

Eighteenth Series, Vol. V No.18

Wednesday, December 18, 2024

Agrahayana 27, 1946 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Third Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains Nos.11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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No. 18, Wednesday, December 18, 2024/ Agrahayana 27, 1946 (Saka)**

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OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Om Birla

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 18, 2024/ Agrahayana 27, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल, प्रश्न 321 ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया प्रश्न काल में सहयोग करें ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी, क्या आप कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम

मेघवाल) : धन्यवाद, अध्यक्ष जी । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने हमेशा बाबा साहब का अपमान किया है । ... (व्यवधान) जब बाबा साहब जिंदा थे, तो उनका तिरस्कार किया । ... (व्यवधान)

इन्होंने, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने तो अपने ऑफिस में बाबा साहब की फोटो लगाने से भी मना कर दिया था । ...

(व्यवधान) बाबा साहब को दो बार लोक सभा का चुनाव हराया । ... (व्यवधान)

11.01 hrs

At this stage Shri Shafi Parambil, Shri Benny Behanan and some other hon.

Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

ये तो बाबा साहब का अपमान करने वाले लोग हैं । ... (व्यवधान) हम बाबा साहब का सम्मान करने वाले लोग हैं । ... (व्यवधान) राज्य सभा में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने संविधान की 75 वर्ष की यात्रा पर जो भाषण दिया था, वह उस हाउस की बात है । ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन ये लोग इस सदन में बाबा साहब का चित्र लेकर आ रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) बाबा साहब का अपमान करने वाली पार्टी आज मजबूर हो गयी है, क्योंकि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने बाबा साहब के पांच तीर्थ स्थान बनाए हैं । ... (व्यवधान) बाबा साहब का नाम स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखा जाने लगा है । ... (व्यवधान) लोग बाबा साहब का नाम लेने लगे हैं तो मजबूरी में ये बाबा साहब का नाम ले रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) बाबा साहब के प्रति इनमें कोई सम्मान

नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) बाबा साहब को दो-दो बार चुनाव हराने वाली पार्टी, आज ये ढोंग कर रही है। ...
(व्यवधान) आज ये बाबा साहब का नाम मजबूरी में ले रही है। ... (व्यवधान) सवाल ये है कि इन लोगों
ने बाबा साहब को संसद में नहीं आने दिया और अब ये पार्टी ढोंग कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ACCIDENTS DUE TO COAL TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES

***321. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the issues arising out of coal transportation through public roads from Amrapali-Magadh coal mines leading to frequent accidents and over a thousand fatalities caused by heavy transport vehicles and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has implemented or plans to implement a compensation policy for families affected by these accidents and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any measures have been undertaken to hold Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) or transport companies accountable for such fatalities; and

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

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

(a): Amrapali and Magadh coal mines are under the administrative control of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL). The safety aspects concerning mining and allied operations conducted within the leasehold area of Amrapali and Magadh coal mines are looked after by CCL management, for which CCL ensures that all safety measures required as per the

applicable Rules and Regulation are put in place for maintaining safety in the mine. However, movement of traffic on public roads fall under the jurisdiction of State Authority and are outside the purview of CCL. Government of Jharkhand has informed that there are 10 accidents in the year, 2023 and 09 accidents occurred by heavy vehicles in the year, 2024 respectively due to Coal transportation from Amrapali-Magadh Coal mines.

(b): Compensation to the families affected by such accidents held within the leasehold area of coal mines are paid as per the applicable provisions. However, the accidents due to movement of traffic on public roads outside the leasehold area of coal mines, fall under the jurisdiction of State Authority and are outside the purview of coal companies. As such, there is no plan to implement any compensation policy for families affected by these accidents held outside the leasehold area of coal mines by CCL. Government of Jharkhand has informed that:

1. Under section 166 of Motor Vehicle Act, dependents of deceased can claim in Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT) for compensation.
2. As per Notification of Home, Prison and Disaster Management Department, in case of death by Motor accident, Rs. One lakh compensation provided under State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) to the deceased family.
3. The Government has implemented Hit and Run Policy in the State. In case of fatal accident, the Government provide compensation of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Two Lakhs) to the nominee of victim. In case of injury, the Government provide

compensation of Rs. 50,000/- to the victim.

(c) and (d): The accidents due to movement of traffic on public roads held outside the leasehold area of Amrapali and Magadh coal mines, fall under the jurisdiction of State Authority. As per the directives of Jharkhand Government, the officials of CCL and the transporters follow the Central Motor Vehicle Rules. Jharkhand Government has also informed that continuous checking of traffic offenders, i.e. overloading of vehicles, valid fitness, over speeding of vehicles etc. is done by enforcement team

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्रता मानदंड

*322. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

- (क) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के तहत दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में प्रति व्यक्ति सुनिश्चित/प्रदान किए गए लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में उक्त अधिनियम के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करने हेतु निर्धारित पात्रता मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त अधिनियम के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करने हेतु उक्त संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में वार्षिक आय पात्रता सीमा को एक लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर दो लाख रुपये करने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त वार्षिक आय सीमा कब तक बढ़ने की संभावना है; और
- (ङ.) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के तहत, अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) परिवार, जो निर्धनतम से निर्धन हैं, 35कि.ग्रा. निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न प्रति परिवार प्रति माह प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं और प्राथमिकता वाले परिवार (पीएचएच) 5 कि.ग्रा. प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं।

यह अधिनियम दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन व दीव के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। यह अधिनियम दादरा और नगर हवेली (सिलवासा नगर निगम और दादरा पंचायत) के शहरी क्षेत्रों में नकद अंतरण मोड में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है जिसमें खाद्य सब्सिडी के समतुल्य नकद)अर्थात् चावल के लिए 43.28/- रुपए प्रति कि.ग्रा. और चावल के लिए 28.44/- रुपए प्रति कि.ग्रा.) लाभार्थियों के बैंक खाते में सीधे ही भेजा जाता है। दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन व दीव के शेष भाग में लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्नों का वितरण निम्नानुसार किया जा रहा है:-

लाभार्थियों की श्रेणी	खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा (कि.ग्रा. में)		
	चावल	गेहूं	कुल
अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई)	33.00	2.00	35.00
प्राथमिकता वाले परिवार (पीएचएच)	4.50	0.50	5.00

(ख) : इस अधिनियम में यह प्रावधान है कि राज्य सरकार उक्त योजना पर लागू दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार राज्य के लिए निर्धारित लाभार्थियों की अधिकतम सीमा के भीतर, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट सीमा तक अंत्योदय अन्न योजना के अंतर्गत कवर किए जाने वाले परिवारों की पहचान करेगी और शेष परिवारों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वयं तैयार किए गए ऐसे दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत कवर किए जाने वाले प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों के रूप में चिह्नित करेगी। इस

अधिनियम के तहत दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन व दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में लाभार्थियों को चिह्नित करने के लिए पात्रता मानदंड **विवरण** में संलग्न हैं।

(ग) : अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों (पीएचएच) की पहचान करने के मापदंड संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं।

(घ) और (ड.) : इस अधिनियम के तहत संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए इच्छुक आवेदकों के नाम पर मौजूदा पात्रता मानदंड के अनुसार विचार किया गया है और कोई भी आवेदन लंबित नहीं है। चूंकि दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन व दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित सीमा के अनुसार, खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए इच्छुक और लाभार्थियों को भी समायोजित किया जा सकता है, परंतु ऐसे किसी आवेदक की मांग लंबित नहीं है। वर्ष 2023-2024 में, नए राशन कार्ड के लिए कुल 1163 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे और एनएफएसए अनुमोदित के तहत 1143 लाभार्थियों को शामिल किया गया था। एक लाख रुपए से अधिक की आय के आधार कोई भी आवेदन अस्वीकार नहीं किया गया था।

विवरण

अंत्योदय अन्न योजना के तहत परिवारों की पहचान हेतु मानदंड

समय-समय पर अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों में एएवाई परिवारों की पहचान हेतु निम्नलिखित मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं :-

(क) : ग्रामीण और शहरी, दोनों क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिक, सीमांत किसान, ग्रामीण दस्तकार/शिल्पी जैसे कुम्हार, मोची, बुनकर, लोहार, बढई, झुग्गी-झोपड़ी में रहने वाले और अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में दिहाड़ी आधार पर जीविका अर्जित करने वाले व्यक्ति जैसे कि बोझा ढोने वाले, कुली, रिक्शाचालक, हाथठेला चालक, फल और फूल विक्रेता, सपेरे, कबाड़ी, मोची, निराश्रित और इसी प्रकार की अन्य श्रेणियां;

(ख) : वे परिवार जिनकी मुखिया विधवा अथवा असाध्य रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्ति/दिव्यांग व्यक्ति/ 60 वर्ष या उससे अधिक की आयु के व्यक्ति, जिनकी जीविका का कोई सुनिश्चित साधन नहीं है अथवा जिन्हें

सामाजिक सहायता प्राप्त नहीं है;

(ग) :विधवाएं अथवा असाध्य रोग से ग्रस्त अथवा दिव्यांगजन अथवा 60 वर्ष या उससे अधिक की आयु के व्यक्ति अथवा अकेली महिला या अकेला पुरुष जिन्हें कोई पारिवारिक अथवा सामाजिक समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं है या जिनकी जीविका का कोई सुनिश्चित साधन नहीं है।

(घ) :सभी आदिम आदिवासी परिवार;

(ङ) :एचआईवी पॉजीटिव व्यक्तियों के पात्र बीपीएल परिवार।

दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन व दीव में एनएफएसए के तहत प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों (पीएचएस) की पहचान हेतु मानदंड।

शामिल करने हेतु मानदंड	छोड़ने हेतु मानदंड
1. गरीबी रेखा से नीचे वाले सभी परिवार 2. सामाजिक और व्यावसायिक रूप से कमजोर समूह (क) सभी बेघर परिवार। (ख) अकेली महिला (अविवाहित/अलग हो चुकी/परित्यक्त)। (ग) सभी अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवार। (घ) सभी अनुसूचित जाति परिवार। (ङ.) सभी भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के परिवार। (च) दमन व दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 1.00 एकड़ और शहरी क्षेत्र में 900.00 वर्ग फुट (अर्थात् 83.361 वर्ग मीटर) भूमि वाले सभी किसानों के परिवार। (छ) असंगठित कर्मकार सामाजिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2008 (2008 का 33) के प्रावधानों	1 .1,00, -/000रुपए से अधिक की वार्षिक आय वाले सभी परिवार। 2. आयकर का भुगतान करने वाले सभी परिवार। 3. ऐसे परिवार जिनके किसी सदस्य के पास आजीविका के लिए अधिकतम एक कमर्शियल वाहन के अतिरिक्त चार पहिये वाला वाहन अथवा भारी वाहन हो। 4. भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों अथवा उनके बोर्डों/निगमों/ उद्यमों/उपक्रमों, अन्य स्वायत्त निकायों/प्राधिकरणों जैसे कॉलेज, नगर परिषदों आदि के सभी सरकारी कर्मचारी (संविदा/दैनिक वेतनभोगी के अतिरिक्त)।

<p>के तहत असंगठित श्रमिक के रूप में सभी पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों के परिवार।</p> <p>(ज) सभी निराश्रित समूहों जैसे मछुआरा, कबाड़ी, अकुशल निर्माण मजदूर, कुम्हार, दिहाड़ी मजदूर, दैनिक आधार पर काम करने वाले घरेलू मजदूर, रिक्शाचालक, छोटे घरेलू उद्यमों में काम करने वाले अकुशल कामगार, घरेलू उद्योगों में काम करने वाले अकुशल कामगार, स्वीपर/सफाई कर्मचारी, दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों आदि के परिवार।</p> <p>(झ) ट्रांसजेंडर।</p> <p>3. कच्चे मकानों में रहने वाले सभी परिवार।</p>	
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SETTING UP OF BIOGAS PLANTS IN GUJARAT

*323. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL :

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

- (a) the details of schemes for setting up more biogas plants in the country particularly in rural areas of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the details of funds allocated for such schemes during the last three years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the financial assistance given is not adequate and there have been demands for increasing the same;
- (d) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard; and
- (e) the efforts being made for setting up one biogas plant in every village of Gujarat particularly in Mehsana Parliamentary Constituency?

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

(a) The Government of India is implementing the following schemes/ programmes for setting up of Biogas plants in the country, including in rural areas of State of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

(i) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) supports installation of small, medium and large size biogas plants under two different components i.e. Biogas and Waste to Energy of National Bioenergy Programme (NBP). The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) provided for biogas plants under the NBP is placed at **STATEMENT.**

(ii) Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation: The Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources dhan (GOBARdhan) was launched under Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBM-G) scheme to ensure cleanliness in villages by converting biodegradable waste like cattle waste, kitchen leftovers etc. into biogas and organic manure. Under Phase-II of SBM-G, financial assistance of up to ₹ 50.00 lakh per district is available for the complete programme period from 2020-21 to 2025-26 for setting up of Community level biogas plant under GOBARdhan; and

(iii) Ministry of Rural Development has been supporting the construction of biogas plants for individual users and unskilled wage component towards the construction of biogas plant for community as under the schedule I of Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Section 4 (3), Para 4 (1), II. Category: B (community assets or Individual assets) for vulnerable sections.

(b) The details of budget allocation for the above-mentioned schemes during the last three years i.e. 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 is as under:

Name of the Scheme	Budget Allocation during last 3 Years
National Bioenergy Programme	(i) Biogas Programme:(Medium and Small size)- ₹95.00 Crore; and (i) Bio-Power (Off-grid): which includes Waste to Energy (Large Size Biogas plants) and Biomass Components- ₹182.79 Crore
GOBARdhan	An amount of ₹ 11,640.35 Crore has been utilised under the SBM (G) Phase- II during the last three years. Under SBM-G, States/ UTs submit their Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) with physical/financial targets for various components including GOBARdhan. Consolidated funds are released for the approved AIP and not for separate components. States/UTs have the flexibility to utilize the funds for various components based on their approved Action Plans and priorities.
MGNREGA	MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme, therefore, there is no fund allocated for any specific work including for construction of small biogas plants.

(c) and (d) The CFA being provided for setting up of biogas plants under NBP has

been revised from time to time, based on feedback received from State Implementing Agencies and recommendations of the independent evaluation studies carried out by MNRE. Some States provide additional contribution towards installation of biogas plants to make them more affordable for biogas users.

(e) The efforts being undertaken under the NBP for setting up of biogas plants in the State of Gujarat including in Mehsana Parliamentary Constituency, inter-alia, include:

(i) Under the NBP, a total 1887 number of small biogas plants have been installed during last three years in the state of Gujarat. The details of annual allocation of physical target and achievements by the biogas implementing agencies in the State of Gujarat is as per the details given below:

Name of Biogas implementing Agencies	Year 2022-23		Year 2023-24		Year 2024-25	
	Target (All India)	Achievement (in Gujarat)	Target (All India)	Achievement (in Gujarat)	Target (All India)	Achievement (in Gujarat)
Amul Dairy, Anand	No allocation	-	5000	0	450	101
Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC),	2500	224	1600	102	1050	0

Mumbai						
National Dairy Development Board, Mrida, Anand	900	0	8200	972	2405	481
Biogas Development and Training Centre, Udaipur	No allocation	-	230	7	740	0
Total	3400	224	15030	1081	4645	582

(ii) Provision for higher CFA for beneficiaries of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and registered Gaushalas/Shelters;

(iii) Provision of an additional CFA for small biogas plant linked with biogas slurry filter units and sanitary toilet;

(iv) Govt of Gujarat reported that in the Mehsana Parliamentary constituency total 200 Nos of individual biogas plants have been established in previous financial years;

(v) A total 1516 Nos of biogas plants have been constructed under the MGNREGA during the year 2022-23 and 2023-24; and

(vi) A total 33 cluster-based biogas plants have been constructed under SBM(G) including one in Mehsana district of Gujarat.

STATEMENT-I

(i) The details of CFA being provided for small size biogas plants (1 to 25 M³ biogas generation per day) under the National Bioenergy Programme (NBP).

Sr. No	Particulars of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and States / UTs, regions and categories of beneficiaries	Small size biogas plants (CFA in ₹ per plant)					
		1 M ³	2-4 M ³	5-7 M ³	8-13 M ³	14-19 M ³	20-25 M ³
A	CFA Applicable						
	(i) Hilly/NER States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand)	17,000	22,000	29,250	34,500	63,250	70,400
	(ii) Island; and (iii) Scheduled Castes (SC)/ Scheduled Tribes (ST).						
	(iv) All other States and Categories	9,800	14,350	22,750	23,000	37,950	52,800

(ii) CFA for medium size biogas plants (above 25 M³ to 2500 M³ biogas generation per day):

Power generating Capacity (kW)	CFA** limited to the following ceiling limit		Administrative Charges for PIA*	
	Power Generation	Thermal Application	Power Generation	Thermal application
3 kW – 50 kW	₹ 45,000 per kW	₹ 22,500 per kWeq thermal/ cooling	10% of the CFA	5% of the CFA
>50 kW – 200 kW	₹ 40,000 per kW	₹ 20,000/- per kWeq thermal/ cooling	₹2,00,000/- (fixed)	₹1,00,000/- (fixed)

>200 kW – 250 kW	₹ 35,000 per kW	₹ 17,500/- per kWeq thermal/ cooling	₹2,50,000/- (fixed)	₹1,00,000/- (fixed)
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***Administrative Charges for PIA** shall be provided for technical supervision, submission of project completion and commissioning reports and monitoring of projects.

****Special Incentives for NER, Island, Registered Gaushalas; and SC/ST:** An incentive of 20% over and above the CFA mentioned in Table

(iii) CFA for Large Size biogas plants (above 2500 M³biogas generation per day) underWaste to Energy Programme

Type of Projects	CFA in Rs Crore
Biogas generation	Rs 0.25 Crore per 12000cum/day (maximum CFA of Rs 5.0 Crore/ Project)
BioCNG generation	- Rs 4.0 Crore per 4800 kg/day (for BioCNG generation from new biogas plant) - Rs 3.0 Crore per 4800 kg/day (for BioCNG generation from existing Biogas plant) - Maximum CFA of Rs 10.0 Crore/ Project for both cases
Power generation based on Biogas	-Rs 0.75 Crore/MW (for power generation from new biogas plant) -Rs 0.5 Crore/MW (for power generation from existing Biogas plant) -Maximum CFA of Rs 5.0 Crore/ Project for both cases.

SOFTWARE EXPORTS FROM SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS

***324. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:**

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

(a) the details of software exports from Software Technology Parks (STPs) across the country including STPs in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last five years, STP-wise;

- (b) the details of incubation the facilities established by Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) including funds sanctioned, released and utilized, State-wise;
- (c) the detailed status of the incubation centre at Andhra University including the funds allocated, disbursed, utilized and progress achieved along with the reasons for construction delays, if any; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to establish additional incubation centres across the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Government of India is making continuous efforts to promote IT industry across India including smaller cities and towns and has initiated multiple schemes and programmes for growth of IT industry in this regard.

The Software Technology Park (STP) is the one of the most important schemes in this effort. Under this scheme, Software Technology Parks have been established in 65 cities across India with 57 centres in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities like Kakinada, Tirupati, Vijayawada etc. The STP centres provide incubator facility which help entrepreneurs to convert their innovative ideas into startups. The incubator facility provides opportunity of meeting with investors like Venture Capitalists (VCs), mentors from IITs/NITs/Industry and networking opportunity with IT professionals through implementation of various schemes, programmes and Centres of Entrepreneurship.

STP-wise software exports from Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) Centres including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years is attached as

STATEMENT – I.

The STPI centres across India provides facilities of about 4,000 plug and play incubation seats and about 5 Lakh sq. ft. raw incubation space with details attached at **STATEMENT – II.**

STPI Centres are running 24 Centres of Entrepreneurship(COE) supporting startups with sanctioned amount of Rs 350.19 crore, with released amount of Rs. 203.55 crore and utilized amount as Rs 157.19 crore with detailed attached at

STATEMENT – III.

The incubation center at Andhra University is being developed on a 1-acre land allotted by the Andhra Pradesh Government near Andhra University Tech Hub (a-hub), A.U. College of Engineering Area (North Campus), Visakhapatnam. STPI has planned a ground plus 4 floors building with a built-up area of about 30,000 sq. ft., estimated to cost Rs. 18.95 crore from its internal accruals. The tendering process has concluded, and work has been awarded on 29.10.2024.

The details of upcoming incubation facilities at STPI are attached as **STATEMENT – IV.**

STATEMENT – I**STP-wise software exports from STPI during the last five years****(Rs. In Cr)**

SI No.	Centre	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Behrampur	0.71	1.49	2.23	4.1	5.89
2	Bengaluru	1,92,615.20	2,10,581.43	2,56,687.12	3,53,371.8	4,07,088.72
3	Bhilai	86.77	124.91	111.59	73.55	81.28
4	Bhopal	-	11.41	70.17	53.65	44.73
5	Bhubaneswar	2,488.22	2,391.96	2,526.82	2,995.71	3,283.54
6	Chennai	46,049.48	47,079.77	55,973.62	71,391.98	77,421.44
7	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	72.85	64.14	90.079	112.5	132.42
8	Coimbatore	697.79	921.2	1288.37	2,009	2,548.26
9	Davanagere	-	-	-	-	0.5
10	Dehradun	137.85	165.95	191.35	213.49	241.11
11	Durgapur	72.56	101.53	81.98	93.75	110.4
12	Gandhinagar	3,539.80	3995.4	4976	6836.41	8636.92
13	Gangtok	19.43	18.19	11.39	8.24	7.29
14	Goa	136.21	139.1	156.73	216.64	259.45
15	Gurugram	-	24,140.46	32,227.2	47,040.52	52,931.70
16	Guwahati	22.27	20.66	23.63	30.02	42.51
17	Hubballi	61.68	101.42	122.17	90.26	58.2
18	Hyderabad	64,525.90	71574.19	89,846.67	119886.5	121115.57
19	Indore	756.72	875.08	1,008.63	1818.01	1915.61
20	Jaipur	1,195.17	1477.59	1592.06	2695.47	3217.82
21	Jammu	-	-	32.85	-	-
22	Jodhpur	16.70	20.91	18.51	-	-
23	Kakinada	16.89	14.83	25.65	22.98	31.59
24	Kanpur	0.91	3.89	7.78	5.53	5.45
25	Kochi	-	-	-	-	987.58
26	Kolhapur	128.89	139.96	161.62	176.57	189.51
27	Kolkata	7,103.29	7283.90	8361.40	12649.55	13029.69

28	Lucknow	233.38	243.90	286.53	524.69	640.16
29	Madurai	92.20	93.51	142.07	185.20	255.18
30	Mangaluru	619.12	455.75	380.25	473.56	539.15
31	Manipal	119.48	189.32	301.16	358.30	379.84
32	Mohali	1,223.53	1584.69	2136.89	3605.75	4228.36
33	Mumbai	40,538.23	43737.03	54,219.79	70266.02	76564.55
34	Mysore	1,057.90	757.83	749.44	875.25	1028.64
35	Nagpur	405.9	456.04	393.701	591.45	646.52
36	Nasik	210.88	244.90	332.1565	448.28	495.54
37	Noida	49,133.27	27524.23	37391.47	47446.54	50,119.10
38	Patna	-	-	1.56	3.08	0.74
39	Pondicherry	125.07	294.73	292.89	323.75	301.59
40	Pune	50,157.15	56,938.83	70,487.11	94,106.69	1,05,818.98
41	Ranchi	14.24	29.57	42.65	46.14	53.14
42	Rourkela	7.4	7.87	10.38	10.97	13.43
43	Shillong	15	23.25	34.57	82.51	123.78
44	Shimla	5.13	3.66	4.68	13.38	12.03
45	Siliguri	4.28	5.62	6.6104	7.43	8.2
46	Srinagar	6.24	6.81	-	37.61	41.93
47	Surat	30.99	20.81	25.04	43.86	66.29
48	Thiruvananthapuram	3,620.47	3,825.74	4,311.43	5,702.46	5,315.81
49	Tirunelveli	1.81	4.24	2.97	5.56	3.7
50	Tirupati	-	11.16	14.74	11.12	9.39
51	Trichy	79.58	254.47	280.17	377.21	449.14
52	Vijayawada	111.64	75.13	109.91	138.19	184.21
53	Visakhapatnam	718.24	781.9	775.82	917.02	2,625.04
54	Warangal	-	-	-	-	1.05

STATEMENT - II**State-wise Incubation facilities established in STPI**

S.N.	State	Centre Name	Incubation Space	
			Raw Space in sq. ft	No. of Plug and Play (PnP) Seats
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	-	121
2		Tirupati	7094	-
3		Vijayawada	22264	234
4	Assam	Guwahati	9849	-
5	Bihar	Patna	11500	-
6		Bhagalpur	-	116
7	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	18613	100
8	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	-	136
9		Surat	-	106
10	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	18874	-
11	Jammu and	Jammu	4100	-
12	Kashmir	Srinagar	21439	-
13	Jharkhand	Ranchi	60001	122
14		Deoghar	28258	64
15	Karnataka	Bangalore	-	38
16		Hubli	-	20
17		Mangalore	-	86
18		Davangere	-	102
19	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	-	188

20		Kochi	14557	135
21	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	5647	-
22		Indore	-	20
23		Bhopal	8467	14
24	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	-	72
25		Kolhapur	-	62
26		Nagpur	-	227
27		Navi Mumbai	-	23
28		Pune	7890	369
29	Meghalaya	Shillong	2543	-
30	Odisha	Berhampur	16000	-
31		Bhubaneswar	23151	14
32		Rourkela	9908	-
33	Punjab	Mohali	28418	100
34	Rajasthan	Jaipur	8387	90
35		Jodhpur	6448	-
36	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	44794	151
37	Telangana	Hyderabad	36415	284
38		Warangal	-	64
39	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	5916	46
40		Kanpur	2714	19
41		Lucknow	1500	56
42		Noida	-	13
43		Meerut	2284	133
44	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	7757	-
45	West Bengal	Durgapur	-	40
46		Haldia	-	41

47		Kharagpur	500	11
48		Siliguri	-	32
49	Haryana	Gurugram	16361	141
50	Tripura	Agartala	10966	220
51	Goa	Goa	-	48
52	Nagaland	Kohima	2544	85

STATEMENT – III

Centre of Entrepreneurship (CoEs) by STPI

S. No	State	CoE Name	Fund Sanctioned (In ₹ Cr)	Fund Released (In ₹ Cr)	Fund Utilized (In ₹ Cr)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kalpataru CoE at Rashtriya ISPAT Nigam Ltd. in Visakhapatnam	20.32	12.77	12.77
2	Delhi	Electropreneur Park, at Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi (IIITD)	21.1	21.1	21.1
3	Gujrat	FinTech CoE at GIFT City in Gandhinagar (FinGlobe)	5	0.7	0.44
4	Haryana	APIARY- A CoE in Blockchain at STPI Gurugram	25.26	8.4	5.47

5	Karnataka	Efficiency Augmentation (EA) CoE at Jayanagar, Bengaluru	26.77	7.6	5.45
6		Atal Incubation Centre (AIC) at STPI Bengaluru	20	5.19	3.06
7		IoT OpenLab- A Centre of Entrepreneurship (CoE) in Internet of Things at STPI Bangalore	11.47	9.93	9.93
8	Maharashtra	MOTION – A COE in Autonomous Connected Electric Shared (ACES) Mobility at STPI Pune	20	20	16.34
9		FASAL (Fostering AgriTech Startups for Augmenting Livelihood) CoE at Akola-A CoE for IoT in Agriculture at Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV), Akola	10.5	6.12	6.05
10	Assam	OctaNE CoE, Phase - I: Internet of Things (IoT)	30.73	11.28	10.52

		in Agriculture at Guwahati			
11	Manipur	OctaNE CoE, Phase - I: Emerging Technologies in Augmented and Virtual Reality (AR/VR) at Imphal			
12	Meghalaya	OctaNE CoE, Phase - I: Animation in Shillong			
13	Arunachal Pradesh	OctaNE CoE, Phase - II: Geographic information system (GIS) and Drone Technology at Itanagar	38.03	14.14	11.21
14	Mizoram	OctaNE CoE, Phase - II: Gaming and Entertainment at Aizawl			
15	Nagaland	OctaNE CoE, Phase - II: Graphic Design at Kohima			
16	Sikkim	OctaNE CoE, Phase - II: IT Application in Healthcare and Agritech at Gangtok			
17	Tripura	OctaNE CoE, Phase - II: Data Analytics and Artificial Intelligence			

		(AI) at Agartala			
18		Electropreneur Park (EP) - an Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) CoE at STPI Bhubaneswar	22.44	18.05	8.54
19	Odisha	Virtual and Augmented Reality CoE (VARCoE) at IIT Bhubaneswar	10	10	6.44
20		EmTek CoEat Bhubaneswar and Satellite Centre at Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT), Rourkela	21.15	12.64	4.75
21	Punjab	NEURON – “Start-up Punjab Hub @ STPI” (SPHS) at STPI Mohali	20.92	14.58	10.48
22	Tamil Nadu	FinBlue- A CoE in FinTech, STPI Chennai	10.82	8.38	6.13
23	Telangana	IMAGE - A CoE in Gaming, Visual effects (VFX), Computer Vision and AI at STPI Hyderabad	19.68	13.14	11.3

24	Uttar Pradesh	MEDTECH- A CoE in Medical Electronics and Health Informatics at Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGI), Lucknow	16	9.57	7.21
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STATEMENT – IV

Details of upcoming incubation facilities at STPI

SI No.	State	Centre Name	Built up Area (sq. ft.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vizag	30,000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	14,811
3	Bihar	Darbhanga	16,200
4		Patna (Additional Incubation facility)	1,00,000
5	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	35,600
6		Shimla (Additional Incubation facility)	18,000
7	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	50,800
8		Jamshedpur	67,800
9	Karnataka	Bengaluru (Additional	1,25,000

		Incubation facility)	
10		Mysuru	40,000
11	Maharashtra	Pune (Additional Incubation facility)	42,600
12	Odisha	Balasore	20,000
13		Bhubaneswar (Additional Incubation facility)	1,25,000
14		Jajpur	20,000
15		Koraput (Jayepore)	10,800
16		Rourkela (Additional Incubation facility)	40,000
17		Sambalpur	16,000
18	Punjab	Amritsar	38,083
19	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	23,000
20		Bareilly	22,000
21		Gorakhpur	24,500
22	Uttarakhand	Dehradun (Additional Incubation facility)	30,000
23	West Bengal	Kolkata	1,93,000

EXPANSION OF RAIL NETWORK IN SOUTHERN RAILWAY

***325. SHRI C N ANNADURAI:**

SHRI G SELVAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States for the expansion of the rail network;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the action taken/planned by the Government on these proposals;
- (d) the details of proposals for expanding the rail network across the country including new routes planned or under consideration;
- (e) the criteria used by the Government to identify areas or routes for rail network expansion and to address the regional connectivity gaps in the process;
- (f) whether there is any plan to extend rail connectivity to rural and remote areas that currently lack access in the State of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps taken by the Government to expand the rail network in Southern Railways?

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

- (a) to (g): Proposals/requests/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal for Railway projects/Works are received on the basis of demands raised by State Governments, Members of Parliament, Ministries of Central Government,

elected representatives, Railways' own requirements, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Division Office etc. As receipt of such proposals/complaints/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.

Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise as the Railway projects may span across State boundaries. Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations, regional connectivity gaps etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds. Sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc.

As on 01.04.2024, across Indian Railways, 488 Railway infrastructure projects (187 New Line, 40 Gauge Conversion and 261 Doubling) of total length 44,488 Km, costing approx. Rs.7.44 lakh crore are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which, 12,045 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of approx.

Rs.2.92 lakh crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:-

Category	No of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (in Km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'24 (in Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'24 (Rs. in Cr)
New Lines	187	20,199	2,855	1,60,022
Gauge Conversion	40	4,719	2,972	18,706
Doubling / Multitracking	261	19,570	6,218	1,13,742
Total	488	44,488	12,045	2,92,470

The details of commissioning/laying of new track across Indian Railways is given below:-

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	7,599 Km	4.2 Km/day
2014-24	31,180 Km	8.54 Km/day (more than 2 times)

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

During the last 05 years i.e. FY 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and in current FY 2024-25, 232 projects (New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling) of total length 9,430 Km costing approx. Rs.1,71,646 Crore have been sanctioned across Indian Railways. Furthermore, during this period, 991 surveys (307 New

Line, 15 Gauge Conversion and 669 Doubling) of total length 64,928 Km have been sanctioned.

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

Indian Railways has imbibed the principles of Gati Shakti in its project planning process and now survey of all New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects are taken up under PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP) for the development of multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various Economic Zones with an objective to have integrated planning, enhanced logistics efficiency and remove gaps for seamless movement of people, goods/ commodities i.e. agricultural products, fertilizers, coal, iron ore, steel, cement, limestone etc. and services including connectivity to places of strategic importance, border areas, industrial clusters, ports, mines, power plants, villages etc.

Tamil Nadu

Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are covered under Southern Railway (SR), South Central Railway (SCR) and South

Western Railway (SWR) zones of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

As on 01.04.2024, 22 Railways projects (10 new line, 03 Gauge conversion and 09 doubling) of total length 2,587 Km, costing Rs. 33,467 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 665 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of Rs. 7,153 crore has been incurred upto March' 2024. The status of work is summarized as under:-

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2024 (Rs. in Cr.)
New Line	10	872	24	1223
Gauge Conversion	3	748	604	3267
Doubling /Multitracking	9	967	37	2663
Total	22	2587	665	7153

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	Rs.879 crore/year

2024-25	Rs.6,362 crore (more than 7 times)
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Though fund allocation has increased manifold but pace of execution of project is dependent on expeditious land acquisition. Railway acquires the land through State Government and the completion of a railway project is dependent on land acquisition. However, execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are held up due to delay in land acquisition.

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

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

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

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)
1.	Tindivanam –Tiruvannamalai New line (71 km)	273	33	240
2.	Attiputtu – Puttur New Line (88	189	0	189

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)
	km)			
3.	Morappur – Dharmapuri (36 km)	93	0	93
4.	Mannargudi – Pattukkottai (41 km)	152	0	152
5.	Thanjavur – Pattukottai (52 Km)	196	0	196

During last five years i.e. FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21, FY 2021-2022, FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 and current Financial Year 2024-25, total 04 projects (01 New Line and 03 Doubling) of a total length of 75 Km, costing Rs.932 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned. These projects will inter-alia enhance connectivity to remote and rural areas.

Survey of total 26 projects (04 New Line and 22 Doubling) of total length 2252 km falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned during last five years i.e. 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and current Financial Year 2024-25.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities,

geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions etc.

Various steps taken by the Government for speedy approval and implementation of Railway projects include (i) setting up of Gati Shakti units (ii) prioritisation of projects (iii) substantial increase in allocation of funds on priority projects (iv) delegation of powers at field level (v) close monitoring of progress of project at various levels, and (vi) regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects. This has led to substantial increase in rate of commissioning since 2014.

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन के तहत चावल की खरीद

***326. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:**

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन (एनएफएसएम) के तहत चावल की खरीद के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले बासमती चावल की खरीद का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) : कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा राज्यों और 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों अर्थात् जम्मू 28व कश्मीर और लद्दाख में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएम) कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। एनएफएसएम का उद्देश्य क्षेत्रफल के विस्तार और उत्पादन में वृद्धि के माध्यम से चावल सहित खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना है। एनएफएसएम-चावल घटक 24 राज्यों और जम्मू व कश्मीर के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में लागू किया जा रहा है। एनएफएसएम-चावल के तहत, किसानों को फसल उत्पादन और संरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकियों, फसल प्रणाली आधारित प्रदर्शनियों, जारी की गई नई किस्मों/हाइब्रिड के प्रमाणित बीजों के उत्पादन और वितरण, एकीकृत पोषक तत्व और कीट प्रबंधन तकनीक उन्नत कृषि को लागू , /करना/उपकरण संसाधन संरक्षण मशीनरी, जल संरक्षण उपकरण, फसल मौसम के दौरान प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से किसानों की क्षमता निर्माण आदि के माध्यम से किसानों को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) : राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियां और भारतीय खाद्य निगम केन्द्रीय पूल के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर धान की खरीद करते हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा केवल सामान्य और ग्रेड-क किस्म की धान के लिए एमएसपी की घोषणा की जाती है। धान की खरीद एमएसपी पर की जाती है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिल रहा है और उन्हें मजबूरन बिक्री को रोका जा सके। तथापि यदि किसी उत्पादक/किसान को एमएसपी की तुलना में बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त होता है तो , वह खुले बाजार में अपने उत्पाद को बेचने के लिए स्वतंत्र होता है।

EV SUB- SYSTEMS

***327. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

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

2. the specific areas where innovations have been proposed by the

Government to enhance/encourage the development of Electric Vehicle (EV) sub-systems;

3. the manner in which this initiative promotes/encourages indigenous technologies in the electric vehicle sector and contributes to the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat ;

4. whether the Government proposes to promote Research and Development (RandD) for development of sub-systems such as EV batteries, charging infrastructure and motor controllers and if so, the details thereof;

5. the schemes implemented by the Government to provide financial assistance and subsidies for EV sub systems so far;

6. whether any special fund has been set up by the Government to provide financial assistance to startups and MSMEs in EV related sectors and if so, the details thereof; and

7. whether the Government proposes to accelerate development of EV infrastructure through partnership between public and private sectors and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): Electric Vehicles (EVs) provide a range of environmental to economical benefits over conventional vehicles. To promote development of indigenous

technologies and thereby strengthen the local manufacturing base, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated a **Research and Development (RandD) programme** to encourage the development of **Electric Vehicles Sub-Systems (EVSS)** in the areas of:

- Electric Motor
- EV Chargers (AC/DC)
- DC-DC Converters
- Controller
- Battery Management Systems (BMS)

In the proposed programme, financial support is provided to academia, RandD organizations and industries including Startups and MSME to carry out RandD activities for the development of EV sub-systems.

In October 2024, MeitY in association with Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) has invited proposals through a Joint Call for Proposal for the RandD of EV sub-systems. Major RandD areas identified in the **MeitY-MHI Joint Call for Proposal** include development of Electric Motor Drive Trains, EV Chargers (AC/DC), Converters, Controllers and Battery Management Systems (BMS) with safety and intelligence.

Salient Features of the Call for Proposal are:

- MeitY provides financial support as grant-in-aid to carry out RandD activities

for the development of EV sub-systems.

- MHI supports the testing and certifications of the developed technologies as per the standards alongwith the propagation of these technologies.
- The proposals have been invited in a consortium mode involving academic institutes/ RandD organization for the design and development, Product development agency (PDA) to support the development of the product, industry to commercialize it and vehicle manufacturer to use the developed products in their regular manufacturing.
- Minimum upfront contribution of 20% of the project outlay will be borne by the participating industry partner. This multi-stakeholder model is being followed to accelerate the commercialization of the indigenous development of EV sub-system technologies.

MeitY is also promoting Research and Development (RandD) for development of sub-systems such as rechargeable battery cell manufacturing technology for EV batteries. A Centre of Excellence (CoE) has been set up at C-MET, Pune, an RandD society of MeitY, for the design and development of Lithium-ion battery (LIB), Sodium-ion battery (SIB), and Li-polymer battery cell technologies.

Department of Science and Technology (DST) is supporting Research and Development in the EV domain through the following scheme:

- Mission for Advancement in High Impact Areas in Electric Vehicle (EV) components with focus on Battery Cells, Power Electronics, Machines, Drives and

Charging Infrastructure. A call for proposal has already been launched.

- NIDHI Seed Support Program which provides financial support to startups through the (NIDHI-SSP), helping them scale their innovations into successful ventures, in various sectors including EVs, and batteries, etc.

MHI is supporting RandD in EV in academic institutions under the Capital Goods Scheme.

In addition, MHI has following initiatives to provide **financial assistance/subsidies on EV/EV Sub-Systems:**

- i. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India (PLI-Auto):** The Government approved this scheme on 23rd September, 2021 for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 25,938 Crore. The scheme provides financial incentives to boost domestic manufacturing of AAT products with minimum 50% Domestic Value Addition (DVA) and attract investments in the automotive manufacturing value chain.
- ii. **Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme Phase-II:** The Government implemented this scheme for a period of five years from 1st April, 2019 with a total budgetary support of Rs. 11,500 crore. The scheme incentivises e-2Ws, e-3Ws, e-4Ws, e-buses and EV public charging stations.

- iii.**PLI Scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC):** The Government on 12th May, 2021 approved PLI Scheme for manufacturing of ACC in the country with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 18,100 Crore. The scheme aims to establish a competitive domestic manufacturing ecosystem for 50 GWh of ACC batteries.
- iv.**PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme:** This scheme with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crore was notified on 29th September 2024. It is a two-year scheme which aims to support electric vehicles including e-2W, e-3W, e-Trucks, e-buses, e-Ambulances, EV public charging stations and upgradation of testing agencies.
- v.**PM e-Bus Sewa-Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme:** This Scheme notified on 28.10.2024, has an outlay of Rs. 3,435.33 crore and aims to support deployment of more than 38,000 electric buses. The objective of scheme is to provide payment security to e-bus operators in case of default by Public Transport Authorities(PTAs).
- vi.**Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India (SPMEPCI)** was notified on 15th March, 2024 to promote the manufacturing of electric cars in India. This requires applicants to invest a minimum of Rs. 4150 crore and to achieve a minimum DVA of 25% at the end of the third year and DVA of 50% at the end of the fifth year.
- The initiatives of the Government is ensuring support for the complete ecosystem of EV. The support for RandD to encourage indigenization of EV sub-system

technologies/products is expected to enhance domestic manufacturing. Various schemes for incentives and subsidies to promote commercialization and manufacturing of EVs will strengthen the local supply chain in the EV sector. These initiatives of the Government will contribute to the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RAILWAY LINE IN ODISHA

***328. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering any proposal for construction of a new railway line connecting Hindol town, Dhenkanal district of Odisha to existing railway network;
- (b) if so, the status of the said project including the timeline for commencement;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has alternative plan to improve transportation, infrastructure, boosting local trade and enhancing tourism potential of the area; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

boundaries. Sanctioning of Railway projects is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations including local trade and tourism etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha are covered under East Coast Railway, South Eastern Railway and South East Central Railway zones of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

As on 01.04.2024, 40 Projects (13 New Lines, 1 Gauge Conversion and 26 Doubling) of total length 4,017 Km, costing Rs. 54,434 crore, falling fully/partly in Odisha are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which, 1,100 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of Rs. 22,833 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of Projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'24 (in Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'24 (Rs. in Crore)
New Lines	13	1422	183	5090
Gauge Conversion	01	159	90	184
Doubling/Multitracking	26	2436	827	17559
Total	40	4,017	1,100	22,833

The details of outlay for infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	Rs. 838 Cr./Year
2024-25	Rs. 10,586 Cr. (More than 12 times)

The details of commissioning/ laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha during 2009-14 and 2023-24 is as under :-

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	267 Km	53.4 Km
2023-24	243 Km	243 Km (More than 4 times)

Hindol Road and Dhenkanal are existing stations between Angul and

Bhubaneswar on Indian Railway network. To improve connectivity of Hindol town, a survey for Angul-Nayagarh new rail line passing through Hindol Town has also been sanctioned.

Further, to improve rail connectivity in Odisha, following projects falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha have been sanctioned in the current financial year i.e. 2024-25:-

SN	Name of the Project	Cost (Rs. in Crore)
1	Gunupur-Therubali New Line (73.62 Km)	1,166
2	Malkangiri-Pandurangapuram via Bhadrachalam station New Line (173.61 Km)	3,592
3	Badampahar-Kendujhargarh New Line (82.06 Km)	1,876
4	Junagarh-Nabarangpur New Line (116.21 Km)	2,865
5	Buramara-Chakulia New Line (59.96 Km)	1,459
6	Bangriposi-Gorumahisani New Line (85.60 Km)	2,269
7	Bargarh Road – Nawapara Road New Line (138.32 Km)	2,622
8	Sardega – Bhalumunda New Double Line (37.24 Km)	1,282

INTERNET PENETRATION

***329. DR.NISHIKANT DUBEY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has employed any strategy to ensure internet accessibility and affordability across the country particularly in rural and remote areas, especially in Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether any initiative is being taken to bridge the digital divide in rural areas and promote internet penetration across the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, particularly in the State of Jharkhand?

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

(a) to (c) Internet access is available in the country including rural areas through the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) through wireless mobile and fixed wireline broadband.

Government has taken numerous initiatives to enhance internet connectivity in India through mobile connectivity and optical fiber rollout. As a result, as of October, 2024:

- Number of 4G Base Transceiver Station (BTS) have reached 24,96,644 spread across 783 districts
- India has seen the fastest rollout of 5G services in the world with 4,62,084 BTS deployed across 779 districts
- The cost of data has reduced drastically from Rs 269 per GB (in March 2014) to Rs. 9.08 per GB
- The Median mobile broadband speed has increased from 1.30 Mbps in March

2014 to 95.67 Mbps

- The average wireless usage of data per subscriber has increased to 22.24 GB per subscriber per month

Out of 6,44,131 villages, 6,15,836 number of villages are having 4G mobile connectivity in the country. 31,546 of the total 32,370 villages in Jharkhand have 4G mobile connectivity.

Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) (erstwhile Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)) has the mandate for supporting universal service delivery of telecommunication services in underserved rural, remote and urban areas. Through the various schemes funded by DBN such as BharatNet and 4G saturation projects, rural and remote areas of the country including Jharkhand have been connected by optical fibre and mobile internet. Out of the 4,416 Gram Panchayats (GPs) of Jharkhand, 4,390 GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project through optical fiber connectivity.

Government has also approved the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) in August 2023. The program provides for internet access by Optical Fibre (OF) connectivity to 2.64 lakh GPs in ring topology and also to provide OF connectivity to the remaining Non-GP villages (approx. 3.8 lakhs) on demand basis.

कोयला क्षेत्र की सहायक कंपनियों के अंतर्गत बहु कौशल विकास संस्थानों की स्थापना

*330. श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

क्या **कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मंत्रालय की प्रत्येक सहायक इकाई के अंतर्गत बहु कौशल विकास संस्थान (एमएसडीआई) की स्थापना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) बहु कौशल विकास संस्थानों में ढांचागत विकास की स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क): कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) ने दिनांक 03.01.2024 को सीआईएल की सहायक कंपनियों में बहु कौशल विकास संस्थानों) एम एस डी आई(की स्थापना के लिए राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी) के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। इस समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत, वर्तमान में भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड) बीसीसीएल) द्वारा धनबाद, झारखंड के बेलगारिया में स्थापित एक एमएसडीआई प्रचालनरत है। इस केंद्र में 'फैशनप्रेन्योर' ट्रेड में महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए अपेक्षित क्षमता है।

अन्य सहायक कंपनियों में एमएसडीआई कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

(ख) : बेलगारिया, धनबाद में बीसीसीएल द्वारा स्थापित एक एमएसडीआई है। इस एमएसडीआई में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए अपेक्षित पर्याप्त अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं।

**RAILWAY BRIDGE BETWEEN GUWAHATI-AMINGAON OVER
BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER**

***331 SHRI PHANI BHUSAN CHOUDHURY:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps for revival of the old stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision for laying foundation stone for the new railway bridge between Guwahati- Amingaon over river Brahmaputra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

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

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in

the long term.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified under this scheme, out of which 50 stations are located in the state of Assam. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Assam are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
Assam	50	Amguri, Arunachal, Chaparmukh, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Diphu, Duliajan, Fakiragram Jn, Gauripur, Gohpur, Golaghat, Gosai Gaon Halt, Guwahati, Haibargaon, Harmuti, Hojai, Jagiroad, Jorhat Town, Kamakhya, Kokrajhar, Lanka, Ledo, Lumding, Majbat, Makum Jn, Margherita, Mariani, Murkeongselek, Naharkatiya, Nalbari, Namrup, Narangi, New Bongaigaon, New Haflong, New Karimganj, New Tinsukia, North Lakhimpur, Pathsala, Rangapara North, Rangiya Jn, Sarupathar, Sibsagar Town, Silapathar, Silchar, Simaluguri, Tangla, Tinsukia, Udalguri, Viswanath Chariali

Tenders for development works have been awarded for 48 Amrit stations in the state of Assam and works have been taken up. The projects have exhibited good pace of execution. For example,

- At Haibargaon station, structural works of new service building, parking and entry-exit gate have been completed and works of improvement of existing station

building, platform shelters, circulating area, approach road, pay and use toilet, construction of porch, etc. have been taken up.

- At Gauripur station, structural works of station building and waiting room have been completed and works of improvement of circulating area, Foot Over Bridge, etc. have been taken up.

- At Hojai station, works of improvement of existing station building, platform shelters, parking area, approach road, construction of new service building, pay and use toilets, porch, entry-exit gate, boundary wall, etc. have been taken up.

- At Lanka station, works of construction of new service building, pay and use toilets, entrance porch, entry-exit gate, Foot Over Bridge, boundary wall, improvement of existing station building, platform shelters, parking area, approach road, etc. have been taken up.

- At Fakiragram station, structural works of new station building and approach road have been completed and works of construction of new Foot Over Bridge, improvement of platform shelter, circulating area, etc. have been taken up.

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

Further, development/upgradation of stations and amenities for passengers 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 provision/upgradation of amenities is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

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. The state of Assam is covered by Northeast Frontier Railway. The allocation for the financial year 2024-25 for this zone is Rs 530 Crores.

New Rail-cum-Road bridge at Saraighat

The work of "Doubling of Agthori – Kamakhya section with construction of new Rail-cum-Road bridge at Saraighat (7.062 Km)" is sanctioned at a cost of Rs 1,473.77 Crores on 19.02.2024. Detailed design and drawing of this bridge has been taken up.

सिरमौर जिले में पौंटा साहिब और काला अंब को रेल नेटवर्क से जोड़ना

*332. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सिरमौर जिले में पौंटा साहिब और काला अंब औद्योगिक क्षेत्र हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त क्षेत्रों को रेल नेटवर्क से जोड़ने के लिए कोई विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार इस संबंध में तैयार डीपीआर को मंजूरी देकर उक्त रेल लाइन का काम कब तक आरंभ कर देगी?

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

(क) से (ग): रेल परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किए जाते हैं न कि राज्य/जिला-वार क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्यों की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति देना भारतीय रेल की एक सतत एवं गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्धन, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों से संपर्कता, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व आदि के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है, जो चालू परियोजनाओं की देनदारियों, निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता और प्रतिस्पर्धी मांगों पर निर्भर करता है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के उत्तर रेलवे जोन के अंतर्गत आती हैं। लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली ₹13,168 करोड़ की लागत वाली 255 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 04 नई लाइनें योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिसमें से 61 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक ₹6225 करोड़ का व्यय किया जा चुका है। कार्य की वस्तुस्थिति संक्षेप में इस प्रकार है:

योजना शीर्ष	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी.)	नवीनतम लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	मार्च 2024 तक का व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	4	255	61	13168	6225

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है :-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	₹108 करोड़ प्रतिवर्ष
2024-25	₹2698 करोड़ (लगभग 25 गुना)

जगाधरी और पौंटा साहिब (62 किलोमीटर) के बीच नई लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है। काला अंब और पौंटा साहिब के रास्ते घनौली से देहरादून (216 किलोमीटर) के लिए एक अन्य सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। बहरहाल, कम यातायात अनुमानों के कारण इन परियोजनाओं को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सका। हिमाचल प्रदेश में पूर्णतः/अंशतः गुजरने वाली दो (2) नई लाइन परियोजनाओं नामतः भानुपल्ली-

बिलासपुर-बेरी (63.5 कि.मी.) और चंडीगढ़-बद्री (30 किमी) को हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के साथ लागत में भागीदारी आधार पर स्वीकृत किया गया है।

भानुपल्ली-बिलासपुर-बेरी (63.5 कि.मी.) नई लाइन परियोजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल अपेक्षित 124.02 हेक्टेयर भूमि में से 79.57 हेक्टेयर भूमि अधिगृहीत कर ली गई है। उपलब्ध भूमि पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। अब तक, इस परियोजना पर ₹5205 करोड़ का व्यय किया जा चुका है और हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार पर ₹1351 करोड़ की राशि बकाया है।

चंडीगढ़-बद्री (30 कि.मी.) नई रेल लाइन परियोजना का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। 01.07.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, इस पर ₹727 करोड़ व्यय किए गए हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य का हिस्सा ₹363.5 करोड़ है। हिमाचल प्रदेश ने अब तक ₹217.75 करोड़ जमा कर दिए हैं और शेष ₹145.75 करोड़ की राशि हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार पर बकाया है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं को पूरा न करने के कारण इन परियोजनाओं की प्रगति प्रभावित हुई है। परियोजनाओं के कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए राज्य सरकार का सहयोग अपेक्षित है। कुल बकाया राशि ₹1496.75 करोड़ है। इस अंशदान को जमा न किए जाने के कारण इन परियोजनाओं की प्रगति प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

जैन धर्म और बौद्ध धर्म को बढ़ावा देने हेतु पहल

***333. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी :**

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

क्या अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश भर में जैन धर्म और बौद्ध धर्म के मूल्यों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पहल की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में, विशेषतः राजस्थान में, क्या उपलब्धियां हासिल हुई हैं?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू):

(क) और (ख): जैन धर्म और बौद्ध धर्म के मूल्यों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न पहल की जा रही हैं, जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

I. जैन धर्म को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पहल:-

- केंद्र सरकार ने वर्ष 2014 में जैन धर्म को अल्पसंख्यक धर्म का दर्जा प्रदान कर उन्हें अन्य अल्पसंख्यकों के बराबर दर्जा दिया।
- दिनांक 21.04.2024 को 2550वें भगवान महावीर निर्वाण महोत्सव के उपलक्ष्य में नई दिल्ली में कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया।
- अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय ने पीएमजेवीके योजना के तहत जैन विरासत के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए इंदौर परिसर के देवी अहिल्या विश्व विद्यालय (DAVV) में जैन अध्ययन केंद्र की स्थापना के लिए परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है, जिससे इस क्षेत्र में अंतर्विषयक अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। परियोजना की कुल अनुमानित लागत 25 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसका उद्देश्य जैन संस्कृति के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए है, जिसमें अन्य गतिविधियों के अलावा जैन पांडुलिपियों का डिजिटलीकरण, जैन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों के बारे में व्यापक ज्ञान साझा करना, जैन साहित्य पर अंतर्विषयक अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देना, पांडुलिपियों के डिजिटलीकरण के माध्यम से भाषा को संरक्षित करना और हब के माध्यम से सामुदायिक आउटरीच शामिल हैं।
- जैन आगम जैनियों के लिए पवित्र पुस्तकें हैं। वे मूल रूप से प्राकृत भाषा में हैं जिसे तीर्थंकरों की भाषा माना जाता है। केंद्र सरकार ने 04.10.2024 को प्राकृत भाषा को भारत की एक शास्त्रीय भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दी है।

- राजस्थान सरकार ने धार्मिक स्थलों के विकास के लिए और हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख, बौद्ध, जैन और पारसी समुदायों के धार्मिक स्थलों सहित विभिन्न धार्मिक स्थलों को जोड़ने के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए। यह पहल **सर्व धर्म समभाव** (सभी धर्मों के लिए समान सम्मान) के सिद्धांत के प्रति राजस्थान सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाती है। वर्ष 2023 में, जैन समुदाय की लंबे समय से लंबित मांग को पूरा करते हुए राजस्थान में 'जैन श्रमण संस्कृति बोर्ड' का गठन किया गया, जिसकी जैन समुदाय द्वारा व्यापक रूप से सराहना की गई। यह भी ध्यान रखना महत्वपूर्ण है कि जैन मुनियों (तपस्वियों) की शिक्षणों, शाही संरक्षण और प्रयासों ने राजस्थान में जैन धर्म के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। राजस्थान के रणकपुर में स्थित **जिनालय** इस क्षेत्र में जैन धर्म के विकास के बेहतरीन उदाहरणों में से एक है।

II. बौद्ध धर्म को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पहल:

- मार्च, **2024** के महीने में, अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय ने हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख में प्रधान मंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके) के तत्वावधान में बौद्ध विकास योजना के तहत कुल 225.00 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली 38 परियोजनाओं की आधारशिला रखी। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य बौद्ध धर्म को बढ़ावा देना और पारंपरिक धार्मिक शिक्षा का धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण करना है। कुल अनुमानित राशि में से, केंद्रीय बौद्ध अध्ययन संस्थान (CIBS), लेह, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख को स्कूल भवनों, पारंपरिक पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए एक नए शैक्षणिक भवन और स्मारिका दुकानों के निर्माण के लिए 85.00 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। लेह और कारगिल के लिए प्रशिक्षण-सह-परीक्षा केंद्रों के निर्माण के लिए 14.50 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में बौद्ध अध्ययन में उन्नत अध्ययन केंद्र को मजबूत करने के लिए 30.00 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, ताकि बौद्ध आबादी के बीच शैक्षिक सहयोग, अनुसंधान, भाषा संरक्षण और कौशल उन्नयन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। केंद्रीय हिमालयी संस्कृति अध्ययन संस्थान

(CIHCS) के लिए 40.00 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

- इसके अलावा, सरकार ने स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के बौद्ध सर्किट के तहत 361.97 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी थी। इन सर्किटों के विकास के लिए पर्यटन मंत्रालय राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

- भारत सरकार ने 04.10.2024 को "पाली" को शास्त्रीय भाषा घोषित किया है, जिससे बौद्ध समुदाय और भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को कई लाभ होंगे। थेरवाद बौद्ध धर्म की पवित्र भाषा पाली, बुद्ध के उपदेशों की भाषा है। इस घोषणा से शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में पाली के अध्ययन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, बौद्ध परंपराओं की बेहतर समझ और संरक्षण को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

- राजस्थान सरकार ने बौद्ध धर्म सहित धार्मिक स्थलों के विकास के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए हैं। भारत सरकार का पर्यटन मंत्रालय राजस्थान में विराटनगर स्तूप, बैराट जैसे बौद्ध विरासत स्थलों के विकास के लिए स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत धन मुहैया कराता है। राजस्थान सरकार ने बौद्ध/तिब्बती कला और संस्कृति पर शोध परियोजना के लिए प्रति वर्ष 2.00 लाख रुपये आवंटित किए हैं। सरकार बौद्ध भिक्षुओं और संन्यासिनी छात्राओं को छात्रवृत्ति के लिए प्रति वर्ष अधिकतम 5.00 लाख रुपये प्रदान करती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, संस्कृति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन चार स्वायत्त संगठन काम कर रहे हैं:

- i. केंद्रीय बौद्ध अध्ययन संस्थान, लेह (सम विश्वविद्यालय)
- ii. नव नालन्दा महाविहार, नालन्दा, बिहार (सम विश्वविद्यालय)
- iii. केंद्रीय उच्च तिब्बती अध्ययन संस्थान (CIHTS), सारनाथ (सम विश्वविद्यालय)
- iv. केंद्रीय हिमालयी संस्कृति अध्ययन संस्थान (CIHCS), दाहंग, अरुणाचल प्रदेश

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष सहित पिछले 5 वर्षों में उक्त स्वायत्त संगठनों को संवितरित धनराशि का ब्यौरा

विवरण -I पर है।

बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति और कला को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संस्कृति मंत्रालय निम्नलिखित छह अनुदान प्राप्त निकायों के रखरखाव के लिए वार्षिक अनुदान सहायता भी प्रदान करता है:

- i. तिब्बती ग्रन्थ एवं अभिलेखागार पुस्तकालय, धर्मशाला
- ii. तिब्बत हाउस, नई दिल्ली
- iii. बौद्ध सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन केंद्र, तवांग मठ, अरुणाचल प्रदेश
- iv. नामग्याल तिब्बती विज्ञान संस्थान, सिक्किम
- v. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बौद्ध परिसंघ, दिल्ली
- vi. जीआरएल मोनास्टिक स्कूल, बोमडिला, अरुणाचल प्रदेश

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष सहित पिछले 5 वर्षों में उक्त अनुदान प्राप्तकर्ता निकायों को संवितरित धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति और परंपरा के प्रचार-प्रसार और वैज्ञानिक विकास के साथ-साथ हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण के लिए संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा दो वित्तीय अनुदान योजनाएं भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं:

- I. **बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति और कला के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता योजना** : इस योजना के तहत, देश में कहीं भी स्थित बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति और परंपरा के प्रचार और वैज्ञानिक विकास में लगे मठों और गैर सरकारी संगठनों सहित बौद्ध/तिब्बती संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।
- II. **हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण और विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता योजना** : इस योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसंधान, दस्तावेजीकरण और प्रसार के माध्यम से जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, सिक्किम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश सहित हिमालयी क्षेत्र की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देना, सुरक्षा और संरक्षण प्रदान करना है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए काम करने वाली संस्थाओं और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों

को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग, अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत एक वैधानिक निकाय, अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ 'सर्व धर्म संवाद' आयोजित करता है ताकि समुदायों के समक्ष आने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा की जा सके और सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। दिसंबर 2021 से, जैन और बौद्ध समुदायों सहित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ 38 ऐसी बैठकें आयोजित की गई हैं। इनमें से पांच बैठकें विशेष रूप से जैन और बौद्ध समुदायों (दो जैन समुदाय के साथ और तीन बौद्ध समुदाय के साथ) पर केंद्रित रही हैं। बैठकों में जैन समुदाय से संबंधित मुद्दों, जैसे सम्मेल शिखरजी, गिरनार पर्वत और विहारों के दौरान जैन भिक्षुओं की सुरक्षा पर चर्चा की गई। इसके अलावा, बौद्ध समुदाय से संबंधित मुद्दों, जैसे बोधगया मंदिर का प्रबंधन, पाली भाषा को बढ़ावा देना और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले बौद्धों के लिए स्कूल और सामुदायिक हॉल जैसी सुविधाओं के प्रावधान पर भी चर्चा की गई। संबंधित जैन और बौद्ध सदस्यों द्वारा कर्नाटक, लेह-लद्दाख, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, दिल्ली, पंजाब, चंडीगढ़, जम्मू और कश्मीर, झारखंड, राजस्थान आदि सहित विभिन्न स्थानों पर कुल 102 बैठकें आयोजित की गईं।

विवरण -I

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष सहित पिछले 5 वर्षों में बौद्ध स्वायत्त संगठनों को संवितरित धनराशि का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपए में)

स्वायत्त निकाय	वर्ष				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (अब तक)
केंद्रीय बौद्ध अध्ययन	22.56	27.03	33.27	35.45	25.76

संस्थान (सीआईबीएस), लेह					
केंद्रीय उच्च तिब्बती अध्ययन संस्थान (सीआईएचटीएस), सारनाथ	37.88	61.29	35.00	40.32	22.03
नव नालन्दा महाविहार (एनएनएम), नालन्दा	11.33	22.86	26.27	38.04	17.97
केंद्रीय हिमालयी संस्कृति अध्ययन संस्थान (सीआईएचसीएस), दाहुंग	3.44	11.45	12.06	13.52	10.51

विवरण -II

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष सहित पिछले 5 वर्षों में बौद्ध अनुदान प्राप्तकर्ता निकायों को संवितरित धनराशि का ब्यौरा

(करोड रुपए में)

अनुदान प्राप्तकर्ता निकाय	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2023-24 (अब तक)
तिब्बत हाउस, नई दिल्ली	1.22	1.75	1.75	1.75	115.80
बौद्ध सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन केंद्र, तवांग	2.09	3.00	3.00	3.00	202.50

मठ, अरुणाचल प्रदेश					
तिब्बती ग्रन्थ एवं अभिलेखागार पुस्तकालय, धर्मशाला, हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.26	1.80	1.80	2.00	1.33
जीआरएल मोनास्टिक स्कूल, बोमडिला, अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.18	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.12
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बौद्ध परिसंघ (आईबीसी, नई दिल्ली)	4.20	21.00	57.00	36.00	4.42
नामध्याल तिब्बती विज्ञान संस्थान, सिक्किम	3.10	2.00	3.30	3.30	2.20

REDEVELOPMENT OF HOSUR RAILWAY STATION

***334. SHRI K GOPINATH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposals for the construction of new railway line between Hosur and Krishnagiri via Jolarpet or Dharmapuri, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps for the redevelopment of Hosur Railway Station with state-of-art facilities, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government has any plans to transfer Hosur Station to Salem Division of Southern Railways, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) 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 (f): Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations including trade and tourism etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

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

domain on Indian Railway's website.

As on 01.04.2024, 22 Railways projects (10 new line, 03 Gauge conversion and 09 doubling) of total length 2,587 Km, costing ₹33,467 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 665 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹7,153 crore has been incurred upto March' 2024. The status of work is summarized as under:-

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

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
2024-25	₹6,362 crore (more than 7 times)

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

acquisition. Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

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

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

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

5.	Thanjavur – Pattukottai (52 Km)	196	0	196
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Final Location Survey (FLS) between Jolarpettai/Tirupattur - Hosur via Krishnagiri new line (98 Km) has been sanctioned.

For connectivity between Hosur and Jolarpettai via Dharmapuri, Morappur-Dharmapuri (36 Km) new line project has been sanctioned. However, total 93.26 Ha land is required for acquisition. So far, no land has been handed over by State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Sanctioning of Railway projects is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Railway infrastructure projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon liabilities of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands.

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

It involves preparation of Master Plans and their implementation in phases to improve the amenities at the stations like improvement of station access, circulating areas, waiting halls, toilets, lift/escalators as necessary, platform surfacing and cover over platform, cleanliness, free Wi-Fi, kiosks for local products through

schemes like 'One Station One Product', better passenger information systems, Executive Lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified under this scheme, out of which 77 stations, including Hosur railway station, 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 Amrit Stations	Names of Stations
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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, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Central, Erode Jn, Guduvancheri, Guindy, Gummidipundi, Hosur, Jolarpettai Jn, Kanniyakumari, Karaikkudi, Karur Jn, Katpadi, Kovilpatti, Kulitturai, Kumbakonam, Lalgudi, Madurai Jn, Mambalam, Manaparai, Mannargudi, Mayiladuturai Jn, Mettupalayam, Morappur, Nagercoil Jn, Namakkal, Palani, Paramakkudi, Perambur, Podanur Jn, Pollachi, Polur, Pudukkottai, Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram, Rameswaram, Salem, Samalpatti, Sholavandan, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St.Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Tenkasi, Thanjavur Jn, Thiruvavur Jn, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli Jn, Tirupadripuliyur, Tirupattur, Tiruppur, Tirusulam, Tiruttani, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Udagamandalam, Vellore Cantt., Villupuram Jn, Virudhunagar, Vriddhachalam Jn, Dindigul, Tuticorin
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Tenders for development works have been awarded and works have been taken up for 71 Amrit stations, including Hosur station, located in the state of Tamil Nadu. At Hosur station, works of construction of new 12 m wide Foot Over Bridge, waiting hall, pay and use toilets, improvement of existing station building, parking area, approach road, extension of platform shelters, etc. have been taken up. Other projects have also exhibited good pace of execution. For example:

- At Rameshwaram station, MFC building and parcel office have been completed. Structural works of north side terminal building and substation have been completed and works of east side terminal building, arrival forecourt, platform improvement, etc. have been taken up.
- At Madurai station, structural works of east side multi-level two-wheeler

parking and electric substation have been completed and works of east side terminal building, both sides multi – level car parking, air concourse, parcel Foot Over Bridge, subway, etc. have been taken up.

- At Chennai Egmore station, structural work of parcel building have been completed and works of both sides multi-level car parking, GI Road side terminal building, etc. have been taken up.

- At Samalpatti station, works of construction of new main terminal building and main entry side circulating area have been completed and works of second entry parking area, raising of platform, construction of compound wall, etc. have been taken up.

- At Karaikkudi Station, works of improvement of platform shelters, seating arrangement, parking area, construction of new porch, lifts and installation of coach indication boards have been completed. Structural works for waiting hall, entry and exit gates have been completed and works of circulating area, covered pathway, etc. have been taken up.

- At Ariyalur and Mannargudi stations, works of construction of new entry gates, entrance porch, improvement of circulating area with approach road, parking area, concourse area, booking counters, platform surface, waiting halls and platform shelters have been completed.

Further, development/redevelopment/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various

statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, 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.

Provision / upgradation of passenger amenities and development 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. Hosur station falls in South Western Railway. The allocation for the financial year 2024-25 for this zone is ₹961 Crores.

Hosur Station is in Bengaluru Division of South Western Railway and presently, no proposal is under consideration for transfer of Hosur Station to Salem Division of Southern Railways.

उत्तर प्रदेश में निजी कंपनियों द्वारा संचालित मालगाड़ियां

***335. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में निजी कंपनियों द्वारा संचालित मालगाड़ियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) लखीमपुर से गुजरने वाली मालगाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है और उक्त मालगाड़ियों में से निजी कंपनियों द्वारा संचालित मालगाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का समर्पित मालवहन गलियारा बनाने का प्रस्ताव है क्योंकि सामान्य रेलपथ पर अधिक मालगाड़ियों के संचालन से यात्री रेलगाड़ियों का संचालन प्रभावित होता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्री रेलगाड़ियां देरी से चलती हैं, वे स्टेशनों पर कम समय के लिए ठहर पाती हैं और उनके आगमन और प्रस्थान का समय भी बाधित होता है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में लखीमपुर क्षेत्र, जिसे चीनी का कटोरा भी कहा जाता है और जहां नौ बड़ी और कई अन्य छोटी चीनी मिलें हैं, के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई विभिन्न योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर, गाड़ियों का परिचालन केवल भारतीय रेल द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है।

रेल मंत्रालय ने दो समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारों यथा लुधियाना से सोननगर (1337 किलोमीटर) तक पूर्वी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारा और जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट टर्मिनल से दादरी (1506 किलोमीटर) तक पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारा का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्वी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारे के कुल मार्ग की लंबाई 1078 किलोमीटर (गंज ख्वाजा स्टेशन से पिलखनी स्टेशन तक) है।

पूर्वी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारे को पूरी तरह से कमीशन करके चालू कर दिया गया है, जिस पर वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (अप्रैल से अक्टूबर) के दौरान 41,054 मालगाड़ियाँ चलाई गईं।

हाल ही में, खीरी से गुजरने वाली रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित किया गया है।

रेल मंत्रालय ने भारतीय रेल में रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' शुरू की है। इस योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत आधार पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की संकल्पना की गई है।

इसमें प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए स्टेशन तक पहुंच, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म के ऊपर कवर, स्वच्छता, निःशुल्क वाई-फाई, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि जैसी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल हैं।

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध एवं व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टी-मॉडल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टर के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत 1337 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से लखीमपुर रेलवे स्टेशन सहित 157 स्टेशन उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में इस योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
उत्तर प्रदेश	157	अछनेरा, आगरा कैंट, आगरा फोर्ट, ऐशबाग, अकबरपुर जंक्शन, अलीगढ़, अमेठी, अमरोहा, आनंद नगर, आंवला, अयोध्या, आजमगढ़, बाबतपुर, बछरावां, बदायूं, बादशाहनगर, बादशाहपुर, बहेरी, बहराइच, बलिया, बालामऊ, बलरामपुर, बनारस, बांदा, बाराबंकी जंक्शन, बरेली, बरेली सिटी,

	<p>बरहनी, बस्ती, बेलथरा रोड, भदोही, भरतकुंड, भटनी, भूतेश्वर, बिजनौर, बुलंदशहर, चंदौली मझवार, चंदौसी, चिलबिला, चित्रकूट धाम, कार्वी, चोपन, चुनार जंक्शन, डालीगंज, दर्शन नगर, देवरिया सदर, धामपुर, दिलदारनगर, इटावा जंक्शन, फर्रुखाबाद, फतेहाबाद, फतेहपुर, फतेहपुर सीकरी, फिरोजाबाद, गजरौला, गढ़मुक्तेश्वर, गौरीगंज, घाटमपुर, गाजियाबाद, गाजीपुर सिटी, गोला गोकर्णनाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोंडा, गोरखपुर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, गुरसहायगंज, हैदरगढ़, हापुड़, हरदोई, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह, इज्जतनगर, जंघई जंक्शन, जौनपुर सिटी, जौनपुर जंक्शन, कन्नौज, कानपुर अनवरगंज, कानपुर ब्रिज लेफ्ट बैंक, कानपुर सेंट्रल, कप्तानगंज, कासगंज, काशी, खलीलाबाद, खुर्जा जंक्शन, कोसी कलां, खोरसन रोड, कुंडा हरनामगंज, लखीमपुर, लालगंज, ललितपुर, लंभुआ, लोहता, लखनऊ (चारबाग एवं जंक्शन), लखनऊ सिटी, मगहर, महोबा, मैलानी, मैनपुरी जंक्शन, मल्हौर जंक्शन, मानकनगर जंक्शन, मानिकपुर जंक्शन, मरिआहू, मथुरा, मऊ, मेरठ सिटी, मिर्जापुर, मोदी नगर, मोहनलालगंज, मुरादाबाद, मुजफ्फरनगर, नगीना, नजीबाबाद जंक्शन, निहालगढ़, उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जंक्शन, फूलपुर, पीलीभीत, पोखरायां, प्रतापगढ़ जंक्शन, प्रयाग जंक्शन, प्रयागराज, पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय, रायबरेली जंक्शन, राजा की मंडी, रामघाट हॉल्ट, रामपुर, रेनूकूट, सहारनपुर जंक्शन, सलेमपुर, सेवहरा, शाहगंज जंक्शन, शाहजहाँपुर, शामली, शिकोहाबाद जंक्शन, शिवपुर, सिद्धार्थनगर, सीतापुर जंक्शन, सोनभद्र, श्रीकृष्ण नगर, सुल्तानपुर जंक्शन, सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छप्पिया, टकिया, तुलसीपुर, टूंडला जंक्शन, ऊझानी, ऊंचाहार, उन्नाव जंक्शन, उत्तरेतिया जंक्शन, वाराणसी कैंट, वाराणसी सिटी, विंध्याचल, वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई, व्यासनगर, जाफराबाद</p>
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उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित 157 अमृत स्टेशनों में से लखीमपुर स्टेशन सहित 148 स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं प्रदान कर दी गई हैं तथा कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। लखीमपुर स्टेशन पर प्रतीक्षालय में सुधार, विश्रामगृह, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, प्रवेश-निकास द्वार, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए रैंप और

स्पर्शनीय पथ का निर्माण संबंधी कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं तथा परिचलन क्षेत्र, शौचालय ब्लॉक, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण को आम तौर पर योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पांच क्षेत्रीय रेलों नामतः उत्तर रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे द्वारा कवर किया जाता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत 5,930 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है।

दिनांक 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 92,001 करोड़ रुपए लागत और 5,874 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 68 रेल परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइनें, 03 आमान परिवर्तन और 49 दोहरीकरण) योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं जिनमें से 1,313 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 28,366 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है। कार्यों की स्थिति का सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

योजना शीर्ष	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	मार्च, 2024 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	16	1740	297	8672
आमान परिवर्तन	3	261	0	26
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	49	3873	1016	19668
कुल	68	5874	1313	28366

वर्ष 2014 से, भारतीय रेल में परियोजनाओं के लिए निधि आवंटन तथा तदनुरूपी कमीशनिंग में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के औसत आवंटन की तुलना में परिव्यय में वृद्धि
2009-14	1,109 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष	-
2024-25	19,848 करोड़ रुपए	लगभग 18 गुना

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों की औसत वार्षिक कमीशनिंग का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशनिंग	2009-14 के दौरान औसत वार्षिक कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	199.2 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष	-
2014-24	490.2 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष	2.46 गुना से अधिक

गन्ना किसानों की बकाया राशि

***336. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा :**

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान चीनी मिलों पर गन्ना किसानों की राज्यवार कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) क्या चीनी मिलें हर वर्ष गन्ना किसानों की बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं कर रही हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप, उक्त राशि लगातार बढ़ रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ना किसानों को मूल्य/बकाया राशि का समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क): राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले 3 वर्षों में से प्रत्येक और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ना किसानों का कुल बकाया, वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग): किसानों को गन्ना बकाया का भुगतान करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और **विवरण** से यह देखा जा सकता है कि गन्ना बकाया लगातार कम हो रहा है।

गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के अनुसार, संबंधित चीनी मिलों को गन्ने की आपूर्ति के 14 दिनों के भीतर चीनी मिलों के किसानों को गन्ना मूल्य का भुगतान करना आवश्यक है। गन्ना नियंत्रण (आदेश), 1966 के प्रावधानों को लागू करने की शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित की गई हैं और राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के पास निहित हैं।

गन्ना किसानों की बकाया देयताओं का भुगतान सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए, केंद्र सरकार ने समय-समय पर और जब भी आवश्यक हो, नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप के रूप में विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं:

- i. केंद्र सरकार गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के खंड 3(1) में उल्लिखित कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए गन्ने का उचित और लाभकारी मूल्य (एफआरपी) निर्धारित करती है।

- ii. शर्करा की मिल-द्वार कीमतों में गिरावट और गन्ना बकाया के संचय को रोकने के लिए शर्करा का न्यूनतम बिक्री मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया था, (शुरुआत में दिनांक 07-06-2018 से 29/- रुपये प्रति किग्रा; जिसे दिनांक 14-02-2019 से 31/- रुपये प्रति किग्रा संशोधित कर दिया गया।)
- iii. अधिशेष शर्करा के इथेनॉल उत्पादन हेतु डायवर्जन से चीनी मिलों की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार हुआ। परिणामस्वरूप, वे गन्ने का बकाया जल्दी चुकाने में सक्षम हैं।

इसके परिणामस्वरूप, शर्करा मौसम 2022-23 तक लगभग 99.9% गन्ना बकाया का भुगतान कर दिया गया है। पिछले शर्करा मौसम 2023-24 में कुल 1,11,674 करोड़ रुपये के देय के गन्ना बकाया में से लगभग 1,10,399 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया गया है और दिनांक 13.12.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार केवल 1,275 करोड़ रुपये लंबित हैं; इस प्रकार लगभग 99% गन्ना बकाया चुका दिया गया है। वर्तमान शर्करा मौसम 2024-25 में, 11,141 करोड़ रुपये के कुल देय गन्ना मूल्य में से, किसानों को 8,126 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान पहले ही किया जा चुका है।

विवरण

दिनांक 13.12.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार पिछले 3 वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान चीनी मिलों द्वारा, गन्ना किसानों का कुल वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार बकाया दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा				
(आंकड़े करोड़ रुपये में)				
राज्य	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
उत्तर प्रदेश	37	128	1212	574
महाराष्ट्र	32	10	2	526 (दिनांक 30.11.2024)

				तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)
कर्नाटक	0	0	0	1405
तमिलनाडु	0	0	11	24
बिहार	0	0	0	159
उत्तराखंड	0	0	10	149
आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	8	30
अन्य	28	0	32	148
कुल	97	138	1275	3015

NEW PROJECTS FOR PUNJAB

*337. **SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently approved or initiated any new projects in Punjab, specifically in Jalandhar to enhance infrastructure, urban development and community services; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the budget allocated, project timelines and anticipated benefits to the local population?

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 Union Government regularly approves and initiates developmental schemes and programmes through various Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes which supplement the efforts of the States / UTs for development in different sectors. All such development schemes of the Union Government are to be used by States and UTs for development of all regions to enhance infrastructure, urban development and community services and other sectors, specifically for addressing need for rapid and effective transformation of most under-developed districts and blocks across the country. The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) and Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) are two major development programmes of Government of India. These programmes anchored by NITI Aayog aim to improve the social outcomes of the relatively underdeveloped districts and blocks of India.

Punjab has two Aspirational Districts of Ferozepur and Moga and ten Aspirational Blocks in which certain projects are undertaken under the respective Programmes. List of ADP and ABP districts and Blocks in Punjab and projects under ADP and ABP is placed as **STATEMENT-I** and **STATEMENT-II** respectively.

(b) The following benefits are anticipated for the local population under the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) and Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP)

- i. Upgradation of Health Department Buildings and Purchase of Equipment:

Enhanced access to quality healthcare services with modern facilities and advanced medical equipment.

- ii. Construction of New PHC with Infrastructure and Medical Equipment: Better healthcare accessibility in underserved areas.
- iii. Improvement and Maintenance of Sewerage System: Better sanitation and reduced risks of waterborne diseases.
- iv. Installation of Sanitary Napkin Vending Machines in Anganwadis: Promotes menstrual hygiene management and health awareness among women and adolescent girls.
- v. Sustainable energy in schools through solar power systems.
- vi. Water conservation with rooftop rainwater harvesting structures.
- vii. Enhanced agricultural productivity through soil testing labs.
- viii. Reduced pollution with plastic recycling machines.
- ix. Inclusive community empowerment via Sampoornata Abhiyan initiatives.
- x. Improved childcare and learning with upgraded Anganwadi centers.
- xi. Access to quality early education through new Anganwadi buildings with materials.
- xii. Modernized learning experiences with smart classrooms in schools.
- xiii. Better education access with new school buildings in underserved areas.

Details of budget allocated and other details are also placed in **STATEMENT-II**.

STATEMENT- I

The districts from Punjab which are part of Aspirational District Programme are as below:

SI No	District
1.	Moga
2.	Ferozepur

The blocks from Punjab which are part of Aspirational Block Programme are as below:

SI No	District	Block
1.	Amritsar	Ajnala
2.	Amritsar	Harshe Chhina
3.	Ferozpur	Makhu
4.	Gurdaspur	Dera Baba Nanak
5.	Gurdaspur	Kalaur
6.	Jalandhar	Shahkot

7.	Kapurthala	Dhilwan
8.	Kapurthala	Sultanpur Lodhi
9.	Moga	Nihal Singh Wala
10.	Sangrur	Dhuri

STATEMENT- II

Details of the projects undertaken by Ferozepur under ADP

Name of the Project Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (in INR)	FY Sanction Year
Upgradation of Health Department Buildings and Purchase of new equipment	2,52,62,000	FY 20-21
Upgradation of Anganwadi Centres	47,37,725	FY 20-21
Installation of Solar Power System in 183 Government Schools	2,74,50,000	FY 21-22
Installation of Sanitary Napkin		FY 21-22

Vending Machine in 200 Anganwadis	1,36,17,000	
Improvement and Maintenance of Sewerage System	1,85,94,000	FY 21-22
Construction of 34 incomplete Anganwadi Centre buildings with provision of educational and play materials	1,49,94,000	FY 21-22
Construction of new School Building	1,49,99,600	FY 21-22
Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav (Capacity Building) - To commemorate the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav in the 112 Aspirational Districts through activities which help showcase and document lessons from the Aspirational Districts under the broader theme of "Improving Local Governance"	1,20,000	FY 21-22

Smart Classroom Solution in 269 Schools	2,69,00,000	FY 21-22
Construction of new PHC with Infrastructure and Medical Equipment	2,74,34,000	FY 21-22
Procurement of Equipment and Goods in District Hospital	60,11,675	FY 21-22
Construction of 8 Anganwadi Centers with provision of proper infrastructure and educational materials	1,00,00,000	FY 22-23
Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting structures in government buildings for Groundwater Recharge	61,00,000	FY 22-23
Establishment of ICP (OES) Soil Testing Laboratory	1,39,00,000	FY 22-23
Installation of Plastic Recycling Machines	1,36,50,000	FY 23-24

Purchasing of equipments and renovation of poly clinic of Animal Husbandry department, Ferozepur, Punjab	90,00,000	FY 23-24
Chilli Processing Centre	58,77,020	FY 23-24
Sampoornata Abhiyan - Launch and IEC activities	5,00,000	FY 24-25

Details of the projects undertaken by Moga under ADP

Name of the Project Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	FY Sanction Year
Achieving Zero Paddy Straw Burning	3,00,00,000	FY 20-21
Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav (Capacity Building) - To commemorate the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav in the 112 Aspirational Districts through	1,20,000	FY 21-22

activities which help showcase and document lessons from the Aspirational Districts under the broader theme of “Improving Local Governance”		
Provision of electricity through solar system in 31 Primary schools	75,73,752	FY 21-22
Upgradation of infrastructure in 4 Urban Primary schools	3,00,00,000	FY 21-22
Purchase of A-Scan Slit Lamp Non-Contact Tanometer Motorized Table and Chair for Eye OT	16,46,000	FY 21-22
Strengthening of diagnostic testing facilities at point of care in the district	52,04,550	FY 21-22
Purchase of fully automatic Dental Chair Unit for District	3,60,000	FY 21-22

Hospital		
Purchase of Serum Analyzer of Veterinary Polyclinic Moga	7,00,000	FY 21-22
Establishment of Plant Clinic cum Soil Health Laboratory	1,30,00,000	FY 21-22
Requirement of a refrigerated van for the transportation of vaccines	15,00,000	FY 21-22
Purchase of Digital X-Ray 500 MA plant for 4 PHCs	Remarks – Replacement Proposal	FY 22-23
Modernization of Government seed farm in Raunta village	Remarks – Replacement Proposal	FY 22-23
Laying underground irrigation infrastructure for productive use of water stored in village ponds in 5 villages	1,20,70,000	FY 22-23
Purchase of platelet Apheresis	44,00,000	FY 22-23

Machine for District Hospital Moga		
Upgradation of 50 AWCs into Saksham AWCs	38,20,000	FY 22-23
Purchase of machinery for women training in Govt ITI Moga	30,46,000	FY 22-23
Purchase of Machinery for upgrade the institution according to the industry relevant skills in Govt. ITI Moga	66,57,000	FY 22-23
Modernization of Govt seed farm in village Raunta (Project proposed from savings of previously approved project "Purchase of Balers to achieve Zero Paddy Straw Burning")	Remarks – Replacement Proposal	FY 22-23
Strengthening Community Libraries in Aspirational Districts	2,00,00,000	FY 22-23

Purchase of Machinery for upgrad the institution according to the industry relevant skills in Govt. ITI Moga	Remarks – Replacement Proposal	FY 23-24
Sampoornata Abhiyan - Launch and IEC activities	5,00,000	FY 24-25

एमपीलैड्स के लिए संशोधित दिशानिर्देश

*338. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास (एमपीलैड) योजना से संबंधित संशोधित दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारें संसद सदस्य द्वारा अनुशंसित कार्यों को निष्पादित करने के लिए अपनी ही प्रक्रियाओं का पालन कर रही हैं और एमपीलैड्स संबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के स्थान पर अपने स्वयं के नियम बना रही हैं;

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

(ङ) इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है या किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ। एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश, 2023 का संशोधित सेट दिनांक 01.04.2023 से लागू

किया गया और यह www.mplads.gov.in पर एमपीलैड्स पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध है।

एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश, 2023 की मुख्य विशेषताएँ संलग्न **विवरण** में हैं।

(ग) से (ड़) एमपीलैड्स योजना के अंतर्गत, माननीय सांसद जिला प्राधिकारियों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से विकास कार्यों की संस्तुतियाँ भेजते हैं और इन्हें जिला प्राधिकारियों द्वारा संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय नियमों तथा एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार लागू किया जाता है।

विवरण

एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश, 2023 की मुख्य विशेषताएँ

क्रम संख्या	मुख्य विशेषताएँ
1	वैश्विक महामारी कोविड के कारण यह योजना 6 अप्रैल 2020 से 9 नवंबर 2021 तक निलंबित कर दी गई थी।
2	इस अवधि के दौरान, वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 के लिए कोई धनराशि आवंटित नहीं की गई और वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये के स्थान पर केवल 2 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए।
3	यह योजना 10 नवंबर, 2021 से पुनः शुरू की गई।
4	नई निधि प्रवाह प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत, नए कार्यों के लिए अनुशंसा केवल ई-साक्षी पोर्टल के माध्यम से दी जा सकती है।
5	सांसद द्वारा की गई सभी अनुशंसाओं की स्वीकृति/अस्वीकृति आईडीए द्वारा अनुशंसाएँ प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 45 दिनों के भीतर जारी की जाएगी।
6	निर्वाचित सांसद, आपदा की स्थिति को छोड़कर, अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र/राज्य से बाहर के

	लिए भी एक वित्तीय वर्ष में 50 लाख रुपये तक के कार्य की अनुशंसा कर सकते हैं।
7	सांसद द्वारा एक बार अनुशंसित कार्यों को उत्तराधिकारी सांसद द्वारा नहीं बदला जा सकता, भले ही वही व्यक्ति उस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से पुनः निर्वाचित हो जाए, या पुनः नामांकन पर उसी जिले को अपना नोडल जिला चुन ले।
8	सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय का एमपीलैड्स प्रभाग नियमित रूप से एमपीलैड योजना के समग्र कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करता है। यह प्रभाग एमपीलैड्स पोर्टल और दिशानिर्देशों के बारे में जागरूकता लाने के लिए एमपी, एसएनए, एनडीए, आईडीए आदि हेतु कार्यशालाओं/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस का आयोजन करता है।
9	राज्य नोडल विभाग के प्रशासनिक सचिव उस राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में एमपीलैड्स के कार्यान्वयन का समन्वय और निगरानी करने के लिए एसएनए होंगे।
10	आईडीए जिला स्तर पर कार्यों की समग्र निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण के लिए जिम्मेदार है।
11	कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी नियमित रूप से कार्य-स्थल का दौरा करेगी ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि कार्य दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार संतोषजनक तरीके से आगे बढ़ रहा है।
12	कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी को एमपीलैड्स कार्यों का 100% निरीक्षण करना होगा।
13	एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार एमपीलैड्स निधियों का उपयोग निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों के लिए किया जा सकता है: (i) सार्वजनिक और सामुदायिक भवन (ii) सार्वजनिक सुविधाएं, सुरक्षा और संरक्षा (iii) शिक्षा (iv) सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य (v) पेयजल और स्वच्छता

	<p>(vi) सिंचाई, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण प्रणाली</p> <p>(vii) पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन</p> <p>(viii) कृषि और किसान कल्याण</p> <p>(ix) ऊर्जा आपूर्ति और वितरण प्रणाली</p> <p>(x) रेलवे, सड़कें, पुल और रास्ते</p> <p>(xi) पर्यावरण, जंगली जानवर, वन और अन्य प्राकृतिक संसाधन</p> <p>(xii) सार्वजनिक मनोरंजक सुविधाएं, खेल और पार्क</p>
14	<p>दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार एमपीलैड योजना के तहत निम्नलिखित कार्य निषिद्ध हैं:</p> <p>(i) एमपीलैड्स निधियों का उपयोग किसी भी प्रकार के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए नहीं किया जाएगा</p> <p>(ii) सरकारी संगठन या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम या अन्यथा के लिए आवासीय भवनों के निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी</p> <p>(iii) वाणिज्यिक और निजी प्रतिष्ठानों से जुड़े सभी कार्य</p> <p>(iv) एमपीलैड्स निधियों के तहत सृजित परिसंपत्तियों का नामकरण किसी भी व्यक्ति, जीवित या मृत, के नाम पर करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी</p> <p>(v) कोई अनुदान और ऋण</p> <p>(vi) किसी भी केंद्र और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र राहत कोष में अंशदान</p> <p>(vii) भूमि का अधिग्रहण या अधिग्रहित भूमि के लिए कोई मुआवजा</p> <p>(viii) पूर्ण या आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों के लिए किसी भी प्रकार की प्रतिपूर्ति</p> <p>(ix) कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के तहत निधियों के साथ एमपीलैड निधियों कोसाझा करना।</p>

	<p>(x) धार्मिक प्रकृति के कार्य, या धार्मिक पूजा के स्थानों/परिसरों के भीतर और धार्मिक आस्था/समूह से संबंधित या उनके स्वामित्व वाली भूमि पर</p> <p>(xi) स्वागत द्वार या स्वागत द्वार का निर्माण</p> <p>(xii) अनधिकृत कॉलोनी में कार्य</p> <p>(xiii) किसी भी प्रकार का आवर्ती व्यय</p>
15	यह अनिवार्य होगा कि एमपीलैड्स के अंतर्गत निर्मित सभी चल एवं अचल संपत्तियां, जहां तक संभव हो, दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के अनुकूल हों।
16	संसद सदस्य सभी सोसायटियों/ट्रस्टों को मिलाकर प्रति वर्ष केवल ₹ 50 लाख तक की धनराशि की अनुशंसा कर सकते हैं। वे अपने पूरे कार्यकाल के दौरान किसी भी सोसायटी/ट्रस्ट के लिए ₹ 1 करोड़ से अधिक के कार्य की अनुशंसा नहीं कर सकते।
17	सांसदों के लिए एमपीलैड्स निधियों का कम से कम 15% अनुसूचित जाति-बसे हुए क्षेत्रों के लिए तथा 7.5% अनुसूचित जनजाति-बसे हुए क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रतिवर्ष आवंटित करना आवश्यक है।
18	सांसद निचली एवं जिला अदालतों के लिए प्रति वर्ष 50,000 रुपये तक की पुस्तकें खरीदने के लिए बार एसोसिएशन पुस्तकालय को एमपीलैड्स निधि की अनुशंसा कर सकते हैं।
19	दिशानिर्देशों में उल्लिखित कुछ शर्तों के साथ एमपीलैड्स निधि को अन्य योजनाओं के साथ साझा करने की अनुमति दी गई है।
20	<p>आपदा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए एमपीलैड्स कार्य:</p> <p>(i) देश में कहीं से भी कोई भी सांसद भारत सरकार द्वारा देश के किसी भी हिस्से में घोषित प्राकृतिक "गंभीर प्रकृति की आपदा" से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पुनर्वास और पुनर्निर्माण कार्यों के लिए प्रति वर्ष ₹ 1 करोड़ तक की अपनी एमपीलैड्स निधि की सहमति दे सकता</p>

	है। (ii) किसी विशेष राज्य का सांसद राज्य सरकार द्वारा घोषित प्राकृतिक "गंभीर प्रकृति की आपदा" से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पुनर्वास और पुनर्निर्माण कार्यों के लिए प्रति वर्ष अधिकतम 25 लाख रुपये तक की सहमति दे सकता है।
21	योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए एमपीलैड्स से संबंधित सभी जानकारी एक ही स्थान पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए नोडल जिलों में एमपीलैड्स सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित किया जाएगा।
22	एमपीलैड्स के अंतर्गत सभी भुगतान वास्तविक समय के आधार पर केन्द्रीय नोडल खाते से सीधे विक्रेताओं को किए जाएंगे।
23	किसी भी वर्ष में जारी की गई धनराशि की लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट जिला प्राधिकारी द्वारा अगले वर्ष 30 सितम्बर से पहले सीएनए के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जाएगी।

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-KUSUM

***339. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:**

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

(a) the details of total number of households which have been covered so far under the Pradhan Mantri-Kishan Urja Suraksha evamUtthanMahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) across the country since inception of the scheme, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency (PC);

(b) the details of total quantum of electricity generated by beneficiaries under the scheme since its inception, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh particularly

in Bapatla PC;

(c) the details of total funds allocated and utilised under the scheme across the country, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh particularly in Bapatla PC;

(d) whether the Government has set any targets for each State regarding households to be covered and electricity to be generated and if so, the details thereof, especially for Andhra Pradesh and Bapatla PC; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans/proposals to purchase the surplus electricity generated by the households through net metering of DISCOMS to support income generation of farmers and 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 (c) The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evamUtthaanMahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) Scheme was launched in March 2019 and scaled up last in September 2023 to solarize agriculture. The details ofState/ UT-wise progress under PM-KUSUM Scheme, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, is placed at

STATEMENT-I.

The PM KUSUM scheme is demand driven and central financial assistance (CFA) is paid to State Implementing Agency (SIA)on achieving certain milestones in respective components and as per provisions of the scheme guidelines. The State/ UT-wise details of the funds released under PM-KUSUM Scheme is placed at

STATEMENT-II.

The State of Andhra Pradesh has recently registered demand under Feeder Level Solarization (FLS) of Component C. There is no demand raised by the state under Component A and Component B of the scheme. Based on the demand received from the state, the Ministry has allocated 1 lakh pumps for solarization under FLS to the state.

(d) As reported by the SIA, the state has set a target of coverage of 10 lakh household under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG:MBY), not under PM-KUSUM. Under PMSG: MBY, 25,000 households are planned to be covered by the state for Bapatla PC.

(e) As per the scheme guidelines under the component A of PM KUSUM scheme, the farmers can put up solar or renewable energy power plants on their land up to the capacity of 2 MW and can sell the generated power to the DISCOMS. Under this component, as on 13.12.2024, 9961.50 MW has been allocated to the states, as per their demand.

Additionally, as reported by the state, the feed in tariff for the Andhra Pradesh is Rs 2.09/unit (for 25 year) for Grid interactive Solar Rooftop PV systems under Gross/Net metering under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise progress under PM-KUSUM Scheme (as on 13.12.2024)

S. No.	State Name	Component-A (MW)		Component-B (Nos)		Component-C (Nos)		
		Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned (IPS)	Sanctioned (FLS)	Installed (Total)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	100000	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	700	394	0	0	0
3	Assam	10	0	4000	0	1000	0	0
4	Chhattisgarh	30	4	10000	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	70000	0
6	Gujarat	500	0	12382	7705	0	725000	30158
7	Goa	150	0	900	80	0	11000	700
8	Haryana	85	6.65	197655	137594	0	12899	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	25.95	1270	685	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	20	0	5000	1937	4000	0	0
11	Jharkhand	20	0	42985	23999	1000	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	41360	1674	0	766588	1713
13	Kerala	1.5	0	8	8	45100	25387	7402
14	Ladakh	0	0	1400	0	0	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	1490	39.63	59400	7325	0	445000	7417
16	Maharashtra	700	6	505000	222933	0	775000	31428
17	Manipur	0	0	150	78	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0	0	3035	96	0	0	0
19	Mizoram	0	0	1700	40	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	5	0	265	65	0	0	0
21	Odisha	500	0	16441	5478	25000	10000	0

22	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	220	0	33000	12952	186	95000	0
24	Rajasthan	1550	244	162914	89245	6418	400000	5476
25	Tamil Nadu	424	1	5200	3909	5000	6000	0
26	Telangana	4000	0	0	0	28000	0	0
27	Tripura	5	0	10895	3537	2600	0	50
28	Uttar Pradesh	151	0	110948	54117	12000	94000	2000
29	Uttarakhand	0	0	5685	473	200	0	0
30	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	700	0	20
31	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	34	0	436	0	0
	Total	9961.50	327.23	1232327	574324	131640	3535874	86364

STATEMENT-II

**State/ UT-wise details of the funds released under PM-KUSUM Scheme(As on
30.11.2024)**

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	States/UTs	Fund Released
1	A and Nicobar Islands	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.94
4	Assam	0.00

5	Bihar	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	0.00
7	Goa	0.43
8	Gujarat	45.65
9	Haryana	978.57
10	Himachal Pradesh	11.78
11	Jammu and Kashmir	15.69
12	Jharkhand	88.07
13	Karnataka	84.89
14	Kerala	28.60
15	Ladakh	0.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	71.87
17	Maharashtra	1723.72
18	Manipur	0.76
19	Meghalaya	0.59
20	Mizoram	2.57
21	Nagaland	0.54
22	Odisha	8.46
23	Puducherry	0.00
24	Punjab	81.59
25	Rajasthan	851.58

26	Tamil Nadu	37.48
27	Telangana	0.00
28	Tripura	29.25
29	Uttar Pradesh	295.16
30	Uttarakhand	28.08
31	West Bengal	0.00
Total		4388.20

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF GORAKHPUR NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

***340. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI**

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any impact assessment of the Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant on the local water supply;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether special provisions have been made to engage local youth in the plant; and
- (d) if so, the expected employment generation and total employment generated till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) Yes.

(b) A comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) of setting up nuclear power plants at Gorakhpur in Haryana (Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana - GHAVP) including the impact on local water supply was carried out as a part of obtaining environmental clearance for the project from the MoEFandCC.

(c) Special provisions for relaxations in the age and marks have been made in engagement provisions for Project Affected Persons. Further, preference to suitable local youth is a part of engagement provisions of various contracts. Skill development programmes, scholarships and sponsorships for higher education to the meritorious students in the local area are also provided as a part of Corporate Social Responsibility activities.

(d) The Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Project comprises of two twin units of 700 MW each viz. GHAVP-1and2 (2X700 MW) and GHAVP-3and4 (2X700MW). During its peak construction time, around 8000 persons are estimated to be employed at GHAVP which follows a bell curve. Once operational, each of the twin unit stations are estimated to employ (both direct and indirect) around 2000 persons. In addition, there is a large potential for employment with contractors/vendors and business opportunities that will emerge consequent to increase in economic activities at the site. At present a total of 3080 persons are engaged in GHAVP, out of which 1339

belong to the state of Haryana.

CYBER FRAUD REDRESSAL MECHANISM

3681. **SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:**

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

- (a) the details of current mechanism for cyber fraud redressal;
- (b) whether the Government has made any efforts to improve cyber fraud redressal mechanism on National Consumer Helpline and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to effectively address the rising number of cyberfraud complaints?

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): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Government has established the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) as an attached office to provide a framework and eco-system for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to deal with cyber crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. The Government has also launched the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal

(<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) to enable the public to report all types of cyber crimes. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal are routed automatically to the respective State/UT law enforcement agency for further handling as per the provisions of law. The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System' has been launched for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off fund by the fraudsters. So far, financial amount of more than Rs. 3431 crore has been saved in more than 9.94 lakh complaints.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken many steps to spread awareness on cyber crime, which, inter-alia include; dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media account i.e. X (formerly twitter) (@Cyberdost), Facebook (CyberDostI4C), Instagram (cyberdostI4C), Telegram (cyberdosti4c), Radio campaign, engaged MyGov for publicity in multiple media, organizing Cyber Safety and Security Awareness weeks, in association with States/UTs, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, newspaper advertisement on digital arrest and other modus operandi of cyber criminals, use of social media influencers to create special posts on digital arrest, digital displays on railway stations and airports etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisory to all the State/UT Governments to carry out publicity of National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) and Toll-free helpline number '1930' to create mass awareness.

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 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- Whats App, SMS , mail , NCH app, web portal, Umang app as per their convenience. 1022 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 a feedback to the complainant on the portal. Complaints against those companies, who have not partnered with National Consumer Helpline, are forwarded to the company's email id for redressal.

The Department of Consumer Affairs 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 consumer grievance redressal.

The Central Consumer Protection Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, has issued "Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023" on 30th November, 2023 for

prevention and regulation of dark patterns listing 13 specified dark patterns identified in e-Commerce sector.

ROLE OF THE LOKPAL IN HANDLING CORRUPTION COMPLAINTS

3682. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) the total number of cases of corruption or misconduct referred to the Lokpal and the outcomes of these cases during the last two years;
- (b) the steps taken to strengthen the role of the Lokpal in promoting accountability and handling complaints of corruption within public services;
- (c) the key challenges faced by the Lokpal in investigating and prosecuting cases of corruption and the measures implemented to overcome these challenges; and
- (d) whether the Government is conducting any public awareness campaigns or outreach programmes to inform citizens about the role of the Lokpal and the process for filing complaints and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): During the financial year 2023-24, a total of 166 complaints were registered

with the Lokpal, out of which a total of 156 complaints has been disposed as on 30.11.2024.

During the financial year 2024-25 (till 30.11.2024), a total of 210 complaints has been registered with the Lokpal, out of which a total of 158 complaints has been disposed as on 30.11.2024.

(b) and (c): Rules for functioning of the Lokpal including the Lokpal (Complaints) Rules, 2020 have been notified.

The complaints received by the Lokpal are handled as per the provision of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder.

(d): All the details viz. jurisdiction and function of the Lokpal, process of filings of complaints, complaints status, FAQs related to Lokpal, procedure for dealing with the complaints etc. are available in the public domain through dedicated website of the Lokpal.

NET-ZERO EMISSIONS

3683. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) the details of the current sources of electricity and their share in percentage terms;

(b) the action plan for generating electricity through non-fossil fuel-based sources to achieve net-zero emissions by 2070;

(c) whether the Government is exploring nuclear power generation to achieve net-

zero emissions by 2070 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Government has propose to conduct a study on expanding nuclear power generation source to achieve the net-zero emissions target by 2070, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The details of current sources of electricity and their share in percentage term, are given in **STATEMENT** (Source: <https://powermin.gov.in>).

(b)and (c) Country has set a target of 50% of the installed power generation capacity from non-fossil fuel by 2030. The energy mix published by Central Electricity Authority, as part of National Electricity Plan 2022-32, the target for 2030 is largely going to be achieved by Renewables. India's Long-term Low Green House Gas Emission Development Strategy recognizes a significantly greater role of nuclear energy in achieving Net-Zero targets. Nuclear energy has a vital role in the country's energy transition to net zero, as it is a base load source of clean electricity, available 24X7. It also has huge potential to provide the country long-term energy security in a sustainable manner. In this regard, a nuclear power expansion programme is being implemented to increase the installed nuclear power capacity

to 22480 MW by 2031-32 from 8180 MW at present.

(d) Not Applicable

STATEMENT

1. Total Installed Capacity (As on 30.11.2024)- Source : Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

➤ Installed Generation Capacity (Sector wise) as on 30.11.2024 :

Sector	Installed Capacity (MW)	% Share in Total
Central Sector	1,04,453	22.9%
State	1,08,330	23.7%
Private Sector	2,43,974	53.4%
TOTAL	4,56,757	

Category		Installed Generation Capacity (MW)		% Share in Total	
Fossil Fuel	Coal		2,11,030		46.2%
	Lignite		6,620		1.4%
	Gas		24,818		5.4%
	Diesel		589		0.1%
	Total Fossil Fuel:		2,43,057		53.2%
Non-Fossil Fuel	RES (Incl. Hydro)		2,05,521		45.0%
	Hydro	46,968			10.3%
	Wind, Solar and Other RE	1,58,552			34.7%
	Wind				10.5%
	Solar	47,959			
	BM Power/Cogen.	94,168			20.6%
	Wasteto Energy	10,728			2.3%
	SmallHydroPower	613			0.1%
		5,084			
	Nuclear		8,180		1.8%
Total Non-Fossil Fuel :		2,13,701		46.8%	

	Total Installed Capacity (Fossil Fuel and Non-Fossil Fuel)	4,56,757	100%
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➤ Installed Generation Capacity (Fuel wise) as on 30.11.2024 :

BLOCKING OF INDEPENDENT MEDIA PLATFORMS

3684. **SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has issued confidential notices under Section 69A of the IT Act to block independent media platforms like Bolta Hindustan and National Dastak without providing specific reasons or prior warnings thereby undermining transparency and accountability;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that measures under Section 69A are not used to suppress independent journalism and freedom of expression especially during critical times like elections when diverse perspectives are crucial; and

(c) the reasons for which the affected media platforms are denied access to blocking orders or an opportunity for a fair hearing, violating their right to due process and diminishing public trust in democratic governance?

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

(a) to (c): The Government has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary

Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021) on 25th February, 2021 under Information Technology Act, 2000. The Rules provide for a Code of Ethics for the publishers of news and current affairs on digital media and publishers of online curated content (OTT platforms).

The publishers of news and current affairs on digital media including YouTube news channels Bolta Hindustan and National Dastak are covered under the provisions of IT Rules, 2021, Part-III of which provides for issuance of directions for blocking of content covered under Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act, 2000).

Section 69A of the IT Act, 2000, inter-alia, empowers the Central Government to issue directions to any Government agency or an intermediary to block content in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to such matters. Appropriate directions are issued for blocking of access of such information under IT Rules, 2021 by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

There are sufficient procedural safeguards before exercise of the provision of blocking of content under Section 69A. The concerned content is examined by a Committee having representatives from the Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development, etc. The Committee also has domain experts from Press Council of India, FICCI,

and CII. Further, the rules provide for an opportunity to the publisher or the intermediary concerned to appear and submit their reply and clarifications before the Committee.

SOLAR POWER PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY SECI

3685. **SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND**

SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA

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

(a) whether the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has implemented several Solar power projects under the schemes operated by it in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Solar projects so far allotted by SECI have been commissioned and if so, the details thereof till date;

(d) whether SECI has signed power purchase agreements with private companies and State Governments at inflated rate and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether cases of bribery has also been reported in power purchase agreements and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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) Yes. As on 30.11.2024, the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has awarded solar projects of around 43.3 GW under scheme tenders.

(c) As on 30.11.2024, solar projects of around 15.6 GW have been commissioned under SECI scheme tenders.

(d) No.

(e) Under the scheme tenders, SECI does not sign Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with State Governments. As part of the PPAs signed by SECI with State Governments under SECI's own projects, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has not received any official documents regarding cases of bribery.

ISA FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

3686. **SHRI P P CHAUDHARY**

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI

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

(a) the total number of countries that have signed and ratified the International Solar Alliance (ISA) Framework Agreement as of October 2024 along with details of recent additions thereto;

(b) whether any specific projects or initiatives have been implemented under ISA framework during the last three years, if so, the details thereof and the outcomes achieved thereunder;

(c) whether any assessment has been conducted regarding role of ISA in advancing India's global climate leadership and if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance ISA's effectiveness in promoting solar energy adoption globally and strengthening international cooperation?

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) International Solar Alliance (ISA) is an action-oriented, member-driven, collaborative platform co-founded by India and France and is the first inter-governmental treaty based international organization headquartered in India. India has been the President of the ISA Assembly since its inception in 2018 and has continuously advocated ISA's membership in discussions with various countries. Consequently, as on October, 2024, 120 countries have signed the Framework Agreement of ISA, out of which 104 countries have ratified to become full members of ISA. Lebanon is the latest country to have signed ISA Framework Agreement on 27th August 2024, while Armenia is the latest country to ratify and deposit the instrument of ratification on 15th October, 2024. The details of addition since January 2024 are at **STATEMENT**.

ISA has launched 9 dedicated programmes to support Member Countries in identifying applications, develop conducive policies for solar, build their capacities and improve access to finance. Since its inception, ISA has carried out demonstration projects in 27 member countries. These demonstration projects aim

to showcase solar technology to local communities and encourage stakeholders to expand them on a larger scale. ISA has been helping the Countries to identify project pipeline of solar mini grids, solar rooftop, and ground mounted solar projects, close to 9.5 GW. ISA has so far provided training to over 4500 people from its member countries.

(d) As a member country and as President of ISA Assembly, India has supported ISA through financial contribution and technical knowledge sharing, whenever approached upon by ISA Secretariat. As on date, Government of India, including its public sector undertakings, has provided financial assistance of more than INR 475 crore towards its corpus fund and administrative expenses.

STATEMENT

I. List of full member countries which have ratified the Framework Agreement of ISA

Sr. No.	Country
1.	Spain <i>(Ratified on 25 April, 2024, Received on 22 May, 2024)</i>
2.	Zambia <i>Ratified on 22nd May 2024, received on 24 May, 2024</i>
3.	Paraguay <i>(Ratified on 10 May 2024, Received on 26 June, 2024)</i>
4.	Nepal <i>Ratified on 11 July, 2024, Received on 15 July, 2024)</i>
5.	New Zealand <i>Ratified on 30 July, 2024, Received on 13 August, 2024</i>

6.	Armenia <i>(Ratified on 24 September 2024, Received on 15 October 2024)</i>
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II List of Countries which have signed but not ratified the ISA Framework
Agreement

S. No.	Country
1.	Malta <i>(signed on 20 February 2024)</i>
2.	Lebanon <i>(signed on 27 August 2024)</i>

AGROMET ADVISORY SERVICES

3687. **DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:**

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

- (a) the present status of agromet advisory services in the country;
- (b) whether the Government plans to privatise District Agro Meteorology Units (DAMUs) as suggested by NITI Aayog;
- (c) if so, the details of specific studies or data which were considered by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether any impact assessment studies are being carried out by the Government to understand the implication of this on small farmers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND

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

(a) to (d) The India Meteorological Department (IMD) is rendering the weather forecast-based agro-advisory services to farmers under the Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) Project through the existing 130 Agrometeorological Field Units (AMFUs) in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), etc. The AMFUs prepare agro-advisories for their respective districts and disseminate the same through various modes, including mass media, mobile App, SMS, etc.

(e) Does not arise.

कर्मचारियों की संपत्ति का ब्यौरा

3688. श्री अरुण गोविल :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम प्रतिवर्ष अपने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों से प्रतिवर्ष उनकी संपत्ति का ब्यौरा प्राप्त करते हैं और इस ब्यौरे की तुलना उनके द्वारा गत वर्ष दिए गए उनकी संपत्ति के ब्यौरे से की जाती है तथा यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार और उपक्रमों के उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है जो समय पर अपनी वार्षिक संपत्ति का ब्यौरा देने में विफल रहे हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उन अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है जिनकी संपत्ति का

मूल्य पिछले दो वर्षों की उनकी आय की तुलना में अधिक पाया गया 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) : केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाएं (आचरण) नियमावली, 1964 और अखिल भारतीय सेवाएं (आचरण) नियमावली, 1968 के सुसंगत प्रावधानों के संदर्भ में, सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अपने संवर्ग नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों को अपनी प्रथम नियुक्ति पर अपनी परिसंपत्तियों और देयताओं का विवरण देना और तत्पश्चात वार्षिक आधार (अनुगामी वर्ष की अधिकतम 31 जनवरी तक) पर अचल संपत्ति का विवरण (आईपीआर) देना अपेक्षित है। कतिपय उद्देश्यों के लिए, उन सरकारी सेवकों को सतर्कता अनापत्ति प्रदान नहीं की जाएगी, जो निर्धारित समय के भीतर आईपीआर प्रस्तुत करने में विफल रहते हैं। इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (सीपीएसई) के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में भी समान प्रावधान मौजूद हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, अगर चल संपत्ति में लेन-देन का मूल्य, सरकारी कर्मचारी के दो माह के मूल वेतन से अधिक होता है, तो उसे उसकी जानकारी निर्धारित प्राधिकारी को देनी अपेक्षित होती है। उक्त नियमों और अन्य दिशा-निर्देशों के किसी भी प्रावधान के उल्लंघन करने पर, उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई आरंभ की जाती है। इसके अलावा, अगर सरकारी सेवक के पास उसकी आय के ज्ञात स्रोत से ज्यादा असमानुपाती परिसम्पत्तियां पायी जाती हैं, तो उसके विरुद्ध विद्यमान नियमों में यथासंक्लिप्त जांच प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के पश्चात, सेवा से निष्कासन अथवा पदच्युति की बड़ी शास्ति लगाने के लिए अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई शुरू की जा सकती है।

B11 ENRICHMENT FACILITY

3689. **DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

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

- (a) the specific objectives of establishing the B11 Enrichment Facility in enhancing India's semiconductor manufacturing capabilities;
- (b) the manner in which this facility is expected to position India as a key player in the global semiconductor supply chain; and
- (c) the details of collaboration efforts made with private industries and academic institutions to leverage the facility along with the potential job creation and economic benefits anticipated from this initiative?

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 establish the technology for B11 isotope enrichment for the first time in the country.
- (b) The facility available on small scale for establishing the technology, produces B 11 enriched Boric Acid. B11 enriched Boric Acid is a raw material for production of B11 enriched BF₃ gas, which plays vital role in semi-

conductor industry.

(c) Discussions with Semi-Conductor Laboratory (SCL), Mohali for identification of private industries and academic institutions for necessary collaborative work.

निजता और संवेदनशील जानकारी के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए प्रावधान

3690. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

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

(क) क्या डेटा इनोवेशन लैब केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है अथवा इसके अंतर्गत ग्रामीण/पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को भी शामिल किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) नागरिकों की निजता और संवेदनशील जानकारी के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए प्रावधानों 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): मंत्रालय की क्षमता विकास स्कीम के अंतर्गत डेटा इनोवेशन लैब सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू की गई एक पहल है, जो प्रयोग के लिए एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाकर आधिकारिक सांख्यिकी के क्षेत्र में नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए है। यह पूरे देश में लागू है।

(ख): सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध आंकड़ों पर डीआई लैब के अंतर्गत नवाचार शुरू किया जाएगा। तथापि, इस पहल के तहत नागरिकों की निजता और संवेदनशील जानकारी के किसी भी दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए गोपनीयता और निजता से संबंधित उप-खंडको विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ हस्ताक्षर किए जाने वाले अनुबंध और समझौता ज्ञापन में उपयुक्त रूप से शामिल किया गया है।

PM-KUSUM IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3691. **SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has achieved the target set under the component installation of standalone solar powered agricultural pumps under the Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evamUtthaanMahabhiyan(PM-KUSUM) scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline required for completing the same;

(c) the details of the total number of standalone solar pumps installed under the said scheme till date in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any data regarding the total number of PM-KUSUM projects sanctioned under the Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and if so, the details thereof including the funds sanctioned and released thereunder; and

(e) whether the Government has received any proposals to include the Component-A of PMKUSUM under agriculture infrastructure fund 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 from the States/UTs. The State/UT wise sanction and

achievement of installation of standalone solar pumps under PM KUSUM is placed at **STATEMENT-I**.

After sanction, a period of 24 months is provided to state implementing agencies (SIAs) for completion, and need based extension is considered on a case to case basis.

(c) PM-KUSUM is a demand driven scheme and there is no demand received from the State of Andhra Pradesh for standalone solar pumps under Component B of the scheme.

(d) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers, the details of funds sanctioned under agricultural infrastructure fund (AIF) are placed at **STATEMENT-II**.

(e) Based on the proposal send by the Ministry for the inclusion of Component A of PM KUSUM under AIF, the Cabinet has granted the approval and the same has been notified by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers on 10.09.2024.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise sanction and achievements of installation of standalone solar pumps under PM-KUSUM Scheme (as on 30.11.2024)

S. No.	State Name	Component-B (Nos)	
		Sanctioned	Installed
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	700	394

3	Assam	4000	0
4	Chattisgarh	10000	0
5	Bihar	0	0
6	Gujarat	12382	7705
7	Goa	900	80
8	Haryana	197655	137594
9	Himachal Pradesh	1270	685
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5000	1937
11	Jharkhand	42985	23999
12	Karnataka	41360	1674
13	Kerala	8	8
14	Ladakh	1400	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	59400	7325
16	Maharashtra	505000	222933
17	Manipur	150	78
18	Meghalaya	3035	96
19	Mizoram	1700	40
20	Nagaland	265	65
21	Odisha	16441	5478
22	Puducherry	0	0
23	Punjab	33000	12952

24	Rajasthan	162914	89245
25	Tamil Nadu	5200	3909
26	Telangana	0	0
27	Tripura	10895	3537
28	Uttar Pradesh	110948	54117
29	Uttarakhand	5685	473
30	West Bengal	0	0
31	Andaman and Nicobar	34	0
	Total	1232327	574324

STATEMENT-II

List of sanctioned projects under PM-KUSUM with AIF Convergence(as on 06.11 2024)

States	No. of applications	Loans Sanctioned Amt. (in Rs Crore)
Haryana	2	0.06
Karnataka	1	2.68
Odisha	12	3.45
Punjab	1816	41.82
Rajasthan	9	0.21
Tamil Nadu	1	4.20

Uttar Pradesh	1	0.03
West Bengal	99	2.37
Total	1941	54.82

Production of Films by Indian Film Industry

3692: **SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBAJIRAO MANE:

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

- a) whether Indian film industry is the largest film industry in the world in terms of number of films produced every year and if so, the details thereof;
- b) the total number of films produced in the country annually including various regional film industries;
- c) the total amount of money spent on making of these films annually; and
- d) whether it is a fact that foreign countries or players also invest in Indian film industry particularly in Bollywood industry and if so, the details thereof, country-wise?

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

(a) to (d): As per industry report, the Indian film industry is the largest in the world by the number of films produced annually, with total output ranging from 1,800 to

2,000 films per year in various Indian languages. The total annual expenditure on these films is estimated to be between ₹ 25,000 crores to ₹ 30,000 crores.

The international players have been increasingly investing in the Indian film industry. This is in the form of Direct Investment, Co-productions and Acquisitions and Distribution. The India Cine Hub (ICH) erstwhile Film Facilitation Office (FFO) provides a single window system for facilitating domestic and international film makers in India. Country-wise details of projects that have applied for shooting permissions/ animation/ post-production/ in India since the inception of India Cine Hub (ICH) till date are at **STATEMENT**.

STATEMENT

COUNTRY-WISE DETAILS OF PROJECTS/ PLAYERS

SN	Country	No. of projects
1	Argentina	1
2	Australia	6
3	Bangladesh	27
4	Brazil	3
5	Bharain	1
6	Belgium	2
7	Canada	14
8	China	5
9	Cote D' Ivoire	1

10	Czech Republic	1
11	Denmark	1
12	Estonia	1
13	Egypt	1
14	France	19
15	Germany	12
16	Hungary	1
17	Indonesia	1
18	Iran	3
19	Israel	4
20	Italy	8
21	Japan	1
22	Kazakhstan	1
23	Kyrgyzstan	1
24	Kuwait	1
25	Malaysia	1
26	Mauritius	1
27	Mexico	2
28	Nepal	1
29	Nigeria	2

30	Netherlands	2
31	Norway	1
32	New Zealand	2
33	Poland	2
34	Philippines	1
35	Russia	6
36	South Africa	2
37	Sweden	1
38	Spain	5
39	South Korea	2
40	Sri Lanka	1
41	Switzerland	2
42	Thailand	4
43	Turkey	1
44	UK	41
45	UAE	3
46	USA	62
	Total	261

कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए निधि का आबंटन

3693 श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या **योजना मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास, विशेषकर पिछड़े और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति निधि के आवंटन का राज्यवार और वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस संबंध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कितनी धनराशि की मांग की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई 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) कृषि:

बजट आवंटन में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 2013-14 में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग का बजट आवंटन मात्र 21933.50 करोड़ रुपए था। यह 2024-25 में 5.59 गुना से अधिक बढ़कर 122528.77 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है। किसानों के समग्र विकास के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा चलाई जा रही योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार हैं:

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाएँ:

1. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान)
2. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई)/पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस)
3. प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई)
4. कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (एआईएफ)
5. 10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) का गठन और संवर्धन
6. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा)

7. संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान योजना (एमआईएसएस)
8. राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन एवं शहद मिशन (एनबीएचएम)
9. स्टार्ट-अप्स और ग्रामीण उद्यमों के लिए कृषि निधि (एग्रीशोर)

केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएँ:

कृषोन्नति योजना

1. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम)
2. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेलमिशन -तिलहन मिशन (एनएमईओ-ओएस)
3. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन-ऑयल पाम (एनएमईओ-ओपी)
4. एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच)
5. डिजिटल कृषि मिशन
6. पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन (एमओवीसीडीएनईआर)
7. कृषि विस्तार उप-मिशन (एसएमई)
8. कृषि विपणन के लिए एकीकृत योजना - राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (आईएसएम- ई-नाम)
9. कृषि विपणन के लिए एकीकृत योजना-अन्य (आईएसएम-अन्य)

राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई)

1. राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना - डीपीआर (आरकेवीवाई-डीपीआर)
2. परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पीकेवीवाई)
3. प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पीडीएमसी)
4. मृदा स्वास्थ्य और उर्वरता
5. वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास (आरएडी)
6. कृषिवानिकी

7. कृषि मशीनीकरण पर उप-मिशन (एसएमएम)
8. फसल अवशिष्ट प्रबंधन (सीआरएम)
9. फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी)

ग्रामीण विकास

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने अपने कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए बहुआयामी कार्यनीति अपनाई है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य आजीविका के अवसरों में वृद्धि, ग्रामीण महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाना, ग्रामीण युवाओं को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना, बुनियादी ढाँचा विकास आदि है। इस संबंध में, सरकार कई लक्षित कार्यक्रमों को लागू कर रही है, जिनमें महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), दीनदयाल अन्त्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई एनआरएलएम), दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्या योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) और राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) तथा प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई)के तहत जलसंभर विकास घटक (डब्ल्यूडीसी) शामिल हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत जारी धनराशि का योजनावार और राज्यवार ब्यौरा (करोड़ में) **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार के कई लक्षित कार्यक्रमों/योजनाओं के अंतर्गत जारी धनराशि का योजनावार और राज्यवार ब्यौरा

राज्यसंघ राज्य क्षेत्र/	योजना समूह	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
आंध्र प्रदेश	मनरेगा	7,239	8,063	6,338
	एनएसएपी	233	317	244

	पीएमजीएसवाई	50	644	24
	एनआरएलएम	128	206	
	रुर्बन		28	
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	पीएमजीएसवाई	1,091	1,019	3
	मनरेगा	458	583	240
	पीएमएवाई	105	70	99
	एनआरएलएम	47	101	32
असम	पीएमएवाई	5,771	9,142	1,246
	मनरेगा	2,240	2,095	1,409
	पीएमजीएसवाई	1,592	665	
	एनआरएलएम	374	428	218
	एनएसएपी	296	310	145
	रुर्बन		65	
बिहार	मनरेगा	5,460	6,498	4,095
	पीएमएवाई	3,082	7,497	
	एनएसएपी	1,278	1,341	718
	एनआरएलएम	1,134	1,361	543
	पीएमजीएसवाई	375	1,443	491
छत्तीसगढ़	मनरेगा	4,060	3,455	1,702
	पीएमजीएसवाई	394	996	4
	पीएमएवाई		344	810

	एनएसएपी	278	300	138
	एनआरएलएम	259	229	116
	रुर्बन	3	22	
दिल्ली	पीएमएवाई	3,815	3,823	2,084
	एनआरएलएम	1,793	2,828	1,016
	पीएमजीएसवाई	41	47	29
	एनएसएपी	57		
गोवा	एनआरएलएम	4	8	2
	मनरेगा	0	5	0
गुजरात	मनरेगा	1,632	1,707	1,217
	पीएमएवाई	687	912	216
	पीएमजीएसवाई	196	267	181
	एनएसएपी	137	242	107
	एनआरएलएम	133	154	81
	रुर्बन		30	
हरियाणा	मनरेगा	733	378	251
	पीएमजीएसवाई	353	168	37
	एनएसएपी		250	
	एनआरएलएम	25	52	24
	रुर्बन		71	
	पीएमएवाई		44	3

हिमाचल प्रदेश	मनरेगा	983	1,171	532
	पीएमजीएसवाई	517	625	184
	एनआरएलएम	47	67	20
	पीएमएवाई	33	38	22
	एनएसएपी	12	36	
	रुर्बन		16	
जम्मू और कश्मीर	पीएमजीएसवाई	1,328	717	710
	मनरेगा	963	1,057	297
	पीएमएवाई	123	1,032	452
	एनआरएलएम	116	128	92
	एनएसएपी	38	21	
	रुर्बन		1	
झारखंड	मनरेगा	3,089	2,738	1,762
	पीएमएवाई	1,208	1,236	
	एनआरएलएम	436	455	208
	एनएसएपी	472	409	184
	पीएमजीएसवाई		333	193
	रुर्बन		70	
कर्नाटक	मनरेगा	6,096	6,282	3,490
	पीएमजीएसवाई	704	720	1
	एनएसएपी	494	447	

	एनआरएलएम	281	305	99
	पीएमएवाई		215	
	रुर्बन	14	41	
केरल	मनरेगा	3,564	3,862	1,835
	एनएसएपी			602
	एनआरएलएम	90	131	37
	पीएमजीएसवाई		107	1
	पीएमएवाई		70	
	रुर्बन	20	16	
लद्दाख	मनरेगा	42	42	15
मध्य प्रदेश	मनरेगा	8,579	5,772	3,877
	पीएमएवाई	4,510	6,375	
	पीएमजीएसवाई	1,392	1,557	43
	एनएसएपी	601	1,010	406
	एनआरएलएम	307	567	264
महाराष्ट्र	मनरेगा	2,678	3,172	1,952
	एनआरएलएम	1,086	1,510	503
	पीएमएवाई	1,252	1,678	34
	पीएमजीएसवाई		743	301
	एनएसएपी	296	171	
	रुर्बन		58	

मणिपुर	मनरेगा	563	1,087	
	पीएमजीएसवाई	742	745	
	पीएमएवाई	21	161	216
	एनआरएलएम	26	32	
	एनएसएपी	5	27	
	रुर्बन		16	
मेघालय	मनरेगा	1,124	1,140	443
	पीएमजीएसवाई	484	406	
	पीएमएवाई	90	106	424
	एनआरएलएम	74	172	62
	एनएसएपी	11	21	
	रुर्बन	7	3	
मिजोरम	मनरेगा	552	544	320
	पीएमजीएसवाई	74	584	
	पीएमएवाई	42	30	61
	एनआरएलएम	29	42	45
	एनएसएपी	3	11	8
	रुर्बन	4	8	
नागालैंड	मनरेगा	575	915	536
	पीएमजीएसवाई	145	183	
	पीएमएवाई	17	52	123

	एनआरएलएम	48	89	42
	एनएसएपी	11	23	12
ओडिशा	मनरेगा	5,745	4,752	2,881
	पीएमएवाई	1,012	1,723	2,842
	पीएमजीएसवाई	404	1,236	544
	एनएसएपी	654	681	344
	एनआरएलएम	675	649	143
	रुर्बन	0	11	
पुदुचेरी	मनरेगा	13	25	40
	पीएमजीएसवाई	12	25	0
	एनआरएलएम	6	14	9
	रुर्बन		15	
	एनएसएपी	6		
पंजाब	मनरेगा	1,274	1,194	679
	पीएमजीएसवाई	69	231	215
	एनआरएलएम	30	62	23
	पीएमएवाई	18	72	17
	रुर्बन	31	34	
	एनएसएपी	11		
राजस्थान	मनरेगा	9,928	9,703	5,529
	पीएमएवाई	1,405	2,158	11

	पीएमजीएसवाई	918	200	134
	एनएसएपी	94	622	209
	एनआरएलएम	272	393	124
	रुर्बन	10		
सिक्किम	पीएमजीएसवाई	107	263	1
	मनरेगा	113	93	72
	एनआरएलएम	12	17	3
	रुर्बन		15	
	एनएसएपी		8	
	पीएमएवाई	1	1	1
तमिलनाडु	मनरेगा	9,697	9,777	7,207
	पीएमएवाई	929	2,004	15
	एनएसएपी	462	579	340
	पीएमजीएसवाई	440	614	90
	एनआरएलएम	398	402	0
	रुर्बन	36	19	
तेलंगाना	मनरेगा	9,542	8,266	7,899
	पीएमजीएसवाई	86	321	132
	एनएसएपी	108	216	
	एनआरएलएम	60	78	14
	रुर्बन	1	97	

त्रिपुरा	पीएमएवाई	1,368	1,264	931
	मनरेगा	997	937	687
	एनआरएलएम	91	122	157
	पीएमजीएसवाई	74	268	
	एनएसएपी	28	30	32
	रुर्बन		64	
उत्तर प्रदेश	मनरेगा	8,752	10,660	5,982
	पीएमएवाई	3,727	4,777	1,332
	पीएमजीएसवाई	1,419	2,069	1,170
	एनएसएपी	1,617	1,835	899
	एनआरएलएम	1,560	1,143	757
	रुर्बन		102	
उत्तराखंड	पीएमजीएसवाई	787	1,297	
	मनरेगा	649	799	298
	पीएमएवाई	149	128	156
	एनआरएलएम	78	111	39
	एनएसएपी	51	119	
	रुर्बन	24	4	
पश्चिम बंगाल	मनरेगा	7,591	1	0
	एनएसएपी	461	623	616
	एनआरएलएम	488	606	279

	पीएमएवाई	688		
	पीएमजीएसवाई	50	381	2

NEAR-MISS INCIDENTS ON RAILWAY TRACKS

3694. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government has data on near-miss incidents that have occurred on Indian railway tracks during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise;
- (c) the details of actions taken to address the issues identified through near-misses;
- (d) whether there are any employment vacancies within the Railways; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, category and zone-wise?

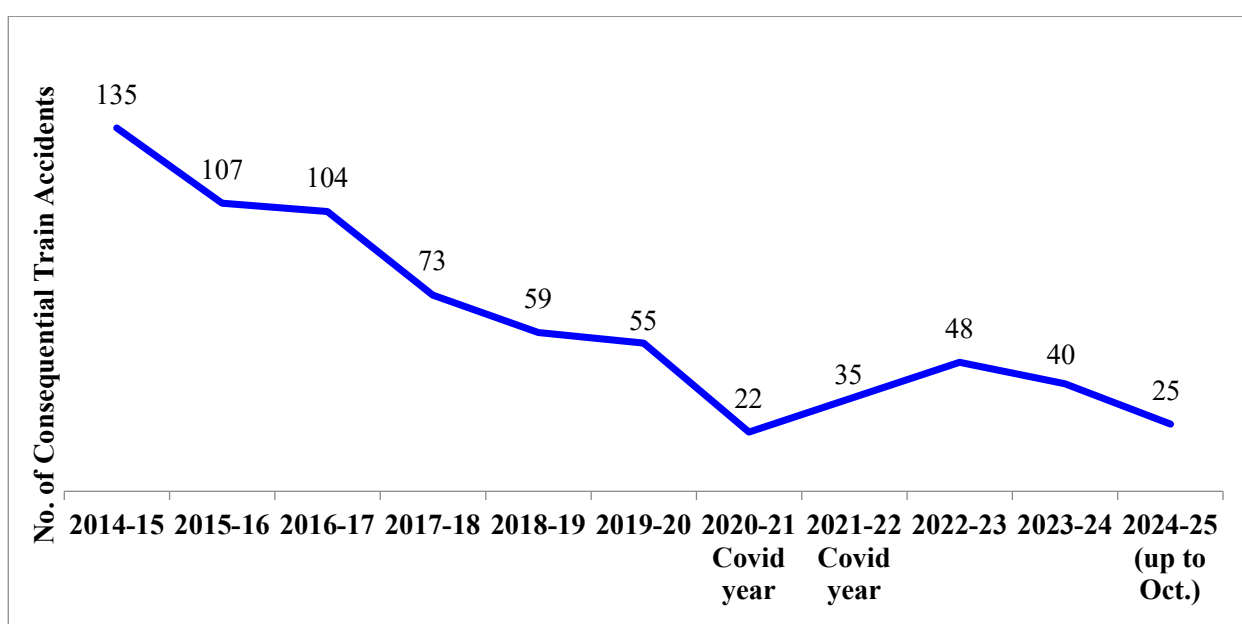
THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):

(a) to (e): 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 40 in 2023-24 as shown in the graph below. The causes of these accidents broadly include track defects, loco/coach defects, equipment failures, human errors etc.

It may be noted that the consequential train accidents during the period 2004-14

was 1711 (average 171 per annum), which has declined to 678 during the period 2014-24 (average 68 per annum) i.e. a reduction of 60%.

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



As per Accident Manual and accident classification of Indian Railways, there is no category called 'near-miss incident'.

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

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

Expenditure on Safety related activities				
(Rs. in Cr.)				
	2013-14	2022-23	2023-24	BE 2024-25
	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	
Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	9,172	18,115	20,322	21,386
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	14,796	27,086	30,864	31,494
Maintenance of Machines	5,406	9,828	10,772	11,864
Road Safety LCs and ROBs/ RUBs	1,986	5,347	6,662	9,980
Track Renewals	4,985	16,326	17,850	17,652
Bridge Works	390	1,050	1,907	2,137
Signal and Telecom Works	905	2,456	3,751	4,647
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	1,823	7,119	9,523	9,615
Total	39,463	87,327	1,01,651	1,08,776

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,612 stations up to 30.11.2024 to eliminate accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,082 level Crossing Gates up to 30.11.2024 for enhancing safety at LC gates.
4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,620 stations up to 30.11.2024.
5. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order. Kavach was adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020. Kavach is provided progressively in phased manner. Kavach has already been deployed on 1548 Rkm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 1969 Rkm. Regular trials are being done on these sections.
6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for SandT equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.

8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.
10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.
11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fanshaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.
13. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
15. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and

TRC (Track Recording Cars).

17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches and Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread

passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

27. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

29. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated maintenance/ repair/replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

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

SN	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2023-24	2014-24 Vs. 2004-14
	Track Maintenance			
1.	Expenditure on Track Renewal (Rs. in Cr.)	47,038	1,09,577	2.33 times
2.	Rail Renewal Primary	32,260	43,335	1.34 times

	(Track Km)			
3.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450	1,23,717	2.15 times
4.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917	68,233	6.88 times
5.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Rails (Track km)	20,19,630	26,52,291	1.31 times
6.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79,43,940	1,73,06,046	2.17 times
7.	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985	31,180	2.08 times
8.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699	In 2023-24: 481	87% reduction
9.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548	In 2023-24: 383	85% reduction
10	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	21,127	
11	Track Machines (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14 = 748	As on 31.03.24 = 1,661	122% increase

Level Crossing Gate Elimination				
1.	Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossing Gates (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	100% reduction
2.	Elimination of Manned Level Crossing Gates (Nos.)	1,137	7,075	6.21 Times
3.	Road over Bridges (RoBs)/ Road under Bridges (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148	11,945	2.88 Times
4.	Expenditure on LC Elimination (LC+ROB+RUB)	8,825	41,957	4.75 Times
Bridge Rehabilitation				
1.	Expenditure on Bridge Rehabilitation (Rs. in Cr.)	3,924	8,255	2.10 Times
Signaling Works				
1.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837	2,964	3.52 times
2.	Automatic Block Signaling	1,486	2,497	1.67 times

	(Km)			
3.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90	As on 31.03.24: 19,742	219 times
	Rolling Stock			
1.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337	36,933	15.80 times
2.	Provision of Fire and Smoke Detection System in AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	19,271	
3.	Provision of Fire Detection and Suppression System in Pantry and Power Cars (Nos. of Coaches)	0	2,991	
4.	Provision of Fire Extinguishers in Non –AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	66,840	

Occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process on Indian Railways considering its size, spatial distribution and criticality of operation. Adequate and suitable manpower is provided to cater to the regular operations, changes in

technology, mechanizations and innovative practices. The vacancies are filled up primarily by placement of indents by Railways with Recruitment agencies as per operational and technological requirements.

After easing of restrictions imposed on account of COVID 19, two major examinations involving more than 2.37 crore candidates have been conducted successfully.

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Centres	Days	Shifts
L2 - L6	1.26 cr	211	726	68	133
L-1	1.1 cr	191	551	33	99

Based on these exams, 1,30,581 candidates have been recruited in railways.

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

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2014 vis-a-vis during 2014 – 2024 is given as under.

Period	Recruitments*
2004-14	4.11 lakh
2014-24	5.02 lakh

*Including Level-1 and security related posts.

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

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

Accordingly, eight Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 58,642 vacancies have been notified during January to October 2024 for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots, Technicians, Sub-Inspectors and Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers/Depot Material Superintendents/Chemical and Metallurgical Assistants, Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduates) and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduates). The Computer Based Test has started from 25.11.2024.

NUMBER OF GENERAL AND AC COMPARTMENTS ADDED TO NEW TRAINS

3695. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) the existing seats to actual number of passenger ratio for the number of people who travelled in General coaches (of both express and passenger trains) during the last ten years for various zones, year-wise;
- (b) the same data for those travelling in AC coaches;
- (c) the number of general compartments available in trains during the last ten years, zone-wise; and
- (d) the number of new general compartments and AC compartments added to new trains during the last five years, zone-wise?

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

(a) to (d): The demand pattern and number of seats/accommodation for passenger traffic on Indian Railways is not uniform. In addition to the regular time tabled train services, Indian Railways also operates special trains and attaches additional coaches on temporary basis to clear extra rush during festival/peak demand period. The number of class-wise accommodation thus varies in accordance with the pattern of augmentation of such temporary coaches and the number of trips of such special trains operated during a year. However, on Indian Railways, from 2013-14 to 2023-24, total approximately 709.5 crore and 6863 crore passengers travelled in reserved and unreserved classes respectively across all classes.

Composition of train services depends on operational feasibility, traffic justification

etc. and accordingly changes from time to time. Indian Railways constantly endeavours to cater to the demand of all class of passengers including general class passengers. Of the total number of coaches being presently utilized for running of train services, two-third are non-AC and one-third are AC variants. Extant policy regarding composition of Mail/Express trains also provides for 12 (Twelve) General class and Sleeper class non- AC coaches and 08 (eight) AC-Coaches, in a train of 22 coaches. This provides greater accommodation to the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches.

With a view to augment the accommodation and for the benefit of passengers travelling in unreserved coaches, more than 900 General Class coaches have been attached in the Mail/Express trains operating with LHB coaches during the current financial year (Upto November 2024). Keeping in view increased demand, Indian Railways has planned to manufacture 10,000 non-AC Coaches including General Class and Sleeper Class Coaches. During the financial year 2019-20 to 2024-25 (upto October 2024), approximately 5200 coaches of different classes were augmented in different services, of which 1100 were General class coaches.

Additionally, Indian Railways have introduced Amrit Bharat services, which are equipped with modern features and passenger amenities like Semi-Permanent couplers for jerk free travel, horizontal sliding windows, foldable snack table and bottle holders, mobile holders etc. These services, which are fully non-AC trains, presently comprising 12 Sleeper Class Coaches and 8 General Class coaches, are

providing high quality services to the passengers.

To cater to the rush during Durga Puja/Dipawali/Chhath, 7990 trips of Special trains have also been operated during the period 1st October, 2024 to 30th November, 2024 to serve approximately 1.8 crore passengers.

INSTALLATION OF ESCALATORS/LIFTS AT RAILWAY STATION ACROSS THE COUNTRY

3696 **SHRIMATI POONAMBEN HEMATBHAI MAADAM:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to make railway stations inclusive and accessible for passengers with disabilities, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken steps for installing escalators/lifts at railway stations across the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether measures have been taken by the Government to ensure the timely maintenance and upkeep of escalators/lifts once they are installed in railway stations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (d) 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. Ministry of Railways has launched ‘Amrit Bharat Station Scheme’ for development of Railway stations on Indian Railways. So far, 1337 stations have been identified under this scheme. This scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach.

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

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

Provision / improvement of passenger amenities at railway stations, including lifts and escalators, 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. In order to facilitate easy movement of elderly, sick passengers and for smooth access to platforms, escalators are provided at Railway stations across the Indian Railways.

Further, as part of 'Sugamya Bharat Abhiyaan' for differently abled passengers, lifts at railway stations are provided depending upon inter-se priority of various stations and the availability of resources and feasibility for provision of lifts.

Provision of escalators and lifts is an ongoing process. As a part of this, till Nov'24, 1512 escalators at 399 Railway stations and 1607 Lifts at 609 Railway stations have been provided over Indian Railways. The progress of provision of lifts/escalators at Railway stations during 2004-14 vis-a-vis 2014-24 is as given below:

	FY 2004-14	FY 2014-24
Escalators	143 Nos.	1307 Nos. (9 times)

Lifts	97 Nos.	1357 Nos. (14 times)
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Moreover, Indian Railways has mechanisms in place for periodic checking and corrective actions to be taken regarding upkeep of its various assets. Regular inspections of assets are carried out and complaints, if any, are attended promptly.

PROJECTS UNDER PM-KUSUM IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3697. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has data regarding total number of projects sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) across the country including Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of total number of projects undertaken under PM-KUSUM in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the total number of farmers who have received benefits under PM-KUSUM in Nandyal Lok Sabha Constituency; and
- (d) the steps taken to ensure that cent percentage coverage of PM-KUSUM is ensured for Nandyal Lok Sabha Constituency?

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 from the States/UTs. The State/UT wise progress under PM KUSUM, including State of Andhra Pradesh is placed at **Statement**.

(b) to (d) There is no demand received from the State of Andhra Pradesh, including Nandyal Lok Sabha Constituency for Grid-connected Solar plants under Component A and standalone solar pumps under Component B of PM-KUSUM scheme. For Component C, the state has raised the demand for pumps under Feeder Level Solarization. Recently, the Ministry has allocated 1 lakh pumps to the State, based on the available capacity.

The responsibility of beneficiary selection is of the State Implementing Agency(SIA).

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

Statement

State/UT-wise progress under PM-KUSUM Scheme (as on 13.12.2024)

S. No.	State Name	Component-A (MW)		Component-B (Nos)		Component-C (Nos)		
		Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned (IPS)	Sanctioned (FLS)	Installed (Total)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	100000	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	700	394	0	0	0
3	Assam	10	0	4000	0	1000	0	0
4	Chattisgarh	30	4	10000	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	70000	0
6	Gujarat	500	0	12382	7705	0	725000	30158
7	Goa	150	0	900	80	0	11000	700
8	Haryana	85	6.65	197655	137594	0	12899	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	100	25.95	1270	685	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	20	0	5000	1937	4000	0	0
11	Jharkhand	20	0	42985	23999	1000	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	0	41360	1674	0	766588	1713
13	Kerala	1.5	0	8	8	45100	25387	7402

14	Ladakh	0	0	1400	0	0	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	1490	39.63	59400	7325	0	445000	7417
16	Maharashtra	700	6	505000	222933	0	775000	31428
17	Manipur	0	0	150	78	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0	0	3035	96	0	0	0
19	Mizoram	0	0	1700	40	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	5	0	265	65	0	0	0
21	Odisha	500	0	16441	5478	25000	10000	0
22	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	220	0	33000	12952	186	95000	0
24	Rajasthan	1550	244	162914	89245	6418	400000	5476
25	Tamil Nadu	424	1	5200	3909	5000	6000	0
26	Telangana	4000	0	0	0	28000	0	0
27	Tripura	5	0	10895	3537	2600	0	50
28	Uttar Pradesh	151	0	110948	54117	12000	94000	2000
29	Uttarakhand	0	0	5685	473	200	0	0
30	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	700	0	20
31	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	34	0	436	0	0
	Total	9961.50	327.2	1232327	574324	131640	3535874	86364

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**EXTENDING TRAIN SERVICES TO DHANBAD, TERMINATING AT
RANCHI/HATIA**

3698. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has suo motu conducted a feasibility study for extending train services to Dhanbad, terminating at Ranchi/Hatia, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the proposed extension would benefit not only Dhanbad but also Bokaro Steel City by providing additional train services; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to assess the demand for these extended services, including the passenger traffic and infrastructure requirements for said cities?

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, extension of train services is an ongoing process subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, resource availability etc.

To cater to the needs of Ranchi- Bokaro Steel City- Dhanbad sector, 34 train services are being operated. This includes 18119/18120 Tatanagar-Jaynagar Express via

Dhanbad introduced w.e.f 16.08.2024 serving Bokaro Steel City- Dhanbad sector. Further, to cater to the additional needs of passengers, 03 pairs of Special trains are also being operated during festivals, holidays, etc. serving the said sector. Besides, Dhanbad is well served by 142 train services providing connectivity to important destinations like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Secunderabad etc.

**ONGOING RAILWAY PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU, GUJARAT
AND MAHARASHTRA**

3699. SHRI A. RAJA:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

- (a) the details and the present status of ongoing railway projects in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, including those announced in the last five General Budgets;
- (b) the details of railway projects that have not been commenced though announced, project-wise, and the reasons for the delay;
- (c) the details of funds allocated/spent, as well as unspent funds for these projects in the last three years, project-wise and the reasons for any funds remaining unutilized;
- (d) the time-frame by which these projects would be operational, project-wise;

and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid further escalation in the cost of the said Projects?

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

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

Tamil Nadu:-

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

As on 01.04.2024, 22 Railways projects including those announced in last five

years (10 New Line, 03 Gauge Conversion and 09 Doubling) of total length 2,587 Km, costing ₹33,467 Crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 665 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹7,153 Crore has been incurred upto March' 2024. The summary is as under:-

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

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
2024-25	₹6,362 crore (more than 7 times)

Though fund allocation has increased manifold but pace of execution of project is dependent on expeditious land acquisition. Railway acquires the land through State Government and the completion of a railway projects is dependent of land acquisition. Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

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

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

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)
1.	Tindivanam –Tiruvannamalai new line (71 Km)	273	33	240
2.	Attiputtu – Puttur New Line (88 Km)	189	0	189

3.	Morappur – Dharmapuri (36 Km)	93	0	93
4.	Mannargudi – Pattukkottai (41 Km)	152	0	152
5.	Thanjavur – Pattukottai (52 Km)	196	0	196

Gujarat:-

Railway infrastructure projects, falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat, are covered under Western Railway and North Western Railway zones of Indian Railway. Zone-wise details of Railway projects, including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

As on 01.04.2024, 42 Railway projects (6 New Line, 22 Gauge Conversion and 14 Doubling), of total length of 2,947 Km, costing ₹30,826 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which, 826 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹9,336 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024.

The status of work is summarized as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	6	537	105	3332
Gauge Conversion	22	1634	671	4655
Doubling/ Multitracking	14	776	50	1349
Total	42	2947	826	9336

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹589 crore/year
2024-25	₹8,743 crore (nearly 15 times)

Construction works on the flagship high speed bullet train project have gathered momentum in Gujarat. Now, 100% land acquisition has been completed. Construction of viaduct for 225 Km, out of about 352 Km section of this project falling in the State of Gujarat, has also been completed.

Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) also passes through Gujarat. About 565

route km of Western DFC is situated in Gujarat, which is about 37% of overall route length of Western DFC. Full project length falling in the State of Gujarat has been commissioned.

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

Various steps taken by the Government for speedy approval and implementation of Railway projects include (i) setting up of Gati Shakti units (ii) prioritization of projects (iii) substantial increase in allocation of funds on priority projects (iv) delegation of powers at field level (v) close monitoring of progress of project at various levels, and (vi) regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects. This has led to substantial increase in rate of commissioning since 2014.

SWACHHTA HI SEVA 2024 CAMPAIGN

3700 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI LUMBA RAM:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

- (a) the details of the 510 programmes under the Swachhta Hi Seva 2024 Campaign and the number of community members who participated in these events and the feedback received about their effectiveness;
- (b) whether any recognition or support was provided to the SafaiMitras during these events and if so, the manner in which it reflects their contribution;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any programme in JanjgirChampa under the Swachhta Hi Seva 2024 Campaign; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Ministry of Mines and its field organizations, actively participated in the Swachhata Hi Seva 2024 campaign by organizing a total of 609 events across the country as detailed at **STATEMENT**, duly captured in Swachhata Hi Seva Portal. These events witnessed the active participation of 40,830 community members including district and local authorities, the army, police, and members of local community. The general consensus about the programme is very positive and encouraging.

(b) The Ministry of Mines, in collaboration with its field organizations, acknowledged the invaluable contributions of SafaiMitras during the Swachhata Hi Seva campaign. To honor their dedication, special initiatives were organized, including preventive health check-up camps and the distribution of PPE kits and safety gear. Additionally, a TB screening camp was conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and WHO officials, emphasizing the importance of safeguarding the health and well-being of SafaiMitras and certificate in recognition of their services were awarded to all the SafaiMitras. Apart from this, shoes, T-shirt and caps were distributed to all the SafaiMitras also.

(c)and (d)As per the details available on the SHS 2024 portal, no activities were carried out in JanjgirChampa during the campaign.

STATEMENT

Details of Swachhata Hi Seva 2024 campaign Ministry of Mines and its field organizations, actively participated in by organizing a total of 609 events across the country

S.No	Name of Events	Number of Events Identified	Number of Events conducted	Community Participation
1	Cleanliness Target Units (CTU)	52	51	3915
2.	Mass Cleanliness	75	75	3651

	Drive			
3.	Swachhtamein Jan Bhaagidari	337	336	24478
4	SafaiMitra Suraksha Shivirs	53	53	2472
5	Swachh Food Streets	1	0	0
6.	Swachh Bharat Cultural Fest	12	12	686
7.	EkPedMaakeNaam	66	66	4245
8	Waste to Art Installations	16	16	1383
	Total	612	609	40,830

RESERVATION OF LIMESTONE AREA IN TELANGANA

3701. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Telangana for the reservation of limestone areas in Vikarabad district for the Telangana Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the status of this proposal as submitted during March 2024 under Section 17A(2) and related sections of the MMDR Act, 1957;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in processing this proposal and the expected timeline for its approval;
- (d) whether the Government has considered the socio-economic impact of this proposal on the backward areas of the region; and
- (e) the steps being taken to expedite the approval process to support regional development in Telangana?

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

(a) to (e): The Government of Telangana had sent two proposals on 11.03.2024 for reservation of limestone blocks over an area of 680 hectares and 753 hectares respectively in the Vikarabad district of Telangana in favor of Telangana State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd (TSMDCCL).

The proposals were examined in the Ministry in light of the amendment in the MMDR Act in 2015, whereby auction regime was introduced for grant of mineral concessions. Since then, 141 mineral blocks have been auctioned for mining lease or composite licence for limestone and allied minerals by various States. However, Government of Telangana has not auctioned any mineral block so far.

Government of Telangana has been requested to notify the aforesaid mineral blocks for auction and to encourage TSMDCCL to participate in the auction. Auction

of these blocks will lead to start of production of limestone and consequent industrial activity which will lead to socio-economic development of the area. Further, auction of mineral blocks will increase the revenue and employment to the State Government from mining sector.

UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES

3702. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to address the growing concerns of unfair trade practices including misleading advertisements, defective products and fraudulent business activities affecting the e-commerce sector;
- (b) the measures in place to ensure timely resolution of consumer complaints;
- (c) whether the Ministry is considering amendments to the Consumer Protection Act to strengthen provisions against unfair trade practices;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the penalties being imposed on companies engaged in unfair trade practices;
- (e) the initiatives being taken by the Government to educate consumers about their rights and the manner in which unfair trade practices are to be identified; and
- (f) the manner in which Ministry is working with State Governments to ensure uniform enforcement of consumer protection laws?

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 (f) : Department of Consumer Affairs is continuously working for consumer protection and empowerment of consumers by enactment of progressive legislations. With a view to modernize the framework governing the consumer protection in the new era of globalization, technologies, e-commerce markets etc. Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was repealed and Consumer Protection Act, 2019 was enacted.

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides for a three tier quasi-judicial machinery at District, State and Central levels 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, wherever appropriate, compensation to consumers.

Further, in terms of Section 38 (7) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, every complaint shall be disposed of as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made to decide the complaint within a period of three months from the date of receipt of notice by opposite party where the complaint does not require analysis or testing of commodities and within five months if it requires analysis or testing of

commodities.

To serve the interest of speedy justice to the end consumers, Consumer Protection Act, 2019 states that no adjournment shall ordinarily be granted by the consumer commissions unless sufficient cause is shown and the reasons for grant of adjournment have been recorded in writing by the Commission.

"Unfair trade practice" [Section 2(47) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019] encompasses deceptive methods such as misrepresenting product standards, falsely advertising old goods as new, claiming unverified sponsorship or benefits, offering misleading warranties, misrepresenting prices, or disparaging competitors' goods or services. These provisions ensure accountability, transparency and fairness, safeguarding consumer interests in a dynamic marketplace.

Section 2(28) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 defines "misleading advertisement" in relation to any product or service, as an advertisement, which— (i) falsely describes such product or service; or (ii) gives a false guarantee to, or is likely to mislead the consumers as to the nature, substance, quantity or quality of such product or service; or (iii) conveys an express or implied representation which, if made by the manufacturer or seller or service provider thereof, would constitute an unfair trade practice; or (iv) deliberately conceals important information.

To safeguard consumers from unfair trade practices in e-commerce, the Department of Consumer Affairs has also 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 customer grievance redressal.

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. Its core mandate is to prevent and regulate false or misleading advertisements which are prejudicial to the public interest.

The CCPA has issued 325 notices for violation of consumer rights, misleading advertisements and unfair trade practices etc. The CCPA has also imposed total penalties amounting to Rs. 1.19 cr. so far.

The CCPA has notified the "Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022" on 9th June, 2022. These guidelines inter-alia provide for; (a) conditions for an advertisement to be non-misleading and valid; (b) certain stipulations in respect of bait advertisements and free claim advertisements; and, (c) duties of manufacturer, service provider, advertiser and advertising agency. These guidelines states that due diligence is required for endorsement of advertisements such that any endorsement in an advertisement must reflect the genuine, reasonably current opinion of the individual, group or organisation making such representation and

must be based on adequate information about, or experience with, the identified goods, product or service and must not otherwise be deceptive.

Further to strengthen consumer protection, the CCPA enacted the “Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Greenwashing and Misleading Environmental Claims, 2024” (effective 15th October 2024), mandating transparency in environmental claims, and the “Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements in the Coaching Sector, 2024” (effective 13th November 2024), addressing false claims, exaggerated success rates, and unfair practices in coaching institutes.

The CCPA issued the “Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023” on 30th November, 2023. These guidelines address and regulate 13 specific dark patterns identified in the e-commerce sector, aiming to prevent deceptive practices that mislead consumers.

Moreover, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) introduced the framework on ‘Online Consumer Reviews — Principles and Requirements for their Collection, Moderation, and Publication’ on 23rd November 2022. This framework safeguards consumer interests by addressing fake and deceptive reviews in e-commerce. While the standards are voluntary, they apply to all online platforms that publish consumer reviews and are guided by principles such as integrity, accuracy, privacy, security, transparency, accessibility and responsiveness.

The Department of Consumer Affairs has been generating consumer awareness by undertaking country-wide multimedia awareness campaigns under the aegis of "Jago Grahak Jago" to reach out to every consumer across the country by utilizing traditional media like All India Radio, Doordarshan, fairs and festivals, etc. as well as social media. Through simple messages and jingles, consumers are made aware about the consumer rights, unfair trade practices, consumer issues and the mechanism to seek redressal. The Department has also been releasing grant-in-aid to States/UTs for generating consumer awareness at local level.

कोयला आपूर्ति में कमी

3703. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देशभर में कोयले की आपूर्ति में कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा कोयले की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या देश में भविष्य में कोयले की कमी नहीं होने देने के लिए कोई उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): देश में कोयले की कोई कमी नहीं है। देश में वर्ष 2023-24 में अब तक का सर्वाधिक कोयला उत्पादन हुआ है। वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान अखिल भारतीय कोयला उत्पादन 997.826 मिलियन टन (मि.ट.) था।

(ख) और (ग): कोयले की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए देश में कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा

उठाए गए कदम निम्नानुसार हैं -

- i कोयला ब्लॉकों के विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा नियमित समीक्षा।
- ii कैप्टिव खान स्वामियों (परमाणु खनिजों को छोड़कर) को ऐसी अतिरिक्त राशि के भुगतान पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा यथानिर्धारित तरीके से खान से संबद्ध अंत्य उपयोग संयंत्र की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के बाद खुले बाजार में अपने वार्षिक खनिज (कोयला सहित) उत्पादन का 50% तक बेचने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए खान और खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 [एमएमडीआर अधिनियम] का अधिनियमना।
- iii कोयला खानों के प्रचालन में तेजी लाने के लिए कोयला क्षेत्र हेतु सिंगल विंडो क्लीयरेंस पोर्टल।
- iv कोयला खानों के शीघ्र प्रचालन के लिए विभिन्न अनुमोदन/निकासी प्राप्त करने के लिए कोयला ब्लॉक आबंटितियों की सहायता हेतु परियोजना निगरानी इकाई।
- v राजस्व शेयरिंग के आधार पर वाणिज्यिक खनन की नीलामी वर्ष 2020 में शुरू की गई। वाणिज्यिक खनन स्कीम के अंतर्गत उत्पादन की निर्धारित तारीख से पूर्व उत्पादित कोयले की मात्रा के लिए अंतिम प्रस्ताव पर 50% की छूट की अनुमति दी गई है। इसके अलावा, कोयला गैसीकरण या द्रवीकरण पर प्रोत्साहन (अंतिम प्रस्ताव पर 50% की छूट) भी दिए गए हैं।
- vi कोयले के उपयोग पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं होने, बोली प्रक्रिया में नई कंपनियों को भाग लेने की अनुमति देने, अग्रिम राशि को कम करने, मासिक भुगतान हेतु अग्रिम राशि के समायोजन, कोयला खानों को प्रचालनात्मक बनाने के लिए लचीलापन को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उदार दक्षता मापदंड, पारदर्शी बोली प्रक्रिया, ऑटोमैटिक रूट के माध्यम से 100% प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) और राष्ट्रीय कोयला सूचकांक पर आधारित राजस्व शेयरिंग मॉडल के साथ वाणिज्यिक कोयला खनन की निबंधन एवं शर्तें बहुत उदार हैं।

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

उठाए हैं -

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

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE SABARI EXPRESS

3704 SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received representation/request from a Hon'ble Member of Parliament regarding the deplorable condition of the Sabari Express (17229/17230);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to address issues related to (i) disrepair of washrooms, electrical fittings, and passenger seats; and (ii) the infestation of insects and rodents;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the journey on this train goes beyond the distance of 1,500 km and takes approximately 29 hours, significantly impacting passengers' comfort;

(d) if so, whether the Government has considered the acute demand for increased train services on this route, especially during the Sabarimala pilgrimage season; and

(e) the measures proposed to improve the condition of the Sabari Express coaches and to increase train frequency during peak passenger traffic periods?

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

(a) to (e) : Representations/requests, both formal and informal, are received from State Governments, Ministries of Central Government, Elected Representatives, Consultative Committees etc. by Railways at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Division office etc. As receipt of such representations/requests is a continuous and dynamic process, centralized compendium of such representations/requests is not maintained. However, the representation/request etc. are dealt as per laid down procedure/guidelines.

Replacement/repair of coaches is a continuous process by Indian Railways and is carried out based on condition/completion of codal life etc.

Indian Railways has proliferated technologically superior LHB coaches with better

riding, improved aesthetics and features like Lightweight design, Anti climbing arrangement, Air suspension (Secondary) with failure indication system, less corrosive shell etc., as compared to the conventional ICF coaches.

Production of LHB coaches during 2014-24 vis a vis 2004-14 is as under:

Period	LHB coaches manufactured
2004-14	2,337 nos.
2014-24	36,933 nos. (nearly 16 times)

Accordingly, all ICF rakes are planned to be replaced with LHB rakes in phases. So far, more than 1245 ICF rakes have been replaced with LHB coaches. Further, Indian Railways has also introduced Vande Bharat and Amrit Bharat trains with further enhanced safety features and passenger amenities.

Besides, regular actions taken to ensure and improve proper maintenance quality and cleaning of coaches including passenger trains are as follows:

- Maintenance of coaches is carried at Coaching Depots/Terminals in line with laid-out detailed guidelines and prescribed standards. All the trains are also properly cleaned, watered during these activities.
- To facilitate the upkeep of the coaches during run On Board Housekeeping Service (OBHS) and Clean Train Stations (CTS) services are also provided for en-route attention.
- These are regularly monitored through nominated officials in Division/Depots

and Workshop across Zonal Railways.

Further, 17229/17230 Thiruvananthapuram-Secunderabad Sabari Express is a daily service, catering to the needs of passengers of Thiruvananthapuram Secunderabad sector. This train is maintained as per norms.

To cater to the extra rush of passengers during Sabrimala season, IR operates special train services and accordingly, 166 trips of special trains were operated during 2023-24 and more than 200 trips of special services have been notified this year.

अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाएं

3705. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) गत पांच वर्षों तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान में इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या तथा ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान को कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि व्यय की गई;
- (घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का राजस्थान के पिछड़े सीमावर्ती जिलों के अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों में बालिका शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई व्यापक नीति बनाने का विचार है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):

(क) से (ड.): अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय केंद्रीय रूप से अधिसूचित छह (6) अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक और शैक्षिक सशक्तीकरण के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करता है। मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम निम्नानुसार हैं:

1. शैक्षिक सशक्तीकरण योजनाएं

- i . मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना
- ii . मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना
- iii. मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति योजना

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उपरोक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के लाभार्थियों का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** पर है। छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं में राज्यवार निधि का आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। ये छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं पूरे देश में लागू की जाती हैं, जिसमें वार्षिक कोटा का 30% विशेष रूप से लड़कियों के लिए निर्धारित किया जाता है।

2. रोजगार एवं आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण योजनाएं

i) **प्रधानमंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (पीएम विकास):** पीएम विकास मंत्रालय की एक प्रमुख योजना है जो पांच पूर्ववर्ती योजनाओं को एकीकृत करती है और कौशल विकास, अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं की उद्यमिता और नेतृत्व; तथा स्कूल ड्रापआउट के लिए शिक्षा सहायता के माध्यम से छह अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यकों के उत्थान पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है सीखो और कमाओ, उस्ताद और नई रोशनी नामक एकीकृत योजनाओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण और पिछले पांच (05) वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में इसके अंतर्गत लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

योजना	लाभार्थियों की संख्या (2019-20 से 2023-24)
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सीखो और कमाओ	3865
नई रोशनी	1325
नया सवेरा	800

योजना के तहत लाभार्थियों की संख्या पर जिला स्तर पर डेटा का रख-रखाव नहीं रखा गया है। मंत्रालय ने इन योजनाओं को केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के रूप में लागू किया, इसलिए इस संदर्भ में राज्य सरकारों को कोई राशि आवंटित नहीं की गई।

ii) राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास एवं वित्त निगम (NMDFC): एनएमडीएफसी संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन और केनरा बैंक द्वारा नामित राज्य चैनलाइजिंग एजेंसियों (SCA) के माध्यम से सावधि ऋण, शिक्षा ऋण, विरासत योजना और सूक्ष्म वित्त योजना की अपनी योजनाओं के तहत स्वरोजगार, आय सृजन गतिविधियों के लिए अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यकों के बीच "पिछड़े वर्गों" को रियायती ऋण प्रदान करता है।

राजस्थान राज्य में, राजस्थान अल्पसंख्यक वित्त एवं विकास सहकारी निगम (RMFDCC) एनएमडीएफसी की राज्य चैनलाइजिंग एजेंसी (SCA) है। पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान एनएमडीएफसी योजनाओं के तहत आरएमएफडीसीसी द्वारा वितरित रियायती ऋण और कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों की संख्या का विवरण "विवरण -II" के रूप में संलग्न है।

3. अवसंरचना ढांचा विकास योजना

i) प्रधान मंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके): इसका उद्देश्य देश के अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, महिला केन्द्रित परियोजनाएं, पेयजल एवं आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता और खेल जैसे क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास करना है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पीएमजेवीके के तहत राजस्थान राज्य को स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं और जारी की गई धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण -**

III में दिया गया है।

4. विशेष योजनाएँ

जियो पारसी : भारत में पारसियों की जनसंख्या में हो रही गिरावट को परिवर्तित करने के लिए एक योजना।

इन योजनाओं का विवरण मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट www.minorityaffairs.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है।

विवरण -I

राजस्थान -आकलन वर्ष 2019-20 से आकलन वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए योजनावार ,जिला-वार स्वीकृत छात्रवृत्ति															
जिला	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24		
	मैट्रिक-पूर्व	मैट्रिकोत्तर	मेरिट-सह-साधन	मैट्रिक-पूर्व	मैट्रिकोत्तर	मेरिट-सह-साधन	मैट्रिक-पूर्व	मैट्रिकोत्तर	मेरिट-सह-साधन	मैट्रिक-पूर्व	मैट्रिकोत्तर	मेरिट-सह-साधन	मैट्रिक-पूर्व	मैट्रिकोत्तर	मेरिट-सह-साधन
अजमेर	1889	286	64	1791	277	59	3161	272	57	209	68	38	योजना को 2021-22 से आगे मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।		
अलवर	6534	2106	252	7341	2123	241	17214	2736	249	719	581	145			
बांसवाड़ा	689	241	39	669	227	30	1807	286	28	63	51	16			
बरन	2567	551	39	2354	457	35	2668	380	29	311	112	13			
बाड़मेर	575	223	11	1236	183	15	2502	305	93	40	59	6			
भरतपुर	14722	2385	80	13358	2426	76	21865	3467	94	1083	862	51			
भीलवाड़ा	3959	570	83	3849	538	80	4125	572	83	284	122	46			
बीकानेर	5029	517	66	4645	644	58	5434	830	38	326	246	18			
बूंदी	1523	566	63	1132	503	51	1554	450	44	156	100	24			
चित्तौड़गढ़	1134	402	61	1081	298	49	1736	304	56	114	86	35			
चुरू	10000	1262	84	9043	1510	80	10689	1840	72	1028	409	42			
दौसा	1901	694	36	1285	891	30	105	680	28	12	135	93			
धौलपुर	1957	424	32	1316	418	21	2791	409	24	222	77	6			
डूंगरपुर	699	136	21	815	143	18	678	143	25	47	30	11			
गंगानगर	11345	2032	56	8193	1723	33	8715	1706	37	887	389	14			
हनुमानगढ़	8093	1617	42	8167	1482	29	8259	1587	26	826	428	12			
जयपुर	20823	2434	483	15935	2663	420	20614	2342	374	1916	498	224			
जैसलमेर	805	138	21	736	108	9	986	131	12	22	30	4			
जालोर	466	36	4	823	48	4	1076	73	12	59	14	6			
झालावाड़	1309	416	43	1368	417	44	1611	424	31	120	97	12			

एनएमडीएफसी के तहत संवितरित रियायती ऋण का जिलावार विवरण और सहायता प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की संख्या
आरएमएफडीसीसी द्वारा योजनाएं

(राशि करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	ज़िला	वर्ष 2019-20		वर्ष 2020-21		वर्ष 2021-22		वर्ष 2022-23		वर्ष 2023-24		वर्ष 2024-25 (30.11.2024 तक)	
		राशि	लाभार्थी	राशि	लाभार्थी	राशि	लाभार्थी	राशि	लाभार्थी	राशि	लाभार्थी	राशि	लाभार्थी
1	अजमेर	0.15	8	0.15	4	0.15	8	0.1	7	0.13	१३	0.01	1
2	अलवर	0.04	2	0	0	0	0	0.29	18	0.2	8	0.05	2
3	बांसवाड़ा	0.19	10	0.02	1	0.29	36	0.33	16	0.58	33	0.07	0
4	बरन	0.06	5	0.07	7	0.06	6	0.05	3	0.06	7	0.1	6
5	बाड़मेर	0.01	2	0	0	0	0	0.08	15	0.1	18	0	0
6	भरतपुर	0.2	1	0	0	0.18	15	0.17	16	0.07	3	0.11	1
7	भीलवाड़ा	0.05	1	0.01	0	0.18	17	0.22	12	0.42	30	0.17	5
8	बीकानेर	0.09	13	0.08	2	0.11	11	0.26	8	0.14	10	0.05	3
9	बूंदी	0.07	5	0.06	2	0.03	4	0.14	10	0.09	9	0.04	2
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	0.12	15	0.08	12	0.24	27	0.2	8	0.22	12	0.01	1
11	चुरू	0.47	33	0.07	3	0.18	6	0.26	17	0.18	8	0.11	6
12	दौसा	0.22	10	0.13	2	0.13	9	0.28	18	0.26	23	0.05	1
13	धौलपुर	0.06	8	0.01	1	0	0	0.03	3	0.03	2	0	0
14	डूंगरपुर	0.04	3	0.18	11	0.03	1	0.04	4	0.14	9	0.03	1
15	हनुमानगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	6	0.05	3	0	0
16	जयपुर	0.29	23	0.19	1	0.13	8	0.34	17	0.19	10	0.11	1
17	जैसलमेर	0.09	6	0.03	3	0.03	4	0.16	17	0.35	18	0.05	0
18	जालौर	0.02	1	0.17	16	0.16	7	0.25	१३	0.09	3	0.16	7
19	झालावाड़	0.48	40	0.04	2	0.01	0	0.1	11	0.18	14	0.04	5
20	झुंझुनू	0.07	6	0.03	0	0.07	6	0.13	9	0.29	10	0.02	1
21	जोधपुर	0.22	20	0.2	9	0.17	4	0.26	15	0.2	16	0.11	4
22	करौली	0.13	24	0.01	0	0.03	3	0.04	1	0.15	11	0.05	1
23	कोटा	0.31	18	0.09	6	0.06	2	0.27	१३	0.28	15	0.08	0

24	नागौर	0.13	12	0.07	1	0.06	4	0.39	47	0.06	8	0	0
25	पाली	0.09	14	0.05	3	0.16	१३	0.12	6	0.11	7	0.1	7
26	प्रतापगढ़	0.28	29	0.08	2	0.08	7	0.17	9	0.33	22	0.08	0
27	राजसमंद	0.06	7	0.01	0	0.09	9	0.05	4	0.1	9	0.03	2
28	सवाई माधोपुर	0.15	12	0.06	2	0.08	7	0.26	17	0.22	14	0.06	1
29	सीकर	0.01	1	0.06	2	0.01	1	0.1	8	0.15	14	0.02	1
30	सिरोही	0.07	4	0.03	0	0.13	8	0.15	11	0.1	10	0.03	1
31	श्री गंगानगर	0.02	3	0	0	0	0	0.02	3	0.02	3	0	0
32	टोंक	0.17	11	0.13	2	0.13	4	0.22	8	0.21	18	0.01	0
33	उदयपुर	0.23	18	0.04	2	0.1	2	0.11	9	0.28	11	0.05	2
	कुल	4.59	365	2.15	96	3.08	229	5.69	379	5.98	401	1.8	62

विवरण -III

पीएमजेवीके के अंतर्गत राजस्थान राज्य को जिलावार स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं और जारी धनराशि

जिले का नाम	अनुमोदित इकाइयों की संख्या	कुल जारी धनराशि (रुपये लाख में)
अजमेर	8	768.09
अलवर	19	1730.36
बांसवाड़ा	3	232.91
बाड़मेर	1	165.39
भरतपुर	7	1039.15
बीकानेर	1	72.00
बूंदी	15	732.27

चित्तौड़गढ़	1	0.00
चुरू	6	162.79
गंगानगर	7	522.47
जैसलमेर	8	1059.97
झुंझुनू	3	168.62
नागौर	6	338.33
सवाई माधोपुर	3	213.53
सीकर	2	311.27
टोंक	3	229.59
उदयपुर	2	627.28

MOBILE PREPAID AND POSTPAID CONNECTIONS IN BSNL

3706. Shri M K Raghavan:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of BSNL Mobile prepaid and post paid connections, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has noticed any increase in number of BSNL mobile prepaid and post paid connections after July 2024, if so, the details thereof;
and
- (c) whether the Government has any data regarding the average internet speed in 5G network provided by various mobile carriers in the country, 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 details of BSNL mobile prepaid and postpaid subscribers, are as under:

As on	Prepaid connections	Postpaid connections	Total	Increase
31.07.2024	8,84,19,956	44,25,827	9,28,45,783	-
30.08.2024	9,09,31,106	44,42,668	9,53,73,774	25,27,991
30.09.2024	9,12,97,427	44,62,501	9,57,59,928	3,86,154
31.10.2024	9,20,40,074	44,84,313	9,65,24,387	7,64,459

(c) The theoretical data rate (download) for 5G (International Mobile Telecommunications-2020) is 100Mbps, while peak data rate is 20Gbps. However, the actual data rate depends on multiple factors including the frequency band, terrain conditions, radiation power, population density and distance of user from the Base Transceiver Station (BTS).

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS FOR NORTH EAST REGION

3707. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

Will the Minister of **DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION** be pleased

to state:

(a) the details and the types of infrastructure projects that have been sanctioned in the North East Region and the manner in which they aim to improve connectivity and development in the region; and

(b) the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the 90 infrastructure projects worth Rupees 3,417 crores during the next few years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) supports the efforts of the State Governments for the infrastructure development in the NE Region through various schemes viz. North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) Scheme, Special Development Packages and Schemes of NEC, by sanctioning projects proposed by the State Governments of NER.

In addition, several initiatives have been taken by the Government of India for basic infrastructure development and providing better road, rail, water, telecom and air connectivity in the North Eastern Region which, inter alia, include the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East, Broad Gauging of Railway lines and Capital Connectivity Rail Projects, Comprehensive Telecom

Development Programme, Schemes for Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution system etc.

Further, 54 non-exempted Ministries, are mandated to spend 10% of their Gross Budgetary Support in the North Eastern Region through their schemes/projects for the North Eastern Region.

(b) The MDoNER has sanctioned 90 projects costing Rs 3417.68 crore under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) during the last 03 financial years from 2021-22 to 2023-24 and in the current financial year 2024-25. The projects sanctioned under NESIDS are executed by the State Governments of North Eastern Region (NER) and the primary responsibility of monitoring of these projects lies with the concerned State Governments.

The MDoNER also closely monitors the progress of the ongoing projects under NESIDS at different levels. The Field Level Technical Support Units (FTSUs) have been set up by the Ministry in all 8 NE States for regular inspection and monitoring of the ongoing projects under the various schemes of MDoNER, inter alia, including NESIDS. Additionally, the Project Quality Monitors/ Third Party Technical Inspection (PQM/TPTI) Agencies have been engaged recently by the MDoNER for monitoring of these projects.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER PDS SCHEME

3708. **DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

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

- (a) the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under Public Distribution System (PDS) Scheme within Maharashtra during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) the details of items being provided through PDS across the country including Maharashtra;and
- (c) the details of the number of beneficiaries of this scheme within Maharashtra?

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

(a): Government of India/Ministry of Finance does not allocate State-wise funds under PMGKAY (Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana), rather funds towards food subsidy are released to FCI (Food Corporation of India) and States that have adopted Decentralized Procurement based on the distribution of food grains to the targetted beneficiaries. The provisional food subsidy is released to States that have opted for Decentralized Procurement (DCP) mode including Maharashtra, on the basis of their quarterly food subsidy claims, which is an ongoing and continuous

process. These claims are processed keeping in view the opening and closing balance of stocks, procurement, allocation and distribution of food grains under various Central schemes, Food Corporation of India's reconciliation, utilization certificates received, economic cost of food grains etc. The details of food subsidy released by Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) to State Government of Maharashtra during the last 5 years and the current year are as under: -

Financial Year	Total amount of subsidy released (Rs. in Crore)
2019-20	1920.17
2020-21	2555.74
2021-22	4082.07
2022-23	2725.75
2023-24	3923.29
2024-25 (up to 30.11.2024)	327.74

(b): DFPD allocates food grains (Wheat, Rice and Coarse grains) to States/UTs under National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013. Total food grain allocation under NFSA to all States/ Union Territories (UTs) is 46.26 LMT per month which includes 3.84 LMT food grains (2.46 LMT wheat and 1.38 LMT rice) allocated to Maharashtra per month under NFSA.

In order to achieve uniform nutritional impact of fortified rice among the targeted population, the Government of India has replaced Custom-Milled Rice with fortified rice throughout the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and in Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) in all States and UTs.

(c): Number of beneficiaries under AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojna) and PHH (Priority Household) scheme in Maharashtra is 108.01 lakh and 592.16 lakh respectively.

MONITORING OF HARMFUL ONLINE/DIGITAL CONTENT

3709. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

(a) the mechanism to monitor harmful online/digital content including fake news and propaganda;

(b) whether there are many online e.g. Youtube channels which serve their propaganda as news;

(c) the mechanism followed/being adapted by the Government to check such social media channels which are serving fake news or distorting facts; and

(d) whether there is any mechanism to complaint against such channels or individuals offering distorted or biased information as news bearing malice towards an entity or an individual?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

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

(a) to (d): The Government has notified Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021) on 25th February, 2021 under Information Technology Act, 2000. Part-III of these Rules provides for Code of Ethics for publishers of news and current affairs on digital media and publishers of online curated content (OTT platforms). The Code of Ethics for digital news publishers requires such publishers to adhere to the 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' of the Press Council of India, The Programme Code under the Cable Television (Network Regulation Act, 1995).

So far as the content on intermediary platforms like YouTube, Facebook, etc. is concerned, Part-II of IT Rules, 2021 cast obligation on such platforms to make reasonable efforts by itself and to cause the user of their computer resource to not host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, etc. knowingly and intentionally any information which is, inter-alia, patently false and untrue and is written and published in any form with the intent to mislead or harass a person, entity or agency for financial gain or to cause any injury to any person.

IT Rules, 2021 also cast an obligation on the social media intermediaries to appoint a Grievance Officer to look into complaints relating to violation of the Rules. Additionally, the Significant Social Media Intermediaries are also required to appoint a Chief Compliance Officers for ensuring compliance with the Act and rules

made thereunder.

KAVACH SYSTEM ACROSS CRITICAL RAILWAY ROUTES IN PUNJAB

3710. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the rollout of the 'Kavach' system across critical railway routes in Punjab;
- (b) the plan to measure the effectiveness of the 'Kavach' system in preventing accidents on high-density corridors in the said State;
- (c) number of accidents occurred despite deployment of Kavach;
- (d) whether Kavach is completely safe and is able to provide protection from train accidents, if so, the details of number of train accidents that took place during the last two years; and
- (e) whether the trains were fitted with 'Kavach' or not and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (e): 1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).

- 2.** Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of train within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.
- 3.** The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Ver 3.2.
- 4.** Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
- 5.** Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
 - a. Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
 - b. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
 - c. Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
 - d. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
 - e. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
- 6.** Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465Rkm on south central Railway, lot of experience was gained. Using that further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
- 7.** Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within

a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.

8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yard, Station to Station Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Ver. 4.0 is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.

9. Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on Indian Railways upto Nov' 2024 is as under: -

SN.	Items	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	5133 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	540 Nos.
iii	Provision of Kavach at Stations	523 Nos.
iv	Provision of Kavach in Loco	707 Locos
v	Installation of Track side equipment	3434 Rkm

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

a. Project for equipping 10,000 Locomotives has been finalized. 69 number of loco sheds have been prepared for equipping with Kavach.

b. Bids for track side Works of Kavach for approximately 15000 RKm have been invited. It covers all GQ, GD, HDN and Identified sections of Indian Railways.

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

12. Specialized training programme on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 9000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.

PM-KUSUM IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

3711. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

Will the minister of new and renewable energy be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam UtthaanMahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) during each of the last five years, State-wise particularly in North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) the details of the sanctioned and installed capacity of grid-connected solar plants under the scheme in Bodoland territorial region;

(c) whether none of the off-grid solar pumps sanctioned under the scheme in Assam particularly for Bodoland territorial region has been installed and if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of number of pumps that have been installed; and

(d) the details regarding the number of awareness campaigns that have been

conducted to make farmers aware of the scheme in Bodoland territorial region, especially in rural areas?

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 funds under the scheme are released based on the progress of installation reported by the State Implementing Agencies (SIA) and as per provisions of the scheme guidelines.

The state-wise details of the funds released under PMKUSUM Scheme during last five years and current year, including states in North Eastern Region (NER) are placed at **STATEMENT**.

(b) As per the demand raised by the State of Assam, total of 10 MW capacity of solar plants has been sanctioned to the state under Component A of Scheme. However, State has not reported any installation progress under Bodoland territorial region.

(c) As per the demand raised by the State of Assam, total of 4,000 solar pumps have been allocated under Component B of the scheme. However, the State has reported NIL installation so far due to delayed state tender.

(d) As reported by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), awareness campaign has been carried out at 32 locations and installed hoardings in Bodoland territorial region in Assam, under PM-KUSUM scheme.

STATEMENT**Details of fund released under PM-KUSUM Scheme in last 5 years and
current year (as on 30.11.2024)***(Amount in Rs. Crore)*

S. No.	States/UTs	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25 (up to 30.11.2024)
1	A and N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	2.12	0.00
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
7	Gujarat	0.00	3.95	0.00	7.83	28.72	5.15
8	Haryana	0.00	51.33	161.12	137.95	429.78	198.39
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	2.80	0.00	5.85	0.00	3.13
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.69	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	16.05	0.00	20.04	2.36	49.62
12	Karnataka	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	2.38	81.25
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.53	0.07
14	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	71.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00
16	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	9.60	247.60	330.21	1136.31
17	Manipur	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.23	0.17	0.00
18	Meghalaya	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
19	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.57
20	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.18	0.16
21	Odisha	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00
22	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Punjab	0.00	8.28	23.70	31.11	5.41	13.09

24	Rajasthan	68.98	52.06	153.49	247.63	49.41	280.01
25	Tamil Nadu	11.21	0.00	20.30	0.00	2.59	3.38
26	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Tripura	0.00	3.96	7.36	0.12	17.81	0.00
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	15.34	13.73	82.30	92.13	91.66
29	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	24.08
30	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	151.26	156.43	389.29	801.36	1,000.58	1,889.28

ENVIRONMENT AND SAFETY ASSESSMENTS FOR NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

3712. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) the details of environment and safety assessments proposed to be conducted for new nuclear power plants;
- (b) whether steps are being taken by the Government to address potential concerns and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the expected impact of these new nuclear plants on India's energy security, carbon reduction goals and the local economies in the areas are likely to be established?

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 respect of new nuclear power plants, detailed environmental and safety assessments are carried out and requisite statutory clearances obtained. A comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study in line with the Terms of Reference (TOR) approved by the MoEFandCC is carried out and the prescribed process followed to obtain Environmental Clearance for the project from MoEFandCC. In respect of safety, a detailed site evaluation is carried out and Siting Consent is obtained from the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The project construction is taken up only after obtaining the statutory clearances.

(b) The public concerns in new plants have been mainly on account of issues related to Resettlement and Rehabilitation (RandR) and apprehensions about Safety of the nuclear power plants. In respect of RandR, NPCIL is working closely with the state governments to arrive at good RandR packages. A large public outreach on-going programme, based on a multipronged approach, is implemented by NPCIL to spread awareness about nuclear power, address the apprehensions about safety and allay their concerns in a simple, understandable and credible manner.

(c) Nuclear power has huge potential and can provide the country long term energy security. Nuclear power plants are clean and environment friendly, as they do not emit Green House Gases (GHGs) and have an important role in the country's

energy transition to net zero by 2070.

Setting up of new nuclear power plants at a location, would create employment and business opportunities for the local people and result in economic growth in the region. Thus, the new nuclear power plants will contribute in all these three aspects.

ADOPTION OF NON-FOSSIL FUEL ENERGY

3713. SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) the overall performance in adopting non fossil fuel energy, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any survey or study to understand the challenges being faced in clean energy adoption;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken to accelerate clean energy adoption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) A total of 213.70 GW of non-fossil fuel energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 30.11.2024. State-wise details are given at **STATEMENT-I**.

(b) and(c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been regularly engaging with the renewable energy (RE) developers and stakeholders by way of holding conferences, seminars, chintanshivirs, review meetings, etc, to understand the

challenges in RE sector.

(d) Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030, as given at **STATEMENT-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Installed Capacity of non-fossil fuel energy as on 30.11.2024

S. No.	States/ UTs	Non-fossil fuel energy installed capacity (in MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11097.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1270.33
3	Assam	568.80
4	Bihar	477.92
5	Chhattisgarh	1741.52
6	Goa	52.23
7	Gujarat	32342.83
8	Haryana	2322.47
9	Himachal Pradesh	11431.82
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3624.08
11	Jharkhand	420.24
12	Karnataka	23463.90
13	Kerala	3560.33

14	Ladakh	141.29
15	Madhya Pradesh	10248.02
16	Maharashtra	21395.26
17	Manipur	124.24
18	Meghalaya	395.11
19	Mizoram	135.82
20	Nagaland	110.84
21	Odisha	2939.35
22	Punjab	3226.70
23	Rajasthan	31713.42
24	Sikkim	2344.67
25	Tamil Nadu	26531.00
26	Telangana	7688.34
27	Tripura	37.05
28	Uttar Pradesh	6545.45
29	Uttarakhand	5004.48
30	West Bengal	2098.53
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.16
32	Chandigarh	76.26
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	51.87

34	Delhi	376.38
35	Lakshadweep	4.97
36	Puducherry	52.64
37	Others	49.31
	Total (MW)	213700.58

STATEMENT-II

The steps taken by Government of India to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030

The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. These include, inter-alia, the following:

- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies(REIAs) [REIAs: Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, SJVN Limited] from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Project Development Cell for attracting and facilitating investments has been set up.
- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm and Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evamUtthaanMahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.
- Scheme for setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks is being

implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- “National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023” has been issued.
- “Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- Standard and Labelling (SandL) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.

- “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.
- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.
- For Electrolyser Manufacturing, contracts have been awarded / are under process for a capacity of 3,000 MW per annum.
- For Green Hydrogen production, capacity has been awarded for 4,12,000 tons per annum.

PRODUCE PROCUREMENT BY FCI

3714. DR. K SUDHAKAR:

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

be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of produce procurement by Food Corporation of India (FCI) from farmers of Karnataka;
- (b) whether FCI is giving immediate payments to farmers for procurement and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether data regarding storage capacity for grains and others across godowns of FCI of Karnataka is available and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there are any norms for storage of the produce at FCI and a timeline has been fixed regarding the same before giving it to market and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of measures adopted to ensure that foodgrains stored at FCI godowns are not affected by pest menace?

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

(a) and (b): Karnataka being a Decentralized Procurement (DCP) State, Food Corporation of India (FCI) does not participate in procurement of foodgrains from farmers. In DCP State, procurement operations and payment to farmers are carried out by the State Govt. through its agencies. As the requirement of rice in Karnataka for National Food Security Act (NFSA)/Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) is more than the quantity of paddy

/rice procured by the State in DCP mode, the additional quantity required in central pool is met by movement of stock by FCI from surplus procuring States.

The payment of MSP is made directly to farmers' bank accounts only through online system by the Govt. procurement agencies preferably within 48 hours of purchase.

(c): As on 01.11.2024, 57 godowns (Owned-21 and Hired-36) with storage capacity of 9.82 LMT (Owned - 4.61 LMT and Hired-5.21 LMT) of FCI are currently operating in Karnataka. The revenue district wise FCI Owned and Hired storage capacity is at **STATEMENT- I.**

(d): Stocks are usually issued from a godown based on crop year wise priority i.e "First In First Out" (FIFO) principal.

(e): The steps taken by FCI to arrest pest menace in foodgrains is at **STATEMENT-II.**

STATEMENT-I

The revenue district wise FCI Owned and Hired storage capacity in Karnataka					
Sl. No	Agency	Name of revenue district	Name of the Depot	Owned /Hired	Capacity of the godown (MT)
1	FCI (21)	Bellari	FSD BALLARI	Owned	31300
2		Beagavi	FSD BELAGAVI	Owned	24,000
3		Shivmoga	FSD BHADRAWATI	Owned	7450
4		Dharward	FSD BOMMAPUR	Owned	36,000

5		Bengaluru	BSC WHITEFIELD	Owned	106,488
6		Kolar	FSD K.G.F KOLAR GOLD FIELD	Owned	6,560
7		Mysore	FSD K.R. NAGAR	Owned	12,576
8		Bengaluru	FSD K.R.PURAM	Owned	55,510
9		Kodagu	FSD KUSHALNAGAR	Owned	3,132
10		Mandya	FSD MADDUR	Owned	11,716
11		Mysore	FSD MYSURU	Owned	15,763
12		Mysore	FSD NANJANGUD	Owned	10,020
13		Tumakuru	FSD TUMAKURU	Owned	24,408
14		Shimoga	FSD GODIKOPPA SHIMOGA	Owned	15800
15		Hassan	FSD HASSAN	Owned	12500
16		Dharward	FSD HUBBALLI (UNKAL)	Owned	13,000
17		Koppal	FSD KOPPAL	Owned	12520
18		Raichur	FSD RAICHUR	Owned	18792
19		Shimoga	FSD THAVAREKOPPA	Owned	18800
20		Dakshin Kannada	FSD UDUPI	Owned	12310
21		Vijayapura	FSD VIJAYAPURA	Owned	12,000
		Owned Total Capacity			460,645
22	CWC	Bidar	CWC BIDAR	Hired	10955

23	(7)	Davangere	CWC DAVANAGERE	Hired	12222
24		Gadag	CWC GADAG UNIT II	Hired	31,425
25		Kalaburgi	CWC GULBARGA U II	Hired	63046
26		Dakshin Kannada	CWC MANNAGUDDA	Hired	3010
27		Dakshin Kannada	CWC PANAMBUR	Hired	6248
28		Tumakuru	CWC TUMAKURU	Hired	19,785
		CWC Depot Total			
29	SWC (20)	Bagalkot	SWC BAGALKOT	Hired	12,232
30		Bagalkot	SWC BAGALKOT UNIT II	Hired	32,780
31		Chamarajanagar	SWC CHAMARAJANAGAR U II	Hired	17,976
32		Belgavi	SWC BELAGAVI	Hired	8,250
33		Bidar	SWC BIDAR	Hired	31171
34		Davangere	SWC DAVANAGERE	Hired	10504
35		Davangere	SWC HARIHAR	Hired	9604
36		Kolar	SWC KUPPANAHALLI	Hired	11,680
37		Shimoga	SWC MACHENAHALLI	Hired	8173
38		Mandya	SWC MADDUR	Hired	5,852
39		Mandya	SWC MANDYA U I	Hired	4,928
40		Dakshin	SWC MANGALORE	Hired	3000

		Kannada			
41		Mysore	SWC MYSORE U II	Hired	3,000
42		Mysore	SWC MYSORE U III	Hired	5,000
43		Tumakuru	SWC TUMKUR U II	Hired	6,268
44		Vijayapura	SWC VIJAYAPURA III	Hired	24,000
45		Chikkamagalur	SWC CHIKKAMAGALUR (AUB)	Hired	4600
46		Haveri	SWC RANEBENUR (AUB)	Hired	26,500
47		Chitradurga	SWC CHITRADURGA (AUB)	Hired	19600
48		Hassan	SWC HASSAN (AUB)	Hired	5000
		SWC Depot Total			250,118
49	PEG (2)	Uttara Kannada	PEG KARWAR	Hired	11670
50		Belgavi	PEG BELAGAVI	Hired	25,000
		PEG Depot Total			36,670
51	SILO (1)	Kolar	SILO MALUR	Hired	25,000
52	PWS (6)	Koppal	PEG KOPPAL	Hired	20000
53		Yadgir	PEG YADGIR	Hired	15000
54		Kalaburgi	FTC GULBARGA (PWS)	Hired	6300
55		Koppal	PWS KOPPAL	Hired	5000
56		Yadgir	PWS YADGIR	Hired	5000

57		Belgavi	PWS CHIKKODI	Hired	11,928
	PEG Depot Total				63,228
	Hired total Capacity				521,707
	Total capacity				982,352

STATEMENT-II

Steps taken by FCI to arrest pest menace in foodgrains-

- (i) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (ii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check migration of moisture from the floor to the foodgrains.
- (iii) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.
- (iv) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (v) Effective rat control measures are taken.
- (vi) Foodgrains in Transit Storage/‘Cover and Plinth’ (CAP) storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water -

proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.

(vii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff and all senior officers. The health of the foodgrains is monitored at regular intervals by a system of checks and super checks at different levels.

(viii) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is followed so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.

REDUCTION IN DAILY NEWS BULLETINS OF DD URDU

3715. SHRI MOHIBULLAH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reduction in the number of news bulletins on Doordarshan(DD) Urdu, which were previously broadcasted from CPC Khel Gaon, New Delhi, during the pre-COVID period and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to restore the number of news bulletins on DD Urdu;

(c) the reasons for the delay in restoring the earlier number of news bulletins on DD Urdu; and

(d) the time by which these news bulletins on DD Urdu are likely to be restored by the Government?

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): “DD Urdu” channel was launched on 15th August 2006 to preserve and promote the great cultural heritage of Urdu language in India. It provides its viewers with round the clock content in Urdu language.

Prasar Bharati broadcasts two news bulletins of half-an hour duration on “DD Urdu” channel. In addition, Urdu news bulletins of various durations are also telecast on daily basis on regional channels, namely, DD Kashir, DD Bihar, DD Bangla, DD Uttar Pradesh, DD Madhya Pradesh and DD Yadagiri originating from Srinagar, Patna, Kolkata, Lucknow, Bhopal and Hyderabad respectively. Special programmes like Cinema ki Duniya, Rang Tarang and Good News India are also aired in Urdu on DD Urdu channel.

Youth Parliament Programme

3716.Shri Anurag Singh Thakur:

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

- (a) the progress of the Youth Parliament Programme in promoting democratic engagement among young people;
- (b) the number of participants and key outcomes of recent sessions held under this initiative;
- (c) the measures taken to enhance the reach and impact of the Youth Parliament;

and

(d) the manner in which this programme contributes to nurturing leadership and civic responsibility in youth?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):**

(a) and (c) For promoting democratic engagement among young people, the Union Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs organizes the following Youth Parliament Competitions for the students of schools and universities/colleges throughout the country in coordination with the respective stakeholder organizations since 1966-67 from time-to-time:

- i. Youth Parliament Competition for schools under the Directorate of Education of Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Deptt. of Education of New Delhi Municipal Council;
- ii. National Youth Parliament Competition for Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- iii. National Youth Parliament Competition for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas; and
- iv. National Youth Parliament Competition for Universities/Colleges.

Besides the above, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs also provides financial assistance to States/UTs for organizing Youth Parliament Competitions as per the following limits, subject to receiving of the claims on completion of the competitions:-

Sl. No.	Strength of Legislature	Maximum Amount for reimbursement
1.	Legislatures having members up to 100	Rs. 3 lakhs per Legislature p.a.

2.	Legislatures having members between 100 -200	Rs. 4 lakhs per Legislature p.a.
3.	Legislatures having members above 200	Rs. 5 lakhs per Legislature p.a.
4.	UTs having no legislature	Rs. 2 lakhs per UT p.a.

Moreover, to enhance the reach and impact of Youth Parliament Programme of this Ministry among hitherto untouched sections and corners of the country, the NYPS portal was launched on 26th November, 2019. Its revamped version i.e. NYPS 2.0 has also been launched on 11th September, 2024 to enable all the citizens of the country to participate in the portal through Institutional Participation and Group Participation for conducting Youth Parliament Sittings and Individual Participation through quiz, based on the theme of 'Bharatiya Democracy in Action'.

(b) Under the Youth Parliament Programme of the Ministry, more than 4,00,000 students have participated in various Youth Parliament Competitions. Also, more than 1,00,000 students have taken part on the NYPS portal through various activities.

(d) Youth Parliament Programme of the Ministry contributes in strengthening the roots of democracy, inculcating the healthy habits of discipline, tolerance of the views of others and enabling the student/youth community to familiarize themselves with the working of Parliament.

MODERNIZATION OF PDS

3717. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

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

- (a) the steps taken by Government to modernize the Public Distribution System (PDS);
- (b) whether technology-driven initiatives like e-PoS machines and Aadhaar linkage have been fully implemented acrosss States and if so, the challenges faced during the modernizationprocess;
- (c) the total number of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) operational under PDS, State-wise;
- (d) whether there have been closures of FPS in rural or remote areas and if so, the measurestaken to ensure uninterrupted operations of FPS in underserved regions;
- (e) the progress of the Smart PDS initiative in the country including the States where it hasbeen fully implemented and its impact on improving transparency and

the timeline for nationwide implementation;

(f) whether a grievance redressal mechanism exists to address complaints related to PDS and if so, the number of grievances registered and resolved during the last three years; and

(g) the steps taken to improve the efficiency of this mechanism?

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 Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized in all States/UTs. The transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs. Also online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and urban area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme) and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs.

(b) and (c): At present, 99.8% ration cards are seeded with Aadhaar number at national level. So far, nearly 5.41 Lakh (99.6%) out of total 5.43 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries. A state-wise statement of ePoS installed at Fair Price Shops is at **STATEMENT-I**.

(d): Public Distribution System (PDS) 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.

(e): This Department has approved a new scheme – “Scheme for Modernization and Reforms Through Technology in Public Distribution System (SMART-PDS)”. The said initiative is for taking forward the modernization of public distribution system by employing new and emerging technologies and other Information and Communications Technology (ICT) tools to improve efficiency of public delivery, enhance the reach to beneficiaries and timely delivery of the services in a more transparent manner.

So far 35 States/UTs have signed MoU for Implementation of SMART PDS Scheme (except Tamil Nadu).

(f) and (g): Helpline number 1967/1800-State series number is operational in all the States/ UTs for contacting and redressal of the complaints in Public Distribution System (PDS) and filing any type of complaints by the intended beneficiaries. As

and when complaints are received in this Department from any source, they are sent to State/ UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. A statement of complaints on TPDS received in the Department from 2019 to 2023 is at **STATEMENT-II**.

Further, the Targeted Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2015, empowers State/UT Governments to take punitive action under Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, against any person who contravenes any of the provisions of the said Order.

STATEMENT-I

A state-wise statement of ePoS installed at Fair Price Shops

S.N.	State/UT	Total Fair Price Shops	Operational with ePOS devices
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	416	416
2	Andhra Pradesh	29,791	29,791
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,680	1,680
4	Assam	34,300	34,286
5	Bihar	50,951	50,951
6	Chandigarh	NA	NA
7	Chhattisgarh	13,675	13,675
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	114	114

	and Daman and Diu		
9	Delhi	1,993	1,993
10	Goa	452	452
11	Gujarat	16,949	16,949
12	Haryana	9,434	9,434
13	Himachal Pradesh	5,219	5,155
14	Jammu And Kashmir	6,737	6,737
15	Jharkhand	25,228	25,228
16	Karnataka	20,403	20,325
17	Kerala	13,913	13,905
18	Ladakh	404	404
19	Lakshadweep	39	39
20	Madhya Pradesh	27,377	27,127
21	Maharashtra	52,642	52,642
22	Manipur	2,339	2,339
23	Meghalaya	4,735	4,727
24	Mizoram	1,258	1,258
25	Nagaland	1,783	1,774
26	Odisha	12,044	12,044
27	Puducherry	NA	NA
28	Punjab	18,150	18,150

29	Rajasthan	27,062	25,579
30	Sikkim	1,312	1,312
31	Tamil Nadu	34,805	34,805
32	Telangana	17,246	17,246
33	Tripura	2,057	2,057
34	Uttarakhand	9,059	9,059
35	Uttar Pradesh	79,216	79,216
36	West Bengal	20,476	20,476
	National Summary	5,43,259	5,41,345

STATEMENT-II

COMPLAINTS ON TPDS RECEIVED IN THE DEPARTMENT FROM INDIVIDUALS, ORGANISATIONS and THROUGH MEDIA REPORTS ETC. FROM 2019 TO 2023

S. No.	State/ UT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	20	21	25	41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	10
3	Assam	8	39	8	13	48
4	Bihar	119	335	203	224	380
5	Chhattisgarh	7	17	38	39	35
6	Delhi	81	186	185	212	256

7	Goa	1	-	2	1	3
8	Gujarat	9	36	33	147	82
9	Haryana	39	69	83	87	347
10	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	2	6	9
11	JandK	3	7	8	19	24
12	Jharkhand	17	49	185	236	348
13	Karnataka	18	69	18	38	85
14	Kerala	11	13	13	7	6
15	Madhya Pradesh	26	55	57	101	187
16	Maharashtra	24	150	88	118	181
17	Manipur	-	2	1	1	2
18	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	2
19	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	1
20	Nagaland	1	1	-	-	-
21	Orissa	16	39	57	44	66
22	Punjab	14	32	20	31	86
23	Rajasthan	24	45	54	72	93
24	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	16	46	57	55	103
26	Telangana	3	18	33	10	40
27	Tripura	-	3	1	5	17

28	Uttarakhand	14	27	37	53	54
29	Uttar Pradesh	343	589	507	714	1614
30	West Bengal	51	213	150	129	169
31	AandN Island	-	-	-	3	-
32	Chandigarh	-	5	7	4	-
33	Dand N Haveli	-	2	-	-	2
34	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	1
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	1	1
36	Puducherry	1	6	1	3	2
37	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		855	2076	1869	2398	4295

बीएसएनएल में बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार

3718. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) डिजिटल इंडिया पहल के अंतर्गत सरकारी दूरसंचार नेटवर्क (बीएसएनएल) तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के माध्यम से सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार कार्यों का राज्यवार तथा जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या देश भर में इंटरनेट कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में विशेष प्रयास किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो राज्यवार तथा जिलावार कितने नए इंटरनेट तथा ब्रॉडबैंड नेटवर्क स्थापित किए गए हैं;

(ग) ग्रामीण तथा जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में इंटरनेट तथा डिजिटल शिक्षा का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार

द्वारा किन योजनाओं तथा विशेष पहलों पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) नेशनल ऑप्टिकल फाइबर नेटवर्क (एनओएफएन) परियोजना में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिया गया प्रमुख योगदान क्या है तथा उक्त सहयोग के माध्यम से किन मुद्दों का समाधान किया गया है?

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

(क) से (घ) इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार के लिए सरकार डिजिटल भारत निधि (पूर्ववर्ती यूएसओएफ) के तहत विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को लागू कर रही है। बीएसएनएल को सौंपी गई ऐसी परियोजनाओं में (i) पूरे देश के सेवा से वंचित गांवों में 4जी मोबाइल सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए 4जी सेच्युरेशन परियोजना, (ii) सीमा चौकियों/सीमा आसूचना चौकियों पर 4जी आधारित मोबाइल सेवाओं के प्रावधान के लिए सीमा चौकी (बीओपी)/सीमा आसूचना चौकी (बीआईपी) परियोजना। परियोजनाओं का विवरण वेबसाइट www.usof.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, डिजिटल भारत निधि (पूर्ववर्ती यूएसओएफ) द्वारा वित्तपोषित की जा रही भारतनेट परियोजना (जिसे पहले राष्ट्रीय ऑप्टिकल फाइबर नेटवर्क के नाम से जाना जाता था) को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ताकि देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान की जा सके। आठ राज्यों (छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात, झारखंड, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, तमिलनाडु और तेलंगाना) में भारतनेट चरण-1 को राज्य के नेतृत्व वाले मॉडल के तहत कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। डीबीएन जीपीओएन (गीगाबिट पैसिव ऑप्टिकल नेटवर्क) प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ लीनियर आर्किटेक्चर के लिए वित्तपोषण कर रहा है, हालांकि, कुछ राज्यों (महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना और छत्तीसगढ़) ने राज्य सरकार के अंशदान के साथ आईपी-एमपीएलएस (इंटरनेट प्रोटोकॉल मल्टी-प्रोटोकॉल लेबल स्विचिंग) प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ उन्नत रिंग आर्किटेक्चर को लागू किया है।

इसके अलावा, संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा दिनांक 04.08.2023 को 1.39

लाख करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1.5 करोड़ हाई स्पीड एफटीटीएच ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्शनों के प्रावधान सहित सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में और मांग के आधार पर गांवों में फाइबर का विस्तार किया जाएगा। इस स्कीम के लिए बीएसएनएल परियोजना प्रबंधन एजेंसी है। दिनांक 04.11.2024 तक, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भारतनेट नेटवर्क पर कुल 11,74,536 ब्रॉडबैंड एफटीटीएच कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

ग्रामीण और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल साक्षरता में सुधार के लिए डिजिटल इंडिया पहल के तहत लागू की जा रही स्कीमों/परियोजनाओं में प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान (पीएमजी दिशा), राष्ट्रीय ज्ञान नेटवर्क (एनकेएन) और भाषिणी आदि शामिल हैं।

FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK IN WEST BENGAL AND NORTH EASTERN STATES

3719. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the details of Railway projects for West Bengal and North Eastern States announced during the last 5 Financial Years' Railway Budgets but no fund allocated to start the construction work;
- (b) the expected time by which funds would be allocated for starting work for the announced projects;
- (c) the details of project surveyed for consideration and inclusion in the next Railway Budget;
- (d) the details of projects considered on 50:50 cost sharing basis with the State

Governments and

(e) the current status of those projects?

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/District/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, missinglinks and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

During the last five years starting from 2019-20 to 2023-24 and current financial year 2024-25, total 14 Projects (01 New Line and 13 Doubling) falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal and Northeast Region having a total length of 941 Km at a cost of Rs. 22,754 crore have been sanctioned. Funds are allocated to Railway Projects as per their requirements.

West Bengal:

Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the West Bengal are covered

under Eastern Railway, South Eastern Railway and Northeast Frontier Railway zones of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

As on 01.04.2024, 43 projects (13 New Lines, 04 Gauge Conversions and 26 Doubling), of total length of 4479 Km, costing ₹60,168 crore falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal including those which are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which, 1655 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹20,434 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned till March, 2024 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2024 (Rs. in Cr.)
New Lines	13	1087	322	9774
Gauge Conversion	4	1201	854	3663
Doubling/Multi-tracking	26	2192	479	6997
Total	43	4479	1655	20434

The details of outlay for infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	Rs. 4,380 Cr./year
2024-25	Rs. 13,941 Cr. (More than 3 times)

During last three years (i.e. 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-24 and current Financial Year i.e. 2024-25), total 30 Nos. of Surveys (03 New Line and 27 Doubling) falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal having a total length of 866 Km have been completed.

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 for Projects in West Bengal	3040 Ha
Land Acquired	640 Ha (21%)
Balance Land to be acquired	2400 Ha (79%)

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
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				(in Ha)
1	Nabadwipghat-Nabadwipdham New Line (10 Km)	106.86	0.17	106.69
2	Chandaneshwar-Jaleswar new line (41 Km)	158	0	158
3	Naihati-Ranaghat-3 rd line (36 Km)	87.83	0.09	87.74
4	Balurghat-Hilli new line (30 km)	156.38	67.38	88.00
5	Byepass at Sainthia (5 Km) and Sitarampur (7 Km)	22.28	2.22	20.06

North Eastern Region:

Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the Northeast Region are covered under Northeast Frontier Railway zone of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

As on 01.04.2024, 18 Railway projects (13 New Lines and 05 Doubling), of total length of 1,368 Km, costing ₹74,972 crore falling fully/partly in the North Eastern Region, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 313 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹40,549 crore has been incurred upto March 2024. The status of work is summarized as under:-

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March, 2024 (₹ n Cr.)
New Lines	13	896	81	34616
Doubling	5	472	232	5933
Total	18	1368	313	40549

Average Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and other works, falling fully/ partly in North Eastern Region is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹2,122 Crore/year
2024-25	₹10,376 Crore (Nearly 5 times)

Commissioning of infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of North Eastern Region is given below:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	333 Km	66.6 Km/year
2014-24	1728 Km	172.8 Km/year (Nearly 3 times)

During last three years (i.e. 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-24 and current Financial Year i.e. 2024-25), total 13 Nos. of Surveys (11 New Line and 02 Doubling) falling

fully/partly in the Northeast Region having a total length of 1066 Km have been completed.

There is no cost sharing projects falling fully/partly in West Bengal and North Eastern Region.

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

NUMBER OF VACANT POSITIONS IN RAILWAYS

3720. SHRI KARTI P CHIDAMBARAM:

SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the total number of vacant positions within Indian Railways, particularly in critical areas such as station management, safety operations and train security;
- (b) the specific measures being taken to address this issue along with timeline for filling these vacancies, especially in high-priority areas like major stations and on busy, high-traffic train routes; and
- (c) the total number of vacancies for the post of loco-pilots and assistant loco-pilots

in Indian Railways?

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

(a) to (c) : Occurrence and filling up of vacancies 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, mechanizations and innovative practices. The vacancies are filled up primarily by placement of indents by Railways with Recruitment agencies as per operational and technological requirements.

After easing of restrictions imposed on account of COVID 19, two major examinations involving more than 2.37 crore candidates have been conducted successfully.

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Centres	Days	Shifts
L2 - L6	1.26 cr	211	726	68	133
L-1	1.1 cr	191	551	33	99

Based on these exams, 1,30,581 candidates have been recruited in railways.

The RRB examinations are quite technical in nature entailing large scale mobilization of men and resources and training of manpower. Railway overcame all these challenges and successfully conducted the recruitment in a transparent

manner following all laid down guidelines. No instance of paper leakage or similar malpractice has occurred during the entire process.

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014-2024 is given as under:

Period	Recruitments
2004-14	4.11 lakh
2014-24	5.02 lakh

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

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

Accordingly, Eight Centralized Notifications (CENs) for 58,642 vacancies have been notified during January to October 2024 for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots, Technicians, Sub-Inspectors and Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers/Depot Material Superintendents/Chemical and Metallurgical Assistants, Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular

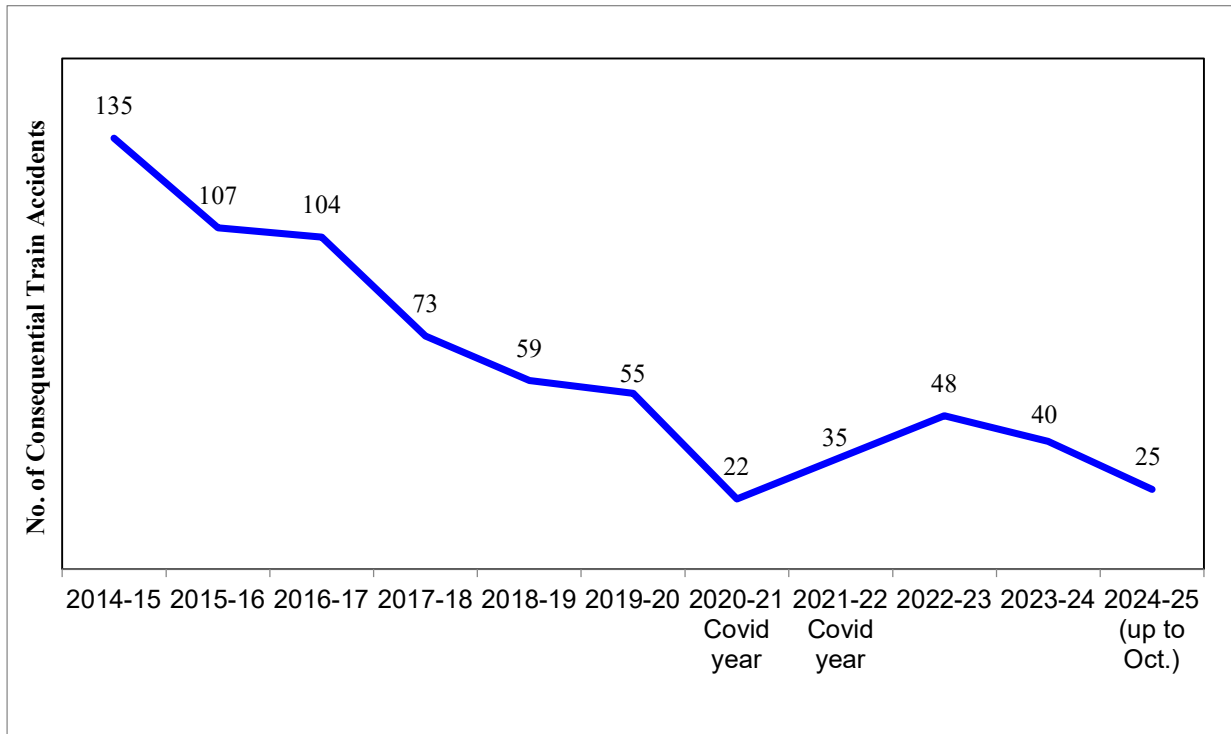
Categories (Graduates) and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduates). This includes 18,799 vacancies of Assistant Loco Pilots.

The Computer Based Test has commenced from 25.11.2024 onwards.

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 40 in 2023-24 as shown in the graph below. The causes of these accidents broadly include track defects, loco/coach defects, equipment failures, human errors etc.

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

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



Consequential Train Accidents on Indian Railways and casualties therein:

Period	No. of Consequential Train Accidents	No. of Deaths	No. of Injuries
2004-05 to 2013-14	1711	904	3155
2014-15 to 2023-24	678	748	2087

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.)	
	2022-23 (Act)	2023- 24(Act)	BE 2024-25
Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	18,115	20,322	21,386
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	27,086	30,864	31,494
Maintenance of Machines	9,828	10,772	11,864
Road Safety LCs and ROBs/ RUBs	5,347	6,662	9,980
Track Renewals	16,326	17,850	17,652
Bridge Works	1,050	1,907	2,137
Signal and Telecom Works	2,456	3,751	4,647
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	7,119	9,523	9,615
Total	87,327	1,01,651	1,08,776

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,608 stations up to 31.10.2024 to eliminate accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,053 level Crossing Gates up to 31.10.2024 for enhancing safety at LC gates.
4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of

track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,619 stations up to 31.10.2024.

5. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order. Kavach was adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020. Kavach is provided progressively in phased manner. Kavach has already been deployed on 1548 RKm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 1081 RKm (705 RKm on Delhi-Mumbai section and 376 RKm on Delhi-Howrah section). Regular trials are being done on these sections.

6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.

7. System of disconnection and reconnection for SandT equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.

8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.

9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.

10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog

affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.

11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fan shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.

12. Mechanization of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.

13. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.

14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.

15. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino-Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.

16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).

17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.

18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.

19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.

20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches and Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.
27. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection

system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

29. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated maintenance/ repair/ replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

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

SN	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2023- 24	2014-24 Vs. 2004-14
	Track Maintenance			
1.	Expenditure on Track Renewal (Rs. in Cr.)	47,038	1,09,577	2.33 times
2.	Rail Renewal Primary (Track Km)	32,260	43,335	1.34 times
3.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450	1,23,717	2.15 times
4.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917	68,233	6.88 times

5.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Rails (Track km)	20,19,630	26,52,291	1.31 times
6.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79,43,940	1,73,06,046	2.17 times
7.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699	In 2023-24: 481	87% reduction
8.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548	In 2023-24: 383	85% reduction
9.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	21,127	
10.	Track Machines (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14 = 748	As on 31.03.24 = 1,661	122% increase
Level Crossing Gate Elimination				
1.	Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossing Gates (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	100% reduction
2.	Elimination of Manned Level Crossing Gates	1,137	7,075	6.21 Times

	(Nos.)			
3.	Road over Bridges (RoBs)/ Road under Bridges (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148	11,945	2.88 Times
4.	Expenditure on LC Elimination (LC+ROB+RUB)	8,825	41,957	4.75 Times
Bridge Rehabilitation				
1.	Expenditure on Bridge Rehabilitation (Rs. in Cr.)	3,924	8,255	2.10 Times
Signalling Works				
1.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837	2,964	3.52 times
2.	Automatic Block Signaling (Km)	1,486	2,497	1.67 times
3.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90	As on 31.03.24: 19,742	219 times

SN	Item	2004-05 to	2014-15 to	2014-24
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		2013-14	2023-24	Vs. 2004-14
	Rolling Stock			
1.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337	36,933	15.80 times
2.	Provision of Fire and Smoke Detection System in AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	19,271	
3.	Provision of Fire Detection and Suppression System in Pantry and Power Cars (Nos. of Coaches)	0	2,991	
4.	Provision of Fire Extinguishers in Non-AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	66,840	

AIMS OF ANUSANDHAN NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

3721. SHRI T.M.SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Anusandhan National Research Foundation aims to establish a Rs.50,000 crore corpus with Rs.36,000 crore of it coming in

from non-governmental sources;

(b) whether the Government has constituted a governing board of the said Anusandhan National Research Foundation;

(c) if so, the composition thereof;

(d) whether the first meeting of the ANRF was held recently; and

(e) if so, the details of the deliberations made in the said meeting?

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

(a) The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) aims to receive funds amounting to Rs. 50,000 crore during 2023-28 in the form of ANRF Fund, Innovation Fund, Science and Engineering Research Fund, Special Purpose Funds. A budgetary provision of Rs. 14,000 crore is made from the Central Government and remaining amount will be sourced through donations from any other source, including from public sector enterprises, the private sector, philanthropist organizations, foundations or international bodies.

(b) and (c): A Governing Board (GB) of ANRF has been constituted and the Central Government notified the GB of the following composition in the Gazette of India:

1	The Prime Minister of India	President (ex-officio)
2	The Union Minister of Science and Technology	Vice-President (ex-officio)
3	The Union Minister of Education	Vice-President (ex-officio)
4	A Member from the NITI Aayog dealing with science and technology	Member (ex-officio)
5	Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Science and Technology	Member (ex-officio)
6	Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	Member (ex-officio)
7	Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Biotechnology	Member (ex-officio)
8	Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Higher Education	Member (ex-officio)
9	Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India	Member-Secretary (ex-officio)
10	Dr.Manjul Bhargava Professor, Princeton University, USA	Member
11	Dr.Romesh T Wadhvani Chairperson, Symphony Technology Group California and New York, USA	Member

12	Dr.RaghuvendraTanwar Chair, Indian Council of Historical Research	Member
13	Dr.Jayaram N. Chengalur Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	Member
14	Prof. G Rangarajan Director, Indian Institute of Science	Member
15	Dr. Subra Suresh Professor at Large, Brown University, USA	Member

(d) and (e): The first meeting of the GB was held on 10th September 2024 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister as the President of the GB. The GB discussed strategic interventions of ANRF which are required to accelerate and strengthen the SandT landscape of the country. The deliberations included global positioning of India in key sectors, aligning RandD with national priorities, promoting inclusive growth, capacity building, driving scientific advances and innovation ecosystem, stimulating the latent potential of universities and colleges, bridging the gap between academic research and industrial applications through industry-aligned translational research and implementing programs to boost the country's research ecosystem and accelerate scientific and technological advancements. RandD programs which were aligned with the discussions, namely, Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant (PMECRG), the Mission for Advancement in High-

Impact Areas -Electric Vehicle (MAHA- EV), Inclusivity Research Grant (IRG), Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research (PAIR) have been launched.

PROMOTION OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SPACE SECTOR

3722. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

that the details of the steps taken by the Government to further promote private sector involvement and the growth of startups in the space sector?

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):

The following steps are taken by the Government to further promote private sector involvement and the growth of startups in the space sector in India:

- I. The space sector has been liberalised and private sector allowed to carry out end to end space activities.
- II. Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre (IN-SPACe) was created in Department of Space for promoting, authorising and overseeing the activities of Non-Government Entities (NGEs) in Space Sector.
- III. The Indian Space Policy, 2023 has been formulated by the Government to provide

regulatory certainty to space activities by various stakeholders, in order to create a thriving space ecosystem.

IV. Various schemes to encourage and hand hold private sector also announced and implemented by IN-SPACe, i.e., Seed fund Scheme, Pricing Support Policy, Mentorship support, Technical Centre, Design Lab for NGEs, Skill Development in Space Sector, ISRO facility utilisation support, Technology Transfer to NGEs, creation of IN-SPACe Digital Platform to connect with all the stakeholders of space ecosystem etc.

V. The number of Space Start-Ups have gone up, from just 1 in 2014 to around 266 as on date.

VI. Decadal vision and strategy for Indian space economy is also announced by IN-SPACe, which shall increase the share of India in overall space economy.

VII. The Union Cabinet has approved the establishment of a Rs.1,000 crore Venture Capital (VC) Fund dedicated to supporting India's space sector.

VIII. IN-SPACe has signed around 71 MoUs with Non-Government Entities (NGEs) to provide necessary support for realization of space systems and applications envisaged by such NGEs, which is expected to increase the industry participation in manufacturing of launch vehicles and satellites.

IX. In order to ease access to foreign capital by Indian NGEs, the Central Government has brought out revised FDI policy for Space Sector.

X. IN-SPACe has initiated Establishment of Earth Observation (EO) System under

Public Private Partnership (PPP). The Expression of Interest (EOI) is invited from Non-Government Entities (NGEs).

XI. Technology Transfer of Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) to Indian entities is under process and response to RFP is invited from shortlisted bidders.

XII. Announcement of Opportunity is made by IN-SPACe for making available Indian orbital resources to the NGEs. One Indian entity is selected.

STORAGE FACILITIES FOR FOODGRAINS

3723. DR. M K VISHNU PRASAD:

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 PDS paddy in Tamil Nadu particularly in Cuddalore Constituency during monsoon seasons;
- (b) the percentage of wastages of Paddy during the last three years during monsoons in TamilNadu and Cuddalore Constituency due to non-proper storage facilities in PDS;
- (c) the manner in which the Government protects foodgrains from damage caused by heavyrainfall, flooding other extreme weather events in Public Distribution;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the infrastructure for storing

PDS foodgrains in Tamil Nadu particularly in Cuddalore Constituency including construction of newgodowns 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 Tamil Nadu; 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) Tamil Nadu is a Decentralised Procurement States (DCP). The state Government procure, store and distribute foodgrains as per their National Food Security Act (NFSA)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) requirement. In case of procurement less than requirement, the shortfall is bridged by Food Corporation of India (FCI) by inducting stock from States having surplus procurement. As on 01.11.2024, 12 LMT Covered storage capacities is available with FCI (Owned - 6.46 LMT and Hired-5.54 LMT) and 8.92 LMT is with the State agencies in Tamilnadu state for storing of Central Pool foodgrain stocks. A total of 30020 MT storage capacity of FCI (Owned+Hired) is currently available in Cuddalore revenue district. Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation (TNCSC) ensures safe storage of paddy in various revenue districts of Tamilnadu including Cuddalore constituency.

(b) The Public Distribution System (PDS) food grains are in the custody of

TNCSC. The State government of Tamil Nadu informed that no paddy was damaged due to non-proper storage under public distribution system during the last three years.

(c) FCI godowns are constructed as per BIS standard and foodgrains are stored scientifically. Proper Drainage facilities are available in the depot and the leakage/ seepage points are arrested in time to safeguard the foodgrains.

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

1. Construction of Silos under Public Private Partnership(PPP) mode
2. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
3. Central Sector Scheme "Storage and Godowns"
4. Hiring of godown from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)/ State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/State Agencies
5. Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS)
6. Creation of godowns under Asset Monetization

Maintenance of Godown infrastructure is done as per requirement.

(e) Initiatives taken by FCI to reduce material wastage in the storage and

transportation of PDS food grains in Tamil Nadu are as under

Storage Loss:

- The position of storage losses is reviewed in Monthly Performance Review Meetings (MPR) and inspection/monitoring of depots showing higher storage and transit losses is intensified.
- 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 (Zone), GM (Region) and other senior officers.
- From time to time various Zonal/Regional squads are also deputed for surprise check.
- 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.

Transit Loss:

- Transit losses are reviewed in Monthly Performance Review Meetings.
- Investigation of High Transit Losses at HQ/Zone/Region/District levels at regular intervals.
- Deployment of Independent Consignment Certification Squad (ICCS) at the time of loading /unloading.
- 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

The steps taken by FCI to reduce wastage of food grains is attached as

STATEMENT – I

(f): Budget Estimates in respect of the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India for the last five financial years is at

STATEMENT-II

STATEMENT-I

Steps taken by FCI to prevent wastage of foodgrains:

- (i) Foodgrains are stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (ii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are used to check migration of moisture from the floor to the foodgrains.
- (iii) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are provided in all the godowns.
- (iv) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (v) Effective rat control measures are taken.
- (vi) Foodgrains in Transit Storage/ 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. Stacks are

properly covered with specifically fabricated low-density black polythene water - proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.

(vii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are undertaken by qualified and trained staff and all senior officers. The health of the foodgrains is monitored at regular intervals by a system of checks and super checks at different levels.

(viii) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is followed so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.

(ix) Only covered rail wagons are used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

(x) Damage Monitoring Cells have been set up at District, Regional and Zonal levels to regularly monitor quality of stocks and reduce damages. In case any negligence is reported suitable action is taken against officers / officials found responsible.

(xi) Identify and repair all the leakage point in the roof is done periodically.

(xii) Cleaning of drainages in the godown premises ensured.

(xiii) Ensure no seepage inside the godowns.

(xiv) No clogging up of water in the premises.

STATEMENT-II

Budget Estimates in respect of the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India for the last five financial years:

Financial Year	Budget Estimates (BE) (Rs. In Crores)
2019-20	242240.39
2020-21	172235.43
2021-22	303974.30
2022-23	225959.58
2023-24	230513.94

PM JAN VIKAS KARYAKRAM IN KERALA

3724. DR. M P ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has the details of projects approved under PM Jan Vikas Karyakram for the State of Kerala and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Government has received support from the State Government in implementing any of the projects under the Ministry of Minority Affairs and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Since inception of the scheme total number of 2155 project units have been approved for State of Kerala under PradhanMantri Jan VikasKaryakram (PMJVK) as detailed in the table below:

Sl.No	Name of the units	Number of units
1.	School Buildings	49
2.	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	1
3.	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	199
4.	Smart Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	3
5.	Other Infrastructure in school	5
6.	Health Projects	42
7.	ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	1
8.	Polytechnic/ Additional infrastructure for existing polytechnic	11
9.	Skill Centres	3
10.	Hunar Hub	2
11.	Working Women Hostel	2
12.	Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	12
13.	Drinking Water	18
14.	Non Civil works- Bicycle/ furniture/ Equipment/ Training	1807

	Grand Total	2155
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(b) Under PMJVK, project units approved by the Ministry of Minority Affairs are executed, maintained and run by the respective State Government, Union Territory Administration, as the case may be. In the case of State Government of Kerala also, the State is executing the approved project units.

अल नीनो-दक्षिणी दोलन की घटना (ईएनएसओ)

3725. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार देश में विभिन्न आईआईटी द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन के निष्कर्षों को स्वीकार करती है, जिसमें भविष्यवाणी की गई है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन, विशेष रूप से गर्मी और अल नीनो-दक्षिणी दोलन (ईएनएसओ) में परिवर्तनशीलता के कारण देश में बाढ़ और ग्रीष्म-लहर जैसी विषम मौसम की घटनाओं की आवृत्ति कई गुना बढ़ जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा विद्यमान अवसंरचना के लचीलेपन को सुदृढ़ करने और विकट मौसम की घटनाओं के प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) वैश्विक औसत तापमान के वर्तमान स्तर पर पूर्व-औद्योगिक स्तर से निरंतर उक्त विषम सीमा के संपर्क में आने वाली देश की जनसंख्या के अनुपात का राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार 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। जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण वैश्विक स्तर पर वार्षिक तापमान में वृद्धि हो रही है और इसका

प्रभाव भारत सहित विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में चरम मौसम की घटनाओं की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता में परिलक्षित हो रहा है।

(ख) भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग, जनता के साथ-साथ आपदा प्रबंधन अधिकारियों के लिए चरम मौसम की घटनाओं के लिए तैयार रहने और विभिन्न चरम मौसम-संबंधी जोखिमों को अनुकूलित करने और कम करने के लिए विभिन्न आउटलुक/पूर्वानुमान/चेतावनी जारी करता है। भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने प्रभाव आधारित पूर्वानुमान (आईबीएफ) जारी करना शुरू कर दिया है, जो मौसम के बारे में जानकारी देता है कि मौसम कैसा रहेगा। इसमें खराब मौसम तत्वों से अपेक्षित प्रभावों का विवरण और आम जनता के लिए खराब मौसम के संपर्क में आने पर 'क्या करें और क्या न करें' के बारे में दिशा-निर्देश शामिल हैं।

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने हाल ही में तेरह सबसे खतरनाक मौसम संबंधी घटनाओं के लिए तैयार एक वेब-आधारित ऑनलाइन "भारत का जलवायु खतरा और भेद्यता एटलस" जारी किया है, जो व्यापक क्षति और आर्थिक, मानवीय और पशु हानि का कारण बनती हैं। जलवायु जोखिम और भेद्यता एटलस राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों और आपदा प्रबंधन एजेंसियों को विभिन्न चरम मौसम की घटनाओं से निपटने के लिए योजना बनाने और उचित कार्रवाई करने में मदद करेगा। यह उत्पाद जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति लचीला बुनियादी ढाँचा बनाने में भी उपयोगी है।

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने अपनी सात सेवाओं (वर्तमान मौसम, तत्काल पूर्वानुमान, शहर का पूर्वानुमान, वर्षा की जानकारी, पर्यटन पूर्वानुमान, चेतावनी और चक्रवात) को जनता के उपयोग के लिए 'उमंग' मोबाइल ऐप के साथ लॉन्च किया है। इसके अलावा, भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने मौसम पूर्वानुमान के लिए 'मौसम' कृषि मौसम परामर्शिका प्रसारण के लिए 'मेघदूत' और बिजली गिरने के अलर्ट के लिए 'दामिनी' नामक मोबाइल ऐप विकसित किया है। राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण द्वारा विकसित सामान्य अलर्ट प्रोटोकॉल (CAP) को भी भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा चेतावनियों के प्रसार के लिए लागू किया जा रहा है।

तैयारी के लिए दिशा-निर्देशों को एनडीएमए और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से अंतिम रूप दिया गया

है और चक्रवात, लू, तूफान और भारी वर्षा जैसी चरम मौसम की घटनाओं के लिए इन्हें पहले ही सफलतापूर्वक लागू किया जा चुका है।

(ग) तेरह जलवायु खतरों में से ग्यारह के लिए सामान्यीकृत भेद्यता सूचकांक के आधार पर भेद्यता पैमाने की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में विनाशकारी मौसम की घटनाओं से प्रभावित जिलों और आबादी का प्रतिशत तैयार किया गया है। लू के लिए भेद्यता एटलस से पता चलता है कि 13% जिले और 15% आबादी मध्यम से बहुत अधिक संवेदनशील हैं, तथा 4% जिले और 7% आबादी अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। राजस्थान (15 जिले) और आंध्र प्रदेश (13 जिले) लू के लिए सबसे अधिक संवेदनशील हैं।

DELAYS IN PUBLICATION OF CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY AND ECONOMIC CENSUS

3726. SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the timetable to generate primary data are not being rigorously adhered to, leading to delays in publication of consumer expenditure survey and economic census, and affecting the monthly inflation readings and GDP data, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether complaints have been received from the users about the quality of data; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure that timeline for generating primary data is strictly followed and the data quality becomes authentic

and beyond doubt?

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 latest survey on Household Consumption Expenditure (HCES: 2022-23) was conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) during August, 2022 – July, 2023. The findings of this survey were published in the month of February, 2024 in the form of factsheet. The report of HCES 2022-23 has been released in June 2024.

MoSPI also undertakes Economic Censuses on a regular periodicity. Field work of last i.e. Seventh Economic Census was conducted during 2019-21. Since this period was hit by Covid-19 pandemic and most of the business establishments were closed, the data of 7th EC could not be finalized.

(b) and (c) No such complaints have been received from the users about the quality of data. Moreover, the data provided by surveys of MoSPI is used by various Central Ministries/Departments, international agencies, etc as the official data source of various key indicators in India. However, MoSPI, being nodal agency for planned development of the statistical system in the country, is also responsible for maintaining the highest standards of data quality. To achieve this, robust and well-defined mechanisms are employed in different statistical products which undergo periodic improvements based on evolving needs, feedback, and advancements in

methodologies to enhance their effectiveness. The primary data collection is being done in digital platform using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) or web-based application with in-built validation mechanism to ensure consistency at the stage of data collection. The accuracy of the data is ensured by multi-level data scrutiny and validation checks. A robust training mechanism is followed to address the conceptual queries and monitoring the data quality. Regular dialogues with data users/stakeholders are also conducted in order to incorporate their feedback and enhance their understanding about the data being published by MoSPI. In addition to this, the reports of surveys of MoSPI are being published as per the timetable prescribed in the Advance Release Calendar 2024-25 available on website of MoSPI.

COAL EXTRACTION IN CHHATTISGARH

3727. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the primary challenges and concerns associated with the extraction of coal from Chhattisgarh for power plants in Rajasthan despite receiving necessary approval from both State and Union Government;
- (b) the specific measures being implemented to address environmental and logistical issues related to the extraction, washing and transportation of coal from Chhattisgarh to Rajasthan along with the details for the agencies involved in these processes;

(c) the manner in which the Government ensures that the coal extraction process adheres to environmental regulations and sustainable practices along with the steps being taken to mitigate any negative impacts on local communities and ecosystems;

(d) the current status of coal supply for electricity generation in Rajasthan along with the details of power plants which are receiving coal including quantity thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Government is addressing potential supply disruptions or shortages?

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

(a) Parsa East and Kanta Basan coal block and Parsa coal block in Chhattisgarh state allocated to Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd (RRVUNL) for the supply of coal to the power plants in Rajasthan, have got all the clearances. However, the challenges are relating to the handing over of the forest land.

(b) Entire coal dispatch is through First Mile Connectivity incorporating mechanized coal conveyor belt, rapid loading system and railway rake dispatch system. In order to facilitate enhanced supply of rakes to power sector, Railways are regularly including wagons as per demand to facilitate evacuation of coal. Further, the environmental conservation measures include Compensatory

Afforestation (CA) in respect of forest land acquired for coal mining. In addition, aggressive afforestation using different methods like Miyawaki plantation, Sal Regeneration and conservation of Topsoil etc., is being done at the location/area where coal has been extracted. Different agencies involved in coal extraction and transportation are RRVUNL, Mine Development Operator (MDO), Local Service Providers, and Local Women Self Help Group and Project Affected Persons.

(c) The manner in which the Government ensures that the coal extraction process adheres to environmental regulations and sustainable practices being taken to mitigate any negative impacts on local communities and ecosystems, are as under:

(i) For opening new mine, prior Environmental Clearance (EC) is secured from Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFandCC) under Environment (Protection) Act and Rules, 1986 and EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments. The mines are operated complying with the EC conditions thereby ensuring environment sustainability.

(ii) In compliance of the Van (SanrakshanevamSamvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, prior Forestry Clearance is also secured from MoEFandCC, in case of projects involving forest land.

(iii) In case of Expansion Projects (for enhancement in production capacity and / or land area) prior Environmental Clearance is secured from MoEFandCC under Environment (Protection) Act and Rules, 1986 and EIA Notification, 2006 and

subsequent amendments.

(iv) After receipt of EC, Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) are also secured from respective State Pollution Control Boards under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(v) During implementation of the project, Environmental Compliance Report against the stipulated EC conditions are submitted to MoEFandCC.

(vi) In compliance of the EC/CTE/CTO conditions, regular environmental monitoring with respect to ambient air quality, effluent quality, noise level monitoring and ground water (both levels and quality) are monitored and reports are submitted to MoEFandCC, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB).

(vii) In compliance of the statute, Annual Environmental (Audit) Statement for the preceding financial year for each operating mine is submitted to respective SPCB on or before 30th September every year.

(viii) In compliance of EC and Consent conditions, various pollution control measures and environment sustainability measures are undertaken which are regularly monitored and continuously strengthened.

(ix) All required environmental issues related compliances are being strictly adhered to along with focussed CSR activities taken up in the surrounding communities.

(x) Quarterly inspections of MoEFandCC officials and State Forest Dept. and State Pollution Control Board are being conducted at the mining site and evaluation of quarterly and half yearly returns are being submitted to different statutory agencies.

(d) The current status of coal supply for electricity generation in Rajasthan along with the details of domestic coal based (DCB) power plants which are receiving coal including quantity thereof, during 2024-25 (Apr-Oct) is as under:

(Figures in Thousand Tonnes)

S. No.	Power Plants located in Rajasthan	Capacity (MW)	Domestic Receipt	Imported Receipt	Total Receipt	Total Consumption
1	CHHABRA-I PH-1 TPP	500	971	0	971	1337
2	CHHABRA-I PH-2 TPP	500	1789	0	1789	1525
3	CHHABRA-II TPP	1320	2627	0	2627	2662
4	KALISINDH TPS	1200	2632	0	2632	2591
5	KOTA TPS	1240	4046	0	4046	3931
6	SURATGARH TPS	1500	3522	0	3522	3493
7	SURATGARH STPS	1320	2299	0	2299	2325
8	ADANI POWER	1320	2312	994	3306	3088

	LIMITED KAWAI TPP					
	TOTAL	8900	20196	994	21190	20953

During 2024-25 (Apr-Oct), the receipt was greater than consumption in the above plants. Further, as on 11.12.2024, the coal stock available at the DCB plants located in Rajasthan was 15.5 Lakh Tonnes (LT), sufficient to run these plants for an average of about 13 days at 85% PLF.

(e) Supply of coal to the power plants including the power plants located in Rajasthan is a continuous process. Coal supply is continuously monitored by the coal companies and also by an Inter-Ministerial Sub Group comprising of representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), which meet regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to Thermal Power Plants.

Besides, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been constituted comprising of Chairman, Railway Board; Secretary, Ministry of Coal; Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Secretary, Ministry of Power; to monitor augmentation of coal supply and power generation capacity. Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and Chairperson, CEA are co-opted as Special Invitees as and when required by the IMC.

**INCREASING TRAIN SPEED ACROSS THE COUNTRY INCLUDING TAMIL
NADU**

3728. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M S:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government to upgrade the existing railway tracks to increase train speeds across the country including Tamil Nadu and the current status of these initiatives;

(b) the details on the allocation of funds for track upgrades, including the technologies being employed to enhance safety and speed within Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

(c) the target speeds set for various routes and the manner in which the Government plan to ensure compliance with safety standards while achieving these speeds;

(d) whether the Government is coordinating with state governments and local authorities to facilitate the necessary infrastructure improvements for faster train services, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any specific timelines established for completing the upgrades on major routes, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the mechanism in place to monitor the progress and report to the public?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATIONTECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):

(a) to (f) Indian Railways network consists of various routes with different permissible sectional speed. Increasing the speed potential/ Upgradation of railway track is a continuous and an ongoing process on Indian Railways.

In 2014, speed potential of only about 31,000 km of track was 110 kmph and above, which has significantly improved to about 80,000 km (including railway tracks passing through Tamil Nadu) at present due to following measures taken by Indian Railways:

- i. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Pre-stressed 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.
- ii. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
- iii. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
- iv. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
- v. Adoption of mechanized system for track maintenance using high output plain tampers and points and crossing tampers for improved maintainability and

reliability of track.

vi. Deployment of state-of-the-art modern machines including Rail Grinding machines manufactured in India on Railway network to further improve asset reliability.

vii. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.

viii. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals to eliminate human failure.

ix. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates for enhancing safety at LC gates.

x. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.

xi. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).

xii. 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.

On Indian Railways, the investment on safety related activities including track renewal etc. is as under:

(Rs. in cr.)			
	2022-23 (Act)	2023-24 (Act)	BE 2024-25

Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	18,115	20,322	21,386
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	27,086	30,864	31,494
Maintenance of Machines	9,828	10,772	11,864
Road Safety LCs and ROBs/RUBs	5,347	6,662	9,980
Track Renewals	16,326	17,850	17,652
Bridge Works	1,050	1,907	2,137
Signal and Telecom Works	2,456	3,751	4,647
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	7,119	9,523	9,615
Total	87,327	1,01,651	1,08,776

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

3729. SHRI MUHAMMED HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any amendments to the minimum area requirement for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) specialising electronic hardware and software;
- (b) the total number of SEZs operational in the country specifically for electronics hardware and software; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to attract investments in these SEZs and their impact on the country's electronic manufacturing industry?

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

(a) As per amendment to SEZ Rules, 2006, carried out on 17th December, 2019, the minimum land area requirement for setting up a Special Economic Zone or Free Trade Warehousing Zone other than a Special Economic Zone for Information Technology or Information Technology enabled Services, Biotech or Health (other than hospital) service, is a contiguous land area of fifty hectares or more. In case a Special Economic Zone is proposed to be set up in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Goa or in a Union territory, the minimum area required is twenty-five hectares or more.

There is no minimum land area requirement for setting up a Special Economic Zone for Information Technology or Information Technology enabled Services, Biotech or Health (other than hospital) service. A minimum built up processing area requirement, based on the category of cities, is indicated in the following Table:

Sl. No.	Categories of cities	Minimum built-up area requiremen
1	Category 'A'	50,000 sq.mts.
2	Category 'B'	25,000 sq. mts.
3	Category 'C'	15,000 sq. mts.

(b) At present, there are 370 notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs) including 229 Information Technology or Information Technology enabled Services (IT/ITES) SEZs. Out of the total 370 SEZs, 278 SEZs are operational including 168 IT/ITES SEZs.

(c) SEZ reform is an ongoing process and on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZs, the Government regularly takes necessary measures for attracting investment, facilitating smooth and effective implementation of the SEZ Act/Rules, including conducting of outreach activities. During the last 5 years, 32 SEZs have been notified in the country including 17 IT/ITES SEZs. Further, export from IT/ITES SEZs has increased continuously with double digit growth during the last 5 years, as below:

Year	Export from IT/ITES SEZs (Value in Rs. Crore)	Growth Rate in % (over previous year)
2019-202	4,74,259	26%
2020-202	5,20,207	10%
2021-202	6,07,265	17%
2022-202	7,75,584	28%
2023-202	8,86,999	14%

500 वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों का विनिर्माण

3730. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार की देश में आगामी तीन वर्षों में नई पीढ़ी की 500 वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों के विनिर्माण की योजना है यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों में शीघ्र ही शयनयान शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) इनके संचालन की समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) यात्रियों को बेहतर यात्रा अनुभव प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय रेल ने आधुनिक सवारी डिब्बों, उन्नत संरक्षा विशेषताओं और यात्री सुविधाओं वाली पहली बार स्वदेशी रूप से डिजाइन और विनिर्मित की गई सेमी-हाई स्पीड वंदे भारत गाड़ियां आरंभ की हैं।

02 दिसंबर, 2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल के बड़ी लाइन के विद्युतीकृत नेटवर्क पर 136 वंदे भारत गाड़ी सेवाएं चल रही हैं।

लंबी और मध्यम दूरी की यात्रा के लिए वंदे भारत शयनयान रेलगाड़ियों की योजना बनाई गई है। भारतीय रेल द्वारा विनिर्मित की जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियों के डिजाइन को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है। इस समय, 10 वंदे भारत शयनयान रेलगाड़ियों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। पहले प्रोटोटाइप का विनिर्माण किया गया है और इसका फील्ड परीक्षण किया जाएगा। गाड़ी शुरू करने की समय-सीमा परीक्षणों के सफलतापूर्वक पूरा होने के अध्यधीन है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, 200 वंदे भारत शयनयान रेलों के विनिर्माण की संविदा भी प्रौद्योगिकी भागीदारों को

प्रदान कर दी गई है।

वन्दे भारत सहित सवारी डिब्बों का डिजाइन और विनिर्माण सतत् प्रक्रिया है और इसे परिचालनिक और यातायात आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर किया जाता है।

STRENGTHENING THE STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

3731. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the initiatives have been taken by the Government to enhance the support for strengthening of statistical systems in States/UTs; and

(b) if so, the details of the achievements made therein?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) releases Grant in Aid to States/UTs under the ongoing Central Sector sub-scheme Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) to strengthen the statistical capacity and operations of state statistical system for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics. Under SSS sub-scheme, State /UTs undertake various activities such as, compilation of local level statistics, creation of integrated State databases, studies and surveys to address data gaps, compilation of core indicators at State/Sub-State level, workshops, training programmes for

statistical personal, awareness campaigns for statistics, strengthening of IT infrastructure etc. So far Rs. 346.66 Crore has been released to 29 States/UTs for taking up above activities and utilization certificates for Rs. 322.00 Crore have been submitted by the States/UTs. Out of this, 14 States namely, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar have completed implementation of the activities for which funds were released.

Further, MoSPI also supports States/UTs by knowledge sharing and technical assistance on compilation of various estimates and capacity building of statistical personnel through regular need-based training/workshops and other interactive methods.

महिला उद्यमिता मंच

3732. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगडे:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में महिला सशक्तिकरण और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महिला उद्यमिता मंच (डब्ल्यूईपी) को केंद्रीय महिला उद्यमिता मंच के साथ किस प्रकार से समन्वित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) जांजगीर-चांपा और तेलंगाना में महिला उद्यमिता मंच (डब्ल्यूईपी) को बढ़ावा देने और उपयोग करने के लिए स्थानीय समुदायों को किस प्रकार से शामिल किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख) नीति आयोग ने 2018 में भारत में महिला उद्यमियों के लिए एक सक्षम इकोसिस्टम बनाने के उद्देश्य से एक सामूहिक (एग्रीगेटर) प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में महिला उद्यमिता मंच (डब्ल्यूईपी) लॉन्च किया था। 2022 में, डब्ल्यूईपी एक सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी में परिवर्तित हो गया, जो सूचना विषमता को दूर करके और विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए निरंतर समर्थन प्रदान करके महिला उद्यमियों को सशक्त बनाने की दिशा में कार्य कर रहा है। एक सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी पहल के रूप में, यह सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों और अन्य उद्योग हितधारकों के साथ सहयोग करने का प्रयास करता है। विकास पथ के अपने अगले चरण में और अंतिम छोर तक पहुंचने के लिए, डब्ल्यूईपी का लक्ष्य स्टेट चैप्टरों (राज्य शाखा) की स्थापना करके और हब और स्पोक फ्रेमवर्क के माध्यम से नेटवर्क का विस्तार करके राज्य स्तर पर अपने अनूठे मॉडल को दोहराना है। डब्ल्यूईपी का पहला स्टेट चैप्टर तेलंगाना राज्य में स्थापित किया गया है।

WIND ENERGY IN ODISHA

3733. SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:

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

(a) whether the Government has set a target of generating eight Giga Watt (GW) wind energy every year from 2023 to 2030 in the country including Odisha;

(b) if so, the details of the exact capacity of wind energy generated during the last two years;

(c) the details of the districts identified for generating wind energy in the State of Odisha; and

(d) the amount of investment for the same in the State of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) In line with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's announcement at COP26, Government is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources, including wind energy, by 2030 in the country.

(b) The wind energy capacity installed during the last two years, i.e. FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, in the country are 2275.55 MW and 3253.38 MW respectively.

(c) The wind resource assessment conducted by the National Institute of Wind Energy indicates an estimated wind power potential of about 12129 MW at 150 meter above ground level in the state of Odisha. It indicates wind potential sites in the district of Koraput, Nabarangpur, Rayagada, Puri, Khordha, Jagatsinghpur, Ganjam, Balasore and Kendrapara.

(d) The wind power project at present requires an investment of about Rs 8 crore/ MW. At present, there is no grid connected wind power project installed in the State of Odisha.

MOBILE TOWERS IN ODISHA

3734. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

(a) the total funds allocated to Odisha for the installation of mobile towers during

the financial years 2022-23 and 2023-24;

(b) the number of towers installed in Jharsuguda and Bargarh districts, block-wise during these two years;

(c) whether the installation work of mobile towers in these districts has been completed and if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure completion of towers installation at the earliest?

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

(a) to (d) The total amount of Rs. 726 crore has been allocated / disbursed in Odisha for the installation of mobile towers under various Digital Bharat Nidhi's Projects during the financial years 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) funded 4G mobile tower projects are implemented across the country including Odisha to provide coverage in uncovered villages. The Agreement between DBN and Implementer provides for completion of the project within the roll-out period.

During these two years, one tower installed in Ambabhona Block, Bargarh District under LWE-II Project. A total of nine towers have been planned under 4G Saturation Project in Jharsuguda (three towers) and Bargarh District (six towers) out of which as on 31.10.2024, two towers in Jharsuguda District and one tower in Bargarh district have been installed.

ATAL JYOTI YOJANA**3735. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

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

- (a) the aims and objectives of the Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY);
- (b) the performance of AJAY Phase-I and Phase-II with a particular reference to Gujarat;
- (c) the districts that have been identified in Phase-I and Phase-II of AJAY in Gujarat; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to cover the remaining districts in Gujarat under Phase-III which is likely to be launched soon?

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 main objective of Atal Jyoti Yojna (AJAY) was to provide Solar Street Lighting Systems for public use at different locations for improvement in quality of life, safety and security through better lighting in public areas.
- (b) Under Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY) Phase-I, against the sanctions issued by respective District Magistrates (DMs) for installation of around 1.45 lakh solar street lights (SSLs), by utilising MPLADS Fund, a total of around 1.35 lakh SSLs could be installed in the country. Similarly, under AJAY Phase-II against the total sanctions issued for around 1.50 lakh SSLs, a total of around 1.37 lakh SSLs were reported

installed in the country.

(c) As per the approved framework, the State of Gujarat was not covered under AJAY Phase-I. Under AJAY Phase-II, the two Aspirational Districts of the State were covered. Based on sanctions received from respective DMs of two aspirational districts, namely Narmada and Dahod, for installation of total 3000 solar street lights (SSLs) in these districts, all the 3000 SSLs were reported installed.

(d) There is no proposal to launch Phase-III of AJAY.

PROJECTS UNDER PM-SGBY

3736. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

DR. RAJKUMAR SANGWAN:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSGMBY) in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the salient features thereof;

(c) the proposed details of the finalised/action plan of the Government to implement the innovative projects under PM SGBY in the country, State-wise including Maharashtra and North-Eastern States;

(d) the criteria fixed for selection of startups, institutions and entrepreneurs for providing financial assistance under the said yojana including financial allocation/provisions made for this yojana in the country especially for Madhya Pradesh;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give priority to solar rooftop projects in rural and urban areas thereunder;

(f) the manner in which the cooperation between the Union and State Government is likely to be ensured for the implementation of the said yojana; and

(g) whether the Government has formulated any mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the benefits derived out of the said yojana 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) The Government has approved PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) in February 2024, with the aim of installing rooftop solar plants in one crore households. The total financial outlay of the scheme is ₹75,021 crore.

The salient features of the Scheme are as under:

- Help to provide free/low-cost electricity to 1 crore households up to 300 units of electricity per month by installation of rooftop solar with Central Financial Assistance upto 60% of the Benchmark Cost.
- Achieve installation of 30 GW of solar capacity through rooftop solar by 2026-27.
- Develop the required enabling ecosystem for rooftop solar projects, including regulatory support, manufacturing facilities, supply chain, vendor network, operation and maintenance facilities, etc., in the country.
- Boost local economy and employment generation along with enhanced energy security.
- Incentivize DISCOMs to promote rooftop solar.
- Develop one Model solar village in each district of the country.
- Incentivize Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) for deployment of residential RTS and undertake local mobilization efforts.
- Support for innovative projects.

- Create skilled manpower through training and capacity building program.
- Create awareness among electricity consumers for participating in the scheme.
- Online process from registration to subsidy disbursement directly in the bank account of the residential consumer through National Portal.
- Saturation of Government buildings by installation of Rooftop Solar.

(c) and (d) The PMSG: MBY has a component for Innovative Projects with financial outlay of Rs. 500 crore. This component aims to showcase and demonstrate innovative solar technologies, applications, or integration techniques to drive industry advancement and adoption in the country including the Maharashtra and North-Eastern States.

One of the objectives of this component is to support startups and institutions to conduct collaborative pilots, proof-of-concepts and scaling up of new business models in order to generate new technologies, rooftop solar products and associated innovations.

The detailed procedure for selection of innovative projects is given in the Guidelines issued on 8.10.2024.

(e) The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under the scheme is being provided for installation of rooftop solar projects in the residential households of both rural and urban areas of the country.

(f) The PMSG: MBY provide for signing of a Memorandum of Understanding

between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and the respective state/UT for the effective implementation of, scheme.

(g) A Comprehensive monitoring mechanism has been provided under the PMSG: MBY. Apart from monitoring of the scheme by the Mission Directorate, National Programme Implementing Agency and the State Implementing Agencies, the scheme has a provision of third-party assessment of rooftop solar plant installations of at least 1% of installed systems on a pan-India basis. In addition, the beneficiaries can raise grievance on the National portal of the scheme, which are also being monitored for timely resolution.

AMRIT BHARAT STATION SCHEME FOR KERALA

3737. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) the details of the timeline for the complete implementation of the Amrit Bharat Station scheme across all identified stations in Kerala;
- (b) the number of stations upgraded so far under the said scheme in Palakkad division and the criteria followed for selecting these stations;
- (c) the status of the redevelopment works of Varkala, Sivagiri and Chirayinkeezhu railway stations in Thiruvananthapuram Division under the said scheme;
- (d) whether any railway stations like Kanhangad, Nileswaram from Kasargod has

been included in the second phase of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of works completed, funds provided and utilized for the redevelopment works for each stations; and

(f) the expected time of completion of these projects?

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

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

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

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in

the long term.

So far, 1337 station have been identified under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 35 stations are located in the state of Kerala. Stations are identified based on proposals received from Zonal Railways, stations located in major cities and towns. In Palakkad Division of Southern Railway, 18 railway stations have been identified under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 14 stations are located in the state of Kerala. The names of 35 stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Kerala are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
Kerala	35	Alappuzha, Angadippuram, Angamali For Kaladi, Chalakudi, Changanassery, Chengannur, Chirayinkeezh, Ernakulam, Ernakulam Town, Ettumanur, Ferok, Guruvayur, Kannur, Kasargod, Kayankulam, Kollam, Kozhikode, Kuttippuram, Mavelikara, Neyyatinkara, Nilambur Road, Ottappalam, Parappanangadi, Payyanur, Punalur, Shoranur Jn, Thalassery, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrisur, Tirur, Tiruvalla, Tripunithura, Vadakara, Varkala Sivagiri, Wadakancheri

Tenders for development works have been awarded and works have been taken

up for 33 Amrit stations, including Verkala Sivagiri, Chirayinkeezh and Kasargod stations, located in the state of Kerala. At Verkala Sivagiri station, works of construction of air concourse, main station building, parking area, etc. have been taken up. At Chirayinkeezh station, works of improvement of waiting hall and parking area have been completed and works of additional platform shelters, improvement of concourse, platform surfacing, circulating area, entrance porch, etc. have been taken up. At Kasargod station, works of raising of platform no. 3, improvement of parking area and erection of high mast light have been completed and works for extension of platform shelter, raising of platform no. 1, provision of lift, improvement of station building, porch, platform surfacing, etc. have been taken up.

Other projects have also exhibited good pace of execution. For example,

- At Kollam station, service building work has been completed. Structural works of multi-level car parking, south side terminal building (Block-AandB) and parcel building have been completed and works of south side terminal building (Block-C), air concourse, Foot Over Bridge, platform improvement, platform shelters, etc. have been taken up.
- At Kuttippuram station, works of improvement of circulating area, parking area, waiting hall, construction of new platform shelters, new porch and entry ramp have been completed and work of improvement of booking office has been taken up.

- At Thalassery station, works of improvement of concourse area, booking office, parking areas, construction of new platform shelters, porch and covered walkway have been completed and work of circulating area has been taken up.
- At Feroke Station, works of improvement of waiting room, seating arrangement, raising of platform no. 1, construction of new platform shelter and new toilet block have been completed and works of parking area at main entry side, lifts, improvement of concourse area, booking office, etc. have been taken up.
- At Shoranur Station, works of construction of new Foot Over Bridge, platform shelters, waiting halls, toilet block, improvement of concourse, porch, circulating area and parking area have been completed and works of architectural improvement of station building have been taken up.

Further, development/redevelopment/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, 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.

Upgradation/development/redevelopment 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. However, priority for upgradation/development/redevelopment of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Development / upgradation / modernisation 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. The state of Kerala is covered by Southern Railway. For this zone, an allocation of Rs 1,383 Crores has been made for the financial year 2024-25 under Plan Head-53 and an expenditure of Rs 620 Crores has been incurred during 2024-25 (up to October, 2024).

DOUBLING THE EXISTING LINES IN KONKAN RAILWAY

3738. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to double the existing lines in the Konkan Railway or implement a patch doubling of the line as per the proposal submitted by Konkan Railway, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to introduce a Vande Bharat Sleeper train between Udupi/Mangalore and Mumbai; and

(c) 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) There are five shareholders in Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), namely, Ministry of Railways, Government of Maharashtra, Government of Karnataka, Government of Goa and Government of Kerala. KRCL is registered under Companies Act since 1990.

The infrastructure of Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) has become more than 25 years old, requiring major renewal/replacement of capital assets to ensure safety of traffic. To enhance the line capacity, doubling of the KRCL line is also required.

Part doubling of Roha-Veer section (46.89 kms) in the Ratnagiri region of Konkan Railway has already been completed and commissioned in 2021. However, the doubling of the remaining stretch of approximately 700 km requires substantial investment with contribution from all the shareholding State Governments.

Recently, Ministry of Railways has approached State Governments to meet the immediate requirement of funds towards redemption of bonds and rehabilitation of two tunnels to ensure safe operations by contributing in proportion to their share. The financial contribution/cooperation of State Governments is essential for such a major investment proposal.

At present, Mangaluru- Udupi- Mumbai sector is served by 28 pairs of train

services. Vande Bharat trains are already operating between Mangalore/Udupi-Madgaon and Madgaon-Mumbai route. The introduction of train services, including Vande Bharat's variants, is an ongoing process on Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources, etc.

**INTEGRATION OF JALANDHAR AND AMRITSAR INTO EASTERN
DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR**

3739. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning the integration of vital industrial cities Jalandhar and Amritsar into the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor, which currently terminates at Ludhiana; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the timeline projected for completion of this project 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) Ministry of Railways has taken up construction of two Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) viz. Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) from Ludhiana to Sonnagar (1337 Km) and the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Dadri (1506 Km). Out of total 2843 Km, 2741 Route Kilometers (96.4%) has been commissioned and operational, which

carried 83,343 freight trains during F.Y. 2024-25 (April to November).

EDFC is fully commissioned and operational, which carried 46,800 freight trains during FY 2024-25 (April to November). EDFC is well connected for both passenger and freight movements with industrial areas of Jalandhar and Amritsar through Indian Railway (IR) network.

The decision regarding sanctioning of any Dedicated Freight Corridor depends on many factors including traffic volume, techno-economic feasibility and financial viability.

सोनीपत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विलंबित/खराब प्रदर्शन वाली परियोजनाएं

3740. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

(क) हरियाणा राज्य और विशेष रूप से सोनीपत लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीकृत रेल, राजमार्ग, जलशक्ति, ग्रामीण विकास और शहरी विकास तथा स्वास्थ्य संबंधी परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके लिए कितनी निधि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान हरियाणा में कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकार के पास लंबित विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की परियोजनाओं का जिलावार और वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सोनीपत लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विलंबित/खराब कार्यनिष्पादन करने वाली प्रमुख परियोजनाओं 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) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय को अधिदेश है कि वह 150 करोड़ और उससे

अधिक लागत वाली जारी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की अवसंरचना परियोजना की समय और लागत से संबंधित जानकारी, जो मंत्रालयों/ परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा ऑनलाइन कम्प्यूरीकृत निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीएमएस) पर रिपोर्ट की जाती है, की अनिवार्य रूप से निगरानी करें। दिनांक 01.12.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान हरियाणा राज्य (जिला सोनीपत सहित) में कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली यथा सूचित परियोजनाओं की मूल लागत के साथ उनकी क्षेत्र-वार गणना **विवरण -I** पर है।

(ख) दिनांक 01.12.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान विलंबित होने वाली यथा सूचित हरियाणा सरकार की लंबित परियोजनाओं की जिला-वार संख्या **विवरण -II** पर है।

(ग) दिनांक 01.12.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, हरियाणा राज्य के जिला सोनीपत में विलम्बित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण -III** पर है।

विवरण -I

जिला सोनीपत सहित हरियाणा राज्य में परियोजनाओं की क्षेत्र-वार गणना

कुल लागत करोड़ ₹ में

क्षेत्र	मार्च 22		मार्च 23		मार्च 24		नवंबर 24	
	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	मूल लागत	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	मूल लागत	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	मूल लागत	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	मूल लागत
रेल	1	287	1	287	2	823.47	2	823.47
सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग	19	16488.12	7	7088.84	28	36588.95	23	29978.47
जल संसाधन	किसी परियोजना के संबंध में सूचित नहीं किया गया							
ग्रामीण विकास	किसी परियोजना के संबंध में सूचित नहीं किया गया							
शहरी विकास	किसी परियोजना के संबंध में सूचित नहीं किया गया							

18.12.2024

स्वा स्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	1	505.58	1	505.58	1	1294.3 4	1	1294.3 4
पेट्रोलि यम	11	42763. 28	13	44483. 76	5	39194. 94	3	38367. 94
गृह मंत्रालय	1	166.98	1	166.98	1	166.98	1	166.98
विद्युत	1	267.33	1	267.33	1	267.33	--	--
सकल योग	34	60478. 29	24	52799. 49	38	78336. 01	30	70631. 2

18.12.2024

विवरण -II

हरियाणा में विलम्बित परियोजनाओं की जिला-वार संख्या

कुल लागत करोड़ ₹ में

जिला	मार्च 22		मार्च 23		मार्च 24		नवंबर 24	
	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	विलंबित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	विलंबित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	विलंबित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	विलंबित परियोजनाओं की संख्या
अंबाला	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
भिवानी	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
फरीदाबाद	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	2
गुरुग्राम	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0
झज्जर	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
जींद	1	1	2	2	5	4	4	4
कुरुक्षेत्र	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0
नूह	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
पलवल	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
पंचकुला	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
पानीपत	7	6	8	5	2	1	2	2
रेवाड़ी	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	2
रोहतक	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
सिरसा	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
सोनीपत	0	0	3	1	3	3	3	2
यमुनानगर	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1
अन्य	20	3	4	3	1	0	1	0
सकल योग	34	13	24	15	38	21	30	15

18.12.2024

विवरण -III**हरियाणा राज्य के जिला सोनीपत में विलम्बित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा****कुल लागत करोड़ ₹ में**

परियोजना का नाम	क्षेत्र	आरम्भ करने की मूल तारीख	आरम्भ करने की प्रत्याशित तारीख	अनुमोदन की तारीख	मूल लागत	अनुमानित लागत	संचयी व्यय	समयावृद्धि (महीनों में)
रोहतक-पानीपत जंक्शन से चार लेन वाले ग्रीनफील्ड दिल्ली-अमृतसर-कटरा एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग	01/2024	12/2024	12/2020	1,334	1,334	975	11
एनएच-352 पर गोहाना-सोनीपत (पैकेज-2) खंड का किमी 40.601 से किमी 78.837 तक (लंबाई = 38.236 किमी) 4 लेन का निर्माण	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग	07/2022	12/2024	07/2020	899	1,882	1,124	29

DPDP, ACT AND RULES**3741. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:**

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

(a) the current status of developing and implementing rules under the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP), Act and the expected timeline for their finalisation and enforcement;

(b) whether consultations were held with stakeholders in drafting the DPDP rules and if so, the details of key feedback received; and

18.12.2024

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the smooth implementation of the DPDP, Act and Rules framed thereafter and the other legislations that the provisions of the Data Protection Act would have a bearing on them?

**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 (DPDP Act) received the assent of the Hon'ble President on 11th August 2023. Certain principles used in the drafting of the DPDP Act, like using simple language, avoiding unnecessary cross referencing, providing contextual definition, and providing illustrations etc. have also been followed in the drafting of DPDP Rules. Following the detailed exercise undertaken during drafting of the DPDP Act, similar detailed exercise for the drafting of Rules has also been undertaken. Elaborate discussions and consultations have been done with various stakeholders including industry bodies, civil societies, government organizations etc. while drafting the Rules. The drafting of the Rules is in the final stage. Further consultation on the DPDP Rules will be done after the publication of the Draft Rules. The provisions of DPDP Act are in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force.

QUALITY OF PALM OIL

3742. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the widespread use of palm oil in food products and if so, the details thereof;

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(b) whether any studies have been conducted on the health impacts of palm oil consumption and if so, the key findings thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure quality, safety and proper labelling of palm oil in food products; and

(d) whether the Government is considering initiatives to promote healthier and more sustainable alternatives to palm oil and if so, the details of such initiatives?

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) Palm oil is a standardized product under Sub-regulation 2.2.1(19) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulation, 2011.

Total availability/ estimated consumption of Palm Oil in the Country is given in **Statement**.

(b) As per Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020 Food Business Operators shall comply with the following provisions:

- A specific name shall be used for ingredients in the list of ingredients:

Provided that for ingredients falling in the respective classes, the following class titles may be used, namely: -

S.No.	Name of the classes	Class title
1	Edible vegetable oil	Give name of the specified edible oil such as mustard oil, groundnut oil, etc.

- Every package of food shall carry name of the food which indicate the true nature of

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the food contained in the package, on the Front of Pack. Chapter-2 of the aforesaid regulation prescribes the 'Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods' and all the FBOs shall comply with the specified provisions.

(c) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India FSSAI (through its regional offices) and State/UT Food Safety Authorities conduct regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and sampling of food products. In cases, where the food samples are found non-conforming, penal actions are initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operators (FBOs) as per the provisions of FSS Act 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has developed an Indian Standard IS 8323: 2018 'Palm Oil — Specification (first revision)' which prescribes the requirements related to quality, safety, packing and labelling and methods of sampling and test for palm oil.

(d) It is the informed choice of the Consumers to choose the product on the basis of information of the ingredients declared on the label of the food products as specified in the Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020.

STATEMENT

Details of total Availability/Consumption of Palm Oil in the country are as under:-

% Share of Palm Oil in Total Edible Oil Demand/Consumption (Qty in LMT)					
Oil Year (Nov-Oct)	Domestic Production of Palm Oil *	Palm Oil Import (Crude + Refined)**	Total availability of Palm Oil	Total Edible Oil availability/ Demand/ Consumption (Domestic production +	% share in total consumption of Edible Oils
2019-20	2.77	72.45	75.22	240.71	31.25%
2020-21	2.7	83.14	85.84	246.03	34.89%
2021-22	3.14	80.51	83.65	258.44	32.37%
2022-23	3.46	97.95	101.41	289.23	35.06%
2023-24	3.9	89.15	93.05	278.3	33.44%

Source - *DAFW, **DGCIS

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**DELAYS IN COMPLETION OF RAILWAY PROJECTS IN KANNIYAKUMARI
AND VIRUDHUNAGAR**

3743. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the details of steps taken by the Government to address the concerns of local communities in Kanniyakumari and Virudhunagar, who are affected by the delay in completion of the railway projects in the region;
- (b) the reasons behind the drastic reduction in funds allocated for the doubling works of the Katpadi-Villupuram, Salem-Karur-Dindigul and Erode-Karur lines, from Rs. 1.5 billion to just Rs. 1,000 each;
- (c) the manner in which the benefits of the railway projects in the said region are shared equitably among local communities, particularly in terms of employment opportunities and access to services;
- (d) the measures proposed to be taken to prevent cost overruns and delays in the completion of the said projects in the region particularly in light of recent reports of delays and cost escalations in other rail projects; and
- (e) the details of the progress made in the implementation of the Vanchi Maniyachchi Nagercoil section of the Madurai – Tirunelveli – Nagercoil –Kanniyakumari line doubling-cum-electrification project?

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

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

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

As on 01.04.2024, 22 Railways projects (10 new line, 03 Gauge conversion and 09 doubling) of total length 2,587 Km, costing ₹33,467 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 665 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹7,153 crore has been incurred upto March' 2024. The status of work is summarized as under:-

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

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

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

Though fund allocation has increased manifold but pace of execution of project is dependent on expeditious land acquisition. Railway acquires the land through State Government and the completion of a railway projects is dependent of land acquisition. Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

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

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

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)
1.	Tindivanam –Tiruvannamalai new line (71 Km)	273	33	240
2.	Attiputtu – Puttur New Line (88 Km)	189	0	189
3.	Morappur – Dharmapuri (36 Km)	93	0	93
4.	Mannargudi–Pattukkottai (41 Km)	152	0	152
5.	Thanjavur – Pattukottai (52 Km)	196	0	196

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The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climate conditions etc. Final Location Survey (FLS) for doubling of Katpadi – Villupuram (160 Km), doubling of Salem – Karur – Dindigul (160 Km) and doubling of Erode – Karur (65 Km) have been sanctioned. The projects are still at planning stage and yet to be sanctioned.

Maniyachi – Nagarcoil (102 Km) doubling project has been completed. It has improved the line capacity of the section.

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

Various steps taken by the Government for speedy approval and implementation of rail projects include (i) setting of Gati Shakti units (ii) prioritisation of projects (iii) substantial increase in allocation of funds on priority projects, (iv) delegation of powers at field level, (v) close monitoring of progress of project at various levels (vi) regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects. This has led to substantial increase in rate of commissioning since 2014.

MANDATORY SOLAR INSTALLATION

3744. SHRI S JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate steps to enable factories, buildings and houses across the country to use solar as a default and primary source of electricity either for power generation or for chemical conversion and mobility needs thereby making the cost structures fundamentally lower than what it is today;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) The Ministry of New and renewable Energy is implementing various schemes and programmes that facilitate generation of electricity through solar energy for use by factories, buildings and houses across the country, for various purposes including EV charging. The details of these schemes and programmes are given at **STATEMENT**.

STATEMENT

Details of the major ongoing Schemes / Programmes facilitating generation of electricity from solar energy

1. Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-mega Solar Power Projects with a target of setting up 40,000 MW capacity. Under the scheme, the infrastructure such as land, roads, power evacuation system water facilities are developed with all statutory clearances/approvals. Thus, the scheme helps expeditious development of utility-scale solar projects in the country.
2. PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana for installing rooftop solar and providing free electricity up to 300 units every month for One Crore households.

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3. Production Linked Incentive scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' for achieving manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules (Tranche- I and II).
4. PM-KUSUM Scheme to promote small Grid Connected Solar Energy Power Plants, stand-alone solar powered agricultural pumps and solarisation of existing grid connected agricultural pumps. The scheme is not only beneficial to the farmers but also States and DISCOMs. States will save on subsidy being provided for electricity to agriculture consumers and DISCOMs get cheaper solar power at tail end saving transmission and distribution losses.
5. Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase-II (Government Producer Scheme) for setting up 12,000 MW grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Projects by Government Producers, using domestically manufactured solar PV cells and modules, with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support, for self-use or use by Government/ Government entities, either directly or through Distribution Companies (DISCOMS).
6. Green Energy Corridors (GEC): to create intra-state transmission system for renewable energy projects. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to set up transmission infrastructure for evacuation of Power from Renewable Energy projects in total ten States (considering both the phases of GEC).
 - (i) Intra-State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor Phase-I
 - (ii) Intra-State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor Phase-II

**IMPROVING BASIC AMENITIES AND BETTER SERVICES IN UNRESERVED
COACHES**

3745 SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA

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SHRI BHARAT SINGH KUSHWAH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is making any efforts to provide basic amenities and better services to the passengers travelling in the unreserved coaches of trains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any target to manufacture any special general and unreserved coaches in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the passenger capacity of the unreserved general coaches in the country;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to manufacture separate unreserved coaches for women and differently-abled persons;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) whether the Government is introducing advanced types of said coaches for better passenger experience 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 (g) Indian Railways constantly endeavours to cater to the travelling needs of all cross-section of society by operating different types of services with different composition, which includes both Non-AC and AC coaches. Of the total number of Coaches being presently utilized for running of train services, approximately two-third are non-AC, and one-third are AC variants. With a view to provide greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches, the extant policy regarding composition of Mail/Express trains, provide for 12 (Twelve) General class and Sleeper class non- AC coaches and 08 (eight) AC-Coaches, in a train of 22 coaches, thereby providing greater

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accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches.

With a view to augment the accommodation for passengers travelling in unreserved coaches, more than 900 General Class coaches have been attached, in the Mail/Express trains operating with LHB (Linke Hofmann Busch) coaches, during the current financial year.

Further, keeping in view increased demand, IR has provisioned to manufacture 10,000 non-AC Coaches including General Class and Sleeper Class Coaches.

Further, during the year 2024, 13523 trips special trains were operated to meet the extra rush of passengers during Holi and summer vacation.

To cater to the rush during Durga Pooja / Dipawali/ Chhath, 7990 trips of Special trains have also been operated during the period 1st October, 2024 to 30th November, 2024, to serve approximately 1.8 crore passengers.

Additionally, Indian Railways have introduced Amrit Bharat services, which are equipped with modern features and passenger amenities like Semi-Permanent couplers for jerk free travel, horizontal sliding windows, foldable snack table and bottle holders, mobile holders etc. These services, which are fully non-AC trains, presently comprising 12 Sleeper Class Coaches and 8 General Class coaches, are providing high quality services to the passengers.

Indian Railways have already been facilitating a separate compartment earmarked for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) in last vehicle LSLRD/SLRD (Second class cum Luggage cum Guard Van and Disabled Friendly Compartment) marshalled in almost all Mail/Express trains. These coaches have wider entrance doors, wider berths, wider compartments, larger lavatory with wider doors, wheel chair parking area, etc. Inside the toilets, additional grab rails on the side walls for support and wash basin and mirror at a

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suitable height are also available.

Besides, in all Vande-Bharat trains, the driving coaches on each end have the provision of similar facilities for Divyangjan like automatic plug type wide entrance door, earmark space for parking wheel chair, larger lavatory area for complete movement of wheel chair, Braille signage, low height wash basin, western commode with handrails at suitable height etc.

SURVIVAL OF FAIR PRICE SHOPS

3746. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is concerned about the survival of Fair Price Shops of the country;
- (b) the details of steps taken to rise the income of Fair Price Shop Dealers of the country;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to hike the commission of Fair Price Shops; and
- (d) the details of handling cost given to Fair Price Shop Dealers for rice, wheat and other cereals?

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

(a)and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) 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

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with the concerned State/UT Government.

It has been the endeavor of the Government to improve the financial viability of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) by providing additional business avenues to FPS dealers and enhancing beneficiary experience through the provision of value-added services at FPS. To improve the financial viability of FPSs, Government of India has requested all State/UT Governments to take up initiatives through FPSs such as providing Common Service Centre (CSC) services, Banking services through tie-up with banks/ corporate Banking Correspondents, Banking and citizen-centric services of India Post Payment Bank (IPPB), Retail selling of small (5kg) LPG cylinders, Sale of other commodities/ general store items etc.

As per sub-clause (9) of Clause 9 of the TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, the State Government shall allow sale of commodities other than the foodgrains distributed under the TPDS at the fair price shops to improve the viability of the fair price shop operations.

Further, a Jan Poshan Kendra pilot study is being conducted to improve viability of 60 FPSs across 4 cities, i.e. Hyderabad, Ghaziabad, Jaipur and Ahmedabad. The Government of India has undertaken this pilot study to enhance the financial viability of FPS dealers while focusing on improving nutritional outcomes of the beneficiaries.

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

(c) and (d) As per sub-clause (7) of clause 9 of the TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, the State Government shall fix an amount as the fair price shop owner's margin, which shall be periodically reviewed for ensuring sustained viability of the fair price shop operations.

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Central Government has no role to play in determining the actual rate of fair price shop dealers' margin and payment thereof to FPS dealers. The Central Government only provides the assistance to States/UTs for meeting the expenditure towards intra-State movement and handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margin under the NFSA in accordance with the provisions of Food Security (Assistance to State Governments) Rules, 2015 which inter-alia provides for norms of expenditure and pattern of central sharing. In order to ensure viability of Fair Price Shops, the norms of FPS Dealers margin was enhanced as per the details given below:

Category of States	Component of FPS margin	Pre-revised norms (Rate in rupee per quintal) (upto 31st March, 2022)	Revised norms (Rate in rupee per quintal) (w.e.f. 1.4.2022)
General Category States/UTs	Transportation and handling	65	70
	FPS Dealers Margin	70	90
	Additional margin	17	21
Special category States/UTs	Transportation and handling	100	105
	FPS Dealers Margin	143	180
	Additional margin	17	26

However, the State Governments are free to fix the actual rates, which can be higher than the norms specified in the rules. Central assistance will be limited to the rates specified in the Rules or the actual average rates for the State as a whole, at which the expenditure was actually incurred by the State Government, whichever is lower.

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At present, no proposal for further enhancement of margin is under consideration by the Government.

NASHIK – PUNE HIGH SPEED RAILWAY LINE

3747. DR. BACCHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) whether land has been acquired for the Nashik–Pune railway line and the routes finalised and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the action being taken by the Government for expediting the construction of the said Railway line which has been pending for many years; and
- (c) the details of the time by which it is likely to be started and the target, if any, set for completion of the said Railway Line?

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

(a) to (c) Pune to Nashik is already connected on rail network via Pune - Kalyan - Nashik (265 Km) and via Pune - Daund - Ahmednagar -Manmad - Nashik (387 km).

To further improve this connectivity, doubling work of Daund – Manmad (248 Km) line is sanctioned. Out of total 248 km, 178 Km has already been commissioned and work in balance section has been taken up.

Further, following Surveys have been sanctioned for preparation of DPR for improving the connectivity.

- New Double Line between Nashik – Sainagar Shirdi (82 Km)

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- New Double Line between Pune - Ahmednagar (125 Km.)
- Doubling of Sainagar Shirdi-Puntamba (17 km)

For direct connection between Pune and Nashik, DPR was prepared by Maharashtra Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (MRIDC), a Joint Venture company of Government of Maharashtra (50%) and Ministry of Railways (50%). The proposed alignment in the DPR was passing through Narayangaon where National Centre for Radio Astrophysics (NCRA), Pune has installed Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT) Observatory. GMRT has users from 31 number of countries (till 28th Cycle) that uses its services for scientific observations. This alignment was not found acceptable due to adverse impact of proposed railway line on operation of the GMRT Observatory.

Therefore, now Railway has taken up the preparation of DPR for addressing the above issues. The project is not yet sanctioned.

Sanctioning of Railway projects is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Railway infrastructure projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon liabilities of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands.

MODERN COACH FACTORY, RAEBARELI

3748. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received representations pertaining to contractualisation of work at the Modern Coach Factory, Raebareli;

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(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of sanctioned posts and the employees currently working at the said Factory;

(d) the details of contractual workers and casual workers currently working at the said Factory;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints regarding violation of statutory provisions pertaining to payment of minimum wages; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f) Modern Coach Factory Raebareli is a state of the art production unit of Indian Railways. Presently it is engaged in manufacturing different types of coaches as per requirements of Indian Railways. Since commencement of production in 2011-12, the factory has reached an annual production level of around 2000 coaches per year.

Adequate and suitable manpower is provided to cater to the regular operations/production, changes in technology, mechanizations and innovative practices.

Occurrence and filling up of vacancies are continuous process on Indian Railways considering its size, spatial distribution and criticality of operation. The vacancies are filled up primarily by placement of indents by Railways with Recruitment agencies as per operational and technological requirements.

After easing of restrictions imposed on account of COVID 19, two major examinations involving more than 2.37 crore candidates have been conducted successfully.

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Exam	Candidates	Cities	Centres	Days	Shifts
L2 - L6	1.26 cr	211	726	68	133
L-1	1.1 cr	191	551	33	99

Based on these exams, 1,30,581 candidates have been recruited in railways.

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

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014 – 2024 is given as under.

Period	Recruitments
2004-14	4.11 lakh
2014-24	5.02 lakh

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

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

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Accordingly, eight Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 58,642 vacancies have been notified during January to October 2024 for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots, Technicians, Sub-Inspectors and Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers/Depot Material Superintendents/Chemical and Metallurgical Assistants, Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduates) and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduates). The Computer Based Test has started from 25.11.2024.

SURVEY OF SUB-STANDARD SERVICES BY TRAI

3749. SHRI ESWARASAMY K:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to a recent survey of TRAI, the services of Airtel, Jio, Vodafone-Idea including BSNL and MTNL are sub-standard, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the major grievance of the consumers has been regarding their network and billing; and
- (c) if so, the action TRAI proposes to take against these 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) As per the Performance Monitoring Report of Cellular Mobile Telephone Services for quarter ending Sept-2024 published by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), all services providers are meeting the benchmark of all network related Quality of Service (QoS) parameters of Cellular Services except BSNL in Kerala and North East License Service Area.

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(b) and (c) Grievances related to network and billing, on an average are around only 26% of the total grievances received from the consumers. All the complaints received from consumers are forwarded to the concerned service providers for necessary action. Further, wherever the QoS benchmarks set by TRAI are not met by service providers, financial disincentive are imposed for non-complied parameters as per regulation.

ISSUES FACED BY NETWORK FIELD ENGINEERS

3750. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

(a) the steps being taken to address the ongoing issues such as delayed salaries, reduced wages and lack of job security faced by Network Field Engineers working in the NIC's Facility Management Service project despite their long tenure and crucial role;

(b) whether the Government has considered removing the third-party vendor system and making these engineers as permanent NIC employees and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government to check and have a relook on the issues of reduction in salary and the lack of medical insurance for these engineers in view of their contributions during critical events including the COVID-19 pandemic?

**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 National Informatics Centre (NIC) does not have any project named Facility Management Service project. However, it engages various types of service

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providers for managing various systems and facilities under contract. The human resources deployed under such contracts, including various categories of engineers, are on the strength of the respective service provider, who is responsible for the payment of their salaries and wages on terms mutually agreed to between such resources and the service provider. Further, NIC requires the service providers to ensure compliance with labour laws.

Article 16 of the Constitution requires that there be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment under the State. Accordingly, recruitment of regular NIC employees is done through open recruitment processes under which all eligible person, including those who may have been deployed as resources by such a service provider under contract, may participate.

Salaries and other terms of engagement including medical insurance of resources engaged by a service provider are determined on the basis of mutual agreement between such resources and the service provider.

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN SOUTHERN RAILWAY ZONE

3751. SHRI A MANI:

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

- (a) the details of major railway projects undertaken in the Southern Railway zone during the last five years;
- (b) the project-wise funds released for the same;
- (c) the status of each project and the expected timelines for completion;
- (d) whether funds have been released specifically for the modernization of infrastructure in the Southern Railway zone;

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- (e) if so, the details of modernization works, including electrification, station upgrades, and signaling systems;
- (f) the quantum of funds utilized for these purposes; and
- (g) the comparative details of development funds allocated to all railway zones including said Railways, 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) to (g): Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

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

As on 01.04.2024, across Indian Railways, 488 Railway infrastructure projects (187 New Line, 40 Gauge Conversion and 261 Doubling) of total length 44,488 Km, costing approx. ₹7.44 lakh crore are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which, 12,045 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of approx. ₹2.92 lakh crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:-

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Plan Head	No of Projects	Total Length (Km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'24 (Km)	Balance length on 01.04.2024 (Km)
New Lines	187	20,199	2,855	1,60,022
Gauge Conversion	40	4,719	2,972	18,706
Doubling/Multitracking	261	19,570	6,218	1,13,742
Total	488	44,488	12,045	2,92,470

As on 01.04.2024, 27 Railways projects (12 New Line, 03 Gauge Conversion and 12 Doubling) of total length 2,436 Km, costing ₹36,710 Crore, falling fully/partly in Southern Railway zone, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 655 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹7,758 Crore has been incurred upto March' 2024. The summary is as under:-

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹in Cr.)
New Line	12	1018	24	1526
Gauge Conversion	3	748	604	3267
Doubling /Multitracking	12	670	27	2965
Total	27	2436	655	7758

Tamil Nadu;-

Major portion of Southern Railway zone falls in the State of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

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

Though fund allocation has increased manifold but pace of execution of project is dependent on expeditious land acquisition. Railway acquires the land through State Government and the completion of a railway projects is dependent of land acquisition. Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Tamil Nadu is as under:

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

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

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)
1.	Tindivanam – Tiruvannamalai new line (71 Km)	273	33	240
2.	Attiputtu–Puttur New Line (88 Km)	189	0	189
3.	Morappur – Dharmapuri (36 Km)	93	0	93
4.	Mannargudi–Pattukkottai (41 Km)	152	0	152
5.	Thanjavur – Pattukottai (52 Km)	196	0	196

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Kerala:-

Major portion of Southern Railway zone falls in the State of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹372 crore/year
2024-25	₹3,011 crore (more than 8 times)

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Kerala is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Kerala	475 Ha
Land Acquired	64 Ha (13%)
Balance Land to be acquired	411 Ha (87%)

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Kerala. Railway had deposited ₹2111.83 crore for land acquisition to Government of Kerala. Support of the Government of Kerala is needed to expedite the land acquisition. 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	24.4	391.6
2.	Ernakulam – Kumbalam Patch Doubling (8 Km)	4.2	1.59	2.61

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3.	Kumbalam - Turavur Patch Doubling (16 Km)	10.3	5.30	5
4.	Trivandrum – Kanyakumari Doubling (87 Km)	40.15	32.69	7.46
5.	Shoranur – Vallathol Doubling (10 Km)	4.77	0	4.77

During last five years i.e. FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21, FY 2021-2022, FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 and current Financial Year 2024-25, total 04 projects (01 New Line and 03 Doubling) of a total length of 75 Km, costing ₹932 Crore falling fully/partly in Southern Railway zone have been sanctioned.

However, Survey of total 30 projects (6 New Line and 24 Doubling) of total length 2802 Km falling fully/partly in Southern Railway zone have been sanctioned during last five year i.e. 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and current financial year 2024-25.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climate conditions etc. Out of total 5,040 Rkm of Broad Gauge lines in the Southern Railway, 4,801 Rkm have already been electrified and balance sections of 239 Rkm, has been taken up for electrification.

During the last five years including current Financial Year 2024-25 ₹1822.51 crore have been allocated to Southern Railway for Signal and Telecommunication works of which ₹1598.75 crore have been utilized till 30.11.2024.

Ministry of Railways has launched 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme' for development of

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Railway stations on Indian Railways. This scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach.

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

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 116 stations fall under Southern Railway. The names of stations identified for development under this Scheme in the Southern Railway are as following:

Zonal railway	No. of Amrit Stations	Names of Amrit Stations
Southern Railway	116	Alappuzha, Ambasamudram, Ambattur, Angadippuram, Angamali For Kaladi, Arakkonam Jn, Ariyalur, Avadi, Bommidi, Chalakudi,

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-8-		Changanassery, Chengalpattu Jn, Chengannur, Chennai Beach, Chennai Egmore, Chennai Park, Chidambaram, Chinna Salem, Chirayinikil, Chrompet, Coimbatore Jn, Coimbatore North, Coonoor, Dindigul, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Central, Ernakulam, Ernakulam Town, Erode Jn, Ettumanur, Ferok, Guduvancheri, Guindy, Gummidipundi, Guruvayur, Jolarpettai Jn, Kanniyakumari Terminus, Kannur, Karaikal, Karaikkudi Jn, Karur Jn, Kasargod, Katpadi Jn, Kayankulam Jn, Kollam Jn (Quilon), Kovilpatti, Kozhikode Main (Calicut), Kullitturai, Kumbakonam, Kuttippuram, Lalgudi, Madurai Jn, Mahe, Mambalam, Manaparai, Mangalore Central, Mangalore Jn, Mannargudi, Mavelikara, Mayiladuturai Jn, Mettupalayam, Morappur, Nagercoil Jn, Namakkal, Neyyattinkara, Nilambur Road, Ottappalam, Palani, Paramakkudi, Parappanangadi, Payyanur, Perambur, Podanur Jn, Pollachi Jn, Polur, Puducherry, Pudukkottai, Punalur, Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram, Rameswaram, Salem, Samalpatti, Sholavandan, Shoranur Jn, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St.Thomas Mount, Sullurpeta, Tambaram, Tenkasi, Thalassery, Thanjavur Jn, Thiruvananthapuram,
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		Thiruvarur Jn, Thirur, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli Jn, Tirupadripullyur, Tirupattur, Tiruppur, Tirur, Tirusulam, Tiruttani, Tiruvalla, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tripunithura, Tuticorin, Udagamandalam, Vadakara, Varkala, Vellore Cantt., Villupuram Jn, Virudhunagar, Vriddhachalam Jn, Wadakancheri
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Out of 116 Amrit stations identified under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Southern Railway, tenders have been awarded and works have been taken up for 107 stations. The projects have exhibited good pace of execution. For example,

At Madurai station, structural works of east side multi-level two-wheeler parking and electric substation have been completed and works of east side terminal building, both sides multi-level car parking, air concourse, parcel Foot Over Bridge, subway, etc. have been taken up.

At Chennai Egmore station, structural work of parcel building have been completed and

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works of both sides multi-level car parking, GI Road side terminal building, etc. have been taken up.

At Samalpatti station, works of construction of new main terminal building and main entry side circulating area have been completed and works of second entry parking area, raising of platform, construction of compound wall, etc. have been taken up.

At Kollam station, service building work has been completed. Structural works of multi-level car parking, south side terminal building (Block-AandB) and parcel building have been completed and works of south side terminal building (Block-C), air concourse, Foot Over Bridge, platform improvement, platform shelters, etc. have been taken up.

At Kuttippuram station, works of improvement of circulating area, parking area, waiting hall, construction of new platform shelters, new porch and entry ramp have been completed and work of improvement of booking office has been taken up.

At Thalassery station, works of improvement of concourse area, booking office, parking areas, construction of new platform shelters, porch and covered walkway have been completed and work of circulating area has been taken up.

Further, development/redevelopment/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, 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.

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Upgradation/development/redevelopment 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. However, priority for upgradation/development/redevelopment of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Development/upgradation/modernization 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 project-wise. During last three financial years and in the current financial year, allocation of Rs 2,595 Crores has been made for Southern Railway under Plan Head-53 and expenditure of Rs 1,635 Crores has been incurred during the last three financial years and in current financial year i.e. 2024-25 (up to October, 2024).

GREENWASHING PRACTICES IN INDUSTRIES

3752. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) the details of corporations, industries and companies in India that have committed to achieve net zero emissions along with their specific timelines and targets;
- (b) whether the Ministry has identified any instances of companies or industries engaged in misleading or inaccurate advertising practices that portray them as environmentally or climatefriendly and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken by the Ministry to address greenwashing practices in industries to safeguard consumer interests and ensure transparency;

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(d) whether the Government proposes that corporations claiming net zero goals should report on short-term achievements as part of their progress towards net zero; and

(e) the details of incentives provided by the Government to corporations that are manufacturing sustainable or eco-friendly products?

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

(a) to (e) Department of Consumer Affairs is continuously working for consumer protection and empowerment of consumers by enactment of progressive legislations. With a view to modernize the framework governing the consumer protection in the new era of globalization, technologies, e-commerce markets etc. Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was repealed and Consumer Protection Act, 2019 was enacted.

Section 2(28) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 defines “misleading advertisement” in relation to any product or service, as an advertisement, which— (i) falsely describes such product or service; or (ii) gives a false guarantee to, or is likely to mislead the consumers as to the nature, substance, quantity or quality of such product or service; or (iii) conveys an express or implied representation which, if made by the manufacturer or seller or service provider thereof, would constitute an unfair trade practice; or (iv) deliberately conceals important information.

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. Its core mandate is to prevent and regulate false or misleading advertisements

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which are prejudicial to the public interest.

The CCPA has notified the “Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022” on 9th June, 2022. These guidelines inter-alia provide for; (a) conditions for an advertisement to be non-misleading and valid; (b) certain stipulations in respect of bait advertisements and free claim advertisements; and, (c) duties of manufacturer, service provider, advertiser and advertising agency. According to these guidelines, endorser includes an individual or a group or an institution making endorsement of any goods, product or service in an advertisement whose opinion, belief, finding or experience being the message which such advertisement appears to reflect. These guidelines states that due diligence is required for endorsement of advertisements such that any endorsement in an advertisement must reflect the genuine, reasonably current opinion of the individual, group or organisation making such representation and must be based on adequate information about, or experience with, the identified goods, product or service and must not otherwise be deceptive. It clarifies that where, Indian professionals, whether resident in India or otherwise, are barred under any law for the time being in force from making endorsement in any advertisement pertaining to any profession, then, foreigner professionals of such profession shall also be not permitted to make endorsement in such advertisement.

The CCPA has published “Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Greenwashing or Misleading Environmental Claims, 2024” on 15th October, 2024 to prevent greenwashing and misleading environmental claims, ensuring transparency and accuracy in advertisements related to environmental sustainability. “Greenwashing” or “misleading environmental claims” is a marketing tactic where companies falsely claim or exaggerate the environmental benefits of their products or services, often using vague or

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unsubstantiated terms such as “natural,” “eco-friendly,” or “green.” This deceptive practice not only misleads well-intentioned consumers but also diverts attention from broader environmental efforts. The primary goal of these guidelines is to shield consumers from misleading information while promoting genuine environmental responsibility within the business community.

Further to strengthen consumer protection, the CCPA issued the “Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023” on 30th November, 2023. These guidelines address and regulate 13 specific dark patterns identified in the e-commerce sector, aiming to prevent deceptive practices that mislead consumers.

Also, the CCPA has issued “Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisement in Coaching Sector, 2024” on 13th November, 2024 in order to prevent coaching centers from making false or misleading claims/advertisements to promote the sale of goods or service and engage in deceptive or unfair practices.

As per Section 21(2) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, in case of false or misleading advertisement, the CCPA may impose penalty on manufacturer or endorser upto Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs 50 lakhs in case of repeated violations.

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) introduced the framework on ‘Online Consumer Reviews — Principles and Requirements for their Collection, Moderation, and Publication’ on 23rd November, 2022. This framework safeguards consumer interests by addressing fake and deceptive reviews in e-commerce. While the standards are voluntary, they apply to all online platforms that publish consumer reviews and are guided by principles such as integrity, accuracy, privacy, security, transparency, accessibility and responsiveness.

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**STATUS OF ROBs/RUBs IN NELLORE DISTRICT,
ANDHRA PRADESH**

3753. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) whether 11 ROB/RUBs have been taken up in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the status of each of the ROB/RUB and the expected timing of completion thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridges (ROBs)/Road under Bridges (RUBs) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains and impact for road users and feasibility etc.

Nos. of ROB/RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-24 is as under:

Period	ROBs/RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-24	11,945 Nos. (about three times)

As on 01.04.2024, 4200 Nos. ROB/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 92,692 crore on Indian Railways including 248 Nos. at cost of ₹ 7,309 crore in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Presently, 12 Nos. ROB/RUBs works are sanctioned in Nellore district, which are at various stages of planning and execution. The details of ROB/RUB is appended as

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STATEMENT.

Completion and commissioning of ROB/RUB works depends on various factors like cooperation of State Governments in giving consent for closure of LC, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, law and order situation in the area of project / work sites, duration of working season in a year for the particular project / area due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects / works.

STATEMENT**Details of sanctioned works of ROB/RUBs in Nellore District**

SN	LC No.	Location / Section	Remarks
1	158	Kavali yard	ROB - Work in Railway portion has been completed. Approach work has been taken up.
2	113	Vedayapalem-Nellore	ROBs at these locations have been sanctioned. Preparation of DPR has been taken up.
3	112	Vedayapalem-Nellore	
4	144	Alluru Road- Bitragunta	
5	128	Venkatacahalam- Tenali	ROB – preparation of revised estimate has been taken up.
6	107	Venkatacahalam Yard	ROB – Preparation of DPR and GAD has been taken up.

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7	102	Gudur-Manubolu	ROB - Alignment plan has been finalised. Preparation of GAD and Detailed estimate has been taken up.
8	122	Padugupadu Yard	ROB – preparation of revised estimate has been taken up.
9	177	Tettu-Ulavapadu	RUB - work has been taken up.
10	155	Sri Venkateswarapalem - Kavali	RUB - work has been taken up..
11	154	Kavali - Sri Venkateswarapalem	RUB – Contract terminated. Work of re-tendering has been taken up.
12	106	Gudur-Vijaywada	RUB work has been taken up under multi-tracking project.

DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS FOR MEDICAL ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

3754. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the specific types of medical assistive technologies for which the Bureau of IndianStandards (BIS) is currently developing standards;
- (b) the timeline set by BIS for the completion of these standards particularly for the 214 criticalmedical devices identified in consultation with the Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP);
- (c) the measures being taken by BIS to ensure that these standards align with

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international benchmarks thereby enhancing the global competitiveness of Indian medical devices;

(d) the strategies employed by BIS to engage with stakeholders including manufacturers, healthcare professionals and patient advocacy groups in the development of these standards to ensure that they meet the needs of end-users; and

(e) whether there are any additional initiatives or collaborations planned by BIS to further improve the quality, safety and affordability of medical assistive technologies in India beyond the development of these standards 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) Artificial Limbs, Rehabilitation Appliances and Equipment for the Persons with Disability' Sectional Committee on Medical and Hospital Planning Department (MHD) 9 of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is engaged in formulation of Indian Standards on assistive technologies. The scope of Committee includes formulation of Indian Standards for artificial limbs, prosthetic and orthotic appliances, and rehabilitation equipment. The list of standards developed with respect to assistive technologies by MHD 9 Sectional Committee is given at **STATEMENT-I**.

Further, the Indian Standards on following types of assistive technologies are currently under development by MHD 9 Sectional Committee:

(i) Standards on Accessible Design:

a) Accessible Design Application of Braille on Signage Equipment and Appliances,

b) Accessible design information contents figuration and display methods of tactile guide maps

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(ii) Standards identified by ICMR under the National List of Essential Assistive Products

(NLEAP):

a) Electronic Travel Aids,

b) Portable Ramps

(iii) Assistive products for walking (Crutches and Walking sticks)

(b) : The list of 214 medical devices identified in consultation with Departmental of Pharmaceuticals (DoP) is exclusive of the subjects relating to assistive products. The 214 devices identified in consultation with DoP have been segregated into Priority List-I and II. Development of Indian Standards on devices in Priority List-I is planned to be completed by March 2025. Development of Indian Standards on devices listed in Priority List-II is planned to be completed by December 2025. Priority List-I and Priority List-II are given at **STATEMENT-II** and **STATEMENT-III** respectively.

(c) BIS recognizes that harmonization of national standards with international standards is necessary to provide opportunities for Indian industries to be globally competitive and have market access. Therefore, Indian Standards are always developed to meet the particular needs in India, while aligning with global best practices and benchmarks. Rule 29 of *BIS Rules*, 2018 provides for adoption of International Standards developed by ISO/IEC as Indian Standards. Wherever, International Standard developed by ISO/IEC exists for any specific medical device including for assistive products, the concerned technical committee of BIS invariably reviews the same viz-a-viz the national interest and requirements. The International Standard is adopted as an Indian Standard wherever found suitable. Currently, out of 1102 number of product standards on medical devices, 404 numbers of Indian Standards are identical or technically equivalent adoption of ISO/IEC Standards.

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To facilitate the adoption of international standards, it is necessary that national requirements get addressed at the time of development of international standards. Participating in Technical Committees and Subcommittees of international standards bodies (ISO/IEC) enables India to comment on draft standards and pursue the incorporation of requirements that are of interest of Indian stakeholders. BIS represents India at the ISO/IEC Technical Committees that involve standardization of medical devices at the international level **i.e. ISO/TC 173 'Assistive Products'**.

(d) Development of Indian Standards including standards for medical devices is a collective output of the technical committees which are representative of a balance of stakeholder ranging from consumers, government/regulatory bodies, industry, industry/manufacturer associations, technologists, RandD organizations, scientific institutes, academic and technical institutions, professional bodies/institutes, testing/calibration laboratories, accreditation bodies and individual experts.

Further, all draft Indian Standards are issued into wide circulation for a period of not less than one month and hosted on BIS website for free access to the public for comments. The comments received from all concerned stakeholders are considered and resolved by the concerned technical committee before the draft Indian Standard is finalized and adopted as an Indian Standards.

The process provides for consideration and validation of technical viewpoints and evaluation of comments and feedback from public consultations before the Indian Standard is finalized and published. This ensures that the provisions of the Indian Standard are acceptable to all stakeholders and meet the need of the end-users.

(e) BIS also carries out Standard promotion activities through engagement of stakeholders and awareness programmes for consumers. Conformity assessment activity by BIS

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through certification schemes also ensures the quality and safety of medical assistive technologies.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Published Standards are as under:-

S.No.	IS No.	Title
1	IS 10110 : 1982	Specification for table spoon terminal device for artificial limbs
2	IS 10111 : 1982	Specification for table fork terminal device for artificial limbs
3	IS 10537 : 1983	Specification for ankle bolt for each foot
4	IS 10538 : 1983	Specification for kitchen knife terminal device for artificial limbs
5	IS 10539 : 1983	Specification for sickle terminal device for artificial limbs
6	IS 10926 : 1984	Specification for tweezers terminal device for artificial limbs
7	IS 10928 : 1984	Specification for table, tilting, manual
8	IS 10929 : 1984	Specification for hook voluntary opening terminal device for artificial limbs
9	IS 10976 : 1993/ISO 6440	Wheelchairs - Nomenclature, terms and definitions (First Revision)
10	IS 11242 : 1985	Specification for lumbo - Sacral flexion - Extension and lateral - Flexion control brace
11	IS 11243 : 1985	Specification for thoraco - Lumbo - Sacral flexion - Extension and lateral - Flexion control brace
12	IS 11279 : 1985	Specification for braille slate
13	IS 11279 : 2024	Braille Slate — Specification
14	IS 11316 : 1985	Specification for cosmetic hand, artificial limb
15	IS 11646 (Part 1) : 2003	Cane for visually handicapped - Specification: Part 1 rigid, long and white (First Revision)
16	IS 11646 (Part 2) : 1986	Specification for cane for visually handicapped: Part 2 folding type
17	IS 11647 : 1986	Specification for braille paper
18	IS 11708 : 1986	Specification for hand, mechanical
19	IS 12104 : 1987	Specification for abacus for visually handicapped

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20	IS 12152 : 1987	Specification for pocket frame, braille writing
21	IS 12184 : 1987	Specification for stylus for braille writing
22	IS 12439 : 1988	Specification for signature guide for visually impaired
23	IS 12664 (Part 1) : 2003	Artificial limbs - Sach foot for lower extremity prostheses: Part 1 design and dimensions (First Revision)
24	IS 12683 (Part 1) : 1989	Measuring devices for visually impaired persons - Specification: Part 1 scale, general purposes
25	IS 12683 (Part 2) : 1989	Artificial limbs - Measuring devices for visually impaired persons: Part 2 type
26	IS 12683 (Part 3) : 2000	Measuring devices for visually impaired persons - Specification: Part 3 goniometer
27	IS 13017 : 1991	Rehabilitation equipment - Walker rollator - Specification
28	IS 13822 : 1993	Braille duplicating sheet specification
29	IS 13837 : 1993	Braille duplicating machine specification
30	IS 13970 (Part 1) : 2023/ISO 8549-1:2020	Prosthetics and orthotics Vocabulary Part 1: General terms for external limb prostheses and external orthoses First Revision
31	IS 13970 (Part 2) : 2023/ISO 8549-2:2020	Prosthetics and orthotics Vocabulary Part 2: Terms relating to external limb prostheses and wearers of these prostheses First Revision

32	IS 13970 (Part 3) : 2023/ISO 8549-3: 2020	Prosthetics and orthotics Vocabulary Part 3: Terms relating to orthoses First Revision
33	IS 14429 : 1997	Braille shorthand machine - Specification
34	IS 14723 : 1999	Artificial limbs - Knee shin assembly - Specification
35	IS 14879 : 2000	Anterior spinal hyperextension (ASH) brace - Specification
36	IS 15376 (Part 1) : 2003/ISO 8670-1	Ostomy collection bags: Part 1 vocabulary
37	IS 15376 (Part 2) : 2003/ISO 8670-2	Ostomy collection bags: Part 2 requirements and test methods
38	IS/ISO 16021 : 2000	Urine-Absorbing Aids — Basic Principles for Evaluation

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		of Single-Use Adult-Incontinence-Absorbing Aids from the Perspective of Users and Caregivers
39	IS 17034 : 2018	Specification for jaipur foot
40	IS 17063 : 2018	Specification for Rehabilitation Equipment — Rough Terrain Active Wheelchairs, Folding, Rider-I, Adult and Child Size
41	IS 17154 : 2019	Battery operated motorized tricycle - Specification
42	IS 17154 : 2024	Battery Operated Motorized Tricycle - Specification (First Revision)
43	IS 17155 : 2019	Tricycle Single Hand Propelled Right Left Junior Size - Specification First Revision
44	IS 17157 : 2019	Multi utility tricycle - Specification
45	IS 17194 : 2019	Surgical ankle boot with broad toe (Child And Adult Size) - Specification
46	IS 18295 : 2023/ISO 23600:2007	Assistive products for persons with vision impairments and persons with vision and hearing impairments Acoustic and tactile signals for pedestrian traffic lights
47	IS 18296 : 2023/ISO 23599:2019	Assistive products for blind and vision-impaired persons Tactile walking surface indicators
48	IS 18428 (Part 1) : 2023/ISO/TR 11548- 1:2001	Communication aids for blind persons Identifiers names and assignation to coded character sets for 8-dot Braille characters Part 1: General guidelines for Braille identifiers and shift marks
49	IS 18428 (Part 2) : 2023/ISO TR 11548- 2:2001	Communication aids for blind persons Identifiers names and assignation to coded character sets for 8-dot Braille characters Part 2: Latin alphabet based character sets
50	IS 18559 (Part 1) : 2024/ISO 24415-1: 2009	Tips for assistive products for walking Requirements and test methods Part 1: Friction of tips
51	IS 18559 (Part 2) : 2024/ISO 24415-2: 2011	Tips for assistive products for walking Requirements and test methods Part 2: Durability of tips for crutches
52	IS 18560 : 2024/ISO 9999:2022	Assistive products Classification and terminology

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53	IS 18651 (Part 1) : 2024/ISO 7176-1:2014	Wheelchairs Part 1: Determination of static stability
54	IS 18651 (Part 2) : 2024/ISO 7176-2:2017	Wheelchairs Part 2: Determination of dynamic stability of electrically powered wheelchairs
55	IS 18651 (Part 3) : 2024/ISO 7176-3:2012	Wheelchairs Part 3: Determination of effectiveness of brakes
56	IS 18651 (Part 4) : 2024/ISO 7176-4:2008	Wheelchairs Part 4: Energy consumption of electric wheelchairs and scooters for determination of theoretical distance range
57	IS 18651 (Part 5) : 2024/ISO 7176-5:2008	Wheelchairs Part 5: Determination of dimensions mass and manoeuvring space
58	IS 18651 (Part 6) : 2024/ISO 7176-6:2018	Wheelchairs Part 6: Determination of maximum speed of electrically powered wheelchairs
59	IS 18651 (Part 7) : 2024/ISO 7176-7:1998	Wheelchairs Part 7: Measurement of seating and wheel dimensions

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60	IS 18651 (Part 9) : 2024/ISO 7176-9:2009	Wheelchairs Part 9: Climatic tests for electric wheelchairs
61	IS 18651 (Part 10) : 2024/ISO 7176-10:2008	Wheelchairs Part 10: Determination of obstacle-climbing ability of electrically powered wheelchairs
62	IS 18651 (Part 11) : 2024/ISO 7176-11:2012	Wheelchairs Part 11: Test dummies
63	IS 18651 (Part 13) : 2024/ISO 7176-13:1989	Wheelchairs Part 13: Determination of coefficient of friction of test surfaces
64	IS 18651 (Part 15) : 2024/ISO 7176-15:1996	Wheelchairs Part 15: Requirements for information disclosure documentation and labelling
65	IS 18651 (Part 19) : 2024/ISO 7176-19:2022	Wheelchairs Part 19: Wheelchairs for use as seats in motor vehicles
66	IS 18653 (Part 1) : 2024/ISO 11199-1: 2021	Assistive products for walking manipulated by both arms Requirements and test methods Part 1: Walking frames
67	IS 18653 (Part 2) : 2024/ISO 11199-2:2021	Assistive products for walking manipulated by both arms - Requirements and test methods Part 2 Rollators
68	IS 18653 (Part 3) : 2024/ISO 11199-3:2005	Walking aids manipulated by both arms Requirements and test methods Part 3: Walking tables
69	IS 18660 : 2024/ISO 19029:2016	Accessible design Auditory guiding signals in public facilities
70	IS 18665 : 2024/ISO 10328:2016	Prosthetics — Structural Testing of Lower-Limb Prostheses — Requirements and Test Methods
71	IS 18831 : 2024/ISO 17966:2016	Assistive products for personal hygiene that support users - Requirements and Methods of Test
72	IS/ISO 21856 : 2022	Assistive products General requirements and test methods
73	IS/ISO 22523 : 2006	External limb prostheses and external orthoses - Requirements and test methods

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74	IS/ISO 22675 : 2016	Prosthetics - Testing of ankle - Foot devices and foot units - Requirements and test methods
75	IS 4534 : 1980	Specification for adapter for terminal devices, artificial limbs (First Revision)
76	IS 4535 : 1968	Specification for saw - Grip terminal device for artificial limbs
77	IS 4554 : 1968	Specification for hammers terminal devices, ball peen and claw, for artificial limbs
78	IS 4555 : 1980	Specification for biprong terminal device, draughtsman, for artificial - Limbs (First Revision)
79	IS 4556 : 1968	Specification for typing finger terminal device for artificial limbs
80	IS 4567 : 1968	Specification for pliers terminal device, quick - Grip, for artificial limbs
81	IS 4577 : 1980	Specification for spade - Grip terminal device for artificial limbs (First Revision)
82	IS 4609 : 1980	Specification for pencil - Holding device for artificial limbs (First Revision)
83	IS 4675 : 1968	Specification for light split - Hook device for artificial limbs
84	IS 4677 : 1968	Specification for steering appliance for artificial limbs
85	IS 5015 : 1969	Specification for knife - Terminal device for artificial limbs
86	IS 5143 : 1988	Specification for adjustable axillary crutches (Second Revision)
87	IS 5143 : 2024	Specification for metal forearm crutches (Canadian Pattern) (First Revision)
88	IS 5144 : 1980	Specification for metal forearm crutches (Canadian Pattern) (First Revision)
89	IS 5145 : 1969	Specification for walking sticks
90	IS 5150 : 1969	Specification for rubber tips for crutches and walking sticks
91	IS 5586 : 1970	Specification for metal component for sectional forearm
92	IS 5594 : 1983	Specification for wrist unit, rotary, for hand prosthesis (First Revision)
93	IS 5603 : 1983	Specification for mechanical elbow joint (First Revision)
94	IS 5607 : 1970	Specification for semi - Automatic elbow joint

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95	IS 5665 : 1982	Specification for shoulder wheel (First Revision)
96	IS 5745 : 1986	Specification for heel socket and plate for orthosis (First Revision)
97	IS 5796 : 1970	Specification for disc type weight set for physio - Therapy exercisers other than pulley arrangements
98	IS 5809 : 1986	Specification for ankle joint for orthosis (First Revision)
99	IS 5810 : 1986	Specification for knee joint with lock for orthosis (First Revision)
100	IS 5827 : 1982	Specification for paraffin wax bath (First Revision)
101	IS 5956 : 1986	Specification for hip joint with lock for orthosis (First Revision)
102	IS 5963 : 1971	Specification for knee joint without lock for steel orthopaedic calipers
103	IS 5964 : 1971	Specification for round spur for orthopaedic calipers
104	IS 6069 : 1971	Specification for sliding seat exerciser
105	IS 6099 : 1991	Rehabilitation equipment - Invalid walkers with crutches - Specification (Second Revision)
106	IS 6205 : 1982	Specification for stationary cycle exerciser for adults (First Revision)
107	IS 6221 : 1971	Specification for pelvic band for steel orthopaedic calipers and braces
108	IS 6222 : 1971	Specification for thigh band for orthopaedic calipers and braces
109	IS 6223 : 1971	Specification for calf band for orthopaedic calipers and braces
110	IS 6224 : 1980	Specification for tuber band for orthopaedic calipers and braces
111	IS 6275 : 1971	Specification for lower extremity full length brace with joints with locks
112	IS 6302 : 1971	Specification for whirlpool bath
113	IS 6414 : 1972	Specification for parallel walking bars, adult and child sizes, for the handicapped
114	IS 6571 : 1991	Rehabilitation equipment - Wheelchairs, non - Folding, adult size, institutional model - Specification (First Revision)
115	IS 6624 : 1972	Specification for basic hand splint, palmar arch support
116	IS 6625 : 1972	Specification for basic hand splint component
117	IS 6626 : 1972	Specification for basic hand splint, forearm piece
118	IS 6781 : 1972	Specification for staple ankle joint

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119	IS 6802 : 1986	Specification for prosthetic hip joint (First Revision)
120	IS 6809 : 1990	Rehabilitation equipment - Fixed height walking frame - Specification (First Revision)
121	IS 6810 : 1990	Rehabilitation equipment - Metal tripod and tetrapod sticks - Specification (First Revision)
122	IS 6812 : 2003	Knee joint, uniaxial for below knee prostheses - Specification (Second Revision)
123	IS 6979 : 1973	Specification for cerebral palsy chair, tubular, institutional model
124	IS 6992 : 1982	Specification for cerebral palsy chair, domestic model (First Revision)
125	IS 6993 : 1973	Specification for pan knee joint
126	IS 6995 : 1973	Specification for cruciform below - Knee joint
127	IS/ISO 7176-26 : 2007	Wheelchairs: Part 26 vocabulary
128	IS 7373 : 2003	Hip disarticulation joint unit for lower limb prosthetic fitments - Specification (Second Revision)
129	IS 7419 : 1983	Requirements for stairs for physical rehabilitation (First Revision)
130	IS 7454 : 1991	Rehabilitation equipment - Wheelchairs, folding, adult size - Specification (First Revision)
131	IS 7454 : 2024	Rehabilitation Equipment " Wheelchairs, Folding, Adult Size" Specification (Second Revision)
132	IS 7924 : 1976	Specification for thigh blocks, wooden
133	IS 8086 : 1991	Rehabilitation equipment - Wheelchairs, folding, junior size - Specification (First Revision)
134	IS 8086 : 2024	Rehabilitation Equipment - Wheelchairs, Folding, Junior Size - Specification (Second Revision)
135	IS 8088 : 2019	Tricycle, hand propelled - specification (First Revision)
136	IS 8492 : 1985	Specification for ankle blocks, wooden (First Revision)
137	IS 8511 : 1985	Specification for valves for suction socket for artificial limbs (First Revision)
138	IS/ISO 8669-2 : 1996	Urine Collection Bags Part 2 Requirements and Test Methods
139	IS 8798 : 1978	Specification for wheel, multipurpose

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140	IS 9471 (Part 1) : 1980	Specification for modular lower limb orthotic components: Part 1 stirrups
141	IS 9471 (Part 2) : 1980	Specification for modular lower limb orthotic components: Part 2 stirrups, split
142	IS 9471 (Part 3) : 2024	Modular Lower Limb Orthotic Components” Specification Part 3 Stirrup Plates (First Revision)
143	IS 9471 (Part 3) : 1980	Specification for modular lower limb orthotic components: Part 3 stirrup plates
144	IS 9471 (Part 4) : 2024	Modular Lower Limb Orthotic Components ” Specification Part 4 Joint Unit, Ankle (First Revision)
145	IS 9471 (Part 4) : 1980	Specification for modular lower limb orthotic components: Part 4 joint unit, ankle
146	IS 9471 (Part 5) : 1980	Specification for modular lower limb orthotic components: Part 5 joint unit, knee
147	IS 9471 (Part 5/Sec 2) : 2019	Specification for modular lower limb orthotic components: Part 5 joint unit section 2 standard knee
148	IS 9471 (Part 6) : 2024	Modular Lower Limb Orthotic Components - Specification Part 6 Orthotic Hip Joint (Joint Unit, Hip Drop Lock) (First Revision)
149	IS 9471 (Part 6) : 2000	Modular lower limb orthotic components part 6 orthotic hip joint (Joint Unit, Hip Drop Lock) - Specification
150	IS 9471 (Part 7) : 2024	Modular Lower Limb Orthotic Components - Specification Part 7 Orthotic Joint Bars, Ankle and Knee (Upper and Lower) (First Revision)
151	IS 9471 (Part 7) : 2000	Modular lower limb orthotic components - Specification: Part 7 orthotic joint bars, ankle and knee (Upper And Lower)
152	IS 9797 : 1981	Specification for cycle, fret - Saw

STATEMENT-II

Details of Priority List-I (March 2025) are as under:-

Sr No.	Subject
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18.12.2024

1	PDA closure device / Muscular VSD closure device/ASD closure device
2	Dental Intra oral camera
3	Dental motorised Suction Unit
4	Airway exchange catheter and bougie
5	Endotracheal tube – cuffed, microcuffed tube, laser double lumen and Reinforced tube
6	Bain's circuit & JR circuit
7	HFNO with cannula
8	NIV, NRB, Venturi Mask & Nebulizer Mask
9	HME Filters
10	Oro + Nasopharyngeal airway
11	Supraglottic devices
12	High Flow Nasal O2 therapy Unit
13	Closed suction catheter
14	Plasma Sterilizer
15	Introducer sheath (Femoral, Radial/Brachial), Mullin sheath, Shuttle sheath
16	Coronary Angiography diagnostic catheters
17	Angiographic Guide Wire (all types)
18	Angiography catheter/ Angioplasty guiding catheter
19	Radiofrequency ablation catheter and connectors
20	steerable guidewires
21	ENT treatment unit
22	Navigation system
23	Blood Gas Analyser
24	Electrolyte Analyzer
25	Chemiluminescence Analyser
26	Hydrogen breath testing device
27	Esophageal impedance manometry
28	Telescope
29	OIU Set
30	Monopolar /Bipolar TURP Set
31	Cannulated Battery Drill/Battery Operated Drill/Micromotor Drill/High Speed Pneumatic Drill/Oscillating Saw with Drill
32	Inflation device
33	Y-connector
34	Manifold
35	Fully Electrically Operated Dental Chair

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36	Cervical Traction unit
37	Bicycle ergo meter
38	Tilt table
39	UVR with stand (It is a medical device use for pressure ulcers & wound healing)
40	Infra red with stand (It is a medical device used for pain management)
41	Automatic Anaerobic Jar System
42	CO2 Laser
43	Fluid warmer
44	X-Ray view box
45	Body Composition Monitor
46	Portable X ray Machine
47	HPLC HbA1c analyzer
48	Electrophoresis system
49	Western blot apparatus
50	Automated Identification & Sensitivity system for bacteria & yeast Automated tb culture system-MGIT
51	Fully Automated Blood Culture System
52	Mannequin for skill based training
53	Ultrasonic energy devices
54	Vessel sealing devices
55	Fully Automated Chemiluminescence immunoassay analyser
56	Urine Strip Analyzer

STATEMENT-III

Details of Priority List-II (December 2025) are as under:-

Sr No.	Subject
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18.12.2024

1	PCNL Set
2	Pneumatic Lithoclast
3	Tissue Morcellator
4	Extra Shock Wave Lithotripsy (ESWL)
5	Uro Flow Meter
6	Urodynamic Machine
7	Operating Loupe
8	Hyfrecator
9	Phototherapy chamber
10	Iontophoresis machine
11	Arthroscopy Work Station
12	Single/ Double Bundle ACL Reconstruction Set + PCL Reconstruction
13	CTG Machine
14	Labor Table
15	Fetoscopy Set
16	Epilepsy Monitoring Equipment
17	Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (Diagnostic & Therapeutic)
18	3D Dental Printers
19	Dental Lasers (including soft tissues)
20	CPM Upper Limb/Lower limb
21	Gait Training Treadmill
22	Cryotherapy Equipment
23	Osmometer
24	Impulse oscillometry
25	Pocket dosimeter
26	Water Phantom/slab phantom/Computed Tomography Dose Index Phantom/Anthropomorphic radiation therapy phantoms
27	Microwave ablation generator with probes.
28	Cryoablation system
29	Interferential therapy unit
30	Thermoablation instrument
31	Cartridge-Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test
32	HPLC hemoglobinopathies analyser
33	Automated ESR Analyser
34	Platelet Aggregometer

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35	Automated semen Analyser
36	Automated Urine and fluid Analyser
37	Tissue embedding station/Automated Rotary microtome
38	Automatic Tissue Processor

39	Cryomicrotome
40	Body bags
41	Grossing station with imaging and documentation
42	Cryosurgical equipment, cryotherapy unit
43	Biopsy punches
44	Dermatoscope
45	Phototherapy machine
46	Wood's lamp
47	ERCP processor and Endoscopy system
48	Endoscopy Reprocessor
49	Endoscopy storage and pH metry system
50	pHmetry system
51	Laparoscopic set with HD camera, Monitor light Source & CO2 Insufflators
52	Meniscal repair Set
53	Bankart repair Set
54	Rotator Cuff repair Set
55	Hysteroscope set with Hysteromat & office hysteroscope
56	Colposcope
57	Micro debrider
58	Nasal Endoscopes
59	Plasma Ablation System (Coblation System)
60	LED head light
61	Flexible Video-Rhino-Laryngoscope (FOL)
62	Camera monitor system for endoscopic sinus surgery
63	Otoendoscopes
64	Microlaryngoscope
65	Pure Tone Audiometer with Speech audiometers
66	Tympanometer
67	Automated otoacoustic emission recorder
68	Automated auditory brain stem recorder

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69	Videonystagmography system
70	Evoked Potential system (for Brain Stem Evoked Response audiometry and Auditory steady state responses and vestibular evoked myogenic potentials)
71	Stroboscope
72	Flexible Fibre optic bronchoscope
73	Manometer (in-line for venious pressure measurement)
74	Torque device
75	Physiological pressure transducer
76	Radiolucent ECG electrodes.
77	Embolization coils
78	Microcoil delivery system

79	Reusable pressure transducer plate
80	Disposable ACT tubes
81	Balloon flotation temporary pacemaker lead
82	Mitral Valvuloplasty Single/Double lumen PTMC balloon with/without vent tube
83	Rotational atherectomy catheter
84	Intracoronary intravascular Ultrasound catheter
85	Coronary stent PTFE Graft
86	His bundle pacing system
87	CVP line
88	DVT Pumps with sleeves
89	ACT monitoring machine.
90	Angiojet thrombectomy system.
91	Dialyzer Reprocessing Machine
92	Intra Operative Neuro Monitoring System
93	TMS systems
94	Electronic Balance(it is a medical device used for the patients with neurological balance disorders.)
95	Dental Piezo - Ultrasonic Scaler
96	Dental sand blasting Machine
97	Orthodontic welder
98	Dental Casting Machine
99	Dental Lathe
100	Dental Ceramic furnace
101	Glass Bead Sterilizer
102	Piezo surgical unit
103	Oscillating saws (with all hand piece)
104	Robotic Hand Trainer
105	Dynamic Stair Trainer
106	Active passive trainer
107	Robotic gait trainer
108	Pressure mapping systems (it is a medical device used for the patients with Gait balance disorders. Evaluates pressure distribution and magnitude.)
109	Motion capture systems for gait analysis and movement assessment
110	Fully automated Liquid based cytology system
111	Semenology incubator
112	PCR/Thermal Cycler/Real time PCR/ Digital PCR/Real time quantitative PCR

113	PM Line
114	3-way stop cock
115	Dome kit with flushing system
116	coronary microcatheter
117	E.P. Catheters (multipolar and uni directional and bi-directional)
118	Mother and child catheter assembly
119	CSE Set
120	Epidural Set (Adult and Paediatric)
121	Spinal Needle (Adult and Paediatric)
122	ETO sterilisation system
123	Physiodispenser
124	Dialysis Chair
125	Cell Separator (Apheresis machine)
126	Goggles
127	Face shield
128	Hydraulic Bed
129	Anti- shock garment
130	PMO lines and PICC line (PICC- it is a medical device called as Peripherally inserted central catheters- Central venous line for giving fluids/taking blood samples. PMO- Pressure Monitoring line , It is a medical device acts as an intermediary device between syringe pump and iv cannulae)
131	Angiography Machine: Monoplane / Bi-plane Digital Substraction Angiography Machine
132	TEG machine (Thromboelastography - method of testing the efficiency of blood coagulation. It is a medical device.)
133	Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy machine
134	Poly somnography machine
135	Cobalt 60 Teletherapy Machine
136	Tomotherapy
137	Robotic DSA system.
138	CO2 angiography system.
139	Xenon inhalation system for CBF
140	Laser Scanning unit (Used in Pain management can be called as scanning laser therapy equipment)
141	Continuous Renal Teplacement Therapy (CRRT) Machine
142	Lase alignment tool
143	Winston lutz test tool for SRS and SBRT

144	Radiation Field alignment test tools with radiopaque markers
145	Polysomnography
146	Radiovisiography Machine (RVG)
147	Orthopantomogram Machine (OPG)
148	Tissue microarray System
149	Fully Automated ImmunoAssay Analyser (IIF based) for ANA Screening
150	Fully Automated Immunostainer
151	Platelet function testing system
152	CBC Counter
153	Automated Hematology Analyser
154	Automated coagulation analyser (Fully automated & semi automated)
155	Microarray/ similar technology for rapid syndrome management
156	Quick cool histology
157	Fully Automated high risk HPV DNA detection & genotyping system
158	DNA sequencer system

RPF STATIONS

3755. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) the number of personnel employed with the RPF, division-wise and designation-wise;
- (b) the number of RPF stations across the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether the number of RPF personnel is sufficient to handle grievances and complaints regarding rail travel, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of complaints, incidents reported and the status of the same, during the years 2023 and 2024 division-wise; and
- (e) whether additional training and skill development is being considered for RPF personnel 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) Occurrence and filling up of vacancies due to retirements, promotions, deaths, resignations, etc. in Railway Protection Force is a continuous and an ongoing process in Indian Railways. The same are filled up through open recruitment and departmental promotions as per the existing rules.

At present, there are more than 6.31 lakh personnel working in Railway Protection Force ranging from Constable to IG rank officers. It is also submitted that to fill the existing vacancies in RPF/RPSF, RRB has issued notifications for the recruitment process of 452 posts of Sub-Inspectors and 4208 posts of Constables and recruitment is under process.

State wise details of RPF Post/Out Post across the country are as under:

State/UT	No. of open line RPF Post	No. of open line RPF outpost
Andhra Pradesh	43	32
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1
Assam	29	26
Bihar	53	44
Chandigarh	1	0
Chhattisgarh	21	5
Delhi	18	15
Goa	2	0
Gujarat	43	35
Haryana	18	16

Himachal Pradesh	0	2
J & K	23	9
Jharkhand	34	9
Karnataka	24	26
Kerala	16	9
Madhya Pradesh	42	44
Maharashtra	104	49
Nagaland	1	0
Odisha	33	15
Punjab	20	23
Pondicherry	1	0
Rajasthan	40	62
Tamil Nadu	55	32
Telangana	19	19
Tripura	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	118	88
Uttarakhand	7	5
West Bengal	106	52
Grand Total	873	618

'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.

Receipt and disposal of security related complaints is also a continuous process in Indian Railways. During the year 2023 and 2024 (up to November), total 275585 and 263381 security related complaints respectively have been received and appropriately attended by the RPF.

Further, in FY 2022-23, 99.99% of grievance were resolved. In FY 2023-24, 99.98 % of grievance were resolved. In addition to this, during FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 assistance were provided to 1,43,728 and 2,29,966 passengers respectively through Rail Madad.

The RPF (Railway Protection Force) personnel undergo comprehensive training throughout their career, starting with rigorous initial training focused on law enforcement, safety, Security and railway operations. This is followed by periodic refresher courses to update their skills, Promotional training to enhance leadership capabilities while various specialized trainings (i.e. Commando Course, Anti Human Trafficking, Intelligence and Digital Forensic, Extremism-LWE, Gendre Sensitization, Health Wellness, Disaster Management, Crowd Management, Procurement, Personnel Development and Emerging Training) are provided for various roles, ensuring constant professional growth.

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN RAJASTHAN

3756. SHRIMATI MANJU SHARMA:

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

- (a) the status of various ongoing railway projects in Rajasthan;

- (b) the number of new railway lines constructed/under construction in the State;
- (c) whether there is any project for doubling of Ajmer-Chanderiya section and providing bypass line at Marwar;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the benefits of doubling and providing bypass at this section?

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

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

Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Rajasthan are covered under North Western Railway, Northern Railway, North Central Railway, West Central Railway and Western Railway zones of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

As on 01.04.2024, 32 Railway projects (15 New Lines, 05 Gauge Conversion and

12 Doubling), of total length of 4,191 Km costing ₹51,814 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Rajasthan are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 1,183 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹14,785 crore has been incurred upto March 2024. The status of work is summarized as under:-

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹ in Cr)
New Lines	15	1230	134	3593
Gauge Conversion	5	1252	759	5398
Doubling/ Multitracking	12	1709	290	5794
Total	32	4,191	1,183	14,785

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹682 crore/year
2024-25	₹9,959 crore (Nearly 15 times)

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

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	798 Km	159.6 Km/year
2014-24	3,742 Km	374.2 Km/year (More than 2 times)

The work of doubling between Ajmer and Chanderiya section (178.28 Km) has been sanctioned at cost of ₹1634.79 crore. The project has been declared as special railway project. Land acquisition has been taken up. Doubling the existing single line section would result in removing capacity constraints, reduce detention, timely capacity building to handle future traffic growth and overall development of the region.

The work of Bypass line at Marwar (3.9 Km) has been sanctioned at cost of ₹71.21 crore and the project has been declared as special railway project. Land acquisition has been taken up. This bypass line would provide a major contribution to the socio-economic development of the area by enhancing capacity, allowing for the haulage of more goods and passenger traffic and providing better operational flexibility.

खुली खदानों से कोयला उत्पादन

3757. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

क्या **कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में भूमिगत और खुली खदानों में प्रतिवर्ष औसतन कोयला उत्पादन का कंपनीवार, कोयला-गुणवत्ता की श्रेणीवार और राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) भूमिगत खानों से कोयला उत्पादन के कारण पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का भूमिगत खानों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान देश में भूमिगत (यूजी) और ओपन-कास्ट (ओसी) खानों से कंपनी-वार/सहायक कंपनी-वार, गुणवत्ता और मात्रा-वार कोयला उत्पादन का ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** पर दिया गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान देश में यूजी और ओसी खानों से राज्य-वार कोयला उत्पादन का ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** पर दिया गया है।

(ख) भूमिगत खनन पर्यावरणीय रूप से संधारणीय है और इसका अपेक्षाकृत कम पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव है। भूमिगत खनन के प्रमुख लाभ कम कार्बन उत्सर्जन के साथ सतह, वायु, जल और ध्वनि पर कम प्रभाव है।

(ग) और (घ) यूजी खानों से कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, कोयला मंत्रालय ने यूजी उत्पादन को वित्त वर्ष 2024 में लगभग 34 मि.ट. के वर्तमान स्तर के उत्पादन से वित्त वर्ष 2030 तक 100 मि.ट. के स्तर तक बढ़ाने की परिकल्पना की है।

विवरण -I			
वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान कंपनी-वार, गुणवत्ता, मात्रा-वार, ओपनकास्ट और भूमिगत कोयला उत्पादन			
आंकड़े मिलियन टन में			
कंपनियों/ कैप्टिव और अन्य का नाम	गुण/ ग्रेड	ओपन कास्ट खानें	भूमिगत खानें
ईसीएल	कोकिंग कोल	0.000	0.012
	गैर-कोकिंग कोल	38.377	9.171
बीसीसीएल	कोकिंग कोल	38.343	0.766
	गैर-कोकिंग कोल	1.987	0.000
सीसीएल	कोकिंग कोल	20.907	0.153

	गैर-कोकिंग कोल	64.366	0.628
एनसीएल	कोकिंग कोल	0.000	0.000
	गैर-कोकिंग कोल	136.148	0.000
डब्ल्यूसीएल	कोकिंग कोल	0.000	0.036
	गैर-कोकिंग कोल	66.242	2.835
एसईसीएल	कोकिंग कोल	0.000	0.216
	गैर-कोकिंग कोल	175.572	11.748
एमसीएल	कोकिंग कोल	0.000	0.000
	गैर-कोकिंग कोल	205.643	0.456
एनईसी	कोकिंग कोल	0.000	0.000
	गैर-कोकिंग कोल	0.200	0.000
एससीसीएल	कोकिंग कोल	0.000	0.000
	गैर-कोकिंग कोल	64.090	5.931
कैप्टिव और अन्य	कोकिंग कोल	5.742	0.646
	गैर-कोकिंग कोल	145.878	1.733
	कुल	963.495	34.331
टिप्पणी: 1. कोकिंग कोल में (इस्पात-I, इस्पात-II, डब्ल्यू-I, डब्ल्यू-II, डब्ल्यू-III, डब्ल्यू-IV, डब्ल्यू-V, डब्ल्यू-V) शामिल हैं।			
2. गैर-कोकिंग कोल में (जी1 से जी17) शामिल हैं।			

विवरण -II				
वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान देश में यूजी और ओसी खानों से राज्य-वार कोयला उत्पादन				
आंकड़े मिलियन टन में				
राज्य	ओपन कास्ट खानें		भूमिगत खानें	
	कोकिंग कोल	गैर-कोकिंग कोल	कोकिंग कोल	गैर-कोकिंग कोल
असम	0.000	0.200	0.000	0.000
छत्तीसगढ़	0.000	200.604	0.216	6.435

जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008
झारखंड	64.992	123.705	1.577	0.884
महाराष्ट्र	0.000	68.233	0.000	1.049
मध्य प्रदेश	0.000	150.368	0.036	8.824
ओडिशा	0.000	238.946	0.000	0.456
तेलंगाना	0.000	66.590	0.000	5.931
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.000	21.510	0.000	0.000
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.000	28.347	0.000	8.915

QUALITY CONTROL OF FOOD PROVIDED UNDER PDS

3758. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

- whether the Government has put in place any mechanism to ensure quality control over the food provided under the Public Distribution System (PDS) through ration shops;
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- whether any action is taken in case of violations of quality norms;
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- whether any grievance redressal mechanism has been set up for filing complaints in cases of lapses in quality; and
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

BAMBHANIYA):

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has formulated and issued a Quality Control Manual, in order to maintain the quality standards of foodgrains from procurement to its distribution to the eligible beneficiaries through various social security programmes of Government of India. Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) has established 11 Quality Control Cells at various places in the country which conducts inspection and analysis of foodgrains procured and stored for Public Distribution System. In addition, Food Corporation of India (FCI) also has its internal quality management system to check and maintain the quality of foodgrains. A Quality Management System (QMS) has also been developed and implemented by FCI for this purpose.

(c) and (d) Whenever any deviation from the quality parameters as mentioned in the Uniform Specifications of foodgrains found during check/inspection, remedial action as per Quality Manual is taken as well as disciplinary action is also initiated against the responsible officials.

(e) and (f) Helpline number 1967/1800-State series number is operational in all the States/UTs for contacting and redressal of grievances and filling of any type of complaints regarding Public Distribution System. In addition, DFPD also regularly conducts online public grievance redressal meetings where anyone can register his/her grievance.

समुद्र तट खंडों का पुनरुद्धार

3759. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्राकृतिक कारणों और मानवीय गतिविधियों के कारण देश की समुद्री तटरेखा का व्यापक क्षरण हुआ है;

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

(ग) क्या प्राकृतिक कारणों और मानवीय गतिविधियों के कारण क्षरणीय समुद्री तटरेखा के खंडों को चिन्हित करने के लिए सरकार का वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कोई सर्वेक्षण और मापन करने विचार है;

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

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने तटरेखा के ऐसे खंडों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए उनको चिन्हित किया है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त तटरेखा के पुनरुद्धार हेतु क्या कार्य योजना 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।

(ख) पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के संबद्ध कार्यालय राष्ट्रीय तटीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र (NCCR) ने उपग्रह एवं फील्ड सर्वेक्षित डेटा का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय तट के तटरेखा परिवर्तनों का अध्ययन किया है, तथा 6907.18 किमी लंबी तटरेखा का मानचित्रण किया है, जो कि समस्त भारतीय मुख्यभूमि तट को कवर करती है। अध्ययन में तटरेखा में परिवर्तनों से संबंधित एक दर्जन से अधिक कारण वर्णित किए गए हैं, तथा उन्हें प्राकृतिक और मानवजनित कारणों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। यह पहचाना गया है कि, तूफानी लहरों के कारण समुद्र स्तर में वृद्धि होना एक प्राकृतिक कारण है, तथा तटों पर बंदरगाहों, समुद्र तट खनन और नदियों पर बांधों के निर्माण जैसी संरचनाओं का निर्माण किया जाना तटरेखा परिवर्तनों के पीछे मुख्य मानवजनित कारण हैं।

(ग) और (घ) वैज्ञानिक कार्यपद्धति के आधार पर, राष्ट्रीय तटीय अनुसंधान केंद्र (NCCR) ने तटीय कटाव का आकलन किया है, तथा रिमोट सेंसिंग और फील्ड सर्वेक्षण डेटा का उपयोग करके 1990-

2018 की समयावधि के दौरान समुद्री कटाव वाले तटीय क्षेत्रों की पहचान की है। अध्ययन में पाया गया कि भारतीय तटरेखा का 34% हिस्सा क्षरण के प्रति संवेदनशील है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, तटरेखा मानचित्रण प्रणाली के हिस्से के रूप में, समग्र भारतीय मुख्यभूमि तट के लिए 526 मानचित्र तैयार किए गए हैं, इन्हें तटीय क्षरण के प्रति संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है, इसमें 1:25000 पैमाने पर 69 जिला मानचित्र, 9 राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के मानचित्र शामिल हैं। "भारतीय तट पर तटरेखा परिवर्तन का राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन" पर एक रिपोर्ट जुलाई 2018 में जारी की गई थी, तथा तटरेखा संरक्षण उपायों का कार्यान्वयन करवाने के लिए यह रिपोर्ट केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकार के विभिन्न अधिकरणों तथा हितधारकों के साथ साझा की गई थी। रिपोर्ट के डिजिटल संस्करण के साथ समस्त मानचित्रों युक्त एटलस का अपग्रेडेड संस्करण दिनांक 25 मार्च 2022 को जारी किया गया था।

(ड) और (च) जी हां। राष्ट्रीय तटीय अनुसंधान केंद्र (NCCR) ने पुदुच्चेरी और केरल के चेल्लनम तट पर तटीय कटाव शमन के नवप्रवर्तनशील उपायों का सफलतापूर्वक प्रदर्शन किया था, जिससे पुदुच्चेरी में लुप्त समुद्र तट के तटीय क्षेत्रों की पुनर्स्थापना और संरक्षण, तथा चेल्लनम नामक मत्स्यपालन करने वाले गांव को बाढ़ से बचाने में मदद मिली। राष्ट्रीय तटीय अनुसंधान केंद्र (NCCR) आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, पुदुच्चेरी और केरल सरकारों को समुद्र तट की निगरानी, संवेदनशील हिस्सों में तटीय सुरक्षा उपायों की डिजाइन और तटरेखा प्रबंधन योजना की तैयारी करने संबंधी तकनीकी सहायता भी प्रदान कर रहा है। तटीय/समुद्रतट पुनर्स्थापना उपायों का कार्यान्वयन तत्संबंधी समुद्री सीमा वाले राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा अपनी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार किया जाता है।

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL GREEN HYDROGEN MISSION

3760. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) the current progress of the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) particularly regarding the construction phase outlined for 2024-25;

- (b) whether the mission is on track to achieve its expected outcomes including the addition of 125 gigawatts of renewable energy capacity by 2030; and
- (c) the challenges encountered during the construction phase and the measures being taken to address these to ensure timely completion of the mission's objectives?

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 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission, 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 MMT per annum by 2030, with an associated renewable energy capacity of about 125 GW.

At present, Green Hydrogen is costlier than hydrogen produced from fossil fuels. Government has launched several initiatives under the Mission to address this challenge, including scheme guidelines for incentive for production of Green Hydrogen and electrolyser manufacturing under the Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme.

A production capacity of 4,12,000 tonnes per annum of Green Hydrogen has been allocated, while electrolyser manufacturing capacity of 1,500 MW per annum has been assigned under Tranche I, with companies shortlisted for an additional allocation of 1,500 MW under Tranche II.

Scheme Guidelines for Implementation of SIGHT Programme – Component – II:

Incentive for Procurement of Green Ammonia Production (under Mode – 2A) and Component – II: Incentive for Procurement of Green Hydrogen Production (under Mode – 2B), under the Mission have been issued on 16th January 2024.

Additionally, scheme guidelines have been issued for implementing Green Hydrogen-based pilot projects in the steel, shipping, and road transport sectors.

Other steps taken to ensure timely completion of Mission's objectives, include the following:

- i. Green Hydrogen/Green Ammonia Plants commissioned on or before 31.12.2030, and which utilize renewable energy for the production of Green Hydrogen or Green Ammonia, have been granted exemption from the payment of ISTS charges for a period of 25 years, starting from the date of commissioning of the project.
- ii. Standalone plants producing Green Hydrogen/Green Ammonia by way of electrolysis of water using Renewable Energy, have been exempted from requirement of prior Environmental Clearance under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006.
- iii. Duty benefits under Section 26 of SEZ Act, 2005 have been allowed to the units for installation as well as OandM of renewable energy equipment exclusively for captive consumption of the unit.
- iv. Exemption has been granted from ALMM and RLMM requirements for Renewable Energy plants located inside an Special Economic Zone (SEZ) or Export Oriented Unit (EOU) and supplying power exclusively for production plants of Green Hydrogen (or its derivatives), which are located inside an SEZ or set up as an EOU.

DIGITAL INDIA INITIATIVE IN MAHARASHTRA**3761. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:**

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

- (a) the manner in which the Ministry collaborates with local Governments and agencies in Maharashtra to ensure the timely and effective implementation of the Digital India initiative; and
- (b) the measures in place to address concerns or controversies regarding digital inclusion and infrastructure development in rural and underserved areas?

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

(a): The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has played a pivotal role in collaborating with local Governments and agencies across India, including the state of Maharashtra to ensure the timely and effective implementation of Digital India initiative. Following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure coordination among different agencies involved in this programme.

- Regular meeting and conference/ workshops with States and UTs especially with the State Information Technology (IT) Departments.
- Inter-ministerial meetings to create synergy and collaboration.
- Departments regular meetings and workshops with Industries

- Close monitoring of various initiatives under Digital India.

Further, MeitY actively works with State Governments for development of technology and entrepreneurship in various Tier-2 and Tier-3 towns of India led by organizations like Software Technology Park of India (STPI) and National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT). Further, National Informatics Centre (NIC), an attached office of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), has its State Centres at State level and District level all over India. These State and District Centres continuously guide and assist various State and District level Government Offices in developing and implementing various ICT applications.

(b): Government has taken several steps to bridge digital divide which range from providing meaningful connectivity to citizen to providing necessary digital infrastructure and digital literacy to the citizen. Over 94 crore citizens are connected through internet. Some of the key initiatives taken by Government are as follows:

- (i). In order to improve the digital literacy rate, especially in rural India, the Government of India implemented a scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)" to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household) across the country, including Maharashtra. As on 31st March 2024 against 6 crore, 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country.
- (ii). Common Services Centres (CSCs) are offering government and business services in digital mode in rural areas through Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs).

Over 800 services are being delivered through CSCs, including government services, financial services and services related to Aadhaar, various social welfare schemes, education, tele-medicine, travel bookings, utility payments. As on October, 2024, 5.84 lakh CSCs are functional across the country(rural + urban), out of which 4.63 lakh CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat (rural) level.

(iii).BharatNet project, one of the biggest rural telecom projects of the world, is being implemented by Department of Telecommunications, in a phased manner to create network to connect all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Villages with broadband. As of Oct-2024; 2,14,283 GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project in the country.

(iv).In addition, citizens across the country, have also been enabled to access e-services under various initiatives, such as Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG), Myscheme, DigiLocker, e-Hospital and MyGov, etc.

NEW TRAIN FROM COIMBATORE RAILWAY STATION

3762. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that many number of trains are diverted to Palakkad division without touching Coimbatore station;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to start new train from Coimbatore railway station; and

(c) 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) Presently, Coimbatore is served by 166 train services including two pairs of Vande Bharat services viz. 20641/20642 Bengaluru Cantt-Coimbatore Vande Bharat Express (introduced w.e.f. 30.12.2023) and 20643/20644 MGR Chennai-Coimbatore Vande Bharat Express (introduced w.e.f. 08.04.2023). Besides, introduction of new train services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, resource availability, etc.

CENTRE FOR HUMAN-CENTRIC ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

3763. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRIMATI D K ARUNA:

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

- (a) whether some foundations and organisations including NGOs have launched a Centre for Human-Centric Artificial Intelligence (HCAI) recently;
- (b) if so, whether the HCAI will be involved in developing technology, aiding human resource development and international collaborations;
- (c) whether the HCAI would collaborate with Central and State Government agencies, Industries, start-ups and researchers to deliver solutions that enhance and amplify human potential in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the developments in HCAI would look at various aspects of

deployment of Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems and also the centre focuses on empowering the future generation, enhancing lives and fostering a better world for all and the scope of the centre includes enhancing human potential, protecting citizens and amplifying social values embodied through culture and heritage and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the centre's focus aligns with the principles of industry 5.0 that emphasises human centricity and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Centre for Human-Centric Artificial Intelligence (HCAI) was recently launched by IITM Pravartak Technologies Foundation at IIT Madras, a Technology Innovation Hub (TIH) under National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.

(b) Yes, Sir. HCAI is focused in developing technology, aiding human resource development. However, it does not currently envisage international collaborations.

(c) Yes, Sir. As an integral part of IITM Pravartak Technologies Foundation, HCAI is collaborating with Central and State Government agencies, such as Tamil

Nadu police, industries, start-ups and researchers on various projects that can enhance and amplify human potential in the country.

(d) Yes, Sir. HCAI is working in number of areas such as domain specific Large Language Models and using of AI/ ML to leverage unstructured information into training material, to recreate the historical assets and to build new, intelligent and secure local networks for enhancing human potential, protecting citizens and amplifying social values.

(e) Yes, Sir. HCAI emphasizes on human-centricity in the domain of Industry 5.0, while focusing on translational research to develop data sets, AI models, tools and AI applications.

SELF-RELIANT IN CRUCIAL MINERALS

3764 SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken steps to make India self-reliant in crucial minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has introduced any legislation or amendment to streamline the self-reliant aim; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) In order to make India self-reliant in critical minerals, Ministry of Mines

is taking a multipronged approach, as following:

- i. To enhance the exploration program for identifying potential mining sites in order to boost domestic production for the critical and strategic minerals, Geological Survey of India (GSI), in current year 2024-25, has taken up 196 mineral exploration projects for critical and strategic minerals across the country.
- ii. Central Government has successfully auctioned 24 blocks for critical and strategic minerals.
- iii. Ministry has also focussed on funding various projects of mining exploration through National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET). So far, NMET has funded 139 projects of critical minerals through various exploration agencies.
- iv. To encourage private participation in exploration, Ministry of Mines has notified 28 private exploration agencies (NPEAs). These agencies are taking up exploration projects through funding from NMET.
- v. KABIL, a JV of Ministry of Mines, has acquired an area of 15703 Ha in the Catamarca province of Argentina, for exploration and mining Lithium.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR) has been amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2023 w.e.f 17.08.2023. The Amendment Act, 2023 provides for:

- i. A list of critical and strategic minerals in Part D of Schedule-I.
- ii. Omission of six minerals from the list of 12 atomic minerals in Part B of Schedule-I namely Lithium, Titanium, Beryl and beryllium bearing minerals, Niobium, Tantalum and Zirconium bearing minerals and their inclusion in the list

of 24 critical and strategic minerals.

iii. Section 11D of the Act, which empowers Central Government to exclusively auction mining lease and composite licence for critical and strategic minerals specified in Part D of the Schedule-I.

iv. Provision for grant of Exploration Licence (E.L.) for 29 minerals included in Schedule-VII of the Act.

In addition, Ministry of Mines has been empowered to auction blocks for grant of Exploration Licence through an order dated 21st October, 2024 under section 20A of the MMDR Act 1957.

NUMBER OF SENIOR CITIZENS TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

3765. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) the proportion of senior citizen passengers out of total passengers travelling by train in the country;
- (b) the facilities and concessions currently available to senior citizen passengers during train travel;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to provide amenities like wheelchair and ramps at railway stations for ease of travel; and
- (d) whether there is a dedicated fund or focus on the same, 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) During the financial year 2024-25 (upto November, 2024), approximately 488 crore passengers of all ages (including senior citizens) travelled both in reserved and unreserved classes.

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

- (i) Allotment of lower berths to Senior Citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability.
- (ii) Earmarking of a combined quota of six to seven lower berths per coach in Sleeper class, four to five lower berths per coach each in Air Conditioned 3 tier (3AC) and three to four lower berths per coach in Air Conditioned 2 tier (2AC) classes (depending on the number of coaches of that class in the train) for senior citizens, female passengers 45 years of age and above and pregnant women.
- (iii) Earmarking of unreserved accommodation for senior citizens in the local train services on suburban sections of Zonal Railways.
- (iv) Allotment of lower berths falling vacant in the train to senior citizens, Persons with Disabilities or pregnant women (who have been allotted middle/upper berth) on priority.
- (v) Earmarking of separate counters at various Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centres of Indian Railways, keeping in view the demand pattern.
- (vi) Provision of wheel chairs at stations.
- (vii) Provision of Battery Operated Vehicles (BOVs) at some stations for Senior

Citizens, Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans), sick passengers and pregnant women.

(viii) Provision of ramps, lifts, escalators, signages, May I Help Booths, etc. at various stations.

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

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

Indian Railways strives to provide affordable services to all strata of the society and gave subsidy of ₹56,993 crore on passenger tickets in 2022-23. This amounts to concession of 46% on an average, to every person, travelling on Railways. In other words for easier understanding, if the cost of providing service is ₹100, then the price of ticket is ₹54 only. This subsidy is continuing for all passengers. Further, concessions beyond this subsidy amount are continuing for many categories like 4 categories of Persons with disabilities (Divyangjans), 11 categories of patients and 8 categories of students.

उचित दर की दुकानें

3766. श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा:

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन:

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम:

श्री जय प्रकाश:

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

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

(क) मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में उचित दर की दुकानों की आय बढ़ाने और उत्पादों के पोर्टफोलियो में सुधार करने के लिए निजी कंपनियों के साथ सहयोग करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) अमरोहा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के किन-किन स्थानों सहित उन राज्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां जन पोषण केन्द्रों के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु प्रायोगिक परियोजना शुरू की गई है;

(ग) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों विशेषकर अमरोहा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में आधुनिकीकरण किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित जन पोषण केन्द्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) आधुनिकीकरण कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार, राज्यों और भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (सिडबी) के सहयोग से उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) को पोषण युक्त वस्तुओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए गैर-पीडीएस वस्तुओं के लिए इनवॉइस क्रेडिट तक पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। इसके लिए सिडबी

ने एक अनुकूलित ऐप- एफपीएस सहाय विकसित किया है जो कार्यशील पूंजी के लिए ऋण प्रदान करता है। सिडबी ने बी2बी ऑनलाइन थोक विक्रेता एग्रीगेटर्स के साथ सहयोग किया है ताकि ये एफपीएस डीलर इस सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकें। इन एफपीएस (जिन्हें जन पोषण केंद्र-जेपीके भी कहा जाता है) के पास ऐसे ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म पर खुद को पंजीकृत करने और एफपीएस सहाय का उपयोग करने के विकल्प हैं। वैकल्पिक रूप से, एफपीएस/जेपीके स्थानीय थोक विक्रेताओं/वितरण एजेंसियों के माध्यम से गैर-पीडीएस वस्तुएं भी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

वर्तमान में, गुजरात (अहमदाबाद), तेलंगाना (हैदराबाद), राजस्थान (जयपुर) और उत्तर प्रदेश (गाजियाबाद) राज्यों/जिलों में जन पोषण केंद्र (जेपीके) का प्रायोगिक अध्ययन शुरू किया गया है। इस पायलट अध्ययन के तहत, 60 एफपीएस डीलरों (पहचान किए गए राज्यों/जिलों से प्रत्येक में 15 एफपीएस डीलर) को जन पोषण केंद्र में बदल दिया गया है।

राज्यों को, अपने राज्यों में जेपीके मॉडल को अपनी इच्छानुसार किसी भी संख्या तक बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा।

RISING SEA LEVELS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3767. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the details of rising sea levels in the country during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has undertaken any study to assess the States at risk due to rising sea levels in the country, especially Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of people likely to be affected and critical infrastructure at risk due to rising sea levels, especially in Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has plans to conduct a study on the impact of rising sea levels, if so, the details thereof including the proposed timeline for the same?

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) Sea level undergoes large variations year-to-year due to various seasonal/climatic factors. The sea level rise is a slow shift from its mean state and, hence, necessitates measurement over a much longer period, typically a period of at least 30 years. Therefore, 5-year period is not sufficient to measure the sea level rise. However, based on published scientific studies, the sea level in the Indian Ocean was observed to be rising at a rate of about 1.7 mm/year during the last century (1900–2000) and even more rapidly in the north Indian Ocean at the rate of about 3.3 mm/year since 1993-2015 (MoES Climate Assessment Report). Recent research suggests that the rate of sea level rise varies significantly across the Indian coasts. An assessment based on gridded satellite altimeter record (1993-2020) for a few selected locations along the Indian coast are given below:

Location	Trend (mm/yr)
Mumbai	4.59±0.19
Mormugao	4.30±0.17
Kochi	4.10±0.16

Chennai	4.31±0.26
Visakhapatnam	4.27±0.33
Paradip	4.43±0.36

(b) Ministry has not undertaken any study to assess the direct impact due to rising sea levels especially at Andhra Pradesh coast. However, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management project (ICZMP) has demarcated the hazard line along the entire coastal belt and intertidal areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh. The hazard line is indicative of the shoreline changes, including the sea level rise due to climate change and is a projection of impact due to sea level rise, and shoreline changes over a long period of time viz. over 100 years. This line is to be used by the coastal state agencies concerned as a tool for Disaster Management for the Coastal environment, including planning of adaptive and mitigation measures.

(c) Ministry of Earth Sciences, through NCCR, has prepared the Shoreline Management Plan to support the Government of Andhra Pradesh in addressing coastal erosion and supporting coastal infrastructure development activities. NCCR has been providing technical support in preparation of DPR, for submission to NDMA by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh as follows:

- SDSC-SHAR, Sriharikota - for mitigating coastal erosion and protecting strategic infrastructure of SHAR;
- ONGC, Vodalarevu - for mitigating the erosion and protecting the strategic

shorefront facilities of ONGC

- Uppada, Kakinada - proposed an integrated coastal protection strategy for the Kakinada coast considering the eroding fishing villages and eco-sensitive areas like Coringa mangrove forests.
- Visakhapatnam - Prepared an integrated coastal protection strategy for the Visakhapatnam Port to Bheemunipatnam area and submitted the DPR to NDMA in association with Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region Development Authority (VMRDA).
- Srikakulam – DPR to address the issues at confluence points of Nagavalli and Vamsadhara rivers and to support the local fishing community.

The implementation of the technical solutions and strategies is to be taken up by the State Government based on its priorities and resources while NCCR can provide all the technical support to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Ministry does not have any plans to conduct a study on the impact of rising sea levels. However, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information and Services (INCOIS), an autonomous institute under MoES has carried out the following studies by incorporating sea level change as one among many other parameters.

(i) Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) maps at 1:100000 scale have been prepared based on the assessment of probable implications to the coast due to sea level rise, coastal slope, shoreline change rate, coastal elevation, coastal geomorphology, tidal range and significant wave height.

(ii) INCOIS has also prepared the Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Maps (MHVM) for the mainland of India at 1:25000 scale. These maps were prepared based on the composites of extreme water levels recorded by the tide gauges and published literature, shoreline change rate estimated from satellite data, rate of sea level change and high-resolution topographic data (Airborne Lidar Terrain Mapping, and Digital Terrain Models derived from Cartosat-1 data). The MHVM indicates the probable areas of the coast that would get flooded due to oceanogenic disasters like tsunamis and storm surges in 100-year return periods.

(iii) Further, NCCR, an attached office of MoES, under the shoreline mapping system, 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 including Andhra Pradesh for implementing shoreline protection measures. An updated version of Atlas, along with a digital version of the report, containing all the maps, was released on 25th March 2022.

गुजरात और बिहार में पर्यटन और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के क्षेत्रों के लिए रेल परियोजना

3768. श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री धवल लक्ष्मणभाई पटेल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में पर्यटन और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के क्षेत्रों को रेल सुविधाओं से जोड़ने की किसी परियोजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है;

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

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में गुजरात और बिहार विशेषकर अररिया लोक सभा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पर्यटन और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थानों के लिए किन्हीं परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है; और

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

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

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

पिछले 3 वर्षों अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 के दौरान और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 197 परियोजनाएं (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) जिनकी कुल लंबाई 8,089 किलोमीटर तथा लागत 1,51,922 करोड़ रुपए है, को देशभर में स्वीकृत किया गया है, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पर्यटक और सांस्कृतिक स्थानों तक संपर्कता को बेहतर बनाएंगी।

बिहार

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

पिछले 3 वर्षों अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 के दौरान और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुल 16 परियोजनाएं (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) जिनकी कुल लंबाई 951 किलोमीटर तथा लागत 23,819 करोड़ रुपए है, स्वीकृत की गई हैं।

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

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइन	31	2712	464	13,629
आमान परिवर्तन	2	348	288	1,520
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	22	2005	442	11,834
कुल	55	5,064	1,194	26,983

इन परियोजनाओं में जोगबनी-बिराटनगर नई लाइन (18 कि.मी.), अररिया-सुपौल नई लाइन (96 कि.मी.), अररिया-गलगलिया नई लाइन (111 कि.मी.) और कटिहार-जोगबनी-बारसोई-राधिकापुर-तेजनारायणपुर आमान परिवर्तन (280 कि.मी.) शामिल हैं।

2023-24 में सकरी-लौकहा बाजार-निर्मली और सहरसा-फारबिसगंज आमान परिवर्तन (206 कि.मी.) को भी कमीशन कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, फारबिसगंज (भारत) -लक्ष्मीपुर नई लाइन (18 कि.मी.), अररिया-ठाकुरगंज (111 कि.मी.) का दोहरीकरण, कटिहार-जोगबनी (108 कि.मी.) का दोहरीकरण के सर्वेक्षण को हाल ही में स्वीकृत किया गया है।

उपरोक्त सभी परियोजनाएँ / सर्वेक्षण पूर्णतः / अंशतः अररिया में पड़ते हैं।

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों हेतु बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,132 करोड़ रु./वर्ष
2024-25	10,033 करोड़ रु. (8 गुना से अधिक)

2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान, बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली नई पटरियों को कमीशन करने/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है –

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	318 किलोमीटर	63.6 किलोमीटर/वर्ष
2014-24	1,669 किलोमीटर	166.9 किलोमीटर/वर्ष (लगभग 3 गुना)

गुजरात

गुजरात राज्य में पूर्णतः अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के पश्चिम रेलवे और उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे जोनों में आती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं का लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार ब्यौरा सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है।

पिछले 3 वर्षों अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 के दौरान और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में गुजरात राज्य में पूर्णतः अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुल 29 परियोजनाएं (नई लाइन, आमामान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) जिनकी कुल लंबाई 1,272 किलोमीटर तथा लागत 17372 करोड़ रुपये है, स्वीकृत की गई हैं।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, गुजरात राज्य में पूर्णतः अंशतः पड़ने वाली 42 परियोजनाएं (06 नई लाइन, 22 आमान परिवर्तन और 14 दोहरीकरण) जिनकी कुल लंबाई 2,947 किलोमीटर तथा लागत 30,826 करोड़ रु. है, योजना/अनुमोदन/निष्पादन के चरण में है, जिनमें से 825 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 9,336 करोड़ रु. का व्यय किया गया है। इसका सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2024 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	6	537	105	3332
आमान परिवर्तन	22	1634	671	4655
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	14	776	50	1349
कुल	42	2947	825	9336

गुजरात राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों हेतु बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	589 करोड़ रुपए/वर्ष
2024-25	8,743 करोड़ रुपए (14 गुना से अधिक)

2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान, गुजरात राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली नई पटरियों को कमीशन करने/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	660 कि.मी.	132 कि.मी./वर्ष

2014-24	2,244 कि.मी.	224 कि.मी./वर्ष (लगभग 02 गुना)
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गुजरात में महत्वपूर्ण उच्च गति बुलेट गाड़ी परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य ने गति पकड़ ली है। अब 100 प्रतिशत भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। गुजरात राज्य में पड़ने वाली इस परियोजना के लगभग 352 कि.मी. खंड में से 225 कि.मी. के लिए वायाडक्ट का निर्माण भी पूरा हो चुका है। पश्चिमी समर्पित मालभाड़ा गलियारा भी गुजरात से होकर गुजरता है। पश्चिमी समर्पित मालभाड़ा गलियारा का लगभग 565 मार्ग कि.मी. गुजरात में स्थित है, जो पश्चिमी समर्पित मालभाड़ा गलियारे की कुल मार्ग लंबाई का लगभग 37% है। गुजरात राज्य में पड़ने वाली पूरी परियोजना लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है।

निवल शून्य उत्सर्जन

3769. श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री दिनेशभाई जाधव:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2030 तक गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित ऊर्जा स्रोतों से पचास प्रतिशत संचयी विद्युत संस्थापित विद्युत क्षमता और वर्ष 2070 तक निवल शून्य उत्सर्जन प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और निवल शून्य उत्सर्जन प्राप्त करने की भारत की प्रतिबद्धता नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में निवेश को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है;

(ग) क्या यह अनिवार्य है कि महत्वाकांक्षी नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए घरेलू स्तर पर उपलब्ध नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकल्पों का इष्टतम उपयोग किया जाए;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है अथवा कार्यान्वित की गई है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्यों को राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक) :

(क) और (ख) भारत द्वारा जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन (यूएनएफसीसीसी) के सचिवालय को प्रस्तुत किए गए राष्ट्रीय निर्धारित योगदान (एनडीसी) के हिस्से के रूप में वर्ष 2030 तक गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित ऊर्जा संसाधनों से लगभग 50 प्रतिशत संचयी विद्युत स्थापित क्षमता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय प्रतिबद्ध है, जो वर्ष 2070 तक भारत के नेट-जीरो प्राप्त करने के दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्य की ओर महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय, यूएनएफसीसीसी कॉप-26 में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा घोषित पंचामृत लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में कार्य कर रहा है जिसके अंतर्गत 2030 तक 500 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित स्थापित क्षमता प्राप्त करना है।

साथ ही, भारत की वर्ष 2070 तक नेट-जीरो उत्सर्जन प्राप्त करने की प्रतिबद्धता हेतु समर्थन के लिए नीति आयोग ने विद्युत, परिवहन, उद्योग, कृषि, महत्वपूर्ण खनिज, परिवर्तन के मैक्रोइकोनॉमिक प्रभाव, जलवायु वित्तपोषण और ऊर्जा परिवर्तन के सामाजिक पहलुओं जैसे नेट-जीरो को शामिल करने वाले प्रमुख क्षेत्रों के लिए ऊर्जा परिवर्तन रोडमैप को विकसित करने के लिए 6 अंतर-मंत्रालयी कार्य समूह स्थापित किए हैं।

ऐसा अनुमान है कि वर्ष 2030 तक अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में लगभग 30 लाख करोड़ रु. का निवेश किया जाएगा।

(ग) और (घ) भारत के पास सौर, पवन, जल विद्युत और जैव-ऊर्जा जैसे स्वदेशी रूप से उपलब्ध

अक्षय ऊर्जा विकल्पों की प्रचुर संभाव्यता है।

भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2030 तक 500 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा क्षमता की प्रतिबद्धता को साकार करने के लिए देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता को बढ़ावा और गति प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय और पहल की हैं, जिसका ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

दिनांक 30.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में कुल 205.52 गीगावाट अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता स्थापित की गई है, जिसमें 94.17 गीगावाट सौर विद्युत, 47.96 गीगावाट पवन विद्युत, 11.34 गीगावाट जैव-विद्युत और 52.05 गीगावाट जल विद्युत शामिल है।

(ड) और (च) राष्ट्रीय जैव-ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, भारत सरकार डेवलपर्स/राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान करती है, जिसका ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित, राष्ट्रीय जैव-ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जारी सीएफए का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2030 तक 500गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा क्षमता की प्रतिबद्धता को साकार करने के लिए देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा और गति देने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय और पहल

- नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2027-28 तक अक्षय ऊर्जा कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों [आरईआईए: सोलर एनर्जी कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि. (सेकी), एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड, एनएचपीसी लिमिटेड, एसजेवीएन लिमिटेड] द्वारा जारी की जाने वाली 50 गीगावाट/वर्ष की अक्षय ऊर्जा विद्युत खरीद बोलियों को जारी करने के लिए बोली ट्रैजेक्ट्री जारी की है।
- ऑटोमेटिक रूट के अंतर्गत 100 प्रतिशत तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति

दी गई है।

- सौर और पवन विद्युत की इंटर-स्टेट बिक्री के लिए दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 तक चालू होने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए, ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं हेतु दिसम्बर, 2030 तक और अपतटीय पवन परियोजनाओं के लिए दिसम्बर, 2032 तक इंटर-स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) शुल्कों को माफ कर दिया गया है।
- अक्षय ऊर्जा खपत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, अक्षय ऊर्जा खरीद बाध्यता) आरपीओ) के बाद अक्षय उपभोग बाध्यता) आरसीओ) ट्रजेक्ट्री को वर्ष 2029-30 तक के लिए अधिसूचित किया गया है। ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम 2001 के अंतर्गत सभी नामित उपभोक्ताओं पर लागू आरसीओ की अनुपालना न करने पर जुर्माना लगाया जाएगा। आरसीओ में विकेंद्रीकृत अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों से खपत की निर्दिष्ट मात्रा भी शामिल है।
- निवेशों को आकर्षक और सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए परियोजना विकास एकक की स्थापना की गई है।
- ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर, पवन, पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड और सतत एवं प्रेषणयोग्य अक्षय ऊर्जा (एफडीआरई) परियोजनाओं से विद्युत की खरीद के लिए टैरिफ आधारित स्पर्धात्मक बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए मानक बोली दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
- प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना, राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन , अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) जैसी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।
- अल्ट्रा मेगा अक्षय ऊर्जा पार्कों की स्थापना के लिए, अक्षय ऊर्जा डेवलपमेंटों को बड़े स्तर पर अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना हेतु भूमि एवं ट्रांसमिशन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

- अक्षय विद्युत की निकासी के लिए ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर योजना के अंतर्गत नई ट्रांसमिशन लाइनें बिछाने और नई सब-स्टेशन क्षमता विकसित करने हेतु वित्तपोषण किया गया है।
- पांच सौ किलोवाट तक अथवा स्वीकृत विद्युत लोड तक, जो भी कम हो, नेट-मीटरिंग के लिए विद्युत (उपभोक्ता के अधिकार) नियम, 2020 जारी किए गए हैं।
- “पवन विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुनः शक्तिकरण और जीवन विस्तार नीति, 2023” जारी की गई है।
- “अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए रणनीति” जारी की गई है, जिसमें वर्ष 2030 तक 37 गीगावाट की बोली ट्रैजेक्ट्री और परियोजना विकास के लिए विभिन्न व्यापार मॉडल दर्शाए गए हैं।
- अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए अपतटीय क्षेत्रों के पट्टे (लीज) की मंजूरी को विनियमित करने के लिए अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा पट्टा नियम, 2023 को विदेश मंत्रालय की दिनांक 19 दिसम्बर, 2023 की अधिसूचना द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- सौर फोटोवोल्टेक मॉड्यूलों और ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर इनवर्टरों के लिए मानक और लेबलिंग (एस एंड एल) कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं।
- तीव्र अक्षय ऊर्जा ट्रैजेक्ट्री के लिए आवश्यक ट्रांसमिशन अवसंरचना को बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष 2030 तक की ट्रांसमिशन योजना तैयार की गई है।
- “विद्युत (विलंब भुगतान अधिभार और संबंधित मामले) नियम (एलपीएस नियम)” अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।
- सभी के लिए किफायती, भरोसेमंद और सतत हरित ऊर्जा तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 06 जून, 2022 को विद्युत (हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुंच के माध्यम से अक्षय ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा) नियम, 2022 अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। वितरण लाइसेंसधारी को उसी विद्युत प्रभाग में स्थित कुल

मिलाकर सौ किलोवाट या इससे अधिक के एकल या बहु एकल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से 100 किलोवाट या इससे अधिक की संविदा मांग के साथ किसी भी उपभोक्ता को हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुंच (ग्रीन एनर्जी ओपन एक्सेस) की अनुमति है।

- एक्सचेंजों के माध्यम से अक्षय ऊर्जा विद्युत की बिक्री को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (जीटीएएम) की शुरुआत की गई है।
- सरकार ने यह आदेश जारी किए हैं कि विद्युत की आपूर्ति साख पत्र (लेटर ऑफ क्रेडिट – एलसी) या अग्रिम भुगतान के माध्यम से की जाएगी ताकि वितरण लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादकों को समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित हो सके।
- इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर विनिर्माण के लिए 3,000 मेगावाट प्रति वर्ष की क्षमता के लिए संविदाएं आवंटित की गई हैं/प्रक्रियाधीन हैं।
- ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन के लिए 4,12,000 टन प्रति वर्ष के लिए क्षमता आवंटित की गई है।

विवरण -II

राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) के रूप में प्रदान किए

जा रहे प्रोत्साहन

कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
(क) बायोमास कार्यक्रम	(क) ब्रिकेट निर्माण संयंत्र के लिए: 9 लाख रु. प्रति एमटीपीएच (मीट्रिक टन/घंटे) (अधिकतम सीएफए 45 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना) (ख) गैर-खोई सह-उत्पादन परियोजना के लिए: 40 लाख रु. प्रति मेगावाट (स्थापित क्षमता पर) (अधिकतम सीएफए 5 करोड़ रु. प्रति परियोजना) (ग) उन पेलेट संयंत्रों के लिए जिनके आवेदन दिनांक 16.07.2024 से पहले प्राप्त हो गए हों: 9 लाख रु. प्रति एमटीपीएच (मीट्रिक टन/घंटे)

	<p>(अधिकतम सीएफए 45 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना)</p> <p>(घ) उन पेलेट संयंत्रों के लिए जिनके आवेदन दिनांक 16.07.2024 को या उसके बाद प्राप्त हुए हैं:</p> <p>1. गैर-टॉरिफाइड पेलेट निर्माण संयंत्र के लिए: 21 लाख रु./एमटीपीएच उत्पादन क्षमता या। एमटीपीएच संयंत्र के संयंत्र और मशीनरी के लिए ध्यान में ली गई पूंजीगत लागत का 30 प्रतिशत, जो भी कम हो (अधिकतम 105 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना)</p> <p>ii. टॉरिफाइड पेलेट निर्माण संयंत्र के लिए: 42 लाख रु./एमटीपीएच उत्पादन क्षमता या। एमटीपीएच संयंत्र के संयंत्र और मशीनरी के लिए ध्यान में ली गई पूंजीगत लागत का 30 प्रतिशत, जो भी कम हो (अधिकतम 210 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना)</p>
<p>(ख) अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम</p>	<p>(घ) जैव एवं कृषि औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट पर आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन (दहन प्रक्रिया के जरिए नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट (एमएसडब्ल्यू) को छोड़कर) के लिए: 0.40 करोड रु. प्रति मेगावाट (अधिकतम सीएफए 5.0 करोड रु. प्रति परियोजना)</p> <p>(ङ) विद्युत/थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए बायोमास गैसीफायर के लिए:</p> <p>(i) विद्युत अनुप्रयोग के लिए ड्यूअल फ्यूल इंजन के साथ 2,500/- रु. प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य</p> <p>(ii) विद्युत अनुप्रयोग के लिए 100% गैस इंजन के साथ 15,000/- रु. प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य</p> <p>(iii) थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए 2 लाख रु. प्रति 300 किलोवाट थर्मल समतुल्य</p>

	<p>नोट:</p> <p>यदि अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्र विशेष श्रेणी वाले राज्य (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, सिक्किम, हिमाचल प्रदेश एवं उत्तराखंड), जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में स्थापित किए जाते हैं, पात्र सीएफए उपर्युक्त मानक सीएफए पैटर्न से 20% अधिक होगी।</p> <p>गौशाला द्वारा स्वतंत्र रूप से अथवा संयुक्त उद्यमों/साझेदारी के जरिए स्थापित, मुख्य फीडस्टॉक के रूप में पशु गोबर पर आधारित</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● बायोगैस/बायो-सीएनजी/विद्युत (बायोगैस आधारित) उत्पादन संयंत्र, मानक सीएफए पैटर्न से 20% से अधिक सीएफए के लिए पात्र होंगे। ये गौशाला (शेल्टर) संबंधित राज्य सरकार के पास पंजीकृत होने चाहिए।
ग) बायोगैस कार्यक्रम	<p>(क) लघु बायोगैस संयंत्रों (1-25 घन मीटर प्रति दिन क्षमता के संयंत्र) के लिए घन मीटर में संयंत्र के आकार के आधार पर प्रति संयंत्र 9,800/- रु. से 70,400/- रु.</p> <p>(ख) विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए प्रति किलोवाट 35,000/- रु. से 45,000/- रु. और थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य 17,500/- रु. से 22,500/- रु. (25-2500 घन मीटर प्रति दिन संयंत्र क्षमता)।</p> <p>पात्र सीएफए पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, द्वीपसमूह, पंजीकृत गौशालाओं और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभार्थियों के लिए मानक सीएफए से 20% अधिक होगा।</p>

विवरण -IIIराष्ट्रीय जैव-ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जारी सीएफए का राज्य-वार विवरण

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जारी सीएफए
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	53.21
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.39
3	असम	1.79
4	बिहार	0.00
5	छत्तीसगढ़	4.64
6	गुजरात	10.17
7	गोवा	3.03
8	हरियाणा	5.54
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.00
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.00
11	झारखंड	0.00
12	कर्नाटक	24.82
13	केरल	0.00
14	लद्दाख	0.00
15	मध्य प्रदेश	10.07
16	महाराष्ट्र	44.66
17	मणिपुर	0.22
18	मेघालय	0.37
19	मिजोरम	0.00
20	नागालैंड	0.18
21	ओडिशा	0.91
22	पंजाब	15.10
23	राजस्थान	2.67
24	सिक्किम	0.00

25	तमिलनाडु	3.42
26	तेलंगाना	6.84
27	त्रिपुरा	1.61
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	31.24
29	उत्तराखंड	2.03
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	2.17
३१	अंडमान और निकोबार	0.00
32	चंडीगढ़	0.00
33	दादर एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	0.11
34	दिल्ली	0.50
35	लक्षद्वीप	0.00
36	पुडुचेरी	0.00
37	केवीआईसी , मुंबई*	3.24
	कुल	228.93

* केवीआईसी मुंबई केन्द्रीय एजेंसी है, जो सभी राज्यों में बायोगैस कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करती है।

DATA COLLECTION EXERCISES IN WEST BENGAL

3770. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has undertaken surveys or data collection exercises in the State of West Bengal to identify developmental gaps and track socio-economic progress and if so, the findings thereof; and
- the steps being taken to improve the accuracy and timeliness of statistical data under the Aspirational District Programme or other Central initiatives?

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 National Statistics Office under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for conducting sample surveys on various socio-economic subjects on All India basis. These surveys cover the entire country except some villages of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible. The reports of these surveys alongwith their findings are available publicly on the website of MoSPI and give estimates of important indicators such as health, education, labour force, and economic planning, etc based on the Central sample data, both at the national level and the State/UT level. Further, the States/UTs, including West Bengal, also participate, through respective State agencies/DEs, in the socio-economic NSS round surveys conducted by MoSPI.

(b): Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) is a product of collective efforts in which States are the main drivers and aims to quickly and effectively transform 112 most under-developed districts across the country. At Central level, this programme is anchored by NITI Aayog. NITI Aayog works closely with the respective line Ministries and various development partners to fast-track progress at the district level. Under the ADP, districts undertake various developmental projects to address critical gaps using the financial grants they win through the programme's delta ranking method. The ranking is based on the incremental progress made across 49 Key performance indicators under 5 broad socio-

economic themes - Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development and Infrastructure. The districts are also encouraged to develop and replicate best practices that drive improvement across the socio-economic themes. The performance of the Aspirational Districts is available in the public domain portal named "Champions of Change".

To ensure the accuracy and timeliness of statistical data in surveys of MoSPI, robust and well-defined mechanisms are employed in different statistical products which undergo periodic improvements based on evolving needs, feedback, and advancements in methodologies to enhance their effectiveness. The primary data collection is being done in digital platform using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) with in-built validation mechanism to ensure consistency at the stage of data collection. The accuracy of the data is ensured by multi-level data scrutiny and validation checks. A robust training mechanism is followed to address the conceptual queries and monitoring the data quality.

स्वच्छ ऊर्जा स्रोतों से बिजली

3771. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी पेरिस समझौते के अनुसार स्वच्छ ऊर्जा स्रोतों से विद्युत उत्पादन हेतु भारत द्वारा संस्थापित परियोजनाओं की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 2022 तक 175 गीगावाट नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन क्षमता की संस्थापना का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सौर ऊर्जा, पवन ऊर्जा, जैव-विद्युत और लघु पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के संबंध में स्थापित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त लक्ष्य के अनुपालन में उनकी क्षमता क्या है; और

(घ) देश की कुल स्थापित क्षमता में ताप ऊर्जा, परमाणु ऊर्जा, जल विद्युत और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक) :

(क) से (ग): कॉप-26 में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री की घोषणा के अनुरूप, सरकार वर्ष 2030 तक गैर-जीवाश्म स्रोतों से 500गीगावाट स्थापित विद्युत क्षमता हासिल करने की दिशा में कार्य कर रही है। दिनांक 30.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में कुल 213.70 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म विद्युत क्षमता स्थापित की गई है, जिसमें 94.17 गीगावाट सौर विद्युत, 47.96 गीगावाट पवन विद्युत, 11.34 गीगावाट जैव-विद्युत, 5.08 गीगावाट लघु जल विद्युत, 46.97 गीगावाट बड़ी जल विद्युत और 8.18 गीगावाट परमाणु विद्युत शामिल है।

(घ) दिनांक 30.11.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में कुल स्थापित ऊर्जाक्षमता 456.76 गीगावाट है, जिसमें 243.06 गीगावाट तापीय ऊर्जा, 8.18 गीगावाट परमाणु ऊर्जा और 205.52 गीगावाट अक्षय ऊर्जा शामिल है।

THREAT OF CYBER BREACHES

3772. SHRI P C MOHAN:

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

(a) the measures being implemented by the Government to protect citizens' digital privacy under the proposed Data Protection Bill in light of increasing digitization and the growing threat of cyber breaches;

- (b) the primary protections for users in case of data breaches;
- (c) the penalties proposed for data breaches or unauthorised data sharing under the bill and the manner in which enforcement of these penalties would be managed; and
- (d) the mechanisms likely to be put in place to ensure transparency for citizens about the manner/procedure in which their data is being collected, stored and used particularly by large digital platforms?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND LNDUSTRY;
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, trusted and accountable cyberspace for users in the country. A significant step in this direction is the enactment of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ('Act') which establishes the legal framework to regulate the processing, including sharing of digital personal data. The Act provides that the personal data of individuals is processed for lawful purposes by the Data Fiduciaries with notice and consent or for certain legitimate uses. The Data Principal has the right to obtain from the data fiduciary, to whom she has previously given consent, a summary of personal data and of processing activities undertaken by the Data Fiduciary. The Data Fiduciary is obligated to protect personal data by taking reasonable security safeguards to prevent personal data breach. In the event of any personal data breach, the Data Fiduciary has to intimate to the Data Protection Board and each affected Data Principal. Further, in the event

of any such breach or complaint by the Data Principal with respect to exercise of her rights, the Data Protection Board after an inquiry, may impose monetary penalty as per the provisions of the Act. The Act prescribes different monetary penalties for different types of breaches of the Act, with the maximum penalty upto two hundred and fifty crore rupees.

उत्पादन से जुड़ा प्रोत्साहन

3773. श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

श्री गोडम नागेश:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मंत्रालय दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में घरेलू विनिर्माण, निवेश और निर्यात तथा नेटवर्किंग उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई उत्पादन से जुड़ा प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना चला रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें किए गए वित्तीय प्रावधान का ब्यौरा क्या है और इससे लाभान्वित होने वाली कंपनियों की संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ, दूरसंचार एवं नेटवर्किंग उत्पादों के घरेलू विनिर्माण, निवेश एवं निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, दूरसंचार विभाग ने 12,195 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना शुरू की है जो अप्रैल 2021 से लागू है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत 42 लाभार्थी कंपनियों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

31 अक्टूबर, 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएलआई लाभार्थियों ने 3,998 करोड़ रुपये के कुल

निवेश की रिपोर्ट दी है तथा 68,708 करोड़ रुपये की कुल बिक्री की है जिसमें 13,007 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के निर्यात शामिल हैं।

मुरैना रेलवे स्टेशन पर स्वचालित सीढ़ियों का काम न करना

3774. श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे को मुरैना स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 पर स्वचालित सीढ़ियों के कार्य न करने और स्टेशन पर आवारा पशुओं के चलने की जानकारी है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त स्टेशन की सुरक्षा एवं रख-रखाव सुनिश्चित करने में लापरवाही बरती जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में किए गए सुधारात्मक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) भारतीय रेल में स्टेशनों का विकास और अनुरक्षण एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों को परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार किया जाता है।

रेल मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में भारतीय रेल में रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' शुरू की है। इस योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत आधार पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की संकल्पना की गई है। इसमें प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्टेशन तक पहुंच, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म के ऊपर कवर, स्वच्छता, निःशुल्क वाई-फाई, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि जैसी सुविधाओं

में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध एवं यथा व्यवहार्य स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टी-मोडाल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिड्री रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों का निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत 1337 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से मुरैना स्टेशन सहित 80 स्टेशन मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित हैं।

वर्तमान में, मुरैना रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोई एस्केलेटर मौजूद नहीं है। मुरैना रेलवे स्टेशन पर गाय पकड़ने वाले उपलब्ध हैं। इसके साथ ही, इस स्टेशन पर संरक्षा और अनुरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अत्यंत सावधानी बरती जाती है।

साइबर सुरक्षा पर डिजिटल बैंकिंग व्यवसाय का प्रभाव

3775. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) क्या सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के गतिशील स्वरूप को देखते हुए डिजिटल बैंकिंग व्यवसाय में वृद्धि के कारण साइबर सुरक्षा पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान फिशिंग, नेटवर्क स्कैनिंग और प्रोबिंग, वायरस और वेबसाइट हैकिंग सहित साइबर खतरे के कितने मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं?

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

(क) सरकार सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की गतिशील प्रकृति को ध्यान में रखते हुए डिजिटल बैंकिंग व्यवसाय में वृद्धि के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाले साइबर खतरों और चुनौतियों के प्रति पूरी तरह सजग और जागरूक है। सरकार अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए एक खुला, सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह इंटरनेट

सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और इसने डिजिटल बैंकिंग व्यवसाय की सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य से कई महत्वपूर्ण पहलों की हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित भी शामिल हैं:

- i. भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया दल (सर्ट-इन) को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70ख के प्रावधानों के तहत साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं पर प्रतिक्रिया देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है।
- ii. कंप्यूटर सुरक्षा घटना प्रतिक्रिया दल-वित्तक्षेत्र (सीएसआईआरटी-फिन) की स्थापना सर्ट-इन के तत्वावधान और मार्गदर्शन में वित्तीय क्षेत्र से रिपोर्ट की गई साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं पर प्रतिक्रिया देने, उन्हें रोकने और शमन करने के लिए की गई है।
- iii. यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि अधिकृत भुगतान प्रणाली ऑपरेटर्स (पीएसओ) द्वारा भुगतान प्रणाली को सुरक्षित, सुदृढ़ और कुशल तरीके से संचालित करने हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग किया जाए, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने सभी पीएसओ को निर्देश दिया था कि वे अपने भुगतान प्रणाली का वार्षिक आधार पर सर्ट-इन के पैनल बद्ध लेखापरीक्षकों से लेखापरीक्षा करवाएं और अपने संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के दो माह के भीतर आरबीआई को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करें।
- iv. सर्ट-इन ने सूचना सुरक्षा सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों के कार्यान्वयन का समर्थन और लेखा परीक्षा करने के लिए 155 सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा संगठनों को सूचीबद्ध किया है।
- v. सर्ट-इन ने डिजिटल भुगतान के सुरक्षा पहलुओं के बारे में जागरूकता के लिए समय-समय पर परामर्शी निदेश जारी किए हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य खतरे के कारकों का विश्लेषण करके साइबर सुरक्षा संबंधी जानकारी का सृजन करना तथा संगठनों और उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा के विशिष्ट क्षेत्र हेतु सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं का सुझाव देना है।
- vi. सर्ट-इन और आरबीआई संयुक्त रूप से डिजिटल इंडिया प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से 'वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी से सावधान और जागरूक रहें' विषय पर साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता अभियान चला रहे हैं।
- vii. आरबीआई ने बैंकों के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा ढांचे पर एक व्यापक परिपत्र जारी किया है, जो सुदृढ़ साइबर सुरक्षा नियंत्रणों को लागू करने के लिए मानक और दिशा-निर्देश निर्धारित करता है। यह परिपत्र बैंकों

के लिए एक बेंचमार्क के रूप में कार्य करता है, जिसमें साइबर सुरक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया है, जिसमें जोखिम प्रबंधन, खतरे का पता लगाना, डेटा सुरक्षा और घटना प्रतिक्रिया शामिल है, जो डिजिटल बैंकिंग प्रणालियों की सुरक्षा के लिए एक समान और प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण सुनिश्चित करता है।

(ख) भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया दल (सर्ट-इन) को दी गई सूचना और उसके द्वारा ट्रैक की गई सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में फिशिंग, नेटवर्क स्कैनिंग एवं जांच, वायरस और वेबसाइट हैकिंग की घटनाओं सहित साइबर सुरक्षा की घटनाओं की कुल संख्या निम्नानुसार हैं:

वर्ष	फ़िशिंग घटनाएँ	नेटवर्क स्कैनिंग एवं जांच	वायरस/मैलवेयर घटनाएँ	वेबसाइट हैकिंग की घटनाएँ	साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाएँ
2021	215	86,585	9,203	18	1,22,764
2022	1,145	10,220	2,559	57	27,482
2023	401	12,330	1,185	39	23,158

नीली अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा

3776. श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

श्री विजय बघेल:

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा देश में नीली अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या पहल की गई है/की जा रही है और राष्ट्रीय मानसून मिशन, मिशन मौसम और डीप ओशन मिशन द्वारा उक्त उद्देश्य में किस

प्रकार योगदान दिए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) देश में गहरे समुद्र में संसाधनों के विकास और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के संदर्भ में डीप ओशन मिशन के उद्देश्यों 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) पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय मानसून मिशन, मिशन मौसम और डीप ओशन मिशन (डीओएम) क्रमशः 2012, 2024 और 2021 में शुरू किए थे। इनमें से, डीप ओशन मिशन सीधे देश में समुद्र आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य को पूरा करता है।

राष्ट्रीय मानसून मिशन का उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों तरह के शैक्षणिक और अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठनों के बीच एक कार्यशील साझेदारी का निर्माण करना और देश भर में प्रचालन मानसून पूर्वानुमान कौशल में सुधार करना तथा कृषि, जल विज्ञान और बिजली क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रासंगिक जलवायु अनुप्रयोगों को विकसित करना है। इसका उद्देश्य (क) ऋतुनिष्ठ और विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान और (ख) अल्प और मध्यम अवधि (दो सप्ताह तक) के पूर्वानुमान कौशल में सुधार के लिए एक अत्याधुनिक गतिशील मॉडलिंग ढांचे को विकसित और बेहतर बनाना है। इस मिशन के तहत ऋतुनिष्ठ पूर्वानुमान (भारतीय दक्षिण-पश्चिमी मानसून की ऋतुनिष्ठ वर्षा और अन्य मापदंडों के पूर्वानुमान के लिए) और विस्तारित अवधि के पूर्वानुमान (अगले 4 सप्ताह पहले तक के पूर्वानुमान के लिए) में बेहतर सटीकता और कौशल किसानों, नीति निर्माताओं, जनता और अन्य अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए बहुत उपयोगी रहा है। चक्रवातों के उचित पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनी ने देश में जान-माल की हानि को बचाने में मदद की है।

मिशन मौसम को भारत के मौसम और जलवायु से संबंधित विज्ञान, अनुसंधान और सेवाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक बहुआयामी और परिवर्तनकारी पहल माना जाता है। यह चरम मौसम की घटनाओं और जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों से निपटने में नागरिकों और अंतिम छोर के उपयोगकर्ताओं सहित

हितधारकों को बेहतर ढंग से सुसज्जित करने में मदद करेगा। मिशन का फोकस मानसून के पूर्वानुमान, वायु गुणवत्ता के लिए अलर्ट, चरम मौसम की घटनाओं और चक्रवातों, कोहरे, ओलावृष्टि और बारिश आदि के प्रबंधन के लिए मौसम अन्तःक्षेप, क्षमता निर्माण और जागरूकता पैदा करने सहित कालिक और स्थानिक पैमाने पर अत्यधिक सटीक और समय पर मौसम और जलवायु जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रेक्षण नेटवर्क को बढ़ाकर प्रेक्षणों को बेहतर बनाना होगा।

डीप ओशन मिशन एक बहु-मंत्रालयी, बहु-विषयक कार्यक्रम है जिसका उद्देश्य गहरे समुद्र में रहने वाले सजीव और निर्जीव संसाधनों की खोज करना है ताकि समुद्र आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था का समर्थन किया जा सके और महासागर के संसाधनों का सतत उपयोग किया जा सके। डीप ओशन मिशन के उद्देश्य गहरे समुद्र के संसाधनों की बेहतर समझ के लिए हैं, जिससे समुद्र आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था का विस्तार करने के प्रयासों में सहायता मिलेगी। डीप ओशन मिशन की गतिविधियाँ समुद्र आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था के घटकों, जैसे मत्स्य पालन, पर्यटन और समुद्री परिवहन, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, जलीय कृषि, समुद्र तल संसाधन अन्वेषण गतिविधियाँ और समुद्री जैव प्रौद्योगिकी में मदद करेंगी। डीप ओशन मिशन के तहत विकसित की गई प्रौद्योगिकियाँ महासागरों की खोज करने और संभवतः ऊर्जा, पेयजल और रणनीतिक खनिजों जैसे निर्जीव संसाधनों का दोहन करने में मदद करेंगी। समुद्र के स्तर, तीव्रता और तूफानों की आवृत्ति आदि के बारे में मिशन के तहत विकसित की जाने वाली परामर्शिकाएं भारतीय तटीय क्षेत्रों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक लाभों के लिए उपयोगी होगी। गहरे समुद्र के सजीव और निर्जीव संसाधनों की बेहतर समझ तथा कोबाल्ट, निकल, तांबा और मैंगनीज जैसे रणनीतिक खनिजों की खोज से इन संसाधनों के भविष्य में वाणिज्यिक दोहन का मार्ग प्रशस्त होने की उम्मीद है। महासागर तापीय ऊर्जा रूपांतरण अध्ययन अपतटीय ऊर्जा और पेयजल के उत्पादन के लिए हैं।

(ख) डीप ओशन मिशन के उद्देश्यों में गहरे समुद्र की प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास शामिल है, जिसमें गहरे समुद्र में खनन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकियों के साथ-साथ 6000 मीटर पानी की गहराई के लिए निर्धारित मानवयुक्त पनडुब्बी का विकास; महासागर जलवायु परिवर्तन परामर्शी सेवाओं का विकास; गहरे समुद्र

में खनिज संसाधनों और समुद्री जैव विविधता की खोज; गहरे समुद्र में सर्वेक्षण और एक बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान पोत की खोज और अधिग्रहण; और महासागर जीव विज्ञान के लिए एक उन्नत समुद्री स्टेशन की स्थापना के साथ समुद्री जीव विज्ञान और गहरे समुद्र की प्रौद्योगिकी में क्षमता निर्माण शामिल है। डीप ओशन मिशन के एक भाग के रूप में, निकेल, कोबाल्ट, तांबा, मैंगनीज इत्यादि से समृद्ध पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूलस (पीएमएन) के लिए मध्य हिंद महासागर बेसिन में और तांबा, जस्ता इत्यादि से समृद्ध पॉलीमेटेलिक सल्फाइड्स (पीएमएस) के लिए मध्य और दक्षिण पश्चिम भारतीय कटकों में व्यापक सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण कार्य किया जा रहा है। भारत ने 75,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र के लिए मध्य हिंद महासागर बेसिन में पीएमएन और 10,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र के लिए मध्य और दक्षिण पश्चिम भारतीय कटकों में पीएमएस की खोज के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्र तल प्राधिकरण के साथ एक अनुबंध पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। गहरे महासागरीय संसाधनों की खोज और उनके सतत उपयोग के लिए प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास करने से समुद्री संसाधनों का अति-दोहन नहीं होगा।

इसके अलावा, 2021 में, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने भारत को राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्राधिकार से परे जैव विविधता (BBNJ) समझौते या 'उच्च समुद्र' संधि पर हस्ताक्षर करने की मंजूरी दी। BBNJ संयुक्त राष्ट्र समुद्री कानून सम्मेलन (UNCLOS) के तहत एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय संधि है, जिसका उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्राधिकार से परे क्षेत्रों में समुद्री जैविक विविधता के संरक्षण और सतत उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करना है। यह अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग और समन्वय के माध्यम से समुद्री जैविक विविधता के सतत उपयोग के लिए सटीक तंत्र निर्धारित करता है। यह एहतियाती सिद्धांत के आधार पर एक समावेशी, एकीकृत, पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण का पालन करता है और पारंपरिक ज्ञान और सर्वोत्तम उपलब्ध वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देता है। यह क्षेत्र-आधारित प्रबंधन उपकरणों के माध्यम से समुद्री पर्यावरण पर प्रभावों को कम करने में मदद करता है और पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन करने के लिए नियम स्थापित करता है। पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय देश में BBNJ समझौते के कार्यान्वयन का नेतृत्व करेगा।

HOUSEHOLD AND ENTERPRISE SURVEY VERTICALS

3777. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to ensure that the household and enterprise survey verticals effectively address gaps identified in previous surveys; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): In order to functionally re-organise National Sample Survey (NSS) from process-based ecosystem to product-based ecosystem with the objective to ensure that survey methodologies are strengthened and NSS is able to release qualitative results/reports in shortest possible time, it has been decided to create survey wise verticals/divisions, namely Household Survey Division (HSD) and Enterprise Survey Division (EnSD), in NSS to provide turnkey services with respect to a particular product/survey vide MoSPI's order dated 07.08.2024.

The process of conceptualizing, designing, processing, analysing and ultimately publishing survey results is a comprehensive and multi-stage effort. It requires meticulous planning and execution to ensure that surveys follow a standardized protocol across all stages. To achieve this, HSD and EnSD play crucial role with respect to household surveys and enterprise surveys respectively in technical planning of surveys, designing of survey schedule/questionnaire, sampling

design, formulation of concepts and definitions with an aim to maintain consistency and uniformity in the data collection process in nationwide surveys, sample selection, continuous updation of sampling frame, drawing up of tabulation plan, software development for data collection, addressing the conceptual queries of field functionaries, processing and validation of data collected, analysis of survey results and preparation of reports. Further, HSD and EnSD also serve as member secretary for Technical Advisory Group (TAG) constituted for providing technical guidance on household surveys and enterprise surveys respectively. These TAGs consist of experts from various spheres such as Central Ministries/Departments, State/UTs, academia, research, economics, finance, etc.

अल्पसंख्यकों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को योजनाओं के लाभ

3778. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में अल्पसंख्यकों की धर्म और राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय और जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की योजनाओं का लाभ अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग धर्मांतरण के बाद उठा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच कर अवैध रूप से दोहरा लाभ उठाने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने पर विचार कर रही है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):

(क) भारत के महापंजीयक कार्यालय (आरजीआई) द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, जनगणना में "अल्पसंख्यक" शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। हालाँकि, भारत के लोगों द्वारा बताए गए सभी धर्मों के आंकड़ों को प्रत्येक जनगणना में एकत्र, सारणीबद्ध और प्रकाशित किया जाता है। पिछली जनगणना 2011 में की गई थी और धर्म के आधार पर राज्यवार जनसंख्या **विवरण** पर है।

(ख) से (घ) अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए सभी 3 छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (एनएसपी) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं, जिसमें एनएसपी पर ऑनबोर्ड की गई समग्र योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवेदक के डी-डुप्लीकेशन का प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा, 2024-25 से वन टाइम रजिस्ट्रेशन (ओटीआर) का प्रावधान भी शुरू किया गया है, जो विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के बीच डुप्लिकेट लाभार्थियों की संभावनाओं को और कम करेगा।

विवरण

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार राज्य और धर्मवार अल्पसंख्यक जनसंख्या							
क्र.सं.	राज्य	मुस्लिम	ईसाई	सिख	बौद्ध	जैन	
1	जम्मू और कश्मीर	856748	5	35631	234848	112584	2490
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश	149881	12646	79896	78659	1805	
3	पंजाब	535489	348230	54	160047	33237	45040
4	चंडीगढ़	51447	8720	138329	1160	1960	
5	उत्तराखंड	140682	5	37781	236340	14926	9183
6	हरियाणा	178134	50353	124375	7514	52613	

		2		2		
7	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	215868 4	146093	570581	18449	166231
8	राजस्थान	621537 7	96430	872930	12185	622023
9	उत्तर प्रदेश	384839 67	356448	643500	206285	213267
10	बिहार	175578 09	129247	23779	25453	18914
11	सिक्किम	9867	60522	1868	167216	314
12	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	27045	418732	3287	162815	771
13	नागालैंड	48963	173965 1	1890	6759	2655
14	मणिपुर	239836	117904 3	1527	7084	1692
15	मिजोरम	14832	956331	286	93411	376
16	त्रिपुरा	316042	159882	1070	125385	860
17	मेघालय	130399	221302 7	3045	9864	627
18	असम	106793 45	116586 7	20672	54993	25949
19	पश्चिम बंगाल	246548	658618	63523	282898	60141

		25				
20	झारखंड	479399	141860			
		4	8	71422	8956	14974
21	ओडिशा	911670	116170			
			8	21991	13852	9420
22	छत्तीसगढ़	514998	490542	70036	70467	61510
23	मध्य प्रदेश	477469				
		5	213282	151412	216052	567028
24	गुजरात	584676				
		1	316178	58246	30483	579654
25	दमन और दीव	19277	2820	172	217	287
26	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	12922	5113	217	634	1186
27	महाराष्ट्र	129711	108007		653120	140034
		52	3	223247	0	9
28	आंध्र प्रदेश	808241	112978			
		2	4	40244	36692	53849
29	कर्नाटक	789306	114264			
		5	7	28773	95710	440280
30	गोवा	121564	366130	1473	1095	1109
31	लक्षद्वीप	62268	317	8	10	11
32	केरल	887347	614126			
		2	9	3814	4752	4489

33	तमिलनाडु	422947 9	441833 1	14601	11186	89265
34	पुदुचेरी	75556	78550	297	451	1400
35	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	32413	80984	1286	338	31
36	तेलंगाना**					

** जनगणना 2011 के बाद गठित राज्य

नोट: पारसी जनसंख्या के राज्यवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

LITHIUM AND TITANIUM RESOURCES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

3779. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Salal-Haimana area of Jammu and Kashmir's Raesi district has significant Lithium and Titanium resources;

(b) if so, the time likely to be taken for exploration level to reach G1 or at least to G2 level and to put the Salal-Haimana area for auction and starting commercial mining thereat; and

(c) the details of the efforts made to reduce dependence on imports of lithium metal?

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

(a) and (b) Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of Ministry of Mines, has carried out preliminary exploration (G3 stage) in Salal-Haimana block

of Jammu and Kashmir's Reasi district, primarily for bauxite, where additional resources of lithium and titanium were also established. GSI has submitted mineral samples to Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur and Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar for carrying out beneficiation study. Additionally, two preliminary exploration (G3 stage) projects on lithium in Salal East and Panasa areas of Reasi district have been taken up by GSI in current field season 2024-25.

(c) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 has been amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2023 which has introduced major reforms in mining sector viz. inserting 24 critical and strategic minerals, including lithium, in Part D of the First Schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957 and empowering Central Government to exclusively auction mineral concessions for these critical minerals. The Ministry of Mines has successfully auctioned Katghora block, Chhattisgarh as Composite Licence for Lithium and Rare Earth Elements (REE). Furthermore, a joint venture company named KhanijBidesh India Limited (KABIL) has also been set up by the government for securing critical mineral assets abroad. KABIL has acquired an area of 15703 Ha in the Catamarca province of Argentina for exploration and mining of Lithium.

ACCIDENT REPORT MODULE

3780. SHRI LUMBA RAM:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

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

- (a) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the accident module effectively captures and reports incidents within the stipulated 24 hour timeframe;
- (b) the manner in which safety audit module would enhance existing safety protocols along with specific improvements likely to be anticipated;
- (c) the number of incidents reported through the accident module in the coal mines located in JanjgirChampa; and
- (d) the measures taken to reduce accidents and ensure early warning in the coal mines operated in Neyveli Lignite Corporation of India Limited (NLC), Singrauli?

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

- (a) Under the Mines Act, 1952, notice of the occurrence of the accidents is required to be given by the owner, agent or manager of the mine. Such notices are also submitted by the mines management on the Accidents portal of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) within 24 hours of its occurrence.
- (b) The Ministry of Coal, as a strategic measure, has developed the National Coal Mine Safety Report (NCMSR) portal to streamline safety audit process and reporting in the coal mines of the country. Safety audit by trained professionals and its reporting on the portal module will strengthen the existing safety protocols and foster a culture of safety management. The safety management has the objective of achieving the ultimate goal of Zero Harm Potential in the coal mines.
- (c) No such accident has been reported to DGMS from the coal mines located in

JanjgirChampa.

(d) NLC India Limited (NLCIL) does not have any coal/lignite mines in Singrauli.

COMPENSATION PAID BY THE RAILWAYS FOR DEATH AND INJURY

3781. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) the number of railway accidents in the last five years and the details thereof particularly in Punjab, year, zonal-wise;
- (b) the details of number of deaths and passenger got injured due to railway accidents in the last five years, year and zone-wise;
- (c) the details of causes identified and the percentage contribution of each factor to these accidents, year, zone-wise;
- (d) the details of amount of compensation provided by railways for death and injury, separately in the last five years, year and zone-wise;
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to improve railway safety and reduce the occurrence of major accidents particularly in high risk areas in Punjab; and
- (f) the amount of budget allocated and spent on railway safety measures, infrastructure upgradation and technology enhancements during the last five years particularly for Punjab?

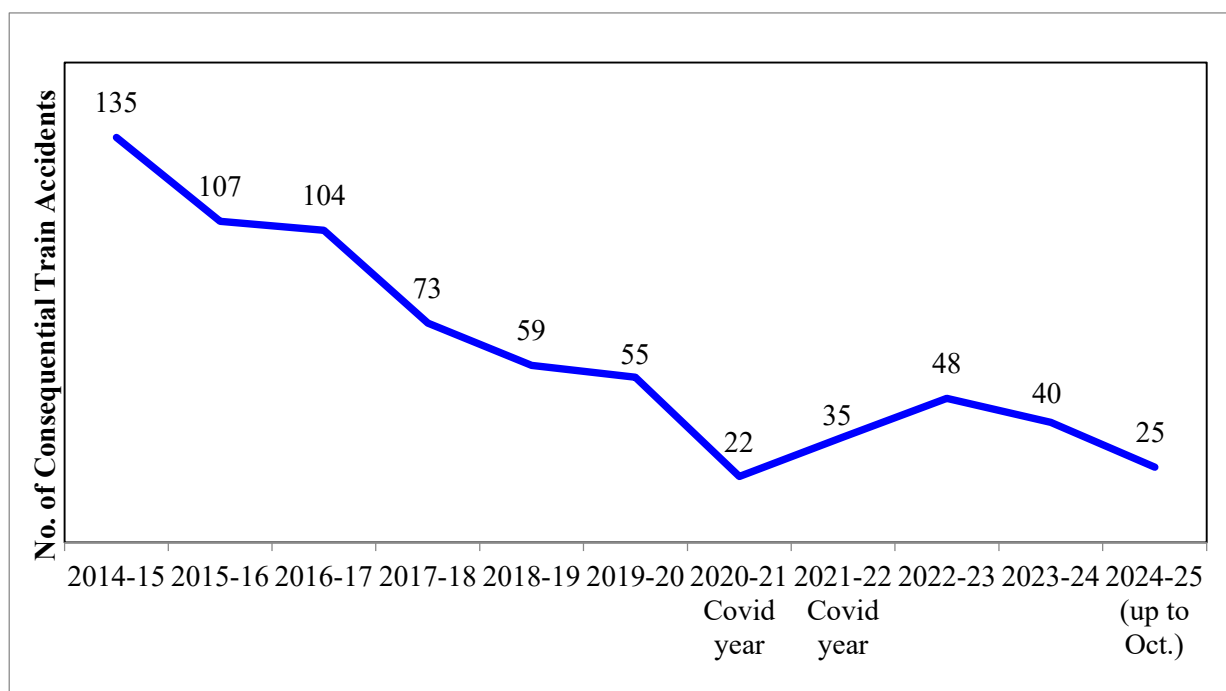
THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):

(a) to (f) 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 40 in 2023-24 as shown in the graph below. The causes of these accidents broadly include track defects, loco/coach defects, equipment failures, human errors etc.

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

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



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	1711	904	3155
2014-15 to 2023-24	678	748	2087

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 and injured in train accidents in last 5 years (2019-20 to 2023-24) is Rs. 38.30 Cr. (Death Cases- Rs. 30.80 Cr., and Injury Cases- Rs. 7.50 Cr.).

Compensation for death/injury of railway passengers in train accidents and untoward incidents as defined under Section 124 and Section 124-A (read with Section 123) of the Railways Act, 1989, is decided by Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) on the basis of a claim application filed by the victims/their dependents before RCT and it disposes of the cases after following the due judicial process. Railway Administration pays compensation only 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 deceased and injured in train accidents in last 5 years (2019-20 to 2023-24) is Rs. 29.57 Cr. (Death Cases- Rs. 23.63 Cr. and Injury Cases- Rs. 5.94 Cr.)

It may be noted that the compensation paid in a year need not necessarily relate to the accidents/ casualties in that year alone. The amount paid in a year depends upon the number of cases finalized by Railway Claims Tribunals (RCTs) or other Courts of Law in a particular year irrespective of the year(s) in which the accident they pertain to, have occurred.

SAFETY MEASURES

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

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

Expenditure on Safety related activities	(Rs. in Cr.)		
	2022-23 (Act)	2023-24(Act)	BE 2024-25
Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	18,115	20,322	21,386
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	27,086	30,864	31,494
Maintenance of Machines	9,828	10,772	11,864
Road Safety LCs and ROBs/ RUBs	5,347	6,662	9,980
Track Renewals	16,326	17,850	17,652

Bridge Works	1,050	1,907	2,137
Signal and Telecom Works	2,456	3,751	4,647
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	7,119	9,523	9,615
Total	87,327	1,01,651	1,08,776

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,612 stations up to 30.11.2024 to eliminate accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,082 level Crossing Gates up to 30.11.2024 for enhancing safety at LC gates.
4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,620 stations up to 30.11.2024.
5. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order. Kavach was adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020. Kavach is provided progressively in phased manner. Kavach has already been deployed on 1548 Rkm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 1969 Rkm. Regular trials are being done on these sections.
6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g.

mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.

7. System of disconnection and reconnection for SandT equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.

8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.

9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.

10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.

11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fanshaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.

12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.

13. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.

14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.

15. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches and Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the

conditions assessed during these inspections.

26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory “Fire Notices” for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do’s and Don’ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

27. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

29. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated maintenance/repair/replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

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

SN	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2023-24	2014-24 Vs. 2004-14
	Track Maintenance			

1.	Expenditure on Track Renewal (Rs. in Cr.)	47,038	1,09,577	2.33 times
2.	Rail Renewal Primary (Track Km)	32,260	43,335	1.34 times
3.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450	1,23,717	2.15 times
4.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917	68,233	6.88 times
5.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Rails (Track km)	20,19,630	26,52,291	1.31 times
6.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79,43,940	1,73,06,046	2.17 times
7.	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985	31,180	2.08 times
8.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699	In 2023-24: 481	87% reduction
9.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548	In 2023-24: 383	85% reduction
10	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	21,127	

11	Track Machines (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14 = 748	As on 31.03.24 = 1,661	122% increase
Level Crossing Gate Elimination				
1.	Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossing Gates (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	100% reduction
2.	Elimination of Manned Level Crossing Gates (Nos.)	1,137	7,075	6.21 Times
3.	Road over Bridges (RoBs)/ Road under Bridges (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148	11,945	2.88 Times
4.	Expenditure on LC Elimination (LC+ROB+RUB)	8,825	41,957	4.75 Times
Bridge Rehabilitation				
1.	Expenditure on Bridge Rehabilitation (Rs. in Cr.)	3,924	8,255	2.10 Times
Signalling Works				
1.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837	2,964	3.52 times

2.	Automatic Block Signaling (Km)	1,486	2,497	1.67 times
3.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90	As on 31.03.24: 19,742	219 times
Rolling Stock				
1.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337	36,933	15.80 times
2.	Provision of Fire and Smoke Detection System in AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	19,271	
3.	Provision of Fire Detection and Suppression System in Pantry and Power Cars (Nos. of Coaches)	0	2,991	
4.	Provision of Fire Extinguishers in Non – AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	66,840	

During last five years i.e 2019-20 to 2023-24 expenditure of Rs. 959712 Cr. has been incurred by Indian Railways for Safety Measures, infrastructure augmentation and upgradation and technology improvement etc.

**TRACKING OF PRIVATE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE NEW ANNUAL
SURVEY**

3782. **SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:**

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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 the manner in which this initiative is likely to improve the current understanding of private investment trends in the country; and
- (b) the manner in which the Government plan to differentiate data collection from existing sources like the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), 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 primary objective of Forward-Looking Survey on Private Corporate Sector Capex Investment Intentions Survey 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

Data collected in this survey will help to assess the expected investment to be made by the enterprises for two consecutive financial years (namely, 2024-25 and 2025-26). Also, it will provide an indication of preferred industries / sectors where major investment is likely to be made in the coming years.

- (b) The methodology adopted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (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, 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.

INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIAT TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT**3783. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:**

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

- (a) the details of sanctioned strength of the Officers and staff of Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), group and position-wise;
- (b) the details of the officers and staff in position in ISTM;
- (c) the details of Budgetary allocations and utilisation made by the Government for ISTM during the last five years, year-wise; and
- (d) whether the budget allocated have been under utilised by ISTM during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) and (b) The detail is as per **STATEMENT-I**.
- (c) The information is as per **STATEMENT-II**.
- (d) The expenditure vis-a-vis allocation details has been low mainly due to fewer number of trainings, freezing of DA during Covid period and reduced activities in the Institute on account of outbreak of COVID-19 during 2019-2022 which resulted in postponement of scheduled trainings, civil works and resorting to online modes

of trainings etc.

STATEMENT-I

The sanctioned strength of officers and staff of Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), group wise and position wise is as follows:

Group-wise and Position-wise sanctioned strength					
Manpower	Group-A	Group-B		Group-C	Total
		Gazetted	Non-Gazetted		
Sanctioned Strength	22	18	12	43	95
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director-1 • Additional Director-1 • Joint Director-4 • Deputy Director-14 • Deputy Director (Official Language)-1 • Assistant Director (Official Language)-1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section Officer-7 • Assistant Director-8 • Private Secretary-2 • Assistant Library and Information Officer-1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant Section Officer - 4 • Senior Translation Officer-1 • Junior Translation Officer-1 • Stenographer Grade 'C'-4 • Draftsman-1 • Training Associate-1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stenographer Grade 'D'- 9 • Senior Secretariat Assistant-1 • Junior Secretariat Assistant-1 • Library Attendant-1 • Training Equipment Operator-1 • Staff Car Driver-3 • Multi Tasking Staff-27 	

Details of Officers and Staff position in ISTM as on 13.12.2024 is as

below:-

	Sanctioned Strength	In Position
Faculty Members	28	25+2*
Non Faculty Members Officials	67	44+1**

Note: * 2 Faculty members are on attachment basis

** 1 Official is on attachment basis

STATEMENT-II

Statement of Budget Allocation and utilization in r/o ISTM for last five financial years is as below: -

Amount in Rupee (in Cr.)		
Year	Budget Allocation	Budget Utilization
2019-20	32.38	25.92
2020-21	33.38	27.97
2021-22	54.79	41.15
2022-23	37.20	24.31
2023-24	33.59	25.52

संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास निधि से माल और सेवा कर हटाना

3784. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास (एमपीलैड) निधि से माल और सेवा कर

(जीएसटी) हटाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या एमपीलैड के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई निधि विधायकों को दी जाने वाली निधि के बराबर है;

और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; योजना मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री;

तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह):

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) कर योग्य वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के प्रकार के आधार पर वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (जीएसटी) अलग-अलग होता है। यह सरकार द्वारा स्थापित नियमों और विनियमों के एक समूह द्वारा शासित होता है।

(ग) और (घ) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जा रही संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स), के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक माननीय संसद सदस्य को प्रतिवर्ष 5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी जाती है।

विधान सभा स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमएलएलैड्स) के सदस्यों की वार्षिक हकदारी अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग हो सकती है और यह संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती हैं।

EXPORT OF GRAPHITE AND SILICA (QUARTZ)

3785 SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

(a) the details of the country-wise export volumes and values for Graphite and Silica (Quartz) during the last three financial years (2021 to 2024) including the total export quantity (in metric tonnes), the total export value (in Indian Rupees and US Dollars) and average price per metric tonne; and

(b) the details of exports specifically with name of the State, Quantity of Graphite and Silica (Quartz) exported including total revenue generated from exports, percentage contribution of each State to national exports, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) The details of country-wise export of Graphite and Silica (Quartz) including total export quantity, total export value (in Indian Rupees and US Dollars) and average price per metric tonne during the last three financial years are given in tables 1, 2 and 3 placed at **Statement-I**. States accounting for most production are Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Jharkhand for Graphite and Rajasthan for Quartz. However, State-wise foreign trade data is not maintained.

STATEMENT-I

Table 1: Exports of Graphite (Natural Graphite- HS Code 2504)

Quantity in Tonnes

2021-22				2022-23				2023-24			
Country	Qty	Value (Rs. Crore)	Value (USD Million)	Country	Qty	Value (Rs. Crore)	Value (USD Million)	Country	Qty	Value (Rs. Crore)	Value (USD Million)

Tanzania	326	1.6	0.21	Nigeria	1,027	3.35	0.42	UAE	303	2.19	0.27
Malaysia	106	0.5	0.07	Malaysia	431	2.50	0.31	Turkey	79	0.68	0.08
China	48	0.3	0.05	UAE	289	2.04	0.25	Tanzania	59	0.33	0.04
UAE	44	0.2	0.03	Turkey	191	1.36	0.17	Saudi Arabia	45	0.26	0.03
Mauritania	35	0.2	0.02	Tanzania	64	0.42	0.05	Nigeria	31	0.29	0.04
USA	32	0.2	0.03	Nepal	51	0.05	0.01	South Africa	30	0.30	0.04
France	26	0.1	0.01	Bahrain	30	0.19	0.02	Iraq	20	0.10	0.01
Kuwait	18	0.1	0.01	China	29	0.26	0.03	Bangladesh	17	0.20	0.02
Saudi Arabia	15	0.1	0.02	Oman	28	0.03	0.00	Mexico	17	0.16	0.02
Bahrain	15	0.1	0.01	Mexico	14	0.13	0.02	Nepal	16	0.06	0.01
Others	103	1.2	0.17	Others	86	1.68	0.21	Others	94	1.77	0.21
Total	768	4.7	0.63	Total	2,240	12.00	1.49	Total	710	6.33	0.77

Table 2: Exports of Silica (Quartz and Quartzite- HS Code 2506)

Quantity in Tonnes

2021-22				2022-23				2023-24			
Country	Qty	Value (Rs. Crore)	Value (USD Million)	Country	Qty	Value (Rs. Crore)	Value (USD Million)	Country	Qty	Value (Rs. Crore)	Value (USD Million)
Malaysia	2,07,335	90	12	Malaysia	2,28,804	109	14	China	6,43,364	1,738	210
Bhutan	1,26,896	45	6	China	1,64,829	293	36	Malaysia	2,46,096	128	15
Bangladesh	1,14,534	69	9	Bhutan	1,38,870	49	6	Bangladesh	95,459	67	8
Vietnam	1,05,510	125	17	Bangladesh	1,01,954	76	9	Bhutan	89,390	33	4
China	73,317	85	11	Thailand	66,141	32	4	Thailand	60,688	33	4
Korea	58,754	45	6	Korea	62,348	57	7	Taiwan	60,656	24	3
Taiwan	40,276	14	2	Singapore	46,014	7	1	Korea	52,246	54	7

Canada	37,898	54	7	Vietnam	44,687	53	7	Vietnam	49,722	61	7
Japan	27,565	61	8	Japan	36,738	85	11	UAE	32,764	23	3
Qatar	27,393	15	2	Taiwan	34,033	18	2	Qatar	26,523	20	2
Others	1,45,683	154	21	Others	1,44,884	144	18	Others	1,28,833	171	21
Total	9,65,161	756	101	Total	10,69,302	922	114	Total	14,85,741	2,351	284

Table 3: Average price per tonne for Graphite and Silica (Quartz and quartzite)

Year	Average Price (Rs./Tonne)	
	Graphite	Silica (Quartz and quartzite)
2021-22	61,198	7,833
2022-23	53,571	8,622
2023-24	89,155	15,824

EXPANSION OF DOORDARSHAN AND ALL INDIA RADIO IN ODISHA

3786. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated projects to expand Doordarshan and All India Radio (AIR) broadcasting infrastructure in Odisha particularly in remote and tribal areas;
- (b) if so, the details of new broadcasting stations, transmitter upgrades or digitalization efforts in the State; and
- (c) the impact of these initiatives on improving access to information and entertainment for rural and marginalized communities in Odisha?

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

(a) to (c) Presently, there are 28 Akashvani Broadcasting stations and 1 Doordarshan Kendra in the state of Odisha. Expansion, Modernization, upgradation and digitalization of Prasar Bharati's network across the country, including remote and tribal areas in Odisha, is a continuous process which is undertaken under Broadcasting Infrastructure Network Development (BIND) Scheme approved for the period 2021-26. These centres are a huge source of localised entertainment and news content to the state population. Recently DDK Bhubaneswar has launched a weekly Santhali news bulletin on DD Odia channel for delivering accurate and reliable information to the people in their native language, promoting linguistic inclusivity and cultural preservation.

**RAILWAY OVER-BRIDGES/UNDER-PASSES AND MANNED/UNMANNED
RAILWAY CROSSINGS IN MAHARASHTRA**

3787. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

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

- (a) the details of under construction/pending railway over bridges/under-passes and manned/unmanned railway crossings in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether the work on these projects is being carried out as per the schedule;
- (c) if not, the reasons for delay, project-wise;
- (d) the number of sanctioned over-bridges/under-passes in Maharashtra and the

current status thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

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

(a) to (e) All Unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on running lines of Broad Gauge (BG) network of Indian Railway including in Maharashtra have been eliminated by 31.01.2019. As on 01.04.2024, there are total 650 Nos. of Manned Level Crossings (MLCs) on BG network in the State of Maharashtra.

Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridge (ROB)/Road under Bridge (RUB) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Such works are taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains and impact for road users and feasibility etc.

Nos. of ROB/RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-24 is as under:

Period	ROBs/RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-24	11,945 Nos. (about three times)

During 2014-24, total 929 Nos. ROB/RUBs have been constructed in Maharashtra.

As on 01.04.2024, 4,200 Nos. ROB/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 92,692 Crore on Indian Railways. This includes 324 Nos. of ROB/RUBs at the cost of ₹

5,315 Crore in the state of Maharashtra which are at various stages of planning and execution.

Completion and commissioning of ROB/RUB works depends on various factors like cooperation of State Governments in giving consent for closure of LC, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, law and order situation in the area of project / work sites, duration of working season in a year for the particular project / area due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects / works.

महाराष्ट्र में भारी वर्षा

3788. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में वर्षा में भारी वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने आगामी दस वर्षों में राज्य में होने वाली भारी वर्षा के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन कराया है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी की जल धारण क्षमता के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने भूस्खलन की घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए राज्य में मृदा की जल धारण क्षमता में सुधार लाने हेतु कोई योजना कार्यान्वित की है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में भारी, बहुत भारी और अत्यंत भारी वर्षा की घटनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में सबसे अधिक घटनाएं 2019 में और दूसरी सबसे अधिक घटनाएं 2024 में देखी गईं।

(ख) और (ग) अध्ययनों से पता चला है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण महाराष्ट्र सहित पूरे भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षा की आवृत्ति और मात्रा में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। बदलते मानसून पैटर्न और चरम मौसमी घटनाओं ने देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों को प्रभावित किया है। बदलती जलवायु में ऐसी घटनाओं के लिए अधिक संभावना वाले क्षेत्रों में मध्य भारत, उत्तरी भारतीय क्षेत्र और पश्चिमी हिमालय (अत्यधिक वर्षा) के साथ-साथ उत्तर और उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत और समीपवर्ती मध्य भारत और तटीय राज्य शामिल हैं।

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) ने देश में बदलते वर्षा पैटर्न और पिछले 30 वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों और जिलों में इसकी चरम स्थितियों का आकलन किया है। रिपोर्टें <https://www.imdpune.gov.in/reports.php/> पर जनता के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। महाराष्ट्र के कुछ जिलों में भारी वर्षा की घटनाओं में वृद्धि देखी गई है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

वर्ष	जून			जुलाई			अगस्त			सितम्बर			दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून ऋतु		
	HR	VHR	EHR	HR	VHR	EHR	HR	VHR	EHR	HR	VHR	EHR	HR	VHR	EHR

2019	133	70	16	579	191	30	348	167	54	300	82	10	1360	510	110
2020	154	39	0	253	55	2	414	138	22	82	19	3	903	243	27
2021	242	76	11	412	239	62	70	2	1	306	63	5	1030	380	79
2022	91	14	1	604	236	20	296	80	7	181	33	0	1172	363	28
2023	185	38	0	648	229	24	58	5	0	123	27	1	1014	299	25
2024	194	32	3	670	281	50	240	71	5	193	48	8	1297	432	66

भारी वर्षा (HR): 64.5 मिमी से 115.5 मिमी; बहुत भारी वर्षा (VHR): 115.6 मिमी से 204.4

मिमी ; अत्यधिक भारी वर्षा (EHR): >204.4 मिमी

राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा नीति

3789.श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) क्या देश के लिए व्यापक राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा नीति का प्रारूप तैयार करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी रणनीति के प्रकाशन की अनुमानित तिथि सहित इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसकेक्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने देश में साइबर सुरक्षा अवसंरचना और क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ाने के लिए, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय साझेदारों और हितधारकों के साथ सहयोग सहित, कोई उपाय किए हैं और 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) और (ख): सरकार की नीतियों का उद्देश्य अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए एक खुला, सुरक्षित

और विश्वसनीय तथा उत्तरदायी इंटरनेट सुनिश्चित करना है। सरकार ने देश में साइबर सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए कई कानूनी, तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक नीतिगत प्रति उपाय किए हैं। सरकार ने देश में साइबर सुरक्षा मामलों से निपटने के लिए एक राष्ट्रव्यापी एकीकृत और समन्वित प्रणाली को भी संस्थागत रूप दिया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित भी शामिल हैं:

- (i) विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिषद सचिवालय (एनएससीएस) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा समन्वयक (एनसीएससी) की स्थापना की गई है।
- (ii) सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70ख के प्रावधानों के तहत, भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया दल (सर्ट-इन) को साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं पर प्रतिक्रिया देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है।
- (iii) सर्ट -इन द्वारा कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय साइबर समन्वय केंद्र (एनसीसीसी) देश में साइबरस्पेस को स्कैन करने और साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों का पता लगाने के लिए नियंत्रण कक्ष के रूप में कार्य करता है। एनसीसीसी साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों को कम करने के लिए कार्रवाई करने हेतु साइबरस्पेस से मेटाडेटा साझा करके विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।
- (iv) साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र (सीएसके) सर्ट -इन द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली एक नागरिक-केंद्रित सेवा है, जो स्वच्छ भारत के दृष्टिकोण को साइबर स्पेस तक विस्तारित करती है। साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र बॉटनेट क्लीनिंग और मैलवेयर विश्लेषण केंद्र है और दुर्भावनापूर्ण कार्यक्रमों का पता लगाने में मदद करता है और उन्हें हटाने के लिए निःशुल्क उपकरण प्रदान करता है, और नागरिकों और संगठनों के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा युक्तियाँ और सर्वोत्तम अभ्यास भी प्रदान करता है।
- (v) गृह मंत्रालय (एमएचए) ने साइबर अपराधों से समन्वित और प्रभावी तरीके से निपटने के लिए भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र (आई4सी) बनाया है।
- (vi) सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70केके प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत, सरकार ने देश में महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना संरक्षण केंद्र (एनसीआईआईपीसी) की स्थापना की है।

सुरक्षित और लचीले साइबरस्पेस को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, प्राथमिक ध्यान तीन स्तंभों पर है: राष्ट्रीय साइबरस्पेस को सुरक्षित करना, लोगों, प्रक्रियाओं और क्षमताओं से युक्त मौजूदा संरचनाओं को सुदृढ़ करना और देश में डिजिटल वातावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए उनके इष्टतम उपयोग हेतु संसाधनों का समन्वय करना।

(ग): सरकार ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय साझेदारों और हितधारकों के साथ सहयोग सहित देश में साइबर सुरक्षा अवसंरचना और क्षमता निर्माण को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रतिउपाय किए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित भी शामिल हैं:

(i) सर्ट -इन ने अप्रैल 2022 में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70ख की उप-धारा (6) के तहत साइबर सुरक्षा निर्देश जारी किए, जो सुरक्षित एवं विश्वसनीय इंटरनेट के लिए सूचना सुरक्षा प्रथाओं, प्रक्रिया, रोकथाम, प्रतिक्रिया और साइबर घटनाओं की रिपोर्टिंग से संबंधित हैं।

(ii) सर्ट -इन ने जून 2023 में सरकारी संस्थाओं के लिए सूचना सुरक्षा प्रथाओं पर दिशानिर्देश जारी किए, जिसमें डेटा सुरक्षा, नेटवर्क सुरक्षा, पहचान और पहुंच प्रबंधन, एप्लिकेशन सुरक्षा, तृतीय-पक्ष आउटसोर्सिंग, सख्त प्रक्रियाएं, सुरक्षा निगरानी, घटना प्रबंधन और सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा जैसे डोमेन शामिल हैं।

(iii) सर्ट -इन ने सितंबर 2023 में सुरक्षित एप्लिकेशन डिजाइन, विकास और कार्यान्वयन और संचालन के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए। सर्ट -इन ने अक्टूबर 2024 में संस्थाओं, विशेष रूप से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र, सरकार, आवश्यक सेवाओं, सॉफ्टवेयर निर्यात और सॉफ्टवेयर सेवा उद्योग में शामिल संगठनों के लिए सॉफ्टवेयर बिल ऑफ मैटेरियल्स (एसबीओएम) दिशानिर्देश भी जारी किए हैं, ताकि संगठनों को यह जानने में मदद मिल सके कि उनके सॉफ्टवेयर या परिसंपत्तियों में कौन से घटक हैं, जिससे सुभेद्यताओं की पहचान करना और उन्हें ठीक करना आसान हो जाता है।

(iv) सर्ट-इन कंप्यूटर, मोबाइल फोन, नेटवर्क और डेटा की सुरक्षा के लिए नवीनतम साइबर खतरों/सुभेद्यताओं और प्रतिउपायों के संबंध में निरंतर चुनौतियां और परामर्शी निदेश जारी करता

है।

(v) कंप्यूटर सुरक्षा घटना प्रतिक्रिया दल-वित्त क्षेत्र (सीएसआईआरटी-फिन) की स्थापना सर्ट - इन के तत्वावधान और मार्गदर्शन में वित्तीय क्षेत्र से रिपोर्ट की गई साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं पर प्रतिक्रिया देने, उन्हें रोकने और शमन करने के लिए की गई है।

(vi) एनसीआईआईपीसी साइबर हमलों और साइबर आतंकवाद से बचाव के उपाय करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना (सीआईआईएस)/संरक्षित प्रणालियों (पीएस) वाले संगठनों को खतरे की आसूचना, स्थितिजन्य जागरूकता, चेतावनी और परामर्शी निदेश तथा सुभेद्यताओं के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करता है।

(vii) सर्ट-इन एक स्वचालित साइबर खतरा आसूचना हेतु आदान-प्रदान मंच संचालित करता है, जो सक्रिय रूप से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के संगठनों के साथ चेतावनियाँ एकत्रित करने, उनका विश्लेषण करने और साझा करने के लिए कार्य करता है, ताकि वे सक्रिय रूप से खतरा न्यूनीकरण कार्रवाई कर सकें।

(viii) सर्ट-इन ने सूचना सुरक्षा सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के कार्यान्वयन का समर्थन और लेखापरीक्षा करने के लिए 155 सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा संगठनों को सूचीबद्ध किया है।

(ix) सर्ट-इन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीईआरटी और सेवा प्रदाताओं के साथ घटना प्रतिक्रिया प्रतिउपायों का समन्वय करता है।

(x) साइबर सुरक्षा स्थिति और संगठनों की तैयारियों का आकलन करने तथा सरकारी और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में लचीलापन बढ़ाने के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा मॉक ड्रिल नियमित रूप से आयोजित की जाती हैं।

(xi) राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र (एनआईसी) ने सुभेद्यताओं को दूर करने और वैश्विक सुरक्षा मानकों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने तथा ऐसे अनुप्रयोगों को होस्ट करने वाले अंतर्निहित हार्डवेयर की सुभेद्यताका आकलन करने के लिए सर्ट-इन-सूचीबद्ध एजेंसियों के माध्यम से सरकारी वेबसाइटों और अनुप्रयोगों की आवधिक सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा अनिवार्य कर दी है।

(xii) सर्ट-इन कंप्यूटर सुरक्षा घटना प्रतिक्रिया दलों/विश्वसनीय परिचयकर्ता के लिए टास्क फोर्स

का एक मान्यता प्राप्त सदस्य है। यह अन्य पक्षों को संकेत देता है कि सर्ट-इनपरिपक्वता और कार्यक्षमता के एक निश्चित स्तर पर पहुँच गया है, जो सर्ट समुदाय के भीतर विश्वास बनाने में मूल्यवान है। सर्ट-इन एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में इंटरनेट सुरक्षा के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय मंच, एशिया प्रशांत कंप्यूटर आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया दलों का एक परिचालन सदस्य है। सर्ट-इन फोरम ऑफ इंसिडेंट रिस्पॉंस एंड सिम्योरिटी टीम (फर्स्ट) का सदस्य है, जो साइबर सुरक्षा टीमों के लिए एक वैश्विक मंच है।

(xiii) साइबर सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में सहयोग के लिए सर्ट-इन ने अपनी विदेशी समकक्ष एजेंसियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) के रूप में सहयोग व्यवस्था की है। वर्तमान में बांग्लादेश, ब्राजील, मिस्र, एस्टोनिया, जापान, मालदीव, रूसी परिसंघ, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, उज्बेकिस्तान और वियतनाम के साथ ऐसे समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

(xiv) सर्ट-इन सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अवसंरचना की सुरक्षा और साइबर हमलों का शमन करने के बारे में नेटवर्क और सिस्टम प्रशासकों और सरकारी और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र संगठनों के मुख्य सूचना सुरक्षा अधिकारियों के लिए नियमित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। वर्ष 2024 (अक्टूबर तक) में 20 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में कुल 9,807 अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

(xv) एनआईसी विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस समाधानों के लिए केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और जिला प्रशासकों के मंत्रालयों, विभागों और एजेंसियों को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) सहायता प्रदान करता है और साइबर हमलों को रोकने और डेटा की सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य से उद्योग मानकों और प्रथाओं के अनुरूप सूचना सुरक्षा नीतियों और प्रथाओं का पालन करता है।

(xvi) साइबर सुरक्षा स्थिति और संगठनों की तैयारियों का आकलन करने तथा सरकारी और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में लचीलापन बढ़ाने के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा मॉक ड्रिल नियमित रूप से आयोजित की जा रही हैं। सर्ट-इन द्वारा अब तक 104 ऐसे अभ्यास आयोजित किए गए हैं, जिनमें विभिन्न राज्यों और क्षेत्रों के 1420 संगठनों ने भाग लिया।

(xvii) एनआईसी ने सरकारी नेटवर्क से जुड़े सुरक्षा मुद्दों की पहचान करने के लिए खतरा आसूचना प्लेटफॉर्म सहित उन्नत सुरक्षा उपकरण नियोजित किए हैं।

(xviii) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय सूचना सुरक्षा जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। साइबर स्वच्छता और डीपफेक सहित साइबर सुरक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर हैंडबुक, लघु वीडियो, पोस्टर, ब्रोशर, बच्चों के लिए कार्टून कहानियां, परामर्शी निदेश आदि के रूप में जागरूकता सामग्री www.staysafeonline.in, www.infosecawareness.in और www.csk.gov.in जैसे पोर्टलों के माध्यम से प्रसारित की जाती है।

STOPPAGE FOR CHANDIGARH-BANDRA EXPRESS TRAIN

3790. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government will approve stoppages for train numbers 22451/22452 (Chandigarh-Bandra Express) and 05097/05098 (Tanakpur-Daurai Express) at Ateli station, noting that Jaipur Division has already proposed the stoppage of train 22451/22452 to North Western Railway and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government will regularize trains 09639/09640, 09425/09426, 09557/09558 and 09637/09638, running as special trains for the past 8 months and allot them permanent numbers to avoid additional fare for passengers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government will introduce a new train service between Shri Ganganagar/Kurukshehra and Jaipur via Jind-Rohtak-Rewari-Ateli-Narnaul-Ringas to enhance connectivity and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the train 04979/04980 will be extended to Ringas via Narnaul and the train 19617/19620 to Delhi Cantt. and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the train 22985/22986 will be provided stoppages at Gurgaon, addressing the inconvenience faced by Narnaul residents traveling for livelihood and daily needs 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) Ateli is served by 12 Mail/Express train services and 06 special train services. 22451/22452 Chandigarh-Bandra(T) Express and 05097/05098 Tanakpur-Daurai Express have scheduled stoppage at Narnaul/Rewari near Ateli. Presently, Gurgaon, which is served by 78 Mail/Express services, is well connected to Delhi and also connected to Udaipur by 2 pairs of services including the daily service of 20473/74 Udaipur-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Chetak Express. Besides, provision of stoppage of train services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways (IR) subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, etc.

In addition to regular train services, IR also operates special trains to cater to the extra rush of passengers during festivals, holidays etc. Accordingly, 09639/09640 Madar - Rohtak Special, 09425/09426 Sabarmati - Howrah Special, 09557/09558 Bhavnagar Terminus - Delhi Cantt. Special and 09637/09638 Rewari - Ringus Special are being operated by IR, to cater to the needs of passengers. Further, Ajmer-Rohtak sector, Ahmedabad - Howrah sector, and Rewari - Ringas sector (via Narnaul) are served by 02 pairs, 07 pairs and 10 pairs of regular services respectively.

Presently, Shri Ganganagar is connected to Jaipur by 03 pairs of Mail/Express

services and 01 pair of special train services; similarly, Kurukshetra is connected to Jaipur by 04 pairs of Mail/Express services, including 01 pair of Vande Bharat Express. Regarding extension of 04979/80 Rohtak-Rewari Passenger to Ringas, it is stated that Rohtak is connected to Rewari by 06 pairs of train services and Rewari-Atelli-Narnaul-Ringas sector is served by 10 pairs of regular and 05 pair of special train services, which are providing connectivity to the passengers for Ringas. Regarding extension of 19617 Madar-Rewari Express and 19620 Rewari-Phulera Express upto Delhi, it is stated that Ajmer is connected to Delhi by 30 pairs of train services and Phulera is connected to Delhi by 36 pairs of train services. Besides, introduction of new train services, extension/regularisation of train services are ongoing processes on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability, etc.

AI TO IMPROVE WEATHER FORECASTING IN TAMIL NADU AND KANYAKUMARI

3791. SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

- (a) the number of weather forecasting facilities currently operational in Tamil Nadu and the details of these facilities particularly those located along the Tamil Nadu coastline;
- (b) whether there are plans to set up additional weather forecasting facilities along the Tamil Nadu coastline, including regions up to Kanyakumari, if so, the details thereof along with the proposed timeline for new installations;

- (c) whether 56 new Doppler radars are proposed to be installed across the country as announced by the Government, if so, details thereof particularly for Tamil Nadu, along with the number of radars specifically positioned along vulnerable coastal areas from Chennai to Kanyakumari;
- (d) the budgetary allocations made for improving weather forecasting infrastructure in Tamil Nadu;
- (e) whether the projects are under consideration for coastal weather monitoring enhancement in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether new technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) are being planned/implemented to improve weather forecasting along Tamil Nadu's coast 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 following weather forecasting facilities are operational along the Tamil Nadu coastline:
- Regional Weather Forecasting Centre (RWFC)- Area Cyclone Warning Centre (ACWC), State Agro Meteorological Centre (SAMC) and Flood Meteorological Office (FMO) are functional from Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC) Chennai.

- Aviation meteorological services are rendered from the Meteorological Watch Office (MWO), Chennai Airport Meteorological Office.
- Other airport stations and Meteorological observatories and AWS/ARG stations operational over these areas given in **STATEMENT**.

(b) and (c) Yes, the new Central Sector Scheme "Mission Mausam" has been launched by MoES with the goal of making Bharat a "Weather-ready and Climate-smart" as approved by the Union Cabinet for implementation during 2024-2026. Under the newly launched scheme Mission Mausam, 87 Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) across the country are planned to be installed to cover the data gap areas and to enhance the accuracy of the weather forecasting system.

IMD is currently operating 03 DWRs across the coastal region of Tamil Nadu, namely Chennai (S-Band), Karaikal (S-Band) and Chennai (X-Band), for continuous weather monitoring and weather forecasting in the region. It is proposed that the existing S-Band DWR at Chennai be replaced with a technologically advanced new S-Band DWR. Additionally, Mission Mausam is intended to augment the Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) network across the country for complete radar coverage and to enhance the accuracy of the weather nowcasting / forecasting system. The exact locations based on need, technical feasibility, data gap are being worked out for installing 87 more DWRs, 15 radiometers and 15 wind profilers across the country, including Tamil Nadu.

(d) and (e) The Union Cabinet has approved the central sector scheme 'Mission Mausam' at an outlay of INR 2,000 crore over two years. Mission Mausam is envisaged to be a multi-faceted and transformative initiative to tremendously boost India's weather and climate-related science, research, and services, including coastal areas of Tamil Nadu.

(f) Yes. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is being used to improve weather, climate, and ocean forecasting skills, apart from physics-based numerical models, across the country, including the Tamil Nadu coast. MoES has established a dedicated AI virtual center tasked with developing and testing multiple AI techniques and capacity-building activities by conducting workshops and conferences. A computing environment and virtual workspace for training and deploying AI models have been established at IMD.

STATEMENT-I

Details of observational Network in Tamil Nadu

A) Departmental Surface meteorological observatories: 16

SN	State	District	Observatory Name	Remarks
1	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	MO Adiramapattinam	Coastal
2	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	MO COIMBATORE	Inland
3	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	MO MEENAMBAKKAM	Coastal
4	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	MO NUNGAMBAKKAM	Coastal
5	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	MO Cuddalore	Coastal
6	Puducherry	Puducherry	DWR KARAIKAL	Coastal

7	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	MO KODAIKANAL	Inland
8	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	MO KANYAKUMARI	Coastal
9	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	AMS MADURAI	Inland
10	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	MO NAGAPATTINAM	Coastal
11	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	MO Pamban	Coastal
12	Puducherry	Puducherry	MO Puducherry	Coastal
13	Tamil Nadu	Salem	MO Salem	Inland
14	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	AMS Tiruchirapalli AP	Inland
15	Tamil Nadu	Tondi	MO Tondi	Coastal
16	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	MO Vellore	Inland

B) Coastal Upper air Observatories: 2

1) Chennai_Meenambakkam 2) Karaikal

C) Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) station: 3

IMD is presently operating 03 Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) namely: Chennai (S-Band), Karaikal (S-Band) and NIOT Chennai (X-Band) for continuous weather monitoring and weather forecasting in the region. It is proposed to replace the existing S-Band DWR at Chennai with a technologically advanced new S-Band DWR.

D) Automatic Weather Stations in Tamil Nadu : 65

Particular along the Coast line of the Tamil Nadu: 19

S NO.	STATE	DISTRICT	STATION
1	TAMIL_NADU	CHENGALPATTU	MAHABALIPURAM
2	TAMIL_NADU	CHENGALPATTU	VIT_CHENNAI
3	TAMIL_NADU	CHENNAI	CHENNAI
4	TAMIL_NADU	CHENNAI	ENNORE_PORT
5	TAMIL_NADU	CHENNAI	MEENAMBAKKAM_ISRO
6	TAMIL_NADU	CUDDALORE	CHIDAMBARAM
7	TAMIL_NADU	CUDDALORE	NEYVELI
8	TAMIL_NADU	KANYAKUMARI	NEYYOOR
9	TAMIL_NADU	KANYAKUMARI	THIRUPATHISARAM_AMFU
10	TAMIL_NADU	MAYILADUTHURAI	MAYILADUTHURAI
11	TAMIL_NADU	NAGAPATTINAM	MO_NAGAPATTINAM_CAMPUS
12	TAMIL_NADU	NAGAPATTINAM	VEDARANYAM
13	TAMIL_NADU	CHENGALPATTU	New Chennai Township Private Ltd
14	TAMIL_NADU	SIVAGANGA	SETHU_BHASKARA _AGRI_COLLEGE_KAR
15	TAMIL_NADU	THANJAVUR	ADIRAMAPATTINAM
16	TAMIL_NADU	THOOTHUKUDI	THIRUCHENDUR
17	TAMIL_NADU	THOOTHUKUDI	TUTICORIN_PORT
18	TAMIL_NADU	VILUPPURAM	MAILAM

19	TAMIL_NADU	RAMANATHAPURAM	RAMNADU_KVK
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E) Automatic Rain Gauges in Tamil Nadu: 79

Automatic Rain Gauges along the coast line of Tamil Nadu: 16

S NO.	STATE	DISTRICT	STATION
1	TAMIL_NADU	CHENGALPATTU	CHEYYUR
2	TAMIL_NADU	CHENGALPATTU	SAIRAM_INSTITUTION
3	TAMIL_NADU	CHENNAI	ANNA_UNIVERSITY
4	TAMIL_NADU	CHENNAI	TARAMANI
5	TAMIL_NADU	CHENNAI	YMCANANDNAM
6	TAMIL_NADU	KANCHIPURAM	ACS MEDICAL COLLEGE
7	TAMIL_NADU	KANCHIPURAM	HINDUSTAN_UNIVERSITY
8	TAMIL_NADU	KANCHIPURAM	SATHYABAMA__UNIVERSITY
9	TAMIL_NADU	KANYAKUMARI	NAGERCOIL
10	TAMIL_NADU	NAGAPATTINAM	KOLLIDAM
11	TAMIL_NADU	SIVAGANGA	DEVAKOTTAI
12	TAMIL_NADU	THIRUVARUR	MUTHUPETTAI
13	TAMIL_NADU	THOOTHUKUDI	SATTANKULAM
14	TAMIL_NADU	THOOTHUKUDI	TUTICORIN_AIRPORT
15	TAMIL_NADU	THOOTHUKUDI	TUTICORIN_RAILWAY_STATION
16	TAMIL_NADU	TIRUNELVELI	RADHAPURAM

F) High wind speed recorder in Tamil Nadu install along the Coast : 9

S.No	HWSR
1.	Chennai
2.	Puducherry
3.	Cuddalore
4.	Nagapattinam
5.	Tondi
6.	Adiramapattinam
7.	Pamban
8.	Kanyakumari
9.	Karaikal

G) Airport Meteorological offices in Tamil Nadu: 7

Digital current weather instruments systems and wind indicating instruments installed. Real time data/Current weather data is available.

S.No	Airport Met. Facility	Remarks
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1.	Chennai_Meenambakkam	Coastal
2.	Puducherry	Coastal
3.	Tuticorin	Coastal
4.	Trichy	Inland
5.	Salem	Inland
6.	Madurai	Inland
7.	Coimbatore	Inland

NATIONAL BIO-ENERGY PROGRAMME

3792. **SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI**

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

(a) the details of the number of biogas, bioCNG and power plants sanctioned and set up under National Bio-energy Programme (NBP), State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of the funds utilized under the Programme year and State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of the number of women, SC and ST beneficiaries under NBP, State-wise;

(d) the details of the funds provided as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to SC and ST beneficiaries under NBP, year and State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) whether phase-II of NBP has been approved and if so, the details of the

budgetary outlay for the same and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government has any plans to extend NBP beyond 2025-26 and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the implementation of NBP has resulted in reduction of green house gases and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) The details of the number of Biogas, BioCNG and power projects sanctioned and set up under the National Bio-energy Programme (NBP), State-wise, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh is placed at **STATEMENT-I**.

(b) The details of the funds released under the NBP by MNRE during the year from 2022-23 to 2024-25 and State-wise, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh are placed at **STATEMENT-II**.

(c) The State-wise number of SC and ST beneficiaries under the NBP for small biogas plants is placed at **STATEMENT-III**. There is no specific provision for maintaining the details of women beneficiaries. However, indirectly women are the main beneficiaries as the biogas is used as clean cooking fuel.

(d) The details of State-wise Central Financial Assistance, including in Andhra Pradesh, provided under the NBP during the year from 2022-23 to 2024-25 for the SC and ST beneficiaries is placed at **STATEMENT-IV**.

(e) and (f) The Phase -II of NBP is under consideration and proposal is under consultation.

(g) About 22.72 lakh Tons of Carbon dioxide equivalent per year has been captured by installation of biogas plants under the NBP during the year from 2022-23 to 2024-25.

STATEMENT-I

(i) Details of No of Biogas, Bio CNG and Power Plants sanctioned and set up under National Bioenergy Programme (NBP), State-wise, including in Andhra Pradesh.

Sr No	States	Projects under NBP (upto 30.11.2024)					
		Bio-CNG		Biogas		Power	
		Sanctioned	Commissioned	Sanctioned	Commissioned	Sanctioned	Commissioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	4	-	-	2	2
2.	Delhi	2	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Goa	-	-	-	-	1	1
4.	Gujarat	4	4	-	-	-	-
5.	Haryana	8	6	1	1	3	2
6.	Jharkhand	1	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	4	3	-	-	2	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	-	-	-	-
9.	Maharasht	7	4	-	-	18	13

	ra						
10	Odisha	-	-	-	-	1	1
11	Punjab	7	5	-	-	6	5
12	Rajasthan	2	2	-	-	-	-
13	Tamil Nadu	5	4	-	-	12	8
14	Telangana	3	2	2	2	5	3
15	Uttar Pradesh	15	9	-	-	5	4
16	Uttarakha nd	1	-	-	-	2	1
17	West Bengal	-	-	2	1	1	-
	Total	65	44	5	4	58	41

(ii) State wise details of small biogas plants installed under National Bioenergy Programme (NBP).

Sr No	State/ Union Territories	Years			Total
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (upto 30.11.2024)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	0	2	32

2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	200	0	200
3.	Assam	0	190	0	190
4.	Bihar	9	30	95	134
5.	Chhattisgarh	118	405	28	551
6.	Goa	11	0	0	11
7.	Gujarat	224	1074	582	1880
8.	Haryana	43	369	70	482
9.	Jharkhand	0	11	0	11
10.	Karnataka	2488	961	34	3483
11.	Kerala	683	655	0	1338
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2132	2313	423	4819
13.	Maharashtra	5180	5924	3083	11454
14.	Mizoram	0	1	0	1
15.	Nagaland	0	52	0	52
16.	Odisha	96	32	13	141
17.	Punjab	835	1212	70	2117
18.	Rajasthan	20	347	156	523
19.	Tamil Nadu	46	65	8	119
20.	Telangana	0	12	0	12
21.	Tripura	0	51	0	51
22.	Uttar Pradesh	126	174	0	300
23.	Uttarakhand	266	815	170	1149

24.	West Bengal	0	57	30	87
	Total	11143	14950	3044	29137

STATEMENT-II

The details of the funds utilized under the NBP year and State-wise are given as under:

(Rs. in Crore upto 30.11.2024)

S. No.	State/Agency	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.47	2.74	0.00	53.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.39
3.	Assam	0.10	1.26	0.43	1.79
4.	Chhattisgarh	3.69	0.95	0.00	4.64
5.	Gujarat	1.39	8.14	1.02	10.55
6.	Goa	0.00	3.03	0.00	3.03
7.	Haryana	3.54	0.00	2.00	5.54
8.	Karnataka	0.12	13.36	11.28	24.76
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.28	7.81	1.98	10.07
10.	Maharashtra	1.75	12.60	30.31	44.66
11.	Manipur	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.22
12.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.22	0.15	0.37
13.	Nagaland	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18
14.	Odisha	0.11	0.32	0.48	0.91
15.	Punjab	3.81	2.34	8.95	15.10

16.	Rajasthan	0.10	2.32	0.25	2.67
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.09	2.84	0.50	3.43
18.	Telangana	0.33	0.29	6.21	6.83
19.	Tripura	0.00	0.70	0.91	1.61
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1.82	6.51	22.73	31.06
21.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.77	1.26	2.03
22.	West Bengal	0.07	2.10	0.00	2.17
23.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11
24.	Delhi	0.00	0.23	0.27	0.50
25.	KVIC, Mumbai	0.00	0.99	2.25	3.24
	Total	67.67	70.42	90.98	229.06

STATEMENT-III

The State-wise number of SC and ST beneficiaries under the NBP for small biogas plants are given below:

Sr No	State/ UTs	No. of Biogas Plant beneficiaries (upto 30.11.2024)	
		SC	ST
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	56
3.	Assam	11	17

4.	Bihar	30	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	225	132
6.	Goa	21	2
7.	Gujarat	205	740
8.	Haryana	30	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24	5
11.	Jharkhand	35	14
12.	Karnataka	65	56
13.	Kerala	77	38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	596	1086
15.	Maharashtra	699	651
16.	Manipur	36	15
17.	Meghalaya	103	122
18.	Nagaland	7	2
19.	Odisha	28	2
20.	Punjab	72	5
21.	Rajasthan	80	195
22.	Sikkim	7	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	90	51
24.	Telangana	2	0
25.	Tripura	184	59

26.	Uttar Pradesh	105	30
27.	Uttarakhand	92	35
28.	West Bengal	47	11
29.	Delhi	21	2
	Total	2984	3379

STATEMENT-IV

The details of the funds provided as CFA to SC and ST beneficiaries under NBP, is given as under:

(upto 30.11.2024)

(Rs in Crore)

S. No.	FYCategory State/Agency	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		Total CFA
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.31
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04
3.	Chattisgarh	0.11	1.57	0.14	0.11	0.00	0.00	1.94
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	1.72	0.69	0.00	0.00	2.41
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.71	0.00	1.42
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.97	1.41	0.15	0.73	3.26

7.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	1.51	0.81	1.63	2.02	5.97
8.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.09
9.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.15	0.24
10.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
11.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04
12.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04
13.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05
14.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.14
15.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.28	0.10	0.55
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.18
17.	Uttrakhand	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.02	0.31
	Dadar and			0.03	0.03			
18.	Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.06
19.	KVIC, Mumbai	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.16	0.10	0.49
	Total	0.11	1.57	5.98	3.75	3.04	3.12	17.57

SHUKRYAAN MISSION

3793. **SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has given final approval for its Shukryaan Mission;
- (b) if so, the details along with the aims and objectives thereof;
- (c) time by which the said mission is likely to be launched by ISRO;
- (d) the total amount of expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred thereon till its

launch;

- (e) the time by which India's first space station will be established;
- (f) whether ISRO is going to set up/start its first Artificial Intelligence (AI) lab in the space;
- (g) if so, the salient features of the said space lab and its aims and objectives;
- (h) the manner in which it is to be helpful in space exploration and establishing India as a potent force in the field of such exploration worldwide; and
- (i) the total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

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

- (a) Yes, Sir. Approval given for Venus Orbital Mission (VOM).
- (b) The proposal for Venus Orbiter Mission (VOM) aims to successfully orbit Venus and better understand the Venusian surface and subsurface, atmospheric processes and influence of Sun on Venusian atmosphere. The mission would provide opportunity to technologists and scientific community of our country, to further explore and understand the Venusian science considerably well before the global community. The Indian Venus Mission is expected to answer some of the outstanding scientific questions resulting in various scientific outcomes.
- (c) The mission is expected to be accomplished on the opportunity available

during March ,2028.

(d) The total approved fund for Venus Orbiter Mission is Rs. 1236 Crore, out of which Rs. 824 Crore will be spent on the VOM spacecraft.

(e) It is planned to establish the 1st module of BharatiyaAntariksh Station (BAS) by 2028 and a fully operational BAS by 2035.

(f) to (h) Setting up of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Lab in Space is not currently envisaged.

However, BharatiyaAntariksh Station (BAS), will be the first National Space Laboratory to conduct multidisciplinary microgravity experiments and studies in the fields of Science, Technologies, Medicine, Agriculture, Space manufacturing, among others.

BAS will be acting as platform for global and national collaboration, gateway to lunar exploration and beyond and to help boosting the Space Economy of the country.

(i) With the recent approval of revision in GaganyaanProgramme, the scope of the program has been expanded to include precursor missions to BharatiyaAntariksh Station (BAS), including development and launch of 1st module of BAS (BAS-01). With a net additional funding of Rs. ₹11,170 Crore in the already approved programme, the total revised funding of GaganyaanProgramme with enhanced scope is Rs. ₹20,193 Cr.

CHALLENGES FACED BY TRACKMEN IN RAILWAYS

3794. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the challenges faced by trackmen in the Railways, including inadequate safety measures, heavy workloads, and limited career progression opportunities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the total number of trackmen currently employed in the Railways, along with the vacancies in this category;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the working conditions and safety of trackmen, particularly during extreme weather conditions and night shifts;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to modernize the tools and equipment provided to trackmen to enhance their efficiency and reduce physical strain;
- (e) the details of any initiatives undertaken to address the grievances of trackmen, including wage disparities, promotions, and welfare measures; and
- (f) whether the Government is considering the deployment of advanced technology to assist trackmen in their duties and if so, the timeline for its implementation?

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

(a) to (f) Trackmaintainers are important members of Indian Railway Family who play important role in keeping track fit for safe operation of trains. Indian Railways has taken several measures to improve the working condition of Trackmaintainers as under:

(i) Trackmaintainers have been equipped with essential safety gears while working in hazardous environments. The major safety equipments 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 Trackmaintainers, Light Weight Tools and equipments like Spanner, Hammer, Crowbar etc. have been provided.

(iii) Mechanized maintenance of tracks using various types of Track Machines have been introduced to reduce the manual efforts.

(iv) Further, to reinforce safety practices, regular counselling, training sessions and medical examinations are being conducted to raise awareness about potential hazards and proper safety protocols. The "Personal Safety First" programme is being conducted through seminars and workshops, where Trackmaintainers are trained on how to stay safe while working on or near the track.

(v) Indian Railway has also taken measures to address the issue of carrier progression and promotion of Track Maintainers' Cadre by introducing two more promotional grades thereby ensuring four grades for promotion.

(vi) Apart from above, additional avenues for promotion are available through General Departmental Competitive Examination (GDCE) and Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE).

There is no Wage disparity as the wages and allowances for various level of Track Maintainers are as recommended by the 7th Central Pay Commission. Further, Risk

and Hardship allowances have also been provided according to nature of duty of the Trackmaintainers.

As regards welfare measures to Trackmaintainers, they have been provided Gang Tools cum Rest Room, Gang Huts, Toilets facilities at manned level crossing, Water bottle (2 litre, heat insulated), family accommodation to take care of education and health of dependents.

The 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 requirements. Presently, more than 2.19 lakh Trackmaintainers are working in Indian Railways.

Manpower including trackmaintainers recruited during 2004-14 vis-à-vis during 2014-24 is given as under:

Period	Recruitments
2004-14	4.11 lakh
2014-24	5.02 lakh

Exploration of Coal Blocks

3795. SHRI Y S AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the new regional coal blocks which have been explored by public and private companies during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the total quantity of coal resources added from these explorations, State-wise especially for Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether any new coal exploration programmes are being implemented in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

REDDY): (a) The details of coal blocks explored by Geological Survey of India (GSI) and others agencies during each of the last three years, State-wise, is given at **STATEMENT-I**.

(b) The total quantity of coal resource (in million tonne) added so far from the exploration carried out is given at **STATEMENT-II**.

(c) and (d) At present, no coal exploration is being carried out by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDI) and Geological Survey of India (GSI) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I

Coal blocks explored by GSI and other agencies since 2021-22

Field Season(FS) - 2021-22 (GSI)			
Block	State	Commodity	Stage of exploration
Kanaloi	Odisha	Coal	G4

Shivnarayanpur	Bihar	Coal	G4
Dhibodih	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G4
Aklasarai	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G4
Andole	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G4
Regalla	Telangana	Coal	G3
FS - 2021-22 (CMPDI)			
Gopalpur-Kanyapur	West Bengal	Coal	G1
Itapara	West Bengal	Coal	G1
Lalganj	West Bengal	Coal	G1
Kabirtirtha	West Bengal	Coal	G1
Shunri	West Bengal	Coal	G1
Kharkharee	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
Chalkari Extension - Angwali	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
Patratu	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
Yekona-I South	Maharashtra	Coal	G1
Jamui	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
West of Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
NaheriyaDhankasa	Madhya	Coal	G1

dip side	Pradesh		
Sarai East	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
Tatapani II	Chattishgarh	Coal	G1
Mahan North and South	Chattishgarh	Coal	G1
Kosla West	Odisha	Coal	G1
Balabhadra West extension	Odisha	Coal	G1
Ramchandi	Odisha	Coal	G2
Dip ext of Samlesweri	Odisha	Coal	G1
Penganga deep	Maharashtra	Coal	G1
Nabasan	West Bengal	Coal	G1
Gourangdih South	West Bengal	Coal	G1
Jhunkundar OCP	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
Nonbira	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G2
NigwaniBakeli 'A'	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G2
Area Between Himgirand Meenakshi Block	Odisha	Coal	G2

South of Prajapara Deep	Odisha	Coal	G2
Recherla	Andhra Pradesh	Coal	G2
Chanki Block-B	Nagaland	Coal	G2,G3
GondabehraUjheni East	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
FS - 2021-22 (SCCL)			
New Patrapara Coal Mine block	Odisha	Coal	G1
Tadicherla block-II	Telangana	Coal	G1

FS - 2022-23 (GSI)			
Purunga West	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G3
Hati	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G4
Mohpa-Telgaon	Maharashtra	Coal	G4
Khirda	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G3
Lathi-Bhalar	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G3
Korbahal	Odisha	Coal	G3
Talanali	Odisha	Coal	G3

Shrimatpur	Bihar	Coal	G4
Rasulpur	West Bengal	Coal	G3
Satsukba- Sahaphumi	Nagaland	Coal	G4
FS - 2022-23 (CMPDI)			
Dharma	West Bengal	Coal	G1
BinodpurBhbaniganj	West Bengal	Coal	G1
Sayal D	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
Pichri	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
Kolar Pimpri Strike Extn.	Maharashtra	Coal	G1
Dharmaband	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
Madhuband	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
Dhadhu East (South)	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
'Chainpa	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
'Chulia-Bhulia East	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
OngaonPotia Sector- I	Chattishgarh	Coal	G1
OngaonPotia Sector- II	Chattishgarh	Coal	G1

Dhanpura New	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
Bhilai Bazar and Salora	Chattishgarh	Coal	G1
Dipside of BarodBijari Sector -II	Chattishgarh	Coal	G1
Kewai	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
Arjuni East	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
Amelia	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
Bandha North	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
Konark	Odisha	Coal	G1
Kosla East	Odisha	Coal	G1
Madhupur	Odisha	Coal	G1
West Mahuda	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
Sursa	Chattishgarh	Coal	G1
Reonti-West	Chattishgarh	Coal	G1
OngaonPotia Sector-III	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G1

Labji-Pusla Sector-I	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G1
Labji-Pusla Sector-II and III	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G1
Pathora East	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
Somavaram East	Andhra Pradesh	Coal	G1
Barra	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G2
Mahai	Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G2
Reonti Extension	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G2
Tangradihi	Odisha	Coal	G2
Thanatola	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G2
FS - 2022-23 (SCCL)			
Naini block Eastern sector	Odisha	Coal	G1
Naini block Western sector	Odisha	Coal	G1
New Patrapara, Sector C	Odisha	Coal	G1
New Patrapara,	Odisha	Coal	G1

Sector B, Machakuta			
Patrapara sector A	Odisha	Coal	G1

FS - 2023-24 (GSI)			
Gorakhghat	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G4
Andole	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G3
Rukra-Nimha	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G3
Khirda	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G3
Pirpanti	Bihar	Coal	G4
Bhabanipur	West Bengal	Coal	G4
Panchaburia	Odisha	Coal	G3
Koing	Odisha	Coal	G3
Narsapur	Telangana	Coal	G4
FS - 2023-24 (CMPDI)			
DeochaPachamiDewanganjHarinsingha	West Bengal	Coal	G1
South of Hingla Block	West Bengal	Coal	G1
BhalukasbaSurni Phase-III	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
Mirzagaon	Bihar	Coal	G1
Rajbar A	Jharkhand	Coal	G1

Ashok Karkata West (Phase-II) Northern Part	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
Koyad-Kishanpur South	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
Badam Dip Side	Jharkhand	Coal	G1
East of Ekarjuna Block	Maharastra	Coal	G1
East of Chuperbhita	Jharkhand	Coal	G2
Teram	Chattishgarh	Coal	G1
South of Damuda	Jharkhand	Coal	G2
Gurwani	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G2
North of LabjiPusla	Chattishgarh	Coal	G2
Ulia- Gamhardih	Chattishgarh	Coal	G2
Kartala	Chattishgarh	Coal	G2
Bicharpur South	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
North of Chulaha-Bhulia	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G2
Senduri	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G2
Marwatola Sector I and II	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G2
Marwatola Sector III and IV	Madhya	Coal	G2

	Pradesh		
'BelpaharandDipside Block	Odisha	Coal	G1
Meenakshi West	Odisha	Coal	G1
Ustali	Odisha	Coal	G2
Saradhapur-Jaltap	Odisha	Coal	G2
Palasbani West	Odisha	Coal	G2
Phutamara	Chattishgarh	Coal	G1
BatatiKolga East	Chattishgarh	Coal	G1
BatataiKolga West	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G1
BatataiKolga North East	Chhattisgarh	Coal	G1
Pathora West	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	G1
FS - 2023-24 (United Exploration India Pvt Ltd)			
Kalagaw Coal Block	Meghalaya	Coal	G1
NehlangLyngdoh Coal Block	Meghalaya	Coal	G1
SaryngkhamA Coal Block	Meghalaya	Coal	G1
Pyndengshahlang Coal Block (by Novomine India Pvt Ltd)	Meghalaya	Coal	G1
Tarajak Block-I (by Maheswari Mining Pvt Ltd)	Meghalaya	Coal	G1
Tarajak Block-VI (by Maheswari Mining Pvt Ltd)	Meghalaya	Coal	G1

STATEMENT-II

Coal Resources augmented since 2021-22 till 2023-24 (in million tonne)

State	2021-2022			2022-2023		2023-2024	
	As on 01.04.2021	As on 01.04.2022	Augmentation during 2021-22	As on 01.04.2023	Augmentation during 2022-23	As on 01.04.2024	Augmentation during 2023-24
Odisha	84878.05	88104.60	3226.55	94518.59	6413.99	99203.83	4685.24
Jharkhand	86216.82	86660.10	443.28	87838.10	1178.00	91811.57	3973.47
Chhattisgarh	73423.54	74191.76	768.22	80773.87	6582.11	82666.36	1892.49
West Bengal	33092.14	33871.25	779.11	33933.28	62.03	33958.07	24.79
Madhya Pradesh	30216.82	30916.73	699.91	32218.53	1301.80	32815.13	596.60
Telangana	22850.5	23034.20	183.70	23186.42	152.22	23205.52	19.10
Maharashtra	12935.64	13220.71	285.07	13336.00	115.29	13351.63	15.63
Bihar	3464.07	4437.18	973.11	5397.67	960.49	5397.67	0
Andhra Pradesh*	2247.22	4141.87	1894.65	4171.76	29.89	4171.76	0
Uttar Pradesh	1061.8	1061.80	0.00	1061.80	0	1061.8	0
Meghalaya	576.48	576.48	0.00	576.48	0	583.22	6.74
Assam	525.01	525.01	0.00	525.01	0	525.01	0
Nagaland	446.42	478.31	31.89	478.31	0	478.31	0
Sikkim	101.23	101.23	0.00	101.23	0	101.23	0
Arunachal Pradesh	90.23	90.23	0.00	90.23	0	90.23	0
Total	352125.97	361411.46	9285.49	378207.28	16795.82	389421.34	11214.06

*GSI has not explored any coal block during this period (2021-22 to 2023-24) in the state of Andhra Pradesh

**DELAY IN DOUBLING WORK FROM BIRUR TO SHIVAMOGGA RAILWAY
STATION, KARNATAKA**

3796. SHRI B Y RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) the reasons for the delay in doubling work from Birur to Shivamogga Railway Station in Karnataka;
- (b) the projected timeline and budgetary requirements for undertaking the doubling of the said railway line; and
- (c) the details of the measures planned to prioritize the said project to enhance connectivity and support economic growth 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) Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise as the Railway projects may span across State boundaries. Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations including trade and tourism etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

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

are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

As on 01.04.2024, 31 projects (21 new lines, and 10 Doubling) of total length of 3,840 Km, costing ₹47,016 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka, are at various stages of planning and implementation. Out of these 1,302 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹17,383 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:-

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

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

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

Final Location Survey (FLS) for doubling between Birur - Shivamoga (63 KM) was completed in 2016 but the project could not be taken forward due to low traffic projections. However, a fresh Final Location Survey (FLS) has been sanctioned in June, 2024 to assess the latest cost and traffic projections.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land

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

STATUS OF RUNNING RAILWAY PROJECTS

3797. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

- (a) the details of ongoing railway projects in the State of West Bengal;
- (b) the latest status of running projects as on 31.10.2024; and
- (c) the details of the the number of projects out of the running projects during the period 2004 to 2009 Railway Budget?

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

(a) to (c) Railway projects are sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise/District/Constituency-wise as the Railways' projects may span across State/District/Constituency boundaries.

Railway Infrastructure Projects falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal are covered under Eastern Railway (ER), South Eastern Railway (SER) and Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR) Zones of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made

available in public domain.

As on 01.04.2024, 43 projects (13 New Lines, 04 Gauge Conversions and 26 Doubling), of total length of 4479 Km, costing ₹60,168 crore falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal including those which are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which, 1655 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹20,434 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned till March, 2024 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2024 (Rs. in Cr.)
New Lines	13	1087	322	9774
Gauge Conversion	4	1201	854	3663
Doubling/Multi-tracking	26	2192	479	6997
Total	43	4479	1655	20434

The details of outlay for infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	Rs. 4,380 Cr./year
2024-25	Rs. 13,941 Cr. (More than 3 times)

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 for Projects in West Bengal	3040 Ha
Land Acquired	640 Ha (21%)
Balance Land to be acquired	2400 Ha (79%)

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 acquire d (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)
1	Nabadwipghat-Nabadwipdham New Line (10 Km)	106.86	0.17	106.69
2	Chandaneshwar-Jaleswar new line (41 Km)	158	0	158
3	Naihati-Ranaghat-3 rd line (36 Km)	87.83	0.09	87.74
4	Balurghat-Hilli new line (30 km)	156.38	67.38	88.00
5	Byepass at Sainthia (5 Km) and Sitarampur (7 Km)	22.28	2.22	20.06

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest

department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions etc.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CSSs) IN TELANGANA

3798. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

- (a) the names of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) along with their sharing pattern implemented in Telangana; and
- (b) the details of amount released to Telangana during 2022-23 and 2023-24 under various CSSs?

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

(a) and (b) The details of the amount released to Telangana during 2022-23 and 2023-24 under various CSSs is attached under **STATEMENT**. The sharing pattern for the CSSs between Central and State Governments is largely guided by NITI Aayog's OM No.O-11013/0 2/2015-CSS and CMC dated 17th August, 2016 and OM No. O-11013/02/2015-CSS and CMC dated 26th October, 2019 which is as under.

- (i) Core of the Core Schemes- No change in the erstwhile funding pattern.

(ii) Core Schemes- For the 8 North Eastern States and Himalayan States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and UT of Jammu and Kashmir, sharing pattern is 90:10. For the rest of the States-sharing ratio between Centre and State is 60:40.

(iii) Optional Schemes:- For the 8 North Eastern States and Himalayan States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and UT of Jammu and Kashmir, sharing pattern of 80:20. For the rest of the States- sharing ratio between Centre and State is 50:50.

However, there are some variations in the sharing pattern which depends on scheme to scheme and as per approval of the Competent Authority.

STATEMENT

(i) **Amount released during 2022-23 for Telangana (Source: PFMS/Ministry of Finance)**

S.No.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Releases (2022-23) (Rs Crore)
1	Administrative Cost To States/Uts-[4188]	0.22
2	Agriculture Census And Statistics-[9005]	11.00
3	Agriculture Extension-[9144]	33.14
4	Agriculture Marketing-[9006]	0.26
5	Atal VayoAbhyudayYojana (Avyay)-[3968]	1.34
6	Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan ArogyaYojana (Pmjay)-[3685]	173.93

7	Development Of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups-[2068]	15.08
8	Development Of Skills-[3212]	4.59
9	Edible Oil - Oil Palm (KrishionnatiYojna)-[4033]	107.44
10	Edible Oil -Oilseeds (KrishionnatiYojna)-[4034]	2.91
11	Fisheries And Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund-[3541]	0.60
12	Flexible Pool For Rchand Health System Strengthening, National Health Programme And National Urban Health Mission-[4063]	382.07
13	Food And Nutrition Security (KrishionnatiYojana)-[9140]	11.68
14	Fortification Of Rice And Its Distribution Under Public Distribution System-[3730]	0.21
15	Human Resources For Health And Medical Education-[9157]	63.74
16	Incentivization Of Panchayat-[1813]	2.46
17	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme(Igndps)-[3169]	6.47
18	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Iignoaps)-[3163]	144.89
19	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme(Ignwps)-[3167]	65.09

20	Infrastructure Facilities For Judiciary-[9174]	26.61
21	Infrastructure Maintenance-[4064]	214.30
22	Integrated Development Of Horticulture-[9120]	4.74
23	Irrigation Census-[2027]	0.64
24	Jal Jeevan Mission(Jjm)/National Rural Drinking Water Mission-[9150]	1.03
25	Livestock Census And Integrated Sample Survey-[9978]	2.65
26	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Gurantee Program-[9219]	8,264.79
27	Mission For Development Of 100 Smart Cities-[9478]	49.00
28	Mission Vatsalya (Child Protection Services And Child Welfare Services)-[3976]	28.25
29	Modernisation Of Police Forces-[3194]	51.61
30	National Action Plan For Drug Demand Reduction (Sje)-[3817]	2.49
31	National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (Pmkvy)-[4086]	2.64
32	National Career Service-[9499]	1.06
33	National Livestock Mission-[9008]	0.45
34	National Mission For Safety Of Women (Fast Track Spl Courts-Nirbhaya Fund)-[3690]	8.99
35	National Programme For Dairy Development-[9148]	9.31

36	National Rural Livelihood Mission-[9181]	66.77
37	National Urban Livelihood Mission -State Component-[2000]	100.00
38	Other Items Of State/Ut Component-Pmay Urban-[1989]	0.30
39	Post Matric Scholarship-Tribal-[3373]	238.51
40	Pradhan MantriAyushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (Pm-Abhim)-[3991]	53.88
41	Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojna-[9179]	321.43
42	Pradhan Mantri Jan VikasKaryakaram-[3674]	0.11
43	Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchayiYojna-Watershed Development Component-[9183]	38.36
44	Pradhan MantriMatsyaSampadaYojana (Pmmsy)-[3890]	38.96
45	Pradhan MantriPoshan Shakti Nirman (Erstwhile National Programme Of Mid Day Meal In Schools)-[9165]	166.82
46	Pre Matric Scholarship-Tribal-[9272]	0.00
47	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan(Rgsa)-[3617]	8.53
48	RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojna-[9145]	38.60
49	SakshamAnganwadiand Poshan2.0(Umbrella Icds-Anganwadi Services PoshanAbhiyanSchme For Adolescent Girls National Creche Scheme)-[3975]	550.69
50	SamagraShiksha-[3667]	1,142.51

51	Samarthya (Shakti Sadan (SwadharUjjawala Widow Home) Shakhi Niwas PalnaPmmvyNaional Hub For Women Empowerment Gender Budgeting Research Skilling Training Media Etc)-[3980]	2.66
52	Sambal (BetiBachaoBetiPadhao One Stop Centre Mahila Police Volunteer Women Helpline NariAdalatEtc)-[3979]	22.86
53	Seed And Planting Material-[3031]	1.32
54	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission-[2049]	97.13
55	Skill Strengthening For Industrial Value Enhancements-[3822]	2.67
56	Special Central Assistance To Tribal Sub-Schemes-[3380]	16.81
57	Strengthening Of Machinery For Enforcement Of Protection Of Civil Rights Act 1995 And Prevention Of Atrocities Act 1989 (Dama)-[9488]	9.36
58	Swachh Bharat Mission (Sbm) - Urban-[9757]	349.64
59	Tertiary Care Programs-[2035]	12.12
60	Urban Rejuvenation Mission-500 Cities-[9556]	2.01
61	Total (State)	12,977.75

(ii) **Amount released during 2023-24 for Telangana (Source: PFMS/Ministry of Finance)**

S.No.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Releases (2023-24) (Rs Crore)
1	Assistance To State Agencies For Intra-State Movement Of Foodgrains And Fps Dealers Margin Under Nfsa-[4048]	304.63
2	Atal VayoAbhyudayYojana (Avyay)-[3968]	8.66
3	Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan ArogyaYojana (Pmjay)-[3685]	136.14
4	Fisheries And Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund-[3541]	0.40
5	Flexible Pool For Rchand Health System Strengthening, National Health Programme And National Urban Health Mission-[4063]	276.68
6	Forest Fire Prevention And Management Scheme-[0257]	1.53
7	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme(Igndps)-[3169]	5.14
8	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Iignoaps)-[3163]	112.23

9	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme(Ignwps)-[3167]	49.30
10	Infrastructure Maintenance-[4064]	173.39
11	Jal Jeevan Mission(Jjm)/National Rural Drinking Water Mission-[9150]	0.67
12	KrishionnatiYojana-[4138]	154.28
13	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Gurantee Program-[9219]	9,193.15
14	Mission For Development Of 100 Smart Cities-[9478]	190.25
15	Mission Vatsalya (Child Protection Services And Child Welfare Services)-[3976]	39.98
16	Modernisation Of Police Forces-[3194]	21.66
17	National Action Plan For Drug Demand Reduction (Sje)-[3817]	5.08
18	National AyushMisson (Nam)-[9158]	12.25
19	National Mission For Safety Of Women (Fast Track Spl Courts-Nirbhaya Fund)-[3690]	7.61
20	National Mission On Natural Farming (Css)-[4139]	6.08
21	National River Conservation Plan-Other Basins-[3703]	1.52
22	National Rural Livelihood Mission-[9181]	21.83
23	National Urban Livelihood Mission -State Component-[2000]	25.00

24	Other Items Of State/Ut Component-Pmay Urban-[1989]	485.00
25	Pm Formalization Of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Pm-Fme-[3887]	15.40
26	Pm Schools For Rising India (Pm Shri)-[4145]	59.80
27	Post Matric Scholarship For Obcs, Ebcs And Dnts-Pm Ysasvi-[9494]	23.18
28	Post Matric Scholarship-Tribal-[3373]	113
29	Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (Pm Ajay)-[3967]	13.99
30	Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (Pm-Abhim)-[3991]	39.57
31	Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojna-[9179]	296.96
32	Pradhan Mantri Krishi SinchayiYojna-Watershed Development Component-[9183]	3.68
33	Pradhan Mantri Matsya SampadaYojana (Pmmsy)-[3890]	64.94
34	Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (Erstwhile National Programme Of Mid Day Meal In Schools)-[9165]	145.51
35	Pre Matric Scholarship-Tribal-[9272]	1.50
36	Project Tiger And Elephant-[4151]	3.23

37	RashtriyaGokul Mission-[3033]	31.53
38	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan(Rgsa)-[3617]	45.46
39	RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojna-[9145]	7.99
40	Revision Of Norms For Central Assistance Released To States/Uts For Meeting Expenditure On Intra-State Movement Handing Of Foodgrains And Fps Dealers Margin Under Nfsa-[4048]	73.87
41	Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan2.0(Umbrella Icds-Anganwadi Services Poshan Abhiyan Scheme For Adolescent Girls National Creche Scheme)-[3975]	507.87
42	SamagraShiksha-[3667]	920.13
43	Samarthya (Shakti Sadan (Swadhar Ujjawala Widow Home) Shakhi Niwas Palna Pmmvy Naional Hub For Women Empowerment Gender Budgeting Research Skilling Training Media Etc)-[3980]	10.12
44	Sambal (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao One Stop Centre Mahila Police Volunteer Women Helpline NariAdalatEtc)-[3979]	12.37
45	Scheme For Modernization And Reforms Through Technology In Public Distribution System (Smart-Pds)-[4221]	0.18
46	Skill Strengthening For Industrial Value	8.00

	Enhancements-[3822]	
47	Strengthening Of Cooperatives Through It Interventions-[4220]	0.14
48	Strengthening Of Machinery For Enforcement Of Protection Of Civil Rights Act 1995 And Prevention Of Atrocities Act 1989 (Dama)-[9488]	9.00
49	Urban Rejuvenation Mission-500 Cities-[9556]	54.87
50	Total (State)	13,694.28

IMPROVEMENT IN TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY IN RAIL PROJECTS

3799. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) the specific improvements in transportation efficiency and supply chain management are expected from rail projects;
- (b) the manner in which the enhanced connectivity will affect the local economies of the districts covered by these projects;
- (c) whether any measures have been taken to ensure that the benefits of these projects are evenly distributed among the States involved, including Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):

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

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

Indian Railways has imbibed the principles of Gati Shakti in its project planning process and now survey of all New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects are taken up under PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP) for the development of multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various Economic

Zones with an objective to have integrated planning, enhanced logistics efficiency and remove gaps for seamless movement of people, goods/ commodities i.e. agricultural products, fertilizers, coal, iron ore, steel, cement, limestone etc. and services including connectivity to places of strategic importance, border areas, industrial clusters, ports, mines, power plants, villages etc.

Railway Infrastructure Projects falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh are covered by East Coast Railway (ECoR), Southern Railway (SR) and South Central Railway (SCR) and South Western Railway (SWR) Zone of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain.

As on 01.04.2024, 41 projects(17 New Lines and 24 Doubling), covering total length of 5,329 km length, costing Rs.73,743 crore, falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh, are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which 1,006 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of Rs.24,150 crore has been incurred upto March 2024. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2024 (Rs. in cr.)
New lines	17	1935	184	5530
Doubling / Multitracking	24	3394	822	18620
Total	41	5329	1006	24150

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

Period	Outlay
2009-2014	Rs.886 Crore /year
2024-2025	Rs.9,151 Crore (More than 10 times)

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

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	363 km	72.6 km/Year
2014-24	1,510 km	151 km/Year (More than 2 times)

AVAILABILITY OF PULSES

3800. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) the policy measures undertaken by the Government to ensure availability of pulses across the country including the hilly areas of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam; and
- (b) the outcomes 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) and (b) Department of Consumer Affairs maintains buffer stock of pulses under Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) for appropriate market interventions to arrest the price volatility in pulses and to make pulses available to the consumers at affordable prices. Pulses are procured and stored for regulated release to help contain prices for ensuring welfare of the consumers.

Apart from market releases, Department of Consumer Affairs supplies pulses to States/UTs for their welfare scheme like PDS, MDM and ICDS to meet the requirement for welfare and nutrition programmes. Recently, Department of Consumer Affairs has allocated a quantity of 10,000 MT of raw Masur to Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, Assam for its welfare schemes.

To make dals available to consumers at affordable prices, Bharat Dal was

launched in July, 2023 by converting Chana stock in the PSF into Chana dal for retail disposal. The Bharat Chana Dal was made available to consumers at subsidized rates of Rs.60 per kg for 1 kg pack and Rs.55 per kg for 30 kg pack, till 30 September, 2024. A quantity of 12.32 lakh MT of Bharat Chana Dal has been sold to retail consumers across the country.

To continue the intervention, an additional quantity of 3 LMT of chana stock had been allocated for retail distribution under Bharat (Chana) dal phase-II till 31 December, 2024. The allocated Chana stock is being sold in Dal form and Whole form in 1 kg pack at MRP of Rs. 70/kg for Chana Dal and Rs.58/kg for Chana Whole.

Similarly, Moong and Masur Stocks in the buffer are converted to dals for retail sale under the Bharat Brand. Bharat Moong dal (Dhuli) is being sold at MRP of Rs. 107 per kg and Bharat Moong sabut is being sold at MRP of Rs. 93 per kg. Bharat Masur dal is being sold at MRP of Rs. 89 per kg. The Bharat Dals are being distributed through own retail outlets and mobile vans of NCCF, NAFED and KendriyaBhandar, outlets of big chain retailers and e-commerce platforms to reach maximum numbers of consumers.

PM VIKAS SCHEME

3801. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) whether the Government is actively running the Leadership and Entrepreneurship Component under Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM

VIKAS) scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of trainings conducted till date for leadership training and entrepreneurship training for women minorities;

(c) the details of sections of minorities benefited under this component and larger participation made in percentage terms; and

(d) whether the Government has any plans to upscale the impact of this scheme in future and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (d) 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 upliftment of six notified minority communities through skill development; entrepreneurship and leadership of minority women; and education support for school dropouts.

Additionally, the scheme will facilitate credit linkages by connecting beneficiaries with loan programs offered by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). Beneficiaries would also be supported for market linkages through EPCH (Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts) to enhance their livelihood. The Ministry is yet to implement the PM VIKAS scheme. Based on the learning's of erstwhile converging schemes, the Ministry has updated the implementation strategy to upscale the impact of the programme.

(b) and (c): The Nai Roshni scheme, a Leadership Development Programme,

launched in 2012-13 benefitted over 4.35 lakh beneficiaries empowering and instilling confidence by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels. The community-wise details of beneficiaries from 2015-16 to till date are as under:

Community-wise Beneficiaries under Nai Roshni Scheme							
Community-wise Beneficiary	Muslim	Christians	Sikh	Buddhists	Parsis	Jains	Others
Number	222062	7280	3779	1580	5	1254	8381
Percentage	90.88	2.98	1.55	0.65	0.00	0.51	3.43

MISSION MAUSAM

3802. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of objectives and components of Mission Mausam aimed at enhancing weather forecasting and modelling capabilities;
- (b) the total budget allocation for Mission Mausam along with specific details on the 2,000 crore earmarked for the first two years;
- (c) the timeline for the rollout of Mission Mausam and the milestones set for the first two years;
- (d) whether the Mission will address current gaps in weather forecasting and dissemination practices; and
- (e) the details of the expected benefits of Mission Mausam on disaster

management and preparedness in concerning monsoon and cyclone forecasting?

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) Mission Mausam is envisaged to be a multi-faceted and transformative initiative to tremendously boost India's weather and climate-related science, research, and services. It will help better equip stakeholders, including citizens and last-mile users, to tackle extreme weather events and the impacts of climate change. The Mission Mausam is launched to make Bharat a "weather-ready and climate-smart" nation, with the following objectives:

- Strengthening observations (in-situ and remote sensing) and improved model capability to be able to plan and protect life and property from extreme and high-impact weather
- Gaining a better understanding and use of Science, Innovation and Technology, and Data Science for societal benefit
- Improve our Model/Data Assimilation/HPC for giving accurate information to the Public and stakeholders (Numerical+Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning)
- Trained Manpower in Earth System Science for today and tomorrow
- Forecast dissemination: Effective communication with Society: Early Warning for ALL

(b) The Union Cabinet has approved the central sector scheme 'Mission Mausam' with an outlay of INR 2,000 crores over two years. Mission Mausam is intended to augment the Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) network across the country for complete radar coverage and to enhance the accuracy of the weather forecasting system. The exact locations are being worked out for installing 87 more DWRs, 15 radiometers and 15 wind profilers across the country, to observe not only surface measurements but also upper atmosphere, to improve the weather forecast. It is also envisaged to set up urban testbeds, cloud chamber for weather modification research and installation of atmospheric chemistry instruments for air quality studies.

(c) The newly launched Mission Mausam timeline is two years 2024-2026.

(d) Yes. Currently, our observations are relatively sparse both in terms of spatial and temporal coverage. Moreover, the horizontal resolution of the Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models is 12 km, making it difficult to forecast weather events in India accurately. Moreover, as climate change progresses, the atmosphere is becoming more chaotic. This leads to phenomena like isolated heavy rainfall events and localized droughts, creating simultaneous challenges of both flooding and drought. Understanding these complex patterns demands an in-depth knowledge of physical processes within clouds, outside clouds, on the surface, in the upper atmosphere, over the oceans, and in the Polar regions.

To address the above issues, Mission Mausam envisages augmenting the entire observational network (surface as well as upper-air), numerical modelling framework, incorporating AI/ML techniques, enhancing the computing power and training and engaging adequate human resources so as to mitigate the impact of

climate change-induced extreme weather events and strengthen the resilience of the communities.

(e) Self-reliance of a country in developing accurate weather and climate forecast system is essential for optimizing resource use, improving safety, mitigating disasters and risks across various sectors, and assisting neighbouring countries in need of accurate weather and climate forecasts, thereby enhancing overall societal resilience.

Mission Mausam will develop models with better physics and higher resolutions better capture and predict extreme events and their impacts, providing valuable information for disaster preparedness and risk management. From the mitigation of the disasters point of view, seasonal prediction of cyclonic disturbances during all three seasons monsoon, pre and post-monsoon along with improvement in the seasonal and extended range predictions systems for monsoons is envisaged Also, assessing the impact of severe weather on different sectors by engaging stakeholders from various sectors such as power, infrastructure, transport etc. Decision support systems and multi-hazard early warning systems are the key elements of a comprehensive impact-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy, which will be addressed in this mission.

अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए शैक्षणिक योजनाएं

3803. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

क्या अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान देश के अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए शुरू की गई विभिन्न शैक्षिक योजनाओं, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले को आवंटित धनराशि का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या

है; और

(ख) उक्त योजनाओं के लिए आवेदन करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है तथा विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी शैक्षिक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कितने छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू):

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए कार्यान्वित विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले के छात्रों को स्वीकृत छात्रवृत्तियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति		मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति		मेरिट-सहसाधन- छात्रवृत्ति	
	लाभार्थी	राशि)रु.में(लाभार्थी	राशि)रु.में(लाभार्थी	राशि)रु.में(
2019-20	490	560678	300	1139675	41	1013480
2020-21	277	310610	344	1705029	66	1641170
2021-22	486	622585	199	1145690	76	1934711
2022-23*	18	23640	30	157185	23	557993
2023-24	**	**	**	**	**	**
कुल	7809	3201060	5303	3406336	443	1187240
*आकलन वर्ष 2022-23- अनंतिम डेटा। **आकलन वर्ष 2023-24 - योजना अनुमोदित नहीं थी।						

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवेदन करने वाले और लाभान्वित होने वाले छात्रों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

योजना	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23*		2023-24**	
	छात्रवृत्ति के लिए आवेदन	लाभार्थी	छात्रवृत्ति के लिए आवेदन	लाभार्थी	छात्रवृत्ति के लिए आवेदन	लाभार्थी	छात्रवृत्ति के लिए आवेदन	लाभार्थी	छात्रवृत्ति के लिए आवेदन	लाभार्थी
मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति	1133334	727980	10820 04	74735 4	13957 20	84293 8	14813 64	40303	0	0
मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति	143491	94291	182732	4646	24398 8	13443 3	25107 8	24639	0	0
मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति	16790	10545	18899	10154	17136	12387	16595	5385	0	0

*आकलन वर्ष 2022-23- अंतिम डेटा।

**आकलन वर्ष 2023-24 - योजना अनुमोदित नहीं थी।

कोयला उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने हेतु मास्टर प्लान

3804. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोयला उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) को क्रियान्वित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने उक्त योजना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईआईएम) के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजना के तहत शुरू की गई कोयला परियोजनाओं का विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस योजना के शुरू होने के बाद कोयला उत्पादन और प्रेषण क्षमता में किस हद तक वृद्धि हुई है?

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (पीएमजीएस-एनएमपी) 13 अक्टूबर 2021 को अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं की एकीकृत आयोजना और समन्वित निष्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रारंभ किया गया था। कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) की परियोजना रिपोर्टों का विश्लेषण कोयला उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एकीकृत आयोजना हेतु पीएमजीएस-एनएमपी पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ख) : भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, मुंबई/संबलपुर द्वारा कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अधिकारियों के लिए एक वर्ष की अवधि के "डिजिटाइजेशन के माध्यम से लॉजिस्टिक्स और प्रचालन उत्कृष्टता" संबंधी एक कार्यकारी स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रम (पीजीपीईएक्स) आयोजित करने के लिए भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईआईएम) के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन किया गया है।

(ग) : अक्टूबर, 2021 में पीएमजीएस-एनएमपी के लांच होने के बाद से, सीआईएल ने 54.37 एमटीपीए की संयुक्त क्षमता वाली 7 कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं का प्रचालन किया है। इनमें से एक (01) कोयला खनन परियोजना महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 2.5 एमटीपीए की क्षमता के साथ प्रचालित की गई है तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 4.0 एमटीपीए की क्षमता के साथ एक (01) कोयला खनन परियोजना प्रचालित की गई है।

(घ) : पीएमजीएस-एनएमपी के लांच होने के वित्तीय वर्ष अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान, देश का घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन और प्रेषण क्रमशः 778.21 मि.ट. और 819.21 मि.ट. था। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन और प्रेषण क्रमशः 997.83 मि.ट. और 973.01 मि.ट. हो गया, जो देश में कोयला उत्पादन और कोयले के प्रेषण दोनों में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि को दर्शाता है।

PENDING PROJECTS IN NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY**3805. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

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

- (a) the details of the Railway Projects/proposals of North-Eastern Railway lying pending in Railway Board;
- (b) the details of the said projects likely to be completed;
- (c) whether the projects/proposals of Thawe Station are pending in Railway Board, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether proposals/projects pertaining to running of trains from said junction are pending in Railway Board since long, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether these projects/proposals are deliberately being delayed to give benefit to the large number of private bus operators from this area, if so, the details of the action 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 (e) Proposals/requests/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal for Railway projects/Works across the country are received on the basis of demands raised by State Governments, Members of Parliament, Ministries of Central Government, elected representatives, Railways' own requirements, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Division Office etc. As receipt of such proposals/complaints/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.

To augment and increase line capacity of rail network situated in North Eastern Railway, as on 01.04.2024, total 20 Railway infrastructure projects (10 New Line, 02 Gauge Conversion and 08 Doubling), of total length of 1,695 Km, costing ₹24,288 crore of North Eastern Railway are at various stages of planning and implementation. Out of these 366 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹9,310 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The status of work is summarized as under:-

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	10	811	48	3066
Gauge Conversion	2	250	-	8
Doubling /Multitracking	8	634	318	6236
Total	20	1695	366	9310

Total 43 Nos. of surveys (6 New Line and 37 Doubling), of total length of 1710 Km in North Eastern Railway, have been sanctioned during last three years (2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024) and current Financial Year (2024-2025).

Thawe Junction is already connected with existing railway network by Siwan-

Hathua-Thawe-Tamkuhi Road railway line. However, to further improve the mobility, 1.1 Km long Thawe bypass line connecting Gopalganj and Sasamusa railway stations has been sanctioned.

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

Various steps taken by the Government for speedy approval and implementation of Railway projects include (i) setting up of Gati Shakti units (ii) prioritization of projects (iii) substantial increase in allocation of funds on priority projects (iv) delegation of powers at field level (v) close monitoring of progress of project at various levels, and (vi) regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects. This has led to substantial increase in rate of commissioning since 2014.

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

It involves preparation of Master Plans and their implementation in phases to improve the amenities at the stations like improvement of station access,

circulating areas, waiting halls, toilets, lift/escalators as necessary, platform surfacing and cover over platform, cleanliness, free Wi-Fi, kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product', better passenger information systems, Executive Lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of City Centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 59 stations, including Thawe station, fall under North Eastern Railway.

For development works at Thawe station under this scheme, tenders have been awarded and works of extension of platforms, improvement of platform surfacing, platform shelters, toilets, circulating area, parking facilities, approach road improvement, etc. have been taken up.

Further, upgradation/development/redevelopment of stations over Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. Development/redevelopment/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, air-port clearance etc.

The progress also gets affected due to brownfield 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 tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

Development/upgradation/modernization of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or State-wise. Thawe station falls under North Eastern Railway. For this zone, an allocation of ₹550 Cr. has been made for the financial year 2024-25 under Plan Head-53.

Receipt of proposals from Zonal Railways, inter alia, pertaining to introduction of new train services, their examination and decision thereon is an ongoing process. Presently, Thawe Junction is being catered by 30 train services which include 06 Mail/Express services. In addition to these regular services, 03215/16 Thawe-Patna Special is also catering to the said station. Besides, introduction of new train services is an on-going process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources etc.

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE

3806. SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has provided grants in crores for upgrading and modernizing zonal training centres for the Railway Protection Force, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether additional funds apart from the above have also been sanctioned to the said Force;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the RPF will be equipped with advanced protective gear, including bulletproof jackets and improved helmets, to ensure the safety of its personnel;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government is considering filling up all the vacant posts in RPF, if so, the details of the number of posts likely to be filled in; and
- (g) whether any drive been initiated to complete the recruitment task quickly, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (g) There is one Centralised Training Institute and 12 Zonal Institutes catering to the training requirements of RPF/RPSF Personnel. These institutes impart initial training across various ranks in RPF. Besides they also provide refresher course, orientation courses and other courses aimed at up gradation of skills of security personnel.

During financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25, Umbrella Works for a total cost of Rs. 1443 Crores have been sanctioned for upgrading and modernization of railway

training centres including centres for Railway Protection Force (RPF).

Further, recently umbrella work at a total cost Rs. 600 Crores has been sanctioned for providing CCTV in RPF Posts/Outposts and construction/replacements/modification/up-gradation of RPF Barracks/Office Buildings etc.

MOWCD under the aegis of Nirbhaya Fund has sanctioned Rs. 33.6 Crores for establishment of AI based Facial Recognition System at 7 stations for enabling RPF to respond in real-time identification of suspects, missing persons, or individuals with criminal records.

Procurement and Supply of modern security equipment and protective gears for the force personnel is a continuous process. As on date 10,759 bulletproof jackets and 12,247 helmets have been provided to force personnel.

Occurrence and filling up of vacancies due to retirements, promotions, deaths, resignations, etc. is a continuous and an ongoing process in Railway Protection Force/ Railway Protection Special Force. The same are filled up through open recruitment and departmental promotions as per the existing rules.

Further, to fill up the vacancies in RPF/RPSF, RRB has issued notifications for recruitment of 452 posts of Sub-Inspectors and 4208 posts of Constables.

रेलवे ट्रैक पर एआई समर्थित सेंसरों का लगाया जाना

3807. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने रेलवे ट्रैक पर जंगली जानवरों की मौतों का संज्ञान लिया है, जिसके कारण

यात्री रेल सेवा लंबे समय तक बाधित रहती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा रेलवे ट्रैक पार करते समय जंगली जानवरों और मनुष्यों की मौत को रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कम से कम दो किलोमीटर पहले ट्रैक पर अवरोधों के बारे में लोको पायलटों को सचेत करने के लिए एआई सक्षम सेंसर लगाने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इस प्रयोजन के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा और बजट आवंटन का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) भारतीय रेल ने वन विभाग के गहन सहयोग से विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं, ताकि रेलगाड़ी परिचालन के दौरान जंगली जानवरों को कोई नुकसान न हो। इन उपायों में पशु कॉरिडोर के चिह्नित स्थलों पर उपयुक्त गति प्रतिबंध लगाना, गाड़ी कर्मिंदल और स्टेशन मास्टर को सतर्कता और जागरूकता के लिए अद्यतन और सुग्राही बनाने हेतु संबंधित वन अधिकारियों के साथ नियमित बैठकें करना, रेलवे भूमि के भीतर रेलपथ के आस-पास की वनस्पति और खाद्य पदार्थों को हटाना आदि शामिल हैं। वन विभाग द्वारा हाथी ट्रैकर्स भी स्थापित/लगाए जाते हैं, जो लोको पायलटों को आगे सूचित करने के लिए स्टेशन मास्टर को समय पर सचेत करते हैं।

हाथियों के आवागमन के लिए चिह्नित स्थानों पर अंडरपास और रैंप का निर्माण, रेलपथ के साथ बाड़ का प्रावधान आदि जैसे अन्य उपाय किए गए हैं। एलीफेंट कॉरिडोर में क्रॉसिंग स्थानों पर नवोन्मेषी हनी बी बजर डिवाइस लगाए गए हैं ताकि रेलपथ के आस-पास जंगली जानवरों/हाथियों के आवागमन को रोका जा सके। ये डिवाइस हाथियों को रेलपथ से दूर भगाने का कार्य करते हैं और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के विभिन्न स्थानों में 96 हनी बी बजर काम कर रहे हैं। रात्रि/कम दृश्यता के दौरान सीधे रेलपथ पर जंगली जानवरों की मौजूदगी का पता लगाने के लिए थर्मल विजन कैमरा भी विकसित किया गया है, जो जंगली जानवरों की मौजूदगी के बारे में लोको पायलटों को सचेत करता है। हाथियों के प्रवेश को

रोकने के लिए रेलपथ के पास वन्य क्षेत्र में सौर प्रणाली वाली एलईडी लाइटें भी लगाई जाती हैं। भारतीय रेल ने चिह्नित कॉरिडोर स्थानों पर रेलपथ पर हाथियों/जंगली जानवरों की उपस्थिति का पता लगाने के लिए ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल आधारित वितरित ध्वनिक सेंसर (डीएस) जिसे एआई सक्षम घुसपैठ संसूचन प्रणाली (आईडीएस) के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, की स्थापना के लिए कार्य शुरू कर दिया है। यह प्रणाली हाथियों/जंगली जानवरों के आवागमन के संबंध में अग्रिम सूचना प्राप्त करने में मदद करती है ताकि समय पर कार्रवाई की जा सके और लोको पायलटों, स्टेशन मास्टर और नियंत्रण कक्ष को चेतावनी संप्रेषित की जा सके।

इस परियोजनाार्थ, भारतीय रेल के कुल 1158 मार्ग कि.मी. पर 208 करोड़ रु. की लागत पर चिह्नित गालियारों के लिए निर्माण कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं जो पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे, पूर्व तट रेलवे, दक्षिण रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे को कवर करते हैं।

अभी तक पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे (141 मार्ग कि.मी.) पूर्व तट रेलवे (349.4 मार्ग कि.मी.) दक्षिण रेलवे (55.85 मार्ग कि.मी.) और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे (36 मार्ग कि.मी.) को कवर करते हुए कुल 582.25 मार्ग कि.मी. के कार्य आबंटित किए गए हैं जिसमें से पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के 141 मार्ग कि.मी. कार्य को पहले ही कमीशन कर दिया गया है।

FREIGHT MOVEMENT FROM NEW MANGALORE PORT

3808. SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated plans to improve rail infrastructure for handling freight movement from New Mangalore Port;
- (b) the status of freight rail connectivity between the New Mangalore port and major inland destinations;
- (c) the details of ongoing or proposed projects to enhance capacity of the same;
- (d) whether the steps are being taken by the Government to provide seamless

multimodal connectivity at the port for efficient freight handling; and

(e) the status of the merger of Konkan Railways with Indian Railways and reasons for delay, if any?

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

(a) to (d) New Mangalore Port is connected to major inland destinations through Indian Railway network in Southern Railway, South Western Railway and Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.

Various steps undertaken to improve rail infrastructure and provide seamless multimodal connectivity at the port for efficient freight handling include:

- (i) Doubling and electrification between Panamburu and Mangaluru Junction
- (ii) Electronic interlocking at Padil, Jokatte and Mangaluru junction
- (iii) Yard modification at Panamburu
- (iv) Electrification between Padil and Mysuru junction.

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

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

As on 01.04.2024, 31 Railways projects (21 New Line, and 10 Doubling) of total length 3,840 Km, costing ₹47,016 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 1,302 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹17,383 crore has been incurred upto March'2024. The summary is as under:-

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹in Cr.)
New Line	21	2556	395	7,592
Doubling /Multitracking	10	1284	907	9,791
Total	31	3,840	1,302	17,383

Survey of total 56 projects (19 new line and 37 doubling) of total length 6159 Km falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka have been sanctioned during last three year (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and current financial year 2024-25) including Final Location Survey (FLS) of doubling between Mangaluru – Hassan (247 Km) and 3rd and 4th line between Mangalore – Shoranur (307 Km).

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
2024-25	₹7,559 crore (more than 9 times)

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

Period	Total Track Commissioned	Average Track Commissioned
2009-14	565 Km	113 Km/Year
2014-24	1,633 Km	163Km/Year

(e) There are five shareholders in Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), namely, Ministry of Railways, Government of Maharashtra, Government of Karnataka, Government of Goa and Government of Kerala. KRCL is registered under Companies Act since 1990. The infrastructure of Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) has become more than 25 years old, requiring major renewal/replacement of capital assets to ensure safety of traffic including doubling and rehabilitation of tunnels. This requires major capital expenditure. To meet the capital expenditure, all the shareholder State Governments, namely, Government of Maharashtra, Government of Karnataka, Government of Goa and Government of Kerala have been approached by the Ministry of Railways to contribute for capital expenditure in KRCL as per their share or to relinquish their share in favour of Ministry of Railways. Only the State Government of Goa has conveyed willingness to relinquish its share. Incorporation of KRCL into Indian Railways is

dependent on various factors and consent of the shareholder State Governments to relinquish their share in favour of the Ministry of Railways to convert KRCL into a 100% Central Government owned company before its merger into Indian Railways.

खनिज अन्वेषण को बढ़ावा देना

3809 श्री विजय बघेल :

क्या **खान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा भारत में खनिज अन्वेषण को बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई प्रमुख पहलों, विशेष रूप से राष्ट्रीय भूवैज्ञानिक डेटा रिपोजिटरी (एनजीडीआर) पोर्टल के माध्यम से तथा अन्वेषण व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए नई प्रतिपूर्ति योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) खनिज अन्वेषण को बढ़ावा देने तथा खनन क्षेत्र में स्टार्ट-अप्स और सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) के बीच नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करने में राष्ट्रीय खनिज अन्वेषण ट्रस्ट (एनएमईटी) की भूमिका क्या है?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय भूविज्ञान डेटा कोष (एनजीडीआर) पोर्टल एक क्लाउड-आधारित पोर्टल है जिसे सभी बेसलाइन और गवेषण-संबंधित भू-वैज्ञानिक डेटा को एकल जीआईएस प्लेटफॉर्म पर डालकर देश के खनिज गवेषण कवरेज को तीव्र करने और सुविधाजनक बनाने, सभी हितधारकों के लिए इसे उपलब्ध कराने और एकल विंडो प्रणाली में भू-स्थानिक डेटा का प्रसार करने के लिए बनाया गया है। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (जीएसआई) एनजीडीआर पोर्टल का नोडल एजेंसी है और इसे राष्ट्रीय खनिज खोज न्यास (एनएमईटी) द्वारा वित्त पोषित किया जाता है। वर्तमान में, जीएसआई की 9171 रिपोर्टें, हितधारकों की 395 रिपोर्टें और 35 से अधिक परतों से संबंधित डेटा पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ताओं हेतु डाउनलोड के लिए एनजीडीआर पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध हैं।

एनएमईटी ने गवेषण लाइसेंस धारकों के लिए गवेषण व्यय आंशिक प्रतिपूर्ति योजना शुरू की है जहाँ एनएमईटी 20 करोड़ रुपये की सीमा के साथ प्रत्यक्ष लागत के 50% तक गवेषण लाइसेंस धारकों द्वारा किए गए गवेषण व्ययों की आंशिक प्रतिपूर्ति करेगा। एनएमईटी 8 करोड़ रुपये की सीमा के साथ गवेषण के लिए किए गए 50% प्रत्यक्ष लागत तक गवेषण व्ययों की आंशिक प्रतिपूर्ति की योजना से संयुक्त लाइसेंस धारकों को सहायता भी करता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, यदि ब्लॉक को जी4 से जी3 चरण में अद्यतित किया जाता है तो एनएमईटी सोना, आधारधातु, अन्य बहुमूल्य खनिजों, सामरिक/महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों और उर्वरक खनिजों के लिए ग्रीनफील्ड क्षेत्रों में जी4 मदों के लिए परियोजना की स्वीकृत लागत का 25% गवेषण प्रोत्साहन भी प्रदान करता है।

(ख) अगस्त 2015 में अपनी स्थापना के बाद से, एनएमईटी ने 2721.97 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत लागत से बेसलाइन सर्वेक्षण के साथ-साथ क्षेत्रीय और विस्तृत गवेषण परियोजनाएं, केंद्रीय एजेंसियों और राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता, राज्यों को प्रोत्साहन तथा एनईए और एनपीईए द्वारा खनिज गवेषण आदि सहित 471 परियोजनाओं को वित्त पोषित किया है। एनएमईटी विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी (एसएंडटी) प्रिज्म कार्यक्रम के तहत परियोजनाओं को वित्त पोषित कर स्टार्ट-अप्स, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) में अनुसंधान और नवाचार और अलग-अलग नवप्रवर्तकों को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। आज तक, एनएमईटी ने 12.46 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत लागत से 11 परियोजनाओं को वित्त पोषित किया है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF MISSION MAUSAM IN THE NORTH-EAST REGION

3810. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) the progress of Mission Mausam, including key milestones achieved and future targets, if any set;

- (b) the details of improvements, if any made in monsoon forecasting accuracy and the manner in which this information is being disseminated to stakeholders, including farmers and policymakers;
- (c) the details of the strategies implemented within Mission Mausam to enhance weather forecasting and climate modeling capabilities in the North-East region, particularly in areas with complex topography and diverse climatic conditions;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to engage local communities in the North-East to disseminate weather information and early warnings and to incorporate their traditional knowledge into weather forecasting models; and
- (e) whether the Mission Mausam has contributed in assessing the impact of climate change in the North-East region and if so, the details thereof along with the follow up measures recommended to mitigate these impacts and build climate resilience?

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 Mission Mausam was launched in September 2024, and it is envisaged to be a multi-faceted and transformative initiative to tremendously

boost India's weather and climate-related science, research, and services. Mission Mausam envisages making Bharat Weather Ready and Climate Smart with the aim that no weather will go undetected and early warning for all. It will help better equip stakeholders, including citizens and last-mile users, to tackle extreme weather events and the impacts of climate change.

(b) Yes. During the last five years, the prediction for all India Southwest Monsoon Forecast (June-September) was accurate for 80% of the time. Also, there has been a 40 to 50 percent improvement in forecast accuracy of other severe weather events like heavy rainfall, fog, heat/cold waves, and thunderstorms in the past five years. And the forecasts and warnings are being effectively disseminated to all the stakeholders, including farmers and policymakers.

(c) The mission's focus includes improving the observations by augmenting various observational networks throughout the country, including the North-East region, to provide highly accurate and timely weather and climate information across temporal and spatial scales, capacity building, and awareness generation. And the formulation of collaborative research projects with academic institutions in the NE region to share knowledge and develop innovative solutions for weather forecasting and climate modeling capabilities.

(d) Local user Communities such as Farmers/Agricultural authorities, Aviation Authorities, Power Generation and Distribution agencies, Industries, Health agencies, etc., are constantly involved/engaged, and periodic familiarization is imparted through user meet/stakeholder meet awareness programs, etc. The

feedback is taken from the communities for the improvement of all-weather and climate services. Extensive use of local languages in forecast dissemination and regularly organizing workshops and awareness programs for community outreach is being undertaken.

(e) Yes. By strengthening the observational network, it is possible to observe the changes in long-term weather patterns compared to past years to assess the changes in the climate of North-East India and take measures towards resilience.

मेरिट सह साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति योजना

3811. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

क्या **अल्पसंख्यक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23, 2023-24 और 2024-25 के दौरान मेरिट सह साधन छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में विशेष रूप से रामटेक संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इस योजना से लाभान्वित अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों की जिलावार और राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान योजना से लाभान्वित छात्राओं की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का विचार विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में मेरिट सह साधन छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए संस्थानों की संख्या बढ़ाने का है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):

(क) से (ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23, 2023-24 और 2024-25 के दौरान मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत क्रमशः 365.00 करोड़ रुपये, 152.74 करोड़ रुपये और 33.80 करोड़ रुपये

आवंटित किए गए राज्यवार निधि आवंटन नहीं किया गया है। इस योजना के तहत लाभान्वित अल्पसंख्यक छात्राओं सहित छात्रों का राज्यवार विवरण, जिसमें छात्राएं भी शामिल हैं, **विवरण -I** में है। महाराष्ट्र में इस योजना के तहत लाभान्वित अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों का जिलावार ब्योरा **विवरण -II** में है। निर्वाचन क्षेत्रवार डेटा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(घ) और (ङ): फिलहाल, मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किए जाने वाले संस्थानों की संख्या को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण -I

मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति योजना- लाभार्थियों (छात्राओं सहित) का राज्यवार विवरण और स्वीकृत राशि						
आकलन वर्ष 2019-20				आकलन वर्ष 2020-21		
राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थी छात्राओं की संख्या	राशि)करोड़ रुपए में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थी छात्राओं की संख्या	राशि)करोड़ रुपए में)
अंडमान और निकोबार	3	1	0.01	4	1	0.01
आंध्र प्रदेश	3476	1352	9.17	1808	628	4.43
असम	6158	1789	17.25	7216	2415	19.08
बिहार	6985	768	18.74	7933	844	20.85
चंडीगढ़	2	1	0.00	6	2	0.02
छत्तीसगढ़	432	200	1.09	441	208	1.28
दादरा और नगर हवेली	3	0	0.01	7	0	0.07
दमन और दीव	2	2	0.00	0	0	0
दिल्ली	384	118	0.97	376	124	1.04
गोवा	76	39	0.2	116	48	0.29
गुजरात	3037	919	7.17	2722	914	6.47
हरियाणा	821	113	2.12	772	78	2.04
हिमाचल प्रदेश	30	12	0.09	32	9	0.09
जम्मू और कश्मीर	7702	2079	19.91	8898	2846	22.14
झारखंड	1501	270	4.40	232	34	0.59
कर्नाटक	20779	9828	52.96	22510	9806	56.59
केरल	26205	17859	71.42	29630	20132	80.81
लद्दाख	0	0	0.00	130	66	0.30
मध्य प्रदेश	2448	959	7.28	2216	831	6.53
महाराष्ट्र	2814	852	8.5	2187	602	7.14
मणिपुर	348	156	1.01	282	137	0.81
मेघालय	1322	690	3.32	1165	616	2.63

मिजोरम	1115	583	3.24	46	24	0.11
नागालैंड	1193	549	3.09	1193	556	3.01
ओडिशा	436	88	1.33	392	69	1.08
पुदुचेरी	62	27	0.14	44	24	0.09
पंजाब	2410	1619	6.53	1829	1236	5.06
राजस्थान	3241	622	8.63	3173	708	8.52
सिक्किम	18	10	0.04	34	20	0.05
तमिलनाडु	5685	2689	14.85	5295	2365	13.48
तेलंगाना	3311	1374	8.88	4065	1404	10.80
त्रिपुरा	81	19	0.20	111	34	0.28
उत्तर प्रदेश	10545	2215	27.05	10154	1992	26.19
उत्तराखंड	470	110	1.26	496	134	1.44
पश्चिम बंगाल	5264	1203	14.77	4856	1348	14.54
कुल	118359	49115	315.62	120371	50255	317.84

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आकलन वर्ष 2021-22			आकलन वर्ष 2022-23*		
	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थी छात्रों की संख्या	राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	लाभार्थी छात्रों की संख्या	राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
अंडमान और निकोबार	3	1	0.01	1	1	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	2118	704	5.54	957	309	2.51
असम	9287	3862	26.93	1263	363	3.66
बिहार	6733	654	17.66	2876	266	7.49
चंडीगढ़	7	1	0.02	5	1	0.01
छत्तीसगढ़	516	230	1.42	265	120	0.66
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन एंड दीव	8	1	0.06	5	1	0.01
दिल्ली	295	85	0.77	111	39	0.24
गोवा	50	30	0.13	25	17	0.06
गुजरात	2731	918	6.54	1006	365	2.51
हरियाणा	1029	130	2.71	516	46	1.42
हिमाचल प्रदेश	51	20	0.13	20	10	0.05
जम्मू और कश्मीर	9392	3337	23.83	2837	1049	7.1
झारखंड	685	95	1.94	263	31	0.83
कर्नाटक	22161	9533	55.79	9727	4316	24.66
केरल	32790	21855	89.80	19890	13710	55.01
लद्दाख	81	47	0.22	9	7	0.05
मध्य प्रदेश	2530	868	7.30	1263	419	3.69
महाराष्ट्र	2335	655	7.74	907	272	3.11

मणिपुर	338	159	0.94	130	63	0.39
मेघालय	601	333	1.51	210	135	0.52
मिजोरम	107	48	0.23	48	19	0.1
नागालैंड	1258	594	3.13	569	271	1.47
ओडिशा	466	94	1.29	178	32	0.46
पुदुचेरी	48	27	0.12	26	17	0.06
पंजाब	1716	1165	4.76	779	525	2.12
राजस्थान	2907	617	7.97	1550	337	4.31
सिक्किम	51	20	0.08	11	6	0.02
तमिलनाडु	6856	2634	17.55	3674	1410	9.48
तेलंगाना	4757	1517	12.82	1999	584	5.38
त्रिपुरा	94	27	0.24	37	11	0.09
उत्तर प्रदेश	12387	2587	32.10	5385	1037	13.96
उत्तराखंड	658	167	1.69	288	77	0.75
पश्चिम बंगाल	6764	2113	19.90	1600	394	4.89
कुल	131810	55128	352.91	58430	26260	157.07

* आकलन वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए डेटा अनंतिम है।

आकलन वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए - योजना स्वीकृत नहीं की गई।

विवरण -II

महाराष्ट्र -मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित लाभार्थियों का जिलावार विवरण					
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*	2023-24
अहमदनगर	42	28	31	5	योजना को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई।
अकोला	81	52	53	24	
अमरावती	31	32	44	28	
औरंगाबाद	253	163	265	51	
बीड	60	62	48	12	
भंडारा	8	6	5	1	
बुलढाणा	75	66	79	42	
चंद्रपुर	22	10	11	2	
धुले	16	16	16	13	
गडचिरोली	3	1	4	2	
गोंदिया	11	3	2	0	
हिंगोली	23	13	10	3	

जलगांव	77	84	90	49
जलना	35	23	21	7
कोल्हापुर	107	121	125	70
लातूर	43	37	37	17
मुंबई	422	289	275	97
मुंबई(उपनगर)	150	139	151	57
नागपुर	140	71	68	32
नांदेड़	70	56	81	32
नंदुरबार	30	27	25	15
नासिक	78	50	53	16
उस्मानाबाद	46	25	20	9
पालघर	40	25	21	5
परभनी	87	71	86	32
पुणे	187	88	75	23
रायगढ़	44	30	25	9
रत्नागिरि	22	12	19	13
सांगली	89	80	99	31
सतारा	25	14	18	7
सिंधुदुर्ग	8	11	9	3
सोलापुर	82	68	78	32
ठाणे	348	377	358	150
वर्धा	16	9	11	7
वाशिम	11	9	11	4
यवतमाल	32	19	20	7
* आकलन वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए डेटा अनंतिम है।				

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS AND QUOTAS

3812. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) the details of all concessions and quotas currently provided by the Railways, including their beneficiaries and applicable terms;
- (b) whether the Government is considering an increase in the number of seats reserved under the ladies' quota in trains, particularly to cater to the growing demand and enhance safety for female passengers and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Railways to address the concerns of accessibility and affordability for vulnerable groups, including women, senior citizens and economically weaker sections?

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

(a) Indian Railways strives to provide affordable services to all strata of the society and gave subsidy of ₹56,993 cr on passenger tickets in 2022-23. This amounts to concession of 46% on an average, to every person, travelling on Railways. In other words for easier understanding, if the cost of providing service is ₹100, then the price of ticket is ₹54 only. This subsidy is continuing for all passengers. Further, concessions beyond this subsidy amount are continuing for many categories like 4 categories of Persons with disabilities (Divyangjans), 11 categories of patients and 8 categories of students.

Further, Indian Railways provide various types of reservation quotas to cater to different segments of passengers, some of which are General, Tatkal, Defence,

Senior Citizens, Ladies, Persons with Disabilities, Foreign Tourists, etc. The reservation quota earmarked for Senior Citizens, Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjans), Foreign Tourists, Defence personnel and Ladies passengers can be booked by eligible category of passengers on first come first serve basis as per extant guidelines.

(b) and (c) At present, following reserved accommodation is earmarked for female passengers:-

I. A reservation quota of six berths in sleeper class in long distance Mail/Express trains and a reservation quota of six berths in Air Conditioned 3 tier (3AC) class of Garib Rath/Rajdhani/Duronto/fully air-conditioned Express trains for female passengers irrespective of their age travelling alone or in a group of female passengers.

II. A combined reservation 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.

An analysis of the above reservation quotas during the financial year 2024-25 (upto November, 2024) has revealed that the existing provisions are adequate to cater to present level of traffic.

Apart from above, there are also provisions of separate booking counters, wheel chair facilities, Battery Operated Vehicles (BOVs), ramps, lifts, escalators, signages, May I help booths etc at various stations for Vulnerable groups like Women, senior

citizens, Persons with disabilities etc.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROBs AND RUBs IN TAMIL NADU

3813. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

SHRI NAVASKANI K:

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

- (a) the number of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs) completed, under construction and pending in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the funds allocated and utilised for the construction of ROBs and RUBs in the State;
- (c) the progress made in completion of ROBs and RUBs in Tamil Nadu during the last five years and the expected time for completion;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the construction of ROBs and RUBs to address the growing traffic congestion;
- (e) the safety measures implemented/being implemented at existing and under-construction ROBs and RUBs to prevent accidents and smooth traffic flow; and
- (f) whether the Government has plans to construct additional ROBs and RUBs in areas identified as high-traffic zones in the said State and if so, the details thereof along with details of location identified and expected timelines for approval and completion?

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

(a) to (f) Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridge (ROB)/Road under Bridge (RUB) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains and impact for road users and feasibility etc.

Nos. of ROB/RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 to 2014-24 is as under:

Period	ROBs/RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-24	11,945 Nos. (about three times)

As on 01.04.2024, 4200 Nos. ROB/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 92692 crore on Indian Railways including 240 Nos. at the cost of ₹ 5,108 crore in the state of Tamil Nadu which are at various stage of planning and execution.

During 2019-24 (last five years), 264 Nos. of ROB/RUBs at the cost of ₹ 2,895 crores have been constructed in the state of Tamil Nadu.

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 and 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.

Railways have taken several safety measures for construction of ROB/RUBs. This includes proper alignment of approaches with proper carriage way width and provision of foot path wherever possible. In addition, provision of proper road surface, standard signage, safety fencing, road marking, lighting, along with speed breaker as per requirements have also been provided in ROB/RUBs.

Railways have also taken several remedial measures to mitigate the problem of water logging. Adequate drainage arrangement has been made as integral part of planning of new Road Under Bridge (RUB)/Subways. In existing RUBs/subways remedial measures like water flow diversion to nearby bridge and nallahs/drains, provision of cover shed on approach roads, provision of hump at entry to Road under Bridge (RUB), provision of cross drains, sealing of joints etc. have been made as per feasibility, suitability and site requirements. In addition, pumping arrangement has also been made for identified RUBs, to drain out water expeditiously in case of emergency and provision to stop road traffic in exceptional/unusual rainfall situation for safety of road users.

Completion and commissioning of ROB/RUB works depends on various factors

like cooperation of State Governments in giving consent for closure of LC, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, law and order situation in the area of project / work sites, duration of working season in a year for the particular project / area due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects / works.

CASES OF DIGITAL ARREST SCAMS

3814. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the total number of cases of digital arrest scams and related cybercrimes registered during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the resolution rate of such cases along with the funds allocated for addressing them; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among vulnerable groups about digital arrest scams and improve cybersecurity measures?

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

- (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh

Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including cyber crime and digital arrest scams through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

The National Crime Records Bureau (“NCRB”) compiles and publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication “Crime in India”. The latest published report is for the year 2022. Specific data regarding digital arrest scams is not maintained separately by NCRB.

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes including digital arrest scams in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include the following:

- i. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (“BNS”) penalizes the commission of any continuing unlawful activity including economic offence, cybercrimes, by any person or a group of persons, either as a member of an organised crime syndicate or on behalf of such syndicate. The punishment is minimum of 5 years (non-bailable) which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine not less than 5 lakh rupees and fine not less than 10 lakh rupees in case death of any is caused. It may be noted that the BNS which deals with false charge of offence made with intent to injure may also be applicable in cases where fraudsters use digital devices to falsely accuse victims of certain offences. The punishment may extend to five years, or with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees (non-bailable

offence).Furthermore, several other sections under the BNS may also be attracted in case of cheating, cheating by personation, forgery, etc. Many criminal provisions especially cybercrimes under the newly enacted BNS have been made non-bailable.

- ii. In addition to the punishment under the BNS, the Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") defines various cybercrimes such as tampering with computer source documents, computer related offences, identity theft, cheating by personation by using computer resource, and so on. There are 18 sections which provide various form of cyber offences, out of which 12 such offences are bailable. These provisions of punishment for identity theft and cheating by personation by using computer resource may effectively tackle with the menace of digital arrests where fraudsters make use of digital devices to extort money from citizens who may fall in such traps of fraudulent calls where the caller impersonates a LEA or a government officer in India.
- iii. The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) as an attached office to deal with all types of cybercrimes in the country, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- iv. The Central Government has launched a comprehensive awareness programme on digital arrest scams which, inter-alia, include; newspaper advertisement, announcement in Delhi Metros, use of social media influencers to create special posts, campaign through Prasar Bharti and electronic media, special programme on Aakashvani and participated in Raahgiri Function at Connaught Place, New Delhi on 27.11.2024.

- v.I4C proactively identified and blocked more than 1700 Skype IDs and 59,000 WhatsApp accounts used for Digital Arrest.
- vi.The Central Government has published a Press Release on Alert against incidents of 'Blackmail' and 'Digital Arrest' by Cyber Criminals Impersonating State/UT Police, NCB, CBI, RBI and other Law Enforcement Agencies.
- vii.The Central Government and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have devised a system to identify and block incoming international spoofed calls displaying Indian mobile numbers appear to be originating within India. Such international spoofed calls have been made by cyber-criminals in recent cases of fake digital arrests, FedEx scams, impersonation as government and police officials, etc. Directions have been issued to the TSPs for blocking of such incoming international spoofed calls.
- viii.A State of the Art Centre, Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC) has been established at I4C where representatives of major banks, Financial Intermediaries, Payment Aggregators, Telecom Service Providers, IT Intermediaries and representatives of States/UTs Law Enforcement Agency are working together for immediate action and seamless cooperation to tackle cybercrime.
- ix.Till 15.11.2024, more than 6.69 lakhs SIM cards and 1,32,000 IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India.
- x.Samanvaya Platform (Joint Management Information System) has been made operational from April 2022 to serve as an Management Information System(MIS) platform, data repository and a coordination platform for LEAs for cybercrime data

sharing and analytics. It provides analytics based interstate linkages of crimes and criminals, involved in cybercrime complaints in various States/UTs. The module 'Pratibimb' maps locations of criminals and crime infrastructure on a map to give visibility to jurisdictional officers. The module also facilitates seeking and receiving of techno-legal assistance by Law Enforcement Agencies from I4C and other SMEs.

xi. A Suspect Registry of identifiers of cyber criminals has been launched by I4C on 10.09.2024 in collaboration with Banks/Financial Institutions.

xii. The 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) has been launched, as a part of the I4C, to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon are handled by the State/UT Law Enforcement Agencies concerned as per the provisions of the law.

xiii. The Central Government has introduced a new feature titled as 'Report and Check Suspect' on <https://cybercrime.gov.in>. This facility provides citizens a search option to search I4C's repository of identifiers of cyber criminals through 'Suspect Search'.

xiv. The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System', under I4C, has been launched in year 2021 for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off funds by the fraudsters. So far, financial amount of more than Rs. 3431 Crore has been saved in more than 9.94 lakh complaints. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging

online cyber complaints.

xv. Seven Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCTs) have been constituted for Mewar, Jammu and Kashmir, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Vishakhapatnam, and Guwahati under I4C covering the whole country based upon cyber crime hotspots/ areas having multi jurisdictional issues by on boarding States/UTs to enhance the coordination framework among the Law Enforcement Agencies of the States/UTs. Seven workshops were organized for JCCTs at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, Lucknow, Ranchi and Chandigarh.

xvi. To spread awareness on cyber crime, the Central Government has taken steps which, inter-alia, include; dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media account i.e. X (formerly Twitter) (@CyberDost), Facebook (CyberDostI4C), Instagram (cyberDostI4C), Telegram (cyberdosti4c), Radio campaign, engaged MyGov for publicity in multiple mediums, organizing Cyber Safety and Security Awareness weeks in association with States/UTs, publishing of Handbook for Adolescents/Students, digital displays on railway stations and airports across, etc.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST E -COMMERCE COMPANIES

3815. **SHRI S VENKATESAN:**

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

be pleased to state

(a) the number of complaints against e-Commerce companies out of total complaints during the financial years from 2020 - 21 to 2023 - 24;

(b) the number of complaints against e-Commerce players, company-wise;

and

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Ministry to redress the complaints of consumers and if so, the details and outcome 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) and (b) The year wise details of the grievances registered on National Consumer Helpline in e-commerce sector are at **Statement**.

(c) Department of Consumer Affairs is continuously working for consumer protection and empowerment of consumers by enactment of progressive legislations. With a view to modernize the framework governing the consumer protection in the new era of globalization, technologies, e-commerce markets etc. Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was repealed and Consumer Protection Act, 2019 was enacted.

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides for a three tier quasi-judicial machinery at District, State and Central levels 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, wherever appropriate, compensation to consumers.

Further, in terms of Section 38 (7) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, every complaint shall be disposed of as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall

be made to decide the complaint within a period of three months from the date of receipt of notice by opposite party where the complaint does not require analysis or testing of commodities and within five months if it requires analysis or testing of commodities.

To serve the interest of speedy justice to the end consumers, Consumer Protection Act, 2019 states that no adjournment shall ordinarily be granted by the consumer commissions unless sufficient cause is shown and the reasons for grant of adjournment have been recorded in writing by the Commission.

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 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, SMS , mail , NCH app, web portal, Umang app as per their convenience. 1004 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 a feedback to the complainant on the portal. Complaints against those companies, who have not partnered with National Consumer Helpline, are forwarded to the company's email id for redressal.

STATEMENT

The year wise details of the grievances registered on National Consumer

Helpline in e-commerce sector

Financial Year	Total no. of consumer grievances registered	No. of grievances registered in e-commerce sector
2020 - 21	6,74,820	2,05,393
2021 - 22	7,44,625	2,40,866
2022 - 23	10,05,985	4,00,509
2023 - 24	12,35,710	4,45,960
Total	36,61,140	12,92,728

Financial Year 2020-21

S. No.	Company	No. of grievances registered
1	Flipkart.com	54,337
2	Amazon.in	20,712
3	Myntra	8,620
4	MakeMyTrip.com	5,313
5	Goibibo.com	4,591
6	Paytmall	2,472
7	Zoomcar	2,136
8	TataCliq	1,766
9	Paytm.com	1,751
10	Yatra.com	1,732
11	Swiggy	1,709
12	Medlife	1,467
13	Zomato	1,389

14	Nestaway	1,366
15	Shopclues.com	1,307
16	Happy Easy Go	1,199
17	Snapdeal.com	1,059
18	EaseMyTrip.com	1,052
19	Ola Cabs	1,026
20	Cleartrip.com	1,009
21	Others	89,380
Total		2,05,393

Financial Year 2021-22

S. No.	Company	No. of grievances registered
1	Flipkart.com	65,662
2	Amazon.in	30,376
3	Myntra	7,392
4	Meesho.com	5,684
5	Travolook	4,669
6	Swiggy	3,279
7	MakeMyTrip.com	2,944
8	Zomato	2,563
9	Goibibo.com	2,462
10	Ola Cabs	2,346
11	Paytm.com	2,072
12	AJIO	2,058
13	TataCliq	1,855
14	Paytm mall	1,655
15	VLE Bazaar	1,612
16	Dhani Loans and Services Limited	1,517
17	Happy Easy Go	1,439
18	Snapdeal.com	1,381
19	Shopclues.com	1,368
20	Jio Mart	1,214
21	Others - Company	97,318
Total		2,40,866

Financial Year 2022-23

S. No.	Company	No. of grievances registered
1	Flipkart.com	1,53,682

2	Amazon.in	45,524
3	Meesho.com	22,217
4	Myntra	12,076
5	Jio Mart	8,117
6	Swiggy	7,451
7	AJIO	7,450
8	Zomato	4,277
9	Urban Ladder	3,481
10	MakeMyTrip.com	3,470
11	Ola Cabs	3,378
12	Travolook	2,897
13	Goibibo.com	2,589
14	Paytm.com	2,320
15	Dhani Loans and Services Limited	2,276
16	TataCliq	1,897
17	Happy Easy Go	1,851
18	VLE Bazaar	1,779
19	Snapdeal.com	1,542
20	Mobikwik.com	1,375
21	Others - Company	1,10,860
Total		4,00,509

Financial Year 2023-24

S. No.	Company	No. of grievances registered
1	Flipkart.com	1,60,857
2	Amazon.in	58,875
3	Meesho.com	20,593

4	Myntra	21,842
5	Swiggy	9,527
6	Jio Mart	8,853
7	AJIO	7,690
8	Zomato	6,983
9	Ola Cabs	4,455
10	MakeMyTrip.com	4,145
11	Paytm.com	3,974
12	Goibibo.com	2,825
13	TataCliq	2,291
14	Uber	2,121
15	VLE Bazaar	2,003
16	Naaptol.com	1,780
17	Reliance Retail Limited	1,358
18	Nykaa	1,309
19	Blinkit (Grofers.com)	1,244
20	Snapdeal.com	1,155
21	Others - Company	1,22,080
Total		4,45,960

JIYO PARSI SCHEME FOR NEWLY WEDDED PARSI COUPLES

3816: SHRI JAI PRAKASH

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched Jiyo Parsi Scheme Portal aiming at newly wedded Parsi couples seeking financial assistance; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes sir. The Jiyo Parsi Scheme portal was launched for Parsi couples seeking financial assistance under medical component. The portal provides convenience and access for beneficiaries to apply for benefits and track their applications. The portal enables swift decision-making. The portal may be accessed through the Ministry's website (minorityaffairs.gov.in).

The guidelines of the Jiyo Parsi scheme are available on the Ministry's website (minorityaffairs.gov.in).

APL RATION CARDS IN MAHARASHTRA

3817. **SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the current status of Above Poverty Line (APL) ration cards in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details of the number of APL cardholders and the benefits provided under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the State;
- (c) whether the Government intends to expand the scope of APL cards to

include more beneficiaries in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the details and timelines for such an expansion and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure transparency and accountability in the issuance and utilization of APL cards in Maharashtra?

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

(a) and (b) The National Food Security Act, 2013, (NFSA) provides for coverage upto 75% of rural population and upto 50% of urban population for receiving free of cost foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), which at Census 2011 comes to 81.35 crore. Under the Act, there are two categories- households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) which constitute poor of the poor, to the extent specified by the Central Government and the remaining households as priority households (PHH) to be identified by the State Governments/UT Administrations as per criteria evolved by them, within the coverage determined for the State/UT. There is no Above Poverty Line (APL) category under the Act.

The Act provides for coverage of 76.32% of the rural and 45.34% of the urban population of the Maharashtra, which at Census 2011 comes to about 700.17 lakh persons. The state has identified beneficiaries upto maximum permissible limit.

(c) and (d): Section 9 of the Act provides that the percentage coverage under the Targeted Public Distribution System in rural and urban areas for each State shall

be determined by the Central Government and the total number of persons to be covered in the State shall be calculated on the basis of the population estimates as per the census of which the relevant figures have been published.

At present, no proposal for enhancement of coverage of beneficiaries under the Act is under consideration of the Government.

(e):The Act provides for constitution of Vigilance Committees at the State, District, Block and fair price shop levels for ensuring transparency and proper functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System and accountability of the functionaries in such system.

The Act also provides for periodic social audits on the functioning of fair price shops, Targeted Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes, through local authority, or any other authority or body, as may be authorized by the State Government. The Central Government may also conduct or cause to be conducted social audit through independent agencies having experience in conduct of such audits.

MINING OF CRITICAL MINERALS

3818. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is a net importer of critical minerals and if so, year-wise details thereof for the last five years;

(b) the details of the countries from where India imports each of the 30 critical minerals listed by the Government, percentage share-wise and total quantity-wise;

(c) the details of the steps the Government has taken to ensure resource security for these 30 critical minerals;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the fact that many critical minerals can be recycled/reused from End-Of-Life (EOL) electronics or e-waste and battery waste and if so, the steps taken to utilize this resource stream;

(e) whether private companies are allowed to mine critical minerals and if so, the incentive structures provided to support them; and

(f) if not, whether the Government has any plans to incentivise critical mineral mining and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Critical and Strategic minerals are listed in Part 'D', Schedule 1 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and are 24 in number. India is a net importer in most of the critical minerals on account of their nil or limited reserves/ production in the country. The year-wise details of net imports for the last five years is given at **STATEMENT-I**.

(b) The details of the countries, including total quantity and percentage share, from where India imports each of the 24 critical minerals, is given at **STATEMENT-II**.

(c) and (d) The Government has, *inter-alia*, taken the following steps to ensure resource security for these 24 critical minerals:

- Central Government has been empowered to exclusively auction mining lease and composite license for 24 critical minerals, with an aim to increase

exploration and mining of critical minerals and ensure self-sufficiency in their supply. 24 blocks have been successfully auctioned so far. Moreover, royalty rates of critical minerals have been rationalized to encourage greater participation in auctions.

- A new mineral concession namely, Exploration License has been introduced for 29 deep-seated minerals most of which are critical minerals and are difficult to explore and mine.
- National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) has been funding critical mineral exploration projects through various exploration agencies.
- The Government has announced in the Union Budget 2024-25 the setting up of a Critical Mineral Mission for a harmonized approach in areas including domestic production, recycling, overseas acquisition of critical mineral assets, and research and development (RandD).
- As part of the Union Budget 2024-25 announcements, import duties have been eliminated for most of the critical minerals to diversify import source and to encourage domestic refining and processing.
- The Government has entered into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the Governments of mineral-rich countries such as Australia, Argentina, Zambia, Peru, Zimbabwe, Bolivia, Morocco, Mali, Colombia, Chile, Mozambique, Malawi, Cote D'Ivoire and also international organizations such as International Energy Agency (IEA).
- Under the aegis of Ministry of Mines, a joint venture company named Khanij Bidesh India Ltd. (KABIL) has been incorporated to acquire critical mineral assets

overseas. KABIL has signed an Exploration and Development Agreement with M/s CAMYEN, a State-owned enterprise of Catamarca province of Argentina, for exploration and mining of five Lithium blocks in Argentina.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The private companies are allowed to mine minerals, including critical minerals, through participation in auction of mineral concessions as per the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MMDR, Act, 1957] and the rules made thereunder. The auction method incentivizes prospective bidders in terms of ensuring a rules-based mechanism for allocation of mineral blocks as well as a fair and transparent valuation of such blocks.

STATEMENT-I

Net import of Critical Minerals for the last 5 years (Value in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Critical mineral	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Beryllium	50	40	95	74	121
2	Cadmium	19	19	23	21	377
3	Cobalt	205	69	196	141	140
4	Gallium	0.41	0.005	4	0.003	0.01
5	Graphite	315	437	664	1,069	1,104
6	Indium	0.41	0.005	4	0.003	0.01
7	Lithium	395	298	417	554	541
8	Molybdenum	1,102	935	1,705	2,389	3,481

9	Niobium	36	8	47	21	8
10	Nickel	3,586	3,396	5,468	6,575	6,210
11	Platinum Group Elements	2,413	3,480	3,277	12,212	2,152
12	Phosphorous	5,402	5,316	10,432	15,123	12,648
13-14	Potash, Glaucosite	24	40	79	214	219
15	REE	-18	-73	-300	-409	-247
16	Rhenium	50	40	95	72	121
17	Selenium	66	64	63	39	59
18	Tantalum	7.4	-0.4	-3.4	3.4	0.6
19	Tellurium	2.32	2	2	2.07	4.50
20	Tin	1,413	1,377	2,658	3,044	2,576
21	Titanium	-58	-92	-43	7	221
22	Tungsten	16	-8	-103	-74	13
23	Vanadium	145	78	200	209	156
24	Zirconium	607	699	1,126	1,515	1,391

Note: Net import values of critical minerals are that of its ore, waste and scrap and unwrought metallic/ finished product forms.

STATEMENT II

Country-wise imports of critical minerals for FY 2023-24

S.	Critical	HS Code with	Countries	Quantity	% share
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No.	Mineral	Description		(Tonnes)	
1	Beryllium	284190- Other salts of oxometallic or peroxometallic acids	Belgium	2,054	81
			China	161	6
			Vietnam	133	5
			Others	195	8
			Total	2,543	100
	81121200- Beryllium unwrought, powders	Total	0	0	
	81121300- Beryllium, waste and scrap	Total	0	0	
2	Cadmium	28259020- Cadmium oxide	Australia	2,421	48
			Korea	1,798	36
			China	390	8
			Others	438	9
			Total	5,047	100
	81126910- Cadmium, unwrought; Powders	Korea	2,450	25	
		China	1,548	16	
		Japan	1,428	14	
		Others	4,470	45	

			Total	9,896	100
		81126100- Cadmium, waste and scrap	Total	0	0
3	Cobalt	2605- Cobalt ores and concentrates	UK	1	91
			China	0.1	9
			Total	1.1	100
		28220010- Cobalt oxides	Belgium	313	93.9
			China	10	3.1
			Finland	8	2.4
			Others	2	0.6
			Total	333	100
		28220020- Cobalt hydroxides	Belgium	133	62
			China	45	21
			Korea	10	5
			Others	27	13
			Total	215	100
		28220030- Commercial cobalt oxides	China	25	91
			Germany	1.4	5
France	0.95		3		
Total	27.4		100		
81052020- Cobalt,	Belgium	132.8	42		

		unwrought	China	96.6	30
			Japan	41	13
			Norway	40	13
			Others	6.5	2
			Total	316.9	100
		81053000- Cobalt, waste and scrap	Total	0	0
4	Gallium	811292- Other: Unwrought; waste and scrap; powders	USA	0.01	100
			Total	0.01	100
5	Graphite	2504- Natural Graphite	Madagascar	24,429	45
			China	21,326	39
			Mozambique	5,548	10
			Others	3,482	6
			Total	54,784	100
		3801- Artificial Graphite; colloidal or semi colloidal graphite; preparations based on graphite	China	67,088	66
			Germany	5,435	5
			UAE	5,354	5
			Others	24,010	24
			Total	1,01,886	100

		or other carbon in form of pastes, blocks, etc.			
6	Indium	811292- Other: Unwrought; waste and scrap; powders	USA	0.01	100
			Total	0.01	100
7	Lithium	28252000- Lithium oxide and hydroxide	Belgium	384	33
			Russia	304	26
			China	228	20
			Others	231	20
			Total	1,148	100
		28369100- Lithium carbonates	Ireland	400	35
			Netherland	200	17
			Belgium	167	15
			Others	379	33
			Total	1,146	100
8	Molybdenum	2613- Molybdenum ores and concentrates	Chile	5,203	39
			Thailand	3,190	24
			UAE	1,867	14
			Others	3,222	24
			Total	13,482	100

		282570- Molybdenum oxides and hydroxides	USA	6,794	86
			Brazil	312	4
			Germany	184	2
			Others	641	8
			Total	7,931	100
		810294- Unwrought molybdenum, including bars and rods obtained simply by sintering	China	254.7	88
			Hong Kong	17.5	6
			Germany	10	3
			Others	6.8	2
			Total	289	100
		810297- Molybdenum, waste and scrap	Bangladesh	0.65	100
			Total	0.65	100
9	Niobium	261590- Niobium ores and concentrates	Germany	119	37
			Russia	107	33
			Mexico	43	13
			Others	56	17
			Total	325	100
		811292- Other: Unwrought; waste	USA	0.01	100
			Total	0.01	100

		and scrap; powders			
10	Nickel	2604- Nickel Ores and concentrates	Total	0	0
		282540-Nickel oxides and hydroxides	Australia	90,561.2	98.9
			China	361.6	0.4
			Sweden	296	0.3
			Others	345.7	0.4
			Total	91,564.5	100
		282735- Chlorides of Nickel	Japan	174	67
			Belgium	46	18
			France	20	8
			Others	18	7
			Total	258	100
		283324- Sulphates of Nickel	Belgium	810	53
			Japan	398	26
			South Africa	181	12
			Others	128	8
			Total	1,517	100
		7502- Unwrought nickel	Norway	5,878	17
			China	4,942	15
			Netherland	4,500	13

			Japan	3,892	12
			Canada	3,129	9
			Others	11,392	34
			Total	33,733	100
		7503- Nickel waste	Saudia	1,061	24
		and scrap	Arabia		
			USA	698	16
			UAE	593	14
			Singapore	300	7
			Malaysia	222	5
			Others	1,473	34
			Total	4,346	100
11	Platinum Group Elements	7110- Platinum, unwrought or in semi- manufactured form, or in powder form	UK	3	33
			UAE	2	23
			South Africa	2	16
			Others	3	28
			Total	10	100
12	Phosphorous	25101010- Unground: Natural calcium phosphate	Jordan	29,39,360	59
			Egypt	8,33,366	17
			Lebanon	4,85,740	10
			Others	7,13,950	14

			Total	49,72,415	100
		25102010- Ground: Natural calcium phosphates	Morocco	10,91,648	29
			Togo	7,83,271	20
			Algeria	7,01,521	18
			Others	12,53,221	33
			Total	38,29,661	100
13- 14	Potash, Glaucouite	281520- Potassium hydroxide	Korea	21,593	74
			China	6,304	22
			Taiwan	623	2
			Others	664	2
			Total	29,184	100
		283421- Nitrates of potassium	China	1,471	99.86
			Italy	1.78	0.12
			France	0.15	0.01
			Others	0.06	0.004
			Total	1,472.99	100
15	REE	28053000- Alkali or alkaline earth metals: Rare-earth metals, scandium and yttrium,	China	699	59
			Hong Kong	234	20
			Japan	192	16
			Others	60	5
			Total	1,185	100

		whether or not intermixed or inter alloyed			
		2846- Compounds, inorganic or organic, of rare earth metals	China	780	72
			Japan	148	14
			Korea	90	8
			Others	68	6
			Total	1,086	100
16	Rhenium	284190- Other salts of oxometallic or peroxometallic acids	Belgium	2,054	81
			China	161	6
			Vietnam	133	5
			Others	195	8
			Total	2,543	100
		81124110- Unwrought Rhenium	Total	0	0
		81124120- Rhenium, waste and scrap	Total	0	0
17	Selenium	280490- Selenium	Japan	214	42
			Korea	111	22
			Belgium	84	17

			Others	98	19
			Total	507	100
18	Tantalum	26159020- Niobium or tantalum ores and concentrates	Total	0	0
		810320- Unwrought tantalum, including bars and rods obtained simply by sintering; powders	China	0.4	98
			USA	0.01	2
			Total	0.41	100
		810330- Tantalum, waste and scrap	Total	0	0
19	Tellurium	28045020- Tellurium	Japan	3.05	46
			China	2.68	41
			Luxembourg	0.7	11
			Others	0.15	2
			Total	6.58	100
20	Tin	2609- Tin ores and Concentrates	Total	0	0

		8001- Unwrought Tin	Indonesia	9,226	77
			Singapore	1,161	10
			Malaysia	850	7
			Others	729	6
			Total	11,967	100
		8002- Tin, waste and scrap	Total	0	0
21	Titanium	2614- Titanium Ores and Concentrates	Mozambique	39,946	44
			Malaysia	13,924	15
			Netherland	13,232	15
			Others	22,819	25
			Total	89,921	100
		2823- Titanium Oxides	Korea	6,150	35
			China	4,862	27
			Japan	1,941	11
			Others	4,835	27
			Total	17,788	100
		81082000- Unwrought titanium; powders	China	658	72
			Kazakhstan	180	20
			Russia	50	5
			Others	22	2

			Total	910	100
		81083000-	USA	1,634	24
		Titanium, waste and scrap	Japan	1,534	23
			Singapore	980	14
			Others	2,658	39
			Total	6,805	100
22	Tungsten	2611- Tungsten	Netherland	58	78
		Ores and Concentrates	Lithuania	11	15
			Canada	5	7
			Total	74	100
		81019400-	China	186.74	90
		Unwrought tungsten, including bars and rods obtained simply by sintering	USA	9.61	5
			Germany	4.07	2
			Others	7.95	4
			Total	208.37	100
		81019700-	Bangladesh	7.51	65.5
		Tungsten, waste and scrap	USA	3.94	34.4
			Singapore	0.01	0.1
			Total	11.46	100
23	Vanadium	26159010-	Germany	119	37
		Vanadium ores	Russia	107	33

		and concentrates	Mexico	43	13
			Others	56	17
			Total	325	100
		282530- Vanadium	Mexico	969	31
		oxides and	Thailand	360	12
		hydroxides	Kuwait	325	10
			Others	1,447	47
			Total	3,102	100
		811292- Other:	USA	0.01	100
		Unwrought; waste	Total	0.01	100
		and scrap;			
		powders			
24	Zirconium	26151000-	Indonesia	29,239	36
		Zirconium ores	Australia	15,397	19
		and concentrates	Malaysia	10,639	13
			Others	26,982	33
			Total	82,257	100
		81092100-	France	2.64	100
		Unwrought	Total	2.64	100
		zirconium;			
		powders,			
		Containing less			

		than 1 part hafnium to 500 parts zirconium by weight			
	81092900-	Zirconium, waste and scrap	Japan	0.36	77
			USA	0.09	19
			Germany	0.02	4
			Total	0.47	100

भागलपुर में मोबाइल टावर

3819. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भागलपुर जिले सहित बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान दूरसंचार टावरस्थापित किए गए गांवों की कुल संख्या का दूरसंचार कंपनीवार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रवार कितने टावरों को उन्नत किए जाने का लक्ष्य है?

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

(क) भागलपुर जिले सहित बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान गांवों की कुल संख्या, जहां बेस ट्रांसीवर स्टेशन (बीटीएस) स्थापित किए गए हैं, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाता (टीएसपी)-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने '4जी सैचुरेशन परियोजना' शुरू की है जिसका उद्देश्य देश के मोबाइल सेवा से वंचित सभी गांवों में 4जी मोबाइल सेवाएं प्रदान करना है। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत 4जी कवरेज के

लिए बिहार राज्य में 136 गांवों को चिन्हित किया गया है। इसमें 4जी नेटवर्क में उन्नयन करने के लिए चिन्हित की गई साइटें भी शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाता भी अपने मोबाइल नेटवर्क का लगातार विस्तार कर रहे हैं।

विवरण

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के गांवों की संख्या जहां विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान बीटीएस संस्थापित किए गए:

वर्ष	दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाता	बिहार राज्य में गांवों की संख्या जहां बीटीएस संस्थापित किए गए	भागलपुर जिले में गांवों की संख्या जहां बीटीएस संस्थापित किए गए
2021-22	भारती एयरटेल लिमिटेड	1876	13
	बीएसएनएल	0	0
	रिलायंस जियो इंफोकॉम लिमिटेड	2746	54
	वोडाफोन आइडिया लिमिटेड	0	0
2022-23	भारती एयरटेल लिमिटेड	4962	52
	बीएसएनएल	0	0
	रिलायंस जियो इंफोकॉम लिमिटेड	882	43
	वोडाफोन आइडिया लिमिटेड	0	0
2023-24	भारती एयरटेल लिमिटेड	2294	57
	बीएसएनएल	0	0

	रिलायंस जियो इंफोकॉम लिमिटेड	169	5
	वोडाफोन आइडिया लिमिटेड	11	0
2024-25	भारती एयरटेल लिमिटेड	709	22
(नवंबर	बीएसएनएल	0	0
2024 तक)	रिलायंस जियो इंफोकॉम लिमिटेड	115	2
	वोडाफोन आइडिया लिमिटेड	40	0

ATAL INCUBATION CENTRES

3820. **SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:**

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of Atal Incubation Centers established along with the startups that have been incubated till date, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether the Government has any data regarding the total number of job opportunities created by these startups and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the programmes and initiatives planned under the Atal Innovation Mission 2.0 considering the extension of the scheme?

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 list of number of startups incubated at AICs are mentioned below.

S.No	AIC/EIC	Name of AIC	State of AIC	No of Startups Incubated till date
1	AIC	AIC - SKU Confederation	Andhra Pradesh	26
2	AIC	AIC-AMTZ Medi Valley Incubation Council	Andhra Pradesh	33
3	AIC	AIC-AAU Incubator	Assam	16
4	AIC	AIC SELCO Foundation	Assam	63
5	AIC	Atal Incubation Centre (AIC) - NIPER Guwahati Foundation	Assam	Not Applicable (NA)
6	AIC	AIC B V FOUNDATION	Bihar	44
7	AIC	Atal Incubation Centre @36INC Society	Chhattisgarh	108

8	EIC	91 Springboard Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	160
9	AIC	AIC - Sangam Innovation Foundation	Delhi	187
10	AIC	AIC - EMPI Incubation Foundation	Delhi	64
11	AIC	AIC - AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY DELHI FOUNDATION	Delhi	6
12	AIC	AIC-JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION FOR INNOVATION	Delhi	9
13	AIC	Foundation for Innovation and Social Entrepreneurship	Delhi	34
14	AIC	Atal Incubation Center - GGSIPU	Delhi	NA
15	AIC	AIC - GIM	Goa	43

		Foundation		
16	AIC	AIC - LMCP Foundation	Gujarat	40
17	AIC	AIC-GISC	Gujarat	29
18	AIC	AIC ISE Foundation	Gujarat	17
19	AIC	AIC - GUSEC Foundation	Gujarat	47
20	AIC	AIC Surati ILab Foundation	Gujarat	56
21	AIC	AIC RRU Incubation Foundation	Gujarat	New
22	AIC	AIC IIT DELHI Sonipat Innovation Foundation	Haryana	19
23	AIC	AIC - IIIM Bioinnovation Foundation	JandK	NA
24	AIC	AIC- Jammu and Kashmir EDI	Jammu and Kashmir	18
25	EIC	BioIncubator Centre at CCAMP	Karnataka	32
26	EIC	NSRCEL, IIMB	Karnataka	25

27	AIC	AIC – CCRI Foundation for Entrepreneurship Development	Karnataka	41
28	AIC	AIC - Jyothy	Karnataka	45
29	AIC	AIC – NCORE Developmental Impact Foundation	Karnataka	78
30	EIC	SID	Karnataka	19
31	AIC	AIC- DSU Innovation Foundation	Karnataka	33
32	AIC	AIC SRS-ICAR-NDRI Foundation	Karnataka	07
33	AIC	AIC - NITTE Incubation Centre	Karnataka	73
34	AIC	AIC STPINEXT INITIATIVES	Karnataka	08
35	AIC	AIC - Shiksha Infotech Foundation	Karnataka	15
36	EIC	Amrita Technology Business Incubator	Kerala	120
37	AIC	AIC- IIIT Kottayam	Kerala	54

		Foundation		
38	AIC	AIC - Aartech Solonics Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	29
39	AIC	AIC - RNTU Foundation	Madhya Pradesh	74
40	AIC	AIC - Prestige Inspire Foundation	Madhya Pradesh	41
41	AIC	AIC - NMIMS Incubation Centre	Maharashtra	159
42	AIC	AIC MIT ADT	Maharashtra	25
43	AIC	AIC - Pinnacle Entrepreneurship Forum	Maharashtra	37
44	AIC	AIC- ADT Baramati Foundation	Maharashtra	38
45	AIC	AIC - Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini Foundation	Maharashtra	61
46	AIC	AIC IISER PUNE SEED FOUNDATION	Maharashtra	20
47	AIC	AIC - BAMU Foundation	Maharashtra	66

48	AIC	Atal Incubation Centre – Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (AIC-BARC)	Maharashtra	NA
49	AIC	AIC - Nalanda Institute of Technology Foundation	Orissa	36
50	AIC	AIC - C.V. Raman College of Engineering Foundation	Orissa	24
51	AIC	AIC Pondicherry Engineering College Foundation	Pondicherry	34
52	AIC	AIC ISB Association	Punjab	76
53	AIC	AIC - Banasthali Vidyapith Foundation	Rajasthan	123
54	AIC	AIC - MUJ Incubation Foundation	Rajasthan	45
55	AIC	AIC - JKLU Foundation	Rajasthan	43

56	AIC	Atal Incubation Centre Catalyst	Rajasthan	12
57	AIC	AIC – SMU Technology Business Incubation Foundation	Sikkim	54
58	AIC	AIC-NIFT TEA Incubation Centre for Textiles and Apparels	Tamil Nadu	67
59	AIC	AIC-Great Lakes Balachandran Foundation	Tamil nadu	66
60	AIC	AIC - RAISE Foundation	Tamil Nadu	47
61	AIC	CODISSIA Defence Innovation and Atal Incubation Centre	Tamil Nadu	23
62	AIC	AIC-AU INCUBATION FOUNDATION	Tamil nadu	39
63	EIC	TREC STEP	Tamil Nadu	91
64	AIC	Atal Incubation	Telangana	53

		Centre - Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology		
65	EIC	Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of India	Telangana	85
66	AIC	AIC-IIITH FOUNDATION	Telangana	38
67	AIC	T Hub foundations	Telangana	69
68	EIC	Access Livelihoods Consulting India Limited	Telangana	26
69	AIC	Atal Incubation Centre - BIMTECH	Uttar Pradesh	190
70	AIC	AIC - Mahamana Foundation For Innovation and Entrepreneurship - IM-BHU	Uttar Pradesh	55
71	EIC	Amity Technology Incubator	Uttar Pradesh	93
72	AIC	Shiv Nadar AIC	Uttar Pradesh	48

		Research Foundation		
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(b) The total number of startups incubated in 72 AICs are 3556 and total number of jobs created by these startups is 41965.

(c) The details of programs and initiatives planned under the AIM 2.0 are mentioned below.

S.No	Sector	Name	Intervention
1	Increasing Input to the ecosystem	LIPI	30 Vernacular Innovation Centers in existing incubators to provide access to design thinking, business model creation, investment, and government schemes in India's 22 languages
2	Increasing Input to the ecosystem	Frontier Program	Customized templates to fit the frontier ecosystems
3	Improving the throughput of the ecosystem	Human Capital Development Program	In partnership with leading academic institutions, create a system for producing 5500 ecosystem professionals (managers, teachers, trainers) to build, operate, and maintain India's growing

			innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem.
4	Improving the throughput of the ecosystem	Deeptech Reactor	Create a research sandbox to experimentally test investment and policy theses for streamlining deep tech pathways.
5	Improving the throughput of the ecosystem	State Innovation Mission	Advise states/UTs on building a five-year strategy for a uniform, strong ecosystem with education, skill, industry, and areas of strength.
6	Improving the throughput of the ecosystem	International Collaborations + Global Tinkering Olympiad	Champion the space of Global Tinkering Olympiad, Spread the India Innovation Model to the countries of global south (AIM-WIPO, UN agreement), Deep bi-lateral engagements between India and advanced countries (like India-Australia RISE Program), Support Startu20 Engagement Group of G20
7	Improving the quality of output	Industrial Accelerators	At least 10 Industry Accelerators in critical sectors with majority of the investment coming from the industry. Scale-up platforms in industry premise for

			advanced startups
8	Improving the quality of output	Atal Sector Innovation Launchpads	Ecosystem platforms in minimum 10 central ministries to integrate startups in their industry sector and procure from them

REASONS FOR RECURRING RAIL ACCIDENTS

3821. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

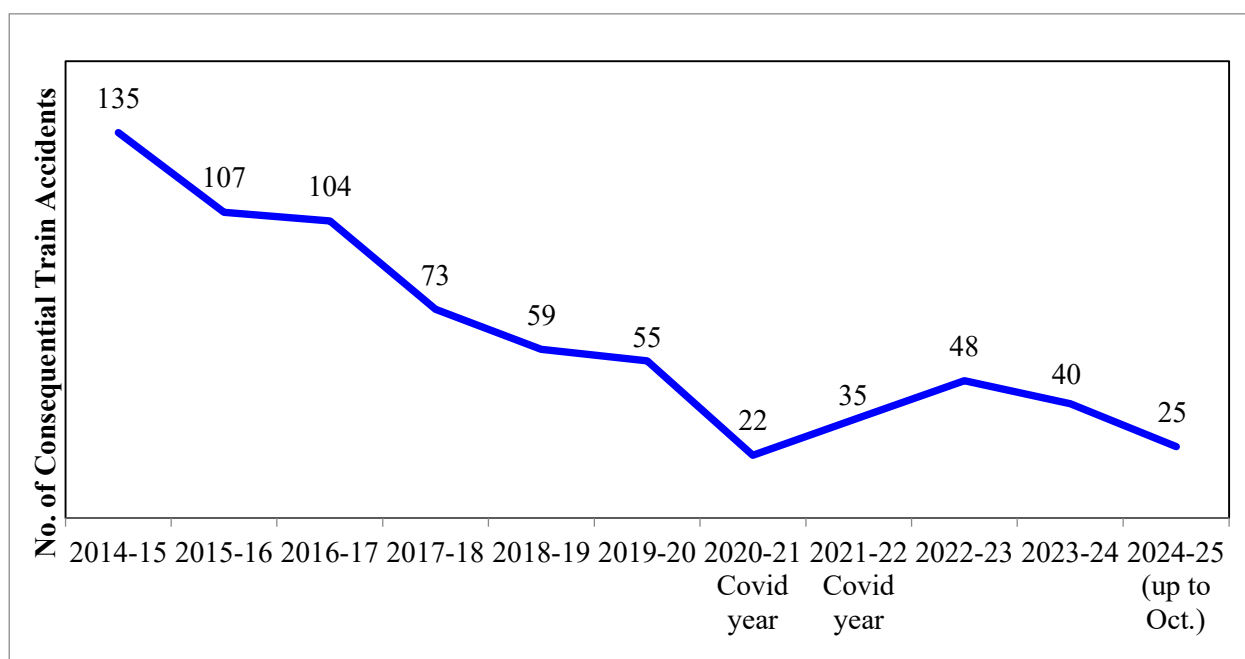
- (a) whether poor infrastructure maintenance and aging assets have led to recurring accidents, derailments and collisions;
- (b) if so, the response of the Government thereon;
- (c) whether experts raise serious concerns about a worrying trend of signal failures and rail fractures which are the major contributors to accidents;
- (d) if so, the response of the Government thereon;
- (e) whether the Government ordered a statutory inquiry of mishap with the Kanchanjunga Express in the last year;
- (f) if so, the details of mishap involving the Kanchanjunga Express in north Bengal;
- (g) the details of the automatic signals protocol;
- (h) whether there is manpower shortage; and
- (i) if so, the reasons therefor and the step taken/proposed to be taken to meet the shortage?

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

(a) to (i) 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 40 in 2023-24 as shown in the graph below. The causes of these accidents broadly include track defects, loco/coach defects, equipment failures, human errors etc.

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

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



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

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

Expenditure on Safety related activities	(Rs. in Cr.)		
	2022-23 (Act)	2023-24 (Act)	BE 2024-25
Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	18,115	20,322	21,386
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	27,086	30,864	31,494
Maintenance of Machines	9,828	10,772	11,864
Road Safety LCs and ROBs/	5,347	6,662	9,980

RUBs			
Track Renewals	16,326	17,850	17,652
Bridge Works	1,050	1,907	2,137
Signal and Telecom Works	2,456	3,751	4,647
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	7,119	9,523	9,615
Total	87,327	1,01,651	1,08,776

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,612 stations up to 30.11.2024 to eliminate accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,082 level Crossing Gates up to 30.11.2024 for enhancing safety at LC gates.
4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,620 stations up to 30.11.2024.
5. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order. Kavach was adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020. Kavach is provided progressively in phased manner. Kavach has already been deployed on 1548 RKm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 1969

RKm. Regular trials are being done on these sections.

6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for SandT equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.
- 10.A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.
- 11.Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fanshaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
- 12.Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.
- 13.Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.

14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
15. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches and Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.

25.Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges.

The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.

26.Indian Railways has displayed Statutory “Fire Notices” for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do’s and Don’ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

27.Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.

28.Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

29.Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated maintenance/ repair/replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

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

SN	Item	2004-05 to	2014-15 to 2023-	2014-24 Vs.
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		2013-14	24	2004-14
	Track Maintenance			
1.	Expenditure on Track Renewal (Rs. in Cr.)	47,038	1,09,577	2.33 times
2.	Rail Renewal Primary (Track Km)	32,260	43,335	1.34 times
3.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450	1,23,717	2.15 times
4.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917	68,233	6.88 times
5.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Rails (Track km)	20,19,630	26,52,291	1.31 times
6.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79,43,940	1,73,06,046	2.17 times
7.	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985	31,180	2.08 times
8.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699	In 2023-24: 481	87% reduction
9.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548	In 2023-24: 383	85% reduction

10	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	21,127	
11	Track Machines (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14 = 748	As on 31.03.24 = 1,661	122% increase
Level Crossing Gate Elimination				
1.	Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossing Gates (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	100% reduction
2.	Elimination of Manned Level Crossing Gates (Nos.)	1,137	7,075	6.21 Times
3.	Road over Bridges (RoBs)/ Road under Bridges (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148	11,945	2.88 Times
4.	Expenditure on LC Elimination (LC+ROB+RUB)	8,825	41,957	4.75 Times
Bridge Rehabilitation				
1.	Expenditure on Bridge Rehabilitation (Rs. in Cr.)	3,924	8,255	2.10 Times
Signalling Works				
1.	Electronic Interlocking	837	2,964	3.52 times

	(Stations)			
2.	Automatic Block Signaling (Km)	1,486	2,497	1.67 times
3.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90	As on 31.03.24: 19,742	219 times
	Rolling Stock			
1.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337	36,933	15.80 times
2.	Provision of Fire and Smoke Detection System in AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	19,271	
3.	Provision of Fire Detection and Suppression System in Pantry and Power Cars (Nos. of Coaches)	0	2,991	
4.	Provision of Fire Extinguishers in Non –AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	66,840	

The rear end collision between Train No. 13174 DN (Kanchenjunga Express) and DN GFCJ Container took place on 17.06.2024 at 08.50 Hrs in Rangapani - Chatterhat Block section of Katihar Division of Northeast Frontier Railway. This is

a Broad Gauge, Double Line, Electrified section provided with Automatic Signalling.

This accident has been inquired into by the statutory body, Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS) under Ministry of Civil Aviation. According to this Inquiry Report, the accident has been classified under the category of “***error in train working***”.

The details of the protocols for automatic signals are provisioned in General and Subsidiary Rules (GandSR) of Indian Railways. It contains the general provisions of Automatic Signaling, working of Automatic Signaling, regular maintenance of signaling equipment, adherence to safety protocols, and efficient handling of emergency situations to avoid delays and ensure smooth train operations.

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

After easing of restrictions imposed on account of COVID 19, two major examinations involving more than 2.37 crore candidates have been conducted successfully.

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Centres	Days	Shifts
L2 - L6	1.26 cr	211	726	68	133

L-1	1.1 cr	191	551	33	99
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Based on these exams, 1,30,581 candidates have been recruited in railways.

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

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2014 vis-a-vis during 2014 – 2024 is given as under.

Period	Recruitments
2004-14	4.11 lakh
2014-24	5.02 lakh

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

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

Accordingly, eight Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 58,642 vacancies have been notified during January to October 2024 for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots, Technicians, Sub-Inspectors and Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers/Depot Material Superintendents/Chemical and Metallurgical Assistants, Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduates) and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduates). The Computer Based Test has started from 25.11.2024.

PREVENTION OF CYBER ATTACK

3822. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently taken a few measures to prevent cyber attacks including creation of inter-departmental panel to coordinate with various agencies and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of cyber security incidents reported during each of the last three years;
- (c) whether said cases were tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the necessary action taken in this regard; and
- (e) whether any proactive measures have been taken for sharing alerts with organisations across the sectors and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government is committed to ensure that the Internet in India is Open, Safe, Trusted and Accountable for its users. The Government is fully cognizant and aware of various cyber security threats and challenges and has taken following measures to prevent cyber-attacks which, inter alia, includes:

(i) National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC) under the National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) to ensure coordination amongst different agencies.

(ii) Under the provisions of section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, the Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country.

(iii) Under the provisions of section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is designated as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents.

(iv) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has created Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) to deal with cybercrimes in a coordinated and effective manner.

(v) CERT-In issued Cyber Security Directions in April 2022 under sub-section (6) of section 70B of Information Technology Act, 2000 relating to information security practices, procedure, prevention, response and reporting of cyber incidents to CERT-In within six hours of such incidents being noticed or being brought to notice for Safe and Trusted Internet.

- (vi) CERT-In issued guidelines on information security practices for government entities in June 2023 covering domains such as data security, network security, identity and access management, application security, third-party outsourcing, hardening procedures, security monitoring, incident management and security auditing.
- (vii) CERT-In issued an advisory to various Ministries in November 2023 outlining the measures to be taken for strengthening the cyber security by all entities that are processing the digital personal data or information including sensitive personal data or information.
- (viii) CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network and system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers of government, public and private sector organisations regarding securing information technology infrastructure and mitigating cyber-attacks. A total of 9,807 officials have been trained in 20 training programs in 2024 (upto October).
- (ix) CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers, mobile phones, networks and data on an ongoing basis.
- (x) Cyber security mock drills are being conducted to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in the Government and critical sectors. 104 such drills have so far been conducted by CERT-In where 1420 organizations from different States and sectors participated.
- (xi) CERT-In has issued an advisory to various Ministries outlining the measures to be taken for strengthening the cyber security by all entities that are processing the

digital personal data or information including sensitive personal data or information.

(b) to (e) As per the information reported to and tracked by CERT-In, the total number of cyber security incidents in the last three years are given below:

Year	Number of cyber security incidents
2021	14,02,809
2022	13,91,457
2023	15,92,917

The following measures have been taken for sharing alerts with organisations across sectors:

- i. CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform for proactively collecting, analysing and sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation actions by them.
- ii. National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) implemented by the CERT-In serves as the control room to scan the cyberspace in the country and detect cyber security threats. NCCC facilitates coordination among different agencies by sharing with them the metadata from cyberspace for taking actions to mitigate cyber security threats.
- iii. Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) is a citizen-centric service provided by CERT-In, which extends the vision of Swachh Bharat to the Cyber Space. Cyber Swachhta

Kendra is the Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre and helps to detect malicious programs and provides free tools to remove the same, and also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations.

iv. National Informatics Centre (NIC) has deployed advanced security tools including Threat Intelligence Platform to identify the security issues associated with Government network.

v. NCIIPC provides threat intelligence, situational awareness, alerts and advisories and information on vulnerabilities to organisations having Critical Information Infrastructure (CIIs)/ Protected Systems (PSs) for taking preventive measures from cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.

vi. CERT-In collaborates with industry to exchange information on latest cyber threats, best practices and conduct joint capacity building programs.

vii. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology conducts programmes to generate information security awareness. Awareness material in the form of handbooks, short videos, posters, brochures, cartoon stories for children, advisories, etc. on various aspects of cyber hygiene and cyber security including deepfakes are disseminated through portals such as www.staysafeonline.in, www.infosecawareness.in and www.csk.gov.in.

NEW TRAIN SERVICES FOR NORTH KERALA**3823. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the trains running through North Kerala are always overcrowded and passengers are often forced to get down due to the harrowing experiences within the crowded compartments;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has any plan to increase the compartments in existing trains and allot more train services in North Kerala;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) On Indian Railways, the demand pattern of reserved accommodation is not uniform throughout the year and it varies over lean and peak periods. Moreover, trains running on popular and convenient timings are generally well patronized. However, State-wise data of the number of passengers is not maintained.

As the Railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are introduced as per network requirement, across such boundaries. However, during the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25 (till 31.10.2024), 10 train services including 04 Vande Bharat Express have been introduced, on originating/Terminating basis, from the stations located in the State of Kerala.

In its constant endeavour to provide additional accommodation to travelling passengers, Indian Railways (IR), in addition to the various types of regular trains, also operates Special train services during festivals, holidays etc. to cater to the extra needs of passengers. Accordingly, during the year 2024, 13523 special train trips were operated to meet the extra rush of passengers during Holi and summer vacation. To cater to the rush during Durga Pooja/Dipawali/Chhath, 7990 trips of Special trains have also been operated during the period 1st October, 2024 to 30th November, 2024, to serve approximately 1.8 crore passengers. IR also augments the load of trains, both on a permanent and temporary basis, to generate additional accommodation for different segments of passengers.

During the year 2023-24, 872 coaches have been utilized for augmentation of train services on a permanent basis while during the year 2024-25(till November, 2024), 774 coaches have been utilized for permanent augmentation. Keeping in view increased demand, IR has planned to manufacture 10,000 non-AC Coaches including General Class and Sleeper Class Coaches.

Besides, augmentation of load of existing trains, introduction of new train services, etc., is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, resource availability, etc.

To run more trains, the capacity of the existing rail network situated in Kerala is required to be increased. To increase the capacity, several projects passing partly/fully through Kerala has been taken up the Railway.

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹372 crore/year
2024-25	₹3,011 crore (more than 8 times)

However, execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Kerala is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Kerala	475 Ha
Land Acquired	64 Ha (13%)
Balance Land to be acquired	411 Ha (87%)

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Kerala. Railway had deposited ₹2111.83 crore for land acquisition to Government of Kerala. Support of the Government of Kerala is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MINORITY STUDENTS

3824. SHRI K RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) the details of Pre-Matric scholarships provided to minority students during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has decided to discontinue Pre-Matric scholarships for minority students studying in classes one to eight and if so, the

reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has noted the widespread objection against this decision and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the decision to discontinue Pre-Matric scholarship up to eighth standard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide scholarships to minority students?

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

(a) The details of Pre-Matric scholarships provided to minority students during the last five years, year-wise is as under:

Year	No. of beneficiaries
2019-20	55,68,025
2020-21	52,40,000
2021-22	57,42,627
2022-23	3,18,576
2023-24	Scheme not approved beyond 2021-22.

Source- NSP-NIC database.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has been implementing various schemes for socio-economic empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities viz. Buddhist, Christian, Jain, Muslim, Parsi and Sikh including

various educational empowerment Schemes such as (i) Pre-Matric, (ii) Post-Matric (iii) Merit-cum-Means based scholarships. The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 makes it obligatory for the Government to provide free and compulsory elementary education (classes I to VIII) to each and every child. Accordingly only students studying in classes IX and X are covered under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Likewise from 2022-23, the coverage under the Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme of Ministry of Minority Affairs has also been made for classes IX and X only.

(e): In order to bring transparency and accountability to prevent fraud and misappropriation of funds this Ministry conducted Aadhaar based bio-metric authentication for all applicants and verifying authorities for 2022-23. Aadhaar Payment Bridge System has also been put in place for disbursement of scholarships to the beneficiaries under DBT mode.

CYBER STALKING AND HARASSMENT

3825. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) the number of cyber stalking and harassment cases filed, charge sheet submitted and convictions during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru district;

(b) the number of victims/complainants of cyber stalking and harassment

especially women, transgenders and marginalised communities during the last five years, State-wise and districtwise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru District;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for reducing cyber stalking/harassment of women, transgenders and people belonging to marginalised communities during the last five years alongwith the funds allocated and utilised, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any activities/campaign for raising awareness regarding cyber fraud in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Eluru district of Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (d)The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The latest published report is for the year 2022. As per the data published by the NCRB, details of cases registered under Cyber Stalking/Bullying during 2018-2022 are at the **STATEMENT-I** and **STATEMENT-II**.

The policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring an Open, Safe andTrusted and Accountable Internet for its all users.'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects falling under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The

LEAs take legal action as per provisions of law against persons involved in misuse of social media for cyber stalking and cyber harassment.

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) penalizes stalking with imprisonment of up to three years and fine on first conviction, and up to five years with fine on subsequent convictions. In addition to the punishments under BNS, the Information Technology Act, 2000 also provides for punishment for cyber crimes against women. Section 66E, 67 and 67A of the Act provides for the punishment and fine for violation of bodily privacy and publishing or transmitting of obscene/sexually-explicit material in electronic form.

The Government has established the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) to provide a framework and eco-system for LEAs to deal with cyber crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. The Government has launched the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal ([www. cybercrime.gov.in](http://www.cybercrime.gov.in)) on 30.08.2019 to enable public to report all types of cyber crimes including those against women. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal are routed automatically to the respective State/UT law enforcement agency for further handling as per the provisions of law. Besides, a toll free helpline number '1930' has been operationalised to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

To spread awareness about the Portal and Toll-free Helpline number, the Government has taken several steps that inter-alia includes dissemination of messages through SMS, I4C social media account, i.e., Twitter handle (@Cyberdost), Facebook (CyberDostI4C), Instagram (cyberdosti4c), Telegram (cyberdosti4c), Radio campaign, engaged MyGov for publicity through multiple

media, organizing Cyber Safety and Security Awareness Weeks in association with States/UTs, etc. The States/UTs have also been requested to carry out publicity of the Toll-free Helpline number and the Portal to create mass awareness.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance under the Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme, to all States/UTs for setting up of cyber forensic –cum-training laboratories; hiring of junior cyber consultants and capacity building of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), public prosecutors and judicial officers. The Cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories have been commissioned in 28 States/UTs.

To strengthen the mechanism to deal with cyber crimes including cyber fraud in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, the Central Government has taken effective steps for spreading awareness about cyber crimes, issuance of alerts/advisories, capacity building/training of law enforcement personnel/prosecutors/judicial officers, improving cyber forensic facilities, etc.

The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System' has been launched for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off fund by the fraudsters. A toll-free Helpline number '1930' has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered(CR), Cases Chargesheeted(CCS), Cases Convicted(CON), Male Victims(MVIC), Female Victims (FVIC), Transgender Victims(TRVIC) under Cyber Stalking/Bullying (Section 354D of IPC r/w IT

Act) During 2018-2019

Sr No	State/UT	2018							2019						
		CR	CCS	CON	MVIC	FVIC	TRVIC	TVIC	CR	CCS	CON	MVIC	FVIC	TRVIC	TVIC
1	Andhra Pradesh	89	48	1	6	87	0	93	58	40	0	3	58	0	61
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	18	2	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	13	13	1	0	14	0	14	3	3	2	0	3	0	3
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	11	10	0	0	11	0	11	28	26	0	0	28	0	28
8	Haryana	5	5	0	0	5	0	5	65	27	2	0	65	0	65
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	7	0	7
10	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Karnataka	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	1	0	0	4	0	4
12	Kerala	8	2	0	0	8	0	8	4	5	0	0	4	0	4
13	Madhya Pradesh	36	32	0	1	36	0	37	28	26	3	0	28	0	28
14	Maharashtra	39 4	210	1	1	401	0	402	40 9	251	1	1	429	0	430
15	Manipur	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	7	2	0	0	7	0	7	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
20	Punjab	16	4	0	0	16	0	16	13	4	0	0	13	0	13
21	Rajasthan	30	14	0	0	30	0	30	8	8	1	0	9	0	9
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	1	0	0	6	0	6
24	Telangana	17	9	0	0	18	0	18	37	21	0	0	37	0	37
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	24	13	0	0	24	0	24	65	35	2	0	65	0	65
27	Uttarakhand	9	7	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	18	7	0	0	18	0	18	12	4	0	0	12	0	12
	TOTAL STATE(S)	70 6	378	3	8	713	0	721	75 1	454	11	4	772	0	776
29	AandN Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
30	Chandigarh	5	3	1	0	5	0	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
31	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	28	9	0	0	28	0	28	17	8	0	0	17	0	17

19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	14	9	0	0	14	0	14	26	13	0	0	26	0	26
21	Rajasthan	12	11	0	0	12	0	12	56	30	0	0	56	0	56
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	7	3	0	0	7	0	7	11	1	0	0	11	0	11
24	Telangana	10 0	38	0	0	100	0	100	200	41	3	1	201	0	202
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	49	41	2	0	76	0	76	17	36	4	0	17	0	17
27	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	3	0	0	3
28	West Bengal	17	8	0	0	17	0	17	31	10	0	0	31	0	31
	TOTAL STATE(S)	85 8	43 0	8	30	911	0	941	115 4	68 8	15	6 9	117 0	118 5	
29	AandN Islands	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1
31	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	12	5	0	0	12	0	12	15	10	0	0	15	0	15
33	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	6	0	6
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	14	8	0	0	14	0	14	22	14	0	0	22	0	22
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	87 2	43 8	8	30	925	0	955	117 6	70 2	15	6 1	120 0	120 7	

**State/UT-wise Cases Registered(CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS),
Cases Convicted(CON), Male Victims(MVIC), Female Victims (FVIC),
Transgender Victims(TRVIC) under Cyber Stalking/Bullying (Section
354D of IPC r/w IT Act) During 2022**

Sr No	State/UT	2022						
		CR	CCS	CON	MVIC	FVIC	TRVIC	TVIC
1	Andhra Pradesh	136	54	0	0	137	0	137
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	3	1	0	0	3	0	3
4	Bihar	18	13	0	0	18	0	18

5	Chhattisgarh	7	7	0	0	7	0	7
6	Goa	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
7	Gujarat	48	39	0	0	50	0	50
8	Haryana	28	16	0	0	28	0	28
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	0	0	12	0	12
10	Jharkhand	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
11	Karnataka	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kerala	49	40	0	0	50	0	50
13	Madhya Pradesh	82	74	4	0	82	0	82
14	Maharashtra	581	313	1	0	587	0	587
15	Manipur	4	0	0	0	5	0	5
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Punjab	26	8	0	0	26	0	26
21	Rajasthan	80	46	0	0	80	0	80
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	30	10	0	0	31	0	31
24	Telangana	280	142	2	1	281	0	282
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	27	21	10	0	27	0	27
27	Uttarakhand	17	8	0	0	17	0	17
28	West Bengal	11	16	0	0	11	0	11
	TOTAL STATE(S)	1442	824	17	1	1455	0	1456
29	AandN Islands	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
30	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
31	DandN Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi	24	16	0	0	24	0	24
33	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
34	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	29	17	0	0	29	0	29
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1471	841	17	1	1484	0	1485

STATEMENT-II**District-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Stalking/Bullying (Sec. 354D of IPC r/w IT Act) in Andhra Pradesh during 2018-2021**

Sr No	District	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Anantapur	7	2	5	3
2	Chittoor	0	1	11	3
3	Cuddapah	0	0	0	0
4	East Godavari	1	1	8	1
5	Guntakal Railway	0	0	0	0
6	Guntur	2	2	7	4
7	Guntur Urban	2	8	8	8
8	Krishna*	6	4	15	14
9	Kurnool	0	0	0	0
10	Nellore	0	0	1	3
11	Prakasham	14	8	0	7
12	Rajahmundry	0	1	8	5
13	Srikakulam	2	0	23	2
14	Tirupathi Urban	6	7	2	15
15	Vijayawada City	24	7	17	14
16	Vijayawada Railway	0	0	0	0
17	Visakha Rural	0	4	0	2
18	Visakhapatnam	12	2	15	15
19	Vizianagaram	0	1	2	0
20	West Godavari*	13	10	23	9
Total		89	58	145	105

Note *:Above data includes Eluru district as it has been carved out of the parts of West Godavari and Krishna districts in the year 2022.

District-wise Cases Registered under Cyber Stalking/Bullying (Sec. 354D of IPC r/w IT Act) in Andhra Pradesh during 2022

Sr No	District	2022
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	0
2	Anakapalli	2
3	Anantapuramu	1
4	Annamayya	0
5	Bapatla	2
6	Chittoor	1
7	Dr BR Ambedkar Konaseema	1
8	East Godavari	4
9	Eluru#	1
10	Guntakal Railway	0
11	Guntur	13
12	Kakinada	2
13	Krishna	10
14	Kurnool	1
15	Nandyal	2
16	NTR	25
17	Palnadu	2
18	Parvathipuram Manyam	0
19	Prakasam	14
20	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	0
21	Sri Sathya Sai	5
22	Srikakulam	5
23	Tirupati	3
24	Viiyawada Railway	0

25	Visakhapatnam	42
26	Vizianagaram	0
27	West Godavari	0
28	YSR	0
Total		136

Note #:Eluru district

SHAH COMMISSION REPORT

3826 SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

- (a) the details of results and findings of the Shah Commission enquiry for mining in Odisha;
- (b) the number of mine owners from the State of Odisha who have been fined along with the detail names of these companies and the mine owners; and
- (c) the action being taken against the wrongdoers who have been listed in the Shah Commission?

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

(a) The Central Government, vide Notification No. S.O. 2817 (E) dated 22.11.2010, appointed Commission of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of Justice M. B. Shah for the purpose of making inquiry of illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in contravention of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or other rules or licences or guidelines

issued thereunder referred to as illegal mining. The Hon'ble Justice M.B. Shah Commission submitted the report to the Ministry of Mines, which was subsequently laid in the Parliament. The Commission has observed several instances of illegal mining and recommended remedial measures. The report of Shah Commission of Inquiry is available on the website of Ministry of Mines at URL [<https://mines.gov.in>].

(b) and (c) As per information received from the Government of Odisha, pursuant to the Judgment dated 02.08.2017 of Hon'ble Supreme Court, demand notices were issued for recovery of compensation (value of the minerals i.e. Iron and Manganese under the provision of Section 21(5) of the MMDR Act, 1957) towards unlawful production of mineral by mining lease holders beyond/without EC and FC during the period 2000-01 to 2009-10 as was identified by the Central Empowered Committee. Compensation amounting to Rs. 15561.19 Cr. has been collected by the State Government till date.

LAUNCH OF BHARATGEN

3827. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

- (a) the manner in which BharatGen ensure that its generative AI models adequately represent country's diverse linguistic landscape and what specific measures are being taken to include lesser-represented languages;
- (b) the steps will BharatGen take to prioritize making its generative AI models accessible as a public good, particularly for marginalized and under represented

communities in the country;

(c) the manner in which BharatGen contribute to the development of region-specific content, ensuring that local languages and dialects are effectively utilized in promoting cultural identity and regional development; and

(d) the partnerships or collaborations are being considered to enhance the inclusivity of BharatGen's models and ensure equitable technological access across different socio-economic groups in the country?

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) BharatGen is a multimodal multilingual large language model initiative, developing advanced generative AI models tailored to India's linguistic, cultural, and socio-economic diversity. To ensure that generative AI models adequately represent India's diverse linguistic landscape, BharatGen has launched an initiative called "Bharat Data Sagar", focusing on primary data collection. This data collection attempts to meet the requirement that training data is available for Indian languages that are lesser represented in data corpora.

(b) BharatGen is building partnerships with research groups across the country, to ensure that the generative AI models being developed can be extended by partners and made available to the larger research and non-

academic community for further development and usage. BharatGen is also developing partnerships with the government, industry and start-ups for applications geared towards efficient administration and public at large, including marginalized and underrepresented communities in the country.

(c) In order to promote cultural identity and regional development, BharatGen provides technologies and tools that will support the development of region-specific content by seamlessly translating across local languages and dialects.

(d) BharatGen includes a consortium of top AI researchers across premier academic institutions in India that include IIT Bombay, IIIT Hyderabad, IIT Mandi, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, IIM Indore, and IIT Madras. These research groups are partnering with the government, industry and startups to develop models, keeping in mind the linguistic and cultural diversity of India and inclusivity for citizens and to ensure equitable technological access across different socio-economic groups in the country.

हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड (एचसीएल) के अंतर्गत तांबे की खानें

3828. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

क्या **खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड (एचसीएल) के अंतर्गत संचालित खानों का स्थानवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इन खानों से कुल कितना तांबा उत्पादन होता है और उसका मूल्य कितना है;

(ग) खानवार तथा वर्षवार अर्जित लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या महाराष्ट्र में और मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले के मलाज खंड में तांबा संयंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ये संयंत्र कब स्थापित किए गए तथा उनकी स्थापना लागत क्या है;

(च) इन संयंत्रों में विनिर्मित उत्पादों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) इनसे अर्जित लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) हिंदुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड के अंतर्गत आने वाली खानों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

खान का नाम	स्थिति	इकाई का नाम एवं स्थान	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में तांबा अयस्क का इकाई-वार उत्पादन (टन में)	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)
मलांजखंड	प्रचालनरत	मलांजखंड कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट, मध्य प्रदेश	25,45,820	1,677.96
खेतड़ी	प्रचालनरत	खेतड़ी कॉपर कॉम्प्लेक्स, राजस्थान	12,31,500	
कोलिहान	प्रचालनरत			
सुरदा	प्रचालनरत	इंडियन कॉपर कॉम्प्लेक्स, झारखंड	4,936	

(ग): पिछले तीन वर्षों में एचसीएल द्वारा अर्जित लाभ का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
कर पूर्व लाभ (करोड़ रुपये में)	410.43	395.66	381.72

(घ) से (छ) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में एचसीएल तांबा संयंत्रों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

संयंत्र	इकाई एवं स्थान	अनुमानित स्थापना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	स्थापना वर्ष	विनिर्मित उत्पाद	वर्ष 2023-24 में लाभ/हानि (करोड़ रुपये में)
सतत कास्ट वायर रॉड संयंत्र	तलोजा कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट, रायगढ़, महाराष्ट्र	29.75	1988	सतत कास्ट वायर रॉड	15.75 (हानि)
तांबा सान्द्रक संयंत्र	मलांजखंड कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट, बालाघाट, मध्य प्रदेश	28.73	1982	तांबा सांद्र	404.33 (लाभ)

PROTECTION OF VARKALA CLIFF IN KERALA

3829. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the iconic Varkala cliff in Kerala is under the threat of destruction, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the pilot study conducted by the National Centre for Earth Science Studies (NCESS) on cliff erosion in Varkala beach in Kerala has been completed;
- (c) if so, the findings thereof and the follow up action taken thereon;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to take urgent measures for protection of said cliff; and
- (e) 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. Geological aspects and anthropogenic factors have contributed to the instability of the Varkala Coastal Cliff.

(b) to (c) Yes. The pilot study on “cliff erosion in Varkala Beach, Kerala” jointly carried out by National Centre for Earth Science Studies (NCESS), Thiruvananthapuram an autonomous institute under Ministry of Earth Sciences, and National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), Chennai, an attached office under Ministry of Earth Sciences, as per the request of Vision Varkala Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (VVIDC Ltd.), a Government of Kerala undertaking has been completed in 2023.

NCESS has completed the study and submitted the report on Varkala Cliff Stability, entitled “A Geoscientific Appraisal on the Stability of the Varkala Cliff” to Govt. of Kerala in October 2024. In this report the geological aspects and other factors that have contributed to the instability of the Varkala Coastal Cliff are discussed in detail along with the recommendations for stabilising and preserving the cliff face. The main findings of the study are given below:

1. In the northern sector (Odayam to northern edge of Papanasam valley), rock failure and slumping/sliding are most common. Unscientific constructions and anthropogenic interventions are severe.

2 The middle sector (Papanasam Valley) has experienced rapid widening due to

unscientific human interventions in the last 3-4 decades.

3 In the southern sector (south of Papanasam Valley to Aliyirakkam), fissures, cracks, caving and piping are noticed. Regulatory measures are to be adopted to reduce the overburden pressure on the cliff top including limiting hard permanent structures within 50-100 m buffer zone. All unauthorised activities that are detrimental to cliff stability (eg; sand mining/quarrying, construction of pathways, etc.) to be prohibited. Vehicular movements can be allowed only in the 50-100m buffer zone. Appropriate cliff strengthening measures to prevent caving at locations on the cliff face where groundwater seepages are observed to be installed. Coastal regulatory zonation (CRZ) regulations are to be strictly implemented. Maintenance and management of the cliff and its aesthetics for preserving it as a geological monument may be entrusted with a consortium of geoscientists, and civil engineers.

(d) to (e) NCESS has submitted the report on Varkala Cliff Stability to Govt. of Kerala in October 2024 with specific recommendations for stabilising and preserving the cliff face.

NEW TRACKS OVER THE NEXT DECADE

3830. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has a detailed plan of action for the successful implementation of the 7 trillion investment aimed at laying 50,000 kilometres of new tracks over the next decade;

(b) if so, the specific milestones and timelines established for this ambitious project, particularly for Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government has plans to extend Vande Bharat services to Churu Parliamentary Constituency, considering the demand for improved rail connectivity in that region; and

(d) if so, the details of actions being taken to assess and implement this expansion?

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

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

For seamless movement of people, goods and services and enhanced logistics efficiency, presently, 624 no. of surveys (New Lines, Gauge Conversion and Doubling) having a total length of about 49,520 km have been sanctioned for providing connectivity to industrial clusters, agricultural zones, ports, mines, power plants, remote areas, tourist and cultural places, etc. under the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP).

As on 01.04.2024, across Indian Railways, 488 Railway infrastructure projects (187 New Line, 40 Gauge Conversion and 261 Doubling) of total length 44,488 Km, costing approx. Rs.7.44 lakh crore are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which, 12,045 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of approx. Rs.2.92 lakh crore has been incurred upto March, 2024.

The summary is as under:-

Category	No of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (in Km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'24 (in Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'24 (Rs. in Cr)
New Lines	187	20199	2855	160022
Gauge Conversion	40	4719	2972	18706
Doubling / Multitracking	261	19570	6218	113742
Total	488	44,488	12,045	2,92,470

Zone-wise/year-wise details of all Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay 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
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2009-14	7,599 Km	4.2 Km/day
2014-24	31,180 Km	8.54 Km/day (more than 2 times)

Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Rajasthan are covered under North Western Railway (NWR), North Central Railway (NCR), Northern Railway (NR), Western Railway (WR) zones of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

During last three years i.e. FY 2021-2022, FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 and current Financial Year 2024-25, total 19 projects (New Line , Doubling and Gauge Conversion) of a total length of 1262 Km, costing Rs. 15150 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Rajasthan have been sanctioned.

As on 01.04.2024, 32 Railway Projects (15 New Lines, 5 Gauge Conversion and 12 Doubling) of a total length of 4,191 Km, costing Rs.51,814 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Rajasthan are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 1,183 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of Rs.14,786 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The status of work is summarized as under:-

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (Km)	Expenditure upto March 2024 (Rs. in cr.)
New Lines	15	1230	134	3593
Gauge Conversion	5	1252	759	5398
Doubling / Multitracking	12	1709	290	5794
Total	32	4191	1183	14786

These projects include Churu-Ratangarh Doubling (42.81 Km) and Churu-Sadulpur Doubling (57.82 Km) falling fully/partly in Churu.

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	Rs.682 crore/year
2024-25	Rs. 9,959 Crore (More than 14 times)

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

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	798 Km	159.6 Km/year
2014-24	3,742 Km	374.2 Km/year (More than 2 times)

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

Various steps taken by the Government for speedy approval and implementation of Railway projects include (i) setting up of Gati Shakti units (ii) prioritisation of projects (iii) substantial increase in allocation of funds on priority projects (iv) delegation of powers at field level (v) close monitoring of progress of project at various levels, and (vi) regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects. This has led to substantial increase in rate of commissioning since 2014.

Presently, Churu is being served by 46 Mail/Express services, including 02 Duronto Express services, and 14 passenger train services which provides Churu connectivity to destinations like Mumbai, Coimbatore, Delhi, Kolkata, Guwahati,

Secunderabad, Jammu Tawi, Sai Nagar Shirdi, Rameswaram, Indore, Jaipur, Barmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota, etc.

Moreover, to cater to the additional needs of passengers, 06 special train services are also being operated serving Churu station. Besides, extension of train services, including Vande Bharat, is an on-going process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources etc.

CIVIL SERVANTS RECRUITED THROUGH LATERAL ENTRY

3831. SUSHRI S JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) the total number of civil servants recruited through Lateral Entry into various Government Departments since inception of this scheme;
- (b) the details of the Departments and positions where these Lateral Entrants have been appointed;
- (c) the criteria and qualifications followed for the recruitment of civil servants through the said scheme;
- (d) whether the Government has studied the impact of Lateral Entry on the functioning and efficiency of Government Departments; and
- (e) 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) So far 63 appointments have been made at the level of Joint Secretary/Director/Deputy Secretary on contract/deputation basis into various Government Departments through lateral recruitment since its inception in 2018. Presently 51 officers are in positions in Ministries/Departments.

(b) The details of Departments of 63 Lateral Entry officers and their positions are enclosed at **STATEMENT-I.**

(c) Lateral recruitment is undertaken for domain specific and technical posts at the level of Joint Secretary, Director and Deputy Secretary keeping in view the functional needs of the Ministries /Departments. The criteria and qualifications followed for the lateral recruitment in three cycles are as under :

■ 1st Phase (2018) - A copy of the advertisement issued by DoPT which inter-alia contains details of the posts, eligibility criteria and other conditions is at

STATEMENT-II.

■ 2nd Phase (2021)–(https://upsc.gov.in/sites/default/files/Advt-No-51-2021-Engl_1.pdf)(http://upsc.gov.in/sites/default/files/Advt-No-52-2021-Engl_1.pdf).

■ 3rd Phase (2023) - (https://upsc.gov.in/sites/default/files/Advt-Spl-52-LateralEntry-Rev-020623-Eng_0.pdf)

(https://upsc.gov.in/sites/default/files/Advt-Spl-53-2023-LateralEntry-02062023-Eng_0.pdf).

(d) and (e): Internal assessments are made from time to time. However, no such study has been conducted.

STATEMENT-I**List of 63 candidates appointed through Lateral Entry:**

S.No.	Name	Post	Ministry/Department
1	Arun Goel	Joint Secretary	Commerce
2	Amber Dubey	Joint Secretary	Civil Aviation
3	Rajeev Saksena	Joint Secretary	Economic Affairs
4	Sujit Kumar Bajpayee	Joint Secretary	Environment, Forest and Climate Change
5	Saurabh Mishra	Joint Secretary	Financial Services
6	Dinesh Dayanand Jagdale	Joint Secretary	New and Renewable Energy
7	Suman Prasad Singh	Joint Secretary	Road Transport and Highways
8	Bhushan Kumar	Joint Secretary	Ports, Shipping and Waterways
9	Balasubramanian	Joint	Revenue

	Krishnamurthy	Secretary	
10	Samuel Praveen Kumar	Joint Secretary	Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
11	Manish Chadha	Joint Secretary	Commerce
12	Sandesh Madhavrao Tilekar	Director	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
13	Govind K Bansal	Director	Health and Family Welfare
14	Shiv Mohan Dixit	Director	Jal Shakti
15	Gaurav Singh	Director	Higher Education
16	Sagar Rameshrao Kadu	Director	Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
17	Edla Naveen Nicolas	Director	School Education and Literacy
18	Harsha Bhowmik	Director	Economic Affairs
19	Prabhu Narayan	Director	Economic Affairs
20	Mateshwari Prasad Mishra	Director	Food and Public Distribution
21	Haimanti Bhattacharya	Director	Legal Affairs
22	Mandakini Balodhi	Director	Financial Services
23	Kapil Ashok Bendre	Director	Agriculture and Family Welfare

24	Avnit Singh Arora	Director	Legal Affairs
25	Shekhar Chaudhary	Director	Economic Affairs
26	Neeraj Gaba	Director	Commerce
27	Hardik Sheth	Director	Financial Services
28	Bidur Kant Jha	Director	Road Transport and Highways
29	Mukta Agarwal	Director	School Education and Literacy
30	Rajesh Asati	Deputy Secretary	Ports, Shipping and Waterways
31	Jamiruddin Ansari	Deputy Secretary	Power
32	Soumendu Ray	Deputy Secretary	Statistics and Programme Implementation
33	Gaurav Kishor Joshi	Deputy Secretary	Heavy Industry
34	Rajan Jain	Deputy Secretary	Corporate Affairs
35	G Sarathy Raja	Deputy Secretary	Steel
36	Dheeraj Kumar	Deputy Secretary	Mines

37	Ruchika Drall	Deputy Secretary	Environment, Forest and Climate Change
38	Reetu Chandra	Deputy Secretary	School Education and Literacy
39	Priya Jacob	Director	Food and Public Distribution
40	Simrat Kaur	Director	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
41	Sunil Kumar Sharma	Director	Power
42	Sharad Kumar Dwivedi	Director	Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
43	Manish Mishra	Director	Power
44	Vishnu Mishra	Director	Statistics and Programme Implementation
45	SaumyaRajan	Deputy Secretary	Higher Education
46	Rohina Gupta	Director	Housing and Urban Affairs
47	Madhu Sudana Sankar	Joint Secretary	Civil Aviation
48	HarikumarJanakiraman	Director	School Education and Literacy

49	Indranil Das	Director	Health and Family Welfare
50	Rajeshwari S Mallegowda	Director	Rural Development
51	Aashima Bhatnagar	Deputy Secretary	Health and Family Welfare
52	Santosh WB	Director	Chemicals and Petrochemicals
53	MinalSoni	Deputy Secretary	Statistics andProgramme Implementation
54	Sanjeev Kumar	Deputy Secretary	Statistics andProgramme Implementation
55	JigneshkumarPareshbhai Solanki	Director	Financial Services
56	Ajay Kumar Arora	Joint Secretary	Legal Affairs
57	Himanshu Joshi	Deputy Secretary	Statistics andProgramme Implementation
58	Neeraj Prakash	Director	Statistics andProgramme Implementation
59	Manish Kumar	Deputy Secretary	Heavy Industries
60	HitendraSahu	Director	Pharmaceuticals

61	Ravi Ranjan Singh	Director	Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
62	ManojMuttathil	Joint Secretary	Financial Services
63	Shubhankit Srivastava	Deputy Secretary	Heavy Industries

STATEMENT-II

Copy of the advertisement issued by DoPT which inter-alia contains details of the posts, eligibility criteria and other conditions

Government of India

Department of Personnel and Training

LATERAL RECRUITMENT TO SENIOR POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The Government of India invites talented and motivated Indian nationals willing to contribute towards nation building to join the Government at the level of Joint Secretary.

Joint Secretaries are at a crucial level of senior management in the Government of India. They lead policy making as well as implementation of various programmes and schemes of the Department assigned to them. Joint Secretaries report to the Secretary/Additional Secretary in the Ministry/Department.

I. Government is looking for ten (10) outstanding individuals with expertise in the areas of (i) Revenue (ii) Financial Services (iii) Economic Affairs (iv) Agriculture,

Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (v) Road Transport and Highways (vi) Shipping (vii) Environment, Forests and Climate Change (viii) New and Renewable Energy (iv) Civil Aviation and (x) Commerce.

II. Criteria:

(i) Age: Minimum of 40 years as on July 1, 2018.

(ii) Qualifications: Graduate from a recognized University/Institute. Higher qualifications would be an added advantage.

(iii) Eligibility : The following are eligible to apply:

a. Officers of any State/UT Government who are already working at equivalent level or are eligible for appointment to equivalent level in their cadre, with relevant experience.

b. Individuals working at comparable levels in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Autonomous Bodies, Statutory Organisations, Universities, Recognized Research Institutes with a minimum of 15 years experience.

c. Individuals working at comparable levels in Private Sector Companies, Consultancy Organisations, International/Multinational Organisations with a minimum of 15 years experience.

III. Duration of Contract: The period of contract shall be for 3 years from the date of commencement extendable upto 5 years depending upon performance.

IV. Compensation: Selected applicants shall be placed at the beginning of the pay scale as applicable to Joint Secretary i.e. Rs.144200-218200 per month (Level 14 of Pay Matrix). In addition, they shall be eligible for all allowances and

facilities etc as applicable to the equivalent level in the Government of India.

However, the Government reserves its right to place deserving appointees at an appropriate level within the scale of pay.

V. General Conditions of Service: All appointees shall be deemed to be Public Servants for the purpose of the CCS (Conduct) Rules and such other Statutes as notified by the Government from time to time. The employment contract can be terminated by either side with a minimum notice period of 3 months.

VI. The shortlisted candidates will be called for a personal interaction with the Selection Committee.

VII. Submission of applications: The last date for receipt of applications is 30th July, 2018 till 05:00 PM IST. All applications may be submitted online at <http://Lateral.nic.in> from 15th June, 2018 to 30th July, 2018 till 05:00 PM IST. No extension of time will be given under any circumstances.

VIII. No physical applications shall be entertained.

शहरी क्षेत्रों में मलिन बस्तियों का रखरखाव

3832. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने विगत और वर्तमान पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान शहरी क्षेत्रों में मलिन बस्तियों के रख-रखाव, नागरिकों को मूलभूत सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने और अन्य विकास कार्यों और योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकार को निधि आवंटित की है;

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

- (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पूर्ववर्ती और वर्तमान पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य सरकार को आवंटित की गई निधियों का तिथिवार, योजनावार और निधिवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) उन राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने केन्द्र सरकार से प्राप्त निधि को केवल उन्हीं योजनाओं पर खर्च किया है जिनके लिए वह आवंटित की गई थी; और
- (ङ) क्या आवंटित निधियों का किन्हीं अन्य योजनाओं में विपथन हुआ है और यदि हां, 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) से (ग) 'भूमि' और 'उपनिवेशीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। मलिन बस्तियों से संबंधित योजनाएं और विकास कार्य तथा उनके नागरिकों को मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान करना जैसे कार्य राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं। हालांकि, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयू) विभिन्न मिशनों जैसे कायाकल्प और शहरी परिवर्तन के लिए अटल मिशन (एमआरयूटी), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) और स्वच्छ भारत मिशन - शहरी (एसबीएम-यू), आदि के माध्यम से मलिन बस्तियों सहित शहरी क्षेत्रों में आवास और नागरिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को पूरक बनाता है।

एमआरयूटी के तहत, एमओएचयू ने पूरे मिशन अवधि के लिए ₹77,640 करोड़ की राशि के सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की राज्य वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं (एसएपी) को मंजूरी दी है, जिसमें ₹35,990 करोड़ की प्रतिबद्ध केंद्रीय सहायता (सीए) शामिल है। परियोजनाओं के लिए ₹35,990 करोड़ के केंद्रीय हिस्से के मुकाबले अब तक 34,869.15 करोड़ रुपये की निधि जारी की जा चुकी है।

पिछले 05 वर्षों से ₹21,656 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं। **(विवरण I)**। अमृत 2.0 के तहत, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परियोजनाओं के लिए 66,750 करोड़ रुपये के केंद्रीय हिस्से के मुकाबले अब तक 11,756.13 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं **(विवरण II)**।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय 25 जून, 2015 से पीएमएवाई-यू को लागू कर रहा है, ताकि मलिन

बस्तियों में रहने वालों सहित शहरी क्षेत्रों में सभी पात्र परिवारों/लाभार्थियों के लिए घरों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, मंत्रालय द्वारा कुल 118.64 लाख घरों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें से 114.23 लाख घरों की नींव रखी जा चुकी है और 88.31 लाख घर पूरे हो चुके हैं। 02.12.2024 तक शहरी क्षेत्रों में मलिन बस्तियों सहित सभी लाभार्थियों को सौंप दिए गए हैं। योजना के तहत स्वीकृत कुल घरों में से लगभग 29 लाख घर मलिन बस्तियों में रहने वालों के लिए स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा **विवरण III** में दिया गया है।

एसबीएम-यू का लक्ष्य शहरी क्षेत्रों में मलिन बस्तियों सहित शहर की पूरी आबादी को लाभान्वित करना है और यह शहर के किसी विशेष क्षेत्र/खंड तक सीमित नहीं है। एसबीएम-यू के तहत, मलिन बस्तियों सहित शहरी क्षेत्रों के सभी नागरिकों के लिए जरूरत के आधार पर सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक शौचालय (सीटी/पीटी) और व्यक्तिगत घरेलू शौचालय (आईएचएचएल) के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधि जारी की जाती है। इसके अलावा, एसबीएम-यू के तहत निधिपूर्ण मिशन अवधि के लिए आवंटित की जाती है न कि वार्षिक आधार पर। एसबीएम-यू (2014-2021) और एसबीएम-यू 2.0 (2021-2026) के तहत आवंटित निधि का ब्यौरा **विवरण IV** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के लिए धनराशि स्वीकृत एवं जारी की जाती है तथा व्यय उसी उद्देश्य के लिए किया जाता है जिसके लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा इसे स्वीकृत किया गया था तथा उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करते समय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा इसे प्रमाणित किया जाता है।

विवरण - I

पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान अमृत के तहत परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्य-वार जारी निधियाँ

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	प्रतिबद्ध केन्द्रीय सहायता	वित्तीय वर्ष					
			2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	10.82	4.32	0.00	4.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1056.62	246.69	0.00	0.00	76.37	107.13	0.00
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	126.22	17.63	0.00	56.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	असम	591.42	0.00	0.00	179.64	258.84	0.00	0.00
5	बिहार	1164.8	0.00	685.93	0.00	0.00	90.28	0.00
6	चंडीगढ़	54.09	26.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	1009.74	145.67	415.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	10.82	4.27	0.00	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
	दमन और दीव	18.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	दिल्ली	802.31	151.55	0.00	206.20	0.00	155.53	0.00
10	गोवा	104.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.84	0.00
11	गुजरात	2069.96	1074.5 8	0.00	73.60	0.00	300.00	0.00
12	हरियाणा	764.51	289.71	147.18	147.18	0.00	9.43	0.00
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	274.07	60.23	56.73	66.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	500.62	116.95	0.00	95.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	लद्दाख	79.19	37.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00

16	झारखंड	566.17	135.22	109.62	109.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	कर्नाटक	2318.79	710.54	280.50	125.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	केरल	1161.2	194.74	399.25	119.62	0.00	207.23	0.00
19	लक्षद्वीप	3.61	0.70	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	मध्य प्रदेश	2592.86	925.00	0.00	100.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	महाराष्ट्र	3534.08	0.00	1243.7	330.00	0.00	0.00	249.94
				3				
22	मणिपुर	162.28	0.00	66.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	मेघालय	72.12	0.00	0.00	22.69	39.42	0.00	0.00
24	मिजोरम	126.22	0.00	45.27	0.00	0.00	5.65	0.00
25	नागालैंड	108.19	12.03	0.00	43.52	0.00	30.69	0.00
26	ओडिशा	796.97	312.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	पुदुचेरी	64.91	12.73	9.19	9.19	19.66	0.00	0.00
28	पंजाब	1204.47	0.00	121.44	623.57	0.00	204.87	0.00
29	राजस्थान	1541.95	143.91	586.54	0.00	0.00	53.26	0.00
30	सिक्किम	36.06	5.30	0.00	18.55	0.00	2.97	0.00
31	तमिलनाडु	4756.58	377.16	278.84	1454.5	0.00	828.95	0.00
					5			
32	तेलंगाना	832.6	178.82	350.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	त्रिपुरा	133.43	0.00	26.21	79.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	4922.46	226.03	964.37	1418.7	566.88	460.21	0.00
					2			

35	उत्तराखंड	533.72	122.01	113.39	147.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	1929.32	153.30	245.82	675.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
	कुल	36035.7	5685.6	6146.7	6112.8	961.17	2499.8	249.94
		9*	3	4	8		3	

(जम्मू-कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की प्रतिबद्ध केन्द्रीय सहायता के कारण इसे 36,035.79 करोड़ रुपए में परिवर्तित किया गया और लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को पूर्ववर्ती जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य के विभाजन के बाद संशोधित कर 100% किया गया)।

विवरण - II

अमृत 2.0 के तहत परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्य-वार जारी निधियां

(आँकड़े करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	प्रतिबद्ध केन्द्रीय सहायता (परियोजनाएं)	वित्तीय वर्ष				कुल योग
			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	36	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.51	5.51
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2948	0.00	213.12	376.43	0.00	589.55
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	226	0.00	0.00	29.50	0.00	29.50
4	असम	775	0.00	56.65	0.00	0.00	56.65
5	बिहार	2628	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	400.00
6	चंडीगढ़	170	0.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	33.00
7	छत्तीसगढ़	1303	0.00	148.40	0.00	0.00	148.40
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	30	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
9	दिल्ली	2885	0.00	211.41	0.00	71.25	282.66
10	गोवा	85	0.00	0.00	15.76	0.00	15.76
11	गुजरात	4512	0.00	602.73	0.00	702.74	1305.47
12	हरियाणा	1496	0.00	0.00	140.00	0.00	140.00
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	256	0.00	0.00	51.56	51.11	102.67
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	867	0.00	158.60	0.00	0.00	158.60

15	झारखंड	1183	98.23	6.29	0.00	0.00	104.52
16	कर्नाटक	4628	0.00	614.37	0.00	311.23	925.60
17	केरल	1374	0.00	148.74	0.00	0.00	148.74
18	लद्दाख	128	0.00	11.70	0.00	0.00	11.70
19	लक्षद्वीप	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	मध्य प्रदेश	4065	130.08	153.77	0.00	0.00	283.85
21	महाराष्ट्र	9310	0.00	1140.68	0.00	691.28	1831.96
22	मणिपुर	170	0.00	0.60	16.45	0.00	17.05
23	मेघालय	111	0.00	21.69	43.38	0.00	65.07
24	मिजोरम	143	0.00	0.00	28.00	0.00	28.00
25	नागालैंड	176	0.00	0.00	35.19	0.00	35.19
26	ओडिशा	1373	127.47	101.92	126.00	45.24	400.63
27	पुदुचेरी	150	0.00	12.42	16.40	0.00	28.82
28	पंजाब	1836	0.00	254.69	0.00	0.00	254.69
29	राजस्थान	3552	0.00	95.53	213.75	386.17	695.45
30	सिक्किम	40	0.00	0.00	3.62	4.38	8.00
31	तमिलनाडु	4942	0.00	398.13	447.73	769.07	1614.93
32	तेलंगाना	2789	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
33	त्रिपुरा	157	0.00	18.42	46.51	0.00	64.93
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	8161	0.00	521.41	156.66	618.60	1296.68
35	उत्तराखंड	585	0.00	42.08	0.00	28.84	70.92
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	3658	0.00	495.65	0.00	0.00	495.65
	कुल	66750	455.78	5461.99	2146.94	3691.42	11756.13

विवरण -III

पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत प्रारंभ से अब तक स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य /संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रु .में)	जारी केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रु .में)	उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रु .में)
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1	राज्य	आंध्र प्रदेश	32,568.27	23,800.26	20,579.43
2		बिहार	4,950.45	3,537.49	3,055.05
3		छत्तीसगढ़	4,810.98	4,266.60	3,940.62
4		गोवा	74.76	75.04	75.04
5		गुजरात	21,064.34	19,805.76	19,675.00
6		हरियाणा	2,171.64	1,673.50	1,417.92
7		हिमाचल प्रदेश	215.95	209.69	205.90
8		झारखंड	3,603.31	2,987.87	2,816.87
9		कर्नाटक	10,614.43	7,168.13	6,991.17
10		केरल	2,781.18	2,330.70	2,197.15
11		मध्य प्रदेश	15,930.45	15,284.69	14,911.03
12		महाराष्ट्र	25,548.21	19,323.37	18,317.91
13		ओडिशा	3,176.98	2,574.90	2,429.31
14		पंजाब	2,342.54	1,885.68	1,775.61
15		राजस्थान	5,891.67	4,853.46	4,664.57
16		तमिलनाडु	11,185.30	10,188.58	10,134.96
17		तेलंगाना	4,475.66	3,718.27	3,554.28
18		उत्तर प्रदेश	27,962.68	27,118.30	26,319.20
19		उत्तराखंड	1,176.51	976.61	906.88
20		पश्चिम बंगाल	10,773.50	7,866.62	7,487.89
उप-योग राज्य:-			1,91,318.80	1,59,645.54	1,51,455.78
21	उत्तर	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	182.38	161.18	146.33

22		असम	2,674.26	2,105.42	2,061.74
23		मणिपुर	841.39	496.91	468.53
24		मेघालय	72.35	46.21	31.80
25		मिजोरम	607.80	447.22	412.27
26		नगालैंड	503.91	393.41	349.83
27		सिक्किम	6.13	7.09	4.30
28		त्रिपुरा	1,494.35	1,292.99	1,219.61
उप-योग (उ.पू. राज्य) :-			6,382.57	4,950.42	4,694.42
29	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अंडमान और निकोबारद्वीप समूह	5.84	2.93	2.88
30		चंडीगढ़	28.78	28.78	28.78
31		दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	214.40	204.56	194.30
32		दिल्ली	692.53	692.53	692.53
33		जम्मू और कश्मीर	724.94	483.48	426.49
34		लद्दाख	30.22	24.38	18.76
35		लक्षद्वीप	-	-	-
36		पुदुचेरी	254.12	223.19	170.65
उप-योग (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र) :-			1,950.84	1,659.85	1,534.39
कुल योग :-			2.00 लाख करोड़	1.66 लाख करोड़	1.58 लाख करोड़

विवरण IV

एसबीएम-यू (2014-2021) और एसबीएम-यू 2.0 (2021-2026) के तहत आवंटित निधियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा (आंकड़े करोड़ रु. में)			
क्र.सं.	राज्य	मिशन आवंटन	
		एसबीएम-यू (2014- 2021)	एसबीएम-यू 2021- 2026)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	3.52	8.60
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	571.33	1413.30
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	36.28	129.00
4	असम	244.30	503.50
5	बिहार	556.68	1204.80
6	चंडीगढ़	28.02	45.20
7	छत्तीसगढ़	357.85	727.30
8	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	6.71	31.20
9	दिल्ली	349.75	1192.60
10	गोवा	17.09	77.80
11	गुजरात	834.15	1918.90
12	हरियाणा	287.08	645.70
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	43.95	156.70
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	200.63	429.90

15	झारखंड	258.71	519.00
16	कर्नाटक	820.96	2245.30
17	केरल	219.99	875.10
18	लद्दाख	0.00	62.70
19	मध्य प्रदेश	920.04	2200.20
20	महाराष्ट्र	1677.80	3758.50
21	मणिपुर	83.10	96.20
22	मेघालय	24.12	67.30
23	मिजोरम	49.02	82.50
24	नागालैंड	53.49	158.88
25	ओडिशा	372.02	821.40
26	पुदुचेरी	28.94	83.21
27	पंजाब	364.02	1054.20
28	राजस्थान	705.46	1765.80
29	सिक्किम	11.52	19.40
30	तमिलनाडू	1200.50	3296.70
31	तेलंगाना	413.74	1067.30
32	त्रिपुरा	100.37	85.30
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	1740.98	4073.80
34	उत्तराखंड	112.00	343.40
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	911.34	1449.30

**अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत दिव्यांगजन और वरिष्ठ यात्रियों को दी जाने वाली
सुविधाएं**

3833. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत स्टेशनों के प्रस्तावित पुनर्विकास में दिव्यांगजनों और वरिष्ठ यात्रियों की सुगम आवाजाही के लिए कोई उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा उन स्टेशनों को ऊर्जा दक्ष बनाने के लिए कोई कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है जिनका उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत पुनर्विकास किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, 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) भारतीय रेल भारत सरकार के "सुगम्य भारत मिशन" अथवा 'सुगम्य भारत अभियान' के भाग के रूप में विकलांग व्यक्तियों (दिव्यांगजनों) और कम गतिशील यात्रियों के लिए अपने रेलवे स्टेशनों को सुगम बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, **2016** के अनुपालन में, "विभिन्न दिव्यांगजनों और कम गतिशील यात्रियों के लिए भारतीय रेल के रेलवे स्टेशनों की सुगम्यता और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुविधाएं संबंधी दिशानिर्देश" परिपत्रित और भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किए गए थे। इन दिशानिर्देशों में दिव्यांगजनों से संबंधित सुविधाओं जैसे प्रवेश रैम्प, सुगम्य पार्किंग, कम ऊंचाई वाले टिकट खिड़की/सहायता बूथ, शौचालय, पेयजल बूथ, रैम्प/लिफ्टों के साथ सब-वे/फुट ओवर ब्रिज, ब्रेल साइनेज सहित मानक प्रदर्श-व्यवस्था और दृष्टि अशक्त लोगों के लिए स्पर्श आदि की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा भारतीय रेल में रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना'

शुरू की गई है। अभी तक, इस योजना के अंतर्गत **1337** रेलवे स्टेशनों की पहचान की गई है। इस योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत् आधार पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की संकल्पना की गई है।

इसमें प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को देखते हुए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं, जैसे स्टेशन तक पहुंच, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, प्लेटफार्म सरफेसिंग और प्लेटफॉर्म कवर करना, स्वच्छता, मुफ्त वाई-फाई, 'वन स्टेशन वन प्रोडक्ट', जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामोदिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि में सुधार लाने के लिए उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है।

इस योजना में लंबी अवधि के दौरान स्टेशन इमारत में सुधार, स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टी-मॉडल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों और कम गतिशील यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, आवश्यकतानुसार गिड्टी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था, चरणबद्धता एवं व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार और स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की संकल्पना की गई है।

इसके अलावा, दिव्यांगजनों और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए सुविधाओं सहित स्टेशनों पर विभिन्न यात्री सुविधाओं का प्रावधान/उन्नयन करना सतत् एवं गतिशील प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में आवश्यकतानुसार कार्य किए जाते हैं जो कि सापेक्ष प्राथमिकता और धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

KISAN RAIL'S IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3834. SHRI G LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the details of the agricultural produce transported via Kisan Rail between Anantapur and New Delhi including the volume of produce and the type of crops transported since the inception of the service, year-wise;
- (b) the impact of the Kisan Rail service on the farmers of Andhra Pradesh, specifically in terms of reduced transportation costs, time saved and enhanced market access for horticultural produce from regions like Anantapur;
- (c) whether challenges have been faced in the operation of Kisan Rail, particularly in terms of logistics, demand and coordination between State and Central Authorities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to address the same?

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

(a) to (d) 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.

Out of these 04 services operated from Anantapur to Delhi (Adarsh Nagar) in 2020-21 and 01 service in 2021-22, transporting 1,320 tonnes (approximately) of fruits and vegetables.

Kisan Rail enables movement of perishables including fruits and vegetables from production or surplus regions to consumption or deficient regions in reasonable time and helps small farmers with lesser produce also to transport their consignment without any middleman.

Potential circuits for movement of vegetables, fruits and other perishables are identified in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture and 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 operational feasibility.

Coal Mining in Hasdeo Forest

3835. Shri Raja Ram Singh:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that coal mining operations in Hasdeo forest do not cause irreversible environmental damage to the region's biodiversity and forest cover;
- (b) the manner in which the Government is addressing the concerns of local indigenous and tribal communities whose land and livelihood are being affected by the coal mining activities in Hasdeo forest;
- (c) the specific environmental safeguards which have been taken to mitigate the impact of coal mining on the wildlife corridors specifically Lemru Elephant Reserve in Hasdeo forest;
- (d) the details of environmental and social impact assessments for ongoing coal mining projects in Hasdeo forest; and
- (e) the manner in which the Government is planning to balance the coal extraction with India's commitment to climate action and forest conservation particularly in

Hasdeo forest?

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

(a) The Government, through the Ministry of Coal in coordination with MoEFandCC, remains committed to ensuring that all coal mining activities in the Hasdeo forest region are carried out in an environmentally sustainable and socially responsible manner. The Government is taking several measures to ensure that coal mining operations are conducted with minimal environmental impact duly protecting the biodiversity and forest cover. It is mandatory to obtain prior Environmental Clearance for opening any new coal mine and also for expansion coal mining projects having more than 5 Ha of mining lease hold area. It is mandatory to obtain Forestry Clearance for opening any new coal mine, if forest land is involved in the project. Steps are being taken to biologically reclaim the mined out area as per the mining plan, EC and FC permission. During biological reclamation all steps are being taken to grow native plants and shrubs. MoEFandCCand State forest department conducts quarterly inspection of mine reclamation area. Project Proponent submits quarterly/half yearly / Annual returns to MoEFandCC, State Forest Department and Pollution Control Board.

(b) The Government is taking various measures to address the concerns of local people particularly, tribal communities whose land and livelihood are being affected by the coal mining activities. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR Act), 2013 is being implemented which aimed at humane,

participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families. Just and fair compensation is being provided to affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition as per the RFCTLARR Act. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) mandates that the rights of tribal communities must be recognized and safeguarded. Under this law, Gram Sabha consent (village council approval) is required for opening mining projects. Skill development programs are being conducted to affected families and employment opportunities are provided in mining projects and affiliated industries.

(c) The Government is taking required environmental safeguards to mitigate the impact of coal mining on wildlife corridors, particularly concerning the Lemru Elephant Reserve in the HasdeoArand forest of Chhattisgarh. As a part of obtaining Forest Clearance, Wild Life Management Plan (WLMP) is required to be prepared for safeguarding the habitats. Further, all the terms and conditions imposed by MoEFandCC and State Forest department while giving the Forest Clearance for mining in Hasdeo region are being implemented.

(d) Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (EIA and SIA) are conducted for all ongoing coal mining projects in the Hasdeo forest region particularly indigenous tribal populations in collaboration with relevant authorities. Below are the key details regarding these assessments:

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) is the statutory process under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is mandated before the approval of any mining project. It includes the assessment

of impact on Air, Water, Soil, Forest Cover and Biodiversity. EIA also includes specific mitigation strategies like dust suppression and water management systems, noise control measures, reforestation plans to counter the environmental impacts of mining activities etc.

In line with the Forest Rights Act, 2006, the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is conducted in consultation with Local Communities to understand and address the effects of coal mining on local communities, especially the indigenous and tribal populations.

The EIA and SIA are reviewed by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC) before project approval.

(e) The Government of India, through the Ministry of Coal and in coordination with MoEFandCC, remains committed to ensuring that all coal mining activities including in the Hasdeo forest region, are carried out in an environmentally sustainable manner with a balance between coal extraction and climate/forest conservation commitments.

(i) For opening new mine or for Expansion Projects, prior Environmental Clearance (EC) is secured from Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFandCC) under Environment (Protection) Act and Rules, 1986 and EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments. The mines are operated complying with the EC conditions thereby ensuring environment sustainability.

(ii) In compliance of the Van (SanrakshanevamSamvardhan) Adhinyam, 1980, prior Forestry Clearance is also secured from MoEFandCC, in case of projects

involving forest land.

(iii) After receipt of EC, Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) are also secured from respective State Pollution Control Board under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(iv) In compliance of EC, FC and Consent conditions, various pollution control measures and environment sustainability measures are undertaken which are regularly monitored and strengthened.

रेल में भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए तंत्र

3836. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष 2023 के दौरान रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार की 10 हजार से अधिक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों के निवारण और भविष्य में ऐसी शिकायतों से बचने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या रेल में भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए विभागीय सतर्कता तंत्र को और सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु किसी नई योजना या प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग किया जा रहा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 2024 के दौरान रेल में भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने और पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा किए गए प्रमुख सुधारात्मक उपायों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने विभिन्न विभागों में भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतों को कम करने के लिए सतर्कता जागरूकता और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए सरकार ने रेल में शिकायतों की त्वरित जांच और निपटान के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है?

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

(क) से (च) शिकायतों का प्राप्त होना और उनका निपटान एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। एक बार शिकायत प्राप्त हो जाने पर इसकी वास्तविकता का सत्यापन किया जाता है और सत्यापित शिकायतों की आगे उपयुक्त प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई अथवा विस्तृत अन्वेषण के लिए जांच की

जाती है। जांच के पश्चात् जहां कहीं किसी अनियमितता का पता चलता है, आरोपों की गंभीरता के आधार पर संबंधित रेलकर्मों के विरुद्ध, जो भी उपयुक्त हो, यथा उपयुक्त अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

शिकायतों की जांच और सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा की गई नियमित निवारक जांचों के परिणामस्वरूप, प्रणाली में सुधार और पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के लिए सुधारात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं। सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा मामलों के विस्तृत अध्ययन से प्रणाली में सुधार होता है और उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करने तथा पारदर्शिता में सुधार करने में सहायता मिलती है।

शिकायतों/जांचों की निगरानी और उनका अन्वेषण आईआरवीआईएनएस (भारतीय रेल सतर्कता सूचना प्रणाली) सॉफ्टवेयर के माध्यम से की जा रही है। मामलों की नवीनतम स्थिति की निगरानी, समीक्षा और अद्यतन करने के लिए नवीनतम तकनीक को शामिल करने के लिए वर्तमान सॉफ्टवेयर का और अधिक उन्नयन किया जा रहा है।

भारतीय रेल में विभिन्न ई-प्लेटफॉर्म/पोर्टल जैसे

- जीईएम (सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस),
- आईआरईपीएस (भारतीय रेल ई-प्रापण प्रणाली),

- आईपीएस (एकीकृत वेतन सूची और लेखांकन प्रणाली),
- आईआरडब्ल्यूसीएमएस (भारतीय रेल निर्माण कार्य संविदा प्रबंधन प्रणाली)
- एफओआईएस (माल यातायात संचालन सूचना प्रणाली),
- रेकों का ऑनलाइन आवंटन,
- एचआरएमएस (मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन प्रणाली),
- यूडीएम (उपयोगकर्ता डिपो मॉड्यूल),
- एचएमआईएस (अस्पताल प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली) आदि

शुरू किए गए हैं ताकि आगे सुधार करने हेतु पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने और डाटा का उपयोग किया जा सके। यह प्रणालियां विभिन्न हितधारकों को उचित और समान अवसर प्रदान करने में सहायक हैं। निवारक सतर्कता के भाग के रूप में इन पोर्टलों की प्रभावी निगरानी करने और

शिकायतों की जांच को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त स्तर पर अधिकारियों को उपरोक्त ऑनलाइन पोर्टलों का एक्सेस मुहैया कराया गया है।

भारतीय रेल के प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों में निवारक सतर्कता को प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम का अभिन्न भाग बनाया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सतर्कता अधिकारियों को नियमित रूप से जेडआरटीआई (क्षेत्रीय रेलवे प्रशिक्षण संस्थान), उदयपुर में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। आईआरआईटीएम (भारतीय रेल यातायात प्रबंधन संस्थान), लखनऊ में नव नियुक्त सतर्कता अधिकारियों के लिए एक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल शुरू किया गया है।

सार्वजनिक जीवन में सत्यनिष्ठा और नैतिकता को बढ़ावा देने, जन जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने और भ्रष्टाचार के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को प्रचारित करने के लिए प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय रेलों और उत्पादन इकाई द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष 3 माह के अभियान और सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह (वीएडब्ल्यू) कार्यक्रम के अवसर पर सतर्कता जागरूकता संगोष्ठी आयोजित की जाती हैं।

शिकायतों की जांच और निपटान अधिकांशतः केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग (सीवीसी) द्वारा निर्धारित समय-सीमा के अनुसार किया जाता है।

RAIL DISTANCE BETWEEN GUWAHATI AND DIBRUGARH

3837 SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) whether the construction of a new railway line between Salona and Khumtai has been started and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the timeline of the project and its expected date of completion;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility studies or surveys to find routes to shorten the rail distance between Guwahati and Dibrugarh; and
- (d) if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

As on 01.04.2024, 18 Railway projects (13 New Lines and 05 Doubling), of total length of 1,368 Km, costing ₹74,972 crore falling fully/partly in the North East Region, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 313 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹40,549 crore has been incurred upto March 2024.

The status of work is summarized as under:-

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March, 2024 (₹ n Cr.)
New Lines	13	896	81	34,616
Doubling	5	472	232	5,933
Total	18	1,368	313	40,549

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

Average Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and other works, falling fully/partly in North East Region is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹ 2,122 Crore/year
2024-25	₹ 10,376 Crore (Nearly 5 times)

Commissioning of infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the North East Region is given below:-

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	333 Km	66.6 Km/year
2014-24	1,728 Km	172.8 Km/year (Nearly 3 times)

During the last 3 years (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and current Financial Year i.e. 2024-25), 21 surveys (17 New line and 04 Doubling) of total length 2,499 km falling fully/partly in the North East Region, have been sanctioned.

Salona and Khumtai are already connected via Lumding on railway network. To provide direct rail connectivity, a survey for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Salona - Khumtai (99 Km.) new line project has been completed. However, as per survey, the project has low traffic projection.

Guwahati and Dibrugarh are already connected through existing railway network and section between Guwahati – Lumding is a double line section. Further, doubling of Lumding – Furkating (140 km) has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 2,124 crore and works have been taken up. Moreover, Final Location Survey (FLS) for doubling of remaining section Furkating – Tinsukia – Dibrugarh (241 km) is taken up.

**STOPPAGE FOR DONYI POLO EXP. FROM NAHARLAGUN/SUKHAVI AND
RANGIYA MURKONGSELEK TRAINS**

3838. SHRI RANJIT DUTTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has considered providing stoppages for Donyi Polo Exp. (Train no- 15818) from Naharlagun/Sukhavi at Bogang Station, and Rangiya Murkongselek trains at Monabari and Bedeti in Sonitpur District, Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not providing the stoppages despite increasing demand by passengers in this region?

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

(a) to (c) 15817/15818 Sukhovi-Naharlagun Donyi Polo Express presently has scheduled stoppage at Gohpur and Vishwanath Chariali stations while 15895/96 Rangiya - Murkeongselek Express has scheduled stoppage at Nizbarganj station, which are near Monabari and Bedetti stations. Besides, provision of stoppage of train services is an ongoing process over Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, etc.

100-DAY ACTION PLAN

3839. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) the key features and objectives of the 100-day action plan reviewed by the Department of Posts and the specific metrics used to track progress;

(b) the details of DakChaupal initiative and the manner this initiative will create

employment opportunities;

(c) the number of new initiatives launched under this action plan along with their targeted outcomes and budget allocations; and

(d) the progress made in the first 100 days in terms of implementation and impact, supported by specific data and geographical distribution?

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

(a) to (d) The 100-day action plan of the Department of Posts is aimed at transforming service delivery and enhancing efficiency through the following three initiatives to benefit the nation and its citizens:

(i) **5000 DakChaupals across the country:** This drive aims to bring financial services and citizen-centric government services directly to rural areas improving accessibility and convenience. The goal of this initiative is to bring government services directly to every citizen's doorstep. As such, it is not an employment driven scheme. but a service provision scheme. During the 100 days campaign, 16,014 DakChaupals were held, with a total participation of 9,31,541 Persons.

(ii) **On boarding of 3000 new exporters on the DakNiryatkendra (DNK) portal:** Department aimed to register and onboard 3000 new exporters on DNK portal to bolster rural exports by supporting small-scale exporters. This initiative provides essential services including documentation assistance, market information, bar-coded label printing, and paperless customs clearance. Aligned with the 'One

District- One Product' initiative, this scheme will promote local products, contributing to economic growth and rural development. Progress is monitored through dashboard on regular basis. During the 100 days campaign a total of more than 3400 exporters have been onboarded.

(iii) Proof of concept (PoC) in 10 villages and 1 city for development of a standardized, geo-coded addressing system in India: This initiative aims to provide the proof of concept for simplified addressing solutions for citizen-centric delivery of public and private services. During the 100 days campaign, PoC is complete in 10 villages. The Department has released a beta version of the National Level Addressing Grid named 'DIGIPIN' for public feedback, encouraging industry leaders, technical institutes, Central, State and Local government, and the public to provide their valuable input.

A departmental dashboard is used to monitor the progress of the 100-day action plan. The funds for the 100-day action plan are available within the budgetary allocation to the Department of Posts.

आकांक्षी जिले का समावेशन

3840 श्री राजकुमार रोट:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर दोनों जिलों में शैक्षणिक और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन तथा स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की कमी के दृष्टिगत उन्हें आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शामिल करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) आकांक्षी जिलों का चयन प्रकाशित डाटा के आधार पर एक पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से किया गया है। डाटा सेट की सूची तथा इन जिलों के चयन के लिए उनका भारांक **विवरण** में संलग्न है। वर्तमान में, आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उक्त जिलों को शामिल किए जाने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

आकांक्षी जिलों के चयन हेतु उपयोग किए गए डेटा सेटों और भारांकों की सूची

डेटाबेस	क्षेत्र	भारांक
शारीरिक श्रम पर निर्भर भूमिहीन परिवार (सामाजिक-आर्थिकजातीयजनगणना-वंचन 7)	वंचन (25%)	25 %
प्रसव-पूर्व देखभाल [राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और रपरिवार सर्वेक्षण (एनएचएफएस)-4]	स्वास्थ्य और	7.5 %
संस्थागत प्रसव(एनएचएफएस-4)	पोषण	7.5 %
5 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों का अवरुद्ध विकास(एनएचएफएस-4)	(30%)	7.5 %
5 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में यक्ष्मारोग(एनएचएफएस-4)		7.5 %
प्रारंभिक स्कूल छोड़ने की दर [एकीकृत जिला शिक्षा सूचना प्रणाली (यू-डीआईएसई) 2015-16]	शिक्षा (15%)	7.5 %
प्रतिकूल विद्यार्थी-शिक्षक अनुपात(यू-डीआईएसई 2015-16)		7.5 %
बिजली रहित परिवार(विद्युत मंत्रालय)		7.5 %

व्यक्तिगत शौचालय रहित परिवार (पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय)	इन्फ्रा (30%)	7.5 %
प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना से अछूते गांव (ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय)		7.5 %
जल सुविधा रहित ग्रामीण परिवार (पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय)		7.5 %
कुल		100%

डेटा सेट के स्रोत का ब्यौरा निम्नवार है:

1. <http://secc.gov.in/categorywiseDeprivationReport?reportType=SC%20Category#> (एसईसीसी 2011- वंचनडेटाशीट)
2. http://rchiips.org/NFHS/districtfactsheet_NFHS-4.shtml (एनएफएचएस 4 डेटाशीट)
3. <http://udise.in/drc2015-16.htm> (यू-डीआईएसई 2015-16 डेटाशीट)
4. <http://saubhagya.gov.in/> (सौभाग्य वैबसाइट)
5. <http://pmsgsy.nic.in/> (पीएमजीएसवाई वैबसाइट)

GUIDELINES FOR MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENTS

3841. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

- (a) whether the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) has issued

comprehensive guidelines to address the issue of misleading advertisements in the coaching sector to protect the rights of consumers and maintain transparency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CCPA has made any provision for penalties and punishment for coaching centres, its promoters and endorsers under the new guidelines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of other steps taken by the Government to check/stop exploitation of students and parents through misleading information by the coaching institutes?

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

(a) to (e) Department of Consumer Affairs is continuously working for consumer protection and empowerment of consumers by enactment of progressive legislations. With a view to modernize the framework governing the consumer protection in the new era of globalization, technologies, e-commerce markets etc. Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was repealed and Consumer Protection Act, 2019 was enacted.

The Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) has been established under Section-10 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 to regulate the matters related to violation of rights of consumers, unfair trade practices and false or misleading advertisements which are prejudicial to the interest of public and consumers to promote, protect and enforce the rights of the consumers as a class.

On 13th November, 2024, CCPA has issued “Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisement in Coaching Sector, 2024” in order to prevent coaching centers from making false or misleading claims/advertisements. The guidelines seeks to prohibit false claims about number of selection, success rate, rankings or guaranteed selection, etc. It, further, requires written consent for the use of student’s names, photos, or testimonials in advertisement after their success. Additionally, every coaching center is also encouraged to become convergence partner with the National Consumer Helpline.

In order to protect consumer interest, CCPA has issued 45 notices to various coaching centers for misleading advertisement. The CCPA has imposed a penalty of Rs 61,60,000 on 19 coaching institutes and directed them to discontinue the misleading advertisements and unfair trade practices.

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 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, SMS , mail , NCH app, web portal, Umang app as per their convenience. 1004 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 a feedback to the complainant on the portal. Complaints against those companies,

who have not partnered with National Consumer Helpline, are forwarded to the company's email id for redressal.

Department of Consumer Affairs through the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has successfully intervened at a pre-litigation stage to ensure justice for students and aspirants who enrolled for the UPSC Civil Services, IIT and other entrance examinations. Following numerous complaints registered in the National Consumer Helpline regarding unfair practices by various coaching centers especially not refunding the enrolment fees of the students/ aspirants, NCH initiated a drive to resolve these grievances on a mission-mode to facilitate a total refund of ₹ 1.15 cr. to affected students.

ONBOARD CATERING SERVICES IN TRAINS

3842. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether new initiatives have been taken for improvement of onboard catering services in trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) It is the continuous endeavour of Indian Railways (IR) to provide good quality and hygienic food to passengers. The following measures have been taken to improve catering services :

- Supply of meals from designated Base Kitchens.
- Commissioning of modern Base Kitchens at identified locations.
- Installation of CCTV Cameras in Base Kitchens for better monitoring of food preparation.
- Shortlisting and use of popular and branded raw materials, like cooking oil, atta, rice, pulses, masala items, paneer, dairy products etc. for food production.
- Deployment of Food Safety Supervisors at Base Kitchens to monitor food safety and hygienic practices.
- Deployment of on-board IRCTC supervisors on trains.
- Introduction of QR codes on food packets, enabling display of details like name of kitchen, date of packaging etc.
- Regular deep cleaning and periodical pest control (every 15 days) in Base Kitchens and Pantry Cars.
- In order to ensure compliance with Food Safety Norms, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) certification from designated Food Safety Officers of each catering unit has been made mandatory.
- Regular food sampling as a part of the inspection and monitoring mechanism to ensure quality of food on trains.
- Third Party Audit is done to examine hygiene and quality of food in Pantry Cars and Base Kitchens. Customer satisfaction survey is also conducted.
- Regular and surprise inspections by Railway/IRCTC officials, including Food

Safety Officers.

- Implementation of rationalised menu in trains so as to introduce items of regional cuisines/preferences, seasonal delicacies, food items, as per the preferences of different groups of passengers, such as diabetic food, baby food, health food options including millet based local products, etc.

बिहार में इथेनॉल उत्पादक कंपनियां

3843. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:-

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

- बिहार में कितनी इथेनॉल उत्पादक कंपनियों को लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं और कितनी कंपनियों ने अपना उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है;
- देश में राज्यवार कितनी एथेनॉल कंपनियों को लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं;
- क्या लाइसेंस जारी किए जाने के बावजूद कंपनियों को कच्चे माल की पर्याप्त आपूर्ति न होने के कारण उत्पादन प्रभावित हुआ है; और
- यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) भारत सरकार पूरे देश में इथेनॉल सम्मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम लागू कर रही है, जिसमें तेल विपणन कंपनियां (ओएमसी) इथेनॉलसम्मिश्रित पेट्रोल बेचती हैं। ईबीपी कार्यक्रम के तहत, सरकार ने वर्ष 2025-26 तक पेट्रोल में 20% इथेनॉल सम्मिश्रण का लक्ष्य तय किया है।

ईबीपी कार्यक्रम के तहत निर्धारित सम्मिश्रण लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए देश में आवश्यक इथेनॉल उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए, सरकार ने वर्ष 2018 से 2022 तक विभिन्न इथेनॉल ब्याज सहायता

योजनाएं अधिसूचित की हैं।

इन योजनाओं के तहत, नई इथेनॉल डिस्टिलरियों (शीरा आधारित / दोहरी फ़ीड / अनाज आधारित) की स्थापना/मौजूदा डिस्टिलरियों के विस्तार (शीरा आधारित/दोहरी फ़ीड/अनाज आधारित) के लिए बिहार राज्य से कुल 47 परियोजनाओं को बैंकों-वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा दिए गए ऋण पर ब्याज सहायता देने के लिए सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी जारी की गई है।

वर्तमान में बिहार में 22 इथेनॉल डिस्टिलरियाँ (8 शीरा आधारित और 14 अनाज आधारित) हैं, जिन्होंने पहले ही इथेनॉल का उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है।

(ख) वर्ष 2018 से 2022 तक अधिसूचित विभिन्न इथेनॉल ब्याज सहायता योजनाओं के तहत सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी जारी की गई इथेनॉल डिस्टिलरियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रत्येक इथेनॉल आपूर्ति वर्ष (ईएसवाई) के लिए, तेल विपणन कंपनियाँ (ओएमसी) अपनी उपलब्धता के अनुसार विभिन्न फीडस्टॉक से उत्पादित इथेनॉल की खरीद हेतु इथेनॉल डिस्टिलरियों से बोलियाँ आमंत्रित करती हैं।

बोलियाँ प्राप्त होने पर, तेल विपणन कम्पनियाँ (ओएमसी) एक विशेष इथेनॉल आपूर्ति वर्ष (ईएसवाई) के दौरान डिस्टिलरियों द्वारा आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले विभिन्न फीडस्टॉक से उत्पादित इथेनॉल की मात्रा आबंटित करती है। किसी भी फीडस्टॉक की उपलब्धता में कमी के मामले में, तेल विपणन कम्पनियाँ (ओएमसी) फीडस्टॉक में बदलाव के अनुरोधों को स्वीकार करने और डिस्टिलरियों को संशोधित आवंटन जारी करने में लचीली रही हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष 2018 से 2022 तक अधिसूचित विभिन्न इथेनॉल ब्याज सहायता योजनाओं के तहत सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी जारी की गई इथेनॉल डिस्टिलरियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	डिस्टिलरियों की संख्या			कुल
		अनाज आधारित	शीरा आधारित	दोहरी फ़ीड आधारित	
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	22	6	1	29
2	असम	8	0	0	8
3	बिहार	32	7	8	47

4	छत्तीसगढ़	39	2	1	42
5	दमन और दीव	0	1	1	2
6	गोवा	0	1	0	1
7	गुजरात	15	9	3	27
8	हरियाणा	17	8	4	29
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	2	0	5
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4	0	0	4
11	झारखंड	8	0	0	8
12	कर्नाटक	33	122	28	183
13	मध्य प्रदेश	55	16	6	77
14	महाराष्ट्र	59	276	44	379
15	मेघालय	1	0	0	1
16	ओडिशा	29	0	0	29
17	पंजाब	25	16	4	45
18	राजस्थान	23	0	2	25
19	तमिलनाडु	9	5	4	18
20	तेलंगाना	23	3	4	30
21	उत्तरप्रदेश	46	105	36	187
22	उत्तराखंड	7	10	1	18
23	पश्चिम बंगाल	16	1	1	18
कुल		474	590	148	1212

EFFICIENCY OF THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

3844. SHRI E T MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

- the implementation status and effectiveness of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country;
- the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve efficiency and

reduce leakages in the PDS;

(c) whether the Government has an updated status on the integration of digital technologies for better tracking of food distribution; 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 Public Distribution System (PDS) is implemented under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 in all States/UTs. The Act provides coverage upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) under Priority Households (PHH) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). The Priority Households are entitled to receive 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month and the households covered under the AAY receive 35 kg of foodgrains per month per household.

At present, 80.67 Crore persons are provided food grains free of cost under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) seamlessly through PDS.

(b) to (d) As part of the technology driven Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, with the aim to improve the efficiency and reduce leakages in the PDS, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs. The transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs. Also, online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and Urban area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer

scheme) and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs. Further, for better tracking of foodgrains distribution, nearly 5.41 Lakh (99.6%) out of total 5.43 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries.

CYBER SECURITY CRIMES

3845. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

- (a) the number of cyber security crimes during the last three financial years in the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Telangana; and
- (b) the total funds allocated and utilised for cyber security initiatives in Telangana during the last three years?

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

(a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The latest published report is for the year 2022. As per the data published by the NCRB, cases registered under cyber crime head during the period from 2020 to 2022 are as under:

Total Cyber Crimes Cases	Year		
	2020	2021	2022
India	50,035	52,974	65,893
Telangana	5,024	10,303	15,297

The state/UT-wise (including Telangana) cases registered under Cyber

Crimes during 2020-2022 are *available on:*

<https://www.ncrb.gov.in/uploads/nationalcrimerecordsbureau/custom/1702030581TABLE9A1.pdf>

(b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has taken various legal, technical, and administrative policy measures to strengthen cyber security posture of the country. The budget allocated and budget utilised for cyber security by MeitY during last three years are as follows:

Year	Budget Allocated (In INR Crores)	Revised Budget (In INR Crores)	Budget Utilised (In INR Crores)
2021- 22	200	339	310.51
2022- 23	300	100	30.11
2023- 24	400	400	316.51

MeitY's Budget for Cyber Security is used for PAN India initiatives, that

includes Telangana.

As per Information Technology, Electronics and Communications (ITEandC) Department, Government of Telangana, the two major initiatives for cyber security are Cyber security Centre of Excellence and Telangana Security Operations Centre (TG-SOC). As per ITEandC Department, funds allocated for these two initiatives for the last three years are as follows:

i. Cyber Security Center of Excellence:

Total funds allocated: Rs. 75,00,000/-

Funds released and utilized as on date: Rs. 50,00,000/-

Funds yet to be released: Rs. 25,00,000/-

ii. State Initiative - TG-SOC

Next Generation SOC – Upgradation, Operations and Maintenance: Rs. 13,95,85,997/-

AMRIT BHARAT STATION SCHEME FOR THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

3846. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated and utilised so far under the Amrit Bharat Station scheme in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised so far under the Amrit Bharat Station scheme in Tamil Nadu particularly in Thoothukudi district; and

(c) the status of progress made under the scheme in railway stations selected in Thoothukudi district?

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

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

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

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified under this scheme, out of which 77 stations, including three stations of Thoothukudi district viz. Tiruchendur, Kovilpatti and Tuticorin, 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 Amrit Stations	Names 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, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Central, Erode Jn, Guduvancheri, Guindy, Gummidipundi, Hosur, Jolarpettai Jn, Kanniyakumari, Karaikkudi, Karur Jn, Katpadi, Kovilpatti, Kulitturai, Kumbakonam, Lalgudi, Madurai Jn, Mambalam, Manaparai, Mannargudi, Mayiladuturai Jn, Mettupalayam, Morappur, Nagercoil Jn, Namakkal, Palani, Paramakkudi, Perambur, Podanur Jn, Pollachi, Polur, Pudukkottai, Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram, Rameswaram, Salem, Samalpatti, Sholavandan, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St.Thomas Mount,

		Tambaram, Tenkasi, Thanjavur Jn, Thiruvarur Jn, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli Jn, Tirupadripulyur, Tirupattur, Tiruppur, Tirusulam, Tiruttani, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Udagamandalam, Vellore Cantt., Villupuram Jn, Virudhunagar, Vriddhachalam Jn, Dindigul, Tuticorin
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Tenders for development works have been awarded and works have been taken up for 71 Amrit stations, including Tiruchendur, Kovilpatti and Tuticorin stations in Thoothukudi district, located in the state of Tamil Nadu. At Tiruchendur station, works of entrance gate, canopy, improvement of platform shelters, 4-wheeler parking, construction of lifts and provision of Integrated Passenger Information System have been completed and works of construction of new waiting hall, dormitory, improvement of 2-wheeler parking, road works, etc. have been taken up. At Kovilpatti station, works of entrance gate, 4-wheeler parking and provision of Integrated Passenger Information System have been completed and works of construction of new terminal building, improvement of road works, 2-wheeler parking, etc. have been taken up. At Tuticorin station, works of construction of toilet block, switch room, improvement of parking area, etc. have been taken up.

Other projects have also exhibited good pace of execution. For example,

- At Madurai station, structural works of east side multi-level two-wheeler parking and electric substation have been completed and works of east side terminal building, both sides multi-level car parking, air concourse, parcel Foot

Over Bridge, subway, etc. have been taken up.

- At Chennai Egmore station, structural work of parcel building have been completed and works of both sides multi-level car parking, GI Road side terminal building, etc. have been taken up.
- At Samalpatti station, works of construction of new main terminal building and main entry side circulating area have been completed and works of second entry parking area, raising of platform, construction of compound wall, etc. have been taken up.
- At Karaikkudi Station, works of improvement of platform shelters, seating arrangement, parking area, construction of new porch, lifts and installation of coach indication boards have been completed. Structural works for waiting hall, entry and exit gates have been completed and works of circulating area, covered pathway, etc. have been taken up.
- At Ariyalur and Mannargudi stations, works of construction of new entry gates, entrance porch, improvement of circulating area with approach road, parking area, concourse area, booking counters, platform surface, waiting halls and platform shelters have been completed.

Further, development/redevelopment/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, 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.

Upgradation/development/redevelopment 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. However, priority for upgradation/ development/redevelopment of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Provision / upgradation of passenger amenities and development 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. The state of Tamil Nadu is covered by two zones viz. Southern Railway and South Western Railway. During the last three financial years and in the current financial year, allocation of Rs 4,313 Crores has been made for these zones. Expenditure of Rs 2,506 Crores has been incurred during the last three financial years and in the current financial year i.e. 2024-25 (up to October, 2024) for these zones.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि

3847. श्री जिया उर रहमान:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा अनाज, दालों, सब्जियों और रसोई गैस जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों

में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में कौन-कौन सी नीतियां क्रियान्वित की गई हैं; 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, देश भर में राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा केंद्रीय सहायता से स्थापित 555 मूल्य निगरानी केंद्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत चयनित आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं के दैनिक खुदरा और थोक मूल्यों की निगरानी करता है। कीमतों और सांकेतिक मूल्य प्रवृत्तियों की दैनिक रिपोर्ट का उचित विश्लेषण किया जाता है, ताकि बफर से स्टॉक जारी करने, स्टॉकहोल्डिंग संस्थाओं द्वारा स्टॉक का खुलासा करने, स्टॉक सीमा लगाने, आयात शुल्क को युक्तिसंगत बनाने, आयात कोटा में बदलाव, वस्तु के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध आदि जैसे व्यापार नीतिगत साधनों में परिवर्तन पर उचित निर्णय लिए जा सकें।

कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव से निपटने के लिए, सरकार बाजार में कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए अंशांकित और लक्षित रिलीज के माध्यम से बाजार में हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए दालों और प्याज का बफर स्टॉक बनाए रखती है। खुदरा बाजार में प्रत्यक्ष हस्तक्षेप के एक उपाय के रूप में, बफर स्टॉक से दालों के एक हिस्से को भारत दाल ब्रांड के तहत किफायती कीमतों पर उपभोक्ताओं को खुदरा बिक्री के लिए दालों में परिवर्तित किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार, भारत ब्रांड के तहत खुदरा उपभोक्ताओं को आटा और चावल रियायती मूल्य पर वितरित किया जाता है। बफर से प्याज को थोक बाजारों और खुदरा दुकानों के माध्यम से उच्च मूल्य उपभोक्ता केंद्रों में कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए अंशांकित और लक्षित तरीके से जारी किया जाता है। प्रमुख उपभोग केन्द्रों पर स्थिर खुदरा दुकानों और मोबाइल वैन के माध्यम से खुदरा उपभोक्ताओं के बीच प्याज 35 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से वितरित किया जाता है। इन उपायों से दालें, चावल, आटा और प्याज जैसी आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुएं उपभोक्ताओं को

सस्ती कीमतों पर उपलब्ध कराने और कीमतों को स्थिर करने में भी मदद मिली है।

गरीबों के लिए खाद्यान्न की पहुंच और उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार ने 1 जनवरी, 2024 से अगले पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के लगभग 81.35 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को उनकी पात्रता के अनुसार (अर्थात् एएवाई परिवार को प्रति माह 35 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न और प्राथमिकता प्राप्त घरों के मामले में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह 5 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न) मुफ्त खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने का निर्णय लिया है।

भारत घरेलू एलपीजी की खपत का लगभग 60% आयात करता है। देश में एलपीजी की कीमत अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में इसकी कीमत पर निर्भर है। सरकार घरेलू एलपीजी के संबंध में उपभोक्ता के लिए प्रभावी मूल्य को संशोधित करती रहती है। औसत सऊदी सीपी (एलपीजी मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय बेंचमार्क) में 64% की वृद्धि हुई (जुलाई 2023 में 385 अमेरिकी डॉलर प्रति मीट्रिक टन से नवंबर 2024 में 632 अमेरिकी डॉलर प्रति मीट्रिक टन तक) जबकि दूसरी ओर प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए घरेलू एलपीजी के लिए प्रभावी मूल्य भारत में 44% कम हो गया (अगस्त 2023 में 903 रुपये से नवंबर 2024 में 503 रुपये तक)।

सरकार ने 30 अगस्त, 2023 से घरेलू एलपीजी के खुदरा विक्रय मूल्य में 200 रुपये प्रति 14.2 किलोग्राम एलपीजी सिलेंडर पर कटौती की है और 9 मार्च, 2024 से 100 रुपये प्रति 14.2 किलोग्राम सिलेंडर पर कटौती की है। दिल्ली में 14.2 किलोग्राम के घरेलू एलपीजी सिलेंडर की खुदरा विक्रय कीमत वर्तमान में 803 रुपये है। पीएमयूवाई उपभोक्ताओं को 300 रुपये प्रति सिलेंडर की लक्षित सब्सिडी के बाद, भारत सरकार 503 रुपये प्रति सिलेंडर (दिल्ली में) की प्रभावी कीमत पर 14.2 किलोग्राम एलपीजी सिलेंडर उपलब्ध करा रही है। यह देश भर में 10.33 करोड़ से अधिक उज्ज्वला लाभार्थियों के लिए उपलब्ध है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें एलपीजी रिफिल पर कुछ अतिरिक्त सब्सिडी प्रदान कर रही हैं और अपने संबंधित बजट से अतिरिक्त लागत का वहन कर रही हैं।

LONG AWAITED KRISHNA NAGAR-KARIMPUR-DOMKAL RAIL LINE

3848. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

- a) whether the Government has any plan about the work of the long awaited Krishna nagar Karimpur Domkal rail line, if so, the details thereof; and
b) 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) Sanctioning of Railway projects is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Railway infrastructure projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon liabilities of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands.

The survey for new line between Krishnanagar and Karimpur (80 Km) has been sanctioned.

सीखो और कमाओ योजना

3849. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

क्या **अल्पसंख्यक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में अल्पसंख्यकों के कौशल विकास के लिए सीखो और कमाओ योजना (लर्न एण्ड अर्न) किन राज्यों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है;
- (ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल और चयन मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना केवल अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के लड़कों/पुरुषों के लिए है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अल्पसंख्यक व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा कितने रोजगार उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू):

(क) से (घ) सीखो और कमाओ (SAK) योजना की शुरुआत 2014-15 में हुई थी, जिसका लक्ष्य अल्पसंख्यक युवाओं (14-45 वर्ष) के कौशल को उनकी योग्यता, मौजूदा आर्थिक रुझानों और बाजार की संभावनाओं के आधार पर विभिन्न आधुनिक/पारंपरिक कौशल में उन्नत करना था, जिससे उन्हें उपयुक्त रोजगार मिल सके या वे स्वरोजगार शुरू करने के लिए उपयुक्त रूप से कुशल बन सकें। सीखो और कमाओ एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना थी जिसका कार्यान्वयन पूरे भारत में किया गया था। इस योजना के तहत, कौशल प्रशिक्षण ने राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क (NSQF) को आधुनिक कौशल नौकरी भूमिकाओं से जोड़ा। अल्पसंख्यक लड़की/महिला उम्मीदवारों के लिए न्यूनतम 33 प्रतिशत सीटें और अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के विकलांग उम्मीदवारों के लिए 2.5 प्रतिशत सीटें आरक्षित की गईं। इसके अलावा, अंतर-समुदाय एकजुटता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, गैर-अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के बीपीएल परिवारों से संबंधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए 15 प्रतिशत तक सीटें आरक्षित की गईं। योजना के तहत अंतिम आबंटन 2020-21 में किया गया था। सीखो और कमाओ योजना को अब पीएम विकास योजना के तहत एक घटक के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है।

OPERATIONALISATION OF THE BHARATIYA ANTRIKSH STATION

3850. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

(a) the details on the objectives and expected capabilities of the BharatiyaAntriksh Station in comparison to other space stations; and

(b) the timeline for the construction and operationalization of the BharatiyaAntariksh Station and the milestones that have been set to ensure its timely completion?

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) BharatiyaAntariksh Station (BAS) will fulfil the objectives of an orbiting Indian human spaceflight platform in Low Earth Orbit (LEO). This will enable to undertake medium to long duration human spaceflight missions to LEO, as part of the sustained Indian human space program. Similar to other operational space stations, BAS will also comprise of multiple modules and state of the art technological capabilities for carrying out cutting edge scientific research and technology development activities in microgravity environment, targeted towards national priorities and societal applications.

(b) With the recent approval of revision in GaganyaanProgramme, the scope of the program has been expanded to include precursor missions to BharatiyaAntariksh Station (BAS), including development and launch of 1st module of BAS (BAS-01). The 1st module of BAS is targeted to be launched in 2028 timeframe and BAS is expected to be fully operationalised with all modules by 2035 timeframe.

INCENTIVES TO INDUSTRIES TO DIVERSIFY ENERGY PRODUCTION

3851. **SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

(a) whether the Government incentivises industries to diversify production of energy from conventional coal-thermal-based power to solar/ wind power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the installed capacity of photovoltaic solar power and wind mill power; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage industry for producing energy from renewable energy sources?

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) Yes. Flexibility in Generation scheme was introduced by the Government in 2018 to provide the Power Generators (Thermal) an opportunity to optimally utilize generation from renewable energy sources (Wind/Solar) and also help in reducing emissions. The scheme has been amended from time to time. The scheme covers replacement of thermal and hydro power with standalone

renewable energy power or renewable energy combined with battery energy storage systems, within the existing contracted capacity. With renewable energy becoming cheaper day by day, the savings in terms of difference in prices of Thermal Energy and Renewable Energy is shared between the Generating Station and the Consumer on 50:50 basis.

Further, Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030, as given at

STATEMENT.

As on 30.11.2024, a total of 213.70 GW non-fossil power capacity has been installed in the country, which includes 94.17 GW solar power, 47.96 GW wind power, 11.34 GW bio-power, 5.08 GW small hydro power, 46.97 GW large hydro power and 8.18 GW nuclear power.

STATEMENT

Steps and initiatives taken by the Government of India to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030

- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) [REIAs: Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, SJVN Limited] from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Project Development Cell for attracting and facilitating investments has been set up.
- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm and Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evamUtthaanMahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.

- Scheme for setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- “National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023” has been issued.
- “Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- Standard and Labelling (SandL) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.

- “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.
- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.
- For Electrolyser Manufacturing, contracts have been awarded / are under process for a capacity of 3,000 MW per annum.
- For Green Hydrogen production, capacity has been awarded for 4,12,000 tons per annum.

LOSS OF SUBSIDIZED GRAINS

3852. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

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

- (a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a new study that

reveals that in

spite of digitisation, nearly 28 per cent of India's subsidized grains, intended for the poor are lost due to leakage;

(b) if so, the total estimated loss being suffered by the exchequer due to this leakage; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that grains reach to the intended beneficiaries and economic loss to the Government is avoided?

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

(a) to (c) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is governed under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 and it is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of food grains within the States/ UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of food grains to the eligible beneficiaries under TPDS, issuance of license to the Fair Price Shop dealers, supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) etc. rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

The report of 28 per cent food grains do not reach beneficiaries erroneously conflates offtake and distribution. Offtake refers to the quantity of food grains lifted by the States from the Central depots, while distribution represents the delivery of these grains to the beneficiaries. Offtake figures also account for

stocks in transit, buffer allocations, operational reserves and stock for OWS (other welfare schemes) which are not immediately distributed to the households. By failing to account for these distinctions, the report's leakage estimates are fundamentally incorrect.

Under the technology driven Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized in all States/UTs also 99.8% Ration Cards are seeded with Aadhaar number at national level. Foodgrain distribution is operationalised through 5.41 lakh e-PoS devices, covering nearly all Fair Price shops in the country. These e-PoS devices enable Aadhar authentication of beneficiary during distribution process enabling principle of rightful targeting. About 98% foodgrain distribution is being done through Aadhaar authentication, reducing leakages to ineligible beneficiaries and ensuring rightful targeting.

ISSUE OF CALL DROPS AND INTERRUPTED DATA SERVICES

3853. SHRI T R BAALU:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the consumers in India are still grappling with basic network issues like voice call drops and interrupted data services and also that inadequate optical fibre infrastructure has further exacerbated the situation;
- (b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to address these issues; and

(c) whether the Government is planning to review the reserve price for 5G spectrum in view of the larger impact of broadband services on the overall economy, 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) As per the Performance Monitoring Report of Cellular Mobile Telephone Services for quarter ending Sept-2024 published by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), all services providers are meeting the benchmark of all network related Quality of Service (QoS) parameters of Cellular Services except BSNL in Kerala and North East License Service Area.

Further, optical fiber infrastructure in the country is improving over the years. Currently, 41.91 lakh kilometers of optical fiber has been laid nationwide.

(b) Following steps have been taken by the Government to facilitate the Telecom Service Providers to address network issues in the country –

- i. Quality of Service benchmarks have been revised by TRAI recently for various parameters to ensure better quality of telecom services.
- ii. Assignment of sufficient spectrum for mobile services through auction.
- iii. Spectrum sharing, trading and surrender has been permitted for efficient use of spectrum.
- iv. Simplification of Procedure for SACFA (Standing Advisory Committee on Radio Frequency Allocations) clearance.
- v. Notification of Telecommunications Right of Way (RoW) Rules and launch of PM

GatiShakti Sanchar portal has resulted in streamlining of RoW permissions and expeditious clearance for installation of telecom infrastructure.

vi. Provision has been made in RoW Rules for time-bound permission for usage of street furniture for installation of small cells and telecommunication line.

(c) The reserve prices along with other terms and conditions for spectrum auction are recommended by TRAI. After consultation with stakeholders, TRAI employs different econometric models and considers other relevant factors to recommend Reserve Prices of different bands in different License Service Areas (LSAs). Accordingly, these recommended reserve prices are finalised by the Government before conduct of every spectrum auction.

ट्रेन के पटरी से उतरने के कारण

3854. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

श्री बैन्नी बेहनन:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार पटरियों के खराब रखरखाव के मुद्दे का समाधान कर रही है जो हाल ही में रेलगाड़ियों के पटरी से उतरने का एक प्रमुख कारण है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सुरक्षा उपायों और अवसंरचना रखरखाव में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित/की जाने वाली पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार टक्कर-रोधी 'कवच' प्रणाली स्थापित करने में विफल रही है, इस तथ्य के दृष्टिगत कि अब तक 'कवच' के अंतर्गत केवल 1465 किमी दूरी का मार्ग ही शामिल किया जा रहा है?

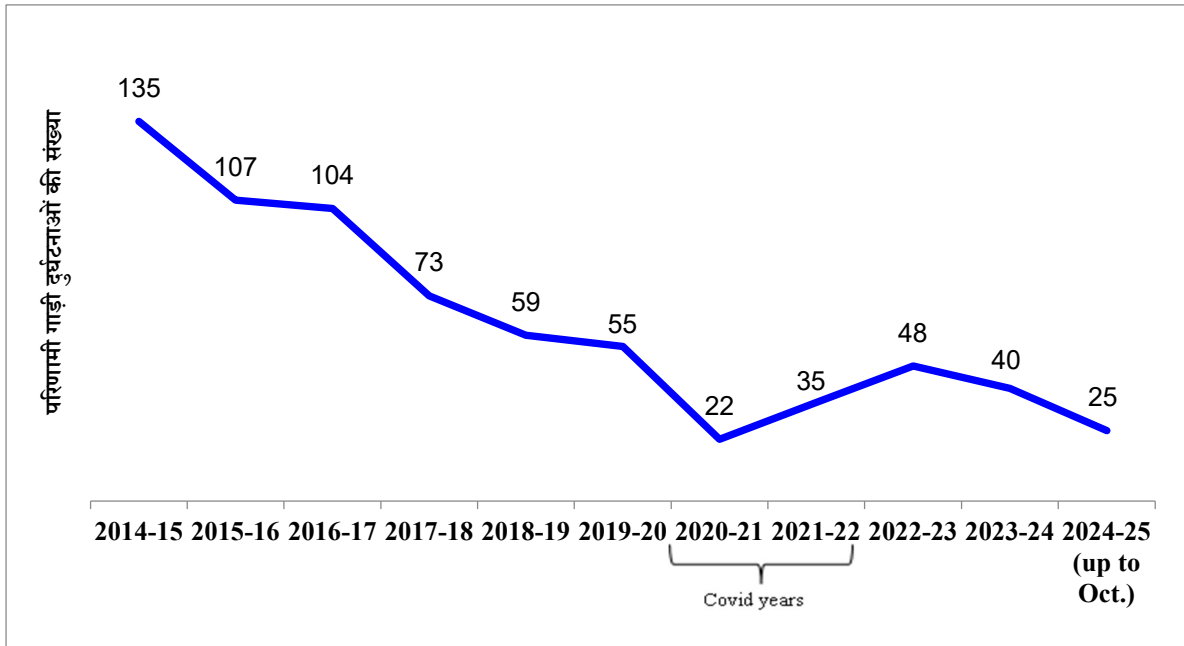
रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (ग) गत वर्षों में किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में

काफी कमी आई है। परिणामी गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं 2014-15 में 135 से घटकर 2023-24 में 40 हो गई हैं, जिसे नीचे ग्राफ में दर्शाया गया है। इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों में मुख्यतः पटरियों में खराबी, रेल इंजन/सवारी डिब्बों में खराबी, उपकरण की विफलता, मानवीय चूक आदि शामिल हैं।

यह देखा जा सकता है कि 2004-14 की अवधि के दौरान परिणामी गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या 1711 (औसत 171 प्रतिवर्ष) थी, जो वर्ष 2014-24 की अवधि के दौरान घटकर 678 (औसतन 68 प्रतिवर्ष) रह गई है जो कि 60% की कमी है।

गाड़ी परिचालन में बेहतर संरक्षा दर्शाने वाला अन्य महत्वपूर्ण सूचकांक दुर्घटना प्रति मिलियन रेलगाड़ी किलोमीटर (एपीएमटीकेएम) है, जो 2014-15 में 0.11 से घटकर 2023-24 में 0.03 रह गया है, जो उक्त अवधि के दौरान लगभग 73% का सुधार दर्शाता है।



भारतीय रेल पर संरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। अवसंरचना, संरक्षा और अनुरक्षण पद्धतियों के उन्नयन/सुधार कार्यों हेतु किए गए विभिन्न उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:-

- प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण करते समय आधुनिक रेलपथ संरचना 60 किग्रा की, जिसमें 90 अल्टीमेट टेन्सिल स्ट्रेंथ (यूटीएस) पटरी, प्रीस्ट्रेसड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) लोचदार बंधन वाले सामान्य/चौड़ी सतह के स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपरों पर फैनशेपड लेआउट टर्नआउट, गर्डर पुलों पर

स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर्स का उपयोग किया जाता है।

- 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 और ओएमएस (दोलन निगरानी प्रणाली) और (रेलपथ रिकॉर्डिंग कारों) द्वारा रेलपथ भूमिति की निगरानी।
- 130 मीटर/260 मीटर लंबे रेल पैनलों की आपूर्ति को अधिकतम करना, एल्यूमिनो थर्मिक वेल्डिंग के उपयोग को कम करना और पटरियों अर्थात फ्लैश बट वेल्डिंग के लिए बेहतर वेल्डिंग तकनीक को अपनाना।
- पटरियों में दोष का पता लगाने और दोषपूर्ण पटरियों को समय पर हटाने के लिए रेलपथ की अल्ट्रासोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन परीक्षण (यूएसएफडी)।
- 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।
- बड़ी लाइन मार्गों पर सभी मानवरहित समपारों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है और संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए समपार फाटकों की इंटरलॉकिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- पुलों का नियमित निरीक्षण करना ताकि इन निरीक्षणों के दौरान पुलों की स्थिति के आकलन के आधार पर उनकी मरम्मत/पुनर्स्थापन कार्य किया जाता है।
- मानवीय विफलता रोकने के लिए प्वाइंटों और सिगनलों के केंद्रीकृत परिचालन वाले इलेक्ट्रिकल/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- विद्युत साधनों के माध्यम से रेलपथ अधिभोग के सत्यापन द्वारा संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए स्टेशनों के पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- सिगनल प्रणाली की संरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों जैसे अनिवार्य साम्यता जांच, परिवर्तन कार्य

संबंधी प्रोटोकॉल, पूर्ण हो चुके कार्यों के रेखांकन तैयार करने आदि पर विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।

- 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।
- 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, रेल फाटकों आदि की दूरी का पता लग जाता है।

भारतीय रेलों पर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में संरक्षा संबंधी व्यय में निम्नानुसार वृद्धि हुई है:-

क्र.सं.	मदें	2004-05 से 2013-14	2014-15 से 2023-24	2004-14 की तुलना में 2014- 24
	रेलपथ अनुरक्षण			
1.	रेलपथ नवीकरण पर व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)	47,038	1,09,577	2.33 गुना
2.	रेल नवीकरण प्राथमिक (रेलपथ किमी.)	32,260	43,335	1.34 गुना
3.	उच्च-गुणवत्ता की पटरियों का उपयोग (60 किग्रा.) (किमी.)	57,450	1,23,717	2.15 गुना
4.	लंबे रेल पैनल (260मी.) (किमी.)	9,917	68,233	6.88 गुना
5.	पटरियों की यूएसएफडी (अल्ट्रा सोनिक	20,19,630	26,52,291	1.31 गुना

	फलों डिटेक्शन) जांच (रेलपथ किमी.)			
6.	वेल्डिंग की यूएसएफडी (अल्ट्रा सोनिक फलों डिटेक्शन) जांच (अदद)	79,43,940	1,73,06,046	2.17 गुना
7.	नए जोड़े गए रेलपथ किमी. (रेलपथ किमी.)	14,985	31,180	2.08 गुना
8.	वेल्ड संबंधी विफलताएं (अदद)	2013-14 में: 3699	2023-24 में: 481	87% कमी
9.	पटरियों में दरारें (अदद)	2013-14 में: 2548	2023-24 में: 383	85% कमी
10	थिक वेब स्विच (अदद)	शून्य	21,127	
11	रेलपथ मशीन (अदद)	31.03.14 तक = 748	31.03.24 तक = 1,661	122% वृद्धि
समपार फाटकों को समाप्त करना				
1.	बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार फाटकों को समाप्त करना (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 8948	31.03.24 तक : शून्य (31.01.19 तक सभी बंद कर दिए गए)	100% कमी
2.	चौकीदार वाले समपार फाटकों को समाप्त करना (अदद)	1,137	7,075	6.21 गुना
3.	रोड ओवर ब्रिज (आरओबी)/ रोड अंडर ब्रिज (आरयूबी) (अदद)	4,148	11,945	2.88 गुना

4.	समपार समाप्त करने पर व्यय (एलसी+आरओबी+आरयूबी)	8,825	41,957	4.75 गुना
पुल पुनर्स्थापन				
1.	पुल पुनर्स्थापन पर व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)	3,924	8,255	2.10 गुना
सिगनल कार्य				
1.	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग (स्टेशन)	837	2,964	3.52 गुना
2.	स्वचालित ब्लॉक सिगनल (किमी.)	1,486	2,497	1.67 गुना
3.	फॉग पास सेफ्टी डिवाइस (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 90	31.03.24 तक: 19,742	219 गुना
चल स्टॉक				
1.	एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का विनिर्माण (अदद)	2,337	36,933	15.80 गुना
2.	वातानुकूलित डिब्बों में अग्नि और धूमन संसूचक प्रणाली का प्रावधान (डिब्बों की संख्या)	0	19,271	
3.	पेंट्री और पावर कारों में अग्नि संसूचन एवं अग्निशमन प्रणाली का प्रावधान (सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या)	0	2,991	
4.	गैर-वातानुकूलित डिब्बों में अग्नि शामकों का प्रावधान (डिब्बों की संख्या)	0	66,840	

- कवच एक स्वदेश विकसित स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा प्रणाली है जो अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसे 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। प्राप्त अनुभवों और स्वतंत्र संरक्षा निर्धारक (आईएसए) द्वारा प्रणाली के स्वतंत्र संरक्षा मूल्यांकन के आधार पर कवच के संस्करण 3.2 की आपूर्ति के लिए 2018-19 में तीन फर्मों को मंजूरी दी गई थी।
- कवच को जुलाई 2020 में राष्ट्रीय एटीपी प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया था।
- कवच प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन में शामिल मुख्य कार्यकलाप निम्नानुसार हैं:

क. प्रत्येक स्टेशन, ब्लॉक खंड पर स्टेशन कवच की संस्थापना।

ख. पूरे रेलपथ की लंबाई पर आरएफआईडी टैग का संस्थापना।

ग. संपूर्ण रेलखंड में दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापना।

घ. रेलपथ के साथ ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना।

ङ. भारतीय रेल पर परिचालित किए जाने वाले प्रत्येक रेलइंजन पर लोको कवच का प्रावधान।

- दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे में 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच के संस्करण 3.2 के संस्थापन के दौरान काफी अनुभव प्राप्त हुए। जिन्हें कार्यान्वित करते हुए आगे सुधार किए गए। अंततः दिनांक 16.07.2024 को कवच संस्करण 4.0 विशिष्टियों को आरडीएसओ द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया।

- कवच के संस्करण 4.0 में विभिन्न रेल नेटवर्क के लिए आवश्यक सभी मुख्य विशेषताएं शामिल हैं। भारतीय रेल हेतु संरक्षा के संबंध में यह विशिष्ट उपलब्धि है। अल्प अवधि के भीतर, भारतीय रेल द्वारा स्वचालित गाड़ी सुरक्षा प्रणाली को विकसित किया गया, परीक्षण किया गया और संस्थापित

करना शुरू किया गया।

- कवच के संस्करण 4.0 में प्रमुख सुधारों में अधिक सटीक अवस्थिति, बड़े यार्ड के लिए सिगनल संबंधी बेहतर जानकारी, ओएफसी पर स्टेशन से स्टेशन तक कवच इंटरफेस और मौजूदा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली के लिए सीधा इंटरफेस शामिल हैं। इन सुधारों के साथ अब बड़े पैमाने पर इसका संस्थापन शुरू हो गया है।

- नवम्बर 2024 तक भारतीय रेल में कवच प्रणाली में शामिल प्रमुख मदों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	मदें	प्रगति
i.	ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना	5133 कि.मी.
ii.	दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापन	540 अदद
iii.	स्टेशनों पर कवच का प्रावधान	523 अदद
iv.	रेलइंजनों में कवच का प्रावधान	707 रेलइंजन
v.	ट्रैक साइड उपस्कर का संस्थापन	3434 मार्ग कि.मी.

- कवच प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन के अगले चरण की योजना निम्नानुसार है:-

क. 10,000 रेल इंजनों में इसके संस्थापन हेतु परियोजना को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है। कवच को लगाने के लिए 69 लोको शेड तैयार किए गए हैं।

ख. लगभग 15000 मार्ग किमी के लिए कवच के रेलपथ साइड कार्यों के लिए बोलियां आमंत्रित की गई हैं। इसमें भारतीय रेल के सभी स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज (जीक्यू) रेलमार्ग, स्वर्णिम विकर्ण रेलमार्ग (जीडी), उच्च घनत्व नेटवर्क (एचडीएन) और चिह्नित रेलखंड शामिल हैं।

- वर्तमान में, कवच प्रणाली की आपूर्ति के लिए 3 ओईएम अनुमोदित हैं। क्षमता और कार्यान्वयन के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए और अधिक ओईएम के परीक्षण और अनुमोदन विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। सभी

संबंधित अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय रेल के केंद्रीकृत प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में कवच से संबंधित विशेषज्ञता प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। अभी तक 9000 से अधिक तकनीशियनों, ऑपरेटरों और इंजीनियरों को कवच प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। इन पाठ्यक्रमों को इरिसेट के सहयोग से तैयार किया गया है।

MISUSE OF RECOMMENDATION LETTERS FROM MPS

3855. SHRIMATI D K ARUNA:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Railways are receiving recommendation letters from various dignitaries like VIPs including Hon'ble Union Ministers, Hon'ble Members of Parliament, in addition to other dignitaries for confirmation of wait-listed tickets of passengers;
- (b) if so, the details of such recommendation letters received during the last forty years and the number of such wait-listed tickets confirmed, class-wise especially the recommendation letters received from the States including Telangana, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Railways have received any complaint or noticed about the misuse of said letters from VIPs by some travel agents and railway employees during the last thirty five years and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and
- (d) whether the Railways proposes to hold a meeting with MPs to find a solution to these issues and to take corrective steps in this regard 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) In order to meet the urgent travel requirements of High Official Requisition (HOR) holders (which includes Central Government Ministers, Hon'ble Judges of Supreme Court/High Courts), Members of Parliament and other emergent demands, a limited number of berths/seats have been earmarked as Emergency Quota in different trains and in different classes. The quota is released by the Railways in accordance with the priority as per warrant of precedence and well-established practice being followed since long. Since a large number of requests are received from various quarters and are dealt with on day-to-day basis, details of requests received for release of accommodation out of Emergency Quota are only preserved as per extant guidelines.

Comprehensive instructions regarding procedure to be followed while considering requests for release of emergency quota are already available and the same are expected to be followed while considering such requests. However, in case any complaint regarding misuse of reservation system by unscrupulous elements including travel agents is received, the same is investigated and action as deemed fit as per extant guidelines is taken. The centralized data of such complaints is, however, not maintained.

**PLANS TO INCREASE RAILWAY REVENUE BY TRANSPORTATION OF
COAL FROM MORMUGAO PORT AUTHORITY**

3856. SHRI CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES

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

- (a) the quantity of coal transported by Railways from Mormugao Port Authority to other States in each Financial Year since 2020-21 till date;
- (b) the enhanced target set by the Railways to transport coal from Mormugao Port Authority in next Five years viz. Finance Year 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29 and 2029-30 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Railways is planning to increase/enhance transportation of coal from the said Authority; and
- (d) if so, the measures being taken by Railways in terms of installing/setting/enhancing Infrastructure to increase transportation of coal ?

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

- (a) to (d) Mormugao port transports Coal, Limestone and Gypsum through rail to different states, out of which coal share is about 70-75%. The coal transported by Railways (in Million Tonnes) from Mormugao Port is as under:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coal transported (MT)</u>
<u>2020-21</u>	<u>8.75</u>
<u>2021-22</u>	<u>8.82</u>

<u>2022-23</u>	<u>9.97</u>
<u>2023-24</u>	<u>9.88</u>
<u>2024-25 (upto Nov 24)</u>	<u>5.4</u>

Coal/coke projections received from Mormugao Port Authority is 9.90 MT for 2024-25, followed by 10.70 annually from 2025-26 to 2029-30.

To improve the connectivity, Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Tinaighat-Vasco Da Gama(312 Km) has been sanctioned. So far 261 Km section has already been commissioned. An expenditure of Rs. 2070.68 crores has been incurred on the project upto 31.03.2024. Work has been taken up in the balance sections of total length 51 Km i.e, Duski-Castlerock, Castlerock-Kulem(Ghat Section), Kulem-Kalem and Cansaulim-Sankval-Vasco.

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

SERVICES OF POLICE IN RAILWAYS

3857. SHRI N K PREMACHANDRAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide the service of Police in Railways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government gives instructions to the Railways to enhance the strength of Police Force;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to prevent the crimes in the trains by providing more police in Railways;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether the Government has examined the requirement of enhancing the strength of Police in Railways in the light of Soumya murder, if so, the details thereof;
- (h) whether the Government has received the letter from State Government of Kerala to give sanction to the 200 posts created for Police in Railways;
- (i) if so, the details of action taken thereon;
- (j) whether the Government proposes to sanction the same; and
- (k) 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 (k) Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, as such, State Governments are

responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and maintaining law and order etc. on Railways through their law enforcement agencies viz. Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/District Police to provide better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith. The 50% of the cost of GRP is borne by Railways.

States are not directed by Union Government to enhance their manpower in GRP. However, it is the State Government which assess the requirement and submit its proposal to Railways for enhancing the manpower in GRP if such requirement arises. Based on requirement, justification, financial implications etc., the proposals are examined by Railways and further decision is taken. In Soumya case, the proposal of State Government has not been found justifiable and accordingly decision has been conveyed to State Government.

However, the following steps are being taken by the Railways in coordination with GRP/Local Police for safety and security of passengers in trains and at stations:-

1. 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 daily.
2. 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).

3. Railways are in regular touch with passengers through various social media platforms viz. twitter, facebook, koo etc. to enhance security of passengers and to address their security concern.
4. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to take precautions against theft, snatching, drugging etc.
5. Under 'Meri Saheli' initiative, focused attention has been provided for safety and security of lady passengers travelling alone by long distance trains for their entire journey i.e. from originating station to destination station.
6. Zonal railways have been instructed for deployment of proper combined strength of male and female RPF/RPSF personnel in train escort parties, to the extent possible.
7. State Level Security Committee of Railways (SLSCR) have been constituted for all State/Union Territories under the Chairmanship of respective Director General of Police/Commissioner of States/Union Territories for regular monitoring and review of security arrangements of the Railways.

नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन की योजनाएं

3858. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

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

- (क) पर्यावरण पर विशेषकर झारखंड राज्य में पारंपरिक ऊर्जा के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के पश्चात नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि दर्ज की

गई है; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष सहित प्रत्येक वर्ष झारखंड सहित राज्यवार कितनी मात्रा में ऊर्जा उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक) :

(क) झारखंड राज्य सहित देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादन वर्ष 2014-15 में 190.96 बिलियन यूनिट से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 359.88 बिलियन यूनिट हो गया है।

(ग) झारखंड राज्य सहित देश में पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्षों के दौरान अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान में कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख अक्षय ऊर्जा (आरई) योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा

1. 40,000 मेगावाट क्षमता की स्थापना के लक्ष्य से सौर पाकों और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए योजना। योजना के तहत भूमि, सड़कें, विद्युत निकासी प्रणाली, जल की सुविधाओं को सभी सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों/अनुमोदनों के साथ विकसित किया जाता है। इस प्रकार, यह योजना देश में उपयोगिता स्तरीय सौर परियोजनाओं के तेजी से विकास में मदद करती है। इस योजना में 8,100 करोड़ रुपये के केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) परिव्यय से 40,000 मेगावाट की क्षमता की व्यवस्था है।

2. सरकारी उत्पादकों द्वारा व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) के साथ स्वयं या सरकार/सरकारी संस्थाओं के उपयोग हेतु प्रत्यक्ष तौर पर या वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम) के माध्यम से स्वदेशी रूप से निर्मित सौर पीवी सेलों एवं मॉड्यूलों का उपयोग करके ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर

फोटोवोल्टेक (पीवी) विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना)। इस योजना में 8,580 करोड़ रुपये के सीएफए परिव्यय से सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा 12 गीगावॉट सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की क्षमता की व्यवस्था है।

3. उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों (ट्रांश-I और II) में गीगावाट स्तर की निर्माण क्षमता हासिल करने के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना 'राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम'। इस योजना में 24,000 करोड़ रुपये के सीएफए परिव्यय से उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों की पूर्ण/आंशिक रूप से एकीकृत विनिर्माण क्षमता की स्थापना की व्यवस्था है।

4. लघु ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर विद्युत संयंत्रों, स्टैण्ड-अलोन सौर चालित विद्युत कृषि पंपों और मौजूदा ग्रिड कनेक्टेड कृषि पंपों के सौरीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम-कुसुमा यह योजना न केवल किसानों के लिए बल्कि राज्यों और डिस्कॉमों के लिए भी लाभकारी है। इस योजना के तहत 34,422 करोड़ रुपये के सीएफए परिव्यय से 10,000 मेगावाट ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर संयंत्रों और 49 लाख पंपों की स्थापना/सौरीकरण करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

5. 75,021 करोड़ रुपये के सीएफए परिव्यय से 1 करोड़ घरों (30 गीगावाट क्षमता) हेतु रूफटॉप सौरस्थापित करने के लिए पीएम-सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना।

6. हरित ऊर्जा कॉरिडोर (जीईसी) चरण-I और II: अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए इंटर-स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली का निर्माण करना। योजना के प्रथम चरण के अंतर्गत 8 राज्यों में 4056 करोड़ रुपये के सीएफए परिव्यय से 9700 सर्किट किलोमीटर पारेषण अवसंरचना विकसित की जाएगी। योजना के चरण-II के अंतर्गत 3970 करोड़ रुपये के सीएफए परिव्यय से 7 राज्यों में 10,750 सीकेएम पारेषण अवसंरचना विकसित की जाएगी।

7. 7453 करोड़ के कुल परिव्यय से 'अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) योजना' को अनुमोदित किया है, जिसमें 1 गीगावाट की अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं (गुजरात और तमिलनाडु प्रत्येक के तट पर 500 मेगावाट) की स्थापना और चालू

करने के लिए 6853 करोड़ का परिव्यय और अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए लॉजिस्टिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए दो बंदरगाहों के उन्नयन के लिए 600 करोड़ का अनुदान शामिल है।

8. जैव-ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम:

- अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम: शहरी, औद्योगिक और कृषि अपशिष्ट/अवशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संबंधी कार्यक्रम।

स्वीकृत लक्ष्य: 200 मेगावाट समतुल्य: सीएफए परिव्यय: 600 करोड़ रुपये

- बायोमास कार्यक्रम: ब्रिकेट्स और पैलेट्स के निर्माण में सहायता और उद्योगों में बायोमास (गैर-खोई) आधारित सह-उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजना।

स्वीकृत लक्ष्य: 100 मेगावाट; सीएफए परिव्यय 158 करोड़ रुपये

- बायोगैस कार्यक्रम: घरेलू बायोगैस संयंत्रों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए।

स्वीकृत लक्ष्य: 100 करोड़ रुपये के सीएफए परिव्यय के साथ 50,000 घरेलू बायोगैस संयंत्र

9. नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा अनुसंधान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विकास (आरई-आरटीडी) कार्यक्रम। 228 करोड़ रुपये के सीएफए परिव्यय के साथ अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं, परीक्षण केंद्रों, स्टार्टअप आदि को सहायता।

10. अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण एवं कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम, फेलोशिप, इंटरशिप, अक्षय ऊर्जा के लिए लैब अपग्रेडेशन हेतु सहायता और अक्षय ऊर्जा चेयर जैसे घटकों के साथ मानव संसाधन विकास योजना। इस योजना में 200 करोड़ रुपये के सीएफए परिव्यय से अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कुशल जनबल की व्यवस्था है।

11. ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और इसके डेरिवेटिव्स के उत्पादन, उपयोगिता एवं निर्यात के लिए भारत को वैश्विक केन्द्र बनाने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन की शुरुआत की गई। इस योजना में 19,744 करोड़ रुपये के सीएफए परिव्यय से वर्ष 2030 तक कम से कम 5 एमएमटी (मिलियन मीट्रिक

टन) वार्षिक हरित हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन क्षमता की व्यवस्था है।

विवरण -II

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादन* का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (अक्तूबर,2024 तक)
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	34.77	37.88	39.50	23.32
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	18776.44	20159.49	18837.67	12696.96
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4163.41	4845.79	4280.73	3219.95
4	असम	798.34	760.61	995.96	1065.85
5	बिहार	239.83	288.85	342.08	203.71
6	चंडीगढ़	14.19	12.61	11.70	6.49
7	छत्तीसगढ़	2342.34	2240.42	2799.20	2084.38
8	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	96.83	30.62	28.86	15.80
9	दिल्ली	458.73	530.20	728.81	448.73
10	गोवा	16.82	19.96	67.95	38.06
11	गुजरात	27461.04	35895.77	43039.55	31122.85
12	हरियाणा	1135.42	1419.73	1651.50	1263.87
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	38503.40	41579.81	38952.37	35171.65
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	17489.83	17170.62	16282.93	13004.84
15	झारखंड	576.67	327.57	219.96	214.88
16	कर्नाटक	42570.74	42731.82	39499.72	27862.94
17	केरल	10932.06	9935.26	7359.96	6273.10
18	लद्दाख	405.98	402.78	388.48	337.18

19	लक्षद्वीप	0.30	0.10	0.09	0.05
20	मध्य प्रदेश	13403.45	16181.79	16099.80	12301.75
21	महाराष्ट्र	21853.02	23100.88	24029.90	14578.55
22	मणिपुर	462.20	486.77	307.14	431.28
23	मेघालय	886.50	1052.41	875.13	844.38
24	मिजोरम	165.53	266.40	217.74	244.10
25	नागालैंड	164.02	289.32	246.61	255.20
26	ओडिशा	6311.73	6654.91	7423.92	5156.80
27	पुडुचेरी	12.24	12.24	12.24	7.14
28	पंजाब	6951.88	8569.23	8798.82	4765.56
29	राजस्थान	24581.15	41957.48	48162.93	33540.16
30	सिक्किम	11506.25	11709.14	8622.21	1648.08
31	तमिलनाडु	29273.35	33592.22	33166.59	25877.36
32	तेलंगाना	12972.52	13439.96	8752.39	8454.66
33	त्रिपुरा	7.62	6.58	7.01	3.35
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	7731.62	8191.22	8052.23	4170.15
35	उत्तराखंड	15204.45	16368.16	14850.17	11724.34
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	5034.93	5382.85	4736.88	2940.52
	कुल	322539.63	365651.45	359888.76	261997.99
*भूटान से आयात को छोड़कर बड़ी जल विद्युत उत्पादन					

स्रोत: केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए)

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा संचालित कोयला खदानें

3859. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और निजी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा संचालित भूमिगत कोयला और धातु खदानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान भूमिगत कोयला और धातु खदानों में छत गिरने के कारण मृत्यु और गंभीर चोटों से जुड़ी कोई दुर्घटना/घटना हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या ऐसी घातक और आवंछित घटनाओं से बचने के लिए उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों को लागू करने के लिए खदान संचालकों को कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त दिशानिर्देशों का पालन न करने के लिए खदान संचालकों के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की गई है; और

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

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

(क) खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय (डीजीएमएस) के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और निजी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा प्रचालित भूमिगत कोयला और धातु खानों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

उद्योग का प्रकार	भूमिगत		मिश्रित (भूमिगत और ओपनकास्ट)	
	कोयला खानों की संख्या	धातु खानों की संख्या	कोयला खानों की संख्या	धातु खानों की संख्या
पीएसयू	226	22	36	1
निजी	12	62	2	5

* आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं।

(ख) भूमिगत कोयला और भूमिगत धातु खानों में छत गिरने के कारण मृत्यु और गंभीर चोटों से जुड़ी हुई दुर्घटनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग) कोयला खान विनियमन 2017 के तहत, डीजीएमएस स्ट्राटा नियंत्रण, व्यवस्थाबद्ध समर्थन नियम, मैनुअल लोडिंग को चरणबद्ध रूप से समाप्त करने, रूफ बोल्टिंग प्रणाली का समर्थन करने

और इसकी शुरुआत करने आदि के लिए परिपत्र के रूप में दिशानिर्देश जारी करता है। डीजीएमएस द्वारा खानों में घातक घटनाओं को कम करने और उनमें कार्यरत कामगारों की सुरक्षा में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

(i) विधायी उपाय:

क. खान अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों/विनियमों के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए खानों का नियमित निरीक्षण।

ख. दुर्घटना के कारणों तथा परिस्थितियों का पता लगाने के लिए दुर्घटना और खतरनाक घटनाओं की जांच करना तथा खान प्रबंधन को उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव देना।

(ii) मानक सेटिंग का विकास करना।

(iii) खानों में सुरक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित करने, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और अन्य प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने, सुरक्षा सप्ताहों और सुरक्षा अभियानों का आयोजन, बचाव प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करने, सुरक्षा प्रबंधन में कामगारों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने, जागरूकता और सूचना के प्रसार के रूप में संवर्धनात्मक उपाय करना।

(iv) जोखिम मूल्यांकन तकनीकों को प्रारंभ करना और सुरक्षा प्रबंधन योजना तैयार करना जिसका उद्देश्य जोखिमों को कम करना और मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रियाओं आदि को लागू करने सहित कामगारों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है।

(घ) और (ङ) खान अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों/विनियमों के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डीजीएमएस द्वारा खानों का नियमित निरीक्षण किया जाता है। दुर्घटना के कारणों और परिस्थितियों का पता लगाने के लिए दुर्घटना और खतरनाक घटनाओं की जांच करना तथा खान प्रबंधन को उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव देना। उक्त दिशा-निर्देशों का अनुपालन न करने के लिए खान प्रचालकों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** पर दिया गया है।

विवरण - I

भूमिगत कोयला खानों में छत गिरने (0111) के कारण हुई दुर्घटनाओं का ब्यौरा

राज्य	छत्तीसगढ़		झारखंड		मध्य प्रदेश		ओडिशा	
	मृत	घायल	मृत	घायल	मृत	घायल	मृत	घायल
2019	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2020	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
2021	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
2022	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
2023	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

राज्य	तेलंगाना		महाराष्ट्र		पश्चिम बंगाल	
	मृत	घायल	मृत	घायल	मृत	घायल
2019	1	4	0	0	0	0
2020	1	3	0	0	0	0
2021	6	2	0	0	2	0
2022	0	2	0	0	2	0
2023	1	1	0	1	1	2
2024	0	2	0	0	0	1

भूमिगत धात्विक खानों में छत गिरने (0111) के कारण हुई दुर्घटनाओं का ब्यौरा

राज्य	झारखंड		मध्य प्रदेश		राजस्थान		कर्नाटक		महाराष्ट्र	
	मृत	घायल	मृत	घायल	मृत	घायल	मृत	घायल	मृत	घायल

2019	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0

विवरण - II

डीजीएमएस द्वारा किए गए निरीक्षणों का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	निरीक्षणों की संख्या	जांच की संख्या	जारी किए गए नोटिस की संख्या	जारी किए गए निषेधात्मक आदेशों की संख्या	शुरू किया गया अभियोजन	जारी किए गए परिपत्र की संख्या
2022	8310	1400	127	216	24	02
2023	9008	1284	233	330	36	02
*2024	6614	1284	169	280	24	07

वर्ष 2024 (अक्तूबर, 24 तक) के आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं।

IT RULES, 2021

3860. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modify or revoke the amendments in Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 to the IT Rules following the Bombay High Court's decision;

(b) the specific measures to be taken by the Government to ensure that any future mechanisms for addressing misinformation comply with constitutional safeguards for free speech;

(c) whether the Government proposes to balance the need to combat fake news with the protection of citizens' rights to free expression in digital spaces; and

(d) if so, whether the Government has introduced clearer guidelines for social media intermediaries to ensure fair and transparent handling of misinformation without imposing undue censorship and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Government of India values freedom of speech and expression, including that over the cyberspace, and this is enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution, subject to certain reasonable restrictions specified thereunder. India, as a large open internet society, welcomes digital service providers, including social media companies, to operate and do business in the country, while emphasizing their accountability to India's

Constitution and laws.

Over the years, there have been increasing instances of misuse of social media by miscreants and criminals that include circulation of fabricated contents, morphed images, obscene contents, false narratives, contents on blatant disrespect to religious sentiments, spread of disharmony and hatred, incitement of violence, public order, etc. These concerns have been raised from time to time in various forums including in the Parliament and its committees, judicial orders and in civil society deliberations in different parts of country. Government takes all possible actions to control the spread of fake and misleading information which has potential to adversely affect the society at large.

To protect citizens' rights to free speech granted to citizens under Article 19 of the Constitution of India and to ensure that information available over the internet is credible and not misleading, the Government enacts laws and regulations whenever necessary. In this direction, to protect the internet from unlawful activities, to ensure safety and trust among users and to ensure accountability towards law of the land, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology ("Ministry") has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021") in exercise of the powers given under the Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") which was subsequently amended. Among other due diligence obligations prescribed under the IT Rules, 2021, the intermediaries are also required

to respect all the rights accorded to the citizens under the Constitution, including in Articles 14, 19 and 21. Further, to address the emerging harms in the cyberspace like misinformation, Ministry has conducted multiple consultations with industry stakeholders/ social media platforms and issued advisories time-to-time through which intermediaries were reminded about their due-diligence obligations outlined under the IT Rules, 2021 and advised on countering unlawful content including malicious 'synthetic media' and 'deepfakes'.

The Bombay High Court in the matter of W.P.(L) No. 9792 of 2023 has ruled that Rule 3(1)(b)(v) of the IT Rules, 2021, as amended in 2023, regarding the identification of fake or false or misleading information in respect of any business of the Central Government, is liable to be struck down.

The IT Act and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 ("BNS") contain several provisions to tackle the menace of misinformation and fake news that punish acts such as cheating by personation using computer resource, identity theft, statements conducing to public mischief among many other provisions. The BNS penalises for making, publishing or circulating any statement or report containing false information, rumour or alarming news, including through electronic means.

GATI SHAKTI VISHWAVIDYALAYA

3861. DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

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

- (a) whether the Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya has been mandated to provide high quality teaching, research and skill development in diverse disciplines related to transportation sector;
- (b) whether any academic benefits have emerged out of the MoU signed by the University with the Airbus;
- (c) the manner in which this MoU is going to support the conduct of the courses; and
- (d) the manner in which this MoU is going to benefit the transportation sector of the country?

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

(a) to (d) Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya (GSV) is a Central University, which aims to provide high quality education for development of much required skill-set to cater to the needs of transportation and logistics sectors.

The university signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Airbus in September, 2023. This MoU focuses on development of academic curriculum for aerospace and aviation sector, faculty support to conduct these courses, connecting with international academia, joint research and organizing joint events like symposiums, workshops etc. Further, the MoU promotes industry experience and training by Airbus experts for GSV students, institutional exchanges for faculty, students and administrative staff, scholarship for meritorious and needy

students.

In the spirit of the MoU, GSV has launched a new course namely 'B.Tech in Aviation Engineering' from its new academic year 2024-25, which is aligned with the needs of the aviation industry.

Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya has also signed Memorandum of Understanding with several leading Universities, Industry and Government Departments etc. focussing on relevant topics such as Education, Research, Training, Internship, Placement and Joint Programs etc; as per the details given below:

SN	Organisation
1	Lucchini RS S.p.a, Italy
2	University of Monash
3	Indian Air Force
4	Indian Army
5	Japan Transport and Tourism Research Institute (JTTRI)
6	RailTel Corporation
7	Indian Chamber of Commerce
8	Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board (GIDB)
9	Asian Institute of Transport Development
10	The Maharaja Sayajirao University (MSU) of Baroda
11	Jacobs
12	Nokia
13	Plasser India

14	GSFC University, Vadodara
15	Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport
16	VLSI Society of India
17	Petersburg State Transport University (PGUPS), Russia
18	National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTR), Bhopal
19	Karmayogi Bharat
20	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)
21	Nippon Koei
22	Birla Institute of Tech. and Science, Pilani
23	Indian Maritime University
24	Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)
25	IIM Mumbai
26	AIRBUS
27	IIT Gandhinagar
28	IIT Jodhpur
29	Chetak Foundation

NEW INTERCITY SERVICES IN UTTAR PRADESH, ZONE-WISE

3862. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the number of new intercity services to be introduced in Uttar Pradesh,

zone-wise;

(b) whether the Government plans to introduce new intercity express trains between Saharanpur-Shamli-Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to eliminate water-logging in underpasses along the Delhi- Shamli- Saharanpur and Delhi-Meerut-Saharanpur railway routes; and

(d) whether the Government has launched a scheme to improve cleanliness and introduce more toilets and waiting rooms in train stations and if so, the steps taken to improve the same on the said railway routes?

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

(a) and (b) As the Railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are introduced, as per network requirement, across such boundaries. At present, Saharanpur-Delhi sector is being served by 21 pairs of train services, of which 05 pairs of train services are being operated via Shamli. Besides, introduction of new train services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability, etc.

(c) There are 93 Nos. subways on Delhi-Shamli-Saharanpur and 27 Nos. subways on Delhi-Meerut-Saharanpur railway routes. During heavy rains, problem of water logging has been reported for short duration in 04 Nos. underpasses on Delhi-

Shamli- Saharanpur and 01 No. on Delhi-Meerut-Saharanpur which has been addressed by provision of pumping arrangement.

Further, Railways take several remedial measures to mitigate the problem of water logging in subways as under:

(i) Adequate drainage arrangement are made as integral part of planning of new Road Under Bridge (RUB)/Subways.

(ii) In existing RUBs/subways remedial measures like water flow diversion to nearby bridge and nallahs/drains, provision of cover shed on approach roads, provision of hump at entry to Road under Bridge (RUB), provision of cross drains, sealing of joints etc. are made as per feasibility, suitability and site requirements.

(iii) Pumping arrangement is also been made for identified RUBs, to drain out water expeditiously in case of emergency and provision to stop road traffic in exceptional/unusual rainfall situation for safety of road users.

(d) Cleanliness is a continuous process and Indian Railways make every endeavour to keep all trains and stations in clean condition. The various measures taken in this regard are as under:

- All passenger coaches have been installed with bio-toilets so that no human waste is discharged from coaches on the track and resulted in improved cleanliness level of platform and station like never before.
- Separate dustbins are provided at stations for wet and dry waste.
- Mechanized cleaning have been resorted to at major stations.
- Cleaning of coaches including toilets of trains is done at both ends including mechanized cleaning.

- On Board Housekeeping Service (OBHS) has been provided in identified long distance Mail/Express trains for cleaning of coach toilets, doorways, aisles and passenger compartments during the run of trains.
- Clean Train Station (CTS) scheme has been prescribed for limited mechanized cleaning attention to identified trains including cleaning of toilets during their scheduled stoppages enroute at nominated stations.
- Automatic Coach Washing Plants (ACWP) have been installed at major depots for more effective and efficient cleaning of coach exterior.
- Special Cleanliness Campaigns under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and cleanliness drives are organized regularly with the objective to achieve significant and sustainable improvements in cleanliness standards of stations and trains.
- Frequent surprise inspections/checks are conducted by senior officials on overall cleanliness coaches.

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

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

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified for development / upgradation under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 157 stations are located in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The names of stations identified for development under this Scheme in the states of Uttar Pradesh are as following:

State	No. of Amrit Stations	Name of Stations
Uttar Pradesh	157	Achnera, Agra Cantt, Agra Fort, Aishbagh, Akbarpur Jn, Aligarh, Amethi, Amroha, Ayodhya Dham, Azamgarh, Babatpur, Bachhrawan, Badaun, Badshahnagar, Badshahpur, Baheri, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Banaras, Banda, Barabanki Jn, Bareilly, Bareilly City, Barhni, Basti, Belthara Road, Bhadohi, Bharatkund, Bhatni, Bhuteshwar, Bulandsahar, ChandauliMajhwar, Chandausi, Chilbila, Chitrakut Dham Karwi, Chopan, Chunar Jn., Daliganj, Darshannagar, Deoria Sadar, Dildarnagar, Etawah Jn., Farrukhabad, Fatehabad,

		<p>Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Gajraula, Garhmukteshwar, Gauriganj, Ghatampur, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur City, Gola Gokarnath, Gomtinagar, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Govardhan, Govindpuri, Gursahaiganj, Haidergarh, Hapur, Hardoi, Hathras City, Idgah, Izzatnagar, Janghai Jn, Jaunpur City, Jaunpur Jn, Kannauj, Kanpur Anwarganj, Kanpur Bridge Left bank, Kanpur Central, Kaptanganj, Kasganj, Kashi, Khalilabad, Khurja Jn., Kosi Kalan, Kunda Harnamganj, Lakhimpur, Lalganj, Lalitpur, Lambhua, Lohta, Lucknow (Charbagh and Jn.), Lucknow City, Maghar, Mahoba, Mailani, Mainpuri Jn., Malhaur Jn, Manaknagar Jn, Manikpur Jn., Mariahu, Mathura, Mau, Meerut City, Mirzapur, Modi Nagar, Mohanlalganj, Moradabad, Nagina, Najibabad Jn., Nihalgarh, Orai, Panki Dham, Phaphamau Jn, Phulpur, Pilibhit, Pokhrayan, Pratapgarh Jn, Prayag Jn, Prayagraj, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay, Raebareli Jn., Raja Ki Mandi, Ramghat Halt, Rampur, Renukoot, Saharanpur Jn., Salempur, Seohara, Shahganj Jn, Shahjahanpur, Shamli, Shikohabad Jn., Shivpur, Siddharth Nagar, Sitapur Jn., Sonbhadra, Sri Krishna Nagar, Sultanpur Jn,</p>
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		Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Takia, Tulsipur, Tundla Jn., Ujhani, Unchahar, Unnao Jn., Utraitia Jn., Varanasi Cantt., Varanasi City, Vindhyachal, Virangana Lakshmibai, Vyasnagar, Zafarabad, Khorsanraod, Anand Nagar, Bijnor, Dhampur, Balamau, Aonla, Muzaffarnagar
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Further, provision / improvement of passenger amenities at railway stations, including waiting rooms and toilets, is a continuous and on-going process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. The priority for upgradation/modernization of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the work.

The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The state of Uttar Pradesh is covered by five zones viz. Northern Railway, North Central Railway, North Eastern Railway, East Central Railway and West Central Railway. The allocation for the financial year 2024-25 for these zones is Rs 5930 Crores.

बिहार में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम

3863. श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर:

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

(क) बिहार में कार्यरत भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) के गोदामों की वर्तमान संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इन गोदामों में क्षमता से अधिक खाद्यान्न रखे जाते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी मात्रा में

खाद्यान्न खराब हो जाते हैं;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार को बिहार में नए गोदामों के निर्माण के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है या ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो इनका निर्माण कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) दिनांक 01.11.2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिहार में भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई), 75 (स्वामित्व वाले-11 और किराए पर लिए गए-64) गोदामों का परिचालन कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान भंडारण क्षमता के कारण कोई भी खाद्यान्न स्टॉक खराब नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) और (ड) भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) में भंडारण क्षमता की आवश्यकता, खाद्यान्नों (चावल और गेहूं) के लिए खरीद के स्तर, बफर मानदंडों की आवश्यकता और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) परिचालनों पर निर्भर करती है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) भंडारण क्षमता का निरंतर आकलन और निगरानी करता है तथा आवश्यकता और भंडारण अंतर (स्टोरेज गैप) आकलन के आधार पर, बिहार सहित सम्पूर्ण भारत में भंडारण क्षमताएं निम्नलिखित स्कीमों के माध्यम से निर्मित/किराए पर ली जाती हैं:-

1. सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मोड के तहत साइलोज का निर्माण।
2. निजी उद्यमी गारंटी (पीईजी) स्कीम।
3. केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम "भंडारण और गोदाम"।
4. केन्द्रीय भंडारण निगम (सीडब्ल्यूसी)/राज्य भंडारण निगम (एसडब्ल्यूसी)/राज्य एजेंसियों से गोदाम किराए पर लेना।
5. निजी भंडारण स्कीम (पीडब्ल्यूएस)।

6. परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण के तहत गोदामों का निर्माण।

विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत गोदामों के निर्माण के लिए निर्धारित समय सीमा संविदा के अनुसार है।

बीएसएनएल के मोबाइल नेटवर्क की दयनीय स्थिति

3864. श्री रामभुआल निषाद:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि सुल्तानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में बीएसएनएल नेटवर्क (मोबाइल) की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है, यदि हां, तो सुल्तानपुर में अब तक स्थापित बीएसएनएल टावरों की संख्या सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) टावरों की संख्या बढ़ाने और नेटवर्क की स्थिति में सुधार 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) और (ख) भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) की निष्पादन निगरानी रिपोर्ट (पीएमआर) के अनुसार, बीएसएनएल द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश-पूर्व एलएसए (लाइसेंस-प्राप्त सेवा क्षेत्र) में प्रदान की जा रही सेलुलर सेवाएं नेटवर्क से संबंधित सभी सेवा गुणवत्ता मापदंडों के बेंचमार्कों को पूरा कर रही हैं। दिनांक 31.10.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, सुल्तानपुर में 142 2जी/3जी बीटीएस (बेसट्रांसीवर स्टेशन) कार्य कर रहे हैं।

सुल्तानपुर में नेटवर्क की स्थिति में और सुधार लाने के लिए बीएसएनएल ने 99 नए स्वदेशी 4जी बीटीएस के साथ अपने मोबाइल नेटवर्क का उन्नयन करने की योजना बनाई है, जिनमें से 444 जी बीटीएस पहले से ही ऑन-एयर हैं।

NAMO BHARAT RAPID RAIL**3865 SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:**

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

- (a) whether the Rake structure and technical specifications of Nammo Bharat Rapid Rail and Vande Bharat trainsets are same, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government will consider starting intercity services of said Rapid Rail between Nashik and Mumbai, CSMT;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the expected timeline of beginning of the services;
- (d) whether the Government will consider providing the facility of Season Tickets for daily commuters in said Rail, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has plans to introduce reserved seats in designated coaches in said Rail so that advance reservation facility can be availed by commuters, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of routes in Maharashtra on which Government has plans to begin services of the said Rail?

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

(a) to (f) With a view to provide better travel experience to the passengers, Indian Railways introduced first – ever indigenously designed and manufactured semi-high speed Vande Bharat trains with modern coaches, advanced safety features and passenger amenities.

To revolutionize the travelling experience of suburban and regional commuters for inter-city short distance movement, Namo Bharat Rapid Rail (12-Car formation) has been introduced between Bhuj-Ahmedabad on 16.09.2024, harnessing the features of Vande Bharat Trains. The second rake in 16-Car formation has also been manufactured. The prominent features of Namo Bharat Rapid Rail are as follows:

- Centrally controlled Double Leaf Automatic Sliding Doors.
- CCTVs for safety and passenger surveillance.
- Mobile charging sockets.
- Fire Detection System.
- Continuous LED lighting with Energy Efficient Lighting system.
- Emergency Talk System.
- Modular interior with Cushioned Seats and Sealed Flexible Gangway.
- FRP Modular Toilets with vacuum evacuation.
- Fully Air-Conditioned trains with Driver cab AC.

As the railway network straddles across state boundaries, train services are introduced across such boundaries, as per network requirement. Presently, Nasik- Mumbai sector is served by 66 pairs of regular Mail/Express services. Besides, 8 pairs of special trains are also serving the sector.

Moreover, Namo Bharat Rapid Rail is fully unreserved train. There is already a provision for issuing season tickets in Namo Bharat Rapid Rail running over Indian

Railways. However, at present, there is no proposal under consideration for providing reservation in Nammo Bharat Rapid Rail.

Introduction of new train services, including Nammo Bharat Rapid Rail, is an on-going process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources, etc.

SETTING-UP OF X-BAND DOPPLER RADAR IN SAURASHTRA REGION

3866. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to install Doppler Radars that deliver accurate weather information to farmers in order to minimise the impact of unseasonal or untimely rain and prevent consequential losses;
- (b) the details of the numbers of Doppler Radars installed in Gujarat, location-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to set up X-BAND Doppler Radar in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat?

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. Under the new Central Sector Scheme, "Mission Mausam", 87

Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) across the country are planned to be installed to cover the data gap areas and to deliver accurate weather information to all the stakeholders, including farmers.

(b) One S-band DWR is installed in Bhuj, Gujarat.

(c) Currently, there are no plans to set up X-band DWR in Saurashtra, Gujarat.

However, the existing S-band DWR in Bhuj and a C-band DWR, proposed to be installed in Ahmedabad, will cover the entire Saurashtra region.

नरकटियागंज-गौनाहा रेल सेवा का विस्तार

3867. श्री सुनील कुमार:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का वाल्मीकिनगर के जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए नई रेल लाइन बिछाकर नरकटियागंज गौनाहा से बखरी बाजार-हरनाटांड-वाल्मीकिनगर-बाघा लौरिया के रास्ते बेतिया तक रेल सेवा का विस्तार करने का विचार है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है न कि राज्य-वार/जिला-वार/संसदीय-निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र-वार क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य/जिला/संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति भारतीय रेल एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। रेल परियोजनाएं लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय

मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, आदिवासी-बहुल क्षेत्रों सहित सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्वों आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं जो चालू परियोजनाओं के श्रोफारवर्ड और निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती हैं।

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे जोनों के अंतर्गत आती हैं। लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेलवे की वैबसाइट पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

गौनाहा पहले से ही नरकटियागंज स्टेशन से जुड़ा हुआ है जो मौजूदा रेल लाइन के माध्यम से बेटिया से जुड़ा हुआ है। हरनाटांड को वाल्मीकिनगर रोड स्टेशन से सेवित है। इस क्षेत्र में रेल संपर्क को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए हाल ही में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है:-

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
1.	वाल्मीकिनगर-गोरखपुर दोहरीकरण	96	1121
2.	नरकटियागंज-रक्सौल-सीतामढ़ी- दरभंगा और दरभंगा-मुजफ्फरपुर दोहरीकरण	256	4080

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 79,356 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 5,064 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 55 परियोजनाएं (31 नई लाइनें, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 22 दोहरीकरण) जिनमें वाल्मीकिनगर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में आने वाली परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं, योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं जिसमें से 1194 किलोमीटर कमीशन की जा चुकी है और मार्च 2024 तक 26,983 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया जा चुका है। सारांश

इस प्रकार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2024 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइनें	31	2712	464	13629
आमान परिवर्तन	2	348	288	1520
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	22	2005	442	11834
कुल	55	5064	1194	26983

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के लिए परिव्यय का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-2014	1132 करोड़ रु. प्रतिवर्ष
2024-2025	10,033 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 9 गुना)

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली नई पटरियों को कमीशन करने/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	औसतन कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ
2009-14	318 कि.मी	63.6 कि.मी.
2023-24	361 कि.मी.	361 कि.मी. (5 गुना से अधिक)

VULGARITY ON SOCIAL MEDIA

3868. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware about the increasing number of highly vulgar, anti indian and anti-indian family values on social media platforms;

(b) if so, whether there is any system to watch and prevent such contents from broadcasting on any platform like Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, etc.; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard during the last five years?

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

(a) to (c) The Government has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021") on 25.02.2021 under the Information Technology Act,2000.

For the user generated content on intermediary platforms, Part-II of IT Rules, 2021, administered by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeiTY) casts specific due diligence obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries to make reasonable efforts by themselves and to cause the users of their computer resource to not host, store, transmit, display or publish, etc. any such information 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 enmity between different

groups on the grounds of religion or caste with the intent to incite violence, or harmful to child or that is relating or encouraging money laundering or gambling, or that is misinformation, patently false information, untrue or misleading in nature, or that threatens the unity, integrity, defence, security or sovereignty of India, public order, or that violates any law for the time being in force.

Similarly for the publishers of news and current affairs on digital media and publishers of online curated content (OTT Platforms), Part-III of the IT Rules, 2021, administered by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, inter-alia, provide for a Code of Ethics for such publishers. Further, under Section 79(3)(b) of IT Act, 2000 the intermediary platforms may be notified about unlawful content on their platforms by the appropriate Governments for its expeditious removal. Being appropriate Government for content on OTT platforms, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has taken action in coordination with various intermediaries, and blocked 18 OTT platforms on 14th March, 2024 for publishing obscene, vulgar, and, in some instances, pornographic content under these provisions.

AMRIT BHARAT STATION SCHEME FOR THE STATIONS OF NORTH-EAST REGIONS

3869 SHRI TAPIR GAO:

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

- (a) the salient features of the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme;
- (b) whether the Government has started Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for

redevelopment of stations in North-East, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the number of stations included under the said scheme;

(d) the manner these stations will facilitate better passenger experience in Railways;

(e) the details on budgetary allocation made for the redevelopment of stations in the said region; and

(f) whether the said scheme will enable better connectivity to North East and enhance tourism in the region and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

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

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans,

sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term. Development / upgradation of railway stations has a positive impact on tourism in the region.

So far, 1337 stations have been identified under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 60 stations are located in the North-East Region. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the North-East Region are as following:

Names of Amrit Stations identified in North-East Region
Agartala, Amguri, Arunachal, Chaparmukh, Dharmanagar, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Diphu, Duliajan, Fakiragram Jn, Gauripur, Gohpur, Golaghat, Gosai Gaon Halt, Guwahati, Haibargaon, Harmuti, Hojai, Imphal, Jagiroad, Jorhat Town, Kamakhya, Kokrajhar, Kumarghat, Lanka, Ledo, Lumding, Majbat, Makum Jn, Margherita, Mariani, Mehendipathar, Murkeongselek, Naharalagun (Itanagar), Naharkatiya, Nalbari, Namrup, Narangi, New Bongaigaon, New Haflong, New Karimganj, New Tinsukia, North Lakhimpur, Pathsala, Rangapara North, Rangiya Jn, Rangpo, Sairang (Aizawl), Sarupathar, Sibsagar Town, Silapathar, Silchar, Simaluguri, Tangla, Tinsukia, Udaipur, Udalguri, Viswanath Chariali

Out of 60 Amrit stations located in the North-East Region, tenders for development works have been awarded for 55 stations and works have been taken up. The projects have exhibited good pace of execution. For example,

- At Imphal station, structural work of main station building has been completed and works of construction of boundary wall, offices, platform retaining walls, circulating area, etc. have been taken up.
- At Dharmanagar station, works of additional platform shelters, improvement of platform surfacing, construction of boundary wall, widening of entry road and booking counters have been completed and works of construction of 12 m wide Foot Over Bridge, improvement of circulating area, etc. have been taken up.
- At Haibargaon station, structural works of new service building, parking and entry-exit gate have been completed and works of improvement of existing station building, platform shelters, circulating area, approach road, pay and use toilet, construction of porch, etc. have been taken up.
- At Gauripur station, structural works of station building and waiting room have been completed and works of improvement of circulating area, Foot Over Bridge, etc. have been taken up.
- At Hojai station, works of improvement of existing station building, platform shelters, parking area, approach road, construction of new service building, pay and use toilets, porch, entry-exit gate, boundary wall, etc. have been taken up.
- At Lanka station, works of construction of new service building, pay and use toilets, entrance porch, entry-exit gate, Foot Over Bridge, boundary wall, improvement of existing station building, platform shelters, parking area, approach road, etc. have been taken up.
- At Fakiragram station, works of improvement of platform shelters, approach

road and structural work of new station building have been completed and works of construction of new Foot Over Bridge, improvement of circulating area, etc. have been taken up.

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

Further, development/upgradation of stations and amenities for passengers 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 provision/upgradation of amenities is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

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/Region-wise. The North-East Region is covered by Northeast Frontier Railway. The allocation for the financial year 2024-25 for this zone is Rs 530 Crores.

OROGRAPHIC FACTORS AFFECTING SNOWFALL IN MOUNTAINS**3870. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:**

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

- (a) whether the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) addresses the local orographic factors affecting snowfall in mountains;
- (b) if so, the details of the initiatives that are proposed to be taken by the Government including training by IMD scientists to the local students familiar with the region's ecology and climate conditions and recruiting them into their scientific fold; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) Yes. India Meteorological Department (IMD) provides forecasts based on global and regional models, and all these models consider the local orographic factors.
- (b) and (c) Scientists from the ministry deliver lectures and hold workshops and science exhibitions at various institutes, universities, colleges, and schools. Local students from across institutes, universities, colleges, and schools are also provided

with hands-on training in various fields of meteorology, including instruments, weather forecasting, and climate studies, at offices situated in the region towards human resource development and training manpower in the area. In addition, post-graduate and PhD students of relevant fields are also provided support for research and dissertations by the local offices. The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) is continuously endeavoring to achieve better accuracy in weather forecasting in the country, including the mountain regions.

व्यापक दूरसंचार विकास योजना

3871. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र के लिए व्यापक दूरसंचार विकास योजना (सीटीडीपी) की प्रमुख विशेषताएं, इसके उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस योजना से उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र को होने वाले लाभों सहित तत्संबंधी भावी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) से वित्तपोषित पूर्वोत्तरक्षेत्र (एनईआर) के लिए व्यापक दूरसंचार विकास योजना की मुख्य विशेषताओं में मोबाइल टावरों की स्थापना करके चिन्हित किए गए सेवा से वंचित गांवों को और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर मोबाइल कवरेज प्रदान करना शामिल है जिसका उद्देश्य पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की नेटवर्क से वंचित जनता को सार्वजनिक मोबाइल नेटवर्क की पहुंच उपलब्ध कराना है। इससे नागरिकों को उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) के लाभ प्रदान करके सशक्त बनाने के लिए वहनीय और समान रूप

सेसंचार सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं।

इसके अलावा एनईआरसहित देश भर के सेवा से वंचित गांवों में 4जी मोबाइल सेवाओं के सेचुरेशन के लिए डीबीएनद्वारा वित्तपोषित परियोजना को भी मंजूरी दी गई है।

अक्टूबर, 2024 तक, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के सेवा से वंचित गांवों में और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर मोबाइल कवरेज उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 3223 गांवों और 286 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गस्थलों को शामिल करते हुए विभिन्न डीबीएन योजनाओं के तहत कुल 2619 टावर स्थापित किए गए हैं। पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के सेवा से वंचित शेष गांवों को डीबीएनद्वारा वित्तपोषित स्कीमों के अंतर्गत 4जी मोबाइल सेवाएं प्रदान करने की योजना है।

CLIMATE SCIENCE RESEARCH INITIATIVES

3872. DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:

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

- (a) the current research initiatives in climate science aimed at understanding and mitigating climate change;
- (b) the percentage of the budget allocated by the Government to environmental research in the 2023 and the key outcomes achieved during the year;
- (c) the details of collaborations established with international organisations or institutions to enhance climate science research; and
- (d) the measures taken to disseminate research findings to policymakers and the public to inform climate action strategies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT

OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) Yes Sir. Research initiatives in climate science are being led by Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST), Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC) and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Department of Science and Technology (DST) is leading two National Missions on Climate Change: the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) and the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC). These missions provide support to academic and research institutions to study various aspects of climate change, including health, coastal vulnerability, agriculture, water resources, and the Himalayan ecosystem. Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has taken initiatives to develop the enabling technologies and products for a climate resilient industrial growth such as high Performance Bio-manufacturing initiative.

Centre for Climate Change Research (CCCR) at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune established by MoES, focuses on improving the understanding of regional climate change and provide scientific inputs for framing climate change mitigation and adaptation policies. First Earth System Model from India, the IITM Earth System Model, was developed at CCCR-IITM Pune.

MoEFandCC has initiated different studies under the Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP), including National Carbonaceous Aerosols Programme (NCAP), Long Term Ecological Observatories (LTEO) Programme to create and

strengthen the scientific and analytical capacity for assessment of climate change in the country.

(b) There is no separate allocation of budget specifically for environmental research in the MoES and MoST, however a budget of Rs. 125 Crore was allocated in 2023 by DST for the implementation of Climate, Energy and Sustainable Technology initiatives. Under the Environment Research and Development Program (ERDP) of the MoEFandCC, Rs. 3 Crore was also allocated for the year 2023.

Key achievements of DST includes the strengthening of State Climate Change Cells (SCCCs) in Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, and Meghalaya. Additionally, a new Centre of Excellence (CoE) focused on Indian monsoons has been established at the University of Allahabad and RandD projects in the area of Hydro Climate Extremes and Himalayan Cryosphere were supported during the year. Further, first of its kind 21-day Capacity Building Program in Glaciology, featuring on-field training at the Machoi Glacier in Drass, Ladakh, has been successfully conducted by the University of Kashmir, benefiting twenty doctoral and post-doctoral students nationwide.

DST has also showcased the outcomes of Climate Change Vulnerability and Climate Resilient Development Strategy in the Indian Himalayan Region at a dedicated side event during the COP-28 conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Dec 2023 at Dubai.

(c) Several collaborations have been established with international

organisations and institutions for joint research initiatives aimed at enhancing Climate science research involving countries like Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Cambodia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Japan, Mauritius, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and UAE.

Scientists from IITM-Pune have contributed to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report as Co-coordinating Lead Authors and Lead Authors. The CCCR-IITM Pune, under MoES, is actively involved in the Climate Model Experiment and Coupled Model Inter-comparison Project (CMIP) of the World Climate Research Program (WCRP) to address projected climate changes. In addition, under the National Monsoon Mission, an Indo-US collaboration has been set up between MoES and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA, for the development of dynamical prediction system of monsoon at various scales over India.

(d) Under the DST-led National Missions, NMSHE and NMSKCC, several public awareness programmes on climate change and adaptation have been regularly organized. The dissemination has been through workshops, seminars and publications that engage and sensitise a diverse range of stakeholders, including state officials, scientists, research scholars, community members, civil society representatives, youth and women organizations and NGOs.

NUMBER OF ROBS FOR BELAGAVI LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY

3873. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

(a) the number of Road over Bridges (RoB's) sanctioned in the Belagavi Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency so far along with the present status and other details thereof; and

(b) the status of the ongoing RoB being constructed in lieu of LC No. 381 in Belagavi City; and

(c) reason for stalling the process of ongoing construction of Lane-2 work?

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

(a) to (c) Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridge (ROB)/Road under Bridge (RUB) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains and impact for road users and feasibility etc.

Nos. of ROB/RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-24 is as under:

Period	ROBs/RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-24	11, 945 Nos. (about three times)

As on 01.04.2024, 4200 Nos. ROB/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 92,692 crore on Indian Railways and 105 Nos. sanctioned works of Road Over

Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) at the cost of ₹ 2,483 crore in the state of Karnataka including 07 Nos. ROBs in Belagavi Lok Sabha Constituency, which are at various stages of planning and execution.

As on 01.04.2024, There are existing 233 Nos. of ROB and 808 Nos. of RUB in Karnataka including Belagavi Lok Sabha Constituency.

The work of ROB (Road Over Bridge) has been sanctioned in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) No: 381 in Belagavi City on cost sharing basis. This is a 4-lane ROB planned to be constructed in two stages, being executed by Railway on single entity basis. The first two lanes of ROB has been commissioned on 12.10.2022.

However the work of construction of approach towards khanapur side of another 2-lanes of ROB was held up on account of change in the conceptual plan as per advice of State Govt. Now, the revised estimate as per modified scheme has been sanctioned.

NOMINATION OF RAJA RAMANNA FELLOWSHIP

3874. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) the number of Institutes/Organisations registered to nominate persons for Raja Ramanna Fellowship;
- (b) the number of Scientists, Engineers and Technologists from each category nominated for the Raja Ramanna Fellowship Award each year during the last five years; and
- (c) the number of Scientists and Engineers from each category selected each

year during the last five years for the DAE-Homi Bhabha Chair?

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) There is no Institute/Organisation registered to nominate persons for Raja Ramanna Fellowship.
- (b) The number of Scientists, Engineers and Technologists from each category nominated for the Raja Ramanna Fellowship Award each year during the last five years are:

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
No of scientists / engineers / technologists nominated.	51	19	30	27	11

- (c) The number of Scientists and Engineers from each category selected each year during the last five years for the DAE-Homi Bhabha Chair are:

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023

No of scientists / engineers / technologists nominated.	-	-	1	1	1
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अन्य व्यक्तियों/एजेंटों को रेलवे आरक्षण के लिए प्राथमिकता

3875. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलगाड़ियों में संसद सदस्यों द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए व्यक्तियों को मुख्यालय कोटे के अंतर्गत आरक्षण देने के बजाय अन्य व्यक्तियों/एजेंटों को विशेषकर बिहार और दिल्ली में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच कराकर संसद सदस्यों की सिफारिशों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने तथा उनकी सिफारिश पर आरक्षण न दिए जाने के कारणों से उन्हें अवगत कराने का निर्देश जारी करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) उच्चाधिकारी मांग (एचओआर) धारकों, जिसमें केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्री, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय/विभिन्न राज्यों के उच्च न्यायालयों के माननीय न्यायाधीश, संसद सदस्यों और अन्य तात्कालिक मांगों, जो प्रतीक्षा-सूची में होते हैं, की अत्यावश्यक यात्रा संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न गाड़ियों और विभिन्न श्रेणियों में आपातकालीन कोटा के रूप में सीमित स्थान निर्धारित किया गया है। कोटा पूर्वता-अधिपत्र और लंबे समय से अपनाई जा रही सुस्थापित पद्धति के अनुसार रेलों द्वारा जारी किया जाता है। बर्थ आबंटित करते समय, आपातकालीन कोटा पहले एचओआर

धारकों/संसद सदस्यों आदि की स्वयं की यात्रा के लिए पूर्णतः पूर्वता-अधिपत्र में उनकी पारस्परिक वरिष्ठता के अनुसार आबंटित किया जाता है। तत्पश्चात्, माननीय संसद सदस्यों सहित विभिन्न वर्गों से प्राप्त अन्य मांगों पर विचार किया जाता है और शेष कोटा तात्कालिकता की प्रकृति अर्थात् सरकारी ड्यूटी पर यात्रा करने, परिवार में शोक, बीमारी, नौकरी के लिए साक्षात्कार आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जारी किया जाता है।

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TWO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

3876. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

- (a) whether it is mandatory for the Government departments to comply with the Office Memorandums (OMs) issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT);
- (b) if so, the reasons for failing to comply with the provisions of the DoPT's OMs Nos. F. No. 11013/1/2016-Estt.A-III dated 05.05.2019 and 27.02.2020 by the Department of Telecommunications;
- (c) the details of action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the details of the steps, initiated by the Government to ensure that the provisions of the OMs issued by the DoPT, will be complied scrupulously by the Government?

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

- (a) to (d) In compliance of DoPT's OM No. 11013/1/2016-Estt.A-III dated

27.02.2020 and dated 05.08.2019, Department of Telecommunications (DOT) issued OM No. 5394/Admn.II dated 08.11.2024, OM No. F-25015/1/2017-Admn dated 18.11.2024 for revocation of No Objection Certificate (NOC). Further, the present status on the same has been conveyed to DOPandT vide DOT O.M No. PF-5394/Admn.II dated 11.12.2024, for appropriate action.

GREENFIELD EMCS

3877. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to regulate the import of electronics components and promote export led manufacturing of electronic components in the country during the last five years;
- (b) the total number of Greenfield EMCs and Common facility centres approved under the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) Scheme in the country, State-wise;
- (c) the total number of applications received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh under the EMC 2.0 Scheme till date along with the number of projects approved and funds allocated for the same;
- (d) the total number of foreign companies permitted for electronics manufacturing units through direct investment and progress made under the same; and
- (e) the policies and programmes introduced by the Government to

transform India to an Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) hub and progress achieved till date?

**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 broaden and deepen the electronics component manufacturing ecosystem, Government of India launched schemes, namely, Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECES) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing. The SPECES provides financial incentive of 25% on the capital expenditure to offset the disability for domestic manufacturing of electronic components and semiconductors in order to strengthen the electronics manufacturing ecosystem in the country. Similarly, for scaling up production and export, the PLI for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing for target segment Mobile Phone and Electronic Components provides an incentive of 6% to 4% on the incremental sales to the target segments for a period of 5 years. Measures undertaken by the Government to strengthen the regulatory framework and position India as a global hub for electronics manufacturing are placed at **STATEMENT-I**.

(b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) notified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme on 22nd October 2012, to provide support for creation of world class infrastructure for

attracting investment in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Sector. The scheme was closed for receipt of applications from 21st October, 2017. Under the scheme, 19 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) over an area of 3,464 acres with project cost of INR 3,499 crore including central Grant-in-aid of INR 1,470 crore were accorded approval in fifteen (15) states across the country. The state wise details are placed at **STATEMENT-II**.

(c) Under the Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme notified on 01.04.2020, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has received one application from M/s Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) for setting up of EMC project over an area of 540 acres at Kopparthi, Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh. This has been accorded approval on 18.03.2021 with project cost of INR 748.76 crore which includes Central Financial assistance of INR 350.00 Crore.

(d) Since April 2019, India has received FDI amounting to ~USD 3,290 million from 356 companies in electronics sector. Financial progress of the FDI received since 2019-20 is as follows:

Financial Year	Investment (in USD Mn)
2019-20	422.37
2020-21	375.31

Financial Year	Investment (in USD Mn)
2021-22	416.99
2022-23	539.96
2023-24	695.75
2024-25 (till Q2)	839.57
Total	3289.94
<i>Source: FDI Cell, DPIIT</i>	

(e) The policies and schemes undertaken by the Government to transform India as global electronics manufacturing hub is placed at **STATEMENT-III**. As a result of these policy interventions, the domestic production of electronic items has increased significantly from INR 1.90 lakh crore (USD 30 Bn.) in 2014-15 to INR 9.52 lakh crore (USD 115 Bn.) in 2023-24 at a CAGR of more than 17%. Export of electronic goods has increased from INR 38,263 crore (USD 5.7 Bn.) in 2014-15 to INR 2.41 lakh crore (USD 29.1 Bn.) in 2023-24 growing at CAGR of more than 20%.

STATEMENT-I

Reforms taken to improve the regulatory environment for electronic manufacturing in the country

1. Compulsory Registration Order for greater flexibility in certification: To ensure that the electronic product manufactured in the

country conform to the safety standards, the government has notified electronic products under the schedule of Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2021 as per the scheme -II of BIS conformity Assessment Regulation, 2018 under BIS Act 2016. The details are available on MeitY's website (<http://meity.gov.in/esdm/standards>).

2. Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP): PMP has been notified to promote domestic value addition in Cellular Mobile handsets, Wrist Wearable Devices (commonly known as smart watches), and Hearable Devices and sub-assemblies / inputs / parts / sub-parts thereof.

3. Public Procurement Order (PPO): Public Procurement Order prioritizes domestically manufactured products in public procurement to enhance domestic industry capabilities by progressively increasing local value addition, contributing to the broader goal of self-reliance.

4. Amendment in Import Policy to discontinue compulsory registration on CHIMs Portal: DGFT vide notification 41/2024-25 dated 29.11.2024 has discontinued the Compulsory Registration under Chip Import Monitoring System (CHIMs) for ITC HS Codes 85423100, 85423900, 85423200, 85429000 and 85423300 for import of semiconductor chips covered under Chapter 85 of ITC (HS), 2022, Schedule-1(Import Policy). It shall enhance ease of doing business for the electronics and semiconductor ecosystem.

5. 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): As per extant FDI policy,

FDI up-to 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing (except from countries sharing land border with India), subject to applicable laws / regulations; security and other conditions. The FDI approval to land border sharing countries are being facilitated through the Press Note 3 (PN3) notification.

6. Simplifying the Visa Issuance process for PLI sector: The government has revised and expanded the issuance of PLI business visa for electronic manufacturing from PLI approved companies to any company falling under the PLI sector. Further, the process to apply for a PLI business visa has been made completely online.

7. Clarification on Import of Goods at Concessional Rate (IGCR) across the electronics value chain and MOOWR units: CBIC vide Circular No. 26/2024-Customs dated 21.11.2024 clarified that the goods being imported by the intermediate goods manufacturer which is MOOWR unit for further supplying after some manufacturing/ value addition to the final manufacturer of Cellular mobile phones are duly eligible for the benefit of concessional rate of duty under IGCR Rules, 2022, as long as all other conditions are met. Further, it is also clarified that the MOOWR unit may now avail IGCR exemption along with duty deferment simultaneously, provided that it complies with the conditions prescribed in IGCR Rules and MOOWR provisions.

8. Clarification on movement of goods from section 65 unit to another warehouse/section 65 unit: CBIC vide instruction no. 16/2024-

Customs dated 25.06. 2024 has clarified that the transfer of resultant goods from section 65 unit to another warehouse/section 65 unit is permitted subject to compliance of the conditions prescribed under MOOWR.

9. Amendment to support manufacturing of hearing and wearable: CBIC vide notification no. 33/2023-Customs dated 27.04.2023 amended PMP notification of hearing and wearable stating that the provision of rule 2 (a) of the General Rules of Interpretation of the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 shall not be applicable to the import of components/inputs/parts/sub-parts even when such goods are presented together.

10. Rationalisation of Tariff Structure: Tariff structure has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including, inter-alia, Cellular mobile phones, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV, LED products and Medical electronics equipment.

11. Exemption of Basic Customs Duty on capital goods: Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at "NIL" Basic Customs Duty.

12. Simplified import of used plant and machinery: The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans

boundary Movement) Rules, 2016, vide Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.

STATEMENT-II

S.No.	State	Location	Area (Acres)	Implementing Agency	Financial Outlay (Rs. in crore)	
					Project Cost	Grant-in- aid
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sri City, Satyavedu Mandal, Chittoor District	94	Sri City EMC Pvt. Ltd.	56.75	27.34
2		EMC-1@ Tirupati, Renigunta and YerpaduMandal , Chittoor District	113.27	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.	74.27	37.14
3		EMC-II @ Tirupathi, Vikruthamala Village, YerpaduMandal, Chittoor District	501.40	(APIIC)	248.90	98.46
4	Assam	Bongora, Kamrup District, Assam	100	Assam Electronics Development Corporation Limited (AMTRON)	119.85	50.00
5	Chhattisgarh	Sector-22, Naya	116.48	Chhattisgarh	103.88	43.08

S.No.	State	Location	Area (Acres)	Implementing Agency	Financial Outlay (Rs. in crore)	
					Project Cost	Grant-in- aid
		Raipur		State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (CSIDC)		
6	Goa	Tuem, North Goa District	147.55	Department of IT, Government of Goa	161.32	73.77
7	Gujarat	Mundra, Kutch District	631.38	Mundra Solar Techno park Private Limited (MSTPL)	745.14	315.69
8	Jharkhand	Adityapur, Saraikela- Kharsawan District	82.49	Jharkhand Industrial Area Development Authority (JIADA)	97.88	41.48
9	Kerala	Kakkanad , Ernakulam District	66.87	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	35.06	15.89
10	Madhya Pradesh	Badwai-Bhopal	50	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development	47.19	20.86
11		Purva-Jabalpur	40		38.57	17.76

S.No.	State	Location	Area (Acres)	Implementing Agency	Financial Outlay (Rs. in crore)	
					Project Cost	Grant-in- aid
				Corporation Ltd.(MPSEDC)		
12	Odisha	Infovalley, Bhubaneswar Industrial Area, Khurda District	203.37	Odisha Industrial development Corporation (IDCO)	200.76	93.09
13	Rajasthan	Salarpur Industrial Area, Khushkera, Bhiwadi	50.3	ELCINA Electronics Manufacturing Cluster Pvt. Ltd (EEMCPL)	46.09	20.24
14		Karoli Industrial Area, Bhiwadi, District-Alwar	121.51	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. (RIICO)	29.13	11.49
15	Telangana	E-city, Hyderabad	603.52	Telangana State	667.6	252.42
16		Maheshwaram, Ranga Reddy	310.70	Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC)	436.97	138.6
17	Uttar Pradesh	Ecotech-VI Industrial Area, Greater Noida	99.41	TEGNA Electronics Pvt. Ltd. (TEPL)	115.32	50.00

S.No.	State	Location	Area (Acres)	Implementing Agency	Financial Outlay (Rs. in crore)	
					Project Cost	Grant-in- aid
18	West Bengal	Falta , South 24 Parganas District	58.04	West Bengal Electronics Industry	58.86	25.64
19		Naihati, North 24 Parganas district	70	Development Corporation Limited (WEBEL)	58.31	25.7
20	Karnataka (CFC)	Hebbal Industrial Area, Mysore	1.50	Mysore ESDM Cluster	48.53	32.31
21	Maharashtra (CFC)	Shendra Industrial Area, Aurangabad District	1.98	Deogiri Electronics Cluster Private Limited (DECPL)	41.09	29.29
22		Pimpri Industrial Area, Pune	0.61	MCCIA Electronic Cluster Foundation (MECF)	67.00	50.00
Total			3,464.38		3,499.63	1,470.25

STATEMENT-III

The policies and schemes undertaken by the Government to transform India as global electronics manufacturing hub

National Policy on Electronics 2019: The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019. The vision of NPE 2019 is to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

To attract and incentivize large investments in the electronics value chain and promote exports, following schemes and interventions have been made:

1. Program for Development of Semiconductors and Display Manufacturing Ecosystem: To widen and deepen electronics manufacturing, the Union Cabinet on 15.12.2021, approved a comprehensive program with an outlay of INR 76,000 crore (>USD 10 Billion) for the development of Semiconductors and Display manufacturing ecosystem. With the approval of Cabinet, this Programme has been recently modified on 21.09.2022. The modified programme offers Fiscal Support of 50% of Project Cost uniformly for semiconductor fabs across the technology nodes as well as for compound semiconductors, packaging and other semiconductor facilities.

Following Fiscal incentives are now available to eligible applicants:

- **Modified Scheme for setting up of Semiconductor Fabs:** It provides fiscal support for setting up semiconductor wafer fabrication facilities in the country. Fiscal support of 50% of the Project Cost is available for setting up of silicon-based semiconductor fabs across all technology nodes.
- **Modified Scheme for setting up of Display Fabs:** It provides fiscal support for setting up TFT LCD / AMOLED based display fabrication facilities. It provides fiscal support of 50% of Project Cost.
- **Modified Scheme for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics /Sensors Fab/ Discrete Semiconductor Fabs and Semiconductor ATMP / OSAT facilities in India:** It provides a fiscal support of 50% of the Capital Expenditure to the eligible applicants for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics (SiPh) / Sensors (including MEMS) Fab/ Discrete Semiconductor Fabs and Semiconductor ATMP / OSAT facilities in India.
- **Design Linked Incentive Scheme:** It offers financial incentives, design infrastructure support across various stages of development and deployment of semiconductor design for ICs, Chipsets, SoCs, Systems and IP Cores and semiconductor linked design. The scheme provides both “Product Design Linked Incentive” and “Deployment Linked Incentive”.

2. Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing was notified on April 01, 2020 to provide an incentive of 4% to 6% to eligible companies on incremental sales (over base year) involved in mobile phone manufacturing and manufacturing of specified electronic components, including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units.

3. Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for IT Hardware was notified on March 03, 2021 to provide an incentive of 4% to 2% / 1% on net incremental sales (over base year) of goods manufactured in India and covered under the target segment, to eligible companies, for a period of four (4) year. The Target Segment under PLI Scheme includes (i) Laptops (ii) Tablets (iii) All-in-One PCs and (iv) Servers.

Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for IT Hardware 2.0: PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware notified on May 29, 2023 with a budgetary outlay of 17,000 crore provides an average incentive of around 5% on net incremental sales (over base year) of target segment products for a period of 6 years. The target segment products include: Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers and Ultra Small Form Factor.

4. Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECES) was notified on April 01, 2020 to provide financial incentive of 25% on capital expenditure for the identified list of electronic goods that comprise downstream value chain of

electronic products, i.e., electronic components, semiconductor / display fabrication units, ATMP units, specialized sub-assemblies and capital goods for manufacture of aforesaid goods. The scheme is open for receipt of applications till 31.03.2024.

5. Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0)

Scheme was notified on April 01, 2020 to provide support for creation of world class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities, including Ready Built Factory (RBF) sheds / Plug and Play facilities for attracting major global electronics manufacturers along with their supply chain to set up units in the country. The Scheme provides financial assistance for setting up of both EMC projects and Common Facility Centres (CFCs) across the country. The Scheme is open for receipt of application for a period upto March, 2024 and further period upto March, 2028 is available for disbursement of the funds to the approved projects.

6. Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS):

The Scheme was notified on 27th July, 2012 to provide financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. It was amended in August, 2015 to extend the period of the scheme, enhance scope of the Scheme by including 15 more product verticals, and attract more investment. The scheme was further amended in January, 2017 to expedite the investments. The scheme provides subsidy for capital expenditure - 20% for investments in Special Economic

Zones (SEZs) and 25% in non-SEZs. The incentives are available for 44 categories / verticals of electronic products and components covering entire electronics manufacturing value chain. The Scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018 and is in the implementation mode.

7. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme: Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme was notified on 22nd October, 2012 to provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investment. The receipt of application was closed on 21st October, 2017 and disbursement of funds is applicable upto March, 2026.

8. Electronics Development Fund (EDF): Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed "Daughter Funds" which in turn will provide risk capital to startups and companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster RandD and innovation in these technology sector.

VSAT AT MAKACHUVA

3878. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

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

(a) whether the First Captain of Makachuva, Little Nicobar has submitted repeated requests to the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in August 2023, October 2023 and recently on 19th November 2024 for the installation of a VSAT

system in the village;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the specific actions taken by the Administration to address this demand, considering the critical need for connectivity to facilitate (i) Medical emergencies (ii) Children's education (iii) Access to digital services (iv) Essential services for ease of business etc.;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the person responsible for neglecting this critical demand from the tribal population; and

(e) the timeline proposed by the Administration to install the VSAT system at Makachuva?

**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) Andaman and Nicobar Administration has on 28.11.2024 requested Department of Telecommunications to explore the feasibility of extending VSAT based solution to Makachuva, Little Nicobar under the Amended BharatNet Program. At present, there is no provision under the Amended BharatNet Program for extending VSAT based solution to Makachuva, Little Nicobar. Further, the Department of Telecommunications has commissioned the Chennai-Andaman and Nicobar Islands Submarine OFC project in 2020 between Chennai and Port Blair and seven other Islands namely Swaraj Deep (Havelock), Long Island, Rangat, Little Andaman (Hutbay), Kamorta, Car Nicobar and Great Nicobar (Campbell Bay) at a cost of Rs.1224 Cr. This provides up to 200 Gbps of

submarine OFC bandwidth to these islands.

कोरोना काल में बंद की गई रेलगाड़ियों को पुनः शुरू करना

3879. श्री रमाशंकर राजभर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या कोरोना काल में देशभर में कई रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन बंद किया गया था;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी रेलगाड़ियों को पुनः शुरू करने के संबंध में क्या प्रस्ताव है;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) अब तक पुनः आरंभ न की गई रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार शिक्षता का संचालन करती है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो उक्त शिक्षता को समायोजित करने की स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रसार को रोकने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय रेल ने 23 मार्च, 2020 से सभी नियमित यात्री गाड़ियों का परिचालन बंद कर दिया था और केवल विशेष ट्रेन सेवाएं ही चलाई जा रही थीं। इस बीच, भारतीय रेल ने भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान मुंबई की सहायता से समय-सारिणी को भी युक्तिसंगत बनाया। युक्तिसंगत बनाने के परिणामस्वरूप, सभी नियमित यात्री गाड़ियों को युक्तिसंगत समय-सारिणी के अनुसार परिचालित किया जा रहा है।

(ङ): भारतीय रेल अपनी उत्पादन इकाइयों, कारखानों, लोको शेडों, कैरिज और वैगन डिपो आदि जैसी विभिन्न इकाइयों में प्रशिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षुता कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है।

(च): प्रशिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 22 में संशोधन के अनुसार, जिसमें यह प्रावधान है कि "प्रत्येक नियोक्ता को अपने प्रतिष्ठान में प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण की अवधि पूरी कर चुके किसी भी प्रशिक्षु की

भर्ती के लिए अपनी स्वयं की नीति तैयार करनी होगी"। यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि सीधी भर्ती के मामले में लेवल-1 की 20% रिक्तियों को पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण कर चुके अधिनियम प्रशिक्षुओं (सीसीएए) को वरीयता देते हुए भरा जाएगा। रेल प्रतिष्ठानों में प्रशिक्षित पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण कर चुके अधिनियम प्रशिक्षु उम्मीदवारों को भी प्रशिक्षुता के लिए उचित वेटेज दिया गया है कि कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा के आयोजन के बाद अंतिम मेरिट सूची तैयार करने में एक तिहाई अंक उनकी प्रशिक्षुता परीक्षा में प्राप्त अंकों के आधार पर दिए जाएं। इन अभ्यर्थियों को शारीरिक दक्षता परीक्षा से भी छूट दी गई है। रेलवे इन प्रशिक्षित पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण कर चुके अधिनियम प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रशिक्षुता अधिनियम, 1961 के तहत उम्मीदवारों की प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण की अवधि तक ऊपरी आयु में अतिरिक्त छूट प्रदान करता है, जो अधिकतम तीन (3) वर्ष है।

PDS IN HINGOLI

3880. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the prevailing issues related to the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Hingoli district, Maharashtra including delays and inefficiencies in the distribution of food grains and other essential commodities;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government to address the shortage of food items particularly in remote and rural areas of Hingoli district;
- (c) the current status of the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) in Hingoli and the number of beneficiaries covered thereunder; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that consumers

especially those ineconomically weaker sections have access to essential goods at fair prices and to curb unfair practices such as hoarding or black marketing in the district?

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

(a) to (d) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is governed under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 and it is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of food grains within the States/ UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of food grains to the eligible beneficiaries under TPDS, issuance of license to the Fair Price Shop dealers, supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) etc. rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that no such delays and inefficiencies in the distribution of food grains and other essential commodities of Public Distribution System (PDS) has occurred in the Hingoli District of Maharashtra. The number of beneficiaries in Hingoli District under Antyodaya Anna Yojana Family (AAY) is 29649 and Priority Households Beneficiaries (PHH) is 683735. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is being implemented effectively in order to curb unfair practices like hoarding or black marketing so that, consumers get essential commodities at reasonable prices. The monitoring mechanisms i.e. Aadhar enabled Public Distribution System

(AePDS) and Food and Essential Commodities Assurance and Security Target (FEAST) are in place. The vigilance committees are constituted at the village, block and district level. Also, regular inspections of Fair Price Shops are being conducted by District Officials.

PROJECT UNDER NEC FUNDS IN TRIPURA

3881.SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

Will the Minister of **DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects sanctioned and completed under North Eastern Council (NEC) Funds in the State of Tripura during each of the last five years; and
- (b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure accountability, transparency, administrative effectiveness and timely implementation of the projects sanctioned under NEC Funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) During the last five years, 49 projects worth Rs.512.38 crore were sanctioned under North East Council Funds {Schemes of NEC and NESIDS (Roads)} for the State of Tripura out of which 15 projects worth Rs. 303.92 crore were completed. The year-wise details are as under:

Financial	Sanctioned	Completed*

Year	No. of Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in Cr)	No. of Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
2019-20	2	22.82	2	7.03
2020-21	14	44.85	1	1.59
2021-22	21	239.01	5	28.06
2022-23	9	37.42	1	4.34
2023-24	3	168.28	6	262.9
Total	49	512.38	15	303.92

*includes projects sanctioned in the earlier years also.

(b) The steps taken by Ministry of DoNER/NEC to ensure accountability, transparency, administrative effectiveness and timely implementation include:

- Field inspections by NEC officials;
- Regular review meetings and follow up with the implementing agencies and State Governments concerned;
- Introducing a Project Monitoring Mobile App in collaboration with North Eastern Space Application Centre(NESAC);
- Use of Poorvottar Vikas Setu Portal for submission of project proposals, fund requisitions, utilization certificates and completion certificates, etc.

TRIPLING GLOBAL RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY

3882. **SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Energy Agency (IEA) urged various countries including India to support for action by 2030 with regard to the goal of tripling global renewable power capacity and doubling the annual rate of energy efficiency improvement every year by 2030; and

(b) if so, the action plan proposed or to be proposed by the Government to achieve the IEA target by 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):

(a) Under India's G20 Presidency for 2023, the G20 members, *inter-alia*, agreed to pursue and encourage efforts to triple renewable energy capacity globally through existing targets and policies in line with national circumstances by 2030. They also acknowledged the Voluntary Action Plan on Doubling the Rate of Energy Efficiency Improvement by 2030.

Subsequently, the International Energy Agency (IEA) prepared a paper on "G20 roadmap for tripling renewable energy capacity globally".

(b) Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to achieve the target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel based installed electricity capacity by 2030.

The details are at **STATEMENT**.

Further, to promote energy efficiency, the government has undertaken various initiatives such as UJALA, Standards and Labeling (SandL), Energy Conservation and Sustainable Building Codes (ECSBC), Eco Niwas Samhita (ENS), revision in

Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFE) norms for M1 category vehicles (GVW < 3500 kgs), Guidelines for Installation and Operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure – 2024. Additionally, Indian Carbon Credit Trading Scheme has been notified to shift large industries from specific energy consumption to GHG emissions reduction regime wherein unit-wise targets to more than 800 energy intensive industries are being assigned.

STATEMENT

Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to encourage industry, State Governments and other stakeholders to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country. These include, inter-alia, the following:

- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) [REIAs: Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, SJVN Limited] from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.

- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Project Development Cell for attracting and facilitating investments has been set up.
- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm and Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evamUtthaanMahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission have been launched.
- Scheme for setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-

metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.

- Cabinet has approved the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects (500 MW each off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu).
- “National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023” has been issued.
- “Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- Standard and Labelling (SandL) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all.

Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.

- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.
- For Electrolyser Manufacturing, contracts have been awarded / are under process for a capacity of 3,000 MW per annum.
- For Green Hydrogen production, capacity has been awarded for 4,12,000 tons per annum.

दूरसंचार नेटवर्क को सुदृढ़ करना

3883.एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी:

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में दूरसंचार नेटवर्क को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजनाएं तैयार की हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार की देश भर में विशेषकर देश के ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार करने की योजना है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा 5जी सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिए की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार की भारत में टेलीविजन प्रसारण सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता और कवरेज में वृद्धि करने की

कोई योजना है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) देश भर में विशेष रूप से देश के ग्रामीण और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार नेटवर्क को सुदृढ़ करने और इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार लाने के लिए, सरकार देश के ग्रामीण, दूरस्थ और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल टावरों की स्थापना करके दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी के विस्तार के लिए डिजिटल भारत निधि (पूर्ववर्ती सार्वभौमिक सेवा दायित्व निधि) के अंतर्गत विभिन्न स्कीमों/परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। 4जी सेचुरेशन परियोजना का उद्देश्य देश के सेवा से वंचित 24,680 गांवों में 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी का प्रावधान करना है। इस परियोजना में पुनर्वास, नई बस्तियों, मौजूदा ऑपरेटरों द्वारा सेवाएं देना बंद करने आदि के कारण 20% अतिरिक्त गांवों को शामिल करने का प्रावधान है। इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 28 राज्यों और 8 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सभी 2.64 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों को तथा मांग के आधार पर लगभग 3.8 लाख गांवों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए भारतनेट के दायरे का विस्तार करने के लिए 1,39,579 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तपोषण के साथ संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दी है।

(ग) सरकार ने देश में 5जी सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिए विभिन्न पहलों की हैं जैसे मोबाइल सेवाओं के लिए नीलामी के माध्यम से पर्याप्त स्पेक्ट्रम का आवंटन, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं को ई-बैंड में प्रत्येक में 250 मेगाहर्ट्ज के 2 कॅरियरों का अनंतिम रूप से आवंटन, वित्तीय सुधारों की शृंखला जिसके परिणामस्वरूप समायोजित सकल राजस्व (एजीआर) और बैंक गारंटियों (बीजी) का युक्तिकरण हुआ, एसएसीएफए (रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी आवंटन संबंधी स्थायी सलाहकार समिति) की मंजूरी के लिए प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण, केंद्रीकृत मार्ग का अधिकार (आरओडब्ल्यू) अनुमोदनों के लिए गति शक्ति संचार पोर्टल की शुरुआत। इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश के 783 जिलों में से 779 जिलों में 5जी सेवाएँ उपलब्ध हुई हैं और 31 अक्टूबर, 2024 तक देश में 4.6 लाख से अधिक 5जी बेस ट्रांसीवर स्टेशन (बीटीएस) स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं।

(घ) सरकार ने 2021-26 की अवधि के लिए 2539.61 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत से एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम, प्रसारण अवसंरचना एवं नेटवर्क विकास (बीआईएनडी) को मंजूरी दी है जिसके तहत देश भर में दूरदर्शन नेटवर्क के आधुनिकीकरण और उन्नयन का कार्य शुरू किया गया है। वर्तमान में, दूरदर्शन (डीडी) फ्री डिश, जो एक फ्री-टू-एयर डायरेक्ट टू होम (डीटीएच) सेवा है, की देश भर में पूर्ण कवरेज है और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह में 10 चैनल की एक विशेष सी-बैंड सैटेलाइट डीटीएच सेवा प्रचालन में है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कुछ वितरण प्लेटफॉर्म नामतः डायरेक्ट टू होम (डीटीएच) और हेडेंड इन द स्काई (एचआईटीएस) टीवी चैनलों के वितरण के लिए उपग्रहों और एयरवेक्स को नियोजित करते हैं और इस प्रकार अखिल भारतीय कवरेज सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दूरस्थ और पहाड़ी स्थानों में सहजता से सेवाएं प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

बिहार के सारण जिले में राजापट्टी स्टेशन से नई रेललाइन

3884. श्रीमती वीणा देवी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार के सारण जिले में राजापट्टी स्टेशन से मुजफ्फरपुर में साहेबगंज होते हुए मोतीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन तक नई रेललाइन बिछाने के लिए स्थल सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और नई रेललाइन का निर्माण कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है न कि राज्य-वार/जिला-वार क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य/जिला की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाएं लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक

मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रुफारवर्ड और निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती हैं।

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

राजापट्टी और मोतीपुर मौजूदा रेलवे नेटवर्क से मुजफ्फरपुर और छपरा के रास्ते पूरी तरह से जुड़े हुए हैं। साहिबगंज चालू हाजीपुर-सगौली नई लाइन परियोजना पर एक प्रस्तावित स्टेशन है। साहिबगंज के रास्ते राजापट्टी से मोतीपुर (58 किमी) के बीच नई रेल लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और अत्यंत कम यातायात क्षमता के कारण परियोजना को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सका।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 79,356 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली कुल 5,064 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 55 परियोजनाएं (31 नई लाइनें, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 22 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं जिनमें से 1194 किलोमीटर कमीशन की जा चुकी है और मार्च 2024 तक 26,983 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया जा चुका है। सारांश इस प्रकार है: -

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किमी में)	मार्च 2024 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किमी में)	मार्च, 2024 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ में)
नई लाइनें	31	2712	464	13629
आमान परिवर्तन	2	348	288	1520
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	22	2005	442	11834
कुल	55	5064	1194	26983

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के लिए परिव्यय का ब्यौरा

निम्नानुसार है -

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-2014	1132 करोड़ रु. प्रतिवर्ष
2024-2025	10,033 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 9 गुना)

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली नई पटरियों को कमीशन करने/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	औसतन कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ
2009-14	318 कि.मी	63.6 कि.मी.
2023-24	361 कि.मी.	361 कि.मी. (5 गुना से अधिक)

सीकर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रेलवे समपारों की संख्या

3885. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सीकर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितने रेलवे समपार हैं और उन पर कितने अंडरपास बनाए गए/बनाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) निर्माणाधीन रेल उपरि पुलों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके पूरा होने की अपेक्षित तारीख क्या है;

(ग) जहां आवश्यक हो वहां रेलवे समपारों पर अधोगामी और उपरि पुलों के निर्माण को कब तक मंजूरी दिए जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) ऐसे अधोगामी पुलों की संख्या कितनी हैं जो टिन शेड से ढके नहीं हैं और इससे बरसात के मौसम में वहां आवाजाही रुक जाती है और जल जमाव हो जाता है जिसे बरसात के मौसम में पम्प से नहीं निकाला जाता?

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

(क) से (घ) समपार के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल के कार्यों को मंजूरी देना भारतीय रेल की एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्य गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा पर इसके प्रभाव, गाड़ियों की गति और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव और व्यवहार्यता, निधियों की उपलब्धता आदि के आधार पर शुरू किए जाते हैं।

वर्ष 2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-24 की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेल पर निर्मित उपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल
2004-14	4148 अदद
2014-24	11945 अदद (लगभग तीन गुना)

01.04.2024 तक, भारतीय रेल पर 92,692 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 4200 अदद ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें राजस्थान राज्य में 4737 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल के 444 अदद स्वीकृत कार्य शामिल हैं, जो निष्पादन और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

सीकर संसदीय क्षेत्र में 11 अदद समपार तथा 136 अदद ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल हैं। वर्तमान में 87 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर 02 अदद ऊपरी सड़क पुल तथा 03 अदद निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल कार्यों का पूरा होना और चालू होना, समपार को बंद करने के लिए सहमति देने में राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग, पहुंच मार्ग आरेखण को निर्धारित करने, सामान्य आरेखण व्यवस्था को मंजूरी देने, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाने, अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी

सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक मंजूरी, परियोजना/कार्य स्थलों के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण विशेष परियोजना/क्षेत्र के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य अवधि आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के पूरा होने के समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, रेलवे ने जलभराव की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए कई कारगर उपाय किए हैं। नए निचले सड़क पुल/सब-वे की योजना के अभिन्न अंग के रूप में जल निकासी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है। मौजूदा निचले सड़क पुल/सब-वे में जल प्रवाह को निकटवर्ती पुल और नालों/नालियों की ओर मोड़ना, पहुंच मार्गों पर कवर शेड का प्रावधान, निचले सड़क पुल के प्रवेश पर हंप का प्रावधान, क्रॉस नालियों का प्रावधान, ज्वाइन्ट्स को बंद करना आदि कारगर उपाय व्यवहार्यता, उपयुक्तता और साइट की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, चिन्हित ऊपरी सड़क पुल के लिए पम्पिंग की व्यवस्था भी की गई है, ताकि आपातकालीन स्थिति में पानी को तेजी से बाहर निकाला जा सके और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं की सुरक्षा के लिए असाधारण/असामान्य बारिश की स्थिति में सड़क यातायात को रोकने का प्रावधान किया गया है। कवर शेड के प्रावधान का काम चरणबद्ध तरीके से शुरू किया गया है।

OVER BRIDGE ON THE KANTH RAILWAY CROSSING

3886. SHRIMATI RUCHI VIRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to construct an over bridge on the Kanth railway crossing (Moradabad-Saharanpur railway line) and Roshanpur Bahedi railway crossing (Moradabad-Ramnagar railway line);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND

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

(a) to (c) Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridge (ROB)/Road under Bridge (RUB) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains and impact for road users and feasibility etc.

Nos. of ROB/RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-24 is as under:

Period	ROBs/RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-24	11, 945 Nos. (about three times)

As on 01.04.2024, 4200 Nos. ROB/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 92,692 crore on Indian Railways including 741 Nos. sanctioned works of Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) at the cost of ₹ 13,502 crore in the state of Uttar Pradesh, which are at various stages of planning and execution.

There are two Nos. of Level Crossings (LCs) near Kanth i.e. LC No. 432/B at Km 1426/15-16 and LC No. 433/C at Km 1427/31-35 on Moradabad-Saharanpur section and one LC near Roshanpur Bahedi i.e. LC No. 18/C on Moradabad - Ramnagar section.

The work for construction of 4 lane ROB in lieu of LC No. 432/B on Moradabad-Saharanpur section has been sanctioned on cost sharing basis with State Govt.

The work of preparation of Technical Feasibility Report / Detailed Project Report (TFR / DPR) for the construction of ROB in lieu of LC No. 433/C on Moradabad-Saharanpur section and LC No. 18/C on Moradabad - Ramnagar section has been taken up.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIGENOUS ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY

3887. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes the indigenous electronic industry to grow as the leading manufacturer of electronic goods to attract not only developing countries but also developed countries;
- (b) if so, the shortcomings identified by the Government which deter the country to achieve the desired status;
- (c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the goal; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government would extend help and assistance to the industry players to grow as per the expectations?

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

- (a) to (d) Government of India is actively promoting the growth of the indigenous electronics industry with the aim to broaden and deepen the

country's electronic manufacturing ecosystem as well as increase India's participation in electronics Global Value Chains (GVCs). As a result of which electronics production has grown from INR 1,90,366 crores in FY 2014-15 to INR 9,52,000 crores in FY 2023-24 with compound annual growth rate ('CAGR') of more than 17%. India has now reached a stage where 99.2% of mobile handsets being used in India are domestically manufactured. Also, India has become a mobile exporting country as compared to mobile importing country in FY 2014-15 when almost 74% of all mobile phones sold in India were imported. As per industry estimates, approximately 25 lakhs employment (direct and indirect) has been generated in the electronics sector.

India's electronics manufacturing faces a cost disability vis-à-vis competing nations due to several factors which, *inter-alia*, include higher capex requirement, higher gestation period, scale of production, technology transfer and competing with the global players on quality as well as price.

As a corrective measure to enable Indian companies to overcome these disabilities Government of India has taken several initiatives to enhance domestic capabilities, reduce import dependence and position India as a global hub for electronics production. The initiatives are detailed in

STATEMENT.

STATEMENT I

Initiatives taken to boost electronics manufacturing

1. Programme for Development of Semiconductors and Display Manufacturing Ecosystem in India (Semicon India Programme):

Government has approved the Semicon India programme with a total outlay of INR 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country. The programme has further been modified in view of the aggressive incentives offered by countries already having established semiconductor ecosystem and limited number of companies owning the advanced node technologies. The programme aims to provide financial support to companies investing in semiconductors, display manufacturing and design ecosystem. This will serve to pave the way for India's growing presence in the global electronics value chains.

Following four schemes have been introduced under the aforesaid programme:

- i. **'Scheme for setting up of Semiconductor Fabs in India'** for attracting large investments for setting up semiconductor wafer fabrication facilities in the country to strengthen the electronics manufacturing ecosystem and help establish a trusted value chain. The Scheme extends a fiscal support of 50% of the project cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Silicon CMOS based Semiconductor Fab in India.
- ii. **'Scheme for setting up of Display Fabs in India'** for attracting large investments for manufacturing TFT LCD or AMOLED based display panels in the country to strengthen the electronics manufacturing

ecosystem. Scheme extends fiscal support of 50% of Project Cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Display Fabs in India.

iii. **'Scheme for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics / Sensors Fab / Discrete Semiconductors Fab and Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) / OSAT facilities in India'** shall extend a fiscal support of 50% of the Capital Expenditure on *Pari-passu* basis for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics (SiPh) / Sensors (including MEMS) Fab/ Discrete Semiconductor Fab and Semiconductor ATMP / OSAT facilities in India.

iv. **'Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme'** offers financial incentives, design infrastructure support across various stages of development and deployment of semiconductor design for Integrated Circuits (ICs), Chipsets, System on Chips (SoCs), Systems and IP Cores and semiconductor linked design. The scheme provides "Product Design Linked Incentive" of up to 50% of the eligible expenditure subject to a ceiling of ₹15 Crore per application and "Deployment Linked Incentive" of 6% to 4% of net sales turnover over 5 years subject to a ceiling of ₹30 Crore per application.

In addition to the above schemes, Government has also approved modernisation of Semi-Conductor Laboratory, Mohali as a brownfield Fab.

2. Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing was notified on April 01, 2020 to provide an

incentive of 4% to 6% to eligible companies on incremental sales (over base year) involved in mobile phone manufacturing and manufacturing of specified electronic components, including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units. **16 applications** have been approved under the scheme. **(5 under Global Champions Category, 5 under Indian Champions Category and 6 companies under Electronic Components category)**

After the success of the First Round of Production Linked Incentive Scheme, under second round **16 companies** were approved to provide incentives **of 5% to 3% on incremental sales** of goods manufactured in India and covered under the target segment, to eligible companies, **for a period of four (4) years.**

Scheme has attracted investment of INR 9,349 Crore and generated direct employment to 1,28,688 persons. Production under scheme is INR 6,14,115 Crore till oct 2024.

3. Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for IT Hardware was notified on March 03, 2021 to provide an incentive of 4% to 2% / 1% on net incremental sales (over base year) of goods manufactured in India and covered under the target segment, to eligible companies, for a period of four (4) year. The Target Segment under PLI Scheme includes (i) Laptops (ii) Tablets (iii) All-in-One PCs and (iv) Servers.

Further Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for IT Hardware 2.0 was notified on May 29, 2023 with a budgetary outlay of

17,000 crore provides an average incentive of around 5% on net incremental sales (over base year) of target segment products for a period of 6 years. The target segment products include: Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers and Ultra Small Form Factor.

Scheme has attracted investment of INR 501 Crore and generated direct employment to 4, persons. Production under scheme is INR 10,245 Crore till Oct 2024.

4. Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) was notified on April 01, 2020 to provide financial incentive of 25% on capital expenditure for the identified list of electronic goods that comprise downstream value chain of electronic products, i.e., electronic components, semiconductor / display fabrication units, ATMP units, specialized sub-assemblies and capital goods for manufacture of aforesaid goods. The scheme has been closed to receive new applications on 31.03.2024 and is in implementation mode.

Scheme has attracted investment of INR 9,168 Crore and has generated employment to 38,769 persons. Production under scheme is INR 24,050 Crore till Nov 2024.

5. Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme was notified on April 01, 2020 to provide support for creation of world class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities, including Ready Built Factory (RBF) sheds / Plug and Play facilities for attracting major global electronics manufacturers along with their supply

chain to set up units in the country.

The Scheme provides financial assistance for setting up of both EMC projects and Common Facility Centres (CFCs) across the country.

Scheme has attracted investment of INR 8,490 Crore and generated direct employment to 8,950 persons till oct 2024.

6. Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS): The Scheme was notified on 27th July, 2012 to provide financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. It was amended in August, 2015 to extend the period of the scheme, enhance scope of the Scheme by including 15 more product verticals, and attract more investment. The scheme was further amended in January, 2017 to expedite the investments. The scheme provides subsidy for capital expenditure - 20% for investments in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 25% in non-SEZs. The incentives are available for 44 categories / verticals of electronic products and components covering entire electronics manufacturing value chain. The Scheme was open to receive new applications till 31.12.2018 and is in the implementation mode.

Scheme has attracted investment of INR 45,095 Crore and generated direct employment to 1,71,499 persons. Production under scheme is INR 13,35,035 Crore till Oct 2024.

7. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme: Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme was notified on 22nd October, 2012 to

provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investment.

Scheme has attracted investment of INR 17,198 Crore and generated direct employment to 67,905 persons till Oct 2024.

8. Electronics Development Fund (EDF): Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a “Fund of Funds” to participate in professionally managed “Daughter Funds” which in turn will provide risk capital to startups and companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster RandD and innovation in these technology sector. As on 31.10.2024, EDF has invested Rs. 257.58 crore in eight Daughter Funds, which in turn have made investments of 1335.26 crore in 128 Ventures/Startups. Total employment in supported Startups was more than 23,000. The number of IPs created/acquired by the supported start-ups is 346.

9. 100% FDI: As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI up-to 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing (except from countries sharing land border with India), subject to applicable laws / regulations; security and other conditions.

10. Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) has been notified to promote domestic value addition in mobile phones and their sub-assemblies / parts manufacturing. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant manufacturing

capacities have been set up in the country. The manufacturing of mobile phones has been steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (CKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition.

11. Tariff Structure has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, *inter-alia*, including, Cellular mobile phones, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV and LED products

12. Exemption from Basic Customs Duty on capital goods: Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at "NIL" Basic Customs Duty.

13. Simplified import of used plant and machinery: The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2016, vide Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.

14. Relaxing the ageing restriction: The Department of Revenue vide Notification No.60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No.158/95-Customs dated 14.11.1995, relaxing the ageing restriction from 3 years to 7 years for specified electronic goods manufactured in India and re-imported into India for repairs or reconditioning.

15. Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017:

To encourage, Make in India[™] and to promote manufacturing and production of goods and services in India with a view to enhancing income and employment, the Government has issued Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 vide the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) Order dated 15.06.2017 and subsequent revisions vide Orders dated 28.05.2018, 29.05.2019, 04.06.2020, 16.09.2020 and 19.07.2024. In furtherance of the aforesaid Order, MeitY has notified mechanism for calculating local content for 14 Electronic Products viz., (i) Desktop PCs, (ii) Thin Clients, (iii) Computer Monitors, (iv) Laptop PCs, (v) Tablet PCs, (vi) Dot Matrix Printers, (vii) Contact and Contactless Smart Cards, (viii) LED Products, (ix) Biometric Access Control / Authentication Devices, (x) Biometric Finger Print Sensors, (xi) Biometric Iris Sensors, (xii) Servers, (xiii) Cellular Mobile Phones, (xiv) **CCTV/VSS Systems** for procurement to be made from local supplier.

16. Compulsory Registration Order (CRO): MeitY has notified “Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012” for mandatory compliance to ensure safety of Indian citizens by curbing import of substandard and unsafe electronic goods into India. 64 Product Categories have been notified under the CRO and the order is applicable on 63 product categories.

सांस्कृतिक, पर्यटन और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर भारत गौरव ट्रेन का प्रभाव

3888. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत गौरव ट्रेनों ने न केवल यात्रा-अनुभव को बेहतर बनाया है, बल्कि राज्यों के बीच सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान को बढ़ावा देने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन ट्रेनों में आयोजित सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और समारोहों की जानकारी का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) भारत गौरव ट्रेनों का पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और इसके मार्गों की स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

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

(क) से (ग) पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहित करने और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत गौरव पर्यटक रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन पूरे भारत में विभिन्न थीम आधारित सर्किटों जैसे पूर्वोत्तर सर्किट, चार धाम सर्किट, रामायण सर्किट, गरवी गुजरात सर्किट, श्री जगन्नाथ यात्रा, दिव्य काशी सर्किट, भारत नेपाल आस्था टूर आदि पर किया जाता है।

मनोहरपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट रेल उपरि पुल की आवश्यकता

3889. श्रीमती जोबा माझी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि चक्रधरपुर रेलवे डिवीजन, चक्रधरपुर के अंतर्गत पश्चिमी सिंहभूम के मनोहरपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के पास मनोहरपुर मुख्य सड़क पर रेलवे क्रॉसिंग के कारण यातायात हमेशा बाधित रहता है और क्या वहां रेल उपरिपुल बनाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) भारतीय रेल पर समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल संबंधी कार्यों को स्वीकृत करना सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों को रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा पर इसके प्रभाव रेलगाड़ियों की गतिशीलता तथा सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर प्रभाव और व्यवहार्यता निधियों की उपलब्धता आदि के आधार पर शुरू किए जाते हैं।

2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-24 की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेल पर निर्मित किए गए ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-24	11,945 अदद (लगभग तीन गुना)

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल पर 92,692 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 4200 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत है, जिनमें झारखण्ड राज्य में 2,757 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के 160 अदद स्वीकृत कार्य शामिल हैं, जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

चक्रधरपुर रेल मंडल के मनोहरपुर रेलवे स्टेशन यार्ड में किमी 373/21-23 पर एक समपार संख्या 193ए है।

समपार संख्या 193ए के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है।

सौर ऊर्जा से बिजली

3890. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का देश के प्रत्येक गांव में प्रत्येक घर को सौर ऊर्जा के माध्यम से बिजली उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सौर ऊर्जा से खेतों तक बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए योजना के तहत कोई मानदंड निर्धारित किया/अपनाया गया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) उन कंपनियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश के मिश्रिख जिले में उक्त योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक) :

(क) से (ङ) वर्तमान में, देश के सभी गांवों में प्रत्येक घर को सौर ऊर्जा के माध्यम से बिजली देने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

तथापि, नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश के घरों और खेतों में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम सूर्य घर:मुफ्त बिजली योजना और पीएम-कुसुम योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना और पीएम-कुसुम योजना के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध वित्तीय

सहायता का ब्यौरा

क) पीएम-सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना

- प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत, आवासीय क्षेत्रों के लिए रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना हेतु निम्नानुसार सीएफए प्रदान किया जाता है:

क्र. सं.	आवासीय खंड का प्रकार	सीएफए	सीएफए (विशेष श्रेणी के राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)
1	आवासीय क्षेत्र (रूफटॉप सौर (आरटीएस) क्षमता का प्रथम 2 किलोवाट पीक या उसका भाग)	30,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक	33,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक
2	आवासीय क्षेत्र (1 किलोवाट पीक की अतिरिक्त आरटीएस क्षमता के साथ या उसके भाग सहित)	18,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक	19,800 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक
3	आवासीय क्षेत्र (3 किलोवाट पीक से अधिक अतिरिक्त आरटीएस क्षमता)	कोई अतिरिक्त सीएफए नहीं	कोई अतिरिक्त सीएफए नहीं
4	समूह आवासीय सोसायटी/आवासीय कल्याण समिति (जीएचएस/आरडब्ल्यूए) आदि के लिए 500 किलोवाट पीक तक इलेक्ट्रिक व्हिकल चार्जिंग सहित साझा सुविधाओं के लिए (3 किलोवाट पीक प्रति घर की दर से)।	18,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक	19,800 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक

- इस योजना में डिस्कॉमों को प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रावधान शामिल है ताकि अनुकूल विनियामक और प्रशासनिक तंत्र बनाने, कार्यान्वयन के लिए लक्ष्य हासिल करने जैसी गतिविधियों में उन्हें प्रेरित

और मदद की जा सके। प्रोत्साहन, स्थापित आधार क्षमता के 10% से अधिक और 15% से कम क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए लागू बेंचमार्क लागत का 5% है; स्थापित आधार क्षमता के 15% से अधिक क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए लागू बेंचमार्क लागत का 10% है।

- आवासीय रूफटॉप सौर प्रणाली (आरटीएस) की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने और स्थानीय स्तर पर प्रयास करने के लिए योजना में शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) और पंचायत राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को यूएलबी/पीआरआई के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आवासीय खंड में आरटीएस की प्रत्येक स्थापना के लिए 1000 रुपए की दर से प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रावधान भी शामिल है, जिसके लिए उपभोक्ता को सीएफए हस्तांतरित किया गया है।
- इसके अतिरिक्त, देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक आदर्श सौर गांव विकसित करने के लिए 800 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसमें योजना के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक आदर्श सौर गांव को 1 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता दी जाएगी।

ख) पीएम-कुसुम योजना

(i) घटक-क: 10,000 मेगावाट के विकेन्द्रीकृत ग्राउंड/स्टिल्ट माउंटेड सौर विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना।

उपलब्ध लाभ: इस योजना के तहत सौर विद्युत की खरीद के लिए डिस्कॉमों को 40 पैसे प्रति किलोवाट घंटे की दर से या 6.60 लाख रु. प्रति मेगावाट प्रति वर्ष, जो भी कम हो, की दर से खरीद आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीबीआई)। यह पीबीआई संयंत्र की वाणिज्यिक प्रचालन तिथि से पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए डिस्कॉमों को दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार, डिस्कॉमों को देय कुल पीबीआई प्रति मेगावाट 33 लाख रु. है।

(ii) घटक-ख: 14 लाख स्टैंड-अलोन सौर पंपों की स्थापना।

उपलब्ध लाभ: स्टैंड-अलोन सौर कृषि पंप की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की 30% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है। तथापि, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, सिक्किम, जम्मू

एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप एवं अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में स्टैंड-अलोन सौर पंप की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, के लिए 50% की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है। घटक-ख को राज्य की 30% हिस्सेदारी के बिना भी लागू किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 30% बनी रहेगी और शेष 70% किसान द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा।

(iii) घटक-ग: फीडर स्तरीय सौरीकरण के जरिए 35 लाख ग्रिड-कनेक्टेड कृषि पंपों का सौरीकरण उपलब्ध लाभः (क) व्यक्तिगत पंप का सौरीकरण (आईपीएस): सौर पीवी घटक की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की 30% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाएगी। तथापि, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, सिक्किम, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में सौर पीवी कंपोनेंट की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की 50% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है। घटक-ग (आईपीएस) को राज्य की 30% हिस्सेदारी के बिना भी लागू किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 30% बनी रहेगी और शेष 70% किसान द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा।

(ख) फीडर स्तरीय सौरीकरण (एफएलएस): एमएनआरई से उपलब्ध 1.05 करोड़ रु. प्रति मेगावाट की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के साथ राज्य सरकार द्वारा कृषि फीडरों का सौरीकरण कैपेक्स अथवा रेस्को मोड में किया जा सकता है। तथापि, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, सिक्किम, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप एवं अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में प्रति मेगावाट 1.75 करोड़ रु. की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) दी जाती है।

AKASHVANI AND DOORDARSHAN

3891. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA

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

(a) whether the Government is working towards its vision to have at least one

community radio in every district and if so, the details thereof particularly for Palghar district of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government has prescribed any criteria to set up such stations in the district and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any relay stations of Akashvani and Doordarshan have been set up during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any relay stations of Akashvani and Doordarshan are functional in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof, district -wise?

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

(a) and (b) Under the Central Sector scheme titled "Supporting Community Radio Movement in India", several initiatives have been taken to increase the number of Community Radio Stations (CRSs), in the Country. Currently, there are a total of 522 commissioned Community Radios in 308 districts across India, among which, there are 58 Community Radios in 26 districts of Maharashtra. There is no commissioned CRS in the district of Palghar. Due to recent initiatives taken by the Government in the last 10 years, there has been almost 300 percent increase in the number of CRSs. The eligibility criteria and the list of CRS is available on the website of Ministry at <https://mib.gov.in/broadcasting/community-radio-stations>.

(c) and (d) During the last three years, 104 relay stations of Akashvani and Doordarshan have been set up across the country, including 7 relay stations in Maharashtra. Presently, 15 relay stations are functional in the districts of

Maharashtra, out of which three are in Gadchiroli district and one each in Amravati, Chandrapur, Buldhana, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalna, Nashik, Nandurbar, Thane, Ahmednagar, Wardha and Washim districts.

**VANDE BHARAT EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN NEW
JALPAIGURI AND GUWAHATI**

3892. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI :

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

- (a) whether the Vande Bharat Express between New Jalpaiguri and Guwahati has been found less attractive by rail passengers of Guwahati due to its wrong timings;
- (b) whether the Vande Bharat Express start from Guwahati in the morning and return from New Jalpaiguri in the afternoon;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) Presently, 22227 New Jalpaiguri-Guwahati Vande Bharat Express departs from New Jalpaiguri station at 06:10 hrs and arrives Guwahati at 11:40 hrs. In the return direction, 22228 Guwahati-New Jalpaiguri Vande Bharat Express departs from Guwahati at 16:30 hrs and arrives New Jalpaiguri at 22:00 hrs.

During the financial year 2024-25 (upto October 2024), the overall occupancy of Vande Bharat Express trains between New Jalpaiguri and Guwahati is more than 100%.

BENEFITS OF ADDITIONAL GENERAL COACHES TO TRAINS

3893. DR. D. PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the expected benefits of adding general coaches to trains and the manner in which these coaches will help in increasing revenue, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of additional passengers per month projected to benefit from this decision;
- (c) the total budget allocation for this initiative and the details of the breaks down per coach and train route; and
- (d) the details of mechanisms put in place to monitor the utilization, efficiency and passenger satisfaction of these additional coaches and the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are tracked?

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

(a) to (d) Indian Railways (IR) constantly endeavours to cater the demand of all class of passengers including general class passengers and accordingly, the extant policy regarding composition of Mail/Express trains, provide for 12 (Twelve) General class and Sleeper class non- AC coaches and 08 (eight) AC-Coaches, in a train of 22 coaches, to provide greater accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches. With a view to augment the accommodation and for the benefit of passengers travelling in unreserved coaches, more than 900 General Class coaches have been attached,

in the Mail/Express trains operating with LHB coaches during the current financial year. Keeping in view increased demand, IR has planned to manufacture 10,000 non-AC Coaches including General Class and Sleeper Class Coaches. Such measures facilitate unreserved passengers in undertaking journey in general coaches on Indian Railways which, at present, is carrying approximately 1.66 crore unreserved passengers per day.

The budget allocation for Train/Route wise augmentation of coaches is not maintained.

SABARI RAILWAY LINE PROJECT IN KERALA

3894. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any decision of implementation of Sabari Railway Line Project in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government had given any assurance to the State to implement the project;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government has given any direction regarding funding for implementation of the said project, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government is providing interest free loan for implementation of the said project, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND

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

(a) to (f) Angamali-Sabarimala via Erumeli new line project was sanctioned in 1997-98. Work on Angamali - Kaladi (7 Km) and long lead works on Kaladi-Perumbavoor (10 Km) was taken up. However, further works on this project could not be taken forward due to protests by local people against land acquisition and fixing of alignment of the line, court cases filed against the project and inadequate support from the State Government of Kerala.

The estimated cost of the project has been updated by M/s Kerala Rail Development Corporation Ltd. (KRDCL) at ₹3801 crore and submitted to Government of Kerala in December, 2023 for the acceptance of the estimate and willingness to share cost of the project. The Government of Kerala has communicated their willingness to share the cost of project with certain conditions in August, 2024. Government of Kerala has been requested by Railway to submit unconditional consent for sharing the Cost. The Government of Kerala has also been requested to enter into tripartite MoU among State Government of Kerala, Ministry of Railways and RBI for the Project.

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

particular project site due to climate conditions etc.

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹372 crore/year
2024-25	₹3,011 crore (more than 8 times)

Though fund allocation has increased manifold but pace of execution of project is dependent on expeditious land acquisition. Railway acquires the land through State Government and the completion of a railway projects is dependent of land acquisition. Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Kerala is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Kerala	475 Ha
Land Acquired	64 Ha (13%)
Balance Land to be acquired	411 Ha (87%)

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Kerala. Railway had deposited ₹2111.83 crore for land acquisition to Government of Kerala.

Support of the Government of Kerala is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

STATION AT SOORAGONDANAKOPPA**3895. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

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

- (a) the status of the proposed Shimoga-Shikaripura-Ranebennur railway line;
- (b) the time by which this railway line would be operational;
- (c) whether the Government proposes a railway halt/station at Sooragondanakoppa or Nymathi in Davangere district which is a taluk headquarters also;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the railway hospital and school in Harihara town in Davangere district and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) Shivamogga-Shikaripura-Ranebennur new line project (103 Km) has been sanctioned on cost sharing basis with Government of Karnataka. Government of Karnataka has to provide land free of cost and also share 50% construction cost of project. Execution of the project is planned in 2 phases, Phase-I is Shivamogga to Shikaripura (46 Km) and Phase-II is Shikaripura – Ranibennur (57 Km). Out of total requirement of 559 Ha land, only 225 Ha land has been handed over by State Government of Karnataka. The work has been taken up in available land.

Government of Karnataka has deposited only ₹60.26 Crore against demand of ₹150 Crore from Ministry of Railways for this project. However, an outlay of ₹150 Crore has been provided by Ministry of Railway to this project for financial year 2024-25.

Soorangondanakoppa village is planned to be served by proposed Mallapura railway station of this project.

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

Railway Health Unit at Harihara is already operational with necessary infrastructure to cater to primary healthcare needs of more than 7000 registered railway medical beneficiaries as well as rail passengers.

For secondary and tertiary healthcare requirement, District Hospital and Medical College are available at Davangere. Further, patients requiring emergency medical care may also be referred to Bapuji Hospital (empanelled Hospital by Railway) at Davangere. There is no Railway School at Harihara town.

**DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAIN THROUGH PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
SYSTEM**

3896. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:

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

- (a) whether the procurement of rice by the Government is low despite increase in its production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to ensure proper foodgrains distribution through Public Distribution System; 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) and (b) Procurement of paddy/rice depends not only upon production but also upon other factors like marketable surplus, Minimum Support Price (MSP), prevailing market rate, demand and supply situation and participation of private traders etc.

The estimate for procurement of paddy is finalized by the Government of India in consultation with State Governments and Food Corporation of India (FCI), before the commencement of each marketing season based upon estimated production, marketable surplus and agricultural crop pattern.

The Production and procurement of Paddy in the country during last four years and the current year is as below: -

KMS	Production (in LMT)	Procurement (in LMT)
2020-21	1824.86	895.66
2021-22	1932.40	857.30
2022-23	2026.19	846.45
2023-24	2057.09	782.20
2024-25	1790.06#	354.39*

As per 1st Advance Estimate issued by DAandFW, Gol.

* Upto 12.12.2024

(c) and (d): As part of the technology driven Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, with the aim to improve the efficiency and reduce leakages in the PDS, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs. The transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs. Also, online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and Urban area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme) and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs. Further, nearly 5.41 Lakh (99.6%) out of total 5.43 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar

authentication of beneficiaries.

MOBILE PHONES USED IN BHARAT

3897. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

- (a) the number of mobile phones used in Bharat;
- (b) the number of persons using it;
- (c) the number of villages that are yet to be connected with mobile phone network; and
- (d) the time by when these villages are expected to be connected by mobile phone and internet network?

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 total number of mobile subscriptions in the country are around 115.12 Crores as on 31st October 2024.

(c) and (d) Out of 6,44,131 villages in the country (as per Registrar General of India), around 623622 villages are having mobile coverage as on 31st October 2024. Mobile services in an area are provided by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) based on their techno-commercial viability. Mobile coverage for inhabited uncovered villages is provided by Government and the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in a phased manner. Further, Government is implementing various schemes / projects under Digital Bharat Nidhi (erstwhile USOF) for

expansion of telecom connectivity through installation of mobile towers in rural, remote and hilly areas of the country. The details of ongoing DBN projects for expansion of mobile services in the country are as follows:

- 1) Saturation of 4G mobile services in uncovered villages
- 2) Left Wing Extremism Phase-II
- 3) Aspirational District Project for uncovered villages
- 4) Left Wing Extremism Phase-I upgradation project.
- 5) The Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for North-Eastern Region and Islands.

In addition, BharatNet project (earlier known as National Optical Fiber Network) being funded by Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country. Amended BharatNet Programme has been approved by Cabinet on 04.08.2023, for up-gradation of existing network of BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II, creation of network in balance 42,000 GPs (approx.), Operation and Maintenance for 10 years and utilization at the total cost of Rs. 1,39,579 crores.

राजगीर रेलवे स्टेशन को विश्वस्तरीय स्मार्ट रेलवे स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करना

3898. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में विश्वस्तरीय रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का नालंदा के राजगीर रेलवे स्टेशन को विश्वस्तरीय स्मार्ट रेलवे स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या राजगीर एक विश्व प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन स्थल है और यहाँ वर्ष भर दुनिया भर से पर्यटक आते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और राजगीर रेलवे स्टेशन को स्मार्ट रेलवे स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करने की मंजूरी कब तक मिलने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ) रेल मंत्रालय ने भारतीय रेल में रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' शुरू की है। इस योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत् आधार पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की संकल्पना की गई है।

इसमें प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए स्टेशनों पर स्टेशन तक पहुंच, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकतानुसार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, स्वच्छता, निःशुल्क वाई-फाई, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामित स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि जैसी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन करना शामिल है।

इस योजना में आवश्यकता, चरणबद्धता एवं व्यवहार्यता अनुसार स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टी-मोडॉल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, इस योजना के तहत 1337 रेलवे स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिसमें से राजगीर स्टेशन सहित 98 स्टेशन बिहार राज्य में स्थित हैं। बिहार राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास हेतु चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:-

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
बिहार	98	अनुग्रह नारायण रोड, आरा, अररिया कोर्ट, बख्तियारपुर, बांका, बनमनखी, बापूधाम मोतिहारी, बड़हिया, बरौनी, बाढ़, बरसोई जंक्शन, बेगूसराय, बेतिया, भभुआ रोड, भागलपुर, भगवानपुर, बिहारशरीफ, बिहिया, बिक्रमगंज, बक्सर, चकिया, चौसा, छपरा, दलसिंह सराय, दरभंगा, दौराम मधेपुरा, डेहरी ऑन सोन, ढोली, दिघवारा, डुमरांव, दुर्गावती, एकमा, फतुहा, गया, घोड़ासहन, गुरारू, हाजीपुर जंक्शन, जमालपुर, जमुई, जनकपुर रोड, जयनगर, जहानाबाद, झंझारपुर, कहलगांव, करागोला रोड, कटिहार, खगड़िया जंक्शन, किशनगंज, कुदरा, लाभा, लहेरिया सराय, लखीसराय, लखीमिनिया, मधुबनी, महेशखुंट, मैरवा, मानसी जंक्शन, मोकामा, मोतीपुर, मुंगेर, मुजफ्फरपुर, नबीनगर रोड, नरकटियागंज, नौगछिया, नवादा, पहाड़पुर, पाटलीपुत्र, पटना, पीरो, पीरपैंती, रफीगंज, रघुनाथपुर, राजेंद्र नगर, राजगीर, राम दयालु नगर, रक्सौल, सबौर, सगौली, सहरसा, साहिबपुर कमल, सकरी, सलौना, सलमारी, समस्तीपुर, सासाराम, शाहपुर पटोरी, शिवनारायणपुर, सिमरी बख्तियारपुर, सिमुलतला, सीतामढ़ी, सीवान, सोनपुर जं., सुल्तानगंज, सुपौल, तरेगना, ठाकुरगंज, थावे

बिहार राज्य में स्थित राजगीर स्टेशन सहित 86 अमृत स्टेशनों के लिए विकास कार्यों हेतु निविदाएं प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं और निर्माण-कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। राजगीर रेलवे स्टेशन पर, स्टेशन पहुंच मार्ग का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और नए स्टेशन भवन के निर्माण, पार्किंग क्षेत्र और परिचलन क्षेत्र के

सुधार के साथ-साथ जल निकासी का निर्माण-कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। अन्य परियोजनाओं का निष्पादन कार्य तेजी से हो रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए-

- गया स्टेशन पर, पश्चिमी छोर पर प्रस्थान और आगमन बिल्डिंगों, पूर्वी छोर पर प्रस्थान बिल्डिंग, पूर्वी छोर पर तीर्थयात्री बिल्डिंग के स्ट्रक्चरल कार्य और मल्टी-लेवल टू-व्हीलर पार्किंग के स्ट्रक्चरल कार्य पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं और कॉनकोर्स, नए प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर्स, आदि का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- मुज्जफरपुर स्टेशन पर, नई संयुक्त टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग पर संरचनात्मक कार्य, दक्षिणी छोर पर आगमन ब्लॉक बिल्डिंग, बुकिंग कार्यालय, कार्यालय बिल्डिंग का कार्य पूर्ण किया जा चुका है और नए पैदल पार पुल, प्रस्थान ब्लॉक, ऐलिवेटेड रोड आदि के निर्माण कार्यों को शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- सहरसा स्टेशन पर, नए प्रतीक्षालय और प्रसाधन ब्लॉक, पार्किंग क्षेत्र और प्रवेशद्वार में सुधार सहित नई स्टेशन बिल्डिंग का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और नए 12 मी. चौड़े पैदल पार पुल, चाहरदिवारी, नए प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, बिल्डिंगों के बिजली संबंधी कार्य, आदि कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
- सलौना स्टेशन पर, नए स्टेशन बिल्डिंग का स्ट्रक्चरल कार्य, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, सड़क संबंधी कार्य और प्लेटफार्म सं. 02 की सतह को बढ़ाने के कार्य पूर्ण कर लिए गए हैं और नए 12 मी. चौड़े पैदल पार पुल का निर्माण कार्य, प्लेटफार्म सं. 01 की सतह को बढ़ाने का कार्य, आदि को शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन जटिल स्वरूप का होता है जिसमें रेलगाड़ियों और यात्रियों की संरक्षा अंतर्ग्रस्त है और इसके लिए दमकल विभाग, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। यह विकास कार्य ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों जैसे अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को स्थानांतरित करना (जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं), यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, उच्च वोल्टेज

बिजली लाइनों के निकट सान्निध्य में किए जाने वाले कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि के कारण भी प्रभावित होता है और ये कारक कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं। अतः इस समय कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन का वित्तपोषण सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 ग्राहक सुविधाएं के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। आवंटन का ब्यौरा योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार अथवा स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। बिहार राज्य को चार क्षेत्रीय रेलों अर्थात् पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे द्वारा कवर किया जाता है। पिछले दो वित्त वर्षों और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान, इन जोनों के लिए 4,288 करोड़ रुपए आबंटित किए गए हैं। पिछले दो वित्त वर्षों और चालू वित्त वर्ष अर्थात् 2024-25 (अक्टूबर, 2024 तक) के दौरान, इन जोनों पर 2,948 करोड़ रुपए का व्यवय किया गया है।

SEPARATION OF KISAN EXPRESS AND MAGADH EXPRESS TRAINS

3899 SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

- (a) whether two trains namely Kisan Express and Magadh Express were split into two parts on route in UP and Bihar respectively, during August and September, 2024 ;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has inquired into splitting of trains into two parts;
- (d) if so, the findings thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):

(a) to (e) Unusual occurrence of uncoupling of trains during operation is attributable to a combination of factors such as improper coupling, material properties, corrosion due to adverse weather condition, wear and tear during train operation etc. All such unusualls are investigated in detail and necessary action including design improvements in coaches and training of staff etc., are taken.

The particular incidents in the said trains occurred due to corrosion in a component of the coupler. After detailed investigation, material specification with increased corrosion resistance has been introduced to address such cases.

Further, advanced semiautomatic couplers have also been developed for use in Amrit Bharat and Vande Bharat Trains which enable automatic coupling between coaches.

Besides, Design and Development of Coaches to enhance the passenger experience is continuous process over Indian Railways.

CHALLENGES FACED BY PIB KOLKATA**3900. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:**

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

(a) whether the Press Information Bureau (PIB) Kolkata faced challenges in effectively liaising with regional and district-level media outlets across West Bengal resulting in limited media engagement in these areas;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inadequate coordination with regional and district media by PIB Kolkata along with the steps being taken by the Government to

address this issue;

(c) whether there has been a noticeable lack of media coverage during visits of Central Government Ministers to Kolkata and if so, the factors that contributed to this situation;

(d) the measures being implemented by the Government to ensure greater media outreach and more comprehensive coverage during Central Government Ministers' visits to Kolkata and other parts of West Bengal;

(e) the reasons for which the 'Vartalaap' programme has not been conducted in Nadia district during the last six years; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to organize such programmes in the near future to enhance media engagement in the district?

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 Press Information Bureau (PIB) under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is the nodal agency of the Government to disseminate information to the print, electronic and digital media on Government policies, programmes, initiatives and achievements both at central and regional levels. The PIB officers at the regional level, apart from disseminating information emanating from the Headquarter, also ensure coverage of important events organised by Central Ministries or Central Public Sector Undertakings in their respective regions. Towards this end PIB works in coordination with the State Government authorities and local media outlets.

(e) and (f) While conducting Vartalaps, which are media conclaves undertaken by Press Information Bureau (PIB) with journalists from small towns and rural areas, PIB ensures that all regions, including remote and under-served areas, receive due attention. For this purpose, the locations of conducting the Vartalaps are rotated to ensure comprehensive coverage across all districts in a Region. Vartalap programme was organized at Krisnanagar in Nadia District on 22.01.2020.

पूरे देश में वंदे भारत ट्रेन चलाने पर विचार

3901. श्री छोटेलाल:

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार भविष्य में पूरे देश में वंदे भारत ट्रेन चलाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का राजधानी/शताब्दी/दूरंतो ट्रेनों के स्थान पर वंदे भारत चलाने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी आय का ट्रेन-वार और जोन-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) 2019 के बाद से एलएचबी कोचों में पुनः डिजाइन और स्तरोन्नत किए गए आईसीएफ डिब्बों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ङ) क्या ये डिब्बे तकनीकी दृष्टि से मूल एलएचबी डिब्बों के अनुकूल हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान कितने डिब्बों को इस संबंध में प्रचालन के अयोग्य घोषित किया गया है?

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

क) से (ग) 12 दिसंबर, 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय रेल के बड़ी लाइन के विद्युतीकृत नेटवर्क पर चेर कार वाली 136 वंदे भारत रेल गाड़ी सेवाएं परिचालन में हैं, जिन्हें मौजूदा सेवाओं में बदलाव किए बिना शुरू किया गया है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर वंदे भारत सेवाओं सहित नई गाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत करना सतत प्रक्रिया है जो यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन है।

भारतीय रेल पर गाड़ी-वार आमदनी का ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता। बहरहाल, वर्ष 2024-25 (अक्टूबर, 2024 तक) वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की कुल अधिभोगिता 100% से अधिक है।

(घ) से (च) भारतीय रेल ने एलएचबी डिब्बों का उत्पादन बढ़ा दिया है जो तकनीकी रूप से बेहतर हैं और इनमें एंटी क्लाइम्बिंग व्यवस्था, एयर सस्पेंशन (सैकेन्डरी) के साथ विफलता संकेत प्रणाली और कम संक्षारक ढांचे जैसी विशेषताएं हैं। इन सवारी डिब्बों में पारंपरिक आईसीएफ डिब्बों की तुलना में बेहतर यात्रा अनुभव और सौंदर्य है और इनका डिजाइन/परिचालन गति 180/160 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा है।

भारतीय रेल की उत्पादन इकाइयां अप्रैल 2018 से केवल एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का उत्पादन कर रही हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का उत्पादन लगातार बढ़ा है। वर्ष 2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-24 के दौरान विनिर्मित एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	विनिर्मित किए गए एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बे
2004-14	2,337
2014-24	36,933 (16 गुना से अधिक)

इसके अलावा सवारी डिब्बों का प्रतिस्थापन/मरम्मत सतत प्रक्रिया है और इसे अवस्था/कोडल आयु पूरा होने आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है। पिछले 05 वर्षों के दौरान अनुपयोगी घोषित किए गए

सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	अनुपयोगी घोषित किए गए सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या
2019-2020	1841
2020-2021	2110
2021-2022	1494
2022-2023	2675
2023-2024	2776
कुल	10896

GRATUITY PAYMENT TO COAL WORKERS

3902.SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether there are any irregularities in the payment of gratuity to retired coal workers as highlighted in the recent grievances submitted by various quarters/corners and if so, the steps being taken to address these discrepancies;
- (b) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to ensure compliance with the Gratuity Act, including the uniform implementation of the revised gratuity cap of Rs.10 lakh as notified in 2018 across all subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL);
- (c) the reasons for delay in the disbursement of revised gratuity payments to eligible workers, especially those affected since 01 January, 2017 and the timeline being set to resolve this issue;

(d) the response of the Government to the concerns raised about the allocation of additional funds to cover the increased gratuity liabilities and the company's ability to absorb the financial impact; and

(e) whether there are any plans to ensure parity in the application of gratuity norms across all ranks of employees and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There are no irregularities in the Payment of Gratuity to the retired coal workers. Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India issued Gazette notification dated 29.03.2018 regarding enhancement of gratuity ceiling from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs and the same has been implemented by the Coal India Limited (CIL). However, Unions have been representing to implement the revised ceiling of gratuity to non-executive employees of CIL at par with Executives w.e.f. 01.01.2017.

(b) The provisions of the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been complied with.

(c) There is no delay in disbursement of revised gratuity to eligible workers of CIL. As per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2018, the enhanced amount of Gratuity to employees is applicable w.e.f. 29.03.2018 which has been complied with.

(d) In view of the reply to (a) to (c), not applicable.

(e) At present, the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act 2018 are being followed.

व्यक्तिगत डेटा की चोरी

3903. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार व्यक्तिगत डेटा को चोरी की रोकने में पूरी तरह से विफल रही है

जिसके कारण साइबर अपराध दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो व्यक्तिगत डेटा की जानकारी को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने व्यक्तिगत डेटा की जानकारी/लीकेज के स्रोतों की पहचान की है और यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध की-गई-कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है कि भारत में इंटरनेट अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए स्वतंत्र, सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह हो। सरकार विभिन्न साइबर खतरों और चुनौतियों के बारे में पूरी तरह से जागरूक है। देश की साइबर सुरक्षा स्थिति को मजबूत करने और व्यक्तिगत डेटा की सुरक्षा को सक्षम करने के लिए सरकार ने कई प्रमुख पहलें की हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित भी शामिल हैं:

i. भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया दल (सर्ट-इन) को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70ख के प्रावधानों के तहत साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं पर प्रतिक्रिया देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है।

ii. सर्ट-इन ने अप्रैल 2022 में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70ख की उपधारा (6) के अंतर्गत सुरक्षित एवं विश्वसनीय इंटरनेट के लिए सूचना सुरक्षा प्रथाओं, प्रक्रिया, रोकथाम, प्रतिक्रिया और साइबर घटनाओं की रिपोर्टिंग से संबंधित साइबर सुरक्षा निर्देश जारी किए। साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं को देखते हुए, सर्ट-इन संबंधित संगठनों को उपचारात्मक उपाय

सुझाता है।

iii. सर्ट-इनकंप्यूटर, मोबाइल फोन, नेटवर्क और डेटा की सुरक्षा के लिए नवीनतम साइबर खतरों/भेद्यताओं और प्रति उपायों के संबंध में निरंतर अलर्ट और सलाह जारी करता है।

iv. सर्ट-इन ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को एक परामर्श जारी किया है जिसमें संवेदनशील व्यक्तिगत डेटा या सूचना सहित डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा या सूचना का प्रसंस्करण करने वाली सभी संस्थाओं द्वारा साइबर सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए उठाए जाने वाले उपायों की रूप रेखा बताई गई है।

v. साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र (सीएसके) सर्ट-इन द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली एक नागरिक-केंद्रित सेवा है, जो स्वच्छ भारत के दृष्टिकोण को साइबर स्पेस तक विस्तारित करती है। साइबर स्वच्छता केंद्र बॉट नेट क्लीनिंग और मैलवेयर विश्लेषण केंद्र है और दुर्भावनापूर्ण प्रोग्रामों का पता लगाने में मदद करता है और उन्हें हटाने के लिए निःशुल्क उपकरण प्रदान करता है और नागरिकों और संगठनों के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा युक्तियाँ और सर्वोत्तम अभ्यास भी प्रदान करता है।

vi. सर्ट-इन ने साइबर हमलों और साइबर आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने के लिए एक साइबर संकट प्रबंधन योजना तैयार की है जिसे केंद्र सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों, राज्य सरकारों और उन के संगठनों तथा महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा।

vii. भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई) ने आधार संख्या धारकों के व्यक्तिगत डेटा की सुरक्षा के लिए व्यापक उपाय किए हैं। इसने केंद्रीय पहचान डेटा रिपॉजिटरी (सीआईडीआर) डेटाबेस की सुरक्षा के लिए गहन सुरक्षा अवधारणा के साथ बहु-स्तरीय सुरक्षा बुनियादी ढांचे को लागू किया है और यूआईडीएआई सिस्टम की सुरक्षा के लिए लगातार इसकी समीक्षा/ऑडिट करता है। इसके अलावा, सीआईडीआर को एक संरक्षित प्रणाली के रूप में घोषित किया गया है और राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना संरक्षण केंद्र अपनी साइबर सुरक्षा स्थिति को बनाए रखने के लिए निरंतर आधार पर सुरक्षा इन पुट प्रदान करता है। यूआईडीएआईआईट्रांसमिशन और स्टोरेज में डेटा की सुरक्षा के लिए उन्नत एन्क्रिप्शन तकनीकों का

उपयोग करता है।

viii. सर्ट-इन द्वारा कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय साइबर समन्वयकेंद्र (एनसीसीसी) देश में साइबर स्पेस को स्कैन करने और साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों का पता लगाने के लिए नियंत्रणकक्ष के रूप में कार्य करता है। एनसीसीसी साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों को कम करने के लिए कार्रवाई करने के लिए साइबर स्पेस से मेटाडेटा साझा करके विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।

ix. राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र (एनआईसी) ने भेद्यताओं को दूर करने और वैश्विक सुरक्षा मानकों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सर्ट-इन-पैनल वाली एजेंसियों के माध्यम से सरकारी वेबसाइटों, एप्लिकेशन्स और होस्टिंग बुनियादी ढांचे की आवधिक सुरक्षा ऑडिट अनिवार्य कर दी है।

x. सर्ट-इन ने सितंबर 2023 में सुरक्षित एप्लिकेशन डिजाइन, विकास और कार्यान्वयन और संचालन के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए। सर्ट-इन ने अक्टूबर 2024 में संस्थाओं, विशेष रूप से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र, सरकार, आवश्यक सेवाओं, सॉफ्टवेयर निर्यात और सॉफ्टवेयर सेवा उद्योग में शामिल संगठनों के लिए सॉफ्टवेयर बिल ऑफ मैटेरियल्स (एसबीओएम) दिशानिर्देश भी जारी किए हैं ताकि संगठनों को यह जानने में मदद मिल सके कि उनके सॉफ्टवेयर या परिसंपत्तियों में कौन से घटक हैं जिससे भेद्यताओं की पहचान करना और उन्हें ठीक करना आसान हो जाता है।

xi. सर्ट-इन ने सूचना सुरक्षा सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के कार्यान्वयन का समर्थन और लेखा परीक्षा करने के लिए 155 सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा संगठनों को सूचीबद्ध किया है।

xii. यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि अधिकृत भुगतान प्रणाली ऑपरेटरों (पीएसओ) द्वारा भुगतान प्रणाली को सुरक्षित, सुदृढ़ और कुशल तरीके से संचालित करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग किया जाए, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने सभी पीएसओ को निर्देश दिया था कि वे अपने भुगतान प्रणाली का वार्षिक आधार पर सर्ट-इन के सूचीबद्ध लेखापरीक्षकों से ऑडिट कराएं और अपने संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के दो महीने के भीतर आरबीआई को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करें।

- xiii. डेटा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (उचित सुरक्षा अभ्यास और प्रक्रियाएँ तथा संवेदनशील व्यक्तिगत डेटा या सूचना) नियम, 2011 ('एसपीडीआई नियम') संवेदनशील व्यक्तिगत डेटा या सूचना को संभालने वाले अनुपालन करने वाले निकाय कॉर्पोरेट या उसकी ओर से किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए उचित सुरक्षा अभ्यास और प्रक्रियाएँ अनिवार्य करता है। निकाय कॉर्पोरेट या उसकी ओर से किसी भी व्यक्ति को ऐसी जानकारी एकत्र करने से पहले उपयोग के वैध उद्देश्य के बारे में ऐसी जानकारी के प्रदाता से लिखित सहमति प्राप्त करनी होगी।
- xiv. इसके अलावा, व्यक्तियों के व्यक्तिगत डेटा की सुरक्षा करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उनका डेटा केवल उन की सहमति से ही साझा किया जाए, डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023 (डीपीडीपी अधिनियम) लागू किया गया है। डीपीडीपी अधिनियम का उद्देश्य ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्र में उपभोक्ताओं सहित व्यक्तियों के व्यक्तिगत डेटा की सुरक्षा करना और वैध उद्देश्यों के लिए व्यक्तिगत डेटा का प्रसंस्करण सुनिश्चित करना है। डीपीडीपी अधिनियम में उल्लेख किया गया है कि व्यक्तिगत डेटा के प्रसंस्करण के लिए उचित तकनीकी और संगठनात्मक उपायों को लागू किया जाना चाहिए और किसी भी व्यक्तिगत डेटा उल्लंघन को रोकने के लिए उचित सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाने चाहिए।

सासाराम रेलवे स्टेशन पर राजधानी ट्रेन का ठहराव

3904. श्री मनोज कुमार:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

क्या सासाराम के निवासियों के लिए यात्रा को सरल बनाने और क्षेत्र के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास में योगदान देने के लिए सासाराम रेलवे स्टेशन पर राजधानी ट्रेन को ठहराव दिया जाएगा और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):वर्तमान में, सासाराम 100 मेल/एक्सप्रेस सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है, जिनमें 04 वंदे भारत

सेवाएं और 04 गरीब रथ सेवाएं शामिल हैं। इनमें से 36 रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं सासाराम और दिल्ली क्षेत्र के बीच कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध कराती हैं।

इसके अलावा, यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, सासाराम स्टेशन पर 09 स्पेशल रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं भी परिचालित की जा रही हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर राजधानी सेवाओं सहित रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहराव का प्रावधान करना सतत् प्रक्रिया है जो परिचालनक व्यवहार्यता, यातायात औचित्य आदि के अध्यधीन है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में रेल की चल रही परियोजनाएं/नई रेल लाइनें बिछाना

3905. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में नई रेल लाइनें बिछाने के लिए चल रही रेलवे परियोजनाओं और सर्वेक्षणों की स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त प्रत्येक परियोजना और सर्वेक्षण को पूरा करने के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;
- (ग) प्रस्तावित पानीपत-दरौला-हस्तिनापुर-बिजनौर रेलवे लाइन के कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) प्रत्येक परियोजना पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और उपयोग की गई है; और
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा इन परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): रेल परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किए जाते हैं न कि राज्य-वार/जिला-वार/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्यों की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक

आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत किया जाता है, जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रोफॉरवर्ड और निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

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

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 92,001 करोड़ रु. की लागत की 5,874 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 68 रेल परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइन, 03 आमान परिवर्तन और 49 दोहरीकरण) योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 1,313 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 28,366 करोड़ रु. का व्यय किया जा चुका है। कार्य की संक्षेप में स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

योजना शीर्ष	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु.में)
नई लाइन	16	1740	297	8672
आमान परिवर्तन	3	261	0	26
दोहरीकरणमल्टीट्रैकिंग/	49	3873	1016	19668
कुल	68	5874	1313	28366

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,109 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2024-25	19,848 करोड़ रु (17 गुना से अधिक)

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-24 के दौरान, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों को कमीशन करने/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	966 कि.मी.	199.2 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष
2014-24	4,902 कि.मी.	490.2 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

रेल संपर्कता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 1819 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई के 33 नई लाइन के सर्वेक्षणों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है।

पानीपत, दौराला और बिजनौर मौजूदा भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर दिल्ली के रास्ते जुड़े हुए हैं। इसके अलावा, मेरठ-पानीपत नई लाइन (104 किलोमीटर) और मेरठ-हस्तिनापुर-बिजनौर (63.5 किलोमीटर) नई लाइन के सर्वेक्षणों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है।

रेल परियोजनाओं के त्वरित अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों में (i) गति शक्ति इकाइयों की स्थापना करना (ii) परियोजनाओं का प्राथमिकीकरण (iii) प्राथमिकता वाली परियोजनाओं हेतु निधियों के आवंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करना (iv) फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन (v) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी, और (vi) शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी एवं वन्यजीवन संबंधी मंजूरी हेतु राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के साथ नियमित रूप से अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना और परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मामलों का समाधान करना शामिल है। इससे वर्ष 2014 से कमीशनिंग की दर में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है।

मुफ्त खाद्यान्न

3906. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूडी:

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

- (क) देश में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कुल कितने लोगों को मुफ्त खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है;
- (ख) दिल्ली में कुल कितने लोगों को मुफ्त खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है;
- (ग) क्या देश में कोई जाली राशन कार्ड पहचान अभियान चलाया जा रहा है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त अभियान के अंतर्गत पता लगाए गए जाली राशन कार्डों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) का कार्यान्वयन सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सफलतापूर्वक किया जा रहा है, जिसके तहत 81.35 करोड़ लाभार्थियों की वांछित कवरेज की तुलना में लगभग 80.67 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को कवर किया जा रहा है।

(ख) इस अधिनियम में राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली के लिए 72.78 लाख व्यक्तियों को शामिल करने का प्रावधान है। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली की सरकार ने अधिनियम के तहत अधिकतम स्वीकार्य सीमा तक लाभार्थियों की पहचान की है।

(ग) और (घ) एनएफएसए के तहत लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के संयुक्त दायित्व के तहत परिचालित की जाती है। अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अधिनियम के तहत पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने का दायित्व राज्य सरकार का है। केंद्र सरकार ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एनएफएसए के तहत शामिल करने के लिए समाज के कमजोर वर्गों सहित सभी पात्र और गरीब व्यक्तियों/परिवारों की पहचान करने हेतु एक एडवाइजरी जारी की है। राज्य अपने लाभार्थियों के डेटाबेस को परिशोधित करने का काम कर रहे हैं ताकि फर्जी राशन कार्ड हटाए जा सकें और सही लाभार्थियों को बेहतर तरीके से लक्षित किया जाना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

इस प्रकार, अधिनियम के तहत अयोग्य लाभार्थियों को हटाना और योग्य लाभार्थियों को जोड़ना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

वर्ष 2013 से टीपीडीएस संचालनों में प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग अर्थात् राशन कार्ड/लाभार्थी डेटाबेस का डिजिटलीकरण, आधार सीडिंग, डी-डुप्लीकेशन प्रक्रिया, अयोग्य लाभार्थियों, मृत्यु, लाभार्थियों के स्थायी प्रवास की पहचान आदि के परिणामस्वरूप सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को वर्ष 2013 से वर्ष 2024 (13.12.2024 तक) के बीच लगभग 5.87 करोड़ राशन कार्डों को हटाने में सक्षम हुए हैं ताकि सही लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सके। हटाए गए राशन कार्डों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला ब्यौरा **विवरण** में है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2013 से 2024 तक हटाए गए राशन कार्डों का ब्यौरा (दिनांक 13.12.2024 तक)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	43,68,125
2	अंडमान एवं निकोबार	2,142
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	21,040
4	असम	4,08,011
5	बिहार	13,81,584
6	चंडीगढ़	3,063
7	छत्तीसगढ़	15,16,532
8	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	15,027
9	दिल्ली	3,27,297
10	गोवा	1,74,496
11	गुजरात	8,15,734
12	हरियाणा	15,21,067

13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	79,569
14	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1,27,872
15	झारखंड	11,26,620
16	कर्नाटक	31,32,421
17	केरल	2,46,791
18	लद्दाख	702
19	लक्षद्वीप	1,568
20	मध्य प्रदेश	25,17,627
21	महाराष्ट्र	46,12,756
22	मणिपुर	95,245
23	मेघालय	15,123
24	मिजोरम	12,578
25	नगालैंड	51,952
26	ओडिशा	7,81,573
27	पुदुचेरी	1,09,306
28	पंजाब	7,59,558
29	राजस्थान	25,58,261
30	सिक्किम	29,278
31	तमिलनाडु	7,89,063
32	तेलंगाना	22,33,749
33	त्रिपुरा	2,00,665
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,93,54,572

35	उत्तराखंड	7,72,367
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	85,59,560
	कुल	5,87,22,894

छत्तीसगढ़ में नई रेल लाइन

3907. श्री भोजराज नाग:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में शुरू की गई नई रेलगाड़ियों सहित शुरू किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित नई रेलगाड़ियों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कांग्रेस संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अंतागढ़-भानुप्रतापपुर रेल लाइन से अयोध्या तक नई रेलगाड़ी चलाने और निजामुद्दीन समता एक्सप्रेस (12807) का विशाखापट्टनम से हरिद्वार (उत्तराखंड) तक विस्तार करने का है?

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

(क) और (ख) चूंकि, रेल नेटवर्क राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैला हुआ है, इसलिए, ऐसी सीमाओं के आर-पार नेटवर्क संबंधी आवश्यकता के अनुसार रेलगाड़ियां शुरू की जाती हैं। बहरहाल, वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 और 2024-25 (31.10.2024 तक) के दौरान, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में स्थित स्टेशनों से 20829/20830 दुर्ग-विशाखापत्तनम वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस (20.09.2024 से शुरू) सहित 09 रेलगाड़ी सेवाएँ आरंभिक/समापन आधार पर शुरू की गई हैं।

इसके अलावा, अंतागढ़-भानुप्रतापपुर क्षेत्र को सेवित करने वाली 06 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं में से 04 रेलगाड़ियां रायपुर को संपर्कता मुहैया करा रही हैं, जहां से अयोध्या के रास्ते 18205/18206 दुर्ग-नौतनवा एक्सप्रेस की सेवा यात्रियों के लिए उपलब्ध है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर रेल सेवाओं की शुरूआत/विस्तार करना सतत प्रक्रिया है जो

परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, यातायात औचित्य, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यक्षीन है।

REGULATING GROUND STATION AS A SERVICE INDUSTRY

3908. **DR. D RAVI KUMAR:**

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

- (a) that detail list of the steps being taken to support access to testing facilities, especially for large antennas and Deep Space Networks, for the nascent Ground Station as a Service (GSaaS) industry;
- (b) whether there are any considerations proposals for reducing the royalty fee/ MHz for Earth Observation (EO) satellite data reception station;
- (c) the details of the steps being taken to facilitate Transfer-of-Technology (ToT) for Tri-band feed realization from ISRO, and
- (d) whether the Government plans to develop a single-window mechanism for GSaaS approvals/licenses?

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) has successfully established Deep Space Networks and various large antennas to provide ground station segment for various missions. These include systems operating in different frequency bands

and established at various locations. They support both ISRO Satellites (including Deep Space/ Interplanetary Missions), External Space Agency missions and Launch Vehicle operations and also operations of Non-Government Entities (NGEs). Access provided to NGE's includes support for Payload Testing, Telemetry and Tele-command Support, In-orbit Validations.

Further, NSIL has been providing support to domestic and international customers through ISRO's tracking facilities involving large antennas and Deep Space Network as part of "Ground Station as a Service" related activity. As a part of this, nearly 17 satellite/ launch vehicle missions have been supported on commercial basis.

(b) Remote Sensing Data of spatial resolution of 5 m is accessible on 'free and open' basis to all. Further, remote sensing data of less than 5 m is made available free of any charges to Government Entities and at a fair and transparent pricing to NGEs.

Earth Observation (EO) satellite data reception services are being offered by NSIL on per pass basis to domestic and international customers.

(c) There has been an emerging need to develop indigenously a Tri-band Data Reception System, that would facilitate cost effective, compact and efficient systems, for future Earth Observation Space Systems. DoS has successfully developed indigenously a Tri-band system operating in S, S and Ka-Band, capable of tracking and receiving dual Polarization (RHC and LHC) data from Remote Sensing Satellites.

Further in view of the large demand from local/ Indian Industries and global market

potential for this Tri-band(S/C/Ka) Antenna and feed System, the technology transfer (ToT) process is initiated and is under approval.

(d) Conceptual discussion on the possible Inter-departmental single window interface for processing authorization/ approvals/ licenses by the respective departments for the common applicants in the space sector is taken up by IN-SPACe.

IMPROVING DATA COLLECTION IN THE PLFS

3909. SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

the details of the technological advancements, such as the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), which implemented to improve data collection in the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)?

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):

In respect of systemic improvement and technological advancements, modern IT tools are being adopted for improved data capturing and processing. As a part of this, all the surveys of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), including PLFS, are being conducted in digital platform using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) with in-built validation mechanism to ensure consistency at the stage of data collection. It enhances the efficiency of data collection by enabling real-time data entry and validation through handheld

devices, significantly reducing manual errors. Moreover, it facilitates the real-time submission of survey data by field officials, ensuring timely and accurate data transmission. This facilitates simultaneous data processing and has resulted into a drastic reduction in the time lag in releasing the reports of PLFS. The Quarterly Bulletins are being released within 45 days of completion of field work and the Annual Report 2023-24 has been released within 90 days of completion of field work.

ATOMIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT HUB IN AMRITSAR

3910. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to expand atomic energy research and facilities in Amritsar in view of its strategic location and existing infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the anticipated benefits, including advancements in medical research, clean energy generation and job generation for the local and national economy?

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) Atomic Energy related facilities belong to a wide range of purposes, from power production to health care to social technologies related to Agriculture, Food Processing and Preservations, Waste Management and other industrial use, involving radiation sources. Each of these different types of facilities has specific technical requirements to meet, to built at any specific location.

Regarding Clean Nuclear energy generation facilities, site selection of Nuclear Power Plants are done based on set technical requirements including availability of water for cooling of different engineering systems and seismicity consideration, which needs to be evaluated subject to State Government's offer.

Towards health care and medical research, Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital and Research Centre (HBCHRC) has been set up at Chandigarh. Between October 2023 and September 2024, HBCHRC has treated 1,70,581 patients, out of which 13,419 are new patients. Technical Assistance has been offered to Punjab Government for strengthening health care in the state and Hub-and-Spoke model of cancer care has been successfully implemented.

There are a host of DAE developed societal technologies, available for technology transfer, the benefit of which can be derived by entrepreneurs across country, including Amritsar. Also, Atal Incubation Centres associated with selected RandD and Aided Institutions of DAE, are providing all technical and logistic supports to interested start-ups under incubation mode. These two avenues are expected to create job and benefit local and national economy.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित होती है।

11.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri P. C. Mohan in the Chair)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, a few notices of Adjournment Motion have been received on different subjects. Hon. Speaker has disallowed all the notices of Adjournment Motion.

... *(Interruptions)*

14.01 hrs

At this stage Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

14.01½ बजे**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

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) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) (एक) राष्ट्रीय वायुमंडलीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, गादंकी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) राष्ट्रीय वायुमंडलीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, गादंकी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1574 /18/24]

- (2) (एक) न्यू स्पेस इंडिया लिमिटेड, बेंगलुरु के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) न्यू स्पेस इंडिया लिमिटेड, बेंगलुरु के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1575 /18/24]

- (3) (एक) क्षेत्रीय जैवप्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र, फरीदाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) क्षेत्रीय जैवप्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र, फरीदाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1576 /18/24]

- (4) (एक) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (दो) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार परिषद, नई दिल्ली के 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।
- (तीन) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान और नवाचार परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1577 /18/24]

- (5) (एक) उत्तर पूर्वी अंतरिक्ष उपयोग केंद्र, शिलांग के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) उत्तर पूर्वी अंतरिक्ष उपयोग केंद्र, शिलांग के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1578 /18/24]

(6) (एक) मौलिक विज्ञान प्रकर्ष केंद्र, मुंबई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) मौलिक विज्ञान प्रकर्ष केंद्र, मुंबई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1579 /18/24]

(7) (एक) भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, अहमदाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, अहमदाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1580 /18/24]

(8) (एक) राष्ट्रीय सुशासन केंद्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय सुशासन केंद्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(तीन) राष्ट्रीय सुशासन केंद्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1581 /18/24]

(9) (एक) भौतिकी संस्थान, भुवनेश्वर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) भौतिकी संस्थान, भुबनेश्वर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1582 /18/24]

- (10) (एक) भारतीय अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, तिरुवनंतपुरम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) भारतीय अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, तिरुवनंतपुरम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1583/18/24]

- (11) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) एंट्रिक्स कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बंगलुरु के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (दो) एंट्रिक्स कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बंगलुरु का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1584 /18/24]

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : महोदय, श्री जयंत चौधरी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) भारतीय उद्यमिता संस्थान, गुवाहाटी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक

प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (2) भारतीय उद्यमिता संस्थान, गुवाहाटी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1585/18/24]

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा संस्थान, गुरुग्राम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (2) राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा संस्थान, गुरुग्राम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1586/18/24]

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) वर्ष 2023-2024 के लिए लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (2) राजवित्तीय उत्तरदायित्व और बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 7(1) और 7(3)(ख) के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 की प्रथम छमाही के अंत में बजट से संबंधित प्राप्तियों और व्यय की प्रवृत्तियों की छमाही समीक्षा संबंधी विवरण की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा सरकार के दायित्वों को पूरा करने में हुए विचलन का वर्णन करने वाला विवरण ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1587 /18/24]

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन

राम मेघवाल) : महोदय, श्री रामदास अठावले जी की ओर से, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।
- (2) राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1588/18/24]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):**

I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1589 /18/24]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya, Vadodara, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith audited accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya, Vadodara, for the year 2022-2023.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1590 /18/24]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989:-
- (i) The Member (Selection and Appointment) Amendment Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 755(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th December, 2024.
- (ii) The Independent Member (Selection and Appointment) Amendment Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 756(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th December, 2024.
- (iii) The Vice Chairperson (Selection and Appointment) Amendment Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 757(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th December, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1591 /18/24]

... (Interruptions)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन

राम मेघवाल) : महोदय, डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी जी की ओर से, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) (एक) इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।
- (दो) इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1592 /18/24]

- (2) (एक) भारत ब्रॉडबैंड नेटवर्क लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।
- (दो) भारत ब्रॉडबैंड नेटवर्क लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1593 /18/24]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) (एक) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-

2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1594 /18/24]

- (2) (एक) उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2022-2023 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (3) उपर्युक्त (2) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1595 /18/24]

- (4) (एक) उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1596 /18/24]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN): I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government of the working of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1597 /18/24]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1598/18/24]

... (Interruptions)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : महोदय, श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे जी की ओर से, 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) मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड कंसल्टेंसी लिमिटेड, नागपुर के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।
- (दो) मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड कंसल्टेंसी लिमिटेड, नागपुर का वर्ष 2022-2023 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1599/18/24]

(ख) (एक) मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड कंसल्टेंसी लिमिटेड, नागपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(दो) मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन एण्ड कंसल्टेंसी लिमिटेड, नागपुर का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1600 /18/24]

(ग) (एक) भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड, कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड्स के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(दो) भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड, कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड्स का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ ।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) की मद संख्या (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1601/18/24]

(3) (एक) कोयला खान भविष्य निधि संगठन, धनबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) कोयला खान भविष्य निधि संगठन, धनबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1602 /18/24]

(4) (एक) राष्ट्रीय शिला यांत्रिकी संस्थान, कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड्स के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

- (दो) राष्ट्रीय शिला यांत्रिकी संस्थान, कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड्स के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1603 /18/24]

- (5) (एक) जवाहरलाल नेहरू एल्युमिनियम अनुसंधान विकास एवं अभिकल्प केन्द्र, नागपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) जवाहरलाल नेहरू एल्युमिनियम अनुसंधान विकास एवं अभिकल्प केन्द्र, नागपुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1604 /18/24]

- (6) खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 28 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) का.आ. 4561(अ) जो दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा "श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण एजेंसियों" के अंतर्गत मेसर्स एनवायरोग्रीन कंसल्टेंट्स (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- (दो) का.आ. 5066(अ) जो दिनांक 26 नवंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा "श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण एजेंसियों" के अंतर्गत मेसर्स एपीसी ड्रिलिंग एंड कंस्ट्रक्शन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और मेसर्स वरदान एनवायरनेट एलएलपी को अधिसूचित किया गया है।

(तीन) का.आ. 5069(अ) जो दिनांक 26 नवंबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा “श्रेणी 'क' अन्वेषण एजेंसियों” के अंतर्गत सिनर्जी जियोटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को अधिसूचित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1605/18/24]

(7) अपतटीय क्षेत्र खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ. 4819(अ) जो दिनांक 6 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ तथा जिसके द्वारा यह घोषित किया गया है कि इसमें उल्लिखित सीमा बिन्दुओं के निर्देशांकों के साथ अपतटीय क्षेत्र के भाग समग्र लाइसेंस प्रदान करने के लिए उपलब्ध होंगे।

(दो) का.आ. 4760(अ) जो दिनांक 29 अक्टूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा अपतटीय क्षेत्र खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रथम अनुसूची में, उसमें उल्लिखित कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1606 /18/24]

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : महोदय, श्री सुकान्त मजूमदार जी की ओर से, 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) पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रीय कृषि विपणन निगम लिमिटेड, गुवाहाटी के वर्ष 2022-2023 के

कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

- (दो) पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रीय कृषि विपणन निगम लिमिटेड, गुवाहाटी का वर्ष 2022-2023 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1607/18/24]

- (ख) (एक) पूर्वोत्तर हस्तशिल्प एवं हथकरघा विकास निगम लिमिटेड, शिलांग के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।
- (दो) पूर्वोत्तर हस्तशिल्प एवं हथकरघा विकास निगम लिमिटेड , शिलांग का वर्ष 2023-2024 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ ।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) की मद संख्या (क) 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. LT1608 /18/24]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ :-

- (1) भांडागारण विकास एवं विनियामक प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (2) भांडागारण विकास एवं विनियामक प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT1609 /18/24]

14.04 hrs**COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES****1st to 5th Reports**

डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान : महोदय, मैं प्राक्कलन समिति (2024-25) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (1) नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'सोलर पार्को का विकास और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन – एक समीक्षा' विषय के बारे में समिति के 31वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी पहला प्रतिवेदन।
- (2) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के कार्यान्वयन के संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी (एनआरआईडीए) के कार्य-निष्पादन की समीक्षा' विषय के बारे में समिति के 32वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी दूसरा प्रतिवेदन।
- (3) सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग विकास परियोजना (एनएचडीपी) के तहत हरित राजमार्ग सहित विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का आंकलन' विषय के बारे में समिति के 33वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी तीसरा प्रतिवेदन।
- (4) रेल मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना की प्रगति' विषय के बारे में समिति के 35वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी चौथा प्रतिवेदन।
- (5) वस्त्र मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'प्रधानमंत्री मेगा एकीकृत वस्त्र क्षेत्र और परिधान (पीएम मित्रा)

पार्क योजना के माध्यम से सशक्तिकरण तथा रुग्ण वस्त्र इकाइयों/पीएसयू (बीआईसी, एनटीसी, सीटीएल आदि) के पुनरुद्धार के प्रयास' विषय के बारे में समिति के 37वें प्रतिवेदन (सत्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी पांचवां प्रतिवेदन।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Baijayant Panda – Not present.

Shri Tariq Anwar.

14.04½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

(i) 1st to 8th Reports

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (KATIHAR): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Eighteenth Lok Sabha):-

(1) First Report on the subject 'Procurement of hardware/ software item to the tune of Rs. 890.34 Crores through strategic alliance relating to National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICS) based on Audit Para No. 6.1 of Report No. 03 of 2021.

(2) Second Report on the subject 'Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)'.

(3) Third Report on the subject 'Undue enrichment through Recovery of Turnover Tax from consumer' relating to Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) based on Audit Para No. 2.1 of Report No.14 of 2021.

(4) Fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'NMDC Limited' based on CandAG Report No. 5 of 2019 relating to Operational

Performance of NMDC Ltd.

(5) Fifth Report on the subject 'Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFC)'.

(6) Sixth Report on the subject 'Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)'.

(7) Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Unfruitful Expenditure Towards Construction of Copper Ore Tailings Beneficiation Plant relating to Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL)' based on Audit Para No. 6.1 of CandAG Report No. 14 of 2021.

(8) Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Oil India Ltd (OIL)'.

... (*Interruptions*)

(ii) Statements

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (KATIHAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Action Taken Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

(1) 16th Report (17th Lok Sabha) of CoPU on Action Taken by the Government on Observations/Recommendations contained in 9th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Loss due to Imprudent Underwriting and lack of proper risk assessment relating to New India Assurance Company Limited (NIACL) [Based on Para no. 3.2 of CandAG Report no. 13 of 2019]'.

(2) 20th Report (17th Lok Sabha) of CoPU on Action Taken by the Government on Observations/Recommendations contained in 17th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Avoidable loss due to extension of loan in terminated projects relating to India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) [Based on Para No. 5.2 of CAG Report No. 18 of 2020]'

(3) 23rd Report (17th Lok Sabha) of CoPU on Action Taken by the Government on Observations/Recommendations contained in 19th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Loans to Road Projects relating to India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) [Based on Para No. 5.1 of CandAG Report No. 18 of 2020]'

... (*Interruptions*)

14.05 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Statements

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं लोक लेखा समिति के निम्नलिखित की-गई-कार्रवाई प्रतिवेदनों में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा आगे की-गई-कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाले विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) 'आयुर्वेद, योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी विभाग की कार्य-निष्पादन संपरीक्षा' के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के 38वें की-गई-कार्रवाई प्रतिवेदन (14वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 64वां प्रतिवेदन (14वीं लोक सभा) ।

- (2) 'प्राथमिक शिक्षा को पोषणात्मक सहयोग के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम (मध्याह्न भोजन योजना)' के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के 9वें प्रतिवेदन (15वीं लोक सभा) पर की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 28वां प्रतिवेदन (15वीं लोक सभा) ।
- (3) 'आधिक्य भुगतान में परिणत होने वाले दावों की लापरवाहीपूर्ण संवीक्षा' के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के 41वें प्रतिवेदन (15वीं लोक सभा) पर की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 73वां प्रतिवेदन (15वीं लोक सभा) ।
- (4) 'संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स)' के बारे में 55वें प्रतिवेदन (15वीं लोक सभा) पर की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 31वां प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा) ।
- (5) 'भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक के गैर-चयनित लेखापरीक्षा पैराग्राफों पर की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी टिप्पणी को समय से प्रस्तुत किए जाने में मंत्रालयों द्वारा गैर-अनुपालन' के बारे में पहले प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा) पर की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 56वां प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा) ।
- (6) 'जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन (जेएनएनयूआरएम)' के बारे में 18वें प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा) पर की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 57वां प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा) ।
- (7) 'इंदिरा आवास योजना' के बारे में 43वें प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा) पर की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 76वां प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा) ।
- (8) "सेंटर बफर कपलर (सीबीसी) घटकों की विफलता के कारण ट्रेन पार्टिंग के लिए हानि" के बारे में 41वें प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा) पर की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 80वां प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा) ।
- (9) 'भारतीय रेल में खाली भूमि का प्रबंधन' के बारे में समिति के 93वें प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 108वां प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा) ।

प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा)।

- (10) 'विनियंत्रित फॉस्फेटिक और पोटैसिक उर्वरकों के लिए पोषक-तत्व आधारित राजसहायता नीति' के बारे में 65वें प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 111वां प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा)।
- (11) 'रक्षा संपदा प्रबंधन' के बारे में समिति के 89वें प्रतिवेदन (15वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 113वां प्रतिवेदन (16वीं लोक सभा)।

... (व्यवधान)

14.05½ hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
1st to 5th Reports**

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (1) संचार मंत्रालय (डाक विभाग) से संबंधित 'डाक विभाग – पहल और चुनौतियां (2023-24)' के बारे में समिति के 57वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी पहला प्रतिवेदन।
- (2) संचार मंत्रालय (डाक विभाग) से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में दूसरा प्रतिवेदन।
- (3) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में तीसरा प्रतिवेदन।
- (4) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)'

के बारे में चौथा प्रतिवेदन।

- (5) संचार मंत्रालय (दूरसंचार विभाग) से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में पांचवां प्रतिवेदन।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Item no. 19. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi – Not present.

Item no. 20. Shri Godam Nagesh.

... (Interruptions)

14.06 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

1st to 4th Reports

SHRI GODAM NAGESH (ADILABAD): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2024-25):-

(1) First Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2024-25) (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment).

(2) Second Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2024-25) (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities).

(3) Third Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2024-25) (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(4) Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2024-25) (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

... (*Interruptions*)


14.06½ hrs

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USTARRED QUESTION NO. 2744
DATED 07.08.2024 REGARDING " RESEARCH IN SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY" ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY***

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): Sir, I beg to lay a statement (i) correcting the reply given on 07.08.2024 to Unstarred Question No. 2744 asked by Shri Rajesh Verma, MP regarding 'Research in Science and Technology' and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 1571 /18/24.

AUTHENTICATED.



 (Dr. JITENDRA S. SINGH)
 Minister of State (Independent Charge) of
 Science and Technology and Earth Sciences
 Govt. of India
 New Delhi.

STATEMENT TO BE MADE BY DR. JITENDRA SINGH) MINISTER OF STATE
 (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY IN LOK SABHA
 CORRECTING THE ANSWER GIVEN ON 07.08.2024 TO UNSTARRED
 QUESTION NO. 2744 RAISED BY RAJESH VERMA, MP, REGARDING
 'RESEARCH IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

I rise to correct the answer given on 07.08.2024 to Unstarred Question No.2744 raised by Shri Rajesh Verma, MP regarding 'Research in Science and Technology', as follows:-

Part of the question answered	For	Read
Part (a)	6 th position	7 th position

AUTHENTICATED.


(Dr. JITENDRA S. SINGH)
Minister of State (Independent Charge) of
Science and Technology and Earth Sciences
Govt. of India
New Delhi.

STATEMENT INDICATING THE REASONS FOR DELAY IN MAKING
STATEMENT CORRECTING THE ANSWER GIVEN ON 07.08.2024 TO
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2744

The statement correcting the answer given on 07.08.2024 to Unstarred Question No.2744 raised by Shri Rajesh Verma, MP regarding 'Research in Science and Technology' could not be made within seven days as the inaccuracy was detected subsequently after passage of the stipulated time.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2744
ANSWERED ON 07/08/2024**

RESEARCH IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

2744. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

Will the Minister of **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent by the Government on Science and Technology related research during the last decade along with its rank in the world level;
- (b) the measures the Government has implemented to support researchers by creating international opportunities and also ensuring job security within the country with the aim of preventing brain drain;
- (c) the steps taken by the Department of Science & Technology to promote career opportunities for women scientists and to encourage young students especially girls to pursue science stream; and
- (d) the total amount of funds disbursed as scholarships by the Department to the women students and scholars during the last decade, year-wise?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & EARTH SCIENCES
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH)**

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)

(डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह)

(a) As per latest R&D Statistics, 2022-23 brought out by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), India is placed at 6th position in terms of R&D Expenditure (billion Current PPP\$) in the world. The amount spent by the Government on Science and Technology related research during the last decade is as under:

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Investment in R&D by Government (Rs. Crore)	38903.05	40568.09	44419.34	50285.41	54976.45	59268.33	66715.95	76656.42	82623.32	75397.28

Source: Data collected and compiled by NSTMIS, DST, GoI.
Note: Government Investment in R&D = Central Government Ministries/Department + State Government + Higher Education

(b) Several measures have been taken up to support researchers by creating international opportunities such as for exchange of information, generation of new knowledge, sharing of expertise, seminars, fellowships, training programmes, exchange and exposure visits, optimal utilization of resources, and for providing access to advanced facilities and sophisticated instruments which are not available domestically. This in turn enhance the quality and output of scientific research and also enhance skills. Ministry of Science and Technology is actively cooperating with 40 countries across the globe along with regional and multilateral entities, UN and other International S&T Organizations. Every year the Department of Science and Technology launches about 15-18 joint call for proposals to enhance international bilateral collaboration as well as multilateral collaboration through call for proposals under European Union and BRICS. These calls provide scope of support for joint R&D projects, project-based mobility exchanges, training and advanced workshops in different thematic areas of mutual interest. In addition, DST also supports three bi-national S&T Centres which are independent entities established under inter-governmental arrangements with France, USA and Germany and they are engaged in promoting Joint R&D Clusters, Virtual R&D Networked Centers, Multi-institutional R&D projects, Joint Workshops/ Seminars/ Frontiers Symposia/ Exhibitions etc. The main aim of these collaborations is to connect Indian research with global efforts particularly in the frontier areas of S&T and in areas addressing global challenges. All these programmes have been designed to encourage scientists to do quality research in the country and thereby preventing brain drain. In addition, INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship, Visiting Advanced Joint Research Faculty (VAJRA) scheme, VAIBHAV fellowship, CSIR-Senior Research Associateship, DBT-Ramalingaswami re-entry Fellowship etc. are some of the initiatives that provide opportunities to highly qualified Scientists to retain them in the country and also attract Indian scientists from abroad.

(c) The Department of Science and Technology is promoting career opportunities for women scientists including young students through various programmes such as: WISE Fellowship for Ph.D. (WISE-PhD) to pursue doctoral research in basic and applied sciences; WISE-Post Doctoral Fellowship (WISE-PDF) for post-doctoral research in basic and applied sciences; WISE-SCOPE to address societal challenges through S&T interventions and WISE Internship in IPR (WISE-IPR) to provide training in the field of Intellectual Property Rights; 'Vigyan Jyoti' programme to encourage meritorious girls to pursue careers in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics); Women International Grant Support (WINGS) programme to provide opportunities to Indian Women scientists to undertake research in the International research labs and academic institutions; etc. The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), a statutory body under DST has also been implementing the women specific programme viz. "POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research)"; "POWER Mobility Grant" for capacity building, knowledge, and skill enhancement of women scientists and technologists; "Women Excellence Research Grant", etc. to promote career opportunities for women scientists.

(d) The total amount of funds disbursed as scholarship by the department to women students and scholars during last decade, year-wise is as under:

Financial Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Amount (Rs. in lakh)	9382.49	5382.00	8620.90	13496.50	10930.10	11130.30	11042.30	10932.10	14246.80	13362.50

भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
लोक सभा
अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2744
7 अगस्त, 2024 को उत्तर देने के लिए

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में अनुसंधान

†2744. श्री राजेश वर्मा:

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

- (क) विगत एक दशक में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी अनुसंधान पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है और विश्व स्तर पर इसका कौन-कौन सा स्थान है;
- (ख) प्रतिभा पलायन को रोकने के उद्देश्य से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अवसरों का सृजन करके और देश के भीतर रोजगार की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करके अनुसंधानकर्ताओं की सहायता करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन-कौन से उपाय कार्यान्वित किए हैं;
- (ग) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा महिला वैज्ञानिकों के लिए कैरियर के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने और युवा छात्रों, विशेषकर लड़कियों को विज्ञान विषय पढ़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (घ) विभाग द्वारा पिछले दशक के दौरान छात्राओं और अध्येताओं को छात्रवृत्तियों के रूप में वर्ष-वार कुल कितनी धनराशि संवितरित की गई?

उत्तर

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
(डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह)

(क) विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) द्वारा जारी नवीनतम अनुसंधान एवं विकास आंकड़ा, 2022-23 के अनुसार, भारत अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्यय (बिलियन वर्तमान पीपीपी\$) के आधार पर दुनिया में 68^{वां} स्थान पर है। पिछले दशक के दौरान विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित अनुसंधान पर सरकार द्वारा खर्च की गई राशि इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
सरकार द्वारा अनुसंधान एवं विकास में निवेश (करोड़ रुपए)	38903.05	40568.09	44419.34	50285.41	54976.45	59268.33	66715.95	76656.42	82623.32	75397.28

स्रोत : ऑकड़े एनएसटीएमआईएस, डीएसटी, भारत सरकार द्वारा एकत्रित और संकलित किए गए हैं।

टिप्पण : अनुसंधान एवं विकास में सरकारी निवेश = केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालय/विभाग + राज्य सरकार + उच्च शिक्षा

(ख) शोधकर्ताओं को सहायता देने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अवसर सृजित करके कई उपाय किए गए हैं, जैसे कि सूचना का आदान-प्रदान, नए ज्ञान का सृजन, विशेषज्ञता साझाकरण, सेमिनार, अध्येतावृत्ति, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, आदान-प्रदान और प्रभावन परिदर्शन संसाधनों का इष्टतम उपयोग, तथा घरेलू स्तर पर अनुलब्ध उन्नत सुविधाओं और परिष्कृत उपकरणों तक प्राप्त पहुंच। फलस्वरूप इससे वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान की गुणवत्ता और उत्पादन तथा परिणाम में भी वृद्धि होगी। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय क्षेत्रीय और बहुपक्षीय संस्थाओं, संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय और अन्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संगठनों के साथ-साथ दुनिया भर के 40 देशों के साथ सक्रिय रूप से सहयोग कर रहा है। हर साल विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग यूरोपीय संघ और ब्रिक्स के तहत प्रस्ताव कॉल के माध्यम से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय द्विपक्षीय सहयोग के साथ-साथ बहुपक्षीय सहयोग बढ़ाने के प्रस्तावों के लिए लगभग 15-18 संयुक्त कॉल लॉन्च करता है। ये कॉल संयुक्त अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं, परियोजना-आधारित गतिशीलता आदान-प्रदान, आपसी हित के विभिन्न विषयगत क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण और उन्नत कार्यशालाओं के लिए सहायता का अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग तीन द्वि-राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्रों को भी जो फ्रांस, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और जर्मनी के साथ एकाधिक-सरकारी व्यवस्थाओं के अंतर्गत स्थापित स्वतंत्र संस्थाएं हैं, सहायता प्रदान करता है और वे संयुक्त अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन समूहों, आभासी अनुसंधान एवं विकास नेटवर्क केंद्रों, बहु-संस्थागत अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं, संयुक्त कार्यशालाओं/संगोष्ठियों/फ्रंटियर परिसंवादों/प्रदर्शनियों आदि के संवर्धन में लगे हुए हैं। इन सहयोगों का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारतीय अनुसंधान को विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के विशेष रूप से अग्रणी क्षेत्रों में और वैश्विक चुनौतियों पर ध्यानदाता क्षेत्रों में वैश्विक प्रयासों से जोड़ना है। ये सभी कार्यक्रम देश में गुणवत्तापूर्ण अनुसंधान करने के लिए वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा प्रतिभा पलायन को रोकने के लिए तैयार किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस्पायर फैकल्टी फेलोशिप, विजिटिंग एडवांस्ड ज्वाइंट रिसर्च फैकल्टी (वज्र) योजना, वैभव फेलोशिप, सीएसआईआर-सीनियर रिसर्च एसोसिएटशिप, डीबीटी-रामलिंगस्वामी पुनः प्रवेश फेलोशिप आदि कुछ ऐसे कार्यक्रम हैं जो उच्च योग्यता वाले वैज्ञानिकों को देश में बने रहने के अवसर प्रदान करते हैं तथा भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को विदेशों से भी आकर्षित करते हैं।

(ग) विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों जैसे: बुनियादी एवं अनुप्रयुक्त विज्ञानों में डॉक्टरेट अनुसंधान करने के लिए वाइज़ पीएचडी फेलोशिप (वाइज़-पीएचडी); बुनियादी एवं अनुप्रयुक्त विज्ञानों में पोस्ट-डॉक्टरेट अनुसंधान करने के लिए वाइज़-पोस्ट डॉक्टरल फेलोशिप (वाइज़-पीडीएफ); विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी पहलों के माध्यम से सामाजिक चुनौतियों पर ध्यान देने के लिए वाइज़-स्कोप और बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए वाइज़ आईपीआर इंटरनशिप (वाइज़-आईपीआर); प्रतिभाशाली लड़कियों को एसटीईएम (विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, इंजीनियरिंग, गणित) में कैरियर बनाने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए 'विज्ञान ज्योति' कार्यक्रम; भारतीय महिला वैज्ञानिकों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में अनुसंधान करने के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए महिला अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुदान सहायता (डब्ल्यूआईएनजीएस) कार्यक्रम; आदि, के माध्यम से युवा छात्रों सहित महिला वैज्ञानिकों के लिए कैरियर के अवसरों को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। डीएसटी के तहत सांविधिक निकाय अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान (एएनआरएफ) भी महिला विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम जैसे "पावर

(अन्वेषण अनुसंधान में महिला अवसर संवर्धन)"; महिला वैज्ञानिकों और प्रौद्योगिकीविदों का क्षमता वर्धन, ज्ञान, और कौशल वृद्धि के लिए "पावर मोबिलिटी अनुदान"; महिला वैज्ञानिक कैरियर अवसर संवर्धन के लिए "महिला उत्कृष्टता अनुसंधान अनुदान" आदि लागू कर रहा है।

(घ) पिछले दशक के दौरान विभाग द्वारा महिला छात्राओं और विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में वितरित कुल धनराशि वर्ष-वार नीचे दी गई है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
राशि (लाख रुपए में)	9382.49	5382.00	8620.90	13496.50	10930.10	11130.30	11042.30	10932.10	14246.80	13362.50

... (*Interruptions*)

14.07 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on 'Evaluation of Wind Energy in India' pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on 'Evaluation of Wind Energy in India' pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

... (*Interruptions*)

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 1572 /18/24

14.07½ hrs

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 47th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology on 'Review of Functioning of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC)' pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN): Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 47th Report of the Standing Committee on Communications and Information Technology on 'Review of Functioning of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC)' pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 1573 /18/24

... (*Interruptions*)

14.08 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over the text of the matter at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which text of the matter has been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to convert outreach programmes for registration of eligible persons with disabilities under Niramaya Scheme in Bundelkhand and Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA (JHANSI): I wish to bring to the attention of the Government to the critical need to raise awareness and expand the reach of the Niramaya Scheme for persons with disabilities in the Bundelkhand region. Under this scheme, individuals with disabilities, including those suffering from autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and multiple disabilities, are entitled to health insurance coverage of up to ₹1 lakh. The scheme also provides essential benefits such as OPD Treatment which covers, medicines, diagnostic tests, and pathology, dental care, non-surgical and inpatient care, therapies to reduce the

* Treated as laid on the Table.

impact of disabilities, transportation expenses for medical purposes etc. However, many eligible beneficiaries in Bundelkhand, particularly in rural areas of Jhansi, are unable to avail these benefits due to lack of awareness and access to valid disability certificates or UDID cards, which are mandatory for enrolment. I urge the Government to conduct focused outreach programs in Bundelkhand and Jhansi to ensure that all eligible persons are registered and receive the benefits of this scheme. I request the establishment of accessible facilitation centres for issuing disability certificates and UDID cards in remote areas. This step will ensure the marginalized sections of society in Bundelkhand can lead dignified lives with adequate healthcare support.

**(ii) Need to set up SAI Centers and educational institutions in Phulpur
Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री प्रवीण पटेल (फूलपुर) : मैं लोकसभा फूलपुर से चुनकर आया हूँ। यहाँ प्रयागराज में केंद्रीय विद्यालय होने के नाते शिक्षा को लेकर एक बड़ा माहात्म्य है और साथ ही यहाँ के युवाओं में देश के प्रति कुछ बेहतर करने की जिजीविषा भी है। मेरे प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा खेलों इंडिया और फिट इंडिया जैसे मुहिम को जनता का काफ़ी बल मिला और तब से लोगो में इसके प्रति एक अलग ही जागरूकता का प्रकाश फैला है। इसी क्रम में आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र फूलपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में साई केंद्र और शैक्षणिक संस्थान खोले जाने की कृपा करे। इससे मेरे क्षेत्र के युवाओ को बेहतर भविष्य की ना केवल जीव मिलेगी बल्कि करियर में काफ़ी विकल्प उपलब्ध होंगे साथ ही उक्त मुहिम को साकार करने में काफ़ी बल मिलेगा।

**(iii) Need to establish a new Kendriya Vidyalaya in Farrukhabad
Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री मुकेश राजपूत (फर्रुखाबाद) : मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र फर्रुखाबाद में एक अन्य केन्द्रीय विद्यालय प्रस्तावित है। जिसकी भूमि भी फर्रुखाबाद शहर से मात्र चार किमी दूर पिपरगाँव में चयनित हो चुकी है। परन्तु अभी तक प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है। अतः माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के नव निर्माण हेतु स्वीकृति प्रदान करने की कृपा करें। जिससे कि मेरे क्षेत्र के प्रतिभावान छात्रों को एक अन्य केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की कमी महसूस न हो।

**(iv) Need to set up Healthcare and Welfare Centres for elderly people in
the country**

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा (भरुच) : विगत 70 वर्षों के दौरान 60 वर्ष की आयु से ऊपर के व्यक्तियों की संख्या बढ़कर तीन गुना हो गई है। उनमें से अधिकांश समाज के बदलते परिदृश्य के कारण संयुक्त परिवार व्यवस्था में नहीं है। वह अलग घरों में अकेले रहने के लिए विवश है जो बहुत ही खतरनाक है। व्यावसायिक कर्तव्यों के कारण उनके बच्चे अन्य कस्बों और शहरों तथा कभी-कभी विदेश में रहते हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप वृद्ध व्यक्ति उचित चिकित्सा परिचर्या और मदद प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं। वृद्ध व्यक्तियों के लिए विशेषज्ञतायुक्त चिकित्सा केंद्रों की आवश्यकता है जिनमें चिकित्सीय रूप से प्रशिक्षित व्यावसायियों को उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए। सरकार को पूरे देश में वयोवृद्ध व्यक्तियों के लिए स्वास्थ्य केंद्र स्थापित करने चाहिए। विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वयोवृद्ध व्यक्तियों की देखभाल की जानी चाहिए। देश के प्रत्येक तालुका में इन व्यक्तियों की देखभाल करने के लिए वयोवृद्ध व्यक्ति कल्याणगृह स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए और इन गृहों के संचालन हेतु समर्पित स्वयंसेवियों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। इस संबंध में मैं सरकार से एक व्यापक नीति के कार्यान्वयन हेतु पहल करने का आग्रह करता हूँ।

(v) Need to accord the status of 'Jeevant Nadi' to Narmada River

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) : भारत सरकार नर्मदा नदी को एक जीवित इकाई मानते हुए जीवन्त नदी का दर्जा देती है, तो इसके संरक्षण की जवाबदेही समाज और सरकार दोनों की होगी। जिससे नर्मदा मैया में प्रदूषण कम होगा तटों के किनारे प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। नर्मदा मैया के किनारे पेड़ काटने, रेत उत्खनन करने व प्रदूषण करने पर जुर्माना तय होगा। नर्मदा तटों पर पौधारोपण होगा, नर्मदांचल लोक बनेगा, सौंदर्य कारण होगा, घाटों का जीर्णोद्धार होगा, प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, जो पर्यावरण संरक्षण और जल संसाधनों के प्रबंधन में मदद करेगा। जिससे 1. जल प्रदूषण कम होगा। 2. मिट्टी का क्षरण रोकेगा। 3. जलवायु परिवर्तन को कम करेगा। 4. जैव विविधता को बढ़ावा देगा। 5. स्थानीय समुदायों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करेगा। 6. शहरों के गंदे नालों का प्रदूषित पानी बिना ट्रीटमेंट के नर्मदा मैया में नहीं जाएगा। भारत सरकार की जल संरक्षण, पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं जीव संरक्षण से संबंधित योजनाएं नर्मदा मैया एवं उनकी सहायक नदियों को जीवन्त रखने का कार्य करेगी।

(vi) Need to investigate water pollution caused by power plant, fertilizer and sugar factories in Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) : मैं सरकार को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि मुझे अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहाँपुर के क्षेत्रीय भ्रमण के दौरान संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थित रोजा पावर प्लांट, कृभको फटिलाईजर्स लि०, अवध शुगर एंड एनर्जी लि०. बजाज हिन्दुस्तान शुगर लि० और डालमिया भारत शुगर एंड इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० के विरुद्ध निरंतर शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं कि इन संयंत्रों के द्वारा भारी पैमाने पर प्रदूषण फैलाया जा रहा है और इसके प्रदूषित जल से बड़ी दुर्गंध होने के परिणामस्वरूप वायु प्रदूषण हो रहा है तथा निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को अस्थमा, फेफड़े, हृदय रोग संबंधी गंभीर

बीमारियां भी पनप रही हैं तथा प्रदूषित पानी से किसानों की फसलें भी नष्ट हो रही हैं।

मैं यह भी अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने श्रमिकों के हित में जो श्रम कानून बनाए हैं। उनका भी मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थित उपरोक्त संयंत्रों द्वारा घोर उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है।

मैंने अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थित उपरोक्त संयंत्रों के विरुद्ध पर्यावरण को प्रदूषित किए जाने और श्रम कानूनों का उल्लंघन किए जाने के बारे में संबंधित अधिकारियों को विस्तारपूर्वक अनेक पत्र लिखे हैं। लेकिन, इन पर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहांपुर (उ०प्र०) में स्थित उपरोक्त सभी संयंत्रों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय स्तर पर उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति गठित करके जांच करवाई जाए और जांचोपरांत की गई कार्यवाही से मुझे अवगत कराए जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया जाए।

(vii) Need to run a direct train between Hardoi Railway Station and Ringas Junction Railway Station

श्री जय प्रकाश (हरदोई) : मैं माननीय रेल मंत्रीजी से मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र हरदोई के अंतर्गत, उत्तर रेलवे के अधीन, हरदोई रेलवे स्टेशन से राजस्थान के सीकर जनपद में, उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे जोन के अंतर्गत रींगस जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए यात्री गाड़ियों के संचालन के लिए अनुरोध करता हूँ। चूंकि रींगस जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन खाटूश्याम तीर्थ स्थल का सबसे निकटतम रेलवे जंक्शन है, जहाँ सम्पूर्ण भारत के हर कोने से प्रतिदिन लाखों की संख्या में तीर्थ यात्री खाटूश्यामजी के दर्शनों के लिए भ्रमण करते हैं। इसी क्रम में, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि हरदोई रेलवे स्टेशन से रींगस जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए कोई सीधी यात्रा रेलगाड़ी न होने के कारण हरदोई के हजारों भक्तों, खासकर महिलाओं, बच्चों एवं बुजुर्गों को, रींगस पहुँचने के लिए दो-तीन रेल मार्ग बदलने पड़ते हैं जिससे उन्हें अनेक कठिनाईयों को सामना करना पड़ता है। अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे हरदोई रेलवे स्टेशन से रींगस जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन को सीधे जोड़ने के लिए यात्री गाड़ियों का संचालन किये जाने के लिए अपनी संस्तुति प्रदान करने की कृपा करें।

(viii) Need to strengthen embankments along Gandak River in Bihar

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (PASCHIM CHAMPARAN): I draw attention to the recurring floods in North Bihar caused by heavy water discharge from the Valmikinagar barrage on the Gandak river. In 2023, this led to severe damage in West Champaran, inundating fields and settlements. I urge the Government to expedite the strengthening of embankments along the Gandak river to mitigate flood risks and ensure timely relief for affected farmers.

(ix) Need to declare and develop Bilgram-Mallawan road in Uttar Pradesh as a National Highway

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्रिख) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मिश्रिख के अंतर्गत बिलग्राम- मल्लावां उन्नाव एक स्टेट हाईवे (संख्या 38) है। यह हरदोई जिला होते हुए एक तरफ जिला उन्नाव और दूसरी तरफ जिला शाहजहांपुर के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 730 (फोर लेन) में जुड़ती है। जिला हरदोई और उन्नाव में इस सड़क की चौड़ाई बहुत कम है। कुछ दिन पहले ही मल्लावां के नगर पालिका अध्यक्ष और यहां के 15 लोगों की मौत इसी सड़क पर 25 नवंबर 2024 को हो चुकी है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने ट्वीट करके इस हादसे पर दुख जताया था तथा प्रधानमंत्री राहत कोष से मृतक के परिवारों को दो-दो लाख रुपये की सहायता राशि दी गई थी। मैं माननीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं कि बिलग्राम मल्लावां स्टेट हाईवे को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में शामिल करने की स्वीकृति एवं सड़क को फोरलेन बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के संबंधित अधिकारियों को निर्देश देने की कृपा की जाय। जिससे होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने में मदद मिल सकेगी और क्षेत्रीय जनता को जान माल की सुरक्षा हो सकेगी।

(x) Regarding renovation of canal system in Balaghat, Seoni and areas bordering Maharashtra

श्रीमती भारती पारधी (बालाघाट) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान बालाघाट, सिवनी और महाराष्ट्र की सीमा से जुड़े क्षेत्रों जैसे बरघाट, वारासिवनी, कटंगी, लांजी और परसवाड़ा में नहरों के सुधार और उन्नयन की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। इन क्षेत्रों में स्थित पुराने बाँधों की मरम्मत पिछले दस वर्षों से नहीं हो पाई है, जबकि यह प्रस्ताव केंद्रीय जल आयोग में पहले ही प्रस्तुत किया गया था। लेकिन अब तक इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। यह परियोजना मध्यप्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र दोनों राज्यों के किसानों के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है, जिनका जीवन वर्षा पर निर्भर है। नहरों की दयनीय स्थिति और जल आपूर्ति में आई समस्याएँ किसानों की मुश्किलें बढ़ा रही हैं। यदि यह परियोजना समय पर पूरी होती है, तो लाखों किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त पानी मिलेगा और उनकी कृषि उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि होगी। साथ ही, कांचना मंडी जलाशय में माइक्रो इरिगेशन योजना के तहत आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई की सुविधा मिलने से आदिवासी किसानों को भी लाभ होगा। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि इस परियोजना के तहत नहरों के उन्नयन का कार्य शीघ्र शुरू किया जाए, ताकि हमारे किसान बंधु संकट से उबर सकें और उनके जीवन स्तर में सुधार हो सके।

(xi) Need to introduce flight services from Kushinagar International Airport to Mumbai, Jammu, Surat and Gulf Countries

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे (कुशीनगर) : हमारा कुशीनगर लोकसभा क्षेत्र धार्मिक महत्व व पर्यटन के दृष्टिगत एक ऐतिहासिक स्थल है। जहाँ महात्मा बुद्ध का परिनिर्वाण हुआ था। यहाँ सभी बौद्ध देशों से पर्यटकों का आवागमन है, इस कारण से यह एक अंतराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन स्थल भी है जहाँ विश्व भर के बौद्ध तीर्थ यात्री दर्शन के लिए आते हैं। कुशीनगर में अंतराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा की शुरुआत हुई जिससे कि कुशीनगर और आसपास के जिले के निवासियों के साथ साथ दूर से आने वाले पर्यटकों को भी काफ़ी सुविधा मिलने लगी। परन्तु, शुरुआत से सिर्फ एक ही स्पाइसजेट की फ्लाइट चलती थी। धीरे

धीरे कुछ दिनों के बाद वह भी अनियमित होने लगी. अक्सर यह फ्लाइट कैंसिल होने लगी जिसके कारण से यात्रियों के मन में आशंका उत्पन्न होने लगी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि कुशीनगर एयरपोर्ट से अन्य एयरलाइन्स कम्पनी जैसे इण्डिगो, एयर एशिया, विस्तारा की फ्लाइट की शुरुआत देश के अन्य शहरों मुंबई, जम्मू, सूरत तथा गल्फ देशों के लिए शुरुआत करने की कृपा की जाए। इस से कुशीनगर जिले के लोगों को एवं बौद्ध तीर्थ यात्रियों को देश विदेश आने जाने के लिए काफी सुविधा मिल जाएगी।

(xii) Need to ensure supply of potato and other vegetables to Odisha

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Odisha has been reeling under soaring potato prices for months, with costs climbing to Rs 30 -40 per kg. The crisis deepened recently when West Bengal, Odisha's primary potato supplier, restricted tuber transport citing rising prices in its local markets. Jharkhand is facing similar shortage of potato supply from West Bengal. The Potato growers and Traders Association of West Bengal have repeatedly objected to the highhandedness of that state's officials who are stopping transport of potatoes at their state borders. This goes against Article 301 of our Constitution which guarantees freedom of trade and commerce throughout India. I urge upon the Government to intervene and ensure free flow of vegetables, especially potatoes to Odisha.

(xiii) Need to probe into the reported money laundering case in Nashik Merchant Co-operative Bank (NAMCO Bank) in Malegon, Maharashtra

डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश (धुले) : मैं नासिक मर्चेन्ट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक (NAMCO बैंक), मालेगांव

शाखा में हुए अत्यंत गंभीर और चिंताजनक मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग मामले की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। हाल ही में हुई जांच में देशभर के 21 राज्यों में फैले एक व्यापक अभियान के तहत ₹114 करोड़ से अधिक की फाइनेंसियल फ्रॉड का खुलासा हुआ है। प्राथमिक जांच में यह सामने आया है कि इस फ्रॉड के लिए कई शेल कंपनियां और व्यवसायिक संस्थाएं बनाई गई थीं। ये अवैध धन कोल्हापुर, मुंबई और पुणे के खातों से भेजा जा रहा था। यह विषय अत्यंत गंभीर है। इस पैमाने की फाइनेंसियल फ्रॉड सार्वजनिक संस्थानों में लोगों के विश्वास को कम करती है। मैं सरकार से इस मामले की जांच के लिए एक विशेष जांच दल (SIT), भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी ब्यूरो (ACB), और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) के माध्यम से कार्रवाई की और दोषियों को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देने का अनुरोध करती हूँ। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि हमारे संस्थानों की अखंडता की रक्षा के लिए और जनता के विश्वास को बहाल करने के लिए तुरंत कदम उठाए।

(xiv) Regarding status of Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले (भन्डारा-गोंदिया) : मेरा का ध्यान साल 2005 में शुरू की गई सॉवरेन गोल्ड बॉण्ड योजना की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य खुदरा निवेशकों को भौतिक सोने से कागजी सोने की ओर आकर्षित करना था, जिससे देश में सोने के आयात को कम किया जा सके और लोगों को एक सुरक्षित निवेश विकल्प प्रदान किया जा सके। इस योजना के अंतर्गत बॉण्ड की परिपक्वता अवधि आठ साल थी, जिसमें पाँच साल के बाद आंशिक मोचन की सुविधा दी गई थी। शुरुआत में ब्याज दर 2.7% थी, जिसे बाद में घटाकर 2.5% कर दिया गया। हालांकि, हाल के दिनों में ऐसी खबरें सुनने में आ रही हैं कि सरकार इस योजना को बंद करने की संभावना पर विचार कर रही है। यह कदम न केवल निवेशकों के विश्वास को ठेस पहुँचा सकता है। बल्कि सोने के आयात में वृद्धि का कारण भी बन सकता है। अतः मैं सरकार से यह स्पष्ट करने का अनुरोध करता हूँ कि क्या सॉवरेन गोल्ड बॉण्ड योजना को बंद करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, और यदि हाँ, तो इसके पीछे के कारण क्या हैं? साथ ही, निवेशकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या

वैकल्पिक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

(xv) Need to increase the Minimum Support Price (MSP) on wheat

DR. AMAR SINGH (FATEHGARH SAHIB): This year for the first time paddy procurement has been completely de-railed. It's unfortunate that I met the Union Minister of Consumer Affairs, food and public distribution in July and told him that you need to create space for fresh stock or you will have problems. I met the Minister of Chemical and Fertilisers and told him in August that Punjab has very low DAP stocks and was promised that there would be no shortage. I am surprised that no proactive step is being taken to ensure smooth procurement of DAP. The shortage has hurt everyone involved from farmers to arthiyas to labourers to the millers. Farmers and our labourers deserve our respect and we need to solve their issues instead of blaming them for everything. Given the lower yield and lower earnings this season, Government of India should increase the wheat MSP significantly by Rs.400-500.

(xvi) Need to address health issues of Beedi workers in Tirunelveli Parliamentary Constituency and enhance their pension

SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C. (TIRUNELVELI): There are more than 6 lakh beedi workers in Palayamkottai, Melapalayam, Mukkudal, Alangulam, Ambasamudram, Koodankulam and Tenkasi Districts of Tirunelveli Parliamentary Constituency. The people in the villages of Tirunelveli and Tenkasi Districts are involved in rolling

beedies and therefore they suffer from occupation related health issues continuously. Now they are provided with only Rs.800/- per month as pension. It is very low and a family cannot live with a meagre sum of Rs. 800/-. The pension has to be increased to Rs.6000/- per month so that they can live their life smoothly. Also, the Hospital for Beedi Workers in Mukkudal, Tirunelveli previously used to function for 24 hours, but now functioning only for Out Patients which is causing huge inconveniences to the people. I call upon the Government to take cognizance of the same and make arrangements to rectify the issues at the Beedi Workers Hospital and appoint new Nurses through the Union Public Service Commission for 24 hours operation of the hospital and to increase the pension of beedi workers from Rs.800/- to Rs.6000/- per month so as to live their life peacefully and smoothly.

(xvii) Need to set up branches of nationalised banks and install sufficient ATMs in rural areas of Mavelikkara Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): I wish to raise an important matter concerning the financial inclusion and economic well-being of rural areas in my constituency, Mavelikkara. Despite advancements in banking outreach, several rural regions such as Changanassery, Kuttanad, Chengannur, Mavelikkara, Kunnathoor, Kottarakkara, and Pathanapuram face a severe shortage of nationalized banking branches and ATM facilities. The lack of adequate banking infrastructure is a major impediment for farmers, small traders, senior citizens, and marginalized communities, who are unable to access

essential financial services, government schemes, and cashless transaction facilities. This has led to increased travel burdens and financial insecurity among rural populations. I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to take immediate steps to address this critical issue by sanctioning new branches of nationalized banks and ensuring sufficient ATM installations in these areas. Such initiatives will bolster financial inclusion, promote economic stability, and improve the standard of living for the people in these regions. I request the government's urgent intervention to resolve this long-standing issue.

(xviii) Need for appointment of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas on permanent basis

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान केंद्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की भर्ती से संबंधित एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे केंद्रीय विद्यालयों और नवोदय विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के कई पद लंबे समय से रिक्त हैं। इस स्थिति के कारण इन प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ रहा है। शिक्षकों की कमी के चलते हमारे विद्यार्थियों को वह उचित मार्गदर्शन और समर्थन नहीं मिल पा रहा है, जो उनकी शिक्षा और भविष्य के लिए आवश्यक है। इसका सीधा असर हमारे बच्चों की शिक्षा के स्तर पर पड़ रहा है। वर्तमान में सरकार ने विद्यालयों के प्रधानाचार्यों को यह अधिकार दिया है कि वे अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार अस्थायी शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति कर सकते हैं। लेकिन, इस व्यवस्था में भी कई समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। प्रधानाचार्य अक्सर अपनी सुविधा और पसंद के अनुसार अस्थायी शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति करते हैं। किंतु जब प्रधानाचार्य का स्थानांतरण होता है, तो नए प्रधानाचार्य अपनी पसंद के नए शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति कर देते हैं। इससे विद्यालय में शिक्षकों का स्थायित्व नहीं बन पाता और छात्रों की शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ता है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस विषय पर शीघ्रता

से कदम उठाए जाएं और केंद्रीय विद्यालय एवं नवोदय विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की स्थायी भर्ती की प्रक्रिया शुरू की जाए। स्थायी शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति से न केवल शिक्षा का स्तर उंचा उठेगा, जो कि विद्यार्थियों के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर त्वरित कार्रवाई की जाए, ताकि हमारे बच्चों को बेहतर शिक्षा मिल सके और उनका भविष्य सुरक्षित हो सके।

(xix) Need to start construction of the proposed Varanasi-Ajamgarh-Gorakhpur New Railway Line and also construct over-bridge in the vicinity of Majhwa Railway Station

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आजमगढ़) : मैं वाराणसी-आजमगढ़ गोरखपुर रेल लाइन परियोजना व 19/सी पर भीमगांव ओवर ब्रिज बनाने के सम्बन्ध में रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

I. वाराणसी, आजमगढ़ और गोरखपुर को एक नई रेल लाइन के माध्यम से जोड़ने की परियोजना में थोड़ी ही प्रगति देखी गई है, जिसमें केंद्र सरकार द्वारा गोरखपुर और वाराणसी के बीच 200 किमी की रेल लाइन प्रस्तावित है, जो आजमगढ़ से होकर गुजरेगी। नवीनतम अपडेट के अनुसार, लोकसभा सांसदों से व्यापक समर्थन मिला है, जिन्होंने इसे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में रेल कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल माना है। परियोजना के वास्तविक निर्माण के लिए अभी तक कोई वित्तीय स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है। इस रेल लाइन से क्षेत्र में रेल यातायात को बढ़ावा मिलने की उम्मीद है, जिससे पात्रियों को आसान और तेज यात्रा सुविधा मिलेगी, और क्षेत्रीय विकास को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा। चूंकि परियोजना अभी भी योजना चरण में है, इसलिए आगे चलकर वित्तीय अनुमति, विस्तारित भूमि अधिग्रहण, और वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने का कष्ट करें।

II. मझवां रेलवे स्टेशन पर 19/सी, चिमटी, 30/3-4 की रेलवे पटरी है जिस पर काफी हद तक यात्री हैं। इसमें स्कूल, कालेज, अस्पताल, डाकघर, बैंक आदि सार्वजनिक सुविधाएं भी हैं। इस रेलवे लाइन पर भीमगांव ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण कराये जाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाने की आवश्यक है। अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि आम जनता की सुविधा के दृष्टिगत 19/सी पर ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण कराये

की कृपा करें।

(xx) Regarding steps taken to control inflation

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): The Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India have different priorities when it comes to inflation, which can lead to occasional policy tensions. RBI warns of inflation risks and threats to macroeconomic stability. Fuelling inflation in the country causing concerns about its various long-standing impact. High inflation can significantly erode purchasing power, disrupt economic stability, and ultimately lead to higher unemployment in the long run, whereas high unemployment, while causing significant hardship, can be addressed through more targeted policies to stimulate economic growth and job creation; essentially, managing inflation is seen as a key factor in maintaining overall economic health and stability. Inflation directly reduces the value of money, making goods and services more expensive for consumers. High inflation can create uncertainty in the market, discouraging investment and hindering economic growth, while high unemployment can lead to social unrest among the youths. Severe economic downturn with high unemployment, policies focused on job creation might be prioritized over inflation under control. It is absolutely important for Government and other stakeholders to work together to see how best the inflation can be controlled. I demand the Government to clarify whether it is taking any steps to control the alarming inflation.

(xxi) Need to bring Pollachi and Kinathukadavu Railway Stations and areas after Omalur and upto Hosur under Salem Division of the Southern Railway

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI (SALEM): It has been a long pending demand since the creation of Salem Division of the Southern Railway to bring Pollachi and Kinathukadavu railway Stations under Salem Division. Bringing Kinathukadavu and Pollachi Junction section under Salem division will facilitate restoration of train services to the southern districts of Tamil Nadu. There is an urgent need to expand Salem Division as the regions surrounded by Salem Division contribute highest revenues to railways as well as the development that is taking place in this region demands for it. Many representations have been submitted in this regard by various associations. Inclusion of Pollachi and Kinathukadavu Railway Stations under Salem Division will benefit railways to govern these stations more expeditiously. Similarly, area after Omalur and upto Hosur may also be brought under Salem Division as currently Salem Division is attending to matters of urgency in this section as it is more feasible although this area now comes under Bangaluru Division of South West Railway. Therefore, in the interest of the railway users and looking into the demand for more trains from Salem Division, it is urged to include Pollachi and Kinathukadavu Railway Stations and areas after Omalur and upto Hosur under Salem Division at the earliest.

(xxii) Need to allocate semi-conductor manufacturing units to be established in Tamil Nadu

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): I rise to highlight

the critical issue of semiconductor manufacturing in India, with a focus on Tamil Nadu's pivotal role. India is the second-largest importer of semiconductor chips globally, with imports rising by 92% in the last three years. Despite strides towards self-reliance, including approvals for three new semiconductor units in recent times, it is disappointing that none have been allocated to Southern states, which hold immense potential. Tamil Nadu leads India's electronic exports, contributing 40% of the total in 2023-24. It hosts world-class semiconductor design companies, electronics manufacturers, and RandD centers. Moreover, Tamil Nadu's over 100 academic institutions offer specialized courses in VLSI and nanotechnology, fostering a strong talent pool. Annually, 1.13 Lakh young people graduate from diploma and polytechnic institutions, while 494 ITIs provide 700 courses, aligning with semiconductor industry needs. Tamil Nadu's advanced ecosystem and skilled workforce uniquely position it to accelerate India's semiconductor goals. I urge the Union Government to allocate semiconductor manufacturing units to Tamil Nadu, leveraging its strengths to drive innovation and growth in this strategic sector.

(xxiii) Regarding setting up of industries in Sheohar district, Bihar

श्रीमती लवली आनंद (शिवहर) : मेरे अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र शिवहर के एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय को माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहती हूँ, शिवहर बिहार का एक छोटा जिला होने के साथ-साथ तीन ओर से सीतामंढी, मुजफ्फरपुर और मोतीहारी से जुड़ा हुआ है और एक ओर नेपाल से जुड़ा हुआ है। शिवहर संसदीय क्षेत्र से गरीबी और पिछडेपन के कारण यहाँ से मजदूरों का पलायन बहुत

अधिक होता है। इसका मुख्य कारण जिले में कोई भी उद्योग का न होना है। यदि वहाँ कोई सीमेन्ट फैक्ट्री की स्थापना हो जाती है तो मजदूरों का पलायन तो रुकेगा ही, साथ ही वहाँ के स्थानीय लोगों को कुछ व्यवसाय भी होगा और राज्य को अधिक राजस्व की प्राप्ति होगी। अतः मंत्री महोदय जी से आग्रह है की इस विषय को संज्ञान में लेकर जल्द से जल्द कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने की कृपा करेंगे।

(xxiv) Regarding livelihood and compensation to people displaced due to Sarda Sahayak Pariyojna in Uttar Pradesh

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद (आरा) : लंबे समय से शारदा नदी में पानी एकत्रित करने के कारण नदी तल में बालू और मिट्टी इकट्ठा होने से नदी उथली हो गई है। वह कई धाराओं में बहकर कृषि भूमि, आबादी व फसल लगातार नष्ट कर रही है। बाढ़ के समय भारी तबाही मचती है। नदी कटान तेज हो जाता है। संकट के समाधान की जगह Uttar Pradesh सरकार ने शासनादेश संख्या 1417-27-सी-2-181 बाढ़/09 दिनांक 16.3.2010 का हवाला देकर तटबंधों के बीच के संपूर्ण कृषि क्षेत्र व आबादी को डूब क्षेत्र/ फ्लड प्लेन जोन घोषित करके बिना मुआवजा संपूर्ण आबादी को विस्थापित करने का निर्देश जारी कर दिया है। (1) जनपद लखीमपुर खीरी, उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित शारदा सहायक सिंचाई परियोजना के लिए बने बांधों के बीच परियोजना से पहले बसे संक्रमणीय भूमिधर किसानों व खेत मजदूरों को डूब क्षेत्र/ फ्लड प्लेन जोन से विस्थापित करने के बाद उनके जीविकोपार्जन के लिए राज्य व केंद्र सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करेगी। 2- डूब क्षेत्र/ फ्लड प्लेन जोन से विस्थापित संक्रमणीय भूमिधर किसानों व खेत मजदूरों को भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून 2013 के प्रावधानों से वंचित क्यों किया जा रहा है।

(xxv) Need to establish an Intra Circle Hub at Shoranur Railway Mail Service office in Kerala

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): I rise to bring the attention of this house to the critical challenges posed by the proposed merger of the Shoranur

Railway Mail Service (RMS) office with Speed Post processing hubs. Shoranur RMS, known as the “Gateway of Kerala” for postal goods, plays a pivotal role in sorting and dispatching postal items for 55 post offices across Malabar and neighboring regions. This merger threatens not only the efficiency of postal services but also the livelihoods of 36 departmental staff, 14 Gramin Dak Sevak, and 22 outsourced employees, many of whom face permanent job loss. The closure of Shoranur RMS would lead to increased delivery delays, particularly for remote regions, and discontinue late-hour booking services vital for public needs. Moreover, merging distinct services like Registered Post and Speed Post without addressing disparities in postage rates compromises the trust of postal customers. Shoranur RMS office is the most important center in Kerala that handles SSLC and Plus Two exam answer paper bags. Up to 2000 exam papers are handled daily during the exam period. I urge the Government to reconsider this directive and establish an Intra Circle Hub (ICH) at Shoranur RMS to enhance service efficiency and preserve the office’s operational legacy.

(xxvi) Regarding shortage of DAP and Urea

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिमा) : गेहूं और दलहन की बुआई के लिए आवश्यक डीएपी और यूरिया सरकारी खाद-बीज केंद्रों पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, किसानों की परेशानी बढ़ गई है कालाबाजारी के जरिए महंगे दामों पर खाद खरीदना पड़ रहा है। नैनो यूरिया का दाम 266 रुपये है जबकि खुले बाजार में इसे 350-400 रुपये की दर से बेची जा रही है। सरकारी अनुदानित दर के मुताबिक डीएपी खाद 1350 रुपये प्रति बोरी है जबकि बाजार में डीएपी 1800 से 2000 की दर से मिल रही है यूरिया खाद की कीमत नहीं बढ़ा है, लेकिन 50 किलोग्राम की जगह 45 किलोग्राम कर दिया गया। बाजार में तो

सभी उर्वरक व बीज मौजूद हैं पर सरकार की तरफ से अनुदानित दर पर डीएपी खाद की व्यवस्था समय पर नहीं की गयी है। दुकानदार खाद की किल्लत का भरपूर फायदा उठा रहे हैं। खाद के साथ जिंक, नैनो यूरिया आदि लेना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है नहीं तो खाद देने से साफ इनकार कर देते हैं। दुकानदार मिक्चर खाद को ही डीएपी बोल कर बेच रहे हैं सरकार खाद की आपूर्ति को सुनिश्चित कर कालाबाजारी पर सख्त कार्रवाई करें, ताकि किसान अपनी फसलों की बुआई समय पर और उचित लागत पर कर सकें।

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House stands adjourned to meet on Thursday, 19th December, 2024 at 11.00 am.

14.09 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
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