In December this Government in order to protect their agenda brought a legislation in this august House to change the composition of the Selection Panel. How audacity is this? Hon. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been removed from the Panel which is for selection of the Election Commissioner. Now who are all in the panel of selection of the Chief Election Commissioner? One is the hon. Prime Minister, second is the Leader of Opposition, and third is the Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Hon Prime Minister. Is it not an anarchy? Is the country going towards dictatorship? Is this the reform? Is this the reform which we are discussing? This is not a reform. This is an attempt made by the ruling party to capture and get hold of control of all the independent institutions of our country. An onslaught on the Constitution of this country. Not only this. This is not an isolated incident. I can cite one more example. Just few weeks before the Lok Sabha elections, an Election Commissioner resigned from his post. There were several reasons told for his resignation. But something was concealed. We have known one such reason that since Arun Goyal was not functioning as per the

directions of the ruling dispensation and hence he was asked to resign. This is one among the reason to prove that how Election Commission of the Day is controlled and operated by the Union Government.

There are several other examples. During 2019 elections, Hon Prime Minister violated the Election Code of Conduct. There was a violation of Code of Conduct. During that discussion, the enquiry, the then Election Commissioner Ashok Lavasa dissented in giving clean chit to the Prime Minister on violation of Model Code of Conduct, and there was targeted attacks on him for that viewpoint. He had faced relentless enquires in the hands of this government. Sir these are all not the reforms. This is nothing but anarchy. Those in power are just wanting to make the independent institutions function as their slaves. Those who are close to their ideologies are appointed as Vice-Chancellors of Universities and this is their atrocity in the field of Education. Those who have agreed to the ideologies of the ruling party are being appointed to the reputed Independent Institutions such as Reserve Bank of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, and the Finance Commission.

When elections are around, Institutions like Enforcement Directorate, Central Bureau of Investigation and Income Tax Department will be put into action to conduct raids here and there. They are again puppets in the hands of those in power. They will be given the tasks of targeting the Opposition parties and to control them. This is such a situation where these Independent Institutions have been made as slaves of the ruling party and to blindly carry out their orders. Even Judiciary is not beyond their control. It is very dangerous to

the nation. There are judges who adore particular principles of religion, an example in Madurai high court recently, the Judgement was pronounced which was completely religious and against the Constitution. Defending the ruling party, biased, discriminatory orders were issued by the High Court Judge.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude.

***SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:** You can see the press report. There was a Judge in one of the High Courts who claim to be the Champion of *Sanatan Dharma*.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Come to the subject. Please come to the topic.

... (*Interruptions*)

***SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:** Sir these are all the attempts which I would like to point out that these Independent Institutions are trying to subvert the executive. Similarly, Is it fair to say that the CCTV footages should be destroyed or deleted within 45 days of the poll. Is it not an act of destroying the evidence? Is this the reform? This is atrocity. While taking part in a government function organized just before the Elections, Hon Prime Minister, by using his enormous powers, engages in election campaigning. This Election Commission is witnessing it as a mute spectator. Prime Minister will start his campaigning at least 4 months before the date of Poll. There are two yardsticks for the Election Commission. One is that to accept whatever the Power Centers say. Another aspect is showing interest to disintegrate the political parties and to topple the

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Governments at the States. Election Commission is merely a trumpet in the hands of the rulers.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, sir.

Sir, one second. Kindly listen to me sir.

***SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:** Sir we had ten minutes. I was given ten minutes. Hon. Speaker can give me one more minute? I will conclude.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have already completed ten minutes.

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Hon. Speaker, you can give me one more minute so that I could conclude. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have another thirty seconds, please conclude.

***SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:** S.I.R. is very important. SIR itself is unconstitutional and illegal. Election Commission has no power. Because it is having only a statutory power. The Special Intensive Revision can be announced only by the Parliament and no other executive cannot override this statutory order. That itself will be illegal and unconstitutional. But what is happening? In just 30 days, 6 Crore and 36 lakh voters have to reregister and renew their Voter Identity Cards. We became MPs in the year 2024. Is it wrong? Are they not voters who votes for us? Without stating the reason for this revision of Voter list, Election Commission has started this S.I.R. just one month before Elections. This is anarchy. I can say many things. Out of the 13 documents approved by the Election Commission, revised S.I.R list has been included. What is the

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

reason for this inclusion. They want to betray Tamil Nadu. They do not want good governance in Tamil Nadu. There are lakhs of workers who have come to Tamil Nadu in search of employment. The Union Government wants to make these migrated persons to be converted as voters in Tamil Nadu. There cannot be two votes. One in Bihar and One in Tamil Nadu. This has been decided by the Election Commission of India. I therefore Oppose the unilateral decisions of the Election Commission and the favours extended by this Institution to the ruling dispensation. Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member may kindly note that we should not speak against a court's verdict.

Now, Shrimati Anupriya Patel ji

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे चुनाव सुधार की इस बेहद अहम चर्चा में अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा ही नहीं, बल्कि सबसे जीवंत लोकतंत्र भी है। सही मायने में कहा जाए, तो यह लोकतंत्र की जननी है। लोकतंत्र में जनादेश ही सर्वोपरि है। जनादेश तय होता है नागरिकों के वोट के अधिकार से। उस दृष्टि से, मतदाता सूची का शुद्धिकरण बेहद जरूरी कार्य है। पात्र व्यक्ति के पास वोट का अधिकार हो और जो अपात्र हैं, वे पात्र नागरिकों के अधिकारों पर डाका न डाल सकें, इसलिए देश में एसआईआर की प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई है।

एक तरह से, इस चुनावी सुधार की चर्चा के केन्द्र में एसआईआर की पूरी प्रक्रिया है। देश में लम्बे अंतराल के बाद एसआईआर की प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई। लेकिन जब एसआईआर शुरू हुआ, तो ऐसा लगा जैसे देश में कोई राजनीतिक भूचाल आ गया हो। विपक्ष के बहुत सारे साथियों ने संविधान

को खतरे में बताकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट पहुंच गये। वहाँ से भी इनके हाथ निराशा ही लगी, क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी यह साफ कर दिया कि एसआईआर कराना चुनाव आयोग का एक संवैधानिक दायित्व है।

माननीय सभापति जी, इसी बीच बिहार का चुनाव भी आ गया। वहाँ भी एसआई की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ हुई। महागठबंधन में शामिल कई दल- कांग्रेस, राजद एक नया नारा लेकर, वोट चोरी का नारा लेकर सड़कों पर उतर आये।... (व्यवधान) सर, ये बड़े क्रिएटिव लोग हैं। आप बहुत क्रिएटिव हैं। हर चुनाव में आपके पास एक नया हथकंडा होता है। कभी संविधान खतरे में है, कभी आरक्षण खत्म हो रहा है और इस बार आप वोट चोरी का नारा लेकर आए।... (व्यवधान) गद्दी तो आपकी छीन गयी।... (व्यवधान) आपको उसी की पीड़ा है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति जी, इन्होंने बिहार की जनता के मन में बहुत भ्रम फैलाने की कोशिश की कि एसआईआर के कारण बहुत अत्याचार हो रहा है। वैध मतदाताओं के नाम काटे जा रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या हुआ, इसे समझना जरूरी है। एसआईआर की एक्सरसाइज में बिहार में 65 लाख नाम काटे गए। अगर इतनी बड़ी तादाद में वैध मतदाताओं के नाम कटे हैं, तो किसी को तो चुनाव आयोग के पास आपत्ति दर्ज करने के लिए जाना चाहिए। कम से कम वहाँ 65 व्यक्ति तो पहुंचने चाहिए। लेकिन 65 व्यक्ति भी नहीं पहुंचे। कोई कम्प्लेन नहीं हुई। अगर कोई देश का नागरिक है और उसका नाम कटेगा तो वह कोई क्यों नहीं जाएगा, क्या इसका कोई कारण है? उसके बाद, जब चुनाव के परिणाम आए, तो एनडीए की प्रचंड जीत ने इनके वोट चोरी के नारे की हवा निकालकर रख दी। बिहार की जनता ने इनके भ्रम की राजनीति को सिरे से खारिज कर दिया।

माननीय सभापति जी, आज यह प्रक्रिया देश के 12 राज्यों में चलायी जा रही है। एसआईआर को लेकर आज भी तमाम तरह के सवाल, जिसे हमारे विपक्ष के साथी उठाते रहते हैं, उसमें एक सवाल टाइमिंग को लेकर भी है। यह चुनाव के पहले क्यों हो रहा है, एसआईआर बड़ी जल्दबाजी में हो रहा है, ऐसी तमाम बातें मैं सुनती हूँ। ऐसे तमाम राज्य हैं, यह जिन 12 राज्यों में हो रहा है, कुछ राज्यों में अभी भी चुनाव होने में पाँच से छः महीने का समय शेष है, कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहाँ एक साल

या उससे अधिक का समय शेष है।

सभापति जी, ये जो टाइमिंग और जल्दबाजी को लेकर दावा कर रहे हैं, इसमें कोई दम नहीं है। आज देश के अंदर घुसपैठियों की समस्या एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। चाहे पक्ष हो या विपक्ष हो, हम सब जानते हैं कि इस देश के अलग-अलग राज्यों व अलग-अलग कोनों में बड़ी संख्या में घुसपैठिए हैं। येन केन प्रकारेण इन घुसपैठियों ने आधार कार्ड्स भी बनवा लिए हैं, वोटर कार्ड्स भी बनवा लिए हैं और वे चुनाव की प्रक्रिया में प्रतिभाग भी कर रहे हैं। यह देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। अगर देश की सरकार कहती है कि हम घुसपैठियों को वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं देंगे, हम उनका नाम मतदाता सूची से काट देंगे, तो हमारे कुछ विपक्षी दलों के साथियों का मन द्रवित हो जाता है।

सभापति जी, एसआईआर की जो प्रक्रिया चलाई गई है, वह प्रक्रिया ऐसे ही अवैध मतदाताओं की पहचान के लिए चलाई गई है। घुसपैठ की जो समस्या है, यह कोई नई समस्या नहीं है। यह देश की बहुत पुरानी समस्या है। सन् 1996 में जब देश में यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार हुआ करती थी, तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी थे, जो एक वामपंथी नेता थे। आज से तीन दशक पहले उन्होंने कहा था कि देश में लगभग डेढ़ से पौने दो करोड़ घुसपैठिए हैं। अगर आज से तीन दशक पहले यह संख्या इतनी बड़ी थी, तो आज के समय अर्थात् इतने वर्षों के बाद देश के अंदर घुसपैठियों की संख्या कितनी बढ़ चुकी होगी, पक्ष और विपक्ष हम दोनों इसकी कल्पना कर सकते हैं।

सभापति जी, आज कई दल महागठबंधन में शामिल हैं, मुझे स्मरण है कि उन पार्टियों के कई नेताओं ने इसके बारे में कहा है। जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल की वर्तमान मुख्यमंत्री माननीय ममता बनर्जी और राजद प्रमुख माननीय लालू प्रसाद यादव जी ने इस सदन के सदस्य रहते हुए घुसपैठियों संबंधी समस्या को इस सदन में उठाने का काम किया था। यह दुख की बात भी है और यह दुर्भाग्य भी है कि इस देश में इतने वर्षों के बाद घुसपैठियों की पहचान करके, उन्हें देश की सीमा से बाहर करने या उनका नाम मतदाता सूची से हटाने का कोई ईमानदार प्रयास नहीं हुआ है।

सवाल यह है कि क्या इन घुसपैठियों की पहचान नहीं होनी चाहिए? सवाल यह है कि क्या इन्हें मतदान का अधिकार देना चाहिए? सवाल यह है कि क्या देश के संसाधनों पर इन घुसपैठियों

का कोई हक है? सवाल यह है कि क्या भारत सरकार व तमाम राज्य सरकारों की विभिन्न योजनाओं का लाभ इन्हें मिलना चाहिए? सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि क्या इन घुसपैठियों का बचाव केवल इसलिए होना चाहिए, क्योंकि ये फर्जी मतदाता पहचान पत्र बनाकर किसी न किसी दल के वोटर बनकर बैठे हुए हैं?

सभापति जी, जब एसआईआर की प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई थी, तब हमने देखा था कि भारत-बांग्लादेश की सीमा पर हजारों की तादाद में लोग बैठे हुए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : सभापति जी, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। मुझे अभी थोड़ा समय और चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, भारत और बांग्लादेश की सीमा पर हजारों की तादाद में लोग बैठे हुए हैं। वे सीमा पार करके यहां से जाना चाहते हैं। हमने टीवी और मीडिया पर उनके इंटरव्यूज और कथन सुने हैं। वे लोग स्पष्ट रूप से बता रहे हैं कि वे कैसे आए, कब आए और भारत के अंदर कितने दिनों से रह रहे हैं। यहां तक कि उन्होंने कितनी बार भारत में हुए विभिन्न चुनावों में मतदान किया है, यह एक गंभीर मसला है।

सभापति जी, सवाल यह नहीं है कि घुसपैठियों को निकालने का किसका कितना दायित्व है, लेकिन सवाल यह जरूर है कि घुसपैठिए राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा हैं। इस पर किसी भी प्रकार की कोई राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) क्या आप घुसपैठियों के साथ हैं? आप बताइए कि क्या आप घुसपैठियों के साथ हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप आसन को एड्रेस करते हुए बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : सभापति जी, अभी वे बाहर निकलकर आ रहे हैं। क्या आपने भारत-बांग्लादेश की सीमा पर उनको खड़े नहीं देखा है? मैंने टीवी पर ऐसा देखा है। बहुत सारे लोगों ने

उनको देखा है, आपने भी उनको देखा होगा। देश के किसी भी कोने में अगर कोई अवैध मतदाता है, तो उसका नाम मतदाता सूची से हटना चाहिए और किसी भी वैध मतदाता का नाम सूची से बाहर नहीं होना चाहिए। यही एसआईआर का काम है।

सभापति जी, आज हमारे जो विपक्ष के साथीगण हैं, उन्होंने एक रवैया बना लिया है। “न खाता न बही, जो हम कहें, वही सही।” चाहे सुप्रीम कोर्ट हो, चुनाव आयोग हो, वे कह रहे हैं कि कोई निष्पक्ष नहीं बचा है, क्योंकि उस तरफ के साथी इस तरफ नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। चाहे चुनाव आयोग हो या सुप्रीम कोर्ट हो, ये सब इनके निशाने पर हैं। समस्या दरअसल यह है कि हमारे इन साथियों को चुनावों में लगातार हार मिल रही है। केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के चयन के दौरान चुनावों में जो लगातार हार मिल रही है, उसने इनके अंदर बहुत हताशा और निराशा पैदा कर दी है।

ये समझ चुके हैं कि एनडीए से राजनीतिक रूप से पार पाना संभव नहीं है। इसलिए ये हर चुनाव में एक नया भ्रमजाल बुनने का काम करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Madam, please conclude in one minute.

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : सभापति जी, मुझे तीन-चार मिनट्स और दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप एक मिनट में कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : सभापति जी, कांग्रेस पार्टी जो वोट चोरी के इतने आरोप लगा रही है, वह देश की जनता को यह नहीं बताएगी कि उनके दौर में कितने इलेक्शन कमिश्नर्स और चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर्स रिटायर होने के बाद उनकी पार्टी में शामिल होकर चुनाव लड़ते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) उस समय पॉलिटिकल न्यूट्रैलिटी का कोई सवाल नहीं था, जो आज खड़ा हो रहा है, जब एनडीए की सरकार है। कांग्रेस पार्टी देश की जनता को यह नहीं बताएगी कि टी.एन. शेषन साहब के... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : सभापति जी, मैं अभी बोल रही हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) मुझे अभी बोलने

दीजिए ।... (व्यवधान) । मेरा एक लास्ट विषय है, उसे पूरा करने दीजिए । ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude in 30 seconds because I have given you so many extensions.

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : सभापति जी, कांग्रेस पार्टी यह नहीं बताएगी की टी.एन. शेषन साहब के आने से पहले इस देश की जनता को यह नहीं पता था कि इलेक्शन कमीशन किस चिड़िया का नाम है? अपनी हार के असली कारणों को छिपाने के लिए ये सारे दल ईवीएम पर सवाल उठा रहे हैं, जबकि इनकी असली समस्या है - जनता से दूरी ।... (व्यवधान) लेकिन ये ईवीएम को उसका कारण बताते हैं । मैंने कुछ वक्ताओं को सुना है । वे कह रहे थे कि यूएस, जर्मनी और कहां-कहां के... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Madam, thank you.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : सर, यह लास्ट मुद्दा है ।... (व्यवधान) मुझे बोलने दीजिए ।... (व्यवधान)
प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ (मुम्बई उत्तर-मध्य): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस अत्यंत संवेदनशील, महत्वपूर्ण और देश के भविष्य से जुड़ी हुई चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया ।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Madam, please conclude. We have given you so much of time.

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL: Sir, give me two minutes. सर, आपने उधर चार बार अलाऊ किया है । Let me speak, I am concluding. Give me two minutes, I will conclude.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have given you so many extensions Madam. Please conclude.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL: Sir, I am just concluding. This is a serious issue.

This is not something that can be debated in two minutes. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : माननीय सभापति जी, यहां इस सभा में इतनी महत्वपूर्ण बैठक चल रही है और एक भी कैबिनेट मंत्री यहां मौजूद नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : आप बैठ जाइए।

सर, ये मेरा टाइम खराब कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव : ये अब आए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैडम को बोलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Put your last point.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल : हमारे विपक्ष के कुछ साथी कह रहे थे कि ईवीएम को हटा दीजिए और बैलेट पेपर को वापस ले आइए। ... (व्यवधान) वे तमाम पश्चिमी देशों के उदाहरण दे रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, मैं याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि माननीय नरसिम्हा राव जी की सरकार थी और ईवीएम को लाना चुनावी सुधार की दिशा में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम था, जिसके लिए कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट लाया गया था। मैं इस सदन को याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि जब बैलेट पेपर से चुनाव हुआ करता था, तो कितनी चुनावी हिंसा होती थी।... (व्यवधान) कितने लोगों की जानें जाती थीं और कितने बूथ कैप्चर होते थे।... (व्यवधान) क्या हम इस देश को उस पुरानी व्यवस्था पर लाना चाहते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) सभापति जी, हमारा देश, यूएस ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you so much, Madam.

Now, Prof. Varsha Gaikwad.

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ (मुम्बई उत्तर-मध्य): सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे अपनी

बात शुरू करने के लिए वक्त दिया था ।... (व्यवधान) उसके बीच में आपने किसी और को वक्त दिया, इसलिए मुझे उचित वक्त दिया जाए ।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे आज इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म्स विषय पर, जो कि अत्यंत संवेदनशील, महत्वाकांक्षी और देश के भविष्य से जुड़ी हुई चर्चा है, उसमें हिस्सा लेने का अवसर दिया है ।... (व्यवधान) मैं आप सभी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी । मैं कल से भाषण सुन रही हूं । मैंने देखा कि यहां पर बहुत सारे वक्ताओं ने भाषण दिया है । ... (व्यवधान) सरकार के पक्ष के लोगों ने हमारे नेता राहुल गांधी जी पर बहुत सारे बेबुनियाद आरोप लगाए हैं । ... (व्यवधान) सरकार ने चाहे कांग्रेस मुक्त का नारा दिया हो, लेकिन जब पार्टी ने और राहुल गांधी जी ने जो बातें और मुद्दे उठाए, उनके सामने सरकार को अपने ... * पड़े थे । जैसा कि आप सबको मालूम है कि जीएसटी की बात करें, तो ...* में रिलैक्सेशन मिलना चाहिए और रेट कम होना चाहिए । इसकी बात राहुल जी ने रखी थी ।... (व्यवधान) उसके बाद बहुत से लोगों ने टिप्पणियां की, लेकिन उनके बावजूद भी सरकार ने हाल में बचत महोत्सव का जो निर्णय लिया है, जिसका पूरी तरह से सभी जगह प्रोपोगैंडा चल रहा है । मैं देख रही हूं कि कई बार समय की चाल बदल जाती है, फिर इनको अक्ल आती है ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक और चीज़ कहना चाहती हूं । यही कहानी बार-बार दोहराई जाती है । अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप ने टैरिफ पर जो निर्णय लिया, वह आपको मालूम होगा । जब विदेश नीति के ऊपर बात आई, तब कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उसके ऊपर बात की । आर्थिक नीति के बारे में राहुल जी ने अपनी बात रखी, नोटबंदी के ऊपर अपनी बात रखी और जब कोरोना जैसी महामारी की सुनामी आई, उन्होंने तब भी अपनी बात रखी ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं बोलना चाहूंगी कि उन्होंने राफेल के भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में बात रखी और एयरलाइन्स की मोनोपॉली के बारे में अपनी बात रखी थी । बाद में जाकर ये सभी बातें पत्थर की लकीर बन गईं और सच साबित हुईं ।

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

14.00 hrs

आज मुझे यहां एक और बात कहनी है। आज मैं इस सदन में भविष्यवाणी करती हूं कि वोट चोरी, ईवीएम गड़बड़ी, एसआईआर के नाम पर जो धांधली के मुद्दे हैं, जिन्हें आज हम उठा रहे हैं, कल इस सदन को इसे स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। भविष्य में इसको आपको समझना पड़ेगा और आप इसको स्वीकार करके चलेंगे, यह मैं आज सरकार से यह कहना चाहती हूं।

सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, क्या हमारे देश में इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म्स यानी चुनाव सुधारों की आवश्यकता है? मैं समझती हूं कि बिल्कुल इसकी आवश्यकता है। लेकिन, ये सुधार तब ही हो सकते हैं, जब इन्हें लागू करने वाली जो संस्था है, उसकी नीयत साफ हो। मैं देख रही हूं कि आज देश में एक अजीब किस्म की प्रतिस्पर्धा चल रही है। एक तरफ भारत का रुपया और दूसरी तरफ भारत के चुनाव आयोग की साख, इन दोनों में से कौन ज्यादा तेजी से गिर रहा है, इसमें आजकल कॉम्पिटिशन चल रहा है।

सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, चुनाव आयोग एक संवैधानिक संस्था है, लोकतंत्र की रक्षक है और आज हम देख रहे हैं कि एक संवैधानिक संस्था ही संविधान और कानून की हत्या कैसे कर सकती है? वर्ष 1950 से वर्ष 2014 तक इलेक्शन कमीशन ऑफ इंडिया निष्पक्ष और स्वतंत्र चुनावों के लिए पूरे विश्व में जाना जाता था। लेकिन, अब इसकी चाल, चरित्र और इसका चेहरा बदल चुका है।

सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज हमारा इलेक्शन कमीशन ऑफ इंडिया, इलेक्शन कमीशन ऑफ इंडिया नहीं रहा है। मैं इसके संबंध में आपके सामने कुछ उदाहरण यहां रखना चाहती हूं। जैसा कि सरकार बार-बार यहां 'वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन' का ढिंढोरा पीट रही थी।

सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक सच्चाई यहां लाना चाहती हूं। मैं याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि वर्ष 2024 में हरियाणा और झारखंड के इलेक्शन्स हुए थे। उनके साथ ही महाराष्ट्र के इलेक्शन्स भी होने थे। यहां संसद में जितने भी महाराष्ट्र के सांसद हैं, वे सब जानते हैं कि हरियाणा और झारखंड के साथ ही अगर महाराष्ट्र के विधान सभा के इलेक्शन्स होते, तो

रिजल्ट्स कुछ अलग आते। लेकिन, षडयंत्र के तहत हमारे इलेक्शंस तीन महीने के लिए पोस्टपोन कर दिए गए।

सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसमें संयोग की बात देखिए। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि विधान सभा 2019 और लोक सभा 2024 के बीच में मतदाता सूची में 32 लाख की बढ़ोत्तरी होती है। लेकिन, लोक सभा 2024 और विधान सभा 2024 के बीच में लगभग 39 लाख मतदाताओं की वृद्धि होती है। मतलब, पांच सालों में हमारे महाराष्ट्र में 32 लाख मतदाताओं की सूची बढ़ी और पांच महीनों में हमारे महाराष्ट्र में 39 लाख लोगों की सूची बनी। ... (व्यवधान) यह मेरा पहला उदाहरण है। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude now.

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़: नहीं, सर। ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। अभी मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपके सामने दूसरा उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) अभी मेरे दो पेज भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : ठीक है, आप आगे बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ : सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, बिहार के इलेक्शन्स हुए, जिसके बाद चुनाव आयोग की पत्रकार परिषद हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि 12 राज्यों में एसआईआर लागू होगा। उसके बाद हमारी राज्य की सरकार की चिढ़ी जाती है और उसके बाद क्या होता है? हमारे यहां एसआईआर रद्द कर दिया जाता है, जैसे अमेरिका से फोन आने पर जिस तरह हम सरेंडर करते हैं, उसी तरह से चुनाव आयोग सरकार के अनुसार निर्णय लेता है। बिहार में तो दो महीने पहले आप करते हो?

अतः मेरा यह कहना है कि चुनाव आयोग की जो निष्पक्षता है, चुनाव आयोग का जो काम है, क्या चुनाव आयोग वह काम कर रहा है? मुझे आज यहां पर पंडित एच. एन. कुंजरू जी की संविधान सभा में कही चेतावनी याद आ रही है। उन्होंने कहा था:

“If the electoral machinery is defective or is not efficient or is worked

by people whose integrity cannot be depended upon, democracy will be poisoned at the source.”

माननीय सभापति : ठीक है, धन्यवाद ।

... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ : सर, मुझे महाराष्ट्र की कुछ बातें कहनी हैं, इसलिए, मुझे बोलने का थोड़ा और मौका दीजिए । ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude within one minute. I have already given you extra time.

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ : सर, आज परिस्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि हमारे चुनाव आयोग की भूमिका महाराष्ट्र के धृतराष्ट्र जैसी हो गई है । वह सत्ता के मोह में अंधा हो चुका है । लोकतंत्र का ... * हो रहा है और संविधान की हत्या दिखाई दे रही है । इसके लिए मैं महाराष्ट्र के कुछ उदाहरण यहां रखना चाहती हूं । मेरी आपसे विनती है कि आप कृपया मुझे बोलने दीजिए । हमने क्या देखा? हमने देखा कि हमारे यहां स्थानिक निकायों के इलेक्शन्स हो रहे हैं । हमने देखा कि महाराष्ट्र में एक वीडियो सामने आ रहा है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. थोल तिरुमावलवन जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ : मतदान केंद्र में सत्ताधारी पक्ष के एक एमएलए जा रहे हैं और मतदान करने वाली एक महिला को एक कथित निशानी देकर उससे वोट करने के लिए कह रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) एक जगह आप महिलाओं की प्राइव्सी की बात करते हैं, दूसरी जगह आप यह बात कर रहे हैं कि किसको मत देना चाहिए । आप इसकी बात कर रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. थोल तिरुमावलवन जी, आप बोलिए ।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

... (व्यवधान)

***DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (CHIDAMBARAM):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. Special Intensive Revision, S.I.R. has created widespread discussions in the country. Even after strong opposition from the Opposition parties including Congress, S.I.R. is being implemented in full swing. Rather S.I.R. should be implemented during the period when elections are not held in our country. List of Voters has been updated regularly from time to time by way of Summary Revision or Intensive Revision. But it is a matter of great shock as the revision of voter list is now being carried out in order to verify the citizenship of the voters. Can the Election Commission, functioning on the basis of Representation of People's Act, have the powers to verify the Citizenship of our Voters? This procedure is aimed at snatching away the voting rights of the eligible Voters of our country. It is in violation of the powers vested with the Election Commission.

14.07 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

This is unconstitutional. Not only they snatch away the voting rights, they snatch the Citizenship rights from the sons of the soil. In Bihar, due to S.I.R., as many as 47 lakh voters have been removed from the voter list. With a view to restrict the migrants from neighbouring countries from voting in India, this action is said to have been taken by this ruling dispensation and the Election Commission. But, can you identify at least a single person from the 47 lakh

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

voters removed from the voter list due to S.I.R. Those who have been removed from the list of voters are the Citizens of India. They are the sons of the soil of Bihar. Therefore, Government is engaged in the activities that are aimed to snatch away the citizenship right of the citizens of our own country. It is a matter of shock and pain for us. While addressing the constituent Assembly, the revolutionary leader Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said, "In future, a situation may rise where you may loose your voting right." He not only expressed fear but wanted to make right to vote as a fundamental right. How fair is that demand. In this situation, we are duty-bound to think about his demand. I want to once again reiterate the demand raised by revolutionary leader Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in this august House. The right to vote should be included as one among the fundamental rights, as enshrined in the Constitutions of India. Electoral democracy is the life-giving principle of our country. Election Commission has a pivotal role to protect this electoral democracy and to make it function successfully. Election Commission should function independently. Since the time BJP came to power, not only Election Commission, there are regular political interventions by the ruling party in the functioning of the Enforcement Directorate, Investigative Agencies, Judiciary and all other institutions. Election Commission is functioning in favour of the ruling party. This is so dangerous. Election Commission do not have any power to verify the citizenship of any citizen. When Representation of People's Act does not give this power to the Election Commission, how can it implement the Citizenship Amendment Act. How is it asking for 13 documents? All these documents are meant to verify

one's citizenship. Therefore, I urge upon you that the S.I.R. work should be stopped. They should give up any activity that is for verifying the citizenship details of any person. In Tamil Nadu, there is a possibility of snatching away the voting rights of more than 1 Crore people. We cannot accept this. Tamil Nadu does not figure in the list of States where migration may take place from the neighbouring countries. Even if you say Sri Lankan Tamils are coming to Tamil Nadu, they do not migrate to Tamil Nadu in an illegal manner. Sri Lankan Tamils do stay in Tamil Nadu with due permission from the Government. Therefore we cannot accept this voter revision in any situation. I urge to give up this revision work. I once again reiterate the demand of revolutionary leader Dr. B. R. Ambedkar for making the Right to Vote as a fundamental right. This should not be a measure carried out for snatching away the Citizenship rights. I once again register that the Election Commission do not have any such powers with it. I also urge that the ballot system should be brought back. Thank you. Vanakkam.

सुश्री कंगना रनौत (मंडी) : माननीय सभापति महोदय जी, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे चुनाव सुधारों पर बोलने का मौका दिया। खासकर इसलिए क्योंकि मैं एक नई सांसद हूँ, मुझे दूसरों के बारे में तो नहीं पता, उनका कैसा अनुभव रहा, लेकिन मेरे लिए पिछला एक साल, खासकर विपक्ष से रिलेटेड बहुत ही ज्यादा चिंताजनक रहा है। एक तरह से मैं इसे ट्रॉमेटिक कह सकती हूँ। हर दिन इन्होंने यहां पर तमाशा किया है। इनको देखकर हमारा दिल दहल जाता था। एसआईआर, एसआईआर, ये वेल में उतर जाते थे। यहां पर इन लोगों ने डराना, धमकाना, धक्का-मुक्की आदि ऐसी कोई बदतमीजी नहीं है जो छोड़ी हो। इन्होंने एक भी दिन संसद भवन नहीं चलने दिया। हम जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, हम यहां पर उनकी आवाज लेकर आते हैं, हम कुछ सीखने आते हैं। हम नए सांसद हैं। अगर पिछले दो-तीन दिन को छोड़ा जाए, तो इन्होंने सालभर में संसद को

शायद ही थोड़ा चलने दिया हो। एसआईआर, एसआईआर कर-करके इन्होंने यहां पर तमाशे किए, लेकिन अब जब एसआईआर पर इनके बोलने की बारी आयी, तो हम देख रहे हैं कि कल लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन, राहुल गांधी जी बोल रहे थे, मुझे लगा क्या खुलासा होगा। हम भी बड़े उत्सुक थे, पूरे साल हमने एक ही शब्द सुना है। अब ये क्या ग्रैंड रिवोल्यूशन होगी, लेकिन राहुल गांधी जी जो लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन हैं, उन्होंने जब कल कहा कि खादी है, खादी में धागे हैं, धागे में लोग हैं। उनको जब कहा गया कि आप प्वाइंट की बात कीजिए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं अपना आरग्युमेंट फ्रेम कर रहा हूं और इतनी देर बाद जब वे फ्रेम करके पहुंचे, तो ले देकर वे वापस उसी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल की महिला पर बोल रहे थे। सभापति जी, मैं एक महिला होने के नाते आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूं कि Every woman is entitled to her dignity, वो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल की है, विदेशी महिला है, लेकिन उन्होंने कितनी बार सोशल मीडिया पर आकर कहा है कि मैं कभी भारत नहीं गई हूं, हरियाणा चुनाव से मेरा कुछ लेना देना नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी इन लोगों ने बिना किसी ठोस सबूत के यहां पर उनकी फोटो बनाकर उसको यहां पर उछाला है, यहां पर उनकी तस्वीर उछाली है। यहां पर ब्लैक कार्ड यूज करना भी अलाऊ नहीं है, इन्होंने फिर भी कभी नियमों का उल्लंघन किया। सबसे पहले तो मैं इस सदन की तरफ से उस महिला से बहुत ही माफी मांगती हूं कि इस सदन में बिना उनकी, आजकल पर्सनल राइट्स का भी एक बहुत बड़ा क्राइम होता है, उसके उपरांत यहां उनकी फोटो यूज की गई, मुझे बहुत खेद है। भारतीय संसद भवन की तरफ से हम उनसे माफी मांगते हैं और... (व्यवधान) यह देखिए ये महिलाओं का हमेशा अपमान करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी चाहे बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ हो, महिलाओं को शौचालय और गैस देने से लेकर महिलाओं को छात्रवृत्ति देने तक न जाने कितनी ऐसी योजनाएं हैं। कांग्रेस वालो शायद तुम लोग यह समझ नहीं पा रहे हो कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ईवीएम हैक नहीं करते हैं, प्रधानमंत्री जी लोगों के दिलों को हैक करते हैं।

महोदय, ये लोग दुहाई देते हैं कि वह जो पुराने जमाने के दकियानूसी चिट कागज पर लिखकर जो मतदान होता था वह सबसे अच्छा था। ये लोग वो दिन भूल गए। इंदिरा गांधी वर्सेज राजनारायण के केस को इतिहास में 'The case that shook the nation'. के नाम से जाना जाता है। उस पर

मैंने एक फिल्म भी बनायी हुई है। वोट चोरी और वोटों की धांधली के लिए एक प्रधानमंत्री पर एक साधारण से नेता ने केस किया था और उस धांधली में वे पकड़ी गई थीं। उनका जो आरोप था उसमें सच सिद्ध किया गया था और उनको रातों-रात कुर्सी छोड़ने के लिए कहा गया था। रातों-रात उनको यह आदेश दिया गया था कि आगे इतने सालों तक आप कभी चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकती हैं। इन्होंने ये धांधलियां की हुई हैं। उस समय ये लोग बैलेट और बक्से को उठाकर लेकर जाते थे और आज कहते हैं कि ईवीएम्स हैक हो जाती हैं। सभापति महोदय जी, मैं इनको याद दिलाना चाहती हूं, प्रियंका गांधी जी कहती हैं कि छोड़ो पुरानी बातें। हम पुरानी बातें नहीं करेंगे। हम पुराने लोगों के बारे में नहीं बोलेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि आपकी जो माताजी हैं, वे तो अध्यक्ष हैं। आप देखिये, जब उनके पास नागरिकता नहीं थी, जब उनके पास वर्ष 1983 में नागरिकता आई तो उसके कितने साल पहले से वे वोट देती आ रही हैं। इनका जो परिवार हैं, वह एनटाइटलमेंट से ग्रस्त है। यह प्रियंका गांधी जी को भी याद रखना चाहिए, चाहे आपका भूतकाल हो या चाहे आपका वर्तमान हो... (व्यवधान) चाहे ईवीएम हो या चाहे बैलेट पेपर हो... (व्यवधान) आप लोगों के चरित्र में किसी तरह की मर्यादा नहीं है। आप लोगों ने कभी भी इस देश की कानून व्यवस्था, संविधान का सम्मान नहीं किया है।...

(व्यवधान)

महोदय, बिहार में जैसे ही एसआईआर लागू हुआ, तो 60 लाख से ज्यादा वोटर कार्ड्स अवैध मिले। ये जो सारे अमान्य वोटर कार्ड्स हैं, ये सिर्फ घुसपैठियों के नहीं हैं। कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जो माइग्रेट हो गए हैं। कुछ ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जो दुनिया में हैं ही नहीं। ऐसे 60 लाख से ज्यादा वोट हैं। अगर वे लोग जेनुइन थे तो किसी को तो रिकवैस्ट करनी चाहिए थी कि मेरा वोटर आईडी कैंसिल हुआ है। उसके उपरांत उन्होंने 21 नए आईडी दिए हैं। इस तरह का एक माहौल बिहार में बना कि आज तक की सबसे ज्यादा 67 परसेंट वोटिंग हुई। नागरिकों में यह उत्साह जगा और इस तरह का जो क्लेजिंग प्रोसेस है, वह होना चाहिए।

मैं एक देशभक्त होने के नाते यह प्रपोज करना चाहती हूं कि हमारे देश में जो शीर्ष अधिकारी हैं, हमारे जितने भी रिसोर्सेज हैं, हम लोग उनको हर महीने, दो महीने में इलैक्शन्स में पुश कर देते

हैं। इससे हमारे देश का बहुत ही भारी नुकसान होता है। मैं यह चाहूंगी कि वन नेशन वन इलैक्शन हो। प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी कहते हैं कि जो वोटिंग है, वह डेमोक्रेसी के उत्सव के रूप में हो, जैसे कि दीवाली या होली होती है, उस रूप में मनाया जाए। क्योंकि यह सिर्फ सरकार का ही नुकसान नहीं है। 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का जो नुकसान होता है, सिर्फ वही नहीं है, मुझे लगता है कि हमारे जो नागरिक हैं, उनमें वोटिंग फटींग है। उनको बार-बार जागरूक करना, जहां वे काम करते हैं वहां से ट्रेवल करके नेटिव प्लेसेज पर आना, it is exhausting for the whole ecosystem. मैं यह प्रपोज करना चाहती हूं कि वन नेशन वन इलैक्शन को लाया जाए। हमें हर महीने, दो महीने में इलैक्शन की जो असुविधा होती है, उससे हम बच सकते हैं। जय हिंद।

श्री मियां अलताफ अहमद (अनन्तनाग-राजौरी) : सर, आपने मुझे यहां पर बोलने के लिए टाइम दिया, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। हमारा मुल्क हिन्दुस्तान पूरी दुनिया में अपनी जम्हूरियत के लिए मशहूर है। यह जम्हूरियत तब मुमकिन हुई, जब यहां के इलैक्शन साफ-सुथरे हुए। दुनिया हिन्दुस्तान को जम्हूरियत मुल्क इसलिए मान रही थी कि हमारे इलैक्शन पर कभी किसी ने उंगली नहीं उठाई। पूरी दुनिया में यह लग रहा था कि इलैक्शन ट्रांसपेरेंट तरीके से होते हैं, साफ और शफफाफ तरीके से होते हैं। लेकिन हमारे जो इलैक्शन हैं, वह शक के घेरे में हैं। पिछले एक साल से जो सवालात उठ रहे हैं, इलैक्शन कमीशन और हुकूमत का यह फर्ज बनता है कि ऐसे जो भी डाउट्स हैं, उनको क्लियर करें। वह क्लियर इसलिए करें कि इस मुल्क की जम्हूरियत की जो इमेज है, वह बची रहे। इसके साथ-साथ इस वक्त के जो सियासी निजाम हैं, जो पॉलिटिकल सिस्टम है, उस पर इस किस्म के इल्जाम लग रहे हैं, बातें हो रही हैं तो आप एक अच्छी हुकूमत नहीं कर सकते। आज इंडिया में ब्यूरोक्रेसी इतनी स्ट्रॉंग है, चाहे स्टेट्स हों या सेंटर हो और जब हर स्टेट में शुबहा पैदा हो कि यहां इलैक्शन साफ-सुथरे नहीं होते तो फिर कंट्रोल भी अच्छा नहीं रहता है। फिर एक निजाम भी अच्छा नहीं रहता। इसलिए हमें हर वह कदम उठाना चाहिए, जिससे इलैक्शन के इस प्रोसेस पर किसी भी किस्म का शक न रहे। चाहे उसमें जो चीफ इलेक्शन कमीशनर की नोमिनेशन है, उसको जो बनाया जाता है, उस प्रोसेस को भी उतना साफ-सुथरा रखना है।

अपोजिशन ने यहां पर जो तजबीजें दी हैं, उस बारे में आपको गौर करना चाहिए। जिस बिहार इलेक्शन की इतनी बड़ी बात यहां से की जा रही है, उनको यह याद रखना चाहिए कि इलेक्शन से पहले अकाउंट में 10 हजार का अमाउंट देना, यह बहुत बड़ी गलत बात है। यह इस पूरे निज़ाम को खराब करेगा। यह हमारी इकोनॉमी को खराब करेगा। यह हमारी ग्रोथ को खराब करेगा। यह हमारी डेवलपमेंट को खराब करेगा। अगर इसका यह मतलब लिया जाए कि इलेक्शन के मौके पर कुछ कंसेशन्स देनी हैं, तो फिर पांच साल काम करने की जरूरत ही नहीं है। फिर आप अच्छे स्कूल मत दीजिए, फिर अच्छी सड़के मत दीजिए, फिर अच्छे हाइवेज़ मत दीजिए। इस तरह यह जो निज़ाम है, यह सिलसिला बंद होना चाहिए। तब जाकर इलेक्शन में अच्छे लोग आएंगे, हुकूमत अच्छी बनेगी, काम अच्छा होगा। इसके साथ-साथ जो यहां पर बॉन्ड्स की बात चली, पॉलिटिकल पार्टी कोई भी हो, चाहे अपोजिशन की हो, चाहे रूलिंग पार्टी की हो, जब वे बड़े-बड़े कॉरपोरेट हाउसेज़ से, बड़े-बड़े बिल्डर्स से पैसे ले रहे हैं, तो जो पैसे इलेक्शन के लिए पार्टियां ले रही हैं, पार्टी फंड्स के लिए ले रही हैं, उस पैसे को फिर वे कंपनियां गरीब से वसूल करती हैं। वे कंपनियां, जो हुकूमत के करीब होती हैं, जो अपोजिशन के करीब होती हैं, उनसे आप यह तवक्को नहीं कर सकते कि वे अच्छे हाइवे बनाएंगी, उनसे आप यह तवक्को नहीं कर सकते कि वे एक अच्छी टनल बनाएंगी, उनसे आप यह तवक्को नहीं कर सकते कि वे एक अच्छा पावर हाउस आपको बनाकर देंगी।

सर, मैं दो मिनट लूंगा। यह बात जो है, यह गौरतलब है कि हिंदुस्तान जैसे जम्हूरी मुल्क में यह नहीं होना चाहिए। हमारे यहां एक टनल बन रहा है, लेकिन उस कंपनी की इतनी बड़ी पहुंच है कि वहां पर जो लोकल लोग हैं, उनको कोई एम्प्लॉयमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है। लोग कहते हैं कि इनकी पहुंच इतनी है कि इन्हें किसी गरीब को पूछना ही नहीं है। वहां उसके नाम पर एनवायरनमेंट को इस तरह तबाह किया गया कि मैं आपको बता नहीं सकता। इसलिए मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश करूंगा, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश करूंगा कि आप इस मामले को देखिए कि आपके साथ लोग रहने चाहिए। लोग रहेंगे, तो कंपनियां भी रहेंगी, कॉरपोरेट हाउसेज़ भी रहेंगे। लोग न रहे, तो फिर कोई भी नहीं रहता है। माजी में भी जो लोग हुक्मरान रहे, उनके साथ यही हुआ। इसलिए इस

मामले को भी गौर करने की जरूरत है। इस मामले को भी देखने की जरूरत है। इस मामले को यदि नहीं देखेंगे, तो यह निज़ाम साफ-सुथरा नहीं हो सकता है।

जो इलेक्शन कमीशन है, उसने सारे टीचर्स को इलेक्शन के इस प्रोसेस में ड्यूटी पर लगाया हुआ है। सर, मुझे दो मिनट दीजिए। इससे हमारा पूरा जो एजुकेशन का निज़ाम है, वह सफर हो रहा है, उसका काम मुतासिर हो रहा है। इसका कोई भी दूसरा रास्ता निकालिए, क्योंकि एलेक्शन से साल-डेढ़ साल पहले पूरा एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट इसके साथ होता है। यह कितनी शर्म की बात है।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद जी।

श्री मियां अल्लाफ अहमद : सर, मैं एक मिनट लूंगा।

माननीय सभापति : 30 सेकेण्ड।

श्री मियां अल्लाफ अहमद : यह कितना जुल्म है। यह कौन-सी जल्दी है, यह कौन-सी प्रॉब्लम है कि बीएलओज़ मर रहे हैं। उन पर काम का इतना बोझ है। क्या यह कोई जायज़ बात है? क्या अब इसके लिए भी इंसानियत नहीं रही? कोई यह कह रहा है कि बंगाल में मर रहे हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में मर रहे हैं। क्या बीएलओज़ की जान की कोई कीमत नहीं है? क्या उनकी फैमिली नहीं है? इलेक्शन कमीशन यह एन्श्योर करे कि जो इस तरह के बेगुनाह लोग हैं, उनकी मौत किसी जोर-जबरदस्ती के तहत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री विजय कुमार हाँसदाक (राजमहल) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे एसआईआर पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। राहुल गांधी जी ने कुछ सवाल रोज किए हैं – वोटर डुप्लिकेसी, एक एड्रेस पर कई लोगों का नाम होना, नाम नहीं होना और चेहरा किसी और का होना। इनमें बहुत सारी चीज़ें थीं। इन सवालों के जवाब इलेक्शन कमीशन की तरफ से नहीं आए हैं। हम बहुत सारी पार्टियों के साथ उनके पास गए थे। हम लोगों से उस मीटिंग में जिस तरह से बात की गई, एक विषय यह उठा कि इलेक्शन कमीशन को वाट्सऐप के माध्यम से गाली दी जा रही है। हम लोगों को भी वाट्सऐप पर गालियां दी जा रही हैं तो हम उसका रोना लेकर कहां पर जाएं। इलेक्शन कमीशन से सटीक और सर्वे किए गए चीज़ों पर जवाब नहीं आ रहे हैं, तो ऐसे संस्थानों के

ऊपर से विश्वास उठ जाता है जो इस देश को चलाने में मुख्य भूमिका अदा करती हैं। इलेक्शन कमीशन की तरफ से एफिडेविट की बात की जाती है। कोई चार, पांच या दस वोट्स की बात नहीं है, बल्कि एक विधान सभा, लोक सभा, एक कॉन्स्टिट्यूएन्सी का डिटेल देने के बाद अगर इस तरह के जवाब आते हैं, तो यह बिल्कुल शंका पैदा करता है। ऑफ लेट, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज एयरलाइन फेल्योर, बेरोजगारी, बॉर्डर पर घुसपैठ हो रहा है, हम बॉर्डर के मामले में फेल्योर हो रहे हैं, पड़ोसी देशों से हमारे संबंध फेल हो रहे हैं, महंगाई और हेल्थ जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं, लेकिन हम लोग वंदे मातरम् पर दस घंटे से अधिक चर्चा कर रहे हैं और हमारे महत्वपूर्ण इश्युज कहीं न कहीं बैक स्टेज ले ले रहा है। उस चर्चा से यह समझ में आया है कि बंगाल का इलेक्शन है तो 10 घंटे से अधिक की चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन हमारे पास बहुत सारे मुद्दे हैं। अगर सरकार इतने सारे अवर्स को इस तरह से इस्तेमाल करती है, हमारा सदन इस्तेमाल करता है, तो यह गलत है।

माननीय सभापति : आप भी मुद्दे पर आ जाइए। आप इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म्स के बारे में बोलिए।

श्री विजय कुमार हाँसदाक : सभापति महोदय, मैं लगातार मुद्दे पर ही हूँ। एसआईआर के संबंध में जो होम डिपार्टमेंट का डाटा है, हमारा झारखंड हो या बंगाल हो, वहां जो पदेन व्यक्ति हैं, जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति हैं, अगर वे वहां जाकर बांग्लोदेशी जैसे शब्दों की बात करते हैं, जबकि होम डिपार्टमेंट का डाटा कुछ और दिखाता है। अगर जिम्मेदार पद पर बैठे व्यक्ति इस तरह का ब्यान देते हैं, तो कहीं न कहीं बहुत खराब स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है, जिसमें लोग अपने-आप को असहज महसूस करते हैं। यह हमारे देश के नेताओं द्वारा की जा रही है।

सर, हम लगातार यह प्रैक्टिस देख रहे हैं कि ऐसे ऑफिशियल्स और जजेज अपना टर्म पूरा करते हैं और उनको क्रीम पोस्ट्स दे दी जाती हैं। वे अपने पोस्ट्स पर रहते हुए, इन संस्थानों में सही कार्य कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमें पांच साल टेन्योर पूरा करने के बाद प्रूव करना होता है, लेकिन ऐसे ऑफिशियल्स और जजेज को अगर क्रीम पोस्ट्स मिल जाएं, तो ये कैसा कार्य करेंगे, यह हमें भी समझ में आ रहा है और आपको भी समझ में आ रहा है। आप एफिडेविट की बात को छोड़ दीजिए, जब इतने सारे सवाल उठे हैं, तो मैं सदन के माध्यम से यह जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलना चाहता

हूँ कि अगर वे गलत प्रूव होंगे तो मैं रिजाइन दे दूंगा। अगर जो चीजें पॉइंट बाई पॉइंट बोली गई हैं, उनसे इलेक्शन कमीशन पर सवाल उठते हैं, अपने-आप को सही प्रूव करने के लिए वे काम नहीं करते हैं, यह गलत है। आज पूरे देश के सामने यह सवाल उठ रहा है कि इलेक्शन का क्या मतलब रह गया है, जब आप पूरे सिस्टम को फॉल्टी कर देंगे? हम लोग पांच सालों तक जमीन पर मेहनत करते हैं, लोगों के बीच मेहनत करते हैं, लेकिन उसका कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाएगा कि कोई इंस्टिट्यूशन बैठे-बैठे सारे इलेक्शन्स को उन सिस्टम्स के माध्यम से अगर सभी चीजों को खत्म कर दे।... (व्यवधान)

सर, सदन में लगातार बहुत सारे इश्युज उठने चाहिए। आज चाइना का हमारे देश के अंदर घुसना एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। हमने एक केस देखा है कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश की एक लेडी चाइना गई। वहां पर वह हमारे देश का पता दिखा रही है तो उसे वहां घुसने नहीं दिया गया है। इस तरह के सवाल लगातार उठते हैं, तो उन सभी पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। एसआईआर सही ढंग से होना चाहिए। मैं भी उसके लिए इस सदन में खड़ा हूँ। अगर उसका दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है, ईवीएम का गलत रूप से प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, इसके बारे में बहुत सारे फैक्ट्स हमारे एलओपी द्वारा बहुत क्लियरली बताया गया है उनमें कहीं कोई कंप्यूजन नहीं है। अगर उनके बारे में इलेक्शन कमीशन जवाब नहीं देती है, सिर्फ ऐपिफडेविट की मांग करती है, तो पूरे के पूरे सिस्टम का मजाक बन रहा है। मैं यही कह कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा।

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज): सभापति महोदय, कल माननीय सदस्य ने बिहार के लोगों को बिहार जीत के लिए धन्यवाद दिया, लेकिन उनको इलेक्शन कमीशन ऑफ इंडिया को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। एसआईआर के तहत इतनी गड़बड़ियां की गईं, उसका लेखा-जोखा लेना जरूरी है। उन्होंने क्या किया, फार्म-6 में इनक्लूजन और एक्सक्लूजन में लगभग 17 लाख आए, लेकिन इन्होंने साढ़े 21 लाख जोड़े। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 4.6 लाख वोटर्स कहां से एड हुए। डुप्लीकेट वोटर्स 1 लाख 20 हजार बताये जा रहे हैं, वो कहां से आये? Who is responsible? आपने भी देखा होगा इलेक्शन के दौरान बीजेपी के एक्स एमपी ने दिल्ली में भी वोट देते हुए ट्विट किया और बिहार इलेक्शन में

भी वोट देते हुए ट्विट किया। इस तरह एसआईआर होगा तब फिर इलेक्शन का कोई मतलब ही नहीं हुआ।

एसआईआर सिस्टेमेटिक इस्टीमेशनल रिगिंग है, जिसकी वजह से बिहार की सरकार बनी। हमारे एक एक्स मंत्री ने कहा कि बिहार में बीस सालों में बहुत काम हुआ है, मैं आंकड़ा देना चाहता हूँ। पिछले 20 सालों से बिहार में डबल इंजन की सरकार रही है, वहां पर अगर स्कूल की बात करें तो प्रति लाख बच्चों पर 72 स्कूल हैं जबकि इंडिया का एवरज 131 है, हॉस्पिटल बेड 1 लाख लोगों पर 22 है जबकि इंडिया का एवरज 80 है, कॉलेज 8 वर्सेज 31 है, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज 7 वर्सेज 30, 1 डॉक्टर पर 29 हजार बिहार के लोग हैं, जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में 1 डॉक्टर पर 800 लोग हैं। पर कैपिटा इनकम इंडिया की ढाई लाख है तो बिहार की एक चौथाई भी नहीं है, मात्र 65 हजार रुपये है। जहां से मैं आता हूँ, सीमांचल में सिर्फ 23 हजार रुपये है। उसमें आप प्रशासन को इजाजत देते हैं कि 1 करोड़ 40 लाख महिलाओं के बीच 10 हजार रुपये बांटे, आप अंदाजा लगाइए कि इससे कितना असर पड़ेगा। एसआईआर क्यों हुआ, मैं उसकी हिस्ट्री बताता हूँ। झारखंड में इलेक्शन हुआ, झारखंड में घुसपैठिए की बात की गई, लेकिन झारखंडवासियों ने जेएमएम और कांग्रेस को वहां जिताया, लेकिन जब बिहार में देखा कि केवल घुसपैठिए बोलने से नहीं होगा तो वहां पर एसआईआर कराया गया। दिनदहाड़े पब्लिक में और खासकर सीमांचल में हम लोगों को घुसपैठिए और बांग्लादेशी कहा गया। जब सरकारी रिपोर्ट आयी तब एक भी इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स नहीं आया। जब एक भी इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स नहीं आया, आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और बड़े-बड़े नेता कह रहे थे कि हर जगह इनफिल्ट्रेटर्स है, क्या वह फ्लोर ऑफ द हाऊस बिहार के लोगों से, सीमांचल के लोगों से माफी मांगेंगे? खासकर किशनगंज के लोगों से माफी मांगेंगे, उनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए। किशनगंज के लोगों से माफी मांगेंगे या नहीं? खासकर मुसलमानों से माफी मांगनी चाहिए, जो पिछड़े हैं, दलित हैं और गरीब हैं, जिनका वोटर आईडी छूट गया है, वोटर कार्ड नहीं बन पाया है।

महोदय, आपको जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि अभी भी लाखों लोग हैं जिनका नाम वोटर्स लिस्ट

में नहीं जुड़ पाया है, कैसे जुड़ेगा? 13 करोड़ की आबादी में 3 करोड़ लोग अपने परिवार को पालने के लिए दूसरे राज्यों में खट रहे हैं। जब बिहार के लोग आदरणीय होम मिनिस्टर से पूछते हैं कि यहां फैक्ट्री चाहिए तो बताया जाता है कि आपके पास जमीन नहीं है। लेकिन उसके कुछ ही दिन पहले 1 हजार 50 एकड़ जमीन 1 रुपये प्रति एकड़ और प्रति साल की दर पर दे दी गई, क्या यह बिहारियों के साथ इंसाफ है?

जब राहुल गांधी जी ने एसआईआर के खिलाफ यात्रा निकाली तो लोगों को एक उम्मीद बंधी, जब पता चला कि कांग्रेस और आरजेडी को जिताने का एक माहौल बन गया है तो वहां इन लोगों ने गबन किया। मैं एक आंकड़ा देना चाहता हूं, दो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण इलेक्शन हुए, एक आजादी के पहले और एक आजादी के बाद पहला इलेक्शन हुआ था। उस समय पूरे मुल्क में कांग्रेस ही कांग्रेस थी। लेकिन 74 परसेंट से ज्यादा सीट नहीं मिली, 1984 में इंदिरा गांधी जी के माटर्डम के बाद 76 परसेंट सीट कांग्रेस ने जीती। लेकिन अगर 2025 के इलेक्शन का आंकड़ा देखेंगे तो बीजेपी को 89 परसेंट सीट मिली, जेडीयू को 84 परसेंट सीट मिली और गठबंधन के साथी को 83 परसेंट सीट मिली, क्या यह मुमकिन है?

महोदय, बिहार में 20 साल से डबल इंजन की सरकार बीजेपी, जेडीयू की सरकार, जिसने हर मामले में बिहार को सबसे पीछे रखा है, क्या उसे इतनी सीटें प्राप्त होना मुमकिन हो सकता है। पिछले तीन साल से संसद में जब भी आता-जाता हूं और यहां के अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों और पुलिस फोर्स से अच्छे रिश्ते हैं, वे पूछते हैं कि एएमयू का क्या हुआ? सब चाहते हैं कि वहां एएमयू हो लेकिन यह मिली जुली सरकार नहीं चाहती है कि वहां एएमयू बने। क्या आप सोच सकते हैं कि वहां के लोग इस सरकार को वोट देंगे। कभी भी बिहार के लोग इस सरकार को वोट नहीं देंगे।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि जब से मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ चुनावों का रिजल्ट आया, तो लोग कहते हैं कि एजिटेशन करना है तो ईवीएम हटाने की बात कीजिए, नहीं तो इन्हें हटाना मुमकिन नहीं है क्योंकि ये वोट चोरी करके सरकार बनाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप बैलेट से वोट कराइए। सर, आप असम से हैं और पांच-छह राज्यों में वोटिंग होनी है। मैं चाहता हूं

कि असम से शुरूआत कराइए। इसके अलावा मॉडल कोड आफ कंडक्ट कराइए। अगर कोई भी रिलीजियस टोन का इस्तेमाल करे तो उसे बर्खास्त कीजिए। Revert to the old the system of appointing the Chief Justice and the Chief Election Commissioner. The immunity given to the Chief Election Commissioner under the Election Commission Act, 2023 should be done away with access to CCTV footage. हर बूथ और जिले में कंडिडेट्स और पार्टिज को कम से कम पांच साल के लिए सीसीटीवी फुटेज मुहैया कराइए, उसे मत हटाइए और आखिर में मशीन रीडेबल वोटर लिस्ट सबके लिए उपलब्ध कराइए। वोट चोरी रोकिए और राहुल गांधी जी ने जो कहा है, उसे गंभीरता से लीजिए वरना हमारी डेमोक्रेसी जो है, वह डेमोक्रेसी नहीं रहेगी। धन्यवाद।

***SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE (RAIGAD):** Hon. Chairman, after independence, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar laid the foundation of a strong democracy I India through the constitution. Elections started in this country in 1952, under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress party succeeded. But Nehru's popularity decreased step by step. In 1967, the Congress government came with great success, but no one ever accused it of vote theft or out-of-power centers. In 1971, Indira Gandhi came to power by creating Bangladesh and, at that time, Jan Sangh was a major party. At that time, Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji mentioned Indira Gandhi as Durga Mata in this house. For this, it takes a very big heart, it takes a positive mind set to respect democracy. Eventually Congress was defeated in 1977.

This country is so grateful to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar that he gave this

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

country a strong democracy in the world. The contribution of Tata, Birla is very big. The value of his vote is the same as the value given to the votes of the tribal brothers and sisters in the villages of this country. This country has seen the Congress government and other governments as well.

The Allahabad High Court verdict was given during the period in which the law was changed by the petition filed by R. Narayan, but no one raised any objection during that period. In 1989 and 1984, after the assassination of Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi secured power by getting more than 425 seats in this Parliament. During that period, no one raised any objection. The people of this country have experienced that in 1991, when Narasimha Rao's government came to power, the respected Sharad Chandra Pawar could have become the Prime Minister of this country. But the Congress party had the ill mentality during that period that no one other than its family should lead this country.

Trinamool Congress members sit next to me. Once, as a Youth Congress worker, I was present in Bengal, where Mamata Banerjee had left the Congress party and formed the Trinamool Congress three days ago. We should understand the mentality of that time. In 2004, when the UPA government came to power, the government voted through EVMs, and in 2009, the government also came through EVMs. At that time, the Congress workers tore up the bill brought by the then Congress Prime Minister. Therefore, such people do not have the right to oppose the Bharatiya Janata Party and its allies. Therefore, in 2014, the people of this country decided to support Narendra Modi and formed his government and elected him three times in a row. Indira Gandhi also became

the Prime Minister three times, but not consecutively. 140 crore people of the country have trusted Narendra Modi and elected him. Today, the Congress party members are talking about EVM.

In 2024, when the Lok Sabha elections were held in Maharashtra, only 17 MPs got elected from NDA and 31 MPs from Mahavikas Aghadi. At that time, it was not the fault of EVM, there was no vote theft. At that time, the people elected them and then the assembly elections were held and, at that time, we got 238 seats. Immediately, they started blaming EVM. This means that you do not have faith in the democracy of this country and the people of the country. It would not be wrong if I said. Congress contributed to the freedom struggle. Nehruji provided leadership, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi also led, but in the last two elections, the Congress party did not get enough votes to even nominate the Leader of the Opposition.

Respecting all the women of this country, Narendra Modi brought a 33% reservation bill for women. The Congress party decided to make a law for reservations for women, but there was some dispute among them, and they could not ensure this reservation policy. So, in 2029, we will see more women power progressing through 33% reservations. Electoral reforms are, very important.

Today we are talking about the Election Commission. We are talking about the judiciary. When you were in power, and you were getting favorable results, you believed that all this was right. Today, under the leadership of Modiji, a developed India is moving from this perspective, it is clear that you are

opposing it for no reason. Once, I was a worker who grew up following in the ideology of the Congress. At that time, there was a Jan Sangh and in 1984, when the Bharatiya Janata Party got only two seats, it did not oppose it. After 30 years of progress, it is now standing as the largest party in this country. As long as there are people who believe in this principles and think about this country, democracy will continue to grow and be glorified in this country.

Unfortunately, Congress and its allies have created confusion in the minds of the people about the constitution given to this country by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. I am grateful for the spirit and energy that has given by Vande Mataram to us for the last 150 years. We will continue to work under the leadership of Modiji for a developed India in 2047. Thank you.

श्री चंदन चौहान (बिजनौर): महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे लोकतंत्र के इस मंदिर में लोकतंत्र की मूल भावना चुनाव सुधार, इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म्स पर चर्चा करने का समय दिया है।

महोदय, आजाद भारत में 25 अक्टूबर सन् 1951 में हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला किन्नौर के अंदर श्याम शरण नेगी जी ने पहला मत देकर इस प्रक्रिया में सबसे पहले सदस्य के रूप में पार्टिसिपेट किया था। वह दिन और आज का दिन है, चुनावी प्रक्रिया लगातार सुधार के प्रोसीजर के अंदर चलती आ रही है। वर्ष 2022 में 105 वर्ष की उम्र में उनका निधन हुआ। आज इस प्रक्रिया में सुधार करते हुए हमें लगभग 75 वर्ष हो गए हैं। भारत जैसी विविधता, भारत जैसा जटिल देश, जहां 97 करोड़ मतदाता पार्टिसिपेट करते हों, हमारा सुझाव है कि हर चुनावी प्रक्रिया के बाद इस तरह की चुनावी चर्चा को हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए, चर्चा करनी चाहिए और उन चर्चाओं को अमल में लेकर आना चाहिए।

महोदय, हम भी पहले से देखते आये हैं, चाहे इधर वालों के ऊपर आरोप लगता हो कि बैलेट

बॉक्स पूरे के पूरे अलग कर दिए जाते थे और आज यह विपक्ष पूरी चुनावी प्रक्रिया पर प्रश्नचिन्ह उठाने का काम करता है। हम सबका मानना एक ही है कि संस्थागत तंत्र में चुनाव सुधार करना, चुनावी प्रणाली में जनता के विश्वास को बहाल रखने की जिम्मेदारी पक्ष, विपक्ष और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की है।

महोदय, हमारे नेता आदरणीय जयंत चौधरी जी, हमारी पार्टी, हम सब चुनावी रिफॉर्म्स में, इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म्स में विश्वास रखते हैं और जहां कहा जाता है कि वोट डालने की उम्र 18 वर्ष है, शादी करने की उम्र भी 21 वर्ष है, वहीं क्यों न चुनाव लड़ने की उम्र 25 वर्ष से घटाकर 21 वर्ष कर दी जाए। हम सब बिल्कुल निश्चित रूप से इसके पक्ष में हैं। आज भारतीय नागरिक, चाहे राष्ट्रपति जी का चुनाव हो, चाहे ग्राम प्रधान का चुनाव हो, वह मजबूती के साथ पूरी प्रक्रिया पर नजर रखता है और वह अपने वोट, अपने मत का आकलन सही रूप से करता है। हम इलेक्शन लड़ने से लेकर सर्टिफिकेट मिलने तक की पूरी प्रक्रिया को पारदर्शी बना सकें। भारत जैसा बड़ा देश, विश्व के दर्जनों देशों को मिलाकर उनसे भी बड़ी भारत की आबादी है, आज विश्व भी हमारी चुनावी प्रक्रिया पर बिल्कुल नजर रखने का काम करता है। निश्चित रूप से हम बहुत से लोकतांत्रिक देशों का मार्गदर्शन करने का काम करेंगे, इसलिए हमें मूल स्वभाव को, हमारी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है और विश्व गुरु के साथ-साथ अगर वर्ष 2047 तक हम विकसित भारत चाहते हैं तो ईसीआई और चुनावी प्रक्रिया के अंदर हमें बहुत से सुधार करने पड़ेंगे।

महोदय, इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म्स की प्रक्रिया आज भी जारी है। आज एसआईआर पर पूरे देश के अंदर चर्चा हो रही है, इस सदन के अंदर चर्चा हो रही है, यह एक प्रोसीजर है, जिसे हर नागरिक को फॉलो करना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ इस पर प्रश्नचिन्ह न लगाकर प्रत्येक नागरिक को इस व्यवस्था में शामिल होना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से और सदन के माध्यम से भी अपील करता हूं कि इस चुनावी प्रक्रिया को मजबूत करने के लिए हम सबको इसमें भागीदार होना चाहिए। वहीं एक देश एक चुनाव की आज बड़ी चर्चा देश में चल रही है। यह भी भविष्य में एक बड़ा सुधार लेकर आने का काम

करेगा।

मान्यवर, मेरा मानना है कि चुनावी प्रक्रिया में सटीक मतदाता सूची हो, जो आज एसआईआर के जरिये पूर्ण की जा रही है। बेलगाम चुनावी खर्च पर भी रोक होनी चाहिए। आदर्श चरित्र के कैंडिडेट्स के साथ-साथ आपराधिक छवि वाले कैंडिडेट्स को भी रोकना चाहिए और हम जहां मॉडल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट का पालन करते हैं, तो सोशल मीडिया भी मॉडल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट के अंडर आए। यह भी एक बड़ा रिफॉर्म लेकर आने का काम होगा। मैं अंतिम बात कहते हुए अपनी बात का अंत कर रहा हूँ। हम संविधान लागू होने के 75 वर्ष बाद इस लोकतंत्र के मंदिर में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह देश की बड़ी संस्था ईसीआई की जिम्मेदारी है कि हम यहां जो चर्चा कर रहे हैं, उसको धरातल पर लेकर आएँ, हम सब इसके पक्ष में हैं, चाहे पक्ष हो या विपक्ष हो।

महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

***SHRI SUBBARAYAN K. (TIRUPPUR):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. I wish to place in this august House my views on behalf of the Communist Party of India in Election Reforms., I do not know whether the rulers of today would like to think on these lines through the experience gained and the lessons which were learnt over these years during the elections held in Independent India. Election have given us so many experiences. First reform is to bring proportional representation as per the vote percentage. This is truly a big reform to be done by those who really love and care democracy in the truest sense. Only then democracy will prevail. You should look at the voting percentage of the people at the national level. How many votes were given to each party? And based on

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

that percentage, the number of MPs and MLAs should be decided for each party. This is an urgent need. But the rulers of the Day are not inclined to do so. This is not said just to blame you. As seen in close quarters the functioning of the ruling party and the Government, it is very much evident that there is no such idea or thought process in them. Where did you falter? Does this Government have the moral responsibility to lead the democratic system of governance? Why have you removed the Chief Justice of India from the three Member selection panel of the Election Commissioner? What was your intention? Hon Leader of Opposition asked you four questions. All are so meaningful. Those who are in power should answer. They have to provide answer to the people of this country. There is mischief hidden in these four questions. If they reply with seriousness, it would be beneficial. They have made three arrangements. First thing is that they have postponed the 2011 Census. As announced by this Government, this will now be held in 2027. And the Census which was to be announced for 2031 will now be held during 2027. There is an intention to this. If you see the Chief Election Commissioner of the Election Commission, he would be in that post till the year 2029. They have made a foolproof arrangement that the present Election Commissioner will continue to be holding that post till 2029. How mischievous they are? Why did they do this arrangement? Will they answer to the general public on this issue? Because they do not have honesty. They are unfit for a democracy. This is the lesson the rulers have learnt from the RSS Organisation. What are you doing Sir?

This is called the mockery of democracy. You are curbing the voice of the

Opposition in a vibrant democracy. You will be defeated if you do so. RSS has taught them not to accept democracy. I make an open challenge. Democracy is a foreign material and it is not anyway Indian by nature. This was the lesson taught by Golwalkar. Having taught by Golwalkar, these people occupied power by grabbing the democratic set-up using Constitution and Religion. Through this, they will destroy or dismantle the democratic set-ups by being in that Institutions. That's why in all ways, they are intruding in Army, Judiciary and in all other Institutions. Indian is going through a tough and worst times. These are the forewarning signs.

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद (आरा) : सभापति महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

महोदय, भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद 326, जो भारत के प्रत्येक वयस्क नागरिक को मताधिकार देता है, एस.आई.आर. संविधान की इस धारा का घोर उल्लंघन है। अतः हमारी मांग है कि पूरे देश में एस.आई.आर. पर तत्काल रोक लगायी जाए और बिहार विधान सभा चुनाव की सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया की जांच कराने के लिए संयुक्त संसदीय जांच समिति का गठन शीघ्र किया जाए। मुझे लगता है कि देर से इस विषय पर चर्चा कराने के लिए सरकार को माफी मांगनी चाहिए।

महोदय, हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार और चुनाव आयोग से मांग करते हैं कि पूरे देश में ई.वी.एम. मशीन की जगह बैलेट पेपर से चुनाव हो। इलेक्टोरल बॉण्ड्स पर रोक लगायी जाए और बजट के पैसे से चुनाव लड़ने पर रोक लगायी जाए।

महोदय, देश में अभी चुनावी धाँधली की शुरुआत मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त की नियुक्ति में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की जगह केन्द्र सरकार के एक मंत्री को शामिल करके की गयी। फिर चुनाव आयुक्त द्वारा चुनावी गड़बड़ी करने पर उन पर कोई मुकदमा नहीं चलेगा, इसका कानून बनाकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उन्हें लोकतंत्र का संहार करने का हथियार दे दिया है। 'सैंया

भए कोतवाल, अब डर काहे का' – वे कुछ भी करें, उन पर केस नहीं होगा। मुकदमे के डर से मुक्त चुनाव आयोग और आयुक्त ने डंके की चोट पर बैंड-बाजे के साथ एस.आई.आर. के हथियार से ...* की।

माननीय सभापति : ...** को एक्सपंज किया जाए।

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद : बिहार विधान सभा चुनाव में हर विधान सभा में इंडिया गठबंधन के उम्मीदवारों के पक्ष में वोट करने वाले वोटर लिस्ट से 20,000 वोटर्स का नाम काटा गया। एनडीए के पक्ष में वोट डलवाने के लिए 10,000 से ज्यादा फर्जी वोटर्स का नाम जोड़ा गया। एक-एक विधान सभा में 9,000 मतदाताओं को 'मृत' दिखाकर उनके नाम काटे गए। 1 करोड़ 56 लाख महिलाओं के खाते में दस-दस हजार रुपये सरकार ने भेजे, 30,000 करोड़ रुपये भेजे। हर विधान सभा में 60,000 से ज्यादा महिलाओं के खाते में दस हजार रुपये भेजे गए। आदर्श चुनाव आचार संहिता लागू होने के बाद भी चुनाव के दिन तक पैसे भेजे गए। एनडीए को सरकारी बजट के पैसे से ...* तरीके से चुनाव लड़ाकर जिताया गया।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर) : सर, यह बिहार के लोगों का अपमान है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद : सरकारी बजट के धन और चुनाव आयोग के एस.आई.आर. के ...* से भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने बिहार में अपनी सरकार बनायी है।... (व्यवधान) एनडीए ने बिहार चुनाव में जीवीका दीदीयों को भय दिखाकर अपने उम्मीदवारों के पक्ष में कैडर की तरह इस्तेमाल किया।

15.00 hrs

महोदय, काउंटिंग में 195 - अगियांव विधान सभा क्षेत्र से भाकपा (माले) के उम्मीदवार को बैलेट पेपर के 175 वोट्स कैंसिल करवा कर एनडीए उम्मीदवार को 95 वोट्स से जितवाया गया। 194 - संदेश विधान सभा क्षेत्र से राजद के उम्मीदवार को उनके 360 बैलेट पेपर वोट्स को कैंसिल

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

करके एनडीए उम्मीदवार को 27 वोट्स से जितवाया गया। इनके पक्ष में बैलेट पेपर वोट्स को रद्द करके इन क्षेत्रों में एनडीए उम्मीदवार को जिताया गया।

महोदय, चुनाव आयोग ने बिहार में 70 लाख मतदाताओं का नाम काटा। इसमें घुसपैठिए कितने मिले, चुनाव आयोग को बताना चाहिए। जब से मोदी जी की सरकार आई है, पूरे देश में भगदड़ मची हुई है। नोटबंदी से भगदड़, सीएए/एनआरसी से भगदड़, कोरोना काल के लॉकडाउन में भगदड़ और आज एसआईआर से पूरी तरह भगदड़ है। यह भगदड़ की सरकार चल रही है।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, यह भगदड़ की सरकार है। भगदड़ की यह सरकार 11-12 सालों से चल रही है। भगदड़ में ही जेब कटती है। भगदड़ पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। ये लोग आम को झमेली बता रहे हैं, रात को दिन बता रहे हैं, नरक को स्वर्ग बता रहे हैं। आज महंगाई और बेरोजगारी से देश कराह रहा है, लेकिन यह सरकार कह रही है कि देश सही तरह से चल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद: महोदय, सरकार की ऐसी कार्रवाई के ऊपर रोक लगे। आप एसआईआर को रद्द करवाइए। धन्यवाद।

श्री मनोज तिवारी (उत्तर-पूर्व दिल्ली): माननीय सभापति जी, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 30 हजार वोट काट दिया गया और 10 हजार जोड़ दिया गया। इसे माननीय सदस्य को ऑथेंटिकेट करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह डेटा गलत है।

SHRI M. MALLESH BABU (KOLAR): Hon. Chairperson Sir, I rise to participate in this important discussion on electoral reforms – a subject that forms the backbone of our democratic system. I extend my sincere appreciation of the Government for prioritising this national issue under the visionary leadership of our hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji. Our existing election system is

admired across the world for its scale, fairness, accountability, and efficiency. The Electronic Voting Machine has protected elections from many historical issues like booth capturing, invalid votes, and delayed counting. Many doubts raised against EVMs are politically motivated rather than fact-based. To justify this, I would present an example which is connected to 2023 General Elections to Karnataka Legislative Assembly. In Malur Assembly segment, which comes under my Lok Sabha Constituency, Kolar, the election result was announced in favour of the INC candidate. It was challenged by the BJP contestant. In this case, the hon. Supreme Court had directed the Election Commission to re-count the polled votes. The re-counting of votes was carried out on 11th of November, 2025, after a period of two and half years. The result even in the re-counting of votes did not alter in comparison to previous result. This clearly shows the reliability in use of EVMs and their prominence in elections.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, today in the morning, Shri K.C. Venugopal ji was talking about electoral malpractices. I would like to bring to your kind notice that in Karnataka, where co-operative elections are being held in all the districts in a phased manner, where Directors are also voters, they are being disqualified a day prior to voting without any valid reasons. ... (*Interruptions*) Shri Venugopal ji, your Government in Karnataka is following these kind of unethical practices to gain the mandate. ... (*Interruptions*) When will the Congress get adapted to transparency, reliability and accountability to sustain the sanctity of elections?

Even though there are many objections made by the opposition parties to the existing practice, demanding and defending the conventional method to be

re-adopted by using paper ballot, I think, if this conventional method is re-introduced, there will be recurrence of problems/issues in the election process. My Party Janata Dal (Secular), under the leadership of our tall leader Shri H.D. Devegowda ji and hon. Minister Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy ji, has full faith in the Government's electoral system and fully supports the Government, under the dynamic and trustworthy leadership of our hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji and hon. Home Minister, in modernising and strengthening our election system for the benefit of every citizen.

I personally recommend the ECI to implement the iris scan for actual identification of a true voter and safeguard the proverb 'My Vote, My Pride' for the younger generations. Thank you. Jai Hind.

***SHRI ABHIJIT GANGOPADHYAY (TAMLUK):** Honourable Chairperson Sir. thank you for allowing me to speak. I listened carefully to all the opposition party's statements, and I noted that the role of the Chief Election Commissioner became the main focus of their speech. Why they are so angry with this Chief Election Commissioner, no one has been able to explain. What did this Chief Election Commissioner do? Can anyone enlighten me about what he did? What exactly has he done or did he commit some misconduct? I listened carefully to the opposition leader's speech. After all, he is the opposition leader, and the face of nepotism. Because of this stature, we should listen carefully. I also listened to him. He also spoke extensively about this Election Commission, but he did not

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

mention one fundamental point, that the Election Commission consists of 3 members, not one. None of them have been able to demonstrate till now—today possibly being the third day of this discussion—whether the Chief Election Commissioner has any additional powers with which he can override the other two. Can any of you show such a provision?

Many people are repeatedly shouting and making allegations against the Chief Election Commissioner; they are claiming that provisions have been changed, but where is your substantive material? Will you just throw accusations into the air while standing in Parliament? It is better to do that in a tea shop. Did you win in Bihar? You did not win in Bihar. You lost your reputation there and you are still nursing those wounds.

I heard both the siblings speak; as if dragging arguments from space to the ants, they claimed that all the credit for the development should go to the electoral system. They said that CSIR was created at that time and their predecessor did it. AIIMS was created around the time, and many other institutions were also established by their predecessor. Did these things happen because there was an electoral system in place?

The day when Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose discovered the life of a plant at the Bose Science Temple during the British period, the day when he demonstrated the radio wave experiment at Baker Hall of Presidency College, was there a voting system then? Rahul Gandhiji, let's take the example of the country of your kin; you must have heard of the Venice Film Festival. I hope you have heard of it? When did the Venice Film Festival start? It started in 1932,

when the fascist Mussolini was in power. A world-famous initiative was undertaken during Mussolini's time. Was there suffrage or multiparty democracy then?

Let me give you another example. During Hitler's regime, the finest synthetic rubber was discovered at the Kaiser Wilhelm II Institute. Was there multiparty democracy at that time? Do not try to link everything with voting. You are making baseless allegations. On top of that you say that all this happened because of the voting system. You cannot provide any evidence for this, whereas there is more than one piece of information to the contrary in front of everyone's eyes. I have given examples from India, Germany, and Italy. I can give more examples. But there are other issues.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal said, she will not allow SIR. I saw how much she was able to stop us. 99% of the work of SIR was completed yesterday. The rest may be completed today. What power does she have that she was announcing that she would not let SIR happen? Why are they criticising SIR? Nishikant Dubey-ji has explained it beautifully in his speech. He said that these people have let as many Muslims from Bangladesh encroach our borders, and I will add another point to that. In the 432 km area, they did not provide land where barbed wire could be installed. You have brought in Bangladeshi people one after another; here you have printed fake voter cards, aadhar cards, ration cards, etc. You have tried to prove them as citizens by printing these documents.

Chairperson Sir, I am addressing you. Many of them have fled from a place called Saratnagar, from where they came. They are still fleeing. Until

yesterday, the number of forms not returned had reached about 60 Lakh. Today it will increase even more. You have done such a thing that 418 polling stations can actually be called Amrit Polling Stations, where once people are born, they will never die. IAS Officer Gyanesh Kumar or the Election Commission sent a team there, and the numbers kept decreasing step by step; that number decreased to two.

Whose area had the most number of such polling stations? That person won with a difference of 7.5 lakh votes and came to this Parliament House. We are waiting to see what will emerge from the investigation, because the case is going on in the High Court. That gentleman's name is Abhishek Banerjee. How long are you going to act as the sycophant of these thieves? Sit quietly. Most of his polling centres are in Falta, which is in the Diamond Harbour area, if you see it as a Lok Sabha constituency.

Yesterday, some people attacked the house of a BLO because he did the right thing. The Election Commission office has been surrounded. An organisation called the Block Level Officers' Organisation has been created in order to deceive people. A group of party cadres have been sent to the Election Commission office in the guise of Block Level Officers. If I am wrong, then you can prove it and continue shouting.

Those who died have passed away because of their own fault. No one died because of SIR. You issued a suicide note which was written by one such person, but later it was found that the gentleman didn't know how to write. In this way you made an attempt to curtail SIR. But the result is evident.

Yesterday you forced the Election Commission lawyer to say in the Supreme Court that they can take the help of the central forces to complete the remaining work. There is still some work left. We can get the requisition from the police to do that. Wait a minute. You tremble with fear after hearing the names of our current Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Home Minister Amit Shah.

In this situation, SIR is going on in West Bengal. I will appeal here that the Election Commission should deploy the central forces in West Bengal at this moment; otherwise, the remaining work will not be completed.

श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह (इलाहाबाद) : मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष माननीय राहुल गांधी जी की बातों से संबद्ध करके कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं केवल उधार की मांग के लिए नहीं, बल्कि एक गंभीर चेतावनी लेकर खड़ा हूँ। हमारा लोकतंत्र जो नागरिक के वोट की ताकत पर टिका है, उसे चुपचाप, सुनियोजित और खतरनाक तरीके से नुकसान पहुंचाया जा रहा है। इंद्रजीत गुप्ता कमेटी ने वर्ष 1998 में यह साफ चेताया था कि धन-बल चुनाव को दूषित कर रहा है और लोकतंत्र की जड़ें हिला रहा है। आज यह चेतावनी सच्चे संकट के रूप में खड़ी है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मतदाता सूची में बड़े पैमाने पर नाम हटाए जा रहे हैं। यह कटु सत्य है। तेलंगाना में वर्ष 2018 में 28 लाख मतदाताओं के नाम अचानक गायब हो गए। बेंगलुरु में वर्ष 2022-23 में 44 लाख लोगों के नाम हटाने की प्रक्रिया शुरू की गयी। केवल इसलिए कि लोगों के पास बाप-दादा के कागज या पुराने रिहायशी प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं थे। यह मतदाता अधिकार नहीं, नागरिकता की दुबारा परीक्षा है। दलित हो, मजदूर हो, प्रवासी हो, ट्रांसजेंडर हो, झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोग हों, जिनके पास कोई दस्तावेज नहीं थे, उन्हें वोट देने के अधिकार से धीरे-धीरे बाहर किया जा रहा है। यह स्पेशल इंटेंसिव रिवीजन नहीं, यह स्पेशल इंटेंसिव रिमूवल है। चुनाव आयोग की निष्पक्षता पर आज प्रश्न चिह्न है।

टी.एस. कृष्णमूर्ति जी, एस.वाई कुरैशी जी और लवासा साहब ने सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा है

कि आयोग की निष्पक्षता और कठोरता में कमी आयी है। मैं ठोस उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मई 2024 में प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा कथनों पर मॉडल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट की शिकायतें दर्ज हुईं, लेकिन कोई जांच नहीं हुई, कोई एप्लीकेशन नहीं हुआ और कुछ भी सार्वजनिक तौर पर पता नहीं चला।

बिहार चुनाव में वर्ष 2020 और 2024 में घुसपैठिये जैसे बयान पर कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया, जबकि आचार-संहिता में ऐसे शब्दों में साफ रोक है। सर्वोच्च पदों पर शिकायत हो और आयोग चुप रहे। इससे निष्पक्षता सिर्फ कम नहीं होती, इससे निष्पक्षता धंस जाती है। धन-बल खुला है, बेखौफ और चुनावी हिंसा जैसा। नये काली कमायी के रिकॉर्ड बनाये जा रहे हैं। तेलंगाना में वर्ष 2023 में 1707 करोड़ रुपए पकड़े गए। कर्नाटक में वर्ष 2023 में 357 करोड़ रुपए पकड़े गए। तमिलनाडु में वर्ष 2021 में 600 करोड़ रुपए पकड़े गए। आंध्र प्रदेश में वर्ष 2024 में 2 हजार करोड़ रुपए पकड़े गए। यह सिर्फ पकड़ी गयी रकम है।

माननीय अधिष्ठाता महोदय, जो नहीं पकड़ा गया, वह कहीं ज्यादा है। लोकतंत्र विवेक से नहीं, वितरण से चल रहा है। इसलिए इंद्रजीत गुप्ता कमेटी ने जो कहा था कि चुनाव खर्च की व्यवस्था राज्य के द्वारा करायी जाए, स्टेट फंडिंग ऑफ इलेक्शन्स हो, हम इसकी मांग करते हैं ताकि काला धन समाप्त हो सके। 27 साल हो गए, लेकिन शून्य लागूकरण है। धन-बल और मजबूत हो गया। सीसीटीवी फुटेज दिखाने के लिए है, छिपाने के लिए नहीं है। अगर स्ट्रॉन्ग रूम और गिनती केन्द्रों पर सीसीटीवी लगे हुए हैं तो वहां की फुटेज को दिखाया क्यों नहीं जाता है? उम्मीदवारों को नियंत्रित एक्सेस क्यों नहीं है? वर्ष 2019 के महाराष्ट्र के चुनावों के फुटेज को दिखाने में हिचकिचाहट क्यों है? पंजाब में वर्ष 2022 में 72 घंटे तक जवाब नहीं मिला। अब कैमरा सिर्फ रिकॉर्ड रह गया है। जनता को नतीजे देखने का अधिकार है। सुरक्षा की पुष्टि का अधिकार क्यों नहीं है?

अधिष्ठाता महोदय, अनुच्छेद 324 और ब्लैक बॉक्स आयोग, चुनाव आयोग का मतलब निष्पक्ष आयोग है, लेकिन यह ब्लैक बॉक्स आयोग बनकर रह गया है। अनुच्छेद 324 के तहत चुनाव आयोग को पूरे अधिकार और भरोसा दिया गया, लेकिन लवासा जी की असहमति वाली टिप्पणियों को प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया। शीर्ष नेताओं पर कार्यवाही का स्पष्टीकरण नहीं आया। शिकायतें

चयनात्मक रूप से उठतीं और दबीं रहती हैं। निष्पक्षता अदृश्य हो जाए तो लोकतंत्र अंधकार में चला जाता है।

मैं अंत में बस यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इंद्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने भविष्य नहीं हमारा आज लिखा था। यदि मतदाता को अपनी अंगुली पर लगी स्याही पर गर्व करने का भरोसा खो जाए तो वह केवल चुनाव प्रक्रिया रह जाती है, लोकतंत्र नहीं। मैं सिर्फ यह मांग करता हूं कि एसआईआर की वर्तमान हटाने वाली प्रक्रिया को रोका जाए। बूथवार हटाए गए नामों की कारण सहित सूची जारी की जाए। सीसीटीवी फुटेज को देखने का अधिकार मिले। मतदाता सूची पठनीय रूप में जारी हो और मॉडल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट में प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर बूथ के कार्यकर्ता को अधिकार मिले, क्योंकि अगर कमजोर का वोट सुरक्षित नहीं है तो सत्ता की वैधता भी सुरक्षित नहीं। लोकतंत्र को केवल चुनाव ही नहीं, विश्वास भी चाहिए।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the subject – Election Reforms, in particular the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of the electoral rolls.

Sir, on behalf of my party, RSP, I register my strong opposition to the manner in which the electoral reforms or the SIR of the electoral rolls is being carried out across the country. SIR was meant to be a routine, transparent and citizen-friendly exercise. It has turned into a chaotic, arbitrary process that threatens both the integrity of the electoral rolls and the safety of those forced to undertake that work. The real intent and purpose of the current SIR raises serious concerns. Both the voters and BLOs are put to untold hardship, suffering, and difficulty due to the undue hasty steps taken by the Election Commission. Even the integrity and credibility of the Election Commission is

under grave suspicion.

Sir, I would like to remind this House that the first and the foremost important function of the Election Commission is to conduct free, fair and fear-free election, preserving the ethos of the democratic fabric of our country. The basic foundation of the ethos of the democracy is the individual voter. In such a democratic exercise, even one misplaced vote or one duplicate vote or one lost vote adversely affects the basic roots of our democratic fabric.

Sir, the present SIR of electoral rolls is resulting in disenfranchisement of a large number of people, in particular the poor, downtrodden, and marginalised sections of the society, that too in particular the minorities as well as the *dalit* communities.

I would like to highlight two points. The first one is regarding the moral accountability of the Election Commission. The moral accountability of every single entry in the electoral roll lies with the Election Commission of India.

But, today that accountability is in question. Sir, when the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Rahul Gandhi ji asked legitimate questions regarding the electoral process by the Election Commission, what was the reply of the Election Commission? It is the responsibility of the Election Commission to answer all the queries made by the Leader of the Opposition. That is the responsibility of the Election Commission. That has to be answered with full transparency and accuracy. Instead of that, what has the Election Commission done? Instead of answering the questions raised by the Leader of the Opposition, Election Commission said that 'you have to give that in writing so that we will investigate

into the matter'. That was the response of the Election Commission. It means they are not even respecting the democratic fabric and the democratic ethos of our country. That is the attitude and approach of the Election Commission.

Sir, the Leader of the Opposition is representing not only the Opposition, but also the millions of citizens who believe in the true spirit of democracy. In such a situation, that has to be heard definitely and that has to be answered by the Election Commission. Unfortunately, their attitude was totally negative.

Sir, I am coming to the second point which is regarding the legal accountability. Article 324 of the Constitution gives ample power to the Election Commission, there is no doubt about it. At the same time, I would like to say that under Article 327, the Parliament is empowered to make laws. By virtue of Article 327 of the Constitution, we have made two Acts, Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951. You may kindly see that the RP Act, 1950 deals with the preparation of the electoral rolls and the revision thereof and the RP Act, 1951 deals with the entire process of the election, and rules are also framed. Yesterday, the hon. Law Minister, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji was speaking about Section 21 of the RP Act. Section 21 of the RP Act, 1950 is very specific about the preparation and the revision of the electoral rolls. Section 21(2) speaks about the summary revision. Section 21(3) speaks about the Special Intensive Revision. Rule 25 of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 also speak about the revision of rolls. Sir, if you closely examine and scrutinise the above said provisions of the Constitution, the Act, and the rules framed there, it is crystal clear that it is mandatory to conduct the

summary revision before every election. Summary revision has to be done before every election. But, the intensive revision is optional. I do agree that the Election Commission can fix the schedule any time. But, at the same time, if you go through all these provisions and the rules. The Act is specific and envisages that the intensive revision has to be done when the election is not due. That is the letter and spirit of the provisions of the Constitution as well as the RP Act and the rules framed there under.

Sir, coming to that point, what is the Election Commission doing now in Bihar, Kerala, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu? This intensive revision is being done when the election is due. It is not proper. It is against the letter and spirit of the RP Act which was passed by the Parliament and the rules framed thereunder. I would like to say that the action and the approach of the Election Commission is not fair and legal. They are doing a wrong thing. Intensive revision is okay, but it should not be done at the time of the election. It should not be done at the time of the general election, that is the point.

Sir, my last point is regarding the powers of the Election Commission. It is a misconception that the Constitution has provided unfettered authority and powers to the Election Commission. The Election Commission does not have any extraordinary authority. If you see that, they can exercise powers only when there are no statutory laws. Sir, I would like to cite two cases. The first is *Mohinder Singh Gill versus Chief Election Commissioner* and the second is *A.C. Jose versus Sivan Pillai*. The Supreme Court has very specifically stated that the Election Commission has plenary powers, but they can exercise it only when

there is no specific law to occupy it. The Election Commission has to abide by the principles of natural justice. The Election Commission is an administrative body which deserves the executive functions, but to be governed by the laws.

Further, the Election Commission is listing the documents to prove the citizenship, which is wrong. The Election Commission has no power to do so. The Election Commission is not a part of the Government. I will conclude within two minutes. Sir, the Citizenship Act is being governed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is absolutely the right of the Home Ministry to say what is the list of documents to be produced so as to establish citizenship. It is absolutely the domain of the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry has to say that these are the documents by which you have to prove your citizenship. It is not the Election Commission. The Election Commission has no authority to describe or to determine the proof of documents so as to prove the citizenship. My question to the Election Commission through this House is this. Why is the Election Commission not using Duplicate Voter Detection Software, a tool specifically created to ensure accuracy? My second question is this. Why is there so much of undue haste in conducting SIR?

All of this shows that SIR electoral roll is lacking *bona fide* purpose and the Election Commission seems to be having a partisan approach. The Election Commission is acting as a department of the Government. So, I demand the Election Commission to immediately halt this flawed process and stop the disenfranchisement of a large number of poor people from the electoral roll.

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : धन्यवाद सभापति जी, मैं सबसे पहले पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एसआईआर

हुआ क्यों? यह कंप्लीट कंप्यूजिंग और डेंजरस था। इन्होंने कहा कि एसआईआर की छह महीने पहले वोटर लिस्ट बनी थी, फिर छह महीने के बाद यह निर्णय लिया गया कि एक नयी वोटर लिस्ट बनेगी। क्यों बनेगी, क्योंकि घुसपैठिए हैं, नेपाली हैं, वियतनाम के लोग हैं, बांग्लादेशी हैं और श्रीलंका के लोग हैं। एसआईआर में 69 लाख वोट कटे, जिसमें पूर्णिया विधान सभा में 69 हजार वोट कटे। बिहार में 172 सीटों पर 19 हजार से लेकर 69 हजार लोगों के वोट कटे। यह जो लगभग 69 लाख वोट कटे हैं, इसमें 99 प्रतिशत दलित हैं, ईबीसी हैं, आदिवासी हैं, ओबीसी हैं और माइनॉरिटीज़ के लोग हैं। मैं पहला सवाल सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जितने लोग बिहार से बाहर थे, उनका किस आधार पर नाम कटा? उसका तकनीकी कारण क्या था? आपने आधार का लिंक न होना मान लिया या जिसमें थोड़ी त्रुटि थी, उसको भी आपने मान लिया। बीएलओ और इनके पार्टियों के पदाधिकारी एक जगह बैठकर वोटर लिस्ट के आधार पर इन्होंने लोक सभा चुनाव 2024 का मापदंड तय किया कि यह किस विधान सभा सीट में कितने से हारे, उसी आधार पर बिहार के एसआईआर को करने का निर्णय लिया। इनको पूरे बिहार में दो वोट भी नहीं मिले, जो न तो रोहिंग्या थे और न ही घुसपैठिए थे। इन्होंने एक समाज और समुदाय को घुसपैठ के नाम पर इतनी गालियां दीं और इतनी नफरत पैदा की कि बायफर्केशन करने की कोशिश नफरत के आधार पर की और वोट का आधार इन्होंने नफरत को चुना। इनको एसआईआर से कोई मतलब नहीं था। एसआईआर मात्र छह महीने पहले हुआ था।

सभापति महोदय, इनको लगभग 83.4 प्रतिशत बूथों पर बैलेट पेपर में हमसे कम वोट मिले हैं। मतलब इनको बैलेट पेपर में वोट मिले ही नहीं। किसी सीट पर बैलेट पेपर में 102, 60, 70 इतने ही वोट मिले। हम बैलेट पेपर पर चुनाव जीत जाते हैं और उसके बाद ईवीएम में ये चुनाव जीत जाते हैं। एक सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि जो लोग बाहर थे, उनका नाम इन्होंने किस आधार पर काटा? पूर्णिया, सहरसा, सुपौल, मधेपुरा, किशनगंज में 40 प्रतिशत परिवारों के नाम इन्होंने काट दिए, उसमें एक भी नाम नहीं है। कुछ जगहों पर मर्दों के नाम रहने दिए और महिलाओं के नाम काट दिए और कुछ जगहों पर महिलाओं के नाम रहने दिए और मर्दों के नाम काट दिए। कुछ जगहों पर इन्होंने दो

पंचायत की वोटर लिस्ट से नाम काटे और तीसरे पंचायत में जाकर जोड़ दिए। मुझे इसकी जानकारी नहीं है कि उनके वोट कहां मिले और वोट कहां गए? जब हम बूथ पर गए, तो हमें कह रहे हैं कि आपका वोट दूसरी पंचायत में है, अब मैं कहां जाऊं? हम बूथ पर गए, तो कहते हैं कि लेडीज का वोट नहीं है, हम बूथ पर गए, तो कहते हैं कि आपका वोट पड़ गया। यह जो एसआईआर हुआ है, इसका आधार क्या है? यह क्यों किया गया? इसकी जरूरत क्या थी? आपने यह भी कहीं पर नहीं बताया कि हमने 69 लाख लोगों को किन कारणों से वोटर लिस्ट से हटाया और ये लोग कौन हैं? आपने नाम नहीं दिए, आपसे दस्तावेज मांगे, वे आपने नहीं दिए। आपसे सीसीटीवी फुटेज मांगा गया, वह नहीं दिया। हमारे लोगों ने एप्लीकेशन दी, वह आपने नहीं ली। हम नाम जुड़वाने के लिए गए, लेकिन वे नहीं जोड़े गए। आपने मात्र 8.2 प्रतिशत दलित, आदिवासियों के नाम जोड़े। ... (व्यवधान) उसके बाद जनरल वोट डाले गए। चुनाव आया, तो वे पंजाब चले गए, हरियाणा चले गए। आपने वही वोट जोड़े, जो वोट इनके थे। हमारे वोट काटे गए और इनके वोट जोड़े गए।

दूसरा, जब भी चुनाव आयोग मनोनीत हो, तो उसमें सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के जज जरूर रहें। ... (व्यवधान) सीसीटीवी फुटेज को हर कीमत पर परिचालित किया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) क्या कारण है कि हिंदुस्तान से दलित और बहुसंख्यक आदिवासियों के वोट ये लोग हटाना चाहते हैं? क्या कारण है कि वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन करना चाहते हैं? ये लोग दलित विरोधी हैं ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए।

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल जी, आप अपना भाषण शुरू करिए।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (BATHINDA): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Sir, for giving me this opportunity. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, a strong, transparent and impartial electoral system is the foundation for any democracy. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : केवल हरसिमरत कौर बादल जी की बात रिकार्ड में जाएगी।

... (व्यवधान) *

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, free and fair elections depend not only on good laws, but equally important is the free and fair implementation of those laws, which ensures a strong and impartial electoral system. For that, the most important thing is to have an impartial, independent, and unshackled Election Commission, which is neither a caged parrot nor a mute puppet of the ruling party. Unfortunately, in the last 75 years, various Governments at the Centre and the State have taken many steps to weaken this electoral system, but I cannot think of a single step that has been taken to strengthen it.

Sir, today, I would specially like to bring this to the notice of this House. आज हमारा इलेक्टोरल सिस्टम फेल हो गया है। हमने वोट चोरी के बारे में सुना है। ग्राम पंचायत में, जिला परिषद में, लोकल बॉडीज़ में गड़बड़ होती है। स्टेट का जो इलेक्शन ऑब्जर्वर होता है, he is a puppet in the hands of the ruling Government. कागज फाड़ दो, नॉमिनेशन रिजेक्ट कर दो, किडनैप कर दो, यह सारा कुछ छोटी इलेक्शन्स में चलता है। इलेक्शन सिस्टम में फ्रॉम बॉटम टू टॉप जब तक आप सफाई नहीं करेंगे, the whole election procedure is a farce. We are calling ourselves a democracy but in reality, there is no democratic system which is free and fair in this country anymore.

Sir, the unfortunate part is this. आज तो डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम का यह हाल हो गया है, I come from the State of Punjab where a democratically elected Government has been hijacked by the Aam Aadmi Party's corrupt ex-Chief Minister, ... #who is out on bail. वोट चोरी तो छोटी बात है, हमारी तो सारी सरकार की चोरी हो गई है। Today,

* Not recorded.

Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Punjab is being ruled by ...* as the super CM. Our Chief Minister is a * Chief Minister, and his Cabinet is a * Cabinet. * is controlling the Chief Minister. He is signing all the files and handling all the transfers. He is sitting in the CM house. He is using our plane, our resources, and spending all our money. वहां पर शीश महल बना रहे हैं। सारी पॉलिसीज़ * बना रहे हैं। जो श्री-फोर्थ इलेक्टेड सरकार बनी थी, उसमें * सीएम और * कैबिनेट रह गई है। डेमोक्रेसी की इससे और ज्यादा धज्जियां क्या उड़ाई जा सकती हैं? उनके डिप्टी, * जो जेल काटकर आए हैं, पंजाब जाकर कहते हैं कि साम, दाम, दंड, भेद जो करना है, झूठ-सच जो करना है, सब करो, लेकिन इलेक्शन जीतना है। इसका सबूत आप देख लीजिए। ऑनगोइंग जो जिला परिषद और ब्लॉक समिति की इलेक्शन्स हो रही हैं, उसमें उनका वीडियो वायरल हुआ। उनका एसएसपी सारे जिले की पुलिस को कह रहा है कि आपको जो करना है, करो। किडनैप करो, कागज फाड़ो, घर पर पकड़ो, लेकिन अपोनेन्ट्स को आप पेपर फाइल मत करने दो। पुलिस यह करने लगी है। Sir, I would just like to tell you what the result of this *saam, daam, dand, bhed*. You can see mass rejection of nominations happening in various Block Committees and the District Parishads of the State. In Majitha Block, 21 out of 23 opponents got rejected. In Raja Sansi, 25 out of 35 were rejected. In Taran Taran, 32 out of 32 were rejected. In Boha, no Akali leader was allowed to file nomination. In Gurdaspur, 20 out of 21 were rejected. In Zira and Ferozpur, not a single Akali worker was allowed to file his nomination. In Bhikiwind, 77 out of 100 were rejected.(Interruptions)

सर, क्या मॉस स्केल पर रिजेक्शन डेमोक्रेसी है? These unopposed elections are going on with the help of police. मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि छोटे लैवल पर तरनतारन की

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

असैम्बली बाए-इलैक्शन हुए हैं ।... (व्यवधान) The Election Commission should not transfer but suspend the SSP, the DSP and the SHO. दहशत इलैक्शन के बाद भी ओपोनेन्ट्स के लोगों को उठा रहे हैं ।

I would like to give a few suggestions only. If we want to clean up the electoral system, and if we have to call ourselves a democracy, let us do a clean-up today. अगर आज बोलकर बात वहीं की वहीं खड़ी रह जाए, तो कोई फायदा नहीं है ।

First of all, my suggestion is that there should be an independent Election Commission, a system which used to be earlier. Prime Minister, Chief Justice of India and the Leader of Opposition, रबड़ स्टैम्प वाले का कोई फायदा नहीं है ।

Similarly, in the State elections, there should be outside observers or election officers, and not a puppet of them.

The other suggestion, which Mr. Prakash Singh Badal used to give, is to make the manifesto a legal document. आज गलत बोलती हैं सारी पार्टिज़ । ... (व्यवधान) आम आदमी पार्टी कहती है कि एक हजार रुपये औरतों को देंगे, सारी फसलों का एमएमपी देंगे और कभी कांग्रेस कहती है कि घर-घर नौकरी देंगे । ... (व्यवधान) कभी किसानों के कर्जे के बारे में कहते हैं । असत्य बोलकर सत्ता में आते हैं और फिर स्टेट एक्सचेकर को लूट-लूटकर पैसे कमाकर चले जाते हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, there are only two-three very important points.(Interruptions) We should debar those parties which lie. इसके लिए लीगल डॉक्यूमेंट्स बनाइए । नॉमिनेशन्स के लिए डिजिटल ऑनलाइन फाइलिंग कीजिए ताकि मनगढ़ंत कोई न कर सके । ... (व्यवधान) Criminal cases should be registered against

those returning officers who do like this. I would also request the Government to bring in anti-defection law so that whoever defects should immediately get disqualified.(Interruptions). Then, there should be full transparency in the whole election process.(Interruptions)

Sir, I want to make my last point and conclude. आपने वोट चोरी सुना, मैंने आपको बताया कि हमारी तो सारी सरकार चोरी हो गई । ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

Now, Shri Asaduddin Owaisi.

... (Interruptions)

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल: परसों कांग्रेस के एक सीनियर लीडर ने कहा कि कांग्रेस में अब तो मुख्य मंत्री की कुर्सी की भी चोरी होती है ।... (व्यवधान) यह बहुत जरूरी प्वाइंट है । ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस में 500 करोड़ रुपये देकर मुख्यमंत्री की कुर्सी की चोरी हो रही है । ... (व्यवधान) यह कांग्रेस के एक सीनियर लीडर ने कहा है ।... (व्यवधान) चोरी मुख्यमंत्री की, सरकार की, पंचायत की, ग्राम सभा की, एमएलए की हो रही है । ... (व्यवधान) डेमोक्रेसी में बॉटम से टॉप तक क्लीनअप करने की जरूरत है । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this very important issue. At the outset, I would like to point out that SIR is violative of parliamentary legislation. It violates the powers prescribed by the Parliament. It is contrary to the judgment of the Supreme Court, the three-judge judgment of Lal Babu Hussein. It is a *mala fide* exercise of power to selectively disenfranchise on the basis of religion.

The Election Commission of India cannot be above the Supreme Court and the Parliament of India. May I point out to you that the Representation of the

People Act, 1950 and the Registration of Elector Rules, 1960 prescribe that inclusion in the electoral roll will be based on self-declaration of citizenship backed by one of the six documents already prescribed in Form-6 under the Registration of Elector Rules of 1960 including Aadhaar. Now, this is an Act which was passed in Parliament.

The Supreme Court, in its Lal Babu Hussein judgment, held that once a voter has been included in the electoral roll, there is a presumption that they are citizens, and they cannot be removed except after an inquiry into the citizenship of the individual voter and after giving them an opportunity of being heard, including informing them of the basis on which doubt arose concerning their citizenship. What is happening now is that the Election Commission is putting the burden of proof on the voter. It is completely in violation of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, passed by this House, and the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Lal Babu Hussein case. The Special Intensive Revision has turned this entire issue on its head and has put the onus on the voters. Voters, who were part of the electoral roll in 2025, instead of being given the benefit of presumption, are required to submit documents to prove the citizenship. The 2003 electoral roll is arbitrarily being fixed as the baseline on which revision is being conducted.

Sir, ECI is not a body empowered to go into the question of citizenship. A power lies with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and Foreigners Tribunals created under the Foreigners Act. Sir, may I point out to you that what ECI is doing is wrong. Section 14A of the Citizenship Act, 1950, read with 2003

NRC Rules, Section 4, and sub-sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, prescribe just such an exercise of evaluation of citizenship to be conducted by the Central Government. How is it the ECI is assuming the power given to another agency by Parliament just by passing an executive order? This is an occupied field. The ECI has no role to intervene. Sir, as per the ECI release, 65 lakh voters were included whose names were included in the electoral roll after the commencement of the SIR exercise, who were omitted from the draft roll published on August 1, 2025. After that, several lakh voters whose names were included in the draft roll were served with show cause notice. I have the copy of show cause notice that doubts had arisen on their right to be included in the electoral roll and they were asked to appear in person with documents to prove that they were entitled to be included in the electoral roll. Sir, on what basis did the ECI issue these notices? How did the doubt arise? Form 6 rule has been passed by this august House. How can the ECI do it? They are violating the sanctity of a law that is passed in this August House.

Sir, eventually 3.66 lakh such persons were deleted from the electoral roll with no order made available in the public domain giving the reason for deletion. Sir, under the SIR order, these persons are to be referred to authorities or tribunals dealing with illegal foreign immigration.

Now, Sir, look at this. The Government is supporting the ECI. When these 3.66 lakh such persons were deleted, the Government immediately - the draft list was published on 30th August and final list on 30th September - came out with the new Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025 which was notified. The

Immigration and Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 2025 was simultaneously promulgated on the same day. Under this Order, no action under Foreigners Act will be taken against illegal entry, presence for the citizens of Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet and Sri Lankan Tamils in addition to the persons other than Muslims belonging to Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Sir, when Supreme Court is seized of the petition of CAA, the Government issued a Foreigners Exemption Order. Why? It is because they realised that in this 3.66 lakh, there can be people more than the non-Muslims also, so as to protect them. You have done it and then after five years under CAA, you will give them citizenship. That is why, I say that this whole exercise is a backdoor NRC.

Sir, when Ambedkar was asked, is India a democracy? He said, only in formal sense. To be democracy in the first substantial sense, political power must be held by the most marginalised and the weakest. He repeatedly said that “political power is the key to social progress”. You have only four per cent Muslims over here. The ruling party has no Muslim Member. If the Lok Sabha increases the representation of OBCs, and the upper caste is there, now it is at the cost of whom? Muslims are not there. They have not been reflected in the secular parties. For example, if Muslim majority seats like Wayanad can elect non-Muslims, surely Raebareli, Amethi, Etawah can elect Muslims.

Coming to the electors, we have only become electors and we are not getting elected. Sir, give me two minutes.

Now, coming to these whole donations. BJP got 88 per cent of donations, nearly Rs. 2,243 crore. So, “We, the people” is now represented by “We, the

private limited.” I would request the ruling party to consider adopting a Mixed Member Parliamentary System like Germany. Each voter has two votes, one for their MP and the other for a political party. A tally is done. First, all local winners get seats and the rest of seats are filled so that overall number of seats each party has roughly matches percentage.

Secondly, regarding delimitation, do not do delimitation like what you have done in Kashmir and in Assam. Because if BJP treats delimitation as another game that it has to win, then the loser is going to be the other political parties. But the loser will be country's democracy.

Sir, regarding right to vote, Ambedkar called it a principal theory of the Constitution. I would demand and I have put a Private Members' Bill in the last assembly. The age of contesting elections for legislative assemblies and Lok Sabha should be brought down to 20, Rajya Sabha - 25, for Vidhan Sabha - 22. Why? It is because we have 52 per cent of India's population under the age of 30. What are we giving to them? So, that is why I proposed that. Lastly, I am concluding. I am just concluding.

Lastly, we must build a consensus and make right to vote a fundamental right. I oppose the SIR. This is nothing but backdoor NRC. This is an exercise, a selective exercise to disenfranchise people in the name of religion.

Thank you, Sir.

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : सभापति जी, आज का विषय देश के करोड़ों मतदाताओं के सम्मान और उनके लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार से जुड़ा हुआ है। सदन जानता है कि 22 दिसंबर, 1930 को बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर लंदन स्थित सेंट जेम्स पैलेस में आयोजित फर्स्ट राउंड टेबल कांग्रेस

(फ्रेंचाइज) की उप समिति में अपनी बात रखते हुए, उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा था कि भारत में जिम्मेदार सरकार तभी बन सकती है, जब वह उन सभी नागरिकों के प्रति जिम्मेदार हो, जिनके जीवन, स्वतंत्रता और संपत्ति पर वह कानून बनाती है। डॉक्टर अंबेडकर जी ने चेताया था कि सीमित मताधिकार अलग मंत्र, अलग तंत्र को जन्म देगा और सत्ता जनता से दूर होती चली जाएगी। यह चेतावनी केवल भारत के संदर्भ में नहीं थी, बल्कि दुनिया की अनेक लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाओं में भी इसका यही संघर्ष चला था।

ब्रिटेन ने सन् 1928 में सार्वभौमिक वयस्क मताधिकार लागू किया था। अमेरिका ने सन् 1965 में वोटिंग राइट एक्ट इस सिद्धांत पर आधारित किया था कि कोई भी प्रशासनिक प्रक्रिया ऐसी न हो, जो गरीब नागरिकों, अल्पसंख्यकों और महिलाओं को मतदान से वंचित करे। न्यूजीलैंड में सन् 1893 में महिलाओं को मतदान का अधिकार मिला था और इसके पीछे यही विचार था कि नागरिकता का मूल्य किसी दस्तावेज की उपलब्धता से नहीं, बल्कि व्यक्ति की गरिमा और अधिकार से तय होता है। हमारे अपने इतिहास में भी यही संघर्ष दिखता है।

सन् 1919 की चैम्सफोर्ड सुधारों से लेकर भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 तक मताधिकार को संपत्ति, आय और शिक्षा जैसी उपनिवेशक योग्यताओं से बांधा गया था। डॉक्टर अंबेडकर जी ने 17 मई, 1929 की एक रिपोर्ट में लिखा था कि मताधिकार को कृपा समझना दासता की स्वीकृति है और इसी विचारधारा ने हमेशा संविधान में आरंभ से ही सार्वभौमिक वयस्क मताधिकार को शामिल करवाया है। यह उपलब्धि ब्रिटेन, अमेरिका और फ्रांस जैसे देशों की तुलना में कहीं अधिक साहसी और प्रगतिशील थी।

सभापति जी, राउंड टेबल कांफ्रेंस में पांच करोड़ से ज्यादा जो कमजोर वर्ग के लोग थे, उनके सिर्फ दो प्रतिनिधि थे - डॉक्टर अंबेडकर और श्रीनिवासन। अधिकांश राजनेता निर्वाचन की जो पुरानी व्यवस्था थी, उससे सहमत थे। जिसमें 80,00,000 लोगों को वोटिंग का राइट था और वे संपन्न सवर्ण जातियों के लोग थे। मैं आज इस सदन के माध्यम से देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में प्रत्येक वयस्क व्यक्ति को वोट का अधिकार प्राप्त हुआ है, वह डॉक्टर

बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर जी की देन है और मान्यवर कांशीराम साहब ने भी हमें इसका प्रयोग करना सिखाया है।

माननीय सभापति जी, जब एसआईआर मताधिकार के लिए निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा ऐसे दस्तावेज मांगे जा रहे हैं, जो बड़ी संख्या में नागरिकों, विशेषकर महिलाओं, गरीब, घुमंतू जातियों, आदिवासियों और दलितों के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। आधार कार्ड जो देश के अधिकतर नागरिकों के पास उपलब्ध है, उसे पर्याप्त क्यों नहीं माना जा रहा है? डॉक्टर अंबेडकर जी ने इसे अन्याय बताया था और कहा था कि व्यक्ति जितना गरीब होगा, उसके मताधिकार को देना उतना ही आवश्यक होगा। उन्होंने कहा था कि 'political power is the master key by which you can open all doors of your progress'.

भारत की फ्रेंचाइजी फ्रांस समिति ने सन् 1932 में कहा था कि साक्षरता, बुद्धिमत्ता या राजनीतिक क्षमता का माप नहीं है। ज्योतिबा फुले जी ने सन् 1882 में हंटर कमीशन में कहा था कि यदि शिक्षा और अवसर बराबर नहीं हैं, तो अधिकारों की समानता ही समाज को संतुलित रखेगी। पैरियार ईवी रामास्वामी नायकर ने कहा था कि राजनीतिक अधिकार जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार हैं, इन्हें योग्यता के नाम पर सीमित नहीं किया जा सकता है। चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने भी कहा था कि मताधिकार लोकतंत्र की नींव है। उनका तो यह भी कहना था कि भारत में मतदान करना अनिवार्य है। यह मेरी भी मांग है कि मतदान अनिवार्य कर देना चाहिए। महामना रामचुंग वर्मा जी ने कहा था कि वोट केवल राजनीति प्रक्रिया नहीं, बल्कि सामाजिक न्याय प्राप्त करने का साधन है। एसआईआर की ड्राफ्ट मतदाता सूची प्रकाशन में दोहरी प्रविष्टियां, मृतक घोषित किए गए जीवित लोग और अनेक गलतियों ने पूरे सिस्टम की पारदर्शिता पर प्रश्न चिन्ह लगा दिया है। इस प्रकार की त्रुटियां बताती हैं कि जो सन् 1928 और 1932 में भारतीयविदों ने कहा था कि प्रशासन की कमजोरियां नागरिकों के अधिकार छीनने का आधार नहीं हो सकती हैं।

एसआईआर के संबंध में विवाहित महिला मतदाताओं और बीएलओज की स्थिति को नजरअंदाज किया जा रहा है। जब कोई महिला 20-25 वर्षों तक अपने पति के साथ एक ही पते पर

रहती है और उसके बच्चे भी वहीं पढ़ते हैं, तो उसको अलग से लीगेसी लिंकेज क्यों मांगा जा रहा है? क्यों 20-25 वर्षों के बाद भी पति के पते और पति के मतदाता पहचान पत्र को स्थायी नहीं माना जा रहा है? यह प्रक्रिया न केवल अव्यावहारिक है, बल्कि महिलाओं को मतदाता सूची से बाहर करने पर गंभीर खतरा भी है। एसआईआर प्रक्रिया में बीएलओज़ कार्य कर रहे हैं। अत्यधिक कार्य दबाव के कारण कई बीएलओज़ ने सुसाइड नोट लिखकर आत्महत्या भी की है। प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों ने उसे एक स्वाभाविक घटना बताया है, जो बेहद गैर-जिम्मेदाराना है। बिना प्रशिक्षण के बीएलओज़ से एसआईआर जैसा जटिल कार्य कराना पूर्णतया अव्यावहारिक है।

माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने सन् 1950 में वह साहस दिखाया था, जो विकसित देश भी बाद में कर पाए थे। भारत आरंभ से ही सभी को मताधिकार देने वाला पहला बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश बना है, लेकिन आज यदि एसआईआर जैसी प्रक्रिया उस मताधिकार को कठिन बनाती है, क्योंकि एक सदी की प्रगति को पीछे ले जाने वाला कदम होगा।

सभापति जी, आज चुनाव सुधार की बात हो रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करूंगा कि बीएलओज़ की सुरक्षा, मानदेय, कार्य सुविधा व यथार्थ समय-सीमा सुनिश्चित की जाए एवं उनकी समीक्षा की जाए। एसआईआर प्रक्रिया के द्वारा जिन बीएलओज़ की मौत हो गई है, उनके परिवार वालों को उचित मुआवजा और नौकरी दी जाए। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, मुझे बस एक मिनट और चाहिए। मेरी दो-तीन मांगें हैं, मैं उनको पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात को 10 सेकेंड्स में कंप्लीट कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपना लास्ट सेंटेंस बोलिए।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सभापति जी, मेरी मांग है कि ईवीएम की जगह बैलेट पेपर से चुनाव हों और वीवीपैट का ईवीएम से मिलान काराया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) चुनाव सात-सात फेजेज़ में होते हैं। अगर मतदाता एक दिन और इंतजार कर ले, तो क्या चला जाएगा? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी, आप अपनी बात शुरू कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज़, आप बैठिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सर, मेरा माइक बंद हो गया है । मुझे आखिरी लाइन के लिए 30 सेकेंड्स दे दीजिए । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : रूडी जी, आपका समय शुरू हो गया है ।

... (व्यवधान)

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सभापति जी, आप ही सुन लीजिए । बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर के चार-चार बच्चों की कुर्बानी से जो वोटिंग राइट मिला है, उसकी वजह से बड़े-बड़े महलों वाले बड़े-बड़े नेता गरीबों की गलियों तक आते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) इन गलियों में उनके दरवाजें नहीं खुलते हैं । वहां रास्ते नहीं हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी, आप अपना भाषण शुरू कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सर, ये वोटिंग राइट हम जाने नहीं देंगे । यह बात मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार और इलेक्शन कमीशन को बता रहा हूं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : ठीक है । माननीय सदस्य, आप अपना भाषण शुरू कीजिए ।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (सारण) : सभापति महोदय, सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी-अपनी राय रखी है । मैं सभी की बातें सुन रहा हूं । आज जब मैं खड़ा हूं, तो मुझे लगता है कि हमारे मित्रों ने इस 40 वर्षों की राजनीतिक यात्रा पर एक बड़ा सवाल खड़ा कर दिया है । मैं ही नहीं, मेरे कई सारे मित्र और हम सबको मौका प्राप्त हुआ है । मुझे निर्वाचन अधिकारी के सामने निर्वाचन पत्र देकर शपथ लेने

का 14 बार का अनुभव है। अगर इसकी यात्रा देखी जाए, जिसमें 5 साल छात्र राजनीति के भी जोड़े जाएं, तो यह 40 वर्षों की यात्रा है।

आज एसआईआर पर बहस हो रही है। मेरी उंगली पर अभी भी वह निशान लगा है, जो आज से एक महीने पहले का है, जब हम गांव में थे। जो काला निशान मेरी उंगली पर है, उसे चुनौती दी जा रही है। यह चुनौती सिर्फ हमें नहीं दी जा रही है। मेरे घर में तीन और सदस्य हैं, जो वोटर हैं और वे गांव में वोट डालते हैं। मेरी बेटी यहां वकालत करती है। वह शाम को हवाई जहाज से गई, उसने लाइन में खड़े होकर अगले दिन सात बजे वोट डाला और वापस लौटकर दिल्ली आई। मुझे लग रहा है कि सिर्फ ऐसे बच्चे, जो आज जेन-ज़ी हैं, वही नहीं, बिहार के 14 करोड़ मतदाताओं के इस मतदान पर कहीं न कहीं एक बड़ा सवाल खड़ा कर दिया गया है। ऐसा हमें लगता है। पूरी दुनिया में लोग सुन रहे होंगे कि हमारे मित्र लोग ऐसे हैं, जो इसकी तारीफ करने के बजाय और मैं इस विषय पर आऊंगा कि वह क्यों तारीफ-ए-काबिल है?

आज हम चुनौती दे रहे हैं कि हमारे लोकतंत्र में हमारे मत की चोरी हो जाती है, जबकि प्रमाण किसी के पास नहीं है। कई बार हम लोग क्रिकेट की पिच पर क्रिकेट खेलते हैं और व्यक्ति क्लीन बोल्ड हो जाता है, लेकिन वह बॉलर को दोषी नहीं ठहराता है। यहां पर हमारे ऐसे मित्र हैं, जो कहते हैं कि ऐसी बॉलिंग की गई कि मैं आउट हो गया। मैं ज़ीरो पर आउट हो गया, इसमें बॉलर की गलती है। राजनीति में यह एक नई परिभाषा लेकर हम लोग सदन में चर्चा के लिए आए हैं। यह एक नया आयाम है। मैं बिहार से हूँ और मुझे बिहारी होने का गर्व है। I am a proud Bihari and I would love to say that to you. मैं अपनी राजनीतिक यात्रा के बारे में बता रहा हूँ कि मैं राजनीतिक जीवन में कहां से चलकर आया हूँ।

सभापति जी, मैं आज आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर यह व्यवस्था आज से तीस साल पहले होती, तो अपने जीवन की जो छोटी-सी कहानी मैं आपको बताने वाला हूँ, वह शायद मुझे जीवन में देखनी न पड़ती। सन् 1990 में जब मैं विधायक बना, उस समय बिहार में इनके सहयोगी भी राज कर रहे थे और लालू प्रसाद जी मुख्य मंत्री बने थे। उसके बाद के कार्यकाल में सन् 1996

में मैं लोक सभा में चुनकर आया था।

साहब, सभी ने सुना है कि चुनाव में पोल होता है और री-पोल होता है, लेकिन हमारे यहां तो पोल का री-पोल और उस री-पोल का री-पोल तक होता रहा है। पूरे 30 वर्षों का यह राजनीतिक जीवन चुनौतियों से भरा रहा है। हमारे यहां एक समय था, वह वर्ष 1996 हो या वर्ष 1998 हो, आज आप जो चर्चा कर रहे हैं, आज तो बिहार का चुनाव संपन्न हो गया है, एक भी जगह बूथ पर री-पोल नहीं हुआ। वर्ष 1996 में यहां 1200 में से 133 बूथों पर री-पोल हुआ। उन 133 बूथों में से फिर 33 बूथों पर री-पोल हुआ। यह भी लोकतंत्र था और यह भी चुनाव आयोग था। अगर इस लंबी राजनीतिक यात्रा में हम बढ़ते हुए वर्ष 2004 पर आएंगे, जो दुनिया के इतिहास में नहीं हुआ और भारत के इतिहास में नहीं हुआ, भारत में चुनाव काउंटरमांड होते रहे हैं, लेकिन चुनाव में शत-प्रतिशत बूथों पर री-पोलिंग हो जाए कि पूरा का पूरा चुनाव ही ऐसा हो।

16.00 hrs

आप जिन चुनाव सुधारों की बात करते हैं, वोट चोरी तो मेरे साथ हुई है। पिछले 30 साल के राजनीतिक जीवन में उस वोट चोरी से तो मैं लड़ता रहा हूं। जब हमारे लोगों को मत अधिकार देने से वंचित किया जाता था, उस चोरी से लड़ते-लड़ते मैं यहां पर जीतकर आया हूं।

महोदय, क्या आप विश्वास कर सकते हैं कि जो आज एक पार्टी के बड़े सदस्य हैं, बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री रहे और रेलवे मिनिस्टर भी रहे। एक चुनाव होता है, जिसमें चुनाव आयोग कहता है कि 1,157 बूथों में से 800 बूथों पर 100 फीसदी वोट हैं। क्या आपने कभी भारत के इतिहास में यह सुना है? इस 100 फीसदी वोट के कारण बिहार में एक चुनाव काउंटरमैंड नहीं होता है। चार महीने के बाद वह चुनाव फिर से होता है और आज बिहार पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में पूछा जाता है कि वह कौन सा चुनाव था, जो काउंटरमैंड हुए बिना पूरा चुनाव जीता गया?

सभापति जी, मैं उस चुनाव के दृश्य इस सदन को बताना चाहूंगा। सिविल क्लोथ में लोगों द्वारा पुलिस आर्मरी का दरवाजा खोला जाता है। 400 लोग मोटरसाइकिलों पर आते हैं, एक को सिविल में कारबाइन दी जाती है, एक को पिस्तौल दी जाती है और जिले के एक-एक बूथ पर जाकर

बूथ लूटने का काम किया जाता है। इसका प्रमाण यह है कि चुनाव आयोग ने उस पूरे चुनाव को रद्द नहीं किया कि फिर से चुनाव होगा। आज वर्ष 2025 के चुनाव में वही बिहार है, जहां एक भी बूथ पर री-पोल नहीं हुआ है। यह कामयाबी श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की है और यह कामयाबी देश की सरकार की है।

सभापति महोदय, ये लोकतंत्र की बात करते हैं? हम लोगों ने अपनी जान पर खेलकर 30 साल के राजनीतिक जीवन की यात्रा तय की है। मुझे लगता है कि ऐसा दृश्य मुझे 30 साल पहले भी देखने को मिला होता। इन लोगों ने नहीं देखा है।

महोदय, मैं एक और विषय पर अपनी बात को बढ़ाकर ले जाना चाहता हूं। बिहार में वर्ष 1998 में 6,000 बूथों पर पूर्ण मतदान हुए। यह वही बिहार है, जहां के एसआईआर पर आप चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि उस अवधि में, देश में अगर सबसे ज्यादा लोग चुनावी राजनीति में मारे गए हैं, जो शायद एक युद्ध में नहीं मारे जाते हैं, 6,038 लोग बिहार की चुनावी राजनीति में आज तक मारे गए हैं। यह लोकतंत्र की बात कहां हुई है? आज ये वोटों की गिनती और एसआईआर की बात करते हैं। मैं उस विषय पर भी आऊंगा। एक समय था, जब बिहार में बीस विधायक और छः मंत्री बूथ लूटने के मामले में गिरफ्तार किए गए। यह भी सच्चाई है, लेकिन, आज इसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं करता है, क्योंकि आज वह जमाना बदल गया है और आज एक ऐसी व्यवस्था कायम हुई है, जिस पर हम चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे सीग्रीवाल साहब यहां बैठे हैं। आज भी मैं अपने गांव में घूमता हूं। अगर मुझे अपने सामने कोई आदमी दिखता है, जिसके हाथ पर छींटें हों और चेहरे पर छींटें हों, मैं भीड़ में पहचान जाता हूं कि यह उस जमाने का बम बनाने वाला आदमी है। उसको भीड़ में देखकर मैं आज भी पहचान लेता हूं। मेरे क्षेत्र में वे लोग घूमते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। वह भी एक जमाना था।

महोदय, आज की बात करते हैं। श्री टी. एन. शेषन साहब मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त बने और उन्होंने बिहार पर अनुसंधान किया। आज तो दो दिनों में चुनाव संपन्न हो जाता है, महाराष्ट्र में एक

दिन में संपन्न हो जाता है। लेकिन, वह चुनाव उन्होंने चार महीने तक कराया था और 16 भागों में कराया था। उसके बाद भी हिंसा का दौर हुआ। बिहार का वह चुनाव भी लोगों ने देखा है। आज बिहार के मामले में एसआईआर पर चर्चा करवाकर यह बताना चाह रहे हैं कि बिहार में वोटों की चोरी हो गई है। यह बहुत बड़ा अपमान है। इसे पूरी दुनिया देख रही है।

महोदय, लोग कहते हैं कि चुनाव कैसे जीत गए? ये कह देते हैं कि हमने पैसा दिया। अरे, हम तो पैसा देते आ रहे हैं और उन गरीबों को पैसा देते भी रहेंगे। इसमें आपको चिंता करने की बात नहीं है। हमारे पास यह ताकत है, लेकिन, चुनाव पैसे से नहीं जीता जाता है। चुनाव को भरोसे से जीता जाता है और आज बिहार की जनता को श्री नीतीश कुमार पर भरोसा था और देश के प्रधानमंत्री पर भरोसा था, इसलिए, इतना मत हमको मिला है।

महोदय, चुनाव में तो बिहार की जनता कहती थी कि श्री नीतीश कुमार बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री थे, नीतीश कुमार बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री हैं और नीतीश कुमार बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री रहेंगे। यह पूरा बिहार कह रहा था, लेकिन, आप एसआईआर, एसआईआर, एसआईआर कह रहे थे। बिहार की जनता को कुछ नहीं समझ में आया कि एसआईआर क्या होता है, लेकिन, आप तो उन 60 लाख अदृश्य मतदाताओं को, इनविजिबल वोटर्स को ढूंढ़ रहे हैं। आपकी राजनीति सीमित हो रही है कि आप अदृश्य मतदाताओं पर चुनाव जीतेंगे। मेरी आप लोगों के लिए यह सलाह है कि आप जाइए और लोगों से मिलिए, धरती पर आइए और वोटर्स के पास जाइए। यह एसआईआर, एसआईआर, एसआईआर करके देश की राजनीति में आप परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं तो उसी राज्य से आता हूं, जिस राज्य का मुख्यमंत्री जेल चला जाता है और अपनी पत्नी को कुर्सी पर बैठा देता है। क्या यह लोकतंत्र की परिभाषा है? महोदय, मैं तो एक ऐसा व्यक्ति हूं, दुनिया में ऐसा कहीं नहीं हुआ होगा और इस पार्लियामेंट में तो कतई नहीं हुआ होगा कि कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति हो, जो एक ही खानदान के सभी लोगों से चुनाव लड़ गया हो, जिनमें दो-दो राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री हों। यह कहीं नहीं हुआ होगा। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा। मेरा नाम तो गिनीज़ बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड में चला जाए। मैं एक ही घर के सब लोगों से चुनाव लड़ चुका हूं। अब एकाध

लोग बचे हैं। अगर पार्टी अनुमति देगी, तो अगले दो-तीन चुनाव लड़कर उनसे भी जीत लूंगा। ये लोकतंत्र की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं अपनी बात अभी समाप्त करता हूँ। ये लोग अदृश्य मतदाताओं की बात कह रहे हैं। इन लोगों को एसआईआर के ऊपर मेरी सलाह है। मैं अपने राजनीतिक जीवन के अनुभव इसलिए बता रहा हूँ कि बिहार बदल चुका है, बिहार का चुनावी माहौल बदल चुका है और लोगों का विश्वास है।

सर, इस बार बिहार में क्या हुआ? मैं सदन को अंतिम कारण बता देना चाहता हूँ। एक जमाना था और बीस साल तक लालू जी ने राज किया। उन्होंने बिहार में हमारे जैसे फॉरवर्ड्स, हमारे जैसे ब्रह्मर्षि समाज के लोग, कायस्थ समाज के लोगों को कहा कि ये खलनायक हैं, ये विलेन हैं, ये आतंकी हैं। ये कहकर उन्होंने हमें अलग कर दिया। वह सत्ता में चले आए, जैसा उन्होंने कहा। उसके बाद नीतीश कुमार आए। उन्होंने उन गरीबों को अपने साथ अलग कर लिया और इस बार बिहार में पूरे सांगा समाज ने, पूरे फॉरवर्ड्स ने गरीबों के साथ दोस्ती कर ली है। आज बिहार के फॉरवर्ड ने गरीबों का हाथ थाम लिया है, उनसे दोस्ती कर ली है। यह उसका बड़ा परिणाम है कि आज 200 से अधिक सीटों पर बिहार में जीतकर दिखाया है। यह आस्था है। यह भरोसा है, यह लोकतंत्र है। एसआईआर, एसआईआर कहकर अपना भविष्य खराब मत कीजिए। लोकतंत्र आगे निकल चुका है। दुनिया भर के लोगों को यह समझाना, जिससे सवा सौ करोड़ के देश अपमानित हो और यह कहना कि हमारी डेमोक्रेसी फेल्ड है। इससे बड़ा अपमान पूरी दुनिया में भारत का नहीं हो सकता है। आपने इस चर्चा को सदन में लाकर पूरी दुनिया का बताना चाहा है कि हमारी राजनीतिक चोरी की है, हमारी डेमोक्रेसी चोरी की है। आपने अपना नुकसान नहीं किया है, इस देश का नुकसान किया है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस चर्चा को पॉजिटिव रूप से खत्म करने की कार्रवाई करें।

SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY (MALDAHA DAKSHIN): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, the right of every adult citizen to vote is recognized under Article 326 of the Indian Constitution.

16.07 hrs*(Shri Jagdambika Pal in the Chair)*

However, today I wish to discuss how this universal right is being weakened, instead of strengthened, because of the particular way the ongoing SIR is being executed.

Special Intensive Revision (SIR) has turned into a bureaucratic maze, demanding legacy documents that many vulnerable citizens never had, making the right to vote theoretical rather than real. Unlike what the hon. Law Minister would have us believe, this SIR exercise sharply differs from revisions that have been done in the past.

First of all, the timeline for the present SIR process has been dramatically shortened to three months' period provided for Bihar and Bengal as opposed to the six months that was provided in 2003 for Bihar. According to the guidelines, it shows that in Bihar, the house verification commenced on July 16, 2002 and the final roll publication was confirmed on January 6, 2003, that is, after six months.

In other States, in 2002-03, Bengal, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Punjab were also were provided at least six months' time to complete the process

Another major difference between the present exercise and 2003 SIR is that the Voter Card was the basis of the exercise, unlike the 2025 SIR exercise where the Election Commission is not allowing the EPIC cards to be used as proof of voter's identity. This shows one key difference that for the first time, this SIR exercise is being done where ECI has instructed BLOs to collect documents

from the people of India proving that they are citizens of India, not only voters. If their names cannot be found in 2002 rolls, they have been asked to prove that they are citizens of India. This is a type of back door National Register of Citizens (NRC), which is widely opposed.

The lack of time provided by ECI in the present SIR and the extreme change in the types of documents being required to be verified by BLOs has created a pressure cooker atmosphere in the country and in States like Bengal. Nationwide, 33 deaths of BLOs have been reported in the second phase. Reportedly, nine were from Madhya Pradesh, eight from Uttar Pradesh, six from Gujarat, four from West Bengal, three from Rajasthan, two from Tamil Nadu, and one from Kerala. Of the four deaths in Bengal, two appear to be by suicide, one due to stroke, and another due to cardiac arrest.

Sir, the present execution of SIR, particularly in my constituency of Maldaha Dakshin and in my State of West Bengal, has exposed serious flaws in the SIR process. In the erosion-hit areas of Malda and Murshidabad districts, where my constituency of Maldaha Dakshin lies, thousands of residents have lost their homes, their land, and often all their documents due to recurrent flooding and river-bank erosion along the Ganges and the Fulahar rivers.

Many have been displaced repeatedly; some now live on makeshift embankments and shelters, far from their original villages. Numerous families in Ratua, Manikchak, Kaliachak-II, Kaliachak-III, Harishchandrapur, and English Bajar blocks of Malda have lost valuable records like school certificates, admit cards, marksheets, Aadhaar cards, PAN cards, voter ID cards, land deeds, and

other vital documents which got submerged, washed away, and destroyed.

I want to give just two examples of this. One is K.B. Jhowbona GP of Kaliachak-III, where 2,000 people lost all their documents because the entire GP was washed away in 2002... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The responsibility lies with the State Government.

SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY: In Dharampur village of Manikchak Vidhan Sabha, 750 people under Gopalpur GP could not produce papers because everything had been washed away. Such large-scale potential deletions especially where many voters cannot possibly produce documents for no fault of their own, due to natural disasters, forced displacement, and destitution—create a risk of disenfranchising genuine voters and defeat the very purpose of electoral reform.

Secondly, more than five lakh people from Malda district are working as migrant labourers outside West Bengal in search of better livelihood opportunities. These numbers have increased because the 100 days' work has stopped. With so many workers outside the State, this inadequate one month period for them to return and coordinate their inclusion in the voters' list is almost impossible under this SIR process.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude.

SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY: There is also considerable concern and confusion among the Matua community of West Bengal and Malda, many of whom are not included in the 2002 voter list. These are people who immigrated from Bangladesh after 2002. They have been promised by the BJP Government

that under CAA, they will be made citizens.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your point is well taken.

SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY: Is this a hollow promise or an actual promise? Will the Matua community members of Malda district in West Bengal, who arrived from Bangladesh after 2002, actually be able to vote? This is my question to the Election Commission.

Therefore, I urge this House and the ECI to reform the current SIR process. I urge that voters displaced due to natural disasters be given special consideration to produce alternate documentation. I submit that the aim of the ECI and SIR should be that no Indian citizen is left behind, as this is a democratic and constitutional right that must be fostered and protected by the ECI.

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा (सिक्किम) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे आज की इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में बोलने का मौका दिया इसके लिए धन्यवाद। इलेक्टोरल रिफॉर्म्स के जिस मुद्दे पर हम लोग डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं, भारत देश को गणतंत्र बने हुए सात दशक के बाद भी आज हम इलेक्टोरल रिफॉर्म्स के विषय में डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं। हम जहां तक डिस्कशन की बात करेंगे, तो हमें लगा कि जो निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया है, इस पर क्वेश्चन उठाने और इसकी क्रेडिबिलिटी पर क्वेश्चन उठाने के डिस्कशन हुए। एक तरह से लोक सभा में जितने भी मेंबर्स आए हुए हैं, हम सब उसी प्रक्रिया से निर्वाचित होकर यहां पर आए हैं, तो हमारे खुद के इलेक्शंस में भी क्वेश्चन करने का यह एक तरीका रहा है। इलेक्टोरल रिफॉर्म्स में अगर देखेंगे, तो इलेक्शन कमीशन ने बीते सात दशक में बहुत सारे रिफॉर्म्स किए हैं। पेपर बैलेट की रिगिंग होना बहुत आसान होता था और बहुत लंबे समय तक इलेक्शन चलता था। इसको रिप्लेस करके जिस तरह से ईवीएम मशीन लाकर इस प्रोसेस को एफिशिएंट बनाया गया है और टाइम भी बचाया है। इस तरह के रिफॉर्म्स इलेक्शन कमीशन लेकर आया है। आज मुझे लगता है कि जब डिजिटल एज आया है एवं टेक्नोलॉजी इतनी आगे बढ़ चुकी है कि इलेक्शन की इस

प्रक्रिया को और भी सशक्त बनाने के लिए जितना हो सके, उतना टेक्नोलॉजी का यूज होना चाहिए...
(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : गौरव गोगोई जी, आप सुनिये कि वे क्या कह रहे हैं?

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा : टेक्नोलॉजी का यूज करते हुए अगर हम इस रिफॉर्म को आगे ले जाएंगे तो हमारी इलैक्शन प्रक्रिया में शायद कोई क्वेश्चन नहीं कर पाएगा।

सभापति महोदय, साइमल्टेनियस इलैक्शन करने की यहां पर चर्चा चल रही है और वन नेशन वन इलैक्शन की यहां पर चर्चा हो रही है। सिक्किम के बारे में अगर मैं बताऊं तो हमारी पॉलियामेंट्री कॉन्स्टीट्यूएन्सी में और सिक्किम राज्य में ऑलरेडी एक ही बार में लोक सभा इलैक्शन और विधान सभा इलैक्शन होते हैं। जब अलग-अलग समय में बड़े-बड़े स्टेट्स का इलैक्शन होता है तो वहां पर बड़े-बड़े स्टेट्स में ज्यादा एम्पीज़ रहते हैं। मैं ऐसे स्टेट से आता हूँ, जहां से मैं अकेला एम्पी हूँ। टेक्निकली यहां पर पॉलिटिकली पार्टि को रिप्रेजेंट किया जाता है, चाहे मैं यहां पर किसी भी पॉलिटिकल पार्टि से इलैक्ट होकर आऊँ, लेकिन मुझे यहां सिक्किम को ही रिप्रेजेंट करना होता है, क्योंकि यहां पर सिक्किम के कोई और मैम्बर हैं ही नहीं। छोटे-छोटे राज्यों से जो सिंगल पार्टि से मैम्बर आते हैं, तो हमारे इश्यूज की यहां पर ज्यादा सुनवाई नहीं होती है। अगर साइमल्टेनियसली इलैक्शन हो जाता है तो बड़े-बड़े राज्यों को जिस तरह से इलैक्शन की वजह से एक्स्ट्रा पवर्स मिलते हैं, वे भी बंद किए जा सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, भारत केवल प्रजातांत्रिक मूल्यों में डायवर्स नहीं है। भारत में अनेक जातियां रहती हैं, अनेक एथनिक ग्रुप्स रहते हैं, अनेक रिलीजन प्रैक्टिस किए जाते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ हम एक बात कभी-कभी भूल जाते हैं कि भारत देश ज्योग्राफिकली इतना डायवर्स है कि इसकी ज्योग्राफिकल डायवर्सिटी भी देखना बहुत जरूरी होता है। इसलिए भारत का हिमालय क्षेत्र, जिसमें 12 स्टेट्स हैं और एक यूनियन टेरेटरी है, उसका 18 प्रतिशत भूभाग, जियोग्राफिकल एरिया का 18 परसेंट है, लेकिन लोक सभा में आज भी 5 प्रतिशत ही उस एरिया से रिप्रेजेंटेशन आता है।

माननीय सभापति: आप कनक्लूड कीजिए।

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा: इसलिए वहां के बड़े-बड़े इश्यूज की कभी सुनवाई नहीं होती है। सभापति महोदय, मैं सिक्किम के विषय में एक पॉइंट कहकर कनक्लूड करना चाहूंगा। वर्ष 1975 में जब सिक्किम भारत का 22वां राज्य बना, तो उससे पहले इलैक्शन कमीशन ऑफ इंडिया के सुपरविजन में वर्ष 1974 में एक इलैक्शन हुआ था, जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऑफ सिक्किम सब्जेक्ट एक्ट, 1974 के तहत किया गया था। उसके बाद सिक्किम में लगातार इलैक्शन कमीशन के सुपरविजन में इलैक्शन हो रहे हैं। भारत का वोटर टर्नआउट केवल 65 परसेंट है और सिक्किम का आज 80 परसेंट है। जब सिक्किम में एसआईआर किया जाएगा ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: श्री दुरई वाइको जी।

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा: सर, मुझे 30 सैकेंड दे दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति: आप 30 सैकेंड में अपनी बात पूरी कीजिए।

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा: सर, सिक्किम में जब एसआईआर किया जाए तो मेरी रिक्वैस्ट है कि इस पर स्पेशल ध्यान दिया जाए, क्योंकि सिक्किम बहुत ही छोटा राज्य है और वहां पर केवल 4 लाख 60 हजार या 70 हजार वोटर्स हैं। वहां पर अगर एक हजार वोटर्स भी ज्यादा हुए तो वहां के इलैक्शन पर बहुत बड़ा इम्पैक्ट हो सकता है।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI DURAI VAIKO (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI): Sir, electoral reforms are positive changes in the electoral process to promote greater democracy. Electoral reforms are to prevent criminalization of politics and misuse of Government machinery during elections. It is to ensure equal representation and choose ideal members to the Legislature. However, the current state of affairs is very much disappointing. Do we have a level playing field in today's elections where the common man gets to choose the right candidate, a candidate who has got the attributes of honesty, integrity and conviction to work for the well-being of his constituents? Can this right candidate win in today's divisive politics of caste and

religion? Can this right candidate win against political money bags? Sadly, no. Many times, we have witnessed unworthy winners. The role of divisive politics, money power and fraud electoral processes has contributed to unworthy Legislative Members and corrupt Governments. It is high time we put an end to this negative political culture.

The moral code of conduct is an important part of electoral reforms that ensures free and fair elections. Sadly, it does not apply to the ruling dispensation which indulges in hate speech, divisive politics and direct cash transfers during elections. Our hon. Prime Minister's repeated cautions against divisive politics, hate statements during the Odisha and Bihar election campaigns were contradictory. His claims that Odisha's Puri Jagannath Temple's treasury keys were with Tamil Nadu, and *Biharis* have been harassed in Tamil Nadu, created unnecessary distress and hostility among the people. These hate speeches go against the moral code of conduct, yet the Election Commission of India failed to act.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude.

SHRI DURAI VAIKO: Sir, another thing is that the total liability of the country and all the States put together is at all time high, thanks to the highest spend on populist measures. The ideal debt to GDP ratio of all States should be less than 10 per cent but it is shocking to know that it is 30 per cent for 18 of the 28 States.

Sir, the cooperative freebie culture in today's elections overshadows long term development planning. Cash transfers and freebies may win votes but do not build a strong nation. We should go for a popular proverb, 'Give a man a fish,

and you feed him for a day. But when you teach a man to fish, you feed him for a lifetime'. Populist measures' announcements decide today's election results. It is employment and dignity, and not temporary gifts, that form the heart of electoral promises.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI DURAI VAIKO: Sir, the recent controversial SIR needs a special mention here. The very purpose of SIR was to ensure that all eligible voters have the right to vote and all ineligible voters are removed from the list of voters.

Sir, you have given me only two-and-a-half minutes and it is very unfair.

श्री नवीन जिंदल (कुरुक्षेत्र): माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म्स जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के अंदर हम ईज ऑफ लिविंग... (व्यवधान) और ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस पर तो बहुत काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ईज ऑफ वोटिंग के ऊपर भी हमें बहुत काम करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारा ईज ऑफ वोटिंग तभी संभव होगा, जब हम अपने नागरिकों को अब्सेंटी वोटिंग, ई-वोटिंग और पोस्टल वोटिंग का प्रावधान देंगे। मेरा आग्रह हमारे करोड़ों प्रवासी भारतीय, यानी एनआरआईज के अधिकारों को लेकर है। ये वे लोग हैं, जो विदेशों में रहकर अपने खून-पसीने की कमाई अपने देश के अंदर भेजते हैं, लेकिन उसके अंदर अधिकतर लोग अपने मतदान के अधिकार से वंचित रह जाते हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम हजारों-करोड़ों की ट्रांजेक्शन ऑनलाइन कर सकते हैं, तो हम ऑनलाइन वोटिंग क्यों नहीं कर सकते? आज हमारे देश के अंदर सभी तरह की तकनीकें अवेलेबल हैं। अगर हम ऑनलाइन वोटिंग संभव करा पाएंगे, तो हमारे देश के अंदर जो करोड़ों श्रमिक हैं, जो अपना गांव छोड़कर कहीं और काम रहे हैं, जो अपना वोट नहीं दे पाते। जो हमारे देश के लाखों-करोड़ों छात्र, जो देश के अंदर और विदेशों में पढ़ रहे हैं, वे भी अपने

वोटिंग के अधिकार का प्रयोग नहीं कर पाते। इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि हमें ऑनलाइन वोटिंग, ई-वोटिंग, पोस्टल बैलेट जैसे प्रावधान अपने नागरिकों के लिए करने चाहिए, ताकि वे लोग अपने मतदान के अधिकार का प्रयोग कर सकें। जरूरी नहीं है कि हम अपनी जगह जाकर ही वोट करें। आज हम बहुत बोलते हैं। अभी माननीय रुडी जी भी बोल रहे थे कि उनकी बेटी वोट करने के लिए गई। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमें टेक्नोलॉजी का इस्तेमाल करके अब्सेंटी वोटिंग, ई-वोटिंग, ऑनलाइन वोटिंग पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि हर एक व्यक्ति, चाहे वह देश में हो या विदेशों में हो, अपने मतदान के अधिकार का प्रयोग कर सके। धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति: श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख साहब। You have only two minutes, either from this side or from any side.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHEIKH (BARAMULLA): Then I will not speak. You can ask anyone else to speak. क्यों? क्या मैं डेली वेजर हूँ? आपने सिंगल मेंबर्स को 10-10 मिनट दिए हैं।... (व्यवधान) Please do not do injustice to me, for God's sake. ... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You should start.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख: सर, आज 10 दिसंबर का दिन है।... (व्यवधान) आज वर्ल्ड ह्यूमन राइट्स डे है। आज मेरा फास्ट है।... (व्यवधान) मैं इस हाउस में ही एलान करके गया था कि I am fasting today on the eve of World Human Rights Day to remember the people for their duties towards Jammu and Kashmir. सर, मेरे लिए इससे पाक दिन और क्या हो सकता है कि आज इस हाउस में इलेक्टोरल रिफार्म्स डिस्कस हो रहे हैं। मैं उस जम्मू-कश्मीर से आया हूँ। जब यहां इलेक्टोरल बॉर्ड्स की बात चली, करोड़ों रुपए की बात चली, मुझे जेल में बैठा दिया गया तो वहां के लोगों ने मुझे बगैर दस रुपए खर्च किए, दो लाख से ज्यादा वोटों से जीता कर संसद में भेज दिया। आज मैं अपने उन सभी लोगों को इस पार्लियामेंट से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और सलाम भी करता हूँ। मुझे नहीं पता है कि बाकी मुल्कों में कैसे इलेक्शन्स हुए हैं लेकिन अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में

जिस तरह सरकारी एजेंसियों की ...* और दबाव के बावजूद इलेक्शन कमीशन ने फेयर इलेक्शन करवाई और मैं जेल में रहते हुए भी जीत गया, इसके लिए मैं अपने लोगों की तरफ से इलेक्शन कमीशन का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।...(व्यवधान) आप ताली मत बजाइए। अब मुझे आपसे दो बातें करनी हैं।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में आ गई।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख: आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए...(व्यवधान) ।

माननीय सभापति: जिस तरह आपने अपने बात की तर्जुमानी की है, वह आपके पूरे वतन तक चली गई है।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख: सर, शुक्रिया। आज खुदा के वास्ते बोलने के लिए दो-चार मिनट दे दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: इंशा अल्लाह, कंकलूड कीजिए।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख: सर, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। आप या तो इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म कर लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) Be serious for God's sake ... (*Interruptions*) Do not make a mockery of this House. ... (*Interruptions*) हमने आपकी देश भक्ति देखी है। जब वंदे मातरम् पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो यहां पर कोई नहीं था। हमें आप क्लास में बैठा कर रखते हैं और आप भाग जाते हैं। मेरा यह पॉइंट है कि आप ऐसा कानून लाइए कि आप जेल से किसी को चुनाव लड़ने मत दीजिए या अगर जेल से कोई चुनाव लड़ता है, तो दुनिया में यह बात बाहर निकलती है कि आप उनसे पैसे लेते हैं। शायद यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ऐसा कौन-सा कानून है कि जब आपने जे. एंड के. में डिलिमिटेशन किया है तो कश्मीर में सिर्फ एक सीट बढ़ा दी और जम्मू के हिस्से में पांच सीट्स बढ़ाई है। आपने वहां सब को एक-दूसरे से लड़ा दिया है। देश में कहां पर पांच एमएलएज नॉमिनेट होते हैं? अब आप

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

मुझे इंडिया एलायंस से एक-दो बातें करने दीजिए । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख: सर, खुदा के वास्ते, मैं हाथ जोड़ता हूं, मुझे बोलने दीजिए ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: इंशा अल्लाह, आपको मौका मिला है, आप अपनी बात कहिए ।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख: सर, आप मेरी बात सुनिए, मैं तिहाड़ जा रहा हूं और ये अपने घर जा रहे हैं । आप मुझ पर रहम कीजिए । मैं सुबह से भूख हड़ताल पर हूं । मुझ पर कुछ तो रहम कीजिए । आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए । पप्पू यादव जी का सम्मान है ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: मुकेश राजपूत जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख : मैं इंडिया एलायंस से बात करना चाहता हूं । आप फैसला कर दीजिए । एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि वोट चोरी होती है । आपके इंडिया एलायंस के पार्टनर जो हमारे स्टेट के बड़े लीडर हैं, वे कहते हैं कि इलेक्शन फेयर हुआ है । दूसरी तरफ वे कहते हैं कि हम वहां पर इसलिए हारे कि इस्लामाइजेशन और रेडिकलाइजेशन थी । उनके माननीय सांसद कहते हैं कि वहां इलेक्शन फेयर हुआ है लेकिन कुछ माननीय सांसद कहते हैं कि यह फेयर नहीं हुआ है । आप यह फैसला कर लें । अगर आपको वाकई डेमोक्रेसी को जिन्दा रखना है, तो इतिहास से सबक लेना जरूरी है । राहुल गांधी जी ने सही कहा है - एंटी नेशनल एक्ट । आप 1987 को नहीं भूलिएगा ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: मुकेश राजपूत जी ।

आपके सवालात आ गए । आपके हुक्मत से भी सवाल आ गए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख: वर्ष 1987 में जिस तरह आपने सईद अली गिलानी, सलाहुद्दीन, लोन और यासीन मलिक उन सभी को तशद्दुद किया । उनके मुंह में उबलते आलू डाल दिए । वह सबसे बड़ा एंटी नेशनल एक्ट था, उसकी वजह से वहां पर लोग मिलिटेंट बने । आज पूरे देश को उस एंटी नेशनल एक्ट की कीमत चुकानी पड़ रही है । आपको भी उसका जवाब देना है ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: मुकेश राजपूत जी - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री इमरान मसूद साहब।

श्री इमरान मसूद (सहारनपुर): सभापति महोदय, आज हम जिस विषय पर बोलने के लिए यहां खड़े हैं, वह बेहद गंभीर है। जिस प्रकार से देश में चुनाव आयोग पूरी तरह से कैप्चर कर लिया गया है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing else will go on record.

... (Interruptions) ...*

श्री इमरान मसूद: चुनाव आयोग के तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद पूरे देश में उन पर प्रश्न चिन्ह लगा हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बाय इलेक्शन्स हुए। इन लोगों ने इस बार बाय इलेक्शन्स में नया तरीका अपनाया है। वहां वोटर्स की लाइन लगी हुई है। वहां पुलिस डंडे मार रही है और पुलिस वोट नहीं डालने दे रही है। खासतौर से यह काम मुसलमानों और दलितों के पोलिंग बूथ्स पर किया गया है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: यह बात अखिलेश जी कह चुके हैं। कोई नई बात हो तो आप कहें।

श्री इमरान मसूद : आप मुझे बोलने के लिए दो मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। मैं पूरे सत्र में अभी बोलने के लिए यहां खड़ा हुआ हूं। सहारनपुर के मेयर के चुनाव में इसी तरह का काम हुआ है। यह जो नया तरीका है कि चुनाव आयोग के पास शिकायत करते रहिए, लाइव टीवी पर चलता रहे, लेकिन पुलिस लाठी मार कर लोगों को दौड़ाती है। सहारनपुर मेयर के चुनाव में दो-दो किलोमीटर की लाइन लगी हुई थी, लेकिन वोट नहीं डालने दिया गया और जब इसके बाद भी चुनाव जीत गए तो काउंटिंग के अंदर से सारे एजेंट्स बाहर भगा कर सीधा चुनाव डिक्लेयर कर दिया। यह गंगोह बाय इलेक्शन में हुआ है। यह सहारनपुर इलेक्शन में हुआ। अगर इस तरह से इलेक्शन होंगे तो फिर क्या मायने रह जाएंगे। एसआईआर के अंदर आज जिस तरीके से मैपिंग के नाम पर खासकर दलित और

* Not recorded.

मुसलमानों के वोटों को काटा जा रहा है, फिर इस चुनाव का क्या महत्व रह जाएगा? चुनाव में क्या बचेगा? जिस लोकतंत्र का सपना बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने देखा कि अंतिम छोर पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति को न्याय मिलना चाहिए, उसके हाथ में ताकत होनी चाहिए, वही देश का राजा पैदा करने का काम करेगा, राजा अब रानी की कोख से पैदा नहीं होगा। उस सपने को अब चकनाचूर कर दिया। आज अंतिम छोर पर बैठा हुआ व्यक्ति रो रहा है और सोच रहा है कि उसके अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण और हनन होने का काम हो रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ, सीजेआई को इस चुनाव आयोग में चेयरमैन चुनने की समिति के अंदर शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। इस बार चुनाव को बैलेट से कराए जाने का आदेश होना चाहिए, बैलेट से चुनाव कराए जाएं।

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, आपके तीन मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री इमरान मसूद: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा, जिस प्रकार से राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी ने अपनी बात को रखा, मैं उनकी बात से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन उन्होंने हमारी बात को ही डिटो कर दिया। उन्होंने बता दिया कि पहले चुनाव में बूथ कैपचरिंग होती थी और री-पोलिंग होती थी। लेकिन अब री-पोलिंग की बात नहीं होती, पोल ही नहीं करने देते तो री-पोल कहां से करेंगे? राहुल जी ने जो सवाल उठाया है, वही बड़ा सवाल है।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे चुनाव सुधार की चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया, आपको धन्यवाद। बाबा साहब ने एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के लोगों को अधिकार दिए। जब अंग्रेजों की सत्ता थी और जब देश आजाद हुआ, उस समय बात चली कि वोट कौन देगा? तब यह तय हुआ कि नौकरी करने वाला, व्यापारी और धनाध्य व्यक्ति वोट करेंगे। तब उन्होंने इस बात को जोर से रखा कि गुलामी की बेड़ियों में जकड़े भारत को पता ही नहीं है तो फिर लोकतंत्र किस बात का। जब आजादी मिली है तो प्रत्येक एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी और प्रत्येक भारतीय को वोट देने का अधिकार मिला। बाबा साहब ने वोट देने का अधिकार भारतीयों को दिया, लोकतंत्र तब तक जीवित है जब तक वोट देने का अधिकार जीवित है। अधिकार के साथ खिलवाड़ करके बाबा साहब द्वारा दिए हुए अधिकारों को खत्म करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

माननीय सभापति: हनुमान बेनीवाल जी आप एक बात बताइए, जब आप विधान सभा चुनाव लड़ते हैं तब जीतते हैं और जब लोक चुनाव सभा लड़ते हैं, तब जीतते हैं तो लोकंत्र हैं न?

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल: महोदय, आपका स्नेह मेरे पर बना रहे। हम चाहते हैं कि गृह मंत्री जी का भाषण सुनें। सिंगल मैम्बर पार्टी वाले सारे सदस्य खड़े हैं और हम लोग ही कोरम पूरा करते हैं। आपको यह भी याद रखना चाहिए कि एक वोट से अटल जी की सरकार गिर गई थी। यह पता नहीं होता है कि कब एक वोट काम आ जाए। सिंगल मैम्बर पार्टी को छोटा नहीं मानना चाहिए, हम भी बराबर के हैं और जीत कर आते हैं।

महोदय, बीच में रोकते हैं तो हम अपना भाषण भूल जाते हैं इसी वजह से हमारी बात रह जाती है। गरीब, दलित, आदिवासी, पिछड़ा जो यह एसआईआर चल रही है। 11 तारीख राजस्थान के लिए आखिरी है। 15 तारीख को आप इसका प्रकाशन करेंगे। दलित, ओबीसी, एससी, एसटी लोग कमा कर खाने के लिए दूसरे राज्यों में गए हैं। वह आदमी इतने डाक्युमेंट जुटा नहीं पाएगा। मेरा कहना है कि इसके लिए एक महीने का समय बढ़ाया जाए। इसके अलावा इनके वोट नहीं काटे जाएं क्योंकि लोकतंत्र तभी जिंदा है, जब प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को वोट का अधिकार मिलेगा। मैं तो यह भी मांग करूंगा कि अनिवार्य रूप से वोट डाले जाएं। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति वोट दे तो यह देख लें कि यदि किसी ने तीन बार वोट नहीं डाला है, तो वह वोट के प्रति जागरूक नहीं है इसलिए उसका वोट काट दिया जाए। यह मेरा सुझाव है कि इस तरह से करना चाहिए, नहीं तो वोटर लिस्ट लम्बी-लम्बी बन जाती है और वोटिंग की परसेंटेज कम बताई जाती है। पूरा विपक्ष एकजुट होकर इस मांग को कर रहा है कि सरकार के इशारों पर चुनाव आयोग काम कर रहा है। वर्ष 1950 में चुनाव आयोग बन गया था लेकिन चुनाव आयोग की असली ताकत टी.एन. शेषन साहब जब 1990 में आए थे और वर्ष 1990 से 1996 के अंदर जब हम 12वीं पास करके कालेज गए थे, तब पता चला कि चुनाव आयोग क्या होता है। टी.एन. शेषन साहब ने चुनाव आयोग की मजबूती दिखाई।

मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति: आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल: सर, यदि आप बोलने ही नहीं देंगे तो कैसे अपने सुझाव रखेंगे। आप बोलने के लिए एक-दो मिनट का समय दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति: अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बोलना है। आप अपनी बात जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल: सभापति जी, नोमिनेशन तक वोटर लिस्ट बदलती रहती है। कौन सा प्रत्याशी किस बूथ पर अपनी ग्रांड स्ट्रेटेजी बनाए, इसके लिए कंप्यूजन रहता है इसलिए मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। इस वजह से क्षेत्रीय दलों का अस्तित्व खतरे में आ सकता है। बीजेपी और कांग्रेस जैसी बड़ी पार्टियों के पास मशीनरी है, जो छोटे और क्षेत्रीय दलों के पास नहीं होती है। एसआईआर का पहला शिकार हमारी जैसी छोटी पार्टियां होंगी। राजस्थान में पंचायती राज के चुनाव टालने के लिए एसआईआर लागू की गई। मेरा आग्रह है कि एक महीने का समय बढ़ा दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आपकी बात आ गई है। श्री उमेशभाई पटेल।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आपकी बात आ गई है। आपने एक महीने का समय बढ़ाने की बात कही है।

आप बैठ जाएं। श्री उमेशभाई पटेल जी, आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : महोदय जी, मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं चुनाव आयोग के एसआईआर अभियान के उद्देश्य का पुनः समर्थन करता हूँ। फर्जी वोटर, डुप्लिकेट नाम, मृत व्यक्तियों के नाम और घुसपैठियों के नाम मतदाता सूची से हटाना न केवल आवश्यक है, बल्कि संवैधानिक जवाबदेही भी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बार-बार कहा है कि मतदाता सूची 100% शुद्ध होनी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले बड़े रिवीजन में 1.2 करोड़ और बिहार में एसआईआर के अंत तक 65 लाख संदिग्ध नाम हटाए जाने की बात है। मैं विपक्ष के साथियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम चाहते हैं कि बोगस वोटिंग चलती रहे? क्या हम चाहते हैं कि कोई घुसपैठिया हमारे जवानों की

शहादत को चुनौती देते हुए वोट डाले? हरगिज ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं गर्व के साथ घोषणा करता हूँ कि मैं SIR का पूर्ण और बिना शर्त समर्थन करता हूँ। और साथ में मेरे प्रदेश में एसआईआर की मांग करता हूँ। लेकिन महोदय, विपक्ष के साथियों की आशंकाएँ भी जायज़ हैं। एसआईआर का विरोध करने वाले कोई देशद्रोही नहीं हैं, वे केवल पारदर्शिता और निष्पक्षता चाहते हैं और हर संदेह का समाधान करना सरकार की जवाबदेही भी है, न कि हर सवाल को राजनीतिक साजिश कहकर खारिज करना।

महोदय जी, एसआईआर कोई साधारण रिवीजन नहीं, बल्कि बाबा साहब आंबेडकर के 'एक व्यक्ति एक वोट एक मूल्य' के सपने को साकार करने वाला महाअभियान है। यह हमारे लोकतंत्र की आंतरिक सुरक्षा का सबसे बड़ा सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक है किंतु इस अभियान की सफलता तभी संभव है जब यह पूरी तरह पारदर्शी, निष्पक्ष और सर्व स्वीकार्य हो। इसलिए मैं कुछ सुझाव सदन के समक्ष रखता चाहता हूँ। एसआईआर शुरू करने से पहले चुनाव आयोग सभी मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों से औपचारिक विचार-विमर्श करे। किसी भी मतदाता का नाम हटाने से पहले लिखित नोटिस, एसएमएस और 15 दिन का समय देकर अपनी बात कहने का पूरा मौका दिया जाना चाहिए। सभी मान्यता प्राप्त दलों के प्रतिनिधियों को बीएलओ के साथ घर-घर सत्यापन में शामिल होने की अनुमति हो। पूरी प्रक्रिया का Real-time Live Dashboard बनाया जाए ताकि हर नागरिक देख सके कि उनके क्षेत्र में क्या हो रहा है। बीएलओ पर अत्यधिक दबाव के कारण उनकी आत्महत्या की दुखद घटनाओं की तुरंत संज्ञान लिया जाए और जिम्मेदारों पर कार्रवाई हो।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात आ गई है, आप समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल: महोदय, मुझे अभी दो मिनट का ही समय हुआ है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सिर्फ दो मिनट का ही समय दिया जा रहा है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल: महोदय, दो मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। अभी वोट चोरी की बात हो

रही है, लेकिन आप तो भाषण चोरी कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह वाक्य कार्यवाही से हटा दिया जाए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप चेयर के प्रति मर्यादा रखिए। आप चेयर से क्या कह रहे हैं, इस बात की मर्यादा रखिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल: महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी का एक ही सदस्य हूँ।... (व्यवधान) सर, आप ही बोलने लग जाएंगे, तो हमें बोलने का कहां मौका मिलेगा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप एक मिनट बैठ जाएं। मैं सभी दल के नेताओं से कहूंगा कि आप चाहते हैं कि किसी भी चर्चा में आपके दल के ज्यादा से ज्यादा सदस्य बोलें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप मेरी रूलिंग सुन लीजिए, उसके बाद मैं आपको बोलने का मौका दूंगा। दादा, आपकी वरिष्ठता का खयाल है। यदि 65-66 सदस्य बोल रहे हैं तो समय की सीमा रखनी ही होगी। यदि ज्यादा सदस्य बोलेंगे तो बोलने के लिए समय सीमित करना पड़ेगा, इसीलिए मैं आपको अपनी बात जल्दी समाप्त करने के लिए कह रहा हूँ।

अब आप जल्दी अपनी बात पूरी कीजिए।

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल : महोदय, जानबूझकर फर्जी वोटर बनवाने वालों पर, चाहे किसी भी दल से हो, एनएसए के तहत कठोर कार्रवाई हो। ईवीएम - वीवीपैट की 100% मिलान की माँग पर पुनर्विचार हो, साथ ही शंका होने पर शंका के निवारण के लिए 100% मिलान अनिवार्य किया जाए। चुनाव आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति में नेता प्रतिपक्ष और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के प्रतिनिधि को शामिल करने वाला कॉलेजियम जैसा मॉडल अपनाया जाए। चुनाव आयोग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट संसद में पेश हो और वह संसदीय समिति के सामने जवाबदेह हो। साथ ही, आरटीआई का पूर्ण दायरा चुनाव आयोग पर लागू हो।

सभापति जी, मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सदन द्वारा सर्वदलीय समिति तुरंत गठित की जाए, जो एसआईआर की पूरी प्रक्रिया पर सतत निगरानी रखे और सदन को नियमित रिपोर्ट करे। आइए हम सब मिलकर यह सुनिश्चित करें कि हमारा चुनाव तंत्र विश्व का सबसे स्वच्छ, पारदर्शी और विश्वसनीय तंत्र बने।

महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए हृदय से आभार।

श्री राजकुमार रोट (बांसवाड़ा) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। आज एसआईआर पर सदन में काफी हंगामेदार व हेल्दी चर्चा हो रही है। मैं कम समय लूंगा। मेरा सत्तापक्ष के साथियों से विशेष अनुरोध है कि देश में एसआईआर को लेकर 'घुसपैठिया-घुसपैठिया' शब्द बार-बार कहा जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुल कितने घुसपैठिए आए थे? कहां-कहां पकड़े गए? कहां से आए थे? इनका डेटा जवाब में सामने आए।

महोदय, चुनाव में किस तरह से धांधली होती है, उस बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में मेरे ही नाम से दो राजकुमार नामक व्यक्ति खड़े किए गए। मेरे फेस को एडिट करके नॉमिनेशन के समय लगाया गया। मेरी पार्टी का सेम सिंबल भी लगाया गया और वे 1 लाख 20 हजार वोट मेरे नाम से ले गए। वे दोनों राजकुमार आज तक मैं ढूंढ रहा हूँ, लेकिन वे नहीं मिले।

महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में वोट चोरी होने के साथ-साथ कांग्रेस पार्टी के सीडब्ल्यूसी मेंबर को भी चोरी किया। उम्मीदवार भी चोरी हुआ। मेरा फेस चोरी हुआ और मेरी पार्टी का सिंबल भी चोरी हुआ, इसके बाद भी बांसवाड़ा की जनता ने लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से मुझे 2 लाख 48 हजार वोटों से जिताया।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आपका सुझाव क्या है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजकुमार रोट : सभापति महोदय। जिस तरह से लोकतंत्र की हत्या की जा रही है, वह ठीक नहीं है। दाहोद में बीजेपी नेता ने बूथ कैप्चरिंग की, जबकि लोगों की लाइन वहां खड़ी रह गई। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में धांधली की। मेरा अनुरोध है कि कोई भी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मशीन यदि हैक हो सकती है,

तो फिर ईवीएम हैक क्यों नहीं हो सकती?

माननीय सभापति : चुनाव आयोग ने कई बार समय दिया है। उन्होंने ईवीएम का डेमो कई बार किया है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजकुमार रोट : सभापति महोदय, देश भर में डिमांड हो रही है कि बैलेट पेपर से चुनाव कराए जाएं, तो बैलेट पेपर से चुनाव कराने में किस बात की दिक्कत है? कोरोना-काल में जिस प्रकार से प्रभाव पड़ा था, उसी प्रकार से एसआईआर की वजह से शिक्षा पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। ... (व्यवधान) मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि देश के सरकारी शिक्षण संस्थानों को यदि जिंदा रखना है, तो चुनाव आयोग संबंधित और जनगणना संबंधित अलग से कार्मिक का पद क्रिएट कर दिया जाए, ताकि हमारी शिक्षण व्यवस्था बरबाद नहीं हो। धन्यवाद।

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली): महोदय, मुझे बोलने का मौका देने के लिए धन्यवाद। दुनिया में कई देशों में, उदाहरण के लिए ब्राजील, मैक्सिको, अर्जेंटीना में इलेक्शन कमिशनर ज्यूडिशियरी में से चुने जाते हैं। दक्षिण अफ्रीका और अन्य देशों में चुनाव आयुक्त चुनने की समिति में जजों को नियुक्त किया जाता है। हमारे देश में भी वर्ष 2023 तक सीजेआई सीसी नियुक्ति समिति में हुआ करते थे। उन्हें क्यों निकाला गया? सत्ता पक्ष के सारे वक्ता सारे समय कांग्रेस के काल में हुए इलेक्टोरल लैप्सेज की बात करते रहे। वे यह मानते हैं कि इलेक्टोरल प्रोसेस में कुछ गड़बड़ी है तो फिर उसमें सुधार क्यों नहीं लाते हैं? उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो हम भी ऐसा ही करेंगे, यह बात गलत है। Two wrongs do not make a right. महात्मा जी कहते थे कि आंख के बदले आंख पूरी दुनिया को अंधा बना देगा। कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट को सरकार स्टैंडर्ड बैंकिंग क्यों नहीं देती? बिहार के चुनाव आचार संहिता लगने के बाद भी 10 हजार रुपये अकाउंट में ट्रांसफर यह कहकर किए गए कि यह पुरानी योजना है। जिस योजना की पहली किश्त मॉडल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट में दी जाए, वह पुरानी योजना कैसे हुई? पहले वोट चोरी, फिर वोट की खरीदी, बीएलओ काम के लोड से नहीं मरे हैं, बीएलओ वोटर्स लिस्ट में गड़बड़ करवाने से मरे हैं।

माननीय सभापति: विशाल, आपके सुझाव क्या हैं?

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील: सर, मैं सुझाव ही दे रहा हूँ। मैं बता रहा हूँ। लोकतंत्र में एक सिद्धांत है। The burden of proving citizenship lies with the State, not the citizen.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please try to understand that time is scarce.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील: सर, चुनाव की एक्जुअल कॉस्ट के बारे में कोई डाटा उपलब्ध नहीं है। कितना पैसा खर्च होता है, यह पता नहीं है। अगर हर चुनाव जीतने के लिए पैसा ही बांटना हो तो जनता की मांग यह है कि वन नेशन वन इलेक्शन रद्द करें और हर साल लोक सभा और विधान सभा के चुनाव हों। हमारा जो हो, सो हो, जनता खुश रहे। धन्यवाद।

DR. MALLU RAVI (NAGARKURNOOL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on an issue which affects the most basic right of every citizen of India, that is, the right to vote. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए। किसी की कोई बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है।

... (*Interruptions*) ...*

DR. MALLU RAVI: The Special Intensive Revision is not a small administrative exercise. It is a concept that decides who gets to vote and who loses their vote. ... (*Interruptions*) This is not about politics. This is about protecting our democracy. The Congress people have mentioned many things. I am just bringing forward a few very important points in my speech.

Hon. Home Minister has already come. That is why, Sir, I also want to highlight the extreme pressure on Booth Level Officers. Some of the Booth Level

* Not recorded.

Officers are committing suicide. This must be taken into consideration by this hon. House. We cannot run a national exercise by overburdening the lower-level staff. We also have many examples of errors, dead voters still on the rolls and voters shifted from one booth to another booth without any reason. These long-standing issues were never fixed.

Sir, SIR is being used differently in different States, depending on political advantage. This House must also consider Constitutional issues...
(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: What are your suggestions?

DR. MALLU RAVI: If lakhs of people lose their right to vote without a due process, we are violating Article 14, which guarantees equality before the law; Article 19, which ensures political expression; and Article 326, which provides for universal adult franchise.

I request the hon. House to take a decision. This must be reviewed by the Parliament or the hon. Supreme Court. The SIR must be paused for some time.

I would like to request the Government to bring back the Chief Justice of India into the Selection Committee for the selection of the Members...
(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have made your point. Your point is well taken.

... (Interruptions)

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर (उस्मानाबाद): मैं अपने लोक सभा चुनाव क्षेत्र के एक विधान सभा क्षेत्र तुलजापुर की एक बात आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।

* The Returning Officer at Aroni checked and found that 6,000 bogus votes were cast. It has been almost a year since this case was registered, but no investigation has been done in this regard.

Around 6000 bogus names were registered in Tuljapur constituency and the OTP was sent from their mobile and the data is available with the police. My only request through you is that even after registering an F.I.R in this matter, if no investigation is done regarding who has registered these bogus names in this case, then the election process will have no validity.

These Chief Electoral Officer who are elected, should be considered as important as the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Justice of India. Thank you.*

माननीय सभापति: आपकी बात आ गई है। आपका बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है।

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे (बीड): मैं बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस शरदचंद्र जी पवार पार्टी का सांसद हूं। महाराष्ट्र के बीड जिले के लोगों ने चुनकर मुझे यहां भेजा है। लोकतंत्र के, देश के सबसे ऊंचे सभागृह में बात करने का आपने मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

आदरणीय शरदचंद्र पवार साहब और मेरे जिले के लोगों ने चुनकर यहां भेजा है। आज इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बात करने का आपने मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको भी थैंक्यू कहूंगा।

मैं यह बात पहले से कह रहा हूं कि यदि संसद में कोई भी चीज लागू होती है, मैं एसआईआर पर बात करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। एसआईआर पर बात करने के लिए भी इतना कम समय मिलने वाला है। मैं बहुत सारे लोगों से यह सीखता हूं। मैं तो पहली बार चुनकर आने वाला सदस्य हूं।

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात कह दीजिए। आपकी नेता सुप्रिया सुले जी ने कल काफी

*..... * English translation of this part of speech was originally delivered in Marathi.

विस्तार से कहा था।

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे : सर, वही कह रहा हूँ। मुझे भी उतना कहने दीजिए

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप अपने नेता की जगह ले लेंगे?

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे : सर, आपने मौका दिया है। मैं किसी की जगह नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मुझे जिस जगह पर बिठाया है, वही जगह काफी है। ... (व्यवधान) सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। मेरा सुझाव इतना ही है कि एसआईआर में आपने एक महीने में नाम कटवाने की बात की है, इस एक महीने के समय को बढ़ाकर कम से कम तीन महीने कर दीजिए। हर एक के लिए थोड़ा तो मौका दीजिए, उनको एक महीने के बजाय छह महीने का समय दीजिए, उसमें उसके लिए कुछ न कुछ मिलेगा।

16.52 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

हर वोटर का नाम कम करते समय, यदि वोटर लिस्ट से उसका नाम कम करना है, तो उसको समय देना है और उस समय में उसे नोटिस देना है। आप नोटिस दिए बिना ऐसा मत कीजिए। ऐसा ही मेरा सुझाव है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ओके। नमस्कार।

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे : सर, मुझे बोलना बहुत है, लेकिन मैं एक ही बात कहता हूँ। सर, मुझे थोड़ा समय दीजिए। मुझे आपके सामने बोलने का मौका मिला। आप स्पीकर सर हैं। मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है। सर, मैंने तो सुना था कि भगवान के बहुत सारे रूप हैं, लेकिन आपके दो रूप हैं। आप जब आते हैं, तो राइट में देखकर आप हंसते हैं और लेफ्ट में देखते ही गुस्सा करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सर, मुझे माफ कीजिए, मैं इतना बोल नहीं सकता, मैं बहुत छोटा आदमी हूँ, लेकिन मैं आपको प्यार से और विनम्रता से आपको समझाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

थैंक्यू सर।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब हँस लिया न, आपके लिए भी।

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की यह चर्चा केवल

अकादमिक ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह हमारे राष्ट्र के भविष्य को सुरक्षित और सुदृढ़ बनाने की दिशा में एक अनिवार्य कदम है। हम S.I.R. पर इतना जोर क्यों दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि स्थितियाँ चिंताजनक हैं। हाल ही में TISS (Tata Institute of Social Sciences) की एक रिपोर्ट आई है, जिसने हम सबकी आंखें खोल दी हैं। यह रिपोर्ट बताती है कि कैसे अवैध घुसपैठ के कारण सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों और कई महानगरों में हिंदू आबादी का अनुपात तेजी से गिरा है और जनसांख्यिकी (Demography) पूरी तरह बदल गई है।

मैं मुंबई जैसे महानगर से आता हूँ, जो न केवल भारत की आर्थिक राजधानी है, बल्कि विविधता का एक लघु रूप भी है, लेकिन पिछले कुछ दशकों में हमने मुंबई और देश के कई अन्य हिस्सों में एक चिंताजनक प्रवृत्ति देखी है। यह समस्या अवैध घुसपैठ और मतदाता सूची में गड़बड़ी की है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप तो वकील हो, काफी लंबा बोलने वाले हो, शॉर्ट में नहीं बोल पाओगे।

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल एक मिनट। यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है कि अवैध प्रवासी, विशेष रूप से रोहिंग्या और अवैध बांग्लादेशी घुसपैठिए, स्थानीय तंत्र की कमियों का फायदा उठाकर भारत के नागरिक होने के दस्तावेज हासिल कर लेते हैं।

इसी संदर्भ में, 'विशेष गहन पुनरीक्षण' यानी स्पेशल इंटेंसिव रिवीजन (S.I.R.) का महत्व अत्यधिक बढ़ जाता है। अतीत में चुनाव आयोग ने कई बार S.I.R. की प्रक्रिया अपनाई है, लेकिन अब इसे एक नियमित और सख्त अभ्यास बनाने की आवश्यकता है। S.I.R. का अर्थ है कि चुनाव अधिकारी घर-घर जाकर यह सत्यापित करें कि मतदाता सूची में दर्ज व्यक्ति वास्तव में वहां रहता है या नहीं और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि वह भारत का वैध नागरिक है या नहीं। यह प्रमुख बात है।

आज की परिस्थिति में S.I.R. को केवल एक प्रशासनिक कार्य नहीं माना जा सकता, यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का एक हथियार है। यदि हम अपनी सीमाओं पर सेना तैनात करके देश की रक्षा करते हैं, तो हमें देश के भीतर अपनी मतदाता सूचियों को भी घुसपैठियों से बचाना होगा। मेरी यह स्पष्ट

मांग है और मेरा मानना है कि पूरा सदन इससे सहमत होगा कि जिन क्षेत्रों में असामान्य रूप से जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तन हुए हैं, वहां तुरंत प्रभाव से और पूरी सख्ती के साथ S.I.R. लागू किया जाए। हमें यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि भारत की सरकार चुनने का अधिकार केवल और केवल भारत के मूल नागरिकों के पास ही होना चाहिए, यह मेरा कहना है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: इस विषय पर सभी माननीय सदस्यों को पर्याप्त समय, पर्याप्त अवसर मिला है और जो समय आवंटित था, उससे ज्यादा समय सभी राजनीतिक दलों को दिया गया है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल (फतेहपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा था कि बोलने का मौका दिया जाएगा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको हमेशा बोलने का मौका दिया है, फिर आपको मौका देंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय गृह मंत्री जी।

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस विषय पर चर्चा के लिए सत्र की शुरुआत में दो दिन गतिरोध भी हुआ। इससे एक प्रकार की गैर-समझ, गलत धारणा जनता के बीच में पड़ी कि हम लोग यह चर्चा नहीं चाहते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि संसद इस देश में चर्चा का सबसे बड़ा पंचायत है और हम भाजपा वाले, एनडीए वाले चर्चा से कभी नहीं भागते। कोई भी मुद्दा हो, संसद के नियमों के अनुसार चर्चा के लिए हम तैयार रहते हैं। हमने दो दिनों तक विपक्ष के साथ चर्चा की कि इस पर चर्चा बाद में की जाए, दो सत्र के बाद की जाए, मगर वे नहीं माने, हमने हामी भर दी।

मान्यवर, मेरा यह बताना दायित्व है कि हमने क्यों 'ना' कहा था। 'ना' बोलने के दो कारण थे। एक कारण था कि वे गहन पुनरीक्षण के नाम पर चर्चा मांगते थे, एस.आई.आर. के नाम पर मांगते

थे। मेरा बहुत स्पष्ट मत है कि एस.आई.आर. पर इस सदन में चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है, क्योंकि गहन पुनरीक्षण की जिम्मेदारी भारत के चुनाव आयोग की है। भारत का चुनाव आयोग और चुनाव आयुक्त सरकार के तहत काम नहीं करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) अगर उस पर चर्चा होती है और कुछ सवाल खड़े किए जाएंगे, तो इसका जवाब कौन देगा? जब उन्होंने कहा कि हम 'चुनाव सुधार' पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं तो हम इसके लिए तुरन्त मान गए और आज 'चुनाव सुधार' पर यह चर्चा हो रही है।... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सौगत राय (दम दम) : चुनाव आयोग तो आपका ही है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय दादा, प्लीज़।

श्री अमित शाह : दादा, आप बीमार हैं, मैं समझ रहा हूँ, मगर ज्यादा बीमार हैं तो घर पर रहा कीजिए, यहां सदन का माहौल मत बिगाड़िए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज़, माहौल ठीक रहना चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : यह मेरे और दादा के बीच में व्यक्तिगत बात है।... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, पक्ष और विपक्ष से 63 माननीय सदस्यों ने इस चर्चा में हिस्सा लिया है। चर्चा के लिए जितना समय तय हुआ था, उससे ज्यादा समय आपने दिया है, इसलिए भी मैं आपका धन्यवाद व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, चर्चा 'चुनाव सुधारों' के बारे में तय हुई थी, मगर विपक्ष के ज्यादातर माननीय सदस्यों ने एस.आई.आर. पर ही चर्चा की। अब इन्होंने जिस तरह से चर्चा शुरू की है, उसका जवाब तो मुझे देना पड़ेगा और मैं मानता हूँ कि उनको सुनना भी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, इस एस.आई.आर. पर, गहन पुनरीक्षण पर एकतरफा चार महीने से झूठ फैलाया गया और देश की जनता को गुमराह करने का प्रयास किया गया। मेरा सदन के पक्ष और विपक्ष के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है।

17.00 hrs

एसआईआर की प्रक्रिया तथा इससे जुड़े हुए संवैधानिक अनुबंधों का और भूतकाल में जो एसआईआर हुए हैं, उन सभी का मैंने गहन अभ्यास किया है। मैं आज आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को और सदन के माध्यम से देश की पूरी जनता को, जो झूठ विशेष कर कांग्रेस पार्टी द्वारा फैलाया गया है, उस झूठ का मैं अपने तर्कों के हिसाब से जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठे-बैठे ज्ञान मत दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, इस देश के संविधान के अनुसार चुनाव आयोग की रचना हुई है। चुनाव आयोग एक प्रकार से संवैधानिक संस्था है। संविधान के अंदर चुनाव आयोग का गठन, उसकी शक्तियाँ, चुनावी प्रक्रिया, मतदाता की परिभाषा और मतदाता सूची को तैयार करने तथा उसको सुधारने की शक्तियों के बारे में स्पष्ट रूप से प्रावधान किये गये हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब ये प्रावधान किये गये थे, तब हमारी पार्टी बनी ही नहीं थी। हमारी पार्टी के अलावा जो लोग हैं, उन लोगों ने संविधान सभा में चर्चा करके संविधान को बनाया था। ये पूरी चुनावी प्रक्रियाएं संविधान के अंदर व्याख्यायित की गई हैं और आज जो हो रहा है, इन दोनों के बीच में क्या अंतर है और आरोप क्या है, इस बारे में मैं जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। फ्री एंड फेयर चुनाव कराने की जिम्मेदारी हमारे संविधान ने चुनाव आयोग को दी है। मतदाता सूची बनाने और उसमें सुधार करने की जिम्मेदारी भी चुनाव आयोग की है।

मान्यवर, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 324 में चुनाव आयोग का गठन, चुनाव आयुक्त की नियुक्ति, लोक सभा, राज्य सभा, विधान सभा, उपराष्ट्रपति और राष्ट्रपति, इन सभी चुनावों का संपूर्ण नियंत्रण संविधान ने चुनाव आयुक्त को दिया है। चुनाव आयुक्त एक से ज्यादा हों, इसका दायित्व राष्ट्रपति जी को दिया गया है। संविधान का जो अनुच्छेद 325 है, उसके अनुसार किसी भी पात्र मतदाता को मतदाता सूची से बाहर नहीं रखा जाता है और यह इसका प्रावधान करता है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 326 गहन पुनरीक्षण, एसआईआर के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

मान्यवर, अनुच्छेद 326 क्या है? आर्टिकल 326 में मतदाता की पात्रता, योग्यता और मतदाता होने की शर्तें तय की गई हैं। वे शर्तें क्या हैं? सबसे पहली शर्त है कि मतदाता भारत का नागरिक होना चाहिए, विदेशी नहीं होना चाहिए। यह सबसे पहली शर्त है। वे कह रहे हैं कि चुनाव आयोग क्यों यह कर रहा है। भाई, यह उसका दायित्व है, इसलिए वह कर रहा है। दूसरी शर्त है कि 18 साल से ज्यादा आयु का व्यक्ति मतदाता बन सकता है। तीसरी शर्त वैधता का निर्धारण, मानसिक असमर्थता, अपराध और भ्रष्टाचार में संलिप्तता के लिए जो कानून ने समय-समय पर तय किया, उसके बारे में है। इन तीन पात्रताओं के आधार पर भारत के मतदाता होने की बात तय होती है।

मान्यवर, इन तीनों चीजों को किसे देखनी है? यह चुनाव आयोग को देखना है, इसे चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर को देखना है। आर्टिकल 327 में मतदाता सूची, सीमांकन, चुनाव संचालन और उसके लिए कानून बनाने की सिफारिश, संसद को करने की सत्ता चुनाव आयोग को दी है। कल हमारे सदस्य मनीश तिवारी कह रहे थे कि गहन पुनरीक्षण का इनको अधिकार ही नहीं है। आर्टिकल 327 पूर्ण अधिकार देता है कि मतदाता सूची इस व्याख्या के आधार पर बनाने का अधिकार चुनाव आयोग को है।

मान्यवर, अब एसआईआर पर ही सवाल उठा दिए। इन्होंने कहा कि एसआईआर आज क्यों हो रहा है? मैं इनको थोड़ा इतिहास बताना चाहता हूँ। एक नई फैशन हो गई है कि इतिहास बताते हैं, तो आप नाराज हो जाते हैं कि इतिहास मत बताइए। अरे भला कोई भी प्रक्रिया, कोई भी देश, कोई भी समाज इतिहास को छोड़कर कैसे आगे बढ़ सकता है? इतिहास किसी भी समाज का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। हमारे लोकतांत्रिक इतिहास की शुरुआत वर्ष 1952 से हुई, तो सबसे पहला गहन पुनरीक्षण (एसआईआर) कब हुआ, वर्ष 1952 में। वह कहते हैं कि एसआईआर की जरूरत क्यों है, इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ। उस समय प्रधानमंत्री कौन थे? जवाहर लाल नेहरू थे। किस पार्टी से थे? कांग्रेस पार्टी से थे। दूसरा एसआईआर कब हुआ? वर्ष 1957 में फिर जवाहर लाल नेहरू प्रधानमंत्री थे, कांग्रेस पार्टी से थे। तीसरा एसआईआर वर्ष 1961 में हुआ, उस समय भी जवाहर लाल नेहरू प्रधानमंत्री थे और कांग्रेस पार्टी से थे। वर्ष 1965-66 में भी हुआ। एक ही गहन पुनरीक्षण दो साल

में हुआ, उस वक्त भी श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री प्रधानमंत्री थे, कांग्रेस पार्टी से थे। वर्ष 1983-84 में हुआ, इंदिरा जी थीं। वर्ष 1987-89 में हुआ, राजीव गांधी थे। वर्ष 1992, 1993 और 1995 में हुआ, नरसिंहा राव प्रधानमंत्री थे। वर्ष 2002 और 2003 में हुआ, तब श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी थे।

मान्यवर, वर्ष 2004 में गहन पुनरीक्षण समाप्त हुआ, तब डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधानमंत्री थे। वर्ष 2002, 2003 और 2004 का एक गहन पुनरीक्षण (एसआईआर) हुआ, उसमें दो साल एनडीए के प्रधानमंत्री थे, भाजपा के थे और एक साल डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह थे। वर्ष 2004 के बाद सीधा वर्ष 2025 में गहन पुनरीक्षण हो रहा है और इस वक्त हम हैं। इस पूरी गहन पुनरीक्षण (एसआईआर) की प्रक्रिया का वर्ष 2004 तक किसी भी दल ने विरोध नहीं किया है, क्योंकि यह चुनाव को पवित्र रखने की प्रक्रिया है। चुनाव के उद्देश्यों को, लोकतंत्र को स्वस्थ रखने की प्रक्रिया है। अगर लोकतंत्र में चुनाव, जिसके आधार पर होते हैं, वह मतदाता सूची ही प्रदूषित है, तो चुनाव कैसे साफ और सुथरे हो सकते हैं? समय-समय पर मतदाता सूची का गहन पुनरीक्षण जरूरी है, इसलिए चुनाव आयोग ने फैसला किया कि वर्ष 2025 में इसे किया जाएगा।

मान्यवर, बीच में एक घटना में जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। वर्ष 2010 में एक चुनाव आयुक्त महोदय ने निर्णय किया कि रिटर्निंग ऑफिसर को मतदाता सूची में से नाम काटने का अधिकार नहीं है और उसके बाद से किसी की मृत्यु हुई, तो भी नाम नहीं कटते थे। कोई एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में गया, तो भी नाम नहीं कटते थे। एक व्यक्ति का ट्रांसफर हो गया, तो वह कोयम्बटूर से शिमला चला गया। भारत सरकार का कर्मचारी है, तो उसका नाम कोयम्बटूर में भी रहता था और शिमला में भी रहता था, क्योंकि वर्ष 2010 में एक व्यवस्था हुई कि किसी का नाम नहीं काट सकते हैं और उस वक्त भी कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार थी।

मान्यवर, यह गहन पुनरीक्षण क्या है? यह गहन पुनरीक्षण है कि जिनकी मृत्यु हो गई है, उनके नाम कट जाएं। जो 18 साल से बड़े हो गए हैं, उनके नाम जुड़ जाएं। जो किसी भी प्रकार से दो जगह मतदाता हैं, उनके नाम कट जाएं और जो विदेशी नागरिक हैं, उनके नाम चुन-चुनकर डिलीट किए

जाएं। यह गहन पुनर्निरीक्षण है।

मान्यवर, मैं आज इस मंच से और आपके माध्यम से, इस सदन को और देश की जनता को कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी भी देश का लोकतंत्र सुरक्षित रह सकता है, जब देश का प्रधान मंत्री और राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री कौन हो, वह घुसपैठिए तय करेंगे? मान्यवर, सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) क्या एक मतदाता का एक से ज्यादा जगह पर वोट होना चाहिए? क्या एक से ज्यादा जगह पर वोट होना चाहिए? जिन लोगों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है, क्या उनका नाम मतदाता सूची में होना चाहिए? यह एसआईआर और कुछ नहीं है, यह मतदाता सूची का शुद्धिकरण है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इससे कुछ दलों के राजनीतिक स्वार्थ आहत होते हैं। मुझे उन दलों के प्रति एक प्रकार से अनुकंपा भी है, क्योंकि देश के मतदाता तो वोट देते नहीं हैं। ये थोड़े विदेशी दे देते थे, वे भी चले जाएंगे।

मान्यवर, हमें भारतीय होने के नाते निर्णय करना पड़ेगा कि इस देश की संसद को चुनने के लिए, राज्य की विधान सभा को चुनने के लिए विदेशी को वोट देने का अधिकार देना चाहिए या नहीं देना चाहिए और मेरा विनम्र मत है कि यह नहीं देना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) दादा, बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): The issue of citizenship comes under the Home Ministry, not the Election Commission. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री अमित शाह : इसमें कानूनी स्थिति का प्रश्न नहीं है। अभी सांसद महोदया ने बोला कि इलेक्शन कमीशन के अधीन नहीं है। लाल बाबू हुसैन केस, सन् 1995 में एक वाद हुआ। भारत की सर्वोच्च अदालत तक वह वाद पहुंचा। लाल बाबू हुसैन बनाम मतदाता रजिस्ट्रेशन ऑफिसर वाद का 1995 में जजमेंट आया और उसमें अदालत ने स्पष्ट कहा, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, देश की सर्वोच्च अदालत ने कहा कि जहां मतदाता का नाम दर्ज किया जाना है, वहां रिटर्निंग ऑफिसर यह सुनिश्चित कर सकता है कि आवेदक भारत का नागरिक है या नहीं है। ये लोग जो कहते हैं कि इलेक्शन कमीशन कैसे तय करेगा, यह इनकी ड्यूटी है और यह हमारा निर्णय नहीं है, बल्कि भारत की सर्वोच्च अदालत का निर्णय है और हम सब भारत की सर्वोच्च अदालत के निर्णय से बंधे हुए हैं। अगर किसी को भी

वेरीफाई करना है तो लाल बाबू हुसैन बनाम मतदाता रजिस्ट्रेशन ऑफिसर, 1995 का जजमेंट निकालकर दे दें।

मान्यवर, विपक्ष के नेता राहुल गांधी जी ने 5 नवम्बर, 2025 को एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में परमाणु बम फोड़ा। अब उस परमाणु बम के अंदर उन्होंने कहा कि हरियाणा में एक ही घर में 501 वोट पड़ गए। चुनाव आयोग ने इस पर स्पष्टता की कि हाउस नम्बर - 265 कोई छोटा मकान नहीं है और एक एकड़ के पुश्तैनी प्लॉट में अनेक परिवार बस रहे हैं, मगर वहां हर परिवार के घर का नम्बर नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिए सब जगह हाउस नम्बर - 265 दिया गया है। एक परिवार की तो तीन पीढ़ियां साथ में रह सकती हैं और पुराने नम्बर से ही जब हरियाणा में कांग्रेस की सरकार चुनी गई, तब से यह नम्बर इसी तरह से चल रहा है। यह न कोई फर्जी घर है, न फर्जी वोटर्स हैं।

मान्यवर, वोट चोरी का नैरेटिव बनाने के लिए ... (व्यवधान) मेरा भाषण पूरा हो जाने दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी (रायबरेली) : सर, मेरा नाम लिया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं-नहीं, अभी पूरा भाषण होने दीजिए। अभी कई बार नाम आएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, एक मिनट रुक जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, मेरा विपक्ष के नेता से एक निवेदन है कि मुझे दो मिनट सुन लें, बाद में उनको बोलने का मौका दीजिएगा। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मेरा आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है। मैं आधी रात तक बैठने के लिए तैयार हूं। मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मेरा भाषण समाप्त हो जाए।... (व्यवधान) मेरी बात सुनिए ... (व्यवधान) जब दो बड़े बोलते हैं, तब बीच में नहीं बोलते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मेरा भाषण समाप्त हो जाए ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज, प्लीज। नहीं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर मेरा भाषण समाप्त हो जाए, उसके बाद इसमें जितने भी मुद्दे विपक्ष के नेता खड़े करेंगे, मैं मेरी मर्यादा में जरूर इसका जवाब दूंगा। मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। यह मेरी विनती है। मेरी विनती इसलिए है... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक मिनट, उनको पूरी बात करने दें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, मेरी विनती है ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज, बैठे-बैठे डिबेट नहीं करते हैं।

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, मेरी विनती इसलिए है कि जो मुद्दा वह खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, उसका जवाब शायद मेरे भाषण में आगे आ जाएगा, तो कोई मुद्दा ही नहीं बचेगा। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं, मुझे पूरा सुन लिया जाए।

मान्यवर, बिहार में एक मतदाता की उम्र 34 वर्ष की है, उसे 124 वर्ष बताया गया। सच था कि इसमें उम्र 124 वर्ष छपी थी। बाद में मिनता देवी जी ने खुद बताया कि उन्होंने ऑनलाइन आवेदन किया था और ऑनलाइन आवेदन करने में गलती हो गयी, जिसके कारण उम्र 124 वर्ष छप गयी। अब इसके आधार पर मतदाता सूची पर प्रश्न कर दिया गया। सुबोध कुमार, नवादा के लिए प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में कहा गया कि एक राजनीतिक दल के बीएलए हैं, इनका नाम कभी वोटर लिस्ट में आया ही नहीं। वह भी सत्य नहीं निकला। रंजू देवी, रोहतास के बारे में कहा गया कि एक कार्यकर्ता हैं। रंजू देवी जी ने स्टेटमेंट दिया कि जबरन बुला कर उनका नाम वोटर लिस्ट से काट दिया गया, ऐसा आरोप लगाया गया। बाद में रंजू देवी जी ने कहा कि कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं के कहने पर उन्होंने यह गलत जानकारी दी थी।

मान्यवर, यह जो प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस हुई और उसने देश में जिस प्रकार का माहौल बनाया। मैंने जो आरोप लगाए गए थे और उसका सत्य क्या है, वह बताया। मगर, मैं विपक्ष के नेता ने जो प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में कहा कि मतदाता सूची ठीक नहीं है, इसमें सुधार करना चाहिए। इस पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि फिर गहन पुनरीक्षण अभियान क्या है? एसआईआर क्या है? यह मतदाता सूची को सुधारने

की प्रक्रिया है। हम वह कर रहे हैं, तो भी आप विरोध कर रहे हैं। पुरानी मतदाता सूची से कर रहे हैं, तब भी विरोध कर रहे हैं। मतदाता सूची पुरानी हो या नयी आपका हारना तय है। यह मतदाता सूची से नहीं होता है।

मान्यवर, उन्होंने अपने लॉजिक के समर्थन में कहा कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी को कभी एंटी इनकम्बेंसी का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता है। एंटी इनकम्बेंसी उनके खिलाफ होती है, जो जनहित के विरुद्ध काम करते हैं। यह बात सही है कि भाजपा को एंटी इनकम्बेंसी का विरोध बहुत कम करना पड़ता है। हमारी सरकारें बार-बार चुनकर आती हैं, चाहे वह राज्य में हों या केंद्र में। परंतु, ऐसा नहीं है कि हम वर्ष 2014 के बाद एक भी चुनाव नहीं हारे हैं। वर्ष 2018 में छत्तीसगढ़ में हारे, वर्ष 2018 में राजस्थान में हारे, वर्ष 2018 में मध्य प्रदेश में हारे, वर्ष 2014 के बाद कर्नाटक में हारे। तेलंगाना में हम जीत नहीं पाये। चेन्नई में हम जीत नहीं पाए। बंगाल में भी हम हारे। जब हम हारते हैं, तब तो मतदाता सूची बहुत सही होती है, आप टप से नए कपड़े पहन कर शपथ ले लेते हैं। उस वक्त मतदाता सूची का विरोध नहीं करते हो, लेकिन जब बिहार की तरह मुंह की पटखनी पड़ती है, तब मतदाता सूची का विरोध करते हैं।

मान्यवर, लोकतंत्र में ये दोहरे मापदंड नहीं चलेंगे। जब आप जीतते हो तो चुनाव आयोग महान है और जब आप हारते हो तो चुनाव आयोग निकम्मा है, बीजेपी के कहने पर चलता है। जब आप जीतते हो तो मतदाता सूची अच्छी है और जब आप हारते हो तो मतदाता सूची खराब है। मान्यवर, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि ये लोग इस तरह की भ्रांति फैलाएं तो फैलाएं। मेरा दायित्व है इस तरह की डूअल स्टैंडर्ड की जानकारी देश की जनता को देना, जो मैं आज इस सदन में खड़े होकर दे रहा हूँ।

मान्यवर, मैं आगे भी इस विषय को कहूंगा और ढेर सारे आरोपों के मेरे पास जवाब हैं। तीन प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस की गईं। एक सादा प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस, दूसरा एटम बम वाला और तीसरा परमाणु बम वाला, लेकिन इन तीनों में क्या हुआ, उन सबके जवाब मेरे पास हैं।

मान्यवर, यह कहते हैं कि दो-दो जगह मतदाता हैं। मान्यवर, किन-किन लोगों के दो-दो जगह

मतदाता सूची में नाम हैं? मैं इसमें उनके दोष नहीं निकालता, जिनके दो जगह मतदाता सूची में नाम हैं, क्योंकि एक जगह से कोई व्यक्ति दूसरी जगह गया है तो वर्ष 2010 के बाद इसको डिलीट करने का अधिकार आरओ के पास से ले लिया गया। इसके कारण ये विसंगतियां खड़ी हुई हैं। किन्तु दो जगह मतदाता सूची में नाम हैं? एक तो प्रशांत किशोर जी के दो जगह मतदाता सूची में नाम हैं। पवन खेड़ा जी का भी है। तेजस्वी यादव जी का भी है। टी. सिद्धिकी, एनआईसी, केरल के नेता का है। संजय सिंह जी, नेता आप पार्टी के हैं। श्रीमती किशोरी पेडनेकर, शिवसेना (यूबीटी) का भी है। मान्यवर, ये एक सामान्य गलतियां हैं, क्योंकि एक नियम आ गया, जिसमें वोट काटने का जिसका अधिकार है, उसको रोक लिया गया। आरओ वोट काट नहीं सकता था, इसलिए दो जगह रह गया। अब वही इस गहन पुनर्निरीक्षण से सुधरना है, मगर आप गहन पुनर्निरीक्षण को वोट चोरी कह रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, वोट चोरी किसको कहते हैं, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां कुछ परिवार ऐसे हैं, जो पुश्तैनी वोट चोरी करते हैं।

श्री राहुल गांधी : महोदय, आपने मुझे कहा था कि आपको दो मिनट के बाद बोलने का मौका दूंगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

श्री राहुल गांधी : स्पीकर सर, मेरा कल एक सवाल था कि हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में पहली बार डिसिजन लिया गया कि इलेक्शन कमिश्नर्स को फुल इम्युनिटी दी जाएगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपके इस प्रश्न का जवाब भी वह देंगे।

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, मैंने अभी खत्म नहीं किया है। इसके पीछे क्या थिंकिंग थी, वह हमें सबसे पहले बताएं। इन्होंने हरियाणा की बात कही और इन्होंने एक उदाहरण लिया, लेकिन वहां अनेक उदाहरण हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वह उदाहरण भी आपने ही दिया था, इसलिए उन्होंने उसका जवाब दिया।

श्री राहुल गांधी : वहां पर 19 लाख फेक वोटर्स हैं। इसके बारे में भी हमें बता दीजिए।

Actually, let us have a debate on my Press Conferences. ... (*Interruptions*)
 Let us go. ... (*Interruptions*) It is a very good idea. ... (*Interruptions*) Let us have
 a debate on my Press Conferences. ... (*Interruptions*) Amit Shah ji, I challenge
 you to have a debate on the three Press Conferences. ... (*Interruptions*) इसका
 भी जवाब दे दीजिए कि बीजेपी के जो नेता उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा में हैं, वे दोनों चुनावों में वोट
 कैसे दे रहे हैं।

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, मैं सबसे पहले यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं 30 साल से विधान
 सभा और संसद में जनप्रतिनिधि चुनकर आ रहा हूँ। मुझे संसदीय प्रणाली का लंबा अनुभव है।
 विपक्ष के नेता महोदय कहते हैं कि पहले मेरी बात का आप जवाब दीजिए। आपकी मुंसिफी से संसद
 नहीं चलेगी। मेरे बोलने का क्रम मैं तय करूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) संसद इस तरह से नहीं चलेगी। ...
 (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, उनको धैर्य रखना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) उनको मेरा जवाब सुनने के लिए धैर्य
 रखना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) इनकी एक-एक बात का जवाब मैं दूंगा, मगर मेरे भाषण का क्रम वह
 तय नहीं कर सकते, मैं करूंगा, क्योंकि मैं बोल रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, एक मिनट।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने क्या गलत बोला? इन्होंने यही बोला कि आपने जो बात
 उठाई है, उसके बारे में कब बोलना है, वह मैं तय करूंगा। इसमें आप उत्तेजित क्यों हो रहे हैं।
 आपके दो-दो मिनट में खड़े होने से थोड़े ही ये जवाब देते रहेंगे।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मैं आपको फिर बोलने का मौका दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : सर, अभी आपने अमीत शाह जी का रेस्पांस देखा। यह कम्प्लीटली डिफेंसिव

रेस्पांस है। यह घबराया हुआ रेस्पांस है। यह डरा हुआ रेस्पांस है। यह सच्चा रेस्पांस नहीं है। ...

(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब आप पूरी बात सुन लीजिए।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, मैं आपके चेहरे पर चिंता की लकीरें देख रहा हूँ कि मैं क्या बोलूंगा। मैं उनके उकसावे में नहीं आऊंगा। मैं अपने विषय पर बोलूंगा।

मान्यवर, मैंने इतना ही कहा कि मैं अपने भाषण का क्रम मैं तय करूंगा। अपने भाषण में पहले क्या बोलना है, बाद में क्या बोलना है, वह मैं तय करूंगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि हरेक वक्ता का यह अधिकार है। उनका भी है और मेरा भी है। कल वे बोल रहे थे तो हम लोग ने ऐसा नहीं बोला कि आप झूठ क्यों बोल रहे हैं? हमने नहीं बोला। हम नहीं बोल सकते हैं। वे माननीय विपक्ष के नेता हैं, वे अपना पक्ष बोल सकते हैं। मैंने तो यह भी कहा कि मेरा पूरा भाषण होने के बाद कुछ बच जाता है तो आप पूछिएगा, मैं उसका जवाब दूंगा। लेकिन, इसके लिए धैर्य चाहिए और सुनना भी चाहिए। दोनों चीजें करनी पड़ती हैं।

मान्यवर, वोट चोरी, वोटी चोरी का कोहराम मचा हुआ है। वोट चोरी किसको कहते हैं, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। वोट चोरी के तीन आयाम हैं। एक तो मतदाता नहीं है, मतलब योग्यता नहीं है और आप वोट बन जाते हैं, उसको वोट चोरी माना जाएगा। दूसरा, यदि आप गलत प्रकार से चुनाव जीतते हैं तो वोट चोरी माना जाएगा और तीसरा यदि आप जनादेश को डिफाई करते हैं, मतलब वोट के विपरीत यदि आप कोई पद प्राप्त कर लेते हैं तो वह भी एक प्रकार से वोट चोरी होता है। ...

(व्यवधान) अरे, सुन लीजिए। मणिकम जी, क्यों जल्दबाजी करते हैं? अब मैं तीन वोट चोरी की घटनाएं बताना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहली घटना आजादी के बाद हुई। देश का प्रधानमंत्री तय करना था। तय किसको करना था? उस वक्त के जितने प्रांत थे, उसके कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष को तय करना था। उनके एक-एक वोट से तय होना था। अब 28 वोट श्री सरदार पटेल जी को मिले और दो वोट

जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी को मिले और प्रधानमंत्री जवाहर लाल जी बने । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज बैठ जाइए । हर बार नहीं उठते हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, दूसरे प्रकार की वोट चोरी, अनैतिक तरीके से चुनाव हो जाना, ऐसी वोट चोरी भी भूतकाल में एक बार हुई थी । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी रायबरेली से चुनी गई थीं । इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में श्री राज नारायण पहुंचे कि यह चुनाव नियमों के अनुसार नहीं हुआ है । इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट ने यह तय कर दिया कि श्रीमती गांधी ने उचित तरीके से चुनाव नहीं जीता है । हम इसे रद्द करते हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, यह भी वोट चोरी थी, बहुत बड़ी वोट चोरी थी । उसके बाद क्या हुआ? उसके बाद उस वोट चोरी को ढकने के लिए संसद में कानून लाया गया कि प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ कोई केस ही नहीं हो सकता । मैं विपक्ष के नेता से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप चुनाव आयोग की इम्युनिटी की बात पूछ रहे हैं, मैं इसका भी जवाब दूंगा, लेकिन जो इम्युनिटी श्रीमती गांधी ने स्वयं को दी थी, इसके लिए आपका क्या कहना है? उन्होंने तो स्वयं के लिए इम्युनिटी ले ली थी ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं, सदन ऐसे नहीं चलता है । अब आप पांच-पांच मिनट में उठेंगे क्या? सभी ने बोला है । कोई भी सदस्य एक-एक मिनट में नहीं उठेगा ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : यह लोकतंत्र है, उन्हें फिर से प्रधान मंत्री बनाया ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : लोकतंत्र ने ही प्रधान मंत्री बनाया है ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : बिल्कुल सर ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जो उस समय का केस था, उस समय का केस बताया है ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मोदी जी को भी लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री बनाया है । आपकी कृपा से नहीं बने हैं ।...

(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपका यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। आप दो-दो मिनट पर खड़ी हो जाती हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, विपक्ष के नेता ने कहा है कि आपने चुनाव आयुक्तों को इम्युनिटी दी है। इनका आरोप सत्य नहीं है। मैं इसकी बात बाद में करूंगा, लेकिन मान लीजिए कि हमने चुनाव आयुक्त को इम्युनिटी दी, लेकिन श्रीमती गांधी ने तो अपने आपको इम्युनिटी दे दी थी।... (व्यवधान) फिर जब ये संवैधानिक सुधार के वायरस चैलेंज हुए, तो वे केस जीतने के लिए दो, तीन और चार नंबर के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के जस्टिस को बाईपास करके, चौथे नंबर के जस्टिस को चीफ जस्टिस बनाया और उसके बाद वहां केस भी जीत लिया।

मान्यवर, यह तो इतिहास है, इसे कौन झुठला सकता है। इनको कोई इतिहास पढ़ाता नहीं है क्या? यह सर्वोच्च अदालत और संसद के रिकॉर्ड में रखा हुआ इतिहास है। इसके लिए ललन सिंह जैसे कितने लोग इमरजेंसी के खिलाफ बिहार में पूरे जीवन लड़े और जेल में गए, लाखों लोग जेल में गए।... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, तीसरी वोट चोरी के बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूं। तीसरी वोट चोरी का प्रकार मैंने बताया था कि योग्यता नहीं और मतदाता बन जाना। अभी-अभी एक वाद दिल्ली की सिविल अदालत में पहुंचा है। उसमें डिस्प्यूट यह है कि सोनिया गांधी जी इस देश की नागरिक बनने से पहले मतदाता बनीं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वह बोल क्या रहे हैं, पूरी बात सुनिए।

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, मैंने इतना ही कहा है कि अदालत में एक केस चल रहा है, जो फैक्चुअल है। अब जवाब सोनिया जी को अदालत में देना है। यह यहां क्यों जवाब दे रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान)

श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल (अलप्पुझा): सर, पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर दीजिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : भाषण के बीच में पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं होता है।

श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल: सर, पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर 352 है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मुझे याद है, जो माननीय सदस्य नहीं हैं। 352 टेबल पर रहता है, मुझे 352 मुंह जुबानी याद है।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I want to raise point of order under Rule 352. Hon. Home Minister is speaking about an issue which is pending in a court. Actually, what happened was some BHP *karyakartas* filed a case against Shrimati Sonia Gandhi for voting in 1980. Delhi Rouse Avenue Court dismissed the case because there is no substance in that case... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi did not vote in that election. I am challenging the Home Minister. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi did not even vote in that election. ... (*Interruptions*) Can he prove it? ... (*Interruptions*) The Home Minister is making a misleading statement. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: एक मिनट, आप बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, मैं दो दिनों से चर्चा को सुन रहा हूँ। नियम 352 को आपने भी पढ़ा है, मैंने भी पढ़ा है। कई बार इधर से भी, उधर से भी इस विषय को कई बार बोला गया है। जब डिबेट चलती है, उसके संदर्भ में कई विषयों को बोला जाता है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय गृह मंत्री जी की आधी बात सुनकर आप दो-दो मिनट में उठने लगते हैं। ऐसे चर्चा नहीं होती। आप उनकी पूरी बात को सुनिए कि क्या संदर्भ था। उन्होंने कोई फैसला नहीं दिया है। जो एक जानकारी आई है, वह उन्होंने सदन के पटल पर रखी है।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Let him prove that Sonia Ji voted in that election. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री अमित शाह: आपने एक मुद्दा खड़ा किया है, तो मुझे जवाब देने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) मैंने ऐसा कुछ नहीं कहा है। मैंने सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि एक वाद दिल्ली की अदालत में दायर हुआ है। मैंने कोई कंकलूजन नहीं कहा। ... (व्यवधान) मैंने कहाँ कंकलूजन कहा? ... (व्यवधान) मैंने कोई कंकलूजन नहीं कहा। ... (व्यवधान) कंकलूजन तो जब नोटिस का जवाब वे देंगी, तब अदालत देगी। ... (व्यवधान) तब फिर से मैं बताऊंगा। ... (व्यवधान) मगर अभी मैंने सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि वहाँ एक केस रजिस्टर हुआ है, जिसमें श्रीमती गांधी को नोटिस इश्यू किया है। इसमें इतना लाल-पीला होने की जरूरत क्या है? ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, हम सबका साझा दायित्व है। हम भी विपक्ष में बैठ चुके हैं। हम जितने चुनाव जीते हैं, उससे ज्यादा हारे हैं। हम लोगों की तो एक प्रकार से पौना जिंदगी ही विपक्ष में ही चली गई। चाहे राज्य हो या केंद्र हो, कई चुनाव हम हारे। हमने कभी चुनाव आयुक्त और चुनाव आयोग पर आरोप नहीं लगाया। एक नया पैटर्न खड़ा हो गया है। मैं पूरा वाकिया नहीं बताना चाहता हूँ। सुश्री ममता बनर्जी ने चुनाव आयोग पर आरोप लगाए, स्टालिन जी ने लगाए, वी डी सतीशन जी ने लगाए, श्री राहुल गांधी ने लगाए, मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे जी ने लगाए, तेजस्वी यादव जी ने लगाए, अखिलेश यादव जी ने लगाए, वी सिवनकुट्टी ने लगाए, हेमंत सोरेन जी ने लगाए, भगवन्त मान जी ने लगाए। पहले तो ऐसी परम्परा सिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी में थी। मगर सम्पर्क का दोष कैसा होता है, ये सारे इंडी एलायंस वाले चुनाव आयोग के खिलाफ आ गए।

मान्यवर, चुनाव आयोग, तटस्थता से चुनाव कराने वाला संस्थान बनाया गया। इसकी मान्यता किसी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी ने नहीं दी, बल्कि भाग और अनुच्छेदों के तहत हमारे संविधान ने दी है। यह संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया है। इस संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया पर सवाल खड़े करके, अनर्गल आरोप करके आप पूरे चुनाव आयोग की एक प्रकार से पूरी दुनिया में छवि को धूमिल करने का काम करते हैं। आपको लगता है कि आप सरकार की छवि धूमिल कर रहे हैं। न जी, आप पूरी दुनिया में भारत के लोकतंत्र की छवि को धूमिल कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सरकार का तो इतना ही सवाल है कि भारत के मतदाता क्या सोचेंगे? मगर मतदाता के सोचने का सवाल नहीं है, मतदाता को मालूम है

कि हमने वोट दिया है, इसलिए ये चुनकर आए हैं। उसके मन में कोई डाउट नहीं है। ये वोट चोरी, वोट चोरी करते रहे, घुसपैठिया बचाओ यात्रा निकाली और बिहार में दो-तिहाई बहुमत से हम जीत गए। यह जो नई परम्परा शुरू हुई कि देश के अंदर चुनाव न जीते, तो चुनाव आयोग को बदनाम करो, चुनाव प्रक्रिया को बदनाम करो, मतदाता सूची को बदनाम करो, यह हमारे लोकतंत्र का भला नहीं करेगी। इसी आयुक्त और इसी सरकार के होते हुए आप कई चुनाव जीते हैं। हम कुछ नहीं बोले और हमने पार्टी में बैठकर इसकी मीमांसा की। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मैं थोड़ी स्पष्टता के लिए आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। मई, 2014 में श्रीमान् नरेन्द्र मोदी जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री बने और तब से इनको आपत्ति है। एनडीए क्या-क्या जीती? हम तीन लोकसभा चुनाव जीते और 41 राज्यों के विधान सभा चुनाव जीते। हम वर्ष 2024-25 तक टोटल 44 चुनाव जीते, ये भी अलग-अलग विधान सभाओं में 30 चुनाव जीते, 30 जगहों पर जीते। अगर मतदाता सूची करप्ट है तो क्यों शपथ ली? क्यों चुनाव लड़ा? आप देश की जनता को बताइए। ... (व्यवधान) जहां से राहुल गांधी चुनकर आए थे, वायनाड की मतदाता सूची में मेरी पार्टी ने प्रैस कांफ्रेंस करके इसी प्रकार की डिस्क्रिपेंसी को बताया लेकिन ये इसका जवाब नहीं देते। हमने अमेठी के बारे में भी बताया है, लेकिन इसका भी जवाब नहीं देते।

मान्यवर, चुनाव की मतदाता सूची में जो थोड़ी-बहुत गलतियां हैं, इसे ये लोग चुनाव हारने का मुद्दा बनाते हैं। मैं अंत में चुनाव हारने का कारण बताऊंगा कि क्यों हारते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं अंत में बताऊंगा। चलो, अगर फिर भी मान लें कि मतदाता सूची ठीक नहीं है तो गहन पुनर्निरीक्षण का मतलब ही मतदाता सूची को सुधारने की प्रक्रिया है। अब इसमें आपके बीएलए सहयोग नहीं करते हैं। आप इनके बहिष्कार का ऐलान करते हैं। जहां आपकी राज्य सरकारें हैं, कम मदद करती हैं तो कैसे मतदाता सूची का सुदृढ़ीकरण होगा? जो आपकी डिमांड है, वही तो चुनाव आयोग कर रहा है। आपको मालूम है कि हुआ क्या है? इनको अगर प्रैस में कोई पत्रकार ऐसा सवाल पूछे, जो इनको पसंद न आए तो कहते हैं कि तुम बीजेपी के एजेंट हो। ... (व्यवधान) सवाल जो भी हो, उसको लेना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, पत्रकार कभी बीजेपी का एजेंट नहीं होता है। ... (व्यवधान) मगर आप ऐसा मानते हैं कि लोकतंत्र में पत्रकार ऐसे सवाल पूछें जो आपको पसंद न आए तो यह नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि यह इमरजेंसी नहीं है, भाई। ... (व्यवधान) यह इमरजेंसी नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, प्रैस में कोई सवाल पूछता है तो कहते हैं कि तुम बीजेपी के एजेंट हो। ... (व्यवधान) केस हारते हैं तो जज पर आरोप कर देते हैं। चुनाव हारते हैं तो ईवीएम पर आरोप करते हैं। ईवीएम की दलील अब गले नहीं उतरती तो वोट चोरी का मुद्दा लेकर आ जाते हैं। वोट चोरी का मुद्दा लेकर पूरे बिहार में यात्रा निकाली लेकिन फिर भी हार गए।... (व्यवधान) हारने का कारण आपका नेतृत्व है, हारने का कारण ईवीएम और मतदाता सूची नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) अगर ये लोग यह मानते हैं कि इनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, भगवान करे मैं गलत पड़ जाऊँ, एक दिन कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता इनका हिसाब मांगेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता इनका हिसाब मांगेंगे कि इतने चुनाव कैसे हार गए? ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, आजादी के इतने सालों में ऐसा नहीं हुआ, अगर कोई जज एक जजमेंट दे तो जज के खिलाफ इम्पीचमेंट लेकर आते हैं।... (व्यवधान) अपनी वोट बैंक को एड्रेस करने के लिए इम्पीचमेंट लेकर आते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सबने तो साइन कर दिए, साथ ही उद्धव जी ने भी साइन कर दिए। ... (व्यवधान) उद्धव जी, जजमेंट क्या है? एक पहाड़ी पर मान्यता है, हां, सबसे ऊपर दीया जलाया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) वोट बैंक को संभालने के लिए हाई कोर्ट के जज के सामने इम्पीचमेंट लेकर आए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) देश की जनता इनकी मदद नहीं करेगी। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : गौरव जी, बैठ जाइए। अब नया मुद्दा शुरू हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मणिकम जी, बैठिए। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आपको ज्यादा समस्या है? क्या हर दो मिनट में खड़े होने की आपको समस्या है?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : बैठ जाइए। ऐसे नहीं चलेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह: मान्यवर, वर्ष 2014 के बाद... (व्यवधान)

दादा, ये लोग भी बैठ गये, आप भी बैठ जाइए।... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, वर्ष 2014 के बाद हारने की परम्परा शुरू हुई। हारने की परम्परा शुरू होने के बाद... (व्यवधान) हाँ-हाँ जीते ही हैं।... (व्यवधान) मगर हारने की भी परम्परा शुरू हुई है।... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, हारने की परम्परा शुरू होने के बाद इन्होंने सबसे पहले ईवीएम को निशाना बनाया। आज मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को और सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में ईवीएम कौन लेकर आया? 15 मार्च, 1989 को जब राजीव गांधी इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे तब ईवीएम लाने का कानूनी बदलाव किया गया था। अब ये राजीव गांधी के ईवीएम के कानून का भी विरोध कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) आप सुनिए न, इसकी क्या प्रक्रिया हुई।... (व्यवधान) इसके बाद किसी ने ईवीएम के खिलाफ याचिका दी। इस देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के दो जजों ने बैठकर ईवीएम के कानूनी बदलाव को वर्ष 2002 में उचित ठहराया। ये राजीव गांधी को भी नहीं मानते हैं, सर्वोच्च अदालत को भी नहीं मानते हैं। फिर वर्ष 1998 में मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और दिल्ली में सिर्फ 16 विधान सभाओं में इसका ट्रायल किया गया।... (व्यवधान) हुड्डा जी, कितना केयरफुल है, मैं यह भी बताता हूँ, आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान) चुनाव आयोग इतना केयरफुली आगे बढ़ा है कि मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और दिल्ली के सिर्फ 16 विधान सभाओं में इसका ट्रायल किया गया। हर प्रकार से चेक करके ईवीएम का उपयोग पूरे देश में सबसे पहले वर्ष 2004 में हुआ था। मान्यवर, वर्ष 2004 का महत्व है। सबसे पहले वर्ष 2004 में इसका उपयोग हुआ। पूरे लोक

सभा चुनाव में ईवीएम का उपयोग हमारे समय में हुआ। इसे राजीव गांधी लाये। वर्ष 2004 में चुनाव कौन जीता था? वे चुनाव जीते। उस वक्त ईवीएम की चर्चा बंद।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2009 का चुनाव पूरी तरह ईवीएम से हुआ। ये जीत गये। इन्होंने चुप्पी साध ली। वर्ष 2014 में हम जीते, तो काँव-काँव करना शुरू कर दिया।... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, यह क्या है? जब कानून आप लाये, आपने मशीन इंट्रोड्यूस की, पहला चुनाव मशीन से आप जीते, दूसरा चुनाव जीते, मौज से दस साल राज किया और हार गये तो रोते हैं। देश की जनता इसको मानती है।... (व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात, जब चुनाव आयोग को भी लगा कि सच्चे-झूठे आरोप होते हैं, तो इस पर रिसर्च की एक प्रक्रिया हुई। पाँच साल रिसर्च के बाद वीवीपीएट का इंट्रोडक्शन हुआ। वीवीपीएट क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, मैं जब वोट के लिए बटन दबाता हूँ, मैंने कमल के निशान पर बटन दबाया, तो एक पर्ची निकलती है कि आपका वोट कमल के निशान पर रजिस्टर हो गया है। फिर भी आरोप लगाए गए कि ये पर्ची और ये दोनों अलग हैं। चुनाव आयोग ने निर्णय किया कि पांच प्रतिशत ईवीएम और वीवीपैट के परिणाम मिलाए जाएंगे। तब ईवीएम को ओपन किया गया, उसमें 396 वोट्स मिले, तो वीवीपैट में कितने वोट्स मिले हैं, उसमें 396 वोट्स हैं या नहीं हैं, ऐसा पांच प्रतिशत मशीनों में मिला है।

मान्यवर, मैं आज चुनाव आयोग से पूछकर कुछ आंकड़े लेकर यहां आया हूँ कि कितने वीवीपैट और ईवीएम्स का मिलान नहीं हुआ है। आज तक कुछ हजारों बूथों का ईवीएम और वीवीपैट्स का मिलान हुआ है। उनके परिणाम में एक भी वोट का बदलाव नहीं हुआ है। जब मत गणना होती है, तब वहां उनके पोलिंग एजेंट्स बैठते हैं। वे परिणाम पर हस्ताक्षर करते हैं। वे ईवीएम और वीवीपैट के परिणाम पर भी हस्ताक्षर करते हैं। ये इस पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, ये कह रहे हैं कि उस वक्त वाई-फाई नहीं था। सबसे पहली बात यह है कि वर्ष 2004 में वाई-फाई आ चुका था। फिर भी मान लेते हैं। ये आरोप लगाते रहे हैं। भारत निर्वाचन आयोग ने वर्ष 2009 में एक ईवीएम से छेड़छाड़ के आरोप पर एक कदम उठाया था। तब 10 राज्यों

में 100 ईवीएम्स लगाई गई थीं। सब लोगों ने प्रयास किया था, लेकिन वर्ष 2009 में कोई छेड़छाड़ नहीं कर पाया। फिर भी आरोप लगाए गए।

निर्वाचन आयोग ने जून, 2017 में तीन दिन तक ईवीएम को अपने ऑफिस में रखा और कहा कि कोई भी पार्टी, कोई भी टेक्नोक्रेट या कोई भी वैज्ञानिक ईवीएम को हैक करके दिखा दे। ये तो वहां गए ही नहीं। ये नहीं गए। ये सिर्फ प्रेस के पास जाकर आरोप लगाते हैं। ये न ही अदालत में जाते हैं और न ही चुनाव आयोग के पास जाते हैं। मगर कोई एक्सपर्ट भी वहां नहीं गया। आप कोई एक्सपर्ट भेज देते, लेकिन कोई एक्सपर्ट भी नहीं भेजा गया।

मान्यवर, वर्ष 2017 में चुनाव आयोग इस निर्णय पर पहुंचा कि देश में होने वाले सभी चुनाव ईवीएम से होंगे। अब चुनाव आयोग ने निर्णय दे दिया, मगर मैं भी थोड़ा ज्यादा सोचता हूं। मैंने सोचा कि ...* अब चुनाव आयोग कहता है कि कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, तो ये लोग आरोप क्यों लगा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी : महोदय, यह असंसदीय शब्द है।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : क्या आप बाजार में बात कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, अगर मैंने कोई गलत शब्द बोला है, तो आप उसको संसदीय कार्यवाही से निकाल दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मैंने सोचा कि जब कोई गलती नहीं है, तो ये लोग विरोध क्यों कर रहे हैं। फिर मुझे याद आया कि जब इनके जमाने में चुनाव होते थे, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारें बनती थीं, तो पूरे के पूरे वोट्स के बक्से हाइजैक कर लिए जाते थे। ईवीएम आने के बाद यह बंद हो गया। चुनाव की चोरी बंद हुई है, इसलिए पेट में दर्द हो रहा है। ईवीएम का दोष नहीं है। चुनाव जीतने का तरीका या जनादेश नहीं था, करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेज थीं, इसलिए ये चुनाव जीतते थे। अब आज ये पूरी तरह से एक्सपोज हो चुके हैं। जब जनादेश पर चुनाव होता है, तो आप चुनाव जीत सकते हैं, जीतो, उसका

* Not recorded.

स्वागत है। मगर जब आप हारते हैं, तो अन्य कारण बताते हैं। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि ऐसा बताना, यह ठीक नहीं है।

मान्यवर, कल मैंने स्वयं यहां बैठकर विपक्ष के नेता का भाषण सुना था। उनका पूरा भाषण धागों में उलझ गया था। ये कहते हैं कि प्रधानमंत्री का शेड्यूल देखकर चुनाव आयोग चुनाव तय करता है। मेरा सभी सांसद महोदयों से करबद्ध निवेदन है कि चुनाव होने के एक महीने पहले प्रधानमंत्री का शेड्यूल देखिए और लगभग 140 महीने हो गए हैं, आप इनमें से किसी भी एक महीने का शेड्यूल दिखाइए। प्रधानमंत्री जी की गति ही इतनी है, आप किसी भी महीने का रिकॉर्ड देखेंगे, तो इतने ही प्रवास मिलेंगे। इसमें चुनाव का कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जनसंपर्क में आजादी के बाद सबसे ज्यादा प्रवास करने वाले प्रधानमंत्री हैं।

साहब, मैं नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को जानता हूं। मैं बता सकता हूं कि वर्ष 2001 से एक भी दिन की छुट्टी नहीं, एक भी वेकेशन नहीं, वे लगातार जनता का काम कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैंने उनको वेकेशन पर कभी नहीं देखा। हम कई बार उनका अनुकरण करने का प्रयास करते हैं, तो बी.पी. बढ़ जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) ये अभी फिर उठ जाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) यह पूरी चर्चा चुनाव सुधार पर थी। आज मैंने यह भी जांच की ... (व्यवधान) आप सुनिए और थोड़ा धैर्य रखिए। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मैंने आज सुबह चुनाव आयोग के यहां जांच कराई। जांच का मतलब कोई गोपनीय चीज़ नहीं पूछी है। अब इसका इश्यू मत बनाइएगा। मैंने यह पूछा कि चुनाव सुधार के लिए, मई 2014 के बाद कौन-सी पार्टी से कितने आवेदन आपको मिले, क्योंकि जो चुनाव सुधार करना है, इसकी प्रक्रिया क्या है? चुनाव सुधार सभी राजनीतिक दलों के साथ चर्चा करके, चुनाव आयोग भारत सरकार के विधि मंत्रालय को भेजता है और विधि मंत्रालय इसका कानून बनाकर संसद के सामने रखता है। यह प्रक्रिया है। इसलिए, मैंने सोचा कि इतना बड़ा हो-हल्ला हुआ, तो ढेर सारे चुनाव सुधारों के सुझाव कांग्रेस पार्टी ने दिए होंगे, तो मैं जरा उसका उल्लेख कर दूं, लगे हाथों उसकी भी बात कर लूं। इसमें गोपनीय क्या है? जब मैंने यह पूछा, तो साहब मुझे एक रहस्य मालूम पड़ा कि मई, 2014 से आज तक चुनाव आयोग को एक भी चुनाव सुधार का सुझाव कांग्रेस पार्टी से नहीं

मिला है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : हमने कितनी चिट्ठियां दी हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : आप बैठिए। मैं बताता हूं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप इतने सवालों के जवाब पूछेंगे?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। आप बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप भी बोले हैं। क्या हर विषय पर आप एक-एक बार उठेंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आप हर चीज़ का जवाब पूछेंगे?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज़, आप बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : चुनाव आयोग विपक्षी दलों को कभी उत्तर नहीं देता है।... (व्यवधान) वे हमसे

मिलते भी नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) वे सिर्फ सरकार से ही मिलते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप अच्छी परंपरा बनाए रखिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हर दो मिनट पर नहीं उठते हैं। प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप मेरी बात सुनिए। प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, यह परंपरा कभी नहीं रही कि सत्ता पक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष का कोई भी माननीय सदस्य बोल रहा हो, तो हर विषय पर बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी करना या हर विषय पर खड़े होकर सवाल पूछना है। यह परंपरा कभी नहीं रही है। आपने भी आज भाषण दिया है। क्या आपसे किसी ने बीच में उठकर पूछा? आप अच्छी परंपराएं लागू कीजिए और सदन को अच्छी तरह से चलाइए।

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, मैं अपने स्टेटमेंट पर कायम हूं। नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार बनने के बाद आज तक कांग्रेस पार्टी ने चुनाव आयोग को चुनाव सुधार का एक भी प्रपोजल नहीं दिया है।

श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल : स्पीकर सर, यह असत्य है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, ये कई बार मिलने गए हैं। मैंने उनकी प्रेस कांफ्रेंस भी देखी है। उनकी प्रेस कांफ्रेंस थी कि चुनाव प्रक्रिया के अंदर उनका जो डिस्प्यूट है, वह ऑनगोइंग इलेक्शन में इसको रजू करने का था। चुनाव सुधार जो होता है, चुनाव के पहले चुनाव के जो नियम तय होते हैं, इसके लिए सभी दलों को बाकायदा पत्र लिखा जाता है और कोई मांगे, तो उसको समय भी देना पड़ता है। ये दो अलग चीजें हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आप एक मिनट के लिए रुकिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, सदन का समय माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य की समाप्ति तक बढ़ाया जाता है।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी – अब आप बोलिए।

18.00 hrs

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, कल विपक्ष के नेता ने तीन सवाल पूछे थे और चार सुझाव दिए थे। पहला सवाल था मुख्य न्यायाधीश को चुनाव आयुक्त चयन समिति से बाहर क्यों निकाला गया? यह पहला सवाल था। दूसरा सवाल था कि दिसंबर, 2023 में कानून बदलकर चुनाव आयोग को पूर्ण प्रतिरक्षा क्यों दी गई? तीसरा क्वेश्चन था कि सीसीटीवी फुटेज 45 दिनों में नष्ट करने का कानून

क्यों लाया गया? हम कानून नहीं लाए हैं, चुनाव आयोग ने सर्कुलर इश्यू किया है। लेकिन, ठीक है, मैं अर्थ समझ रहा हूँ कि ये क्यों ऐसा कर रहे हैं। ये तीन जवाब देने हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं इनमें से सबसे पहले सवाल का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। मुझे पूरा सुनकर ही आप लोग आपत्ति लीजिएगा, क्योंकि मैं बताऊंगा तो पास्ट से ही, लेकिन, वर्तमान का भी जवाब दूंगा।

मान्यवर, 73 वर्षों तक इस देश में चुनाव आयुक्त की नियुक्ति का कोई कानून ही नहीं था। सभी माननीय सदस्य मुझे ध्यान से सुनें। 73 सालों तक इस देश में चुनाव आयुक्त की नियुक्ति का कोई कानून नहीं था। प्रधानमंत्री सीधे नियुक्ति कर देते थे।

मान्यवर, मैं आज पूरे देश को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि टोटल, अब तक जितने मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त और चुनाव आयुक्त हुए, वे सभी इसी प्रकार से हुए। वर्ष 2023 के कानून पर मैं बाद में आता हूँ। वर्ष 1950 से लेकर वर्ष 1979 तक चुनाव आयोग एक सदस्यीय था। प्रावधान क्या था? कोई कानून नहीं था। प्रधानमंत्री जी राष्ट्रपति जी को फाइल भेजते थे और राष्ट्रपति जी बाद में नोटिफिकेशन कर देते थे। उस वक्त बराबर चुनाव था। ... (व्यवधान) नहीं, नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, इनके पूरे 55 सालों में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने ही चुनाव आयुक्त को नियुक्त किया। तब तक कोई सवाल नहीं था और श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी करते हैं, तो उन पर सवाल उठाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, मान्यवर, हमने तो ऐसा भी नहीं किया। फिर वर्ष 1989 से वर्ष 1991 - जब वर्ष 1989 में चुनाव आयुक्त उनकी सुनते नहीं थे, तो पहली बार उस पर ब्रेक लगाने के लिए चुनाव आयोग को बहुसदस्यीय बनाया गया। यह बिहार के चुनाव के कारण ही हुआ। परंतु, वे भी प्रधानमंत्री की फाइल से ही अपॉइंट होते थे।

मान्यवर, 49 मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त और चुनाव आयुक्त इसी प्रकार से हुए, जिन्हें प्रधान मंत्री जी ही रखते थे। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ही यह परंपरा बनाई थी और कानून भी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बनाया था। लेकिन, आज आरोप लगाना है कि आपने चुनाव चोरी कर लिया, चुनाव चोरी कर लिया, चुनाव चोरी कर लिया। यह कहने से कुछ नहीं होता, जनता हमको सुनती है भाई और हम जवाब भी देते हैं। ...

(व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, वर्ष 1950 से लेकर वर्ष 2023 तक कोई कानून नहीं था। बाद में, वर्ष 2023 में श्री अनूप बरनवाल बनाम भारत सरकार एक मुकदमा हुआ। उसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि चुनाव आयुक्त की नियुक्ति थोड़ी पारदर्शी होनी चाहिए। यह सुझाव ही था, ऑर्डर नहीं था। हमारे सॉलिसिटर जनरल ने वहां कन्सेंट दी। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें कानून बनाने में थोड़ी देर लगेगी और हमें इस पर कन्सलटेशन भी करना पड़ेगा, चुनाव आयोग से भी करना पड़ेगा। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है, अगर आप सहमत हैं, मैं जजमेंट और आर्गुमेंट पढ़कर करता हूं, अगर आप सहमत हैं, तो जब तक कानून नहीं बनता, एक समिति बने, जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री, मुख्य न्यायाधीश और विपक्ष के नेता उसके मेंबर हों। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं थी, हमने हां बोला। विपक्ष के नेता भी थे, प्रधानमंत्री थे और सीजेआई थे।

मान्यवर, वर्ष 2023 में कानून बन गया। कानून क्या बना? विपक्ष के नेता, प्रधानमंत्री जी मंत्री तय करेंगे वह एक मंत्री और स्वयं प्रधानमंत्री, ये तीन लोग बैठकर मेरिट्स में चर्चा करके चुनाव आयुक्त और मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त की नियुक्ति करेंगे।

मान्यवर, हमारे टाइम में तो और पारदर्शिता है। ये कह रहे हैं कि हमारा तो 33 परसेंट ही हिस्सा है। 33 परसेंट तो है न? ... (व्यवधान) हमारा तो हिस्सा ही नहीं था। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मैं रिकॉर्ड से बताता हूं। वर्ष 2012 में सीईसी की नियुक्ति होनी थी। आडवाणी जी ने लिखकर सुझाव दिया कि एक प्रणाली बनाई जाए, लेकिन नहीं बनाई गई और वी.एस. सम्पत जी को सीधा चुनाव आयुक्त बना दिया। उसके बाद भी एकल व्यक्ति कैसे हैं, इसकी चर्चा है। नवीन चावला, जिसको आपालकाल की भूमिका पर शाह आयोग ने कहा था कि ये निष्पक्ष नहीं हैं, उनको मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त बनाया। जबकि, मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त गोपाल स्वामी ने इनके खिलाफ पक्षपात के सबूत भी भेजे, लेकिन खारिज कर दिए और सुने नहीं। हमारे समय में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ है। हमारे समय में विरोध होता है, मगर पक्षपात के सबूत किसी ने नहीं दिए। भाई, जहां तक 66 परसेंट एवं 33 परसेंट का सवाल है और आप कह रहे हैं कि वहां दो लोग होते हैं तथा आप एक होते हैं, यह

हम तय नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि 140 करोड़ जनता तय करती है कि कौन 66 होगा और कौन 33 होगा। यहां कौन बैठेगा, यह तो 140 करोड़ लोग तय करते हैं। अगर वह आपके लिए तय करेंगे, तो आप 66 हो जाएंगे, मगर आप तो 100 रखकर गए थे, लेकिन हमने 33 दे दिया।

मान्यवर, ये क्या सवाल उठाते हैं? वह समझते हैं कि मैं बोलता हूं, तो बस वह ब्रह्म वाक्य होगा। ऐसा नहीं होता है। हर चीज के तर्क होते हैं। इनका जो भाषण तैयार करते हैं, वह भी ठीक से तैयार नहीं करते हैं और रिसर्च नहीं करते हैं। इलेक्शन कमीशन ने सीसीटीवी फुटेज को 45 दिन में नष्ट करने का निर्णय लिया, लेकिन इस पर आपत्ति उठाई गई। जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम 1951 की धारा 81 में एक प्रावधान है। वह है कि उम्मीदवार चुने जाने के बाद आप 45 दिन में चुनाव याचिका दायर कर सकते हैं। 45 दिन के बाद इसको कोई चुनौती नहीं दे सकता है। यह नियम वर्ष 1951 में बना। उस वक्त सीसीटीवी फुटेज नहीं था। चुनाव आयोग ने बाद में सीसीटीवी फुटेज एक सर्कुलर से रूल्स में बदलाव करके ऐड किया। अब चुनाव आयोग ने क्या किया है? सीसीटीवी फुटेज का जो रिकॉर्ड है, उसको जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 81 के साथ संरक्षित किया है, मतलब एलाइन किया है। एक्ट में 45 दिन के बाद डिस्प्यूट का कोई प्रोविजन ही नहीं है, तो 45 दिन के बाद सीसीटीवी फुटेज क्यों रखना है। अब इतनी समझ नहीं है। मैं क्या कर सकता हूं? समझ का कोई इंजेक्शन नहीं होता है कि भड़ाक से दे दिया जाए।

मान्यवर, ये धारा 81 वर्ष 1951 के एक्ट में से है। पहले पर्चियों से चुनाव होते थे, तो पर्ची के लिए थी और अब सीसीटीवी फुटेज का कैमरा आ गया है, तो सीसीटीवी फुटेज ऐड कर दिया है। जब सीसीटीवी फुटेज प्रक्रिया में ऐड किया, तब चुनाव आयोग ने स्पष्ट कहा था कि सीसीटीवी रिकॉर्डिंग संवैधानिक दस्तावेज नहीं है। यह आंतरिक प्रबंधन है। किस चीज का आंतरिक प्रबंधन है? चुनाव सीज होने के बाद अगर कोई पुनः मतदान की अर्जी करता है और कहता है कि इस मतदान केन्द्र पर चुनाव ठीक नहीं हुआ है, तो चुनाव आयोग जो निर्णय करता है, वह सीसीटीवी फुटेज के आधार पर करता है। पहले मौखिक करता था, लेकिन जब टेक्नोलॉजी आ गई तो सीसीटीवी फुटेज स्वीकर कर लिया। अब यह आंतरिक प्रबंधन के लिए है, फिर भी जो चुनाव आयोग का निर्णय है,

उसे मैं बताता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि सामान्य जनता को एक्सेस होना चाहिए। यह रूल्स बनाया गया है कि सामान्य व्यक्ति सीसीटीवी फुटेज उच्च न्यायालय में जाकर 45 दिन के अंदर ऑर्डर करा सकता है। अब ये कहेंगे कि 45 दिन में जजमेंट नहीं आएगा, लेकिन उच्च न्यायालय इतना ऑर्डर तो कर सकता है कि आप ये सीसीटीवी फुटेज डिस्ट्रॉय मत करना। उन्होंने राजनीतिक दलों को एक्सेस देने का प्रावधान किया है, तो वह राजनीतिक दल 45 दिन के अंदर चुनाव को चैलेंज करे। ऑटोमैटिक जो चुनाव चैलेंज होता है, उसका सीसीटीवी फुटेज चुनाव आयोग नियमों से रिज़र्व कर देता है।

मान्यवर, यह एक प्रक्रिया है। ये कुछ नहीं पढ़ते हैं। इसके बाद पॉलिटिकल एजेंटों को एक्सेस होना चाहिए, तो पॉलिटिकल एजेंट भी हाई कोर्ट से इसको प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। आप करते कुछ नहीं हैं। न हाई कोर्ट में अर्जी की, न चुनाव आयोग में की और सीसीटीवी फुटेज का बहाना लेकर बोलने लगे। अब इतने लाखों बूथों का सीसीटीवी फुटेज बिना किसी कारण के हर नागरिक मांगने लगा, तो चुनाव आयोग किस प्रकार से दे सकता है? यहां क्या हुआ है कि वे प्रेस कांफ्रेंस पर सब प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। उनको लगता है कि मेरी प्रेस कांफ्रेंस संवैधानिक प्रावधान के तहत होती है। ऐसा नहीं होता है। आप जिन मुद्दों पर प्रेस कांफ्रेंस करते हो, इसकी लिखकर अर्जी दे दो सारी चीज तुरंत मिल जाएंगी, परंतु वे अर्जी नहीं करते हैं, कोर्ट में नहीं जाते हैं, चुनाव आयोग में नहीं जाते हैं और चुनाव चोरी हो गया, चुनाव चोरी हो गया करते हैं। ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। आप इस देश के लोकतंत्र को धूमिल नहीं कर सकते हैं। सबको सीखना चाहिए और भाषण ढंग से तैयार करना भी सीखना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, उन्होंने कहा कि सीईसी को वर्ष 2023 में कानून बनाकर इम्युनिटी दी गई है। Representation of the People Act, 1950 में ही ईसीआई के अधिकारियों को जो इम्युनिटी प्राप्त है उसमें जरा भी बढ़ोतरी नहीं की गयी है। हमने सिर्फ Representation of the People Act, 1951 के एक्ट की पुनर्वावृत्ति की है। आरपीए एक्ट की धारा 32, आरपीए एक्ट, 1951 के सुधार की धारा 146(सी) कहती है कि चुनाव आयोग के किसी भी अधिकारी, जिसमें इलेक्शन कमीशनर आ जाते हैं, इन पर चुनाव प्रक्रिया के लिए कोई मुकदमा नहीं चल सकता है। यह प्रावधान

है और देश के कानून में इस प्रावधान को भी संरक्षित किया है। इतने सारे वकीलों को राज्य सभा दे रखी है, भगवान जाने वे सब क्या करते हैं। अपने नेता को ब्रीफ भी नहीं करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, यह वाक्या आप निकाल सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, फिर यह सब हो रहा है, कल देर रात को मैं मेरा भाषण तैयार कर रहा था, तो मैंने अपने आप को पूछा कि यह सब इतना स्पष्ट है तो ये मुद्दा क्यों उठा रहे हैं? जब इतना पढ़कर मेरी समझ में आता है, तो उन्होंने भी तो पढ़ा होगा। यह मुद्दा क्यों उठा रहा है? मूल मुद्दा अवैध घुसपैठियों को मतदाता सूची में रखने का है। ... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, इन लोगों ने ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL : Sir, it is completely misleading.... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य आपका भाषण भी सबने शांतिपूर्ण सुना, आप भी सुनने का सामर्थ्य रखो।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, this is not the answer.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं, प्लीज बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, the hon. Minister has been speaking for one hour and everything that he has said is untrue.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : पूरा भाषण सुनो।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, जब आप बोलते हैं, तो इधर भी सुनते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : पूरा सुनने की क्षमता रखो।

... (व्यवधान)

18.14 hrs

*At this stage, Shri Rahul Gandhi, Shri Dharmendra Yadav,
Shri Yusuf Pathan and some other hon. Members left the House.*

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरें रिजिजू) : सर, ये लोग डर गए हैं और जवाब सुन नहीं सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने देश के सामने झूठ फैला कर, गुमराह करके चर्चा मांगी।... (व्यवधान) आज गृह मंत्री जी एक-एक बात का जवाब दे रहे हैं। ये भाग गए, डर गए। ... (व्यवधान) ये सुन भी नहीं सकते हैं। अगर ये सुन नहीं सकते हैं, तो इतने दिनों से संसद का समय बर्बाद क्यों किया? ... (व्यवधान) अगर ये सच्चाई नहीं सुन सकते हैं तो इतने दिनों तक सड़कों पर, संसद का समय और लोगों में भ्रम फैला कर समय क्यों बर्बाद किया? ... (व्यवधान) ये दिखा रहे हैं और हमें मालूम था कि ये भागने वाले हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सच्चाई को सुनना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) जब सच्चाई सामने आई तो ये डर गए।? ... (व्यवधान) इनमें सुनने की कैपेसिटी तक नहीं है और इन्होंने इतना गुमराह किया। ... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने पिछला पार्लियामेंट सेशन तबाह किया। इन्होंने इसी मुद्दे पर मानसून सेशन को भी बर्बाद किया। ... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने शीतकालीन सत्र के भी दो दिन बर्बाद किए। आज गृह मंत्री जी जब बारीकी से बता रहे थे तो ये लोग भाग गए। ... (व्यवधान) यह तो ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, ये दो सौ बार भी बहिष्कार करें, एक भी अवैध घुसपैठिये को इस देश में वोट नहीं देने देंगे। यह हमारी एनडीए की पॉलिसी है। डिटेक्ट मतलब ढूंढो, डिलीट करो, मतदाता सूची से नाम काटो और उनको डिपोर्ट करो। हम संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया करके डिटेक्ट, डिलीट और डिपोर्ट करेंगे। ये सदन छोड़ कर क्यों भाग गए? मैं इनके सामने तो कोई बात भी नहीं कर रहा था, न कांग्रेस पार्टी की बात कर रहा था। मैं तो घुसपैठियों को देश से बाहर निकालने की बात कर रहा था। मैंने श्री जहवारलाल नेहरू पर, इंदिरा गांधी पर, इनके पिताजी पर, सोनिया जी पर इतने सारे आरोप लगाये, अगर तब भागते तो लाजिमी था। ये घुसपैठियों के लिए भाग गए। हमारी पॉलिसी डिटेक्ट, डिलीट और डिपोर्ट की है। उनकी पॉलिसी है कि घुसपैठ को नॉर्मलाइज कर दो, उसके

बाद मान्यता प्रदान कर दो और चुनाव में मतदाता सूची में डालकर फॉर्मलाइज कर दो। मगर यह लम्बे समय तक नहीं चलता है। मैं अपने मन से मानता हूँ, मेरी पार्टी के सिद्धांत तो हैं ही, मगर मैं मानता हूँ कि जनसांख्यिकी में इतना बड़ा परिवर्तन देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। यह देश एक बार जनसांख्यिकी के आधार पर बंट चुका है। हम नहीं चाहते कि आने वाली पीढ़ी इस देश के भी बंटवारे देखें। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है और इस देश से घुसपैठ को रोकना पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, ये कहते हैं कि घुसपैठ हो रही है, क्या भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? आज मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि घुसपैठ भारत-बांग्लादेश की सीमा से हो रही है। पश्चिम बंगाल पर कुल 2216 किलोमीटर का बॉर्डर है। इसमें से 1653 किलोमीटर बॉर्डर बन चुकी है और एक बड़ा हिस्सा कहां बाकी रह गया है? क्या ये आपको मालूम है? केवल और केवल एक राज्य बंगाल का बाकी है। असम का पूरा हो गया, मेघालय का पूरा हो गया, त्रिपुरा का पूरा हो गया, जम्मू-कश्मीर का पूरा हो गया, पंजाब का पूरा हो गया, राजस्थान का पूरा हो गया और गुजरात का पूरा हो गया है। खाली बंगाल का बाकी रखा है। मैं आज टीएमसी के लोगों को भी कहना चाहता हूँ। राहुल जी के साथ में रहकर घुसपैठिया बचाओ यात्रा बिहार में निकली, तो वे साफ हो गए। आप भी घुसपैठियों को बचाओगे तो वहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी की विजय तय है।

मान्यवर, ये कहते हैं कि घुसपैठ क्यों हो रही है? आप बॉर्डर नहीं बनाने दोगे, फेंसिंग नहीं करने दोगे, घुसपैठ नहीं होगी, फिर भी चलो, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि घुसपैठ होकर सबसे पहले घुसपैठिया कहां आता है? वह गांव में आता है। क्या पटवारी को मालूम नहीं पड़ता है, गांव के थाने वाले को मालूम नहीं पड़ता है? मतदाता सूची में नाम डालने के लिए आधार कार्ड कहां बनता है? वहीं बनता है। उसका राशन कार्ड कहां बनता है? बंगाल में बनता है। कौन-सी मतदाता सूची में एड होता है, तो बंगाल में होता है। क्या आपकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? मान्यवर, ये देश के भविष्य और सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। आप कभी-कभार घुसपैठियों के आधार पर चुनाव तो जीत जाओगे, परंतु इस देश की सुरक्षा को आप ताक पर नहीं रख सकते। मान्यवर, मैं आज कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार की जनता ने घुसपैठिया बचाओ यात्रा के खिलाफ जनादेश देकर एक बहुत महान फैसला

किया है। मान्यवर, आने वाले दिनों में बंगाल भी यह करने जा रहा है, यह उनको मालूम नहीं है।

मान्यवर, कल राहुल गांधी जी ने एक विषय कहा था कि आपने सारी संवैधानिक संस्थाएं करप्ट कर दीं। मैंने पूरा बताया कि चुनाव आयोग की नियुक्ति के पहले क्या नियम थे। उन्होंने यह कहा कि महत्वपूर्ण पद पर आरएसएस की विचारधारा के लोग रख लिए जाते हैं। भई! इसमें क्या आपत्ति है? क्या इस देश में कोई कानून बना है कि आरएसएस की विचारधारा वालों को महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर नहीं रखा जाएगा? अरे! इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री आरएसएस की विचारधारा वाला है। इस देश का गृह मंत्री आरएसएस की विचारधारा वाला है और ये जनादेश से बनकर आए हैं, आपकी कृपा से बनकर नहीं आए हैं।

मान्यवर, उन्होंने क्या किया है, यह मैं फिर बताना चाहता हूं। वर्ष 1969 में इस देश के राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव हुआ। वर्ष 1969 में इंदिरा जी अपनी पार्टी के अंदर ही संघर्ष करती थीं। पार्लियामेंट्री बोर्ड ने राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में श्री संजीव रेड्डी को कांग्रेस पार्टी का अधिकृत उम्मीदवार बनाया। इंदिरा जी ने प्रधान मंत्री रहते हुए अपनी पार्टी के मंडेड को ही डिफाई करके कहा कि राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में वोटिंग अंतर-आत्मा की आवाज से करनी चाहिए और उन्होंने वी.वी. गिरी को प्रत्याशी बनाया। फिर क्या हुआ? चूंकि वह अल्पमत में थीं और संजीव रेड्डी जी के वोट ज्यादा थे। उन्होंने जीतने के लिए कम्युनिस्टों से समाधान किया और इस देश के सारे संस्थानों पर, शिक्षा संस्थानों पर, महत्वपूर्ण संवैधानिक पदों पर कम्युनिस्टों को बैठाने का काम इंदिरा गांधी जी ने किया। वहीं से इस देश के विमर्श को बदलने के काम किया गया। वामपंथी विचारधारा इस देश की प्रकृति को, इस देश के स्वभाव को, इस देश की जनता को स्वीकार्य नहीं है। इसीलिए वामपंथी लुप्त हो गए। उन्होंने इस देश के युवा धन को वामपंथी विचारधारा पर डायवर्ट करने का काम किया है, जो वर्ष 2014 से फिर से नरेंद्र मोदी जी इसको एक अच्छे तरीके से, लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से परिष्कृत करने का काम कर रहे हैं। ये कह रहे हैं कि आरएसएस की विचारधारा वालों को रखते हैं। कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है। आरएसएस की विचारधारा क्या है? देश के लिए मरना ही आरएसएस की विचारधारा है। देश को समृद्धि के परम शिखर पर ले जाना ही आरएसएस की

विचारधारा है। देश की संस्कृति का झण्डा बुलंद करना ही आरएसएस की विचारधारा है। ये हमें क्या समझाते हैं? क्या हम ऐसे ही मान लेंगे? साहब, हम नहीं डरते हैं। मैं मेरी ही बात करता हूँ। मैं तो दस साल का था और नारे लगाता था कि असम की गलियां सूनी हैं, इंदिरा गांधी खूनी है। हम तो वहां से लड़ते-लड़ते आए हैं। हम नहीं डरते हैं।

मान्यवर, इन्होंने कहा कि वोट चोरी से जीते हैं। वोट चोरी से नहीं जीते हैं। आपने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक का विरोध किया, इसलिए हम जीते हैं। आपने एयर स्ट्राइक का विरोध किया, इसलिए जीते हैं। आपने धारा 370 हटाने का विरोध किया, इसलिए जीते हैं। आपने राम मंदिर बनाने का विरोध किया, इसलिए जीते हैं। आपने घुसपैठियों को हटाने का विरोध किया, इसलिए जीते हैं। आपने सीएए का विरोध किया, इसलिए हम जीते हैं। आपने ट्रिपल तलाक हटाने का विरोध किया, इसलिए जीते हैं। आप अब वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन का विरोध कर रहे हो, इसलिए हम फिर से जीतेंगे।

मान्यवर, 60 करोड़ गरीबों को इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घर पहुंचाया, गैस पहुंचाई, पानी पहुंचाया, शौचालय पहुंचाया, पांच किलो मुफ्त अनाज पहुंचाया और पांच लाख तक की दवाइयां मुफ्त कर दीं। ये क्या समझते हैं कि हम वोट चोरी करके जीते हैं? इस देश में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को इनके 40 सालों में देख लीजिए और हमारे 11 सालों में देख लीजिए। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को तीन गुना बढ़ाया है। इसलिए जनता हमें जीताती है। मैं अभी भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे यहां से चले गए हैं।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : मैं आपकी बातों को सुनने के लिए बैठा हूँ।

श्री अमित शाह : आपको कांग्रेस पार्टी टिकट नहीं देती है।

मान्यवर, मैं अभी भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एसआईआर का विरोध करोगे तो बिहार की तरह बंगाल और तमिलनाडु में भी साफ।

मान्यवर, 140 करोड़ जनता का जनादेश ईश्वर का आदेश होता है। हमारे यहां कहा जाता है कि जनता ही जनार्दन है तो जनता का फैसला श्री कृष्ण का फैसला होता है, जनार्दन का फैसला होता है और ये लोग जनता के फैसले के लिए, 'वोट चोरी, वोट चोरी', इस तरह की भाषा का प्रयोग

करते हैं। जनता देख रही है। जनता आंख मूंद कर नहीं बैठी है।

मान्यवर, मैं अपने पार्लियामेंट्री मिनिस्टर का धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने एक अलग रास्ता अपना कर एसआईआर पर चर्चा करा दी है। वरना, इनका झूठ एक तरफा जनता में जा रहा था। आज आपने भी मुझे बहुत विपुल मात्रा में समय दिया है और जहां जरूरत पड़ी वहां प्रोटेक्शन भी दिया, संरक्षण दिया, इसलिए मैं आपका भी धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं।

अंत में फिर से एक बार श्री राहुल गांधी के भाषण लिखने वालों को कहना चाहता हूं कि तथ्य ठीक से ढूंढ कर लिखें, इनको यहां पर तकलीफ होती है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही कल गुरुवार दिनांक 11 दिसम्बर, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

18.27 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Thursday, December 11, 2025/Agrahayana 20, 1947 (Saka).*

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10	Shri Devusinh Chauhan	141
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16	Shri K Sudhakaran	152
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20	Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak	150
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22	Smt. Kamlesh Jangde	149
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24	Smt. Vijaylakshmi Devi	149
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7	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	1656
8	Dr. Angomcha Bimol Akoijam	1695
9	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	1835
10	Dr. Bhola Singh	1653
11	Dr. C M Ramesh	1675
12	Dr. D. Purandeswari	1760, 1810
13	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	1759
14	Dr. Hemang Joshi	1747, 1648, 1680, 1661
15	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	1680, 1648
16	Dr. K Sudhakar	1622
17	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	1676
18	Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale	1715
19	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	1635, 1802
20	Dr. Lata Wankhede	1810, 1669
21	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	1684
22	Dr. Mallu Ravi	1739
23	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	1781
24	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	1704, 1808
25	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	1640
26	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	1638
27	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Panigrahy	1820
28	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	1673

29	Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj	1619
30	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	1622, 1715
31	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	1652, 1649
32	Dr. Sambit Patra	1736
33	Dr. Sharmila Sarkar	1758
34	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	1707
35	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	1829, 1663, 1738, 1629
36	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	1818, 1706
37	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	1620
38	Md. Rakibul Hussain	1807
39	Mr Pathan Yusuf	1803, 1743
40	Mrs Ruchi Vira	1631
41	Ms Kangna Ranaut	1647
42	Ms Sayani Ghosh	1764, 1736
43	Ms. Mahua Moitra	1628
44	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	1773, 1626
45	Ms. S Jothimani	1753
46	Prof. Sougata Ray	1772
47	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	1656
48	Shri Chhotelal	1636
49	Shri Radhakrishna	1639
50	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	1801
51	Shri Abhishek Banerjee	1805
52	Shri Adhikari Soumendu	1776
53	Shri Aditya Yadav	1624
54	Shri Ajay Kumar Mandal	1691
55	Shri Alok Sharma	1703, 1661, 1680, 1622
56	Shri Amar Sharadrao Kale	1785
57	Shri Amarsing Tisso	1822
58	Shri Amra Ram	1814

59	Shri Anil Firojiya	1614
60	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	1659
61	Shri Anto Antony	1728
62	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	1645
63	Shri Anurag Sharma	1649
64	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	1611
65	Shri Arun Govil	1806
66	Shri Arup Chakraborty	1815
67	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	1674
68	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	1701
69	Shri Ashish Dubey	1770, 1612
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71	Shri Atul Garg	1669, 1810
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74	Shri B Y Raghavendra	1751
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78	Shri Balram Naik Porika	1679
79	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	1777
80	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	1642
81	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	1767, 1687
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83	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	1656
84	Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure	1790
85	Shri Bhojraj Nag	1747
86	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	1629, 1829, 1663, 1738
87	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	1660, 1642

88	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	1642, 1678, 1648
89	Shri Brijendra Singh Ola	1783, 1612
90	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	1766
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92	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	1727, 1680
93	Shri Captain Viriato Fernandes	1762
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95	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	1632, 1612
96	Shri Charanjit Singh Channi	1635, 1802
97	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantryao	1774, 1730
98	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	1647
99	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	1767, 1655
100	Shri Damodar Agrawal	1647
101	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	1652
102	Shri Devesh Shakya	1812, 1713
103	Shri Devusinh Chauhan	1646
104	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	1730, 1774
105	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	1671
106	Shri Dilip Saikia	1648
107	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	1813, 1840, 1690
108	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	1688, 1648, 1642
109	Shri Dulu Mahato	1722, 1715, 1614, 1622
110	Shri Durai Vaiko	1761
111	Shri Dushyant Singh	1644
112	Shri E Tukaram	1833
113	Shri Eatala Rajender	1685
114	Shri Eswarasamy K	1811
115	Shri G Kumar Naik	1664
116	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	1729
117	Shri Ganesh Singh	1643

118	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	1808
119	Shri Giridhari Yadav	1840, 1813, 1690
120	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	1800
121	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	1663, 1629, 1829, 1738
122	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	1654
123	Shri Haribhai Patel	1831
124	Shri Harish Chandra Meena	1816
125	Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel	1646, 1819
126	Shri Jagadish Chandra Barma Basunia	1716
127	Shri Jagadish Shettar	1625
128	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	1795
129	Shri Jagdambika Pal	1611
130	Shri Jai Parkash	1623
131	Shri Jai Prakash	1642
132	Shri Janardan Mishra	1661, 1642
133	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	1680
134	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	1726
135	Shri Jitendra Kumar Dohare	1836
136	Shri Joyanta Basumatary	1617
137	Shri Jugal Kishore	1703, 1652, 1688
138	Shri K C Venugopal	1809
139	Shri K E Prakash	1613
140	Shri Kali Charan Singh	1667
141	Shri Kalipada Saren Kherwal	1830
142	Shri Kalyan Banerjee	1824
143	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	1775
144	Shri Karan Bhushan Singh	1752
145	Shri Karti P Chidambaram	1802
146	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	1690
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148	Shri Khagen Murmu	1826, 1661, 1622
149	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	1641
150	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	1769, 1642
151	Shri Kripanath Mallah	1749
152	Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	1665, 1653, 1660, 1648,1614
153	Shri Kuldeep Indora	1721
154	Shri Kunduru Raghuveer	1630
155	Shri Lalji Verma	1823
156	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	1729, 1655, 1680
157	Shri Lumbaram Choudhary	1688
158	Shri M K Raghavan	1798
159	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	1668
160	Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao	1719
161	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	1692
162	Shri Mahesh Kashyap	1770
163	Shri Malvinder Singh Kang	1693
164	Shri Mani A	1698
165	Shri Manickam Tagore B	1633, 1837
166	Shri Manish Jaiswal	1734
167	Shri Manish Tewari	1672
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169	Shri Matheswaran V S	1789, 1615
170	Shri Mitesh Patel Bakabhai	1819, 1646
171	Shri Mohibullah	1732
172	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	1656
173	Shri Mohmad Haneefa	1725
174	Shri Muhammed Hamdullah Sayeed	1746
175	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	1660, 1642
176	Shri Murari Lal Meena	1771
177	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	1715, 1622

178	Shri Nalin Soren	1652, 1688, 1622
179	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	1717
180	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	1818, 1706
181	Shri Navaskani K	1662, 1637
182	Shri Naveen Jindal	1742
183	Shri Neeraj Maurya	1713, 1812
184	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	1829, 1738, 1629, 1663
185	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan Rajenimbalkar	1658
186	Shri P C Mohan	1686, 1648
187	Shri P P Chaudhary	1680, 1622, 1648
188	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	1791
189	Shri Partha Bhowmick	1744
190	Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	1708
191	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	1794
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193	Shri Pradeep Purohit	1650
194	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	1797
195	Shri Praveen Patel	1632, 1770, 1652
196	Shri Pushpendra Saroj	1792
197	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	1735
198	Shri R K Chaudhary	1784
199	Shri Radheshyam Rathiya	1715, 1688
200	Shri Rahul Kaswan	1804
201	Shri Raja A	1697, 1615
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