GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2522
ANSWERED ON 13.03.2026

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION FOR PASSENGER AMENITIES AND SAFETY

2522 DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any recent safety audits following incidents related to rail infrastructure and overcrowding, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there has been a reduction in budgetary allocation for passenger amenities and safety in comparison to capital intensive projects, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) steps being taken to address delays, cancellations and overcrowding on high density routes; and

(d) whether passenger feedback and safety concerns are formally incorporated into railway planning and decision-making, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND
ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW)

(a) to (d): Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. Regular Safety Inspections of Track, OHE, Signalling assets, Rolling stock, etc are carried out by designated officials and necessary action is taken accordingly. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents.

Number of Consequential Train Accidents has reduced as shown in the table below:-

Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26 (upto 28.02.2026)	14 (90% lesser)

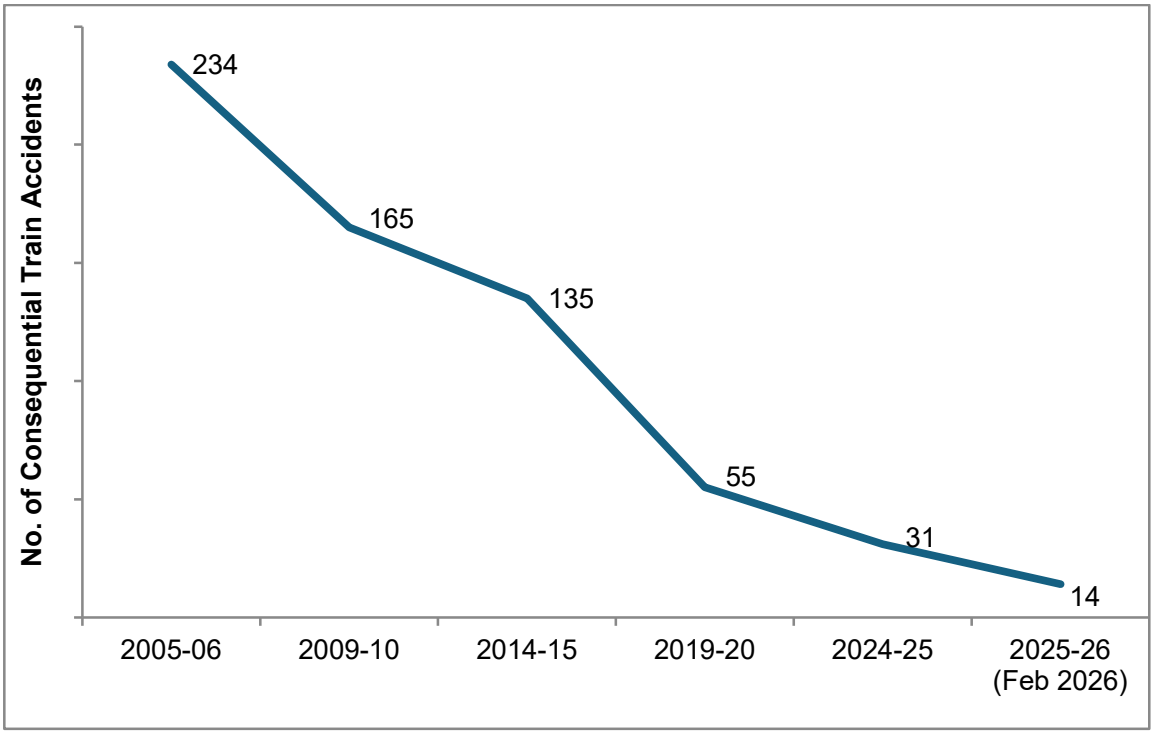
Another important index showing improvement in safety in train operations is Consequential Accident Index, the details of which are as under:-

Consequential Accident Index:-

Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11
2024-25	0.03 (73% lesser)

This index measures number of consequential accidents as a ratio of total running kilometers of all trains.

$$\textbf{Accident Index} = \frac{\text{No. of consequential accidents}}{\text{No. of trains X million kilometers run}}$$



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**	**2026-27**
39,200	**87,336**	**1,01,662**	**1,14,022**	**1,17,693**	**1,20,389**

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,665 stations up to 28.02.2026 to reduce accidents due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,153 Level Crossing Gates up to 28.02.2026 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 6,669 stations up to 28.02.2026.
5. Indian Railways has gone for implementation of indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system, which required safety certification of highest order (SIL 4). Kavach has

been adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020. 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. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 1,452 Route Kilometres, covering the high-density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:

SN	Section	Progress Route (Km)
(1)	**Delhi-Mumbai route:**	
i	Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura –Nagda section	667
ii	Vadodara - Ahmedabad section	96
iii	Vadodara - Virar section	336
(2)	**Delhi – Howrah route:**	
i	Gaya Sarmatanr section	93
ii	Chota Ambana - Bardhaman – Howrah section	260

Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 24,427 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 Maintenance Practices				
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

GENERAL COACHES

With a view to meet the demand of passengers travelling in unreserved coaches, Railways have significantly increased the facilities for passengers demanding general class travel. During the last financial year 2024-25 alone, 1250 general coaches have been utilised in various long-distance trains. In the current financial year (upto February, 2026), 860 Coaches have been utilised for permanent augmentation.

To cater to the travel demand of the low- and middle-income families, Indian Railways have also taken up manufacturing of 17,000 non-AC coaches (general/sleeper).

On IR, the percentage of non-AC coaches, is about 70% as indicated below:

Table 1: Distribution of coaches:

Non-AC coaches (general and sleeper)	~62,000	~70%
AC coaches	~27,000	~30%
Total coaches	**~89,000**	**100%**

Due to higher availability of general coaches, the number of passengers traveling in general/ unreserved coaches has shown an increasing trend as shown below:

Table 2: Passengers in general/unreserved coaches:

Year	**No. of Passengers**
2020-21	99 Cr (Covid year)
2021-22	275 Cr (Covid year)
2022-23	553 Cr
2023-24	609 Cr
2024-25	651 Cr

The number of seats available for non-AC passengers has also increased. The current composition is as follows:

Table 3: Distribution of seats:

Non-AC seats	~ 54 lakhs	~ 78%
AC seats	~ 15 lakhs	~ 22%
Total	~ 69 lakhs	100%

Moreover, to provide greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches, the extant policy regarding composition of Mail/Express trains provides for 12 (Twelve) General class & Sleeper class non- AC coaches and 08 (eight) AC-Coaches, in a train of 22 coaches, thereby providing greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches.

Amrit Bharat service:

To provide affordable means of transportation to the low- and middle-income families, Indian Railways have introduced Amrit Bharat services that are fully non-AC modern trains. As on 28.02.2026, 54 services are already in operation. The present composition of Amrit Bharat consists of 11 General Class coaches, 8 Sleeper Class coaches, 01 Pantry Car and 02 Luggage cum Divyangjan coaches.

High Speed and enhanced Safety standards are the hallmarks of these trains with following enhanced features and amenities:

- Better aesthetics of seat and berths with enhanced look & feel on the lines of Vande Bharat Sleeper.
- Jerk Free Semi-Automatic Couplers.
- Improved Crashworthiness in coaches by provision of crash tube.
- Provision of CCTV system in all coaches.
- Improved designs of toilets.
- Improved design of Ladder for ease of climbing on to the berth.
- Improved LED Light fitting & Charging Sockets.
- Provision of EP assisted braking system.
- Aerosol based fire suppression system in toilets and electrical cubicles.
- USB Type-A and Type-C mobile charging sockets.
- Emergency Talk Back system for two-way communication between Passenger and Guard/Train Manager.
- Non-AC pantry with enhanced heating capacity.
- Fully sealed gangways with quick release mechanism for easy attachment and detachment.

Further, to cater to the needs of passengers desirous of availing unreserved accommodation, Indian Railways (IR) operate unreserved non-AC passenger trains/ MEMU / EMU etc. for affordable travel, which are in addition to the unreserved accommodation (coaches) available in Mail/Express services. As on 09.03.2026, the following 54 Amrit Bharat Express services are being operated on the Indian Railways network:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	11015/11016 Lokmanya Tilak (T) - Saharsa Amrit Bharat Express
2	13697/13698 Gaya - Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
3	15293/15294 Muzaffarpur - Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
4	15557/15558 Darbhanga - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
5	15561/15562 Darbhanga - Gomtinagar Amrit Bharat Express

6	15567/15568 Bapudham Motihari - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
7	22361/22362 Rajendranagar (T) - New Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
8	13433/13434 SMVT Bengaluru - Malda Town Amrit Bharat Express
9	13435/13436 Malda Town - Gomtinagar Amrit Bharat Express
10	15133/15134 Chhapra - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
11	14047/14048 Sitamarhi - Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
12	14627/14628 Saharsa - Chheharta Amrit Bharat Express
13	19623/19624 Madar - Darbhanga Amrit Bharat Express
14	16601/16602 Erode - Jogbani Amrit Bharat Express
15	19021/19022 Udhna - Brahmapur Amrit Bharat Express
16	15671/15672 Kamakhya - Rohtak Amrit Bharat Express
17	20609/20610 New Jalpaiguri - Tiruchchirappalli Amrit Bharat Express
18	16597/16598 SMVT Bengaluru - Alipurduar Amrit Bharat Express
19	11031/11032 Panvel - Alipurduar Amrit Bharat Express
20	16107/16108 Tambaram - Santragachi Amrit Bharat Express
21	13065/13066 Howrah - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
22	22587/22588 Sealdah - Banaras Amrit Bharat Express
23	20603/20604 New Jalpaiguri - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express
24	15949/15950 Dibrugarh - Gomti Nagar Amrit Bharat Express
25	16121/16122 Tambaram - Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express
26	16329/16330 Nagercoil - Mangaluru Amrit Bharat Express
27	17041/17042 Charlapalli - Thiruvananthapuram North Amrit Bharat Express

SPECIAL TRAINS

IR also operates Special train services during festivals, holidays, etc. to cater to the extra needs of passengers and supplement the accommodation available by regular services.

Accordingly, the number of Special trains operated across the Indian Railways network, to facilitate the passengers during Summer/winter vacations, festivals like Holi, Durga Puja, Diwali, Chhath, Christmas, Sabrimala, Id-ul-fitr etc. are as below:

Year	No. of trips
2023-24	~40,500
2024-25	~85,400
2025-26 (up to Jan, 2026)	~70350

PUNCTUALITY

Indian Railways makes all possible efforts to run trains on time. However, several factors affect punctual running of trains which include path constraints, asset maintenance, alarm chain pulling, agitations, cattle run over, bad/foggy weather and other unforeseen circumstances. Based on assessments of factors impeding the punctual running of trains, remedial measures, both short term and long term, are initiated. High priority is accorded to making resources available for speedy execution of critical capacity augmentation as these on completion inter-alia facilitate improved efficiency and reliability in train operations.

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