

Eighteenth Series, Vol. IV No. 2

Wednesday, November 27, 2024

Agrahayana 6, 1946 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Original Version)**

**Third Session**

**(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. IV contains Nos.1 to 10)*

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**C O N T E N T S**

**Eighteenth Series, Vol. IV, Third Session, 2024/1946 (Saka)  
No. 2, Wednesday, November 27, 2024/ Agrahayana 6, 1946 (Saka)**

<b><u>S U B J E C T</u></b>	<b><u>P A G E S</u></b>
<b>ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION</b>	
*Starred Question No. 21	9-14
<b>WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>	
Starred Question Nos. 22 to 40	14-99
Unstarred Question Nos. 231 to 460	99-910

---

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

<b>PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE</b>	911-940
<b>ASSENT TO BILLS</b>	941
<b>ELECTION TO COMMITTEES</b>	941-944
(i) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	941-942
(ii) Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes	942-943
(iii) Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum	943-944
<b>MATTERS UNDER RULE 377</b>	945-966
(i) Need to address the problems in operation of Telephone Exchange in Karwar SSA in Uttara Kannada Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka <b>Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri</b>	945-946
(ii) Regarding implementation of PM Surya Ghar Yojana in Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh <b>Shri Anurag Sharma</b>	946-947
(iii) Need to expedite implementation of Patmada Pump Canal Project in East Singhbhum District, Jharkhand <b>Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato</b>	947
(iv) Need to include Sambalpuri/Kosali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution <b>Shri Pradeep Purohit</b>	948

- (v) Need to expedite establishment of Sainik School in Godda, Jharkhand  
**Dr. Nishikant Dubey** 948-949
- (vi) Regarding poor financial health of Discoms in Delhi  
**Shri Yogender Chandolia** 949-950
- (vii) Regarding augmentation of train services connecting Palamu Parliamentary Constituency  
**Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram** 950-951
- (viii) Need to implement stringent Banking Protocols and KYC Norms to curb cyber financial frauds  
**Shri P. P. Chaudhary** 951-952
- (ix) Regarding alternate route for proposed expansion of Chandikhole – Paradip Section of NH 53 in Odisha  
**Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai** 952
- (x) Need to enact the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019 for inclusion of six ethnic communities of Assam in the List of Scheduled Tribes  
**Shri Gaurav Gogoi** 953
- (xi) Need to establish a National Mission for Springshed Management along with National Registry of Springs  
**Shri Pradyut Bordoloi** 954

- (xii) Need to convert existing Ayurveda Hospital at Ezhukone, Kerala to a full-fledged Ayurveda Medical College  
**Shri Kodikunnil Suresh** 955
- (xiii) Regarding situation arising out of merger of Ananthpuri FM with Akashvani AM  
**Dr. Shashi Tharoor** 955-956
- (xiv) Need to improve rail connectivity to Mau District, Uttar Pradesh  
**Shri Rajeev Rai** 956-957
- (xv) Need to improve healthcare facilities in Etah Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh  
**Shri Devesh Shakya** 957-958
- (xvi) Need to expedite construction of Railway line project between Tindivanam and Nagari in Tamil Nadu  
**Shri Tharaniventhan M. S.** 958
- (xvii) Need for investing in in-depth agricultural research in Andhra Pradesh  
**Shri Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu** 959
- (xviii) Need to curb unethical practices of private finance companies in the country  
**Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne** 960

- (xix) Need to redevelop Railway Mechanical Workshop, establish an Electric Loco Shed and a New Workshop for LHB Maintenance in Samastipur Parliamentary Constituency  
**Shrimati Shambhavi** 960-961
- (xx) Need to establish an AIIMS in Baghpat Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh  
**Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan** 961-962
- (xxi) Regarding rise in prices of food items  
**Shri Amra Ram** 962
- (xxii) Need to bring a legislation on National Blood Transfusion to regulate and monitor blood transfusion services  
**Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab** 963
- (xxiii) Need to expedite completion of Peddapalli-Manuguru Railway Line in Manthani region of Peddapalli Parliamentary Constituency in Telangana  
**Shri Vamsi Krishna Gaddam** 964
- (xxiv) Need to make available adequate quantity of DAP to farmers in Rajasthan  
**Shri Rahul Kaswan** 965
- (xxv) Regarding increasing incidents of human-wildlife conflict in Bodoland Territorial Region in Kokrajhar Parliamentary Constituency, Assam  
**Shri Joyanta Basumatary** 965-966

(xxvi) Need to grant classical language status to Maithili Language

**Shri Gopal Jee Thakur**

966

**ANNEXURE – I**

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions 968-969

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions 970-977

**ANNEXURE – II**

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions 978

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions 979-980



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**LOK SABHA DEBATES**

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LOK SABHA

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Wednesday, November 27, 2024/ Agrahayana 6, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

....(व्यवधान)

*At this stage Shri Gaurav Gogoi, Shri B. Manickam Tagore, Shri Imran Masood, Sushri S. Jothimani and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

....(व्यवधान)

**11.01 hrs**

### **ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION**

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न संख्या 21, श्री अरुण गोविल जी ।

**सोशल मीडिया पर अश्लील सामग्री पर रोक के लिए कानून**

**\*21. श्री अरुण गोविल:**

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

- (क) सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से अश्लील और सेक्स संबंधी सामग्री के अवैध रूप से प्रसारण को रोकने के लिए वर्तमान में मौजूद तंत्र क्या है; और
- (ख) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उक्त कानून इन प्लेटफार्मों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए ज्यादा प्रभावी नहीं हैं, क्या सरकार का मौजूदा कानूनों को और अधिक सख्त बनाने का प्रस्ताव है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

- (क) और (ख): एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

## विवरण

(क) और (ख): सरकार ने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 के अंतर्गत 25 फरवरी, 2021 को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यवर्ती दिशा-निर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021 (आईटी नियम, 2021) अधिसूचित किए हैं। इन नियमों में ऑनलाइन सृजित सामग्री (ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्मों) के प्रकाशकों के लिए आचार संहिता का प्रावधान है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ प्रकाशक से अपेक्षित है कि वह ऐसी कोई भी सामग्री प्रसारित नहीं करे जो वर्तमान में लागू किसी भी कानून द्वारा निषिद्ध है और नियमों की अनुसूची में दिए गए सामान्य दिशा-निर्देशों के आधार पर सामग्री का आयु आधारित वर्गीकरण 5 श्रेणियों में करे। संहिता में यह भी प्रावधान है कि ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म बच्चों के लिए आयु के अनुसार अनुचित सामग्री को प्रतिबंधित करने के लिए पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपाय करेगा।

मार्च, 2024 में, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने आईटी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 79(3)(ख) के प्रावधानों के तहत अश्लील और अशुभ सामग्री के लिए 18 ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्मों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करते हुए इन्हें ब्लॉक किया है।

जहां तक यूट्यूब, फेसबुक आदि जैसे मध्यवर्ती प्लेटफॉर्मों पर सामग्री का संबंध है, आईटी नियम, 2021 ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्मों पर स्वयं उचित प्रयास करने और अपने कंप्यूटर संसाधन के उपयोगकर्ता को जानबूझकर और साभिप्राय ऐसी कोई भी जानकारी को होस्ट, डिस्प्ले, अपलोड, संशोधित, प्रकाशित, प्रसारित आदि नहीं करने का दायित्व डालता है, जो अश्लील, पोर्नोग्राफिक, पीडोफिलिक, शारीरिक गोपनीयता सहित, किसी अन्य की गोपनीयता का उल्लंघन हो, लिंग के आधार पर अपमानजनक या उत्पीड़न वाली हो, नस्लीय या जातीय रूप से आपत्तिजनक हो अथवा जो बच्चों के लिए हानिकारक हो।

**श्री अरुण गोविल :** महोदय, सोशल मीडिया पर जो भी कुछ दिखाई जा रहा है, उसने हमारे नैतिक मूल्यों और संस्कारों पर बहुत गहरी चोट पहुंचाई है ।... (व्यवधान) ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म पर जो कुछ भी दिखाया जा रहा है, वह बहुत अश्लील है, हम परिवार के साथ बैठकर उसको नहीं देख सकते हैं । उससे हमारे नैतिक मूल्यों का हास हुआ है । क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से अश्लील और सेक्स संबंधी सामग्री के अवैध रूप से प्रसारण को रोकने के लिए वर्तमान में मौजूद तंत्र क्या है?... (व्यवधान)

इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उक्त कानून इन प्लेटफॉर्मों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए ज्यादा प्रभावी नहीं है, क्या सरकार का मौजूदा कानूनों को और अधिक सख्त बनाने का प्रस्ताव है?... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सांसद महोदय ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह विषय वाकई बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है । आज सोशल मीडिया और ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म का जो युग है, इसमें पुराने कई जो डेमोक्रेटिक संस्थान थे और प्रेस का एक प्रकार था, जिस प्रकार से एडिटोरियल कंटेन्ट होता था, एडिटोरियल चेक होता था, कोई भी चीज छप रही है, वह सही है या गलत है, उसको बारे में निर्णय लेकर मीडिया के अंदर लाया जाता था ।... (व्यवधान) आज वह एडिटोरियल चेक खत्म हो गया है । उस एडिटोरियल चेक के खत्म होने के कारण, आज जो सोशल मीडिया एक तरह से फ्रीडम ऑफ प्रेस का बहुत बड़ा माध्यम है, इसके साथ ही साथ दूसरी तरफ यह एक अनकंट्रोल्ड एक्सप्रेशन है, जिसमें कई तरह के वल्गर कंटेन्ट वगैरह भी आते हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, अभी जो एग्जिस्टिंग कानून है, उसको निश्चित तौर पर और कड़ा करने की जरूरत है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इसके ऊपर एक कंसेंसस बने ।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय सदस्य सदन में पहली बार अपनी बात रख रहे हैं। वह नए सदस्य हैं। यह प्रश्न काल है। आप प्रश्न काल चलने दें। आपका जो विषय है, हम प्रश्न काल के बाद चर्चा करेंगे। आप प्रश्न काल चलने दें।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** क्या आप सदन नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं? क्या आप सदन में गतिरोध पैदा करना चाहते हैं? सदन मर्यादा से चले, सभी माननीय सदस्यों को अपनी बात कहने का पर्याप्त समय और पर्याप्त अवसर हो। आपको भी अपनी बात रखने का पर्याप्त समय और पर्याप्त अवसर दिया जाएगा।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य पहली बार चुनकर आए हैं तथा वे पहली बार प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप सदन को चलने दें। आप अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाकर विराजें।

माननीय सदस्य, आप सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न पूछिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री अरुण गोविल :** महोदय, इस तरह की आपत्तिजनक सामग्री के प्रसार में विदेशी प्लेटफॉर्म्स और ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म्स की जो भूमिका होती है, क्या सरकार ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म्स को भारत के कानूनों के तहत जवाबदेह बनाने तथा इनके संचालन को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई नई नीति लाने पर विचार कर रही है?... (व्यवधान)

सरकार को बहुत ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए, बहुत अच्छे कानून बनाने चाहिए। इससे हमारा जो सामाजिक ढांचा है, जो हमारी हिन्दू संस्कृति है, जो हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति है, उसको बहुत चोट पहुंचती है।... (व्यवधान) जब आज हम घरों में बैठकर टेलीविजन देखते हैं या

सोशल मीडिया पर कुछ भी देखते हैं, तो हम परिवार के साथ बैठकर वह नहीं देख पाते हैं। इससे हमारे नैतिक मूल्यों का बहुत बुरी तरह से हास हुआ है। सरकार को पूरी तरह से इस बारे में ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए और जो भी कंटेंट प्रोवाइडर्स हैं, जो भी विदेशी प्लेटफॉर्म्स हैं, उन सबको भी संचालन के रूप में लाना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय मंत्री जी, आप शॉर्ट में जवाब दे दीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव :** मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सांसद महोदय ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है। ... (व्यवधान) सोशल मीडिया के ये प्लेटफॉर्म्स जिन कंट्रीज़ से निकले हैं, वहां की संस्कृति और हमारे देश की संस्कृति में बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। ... (व्यवधान) इस तरह की डिबेट आज दुनिया के करीब-करीब हर देश में हो रही है, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी पार्लियामेंट्री स्टैंडिंग कमेटी भी इस विषय को उठाए। ... (व्यवधान) इस विषय पर समाज में सहमति हो तथा इस पर और कड़े कानून बनाए जाएं। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, प्रश्न काल का समय महत्वपूर्ण है और यह आप सबका समय है।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, इसमें सरकार की जवाबदेही तय होती है। सरकार प्रश्नों पर जवाब देती है। आप प्रश्न काल को चलने दीजिए। आपको हर मुद्दे पर, हर बात पर चर्चा करने का पर्याप्त अवसर दिया जाएगा।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मैं आपसे पुनः आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि प्रश्न काल का समय महत्वपूर्ण है। आप सदन को चलने दीजिए। आप नियोजित तरीके से सदन में गतिरोध पैदा करना चाहते हैं। यह उचित नहीं है।

### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

#### **TRANSFORMATION OF FPSs INTO JAN POSHAN KENDRA**

**\*22 SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:**

**SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has launched a programme to transform Fair Price Shops (FPSs) into Jan Poshan Kendra and if so, the facts along with the objectives thereof including the names of the States selected therefor;
- (b) the number of Fair Price Shops transformed in various States particularly in Amroha and Hapur districts of Amroha Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether there is a need to further strengthen food security ecosystem while bringing in transparency, ensuring strict quality control, curb malnutrition and also prevent leakages in the system and if so, the details of the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard;



(d) whether the dealers of these shops across India have demanded to raise their income level; and

(e) if so, the response of the Union Government thereon and the steps taken to provide solution to the demand of said dealers?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI) :**

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

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

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

capacity building training through the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to boost the confidence of FPS owners and equip them with the essential entrepreneurship skills required for venturing into new business avenues.

(c): Government of India has undertaken various technology-based interventions in the Public Distribution System (PDS) to improve transparency in operations, prevention of leakages and diversion of food grains.

As part of the technology driven Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, with the aim to improve the efficiency and transparency of the PDS and to address various challenges such as leakages and diversion of foodgrains, 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 and Puducherry which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme) and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs. Further, more than 5.41 Lakh out of total 5.43 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries.

Further, this Department 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.

The Act provides that pregnant women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years are entitled to meals as per prescribed nutritional norms under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and PM-POSHAN schemes. Higher nutritional norms are prescribed for malnourished children upto 6 years of age. In order to improve the nutritional standards in targeted beneficiaries, the Government has revised the nutritional norms specified in Schedule-II of the Act, vide notification dated 25.01.2023.

In order to achieve uniform nutritional impact of fortified rice among the targeted population, the Government of India is supplying fortified rice throughout the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme, and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and in Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) in all States and Union Territories (UTs). The initiative was scaled up in three phases - Phase I (2021-22) covering ICDS & PM-POSHAN, Phase II (2022-23) covering ICDS, PM-POSHAN and 291 Aspirational & High Burden districts under TPDS and Phase III (2023-24) covering ICDS, PM POSHAN and all districts under TPDS. Custom-milled rice has been replaced with fortified rice

in every scheme of the Government and 100% coverage of distribution of fortified rice has been achieved by March, 2024. The Cabinet has approved the continuation of this Central Sector Initiative (fully funded by the Government) upto December, 2028.

The Act also provides for a robust Grievance Redressal and Transparency mechanism i.e. Vigilance Committees, Social Audit etc. to facilitate implementation of provisions of the Act.

Public Distribution System (PDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments. Central Govt. is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the FCI. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government. Helpline number 1967/ 1800-State series number is operational in all the States/ UTs for contacting and redressal of their grievances and filing any type of complaints by the NFSA beneficiaries. As and when complaints including leakages and corruption are received in this Department from any source, they are sent to State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

An offence committed in violation of the provisions of TPDS (C) Order, 2015 is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Thus, the Order empowers State/ UT Governments to take punitive action in case of contravention of relevant provisions of these Orders.

(d) and (e): Representations are received from various Fair Price Shop Dealer Associations registered across the country from time to time regarding enhancement of their margin. The same was examined and reply was given stating that:

i. 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 with the concerned State/UT Government.

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. As per sub-clause (9) of Clause 9, 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.

ii. Central Government has no role to play in determining the actual rate of fair price shop dealers' margin/commission/honorarium etc. and making payment to fair price shops. The Central Government only provides the assistance to States/UTs for meeting the expenditure towards intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margin under the NFSA in accordance with the provisions of Food Security (Assistance to State Governments) Rules, 2015 which inter-alia provides for norms of expenditure and pattern of central sharing. In order to ensure viability of Fair Price Shops, the norms of FPS Dealers margin was enhanced as per the details given below:

<b>Category of States</b>	<b>Component of FPS margin</b>	<b>Pre-revised norms (Rate in rupee per quintal) (Upto 31.03.2022)</b>	<b>Revised norms (Rate in rupee per quintal) (W.e.f. 01.04.2022)</b>
General Category States/UTs	FPS Dealers Margin	70	90
	Additional margin	17	21
Special category States/UTs	FPS Dealers Margin	143	180
	Additional margin	17	26

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.

iii. At present, no proposal for further enhancement of margin is under consideration by the Government.

### **Coal booked through auction under SHAKTI Policy**

**\*23. Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan:**

**Shri Parshottambhai Rupala:**

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

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries that have successfully booked coal through the Linkage Auction under the SHAKTI Policy till date;
- (b) whether the number of people who booked coal is less or more compare to previous auction cycles in terms of growth or decline; and
- (c) the measures being taken to ensure that more bidders/frequently participating can access and benefit from future auctions?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY) :**

(a) and (b): Coal linkages to the Power Sector consumers, through auction mechanism, are granted under Para B (ii), B (iii) & B (viii) (a) of SHAKTI Policy.

Number of successful bidders that have booked coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) under Para B (ii), Para B (iii) and Para B (viii) (a) of SHAKTI Policy are as under:

Para of SHAKTI Policy	Round / Tranche	Successful Bid Quantity (in MT)	Number of Successful Bidders
<b>B (ii)</b>  (Linkage to IPPs having long term PPA, as on 17.05.2017, based on discount in electricity tariff)	Round 1	27.18	10
	Round 2	2.98	8
	Round 3	2.84	5
	Round 4	3.20	5
	Round 5	0.05	2
	Round 6	2.65	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38.90</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>B (iii)</b>  (Linkage to IPPs / Power Producers without PPA, supply on the basis of long / medium term PPA submitted)	Round 1	6.49	7
	Round 2	6.42	8
	Round 3	5.10	5
	Round 4	4.30	11
	Round 5	6.64	11
	Round 6	11.32	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40.27</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>B (viii) (a)</b>  (Short term Linkages to non-PPA linked capacity)	Tranche-I	1.34	9
	Tranche-II	0.63	8
	Tranche-III	0.35	6
	Tranche-IV	0.64	7
	Tranche-V	1.07	8
	Tranche-VI	0.82	2
	Tranche-VII	1.81	8
	Tranche-VIII	1.45	11
	Tranche-IX	6.13	16



Tranche-X	4.08	22
Tranche-XI	6.01	22
Tranche-XII	5.39	21
Tranche-XIII	3.67	19
Tranche-XIV	3.49	19
Tranche-XV	4.82	21
Tranche-XVI	10.62	24
Tranche-XVII	2.09	15
Tranche-XVIII	18.49	25
Tranche-XIX	1.03	14
Tranche-XX	2.37	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.30</b>	<b>295</b>

Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) has conducted one Tranche of linkage auction under Para B (viii) (a) of SHAKTI Policy and only one beneficiary has booked 4 Lakh Tonne (LT) of coal.

(c): Coal India Limited periodically conducts auctions of coal linkages under Para B (iii) and Para B (viii) (a) of SHAKTI Policy in a transparent manner on an electronic platform where the eligible bidders can participate for securing coal linkage. The eligibility of the power plants for participation in SHAKTI B (iii) and B (viii) (a) linkage auctions are assessed by Central Electricity Authority.

## **INITIATIVES UNDER NATIONAL GREEN HYDROGEN MISSION**

**\*24. SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN**

**SHRI MANISH JAISWAL**

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

- (a) the specific initiatives undertaken by the Ministry to implement and achieve its goal of making India a global hub for green hydrogen production, its usage and export under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM);
- (b) the key targets and milestones set under this mission and their expected timelines;
- (c) the financial allocation and investment incentives offered to promote green hydrogen production and related technologies;
- (d) the steps being taken to encourage private sector participation and international collaboration in green hydrogen projects;
- (e) the anticipated environmental and economic benefits, including emission reduction and job creation, resulting from green production and integration into India's energy mix;
- (f) whether any subsidy is provided to the beneficiaries under the said mission and if so, the details thereof along with the amount of funds spent by the Government on this mission so far along with the criteria to avail the benefits thereunder;
- (g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to enhance/promote the generation of green hydrogen in Punjab and Haryana; and
- (h) whether there is any plan/scheme to set up solar power plant in Narmadapuram, Narsinhpur and Raisen districts 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 (e) 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. This Mission was approved by the Union Cabinet in January 2023 with an overall outlay of Rs. 19,744 crore. The Mission has following components :

- i. Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) programme, which includes incentives for manufacturing of electrolysers and production of green hydrogen;
- ii. Pilot Projects for green steel, mobility, shipping, decentralized energy applications, hydrogen production from biomass, hydrogen storage, etc.;
- iii. Development of Green Hydrogen Hubs;
- iv. Support for infrastructure development;
- v. Establishing a robust framework of regulations and standards;
- vi. Research & Development projects;
- vii. Skill development initiatives; and
- viii. Public awareness and outreach activities.

The following schemes have been launched under the Mission till 15th November, 2024:

- i. Scheme Guidelines for implementation of “Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme – Component I: Incentive Scheme for Electrolyser Manufacturing” issued on 28th June 2023. Under this scheme, 8 companies have been allocated 1.5 GW per annum of electrolyser manufacturing capacity.
- ii. Scheme Guidelines for implementation of “Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme – Component II: Incentive Scheme for Green Hydrogen Production (under Mode 1)” issued on 28th June 2023. Under this scheme, 10 companies have been allocated 4,12,000 Tonnes per annum of Green Hydrogen production capacity.
- iii. Scheme Guidelines for implementation of “Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme – Component II: Incentive for Procurement of Green Ammonia Production (under Mode 2A)” issued on 16th January 2024.
- iv. Scheme Guidelines for implementation of “Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme – Component II: Incentive for Procurement of Green Hydrogen production (under Mode 2B)” issued on 16th January 2024.
- v. Scheme Guidelines for implementation of Pilot projects for use of Green Hydrogen in the Shipping Sector issued on 1st February 2024.

- vi. Scheme Guidelines for implementation of Pilot projects for use of Green Hydrogen in the Steel Sector issued on 2nd February 2024.
- vii. Scheme Guidelines for implementation of Pilot projects for use of Green Hydrogen in the Transport Sector issued on 14th February 2024.
- viii. Scheme Guidelines for the implementation of the Research & Development scheme issued on 15th March 2024.
- ix. Scheme Guidelines for setting up Hydrogen Hubs in India issued on 15th March 2024.
- x. Scheme Guidelines for scheme on skilling, up – skilling and re – skilling issued on 16th March 2024.
- xi. Scheme Guidelines for implementation of “Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme – Component I: Incentive Scheme for Electrolyser Manufacturing Tranche – II” issued on 16th March 2024. Under this scheme, 11 companies have been shortlisted for allocation of 1.5 GW per annum of electrolyser manufacturing capacity on 27th August 2024.
- xii. Scheme Guidelines for implementation of “Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme – Component II: Incentive Scheme for Green Hydrogen Production (under Mode 1) – Tranche II” issued on 3rd July 2024.

xiii. Scheme Guidelines for funding of testing facilities, infrastructure, and institutional support for development of Standards and Regulatory framework issued on 4th July 2024.

xiv. The draft scheme for Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme of India (GHCI) was published on MNRE website for stakeholder comments on 4th September 2024.

xv. Scheme Guidelines for implementation of Pilot projects for production and use of Green Hydrogen using innovative methods/pathways in the Residential, Commercial, Localized Community, Decentralized/Non-Conventional, applications, including any new sector or technology not covered in previous Mission schemes, issued on 8th November 2024.

Other steps taken for promotion of Green Hydrogen production, 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 O&M 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.

The expected outcomes of the Mission, by 2030, are as follows:

i. India's Green Hydrogen production capacity to reach approximately 5 MMT per annum, contributing to reduction in dependence on import of fossil fuels.

ii. Achievement of Mission targets is expected to reduce a cumulative ₹ 1 lakh crore worth of fossil fuel imports by 2030.

iii. This Mission is likely to leverage over ₹8 lakh crore total investments and create over 6 lakh jobs.

iv. Nearly 50 MMT per annum of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are expected to be averted through production and use of the targeted quantum of Green Hydrogen.

The Mission is also expected to promote multilateral engagement and collaboration with various international efforts in Hydrogen and Fuel Cells. The collaboration among Academia, universities, technical institutions, industry and research laboratories is being facilitated under bilateral and multilateral collaboration programmes in the field of Green Hydrogen for result-oriented technology development, knowledge creation and dissemination.

The Ministry (either itself or through National Institute of Solar Energy) has established cooperation frameworks in the field of Hydrogen through Memoranda of Understanding/Letters of Intent/Joint Declarations of Intent with Australia, Finland, France, Germany, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Uzbekistan.

In addition to the above, under the Strategic Clean Energy Partnership with United States, an India-US Hydrogen Task Force has been formed. Further, Green/Clean Hydrogen has also been identified as a focus area under the India-US New and Emerging Renewable Energy Technology Action Platform (RETAP). India-Norway Task force on Energy has also identified Green Hydrogen as an area of cooperation.

(f) The National Green Hydrogen Mission includes, the Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) Programme, which provides financial support with an outlay of ₹ 17,490 crore. The programme consists of following two distinct financial incentive mechanisms:

- 1) Incentive scheme for Green Hydrogen Production:



There are two modes for the implementation of the 'Incentive Scheme for Green Hydrogen Production,' which are as follows:

- i. Mode 1: Bidding on least incentive demanded over the three – year period, through a competitive selection process.
- ii. Mode 2: Aggregation of demand and calling of bids for production and supply of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives at the lowest cost through a competitive selection process.

2) Incentive scheme for Electrolyser Manufacturing:

Under this scheme, selection of bidders for award of incentive is dependent on various factors including performance quotient of electrolysers and local value addition.

In addition, the Mission also provides financial support for implementing Green Hydrogen based pilot projects in steel production, shipping and road transport sectors.

(g) The Mission does not have any state specific components, but aims to develop Green Hydrogen production projects on a pan India basis. It is further informed that:

- i. Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA) has framed draft Green Hydrogen Policy for the state of Punjab, which is under consideration and discussions.

ii. Department of New & Renewable Energy, Government of Haryana has drafted 'Haryana Green Hydrogen Policy' in January 2024 with production target of 250 kilo tonnes per annum (kTPA) Green Hydrogen by 2030, electrolyzer manufacturing capacity of 2GW and associated components driving de-carbonization across the industries, enhancing energy security and encouraging exports. Suggestions/ feedback / comments / view from General Public / stakeholders on Draft Haryana Green Hydrogen Policy-2024 have been solicited through public notice and the revised draft of the Policy is under submission to the State Government for consideration.

(h) The Ministry is extending its full support for development of solar projects in all districts through PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana scheme and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PMKUSUM) scheme.

### साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स से कोयले की आपूर्ति

#### \*25. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ में ऐसी सरकारी और निजी कंपनियों का नाम सहित विवरण क्या है जिनको साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एसईसीएल) कोयले की आपूर्ति करती है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त कंपनियों को किस दर पर कोयले की आपूर्ति की गई और इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या कोयला खदानों में कालाबाजारी के मामले सामने आए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या एसईसीएल को कोयले की कालाबाजारी के संबंध में कोई शिकायत मिली है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) कोयले की हो रही कालाबाजारी को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ में साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एसईसीएल) द्वारा जिन सरकारी और निजी कंपनियों को कोयले की आपूर्ति की गई और कोयले की आपूर्ति की दर का ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग): एसईसीएल के फील्ड क्षेत्रों से कोयले की कालाबाजारी की कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) : एसईसीएल के फील्ड क्षेत्रों से कोयले की कालाबाजारी के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ङ.): कोयले की कालाबाजारी रोकने के लिए एसईसीएल द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

- i. एसईसीएल ने कोयले की कालाबाजारी रोकने के लिए विभागीय सुरक्षा कर्मियों, केंद्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल (सीआईएसएफ), मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के राज्य औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल (एसआईएसएफ) और त्रिपुरा स्टेट राइफल्स को नियुक्त किया है।
- ii. राज्य के अधिकारियों और पुलिस के साथ गहन संपर्क बनाए रखा जाता है और क्षेत्र तथा कॉर्पोरेट स्तर पर नियमित रूप से बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

iii. सभी प्रवेश/निकास बिंदुओं पर बैरियर/चेक पोस्ट मौजूद हैं जिनकी चौबीसों घंटे सुरक्षाकर्मियों द्वारा चौकसी की जाती है। जहां भी, वैकल्पिक मार्ग मौजूद हैं, वहां भारी वाहनों की आवाजाही को रोकने के लिए अवरोध मौजूद हैं।

iv. स्थानीय पुलिस की मदद से सुरक्षा कर्मियों द्वारा क्षेत्रों में नियमित गश्त/छापेमारी की जा रही है।

v. कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने अनधिकृत गतिविधियों पर नजर रखने के लिए कोयला खान निगरानी और प्रबंधन प्रणाली (सीएमएसएमएस) और मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन "खनन प्रहरी" शुरू की है।

vi. कोयले की कालाबाजारी रोकने के लिए कोयले की आंतरिक ढुलाई करने वाले वाहनों में जीपीएस लगाने, कार्यनीतिक स्थानों पर सीसीटीवी लगाने और आरएफआईडी आधारित बूम बैरियर्स आदि जैसी आईटी संबंधी विभिन्न पहल शुरू की गई हैं।

### विवरण

उन सरकारी और निजी कंपनियों का ब्योरा जिन्हें एसईसीएल द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में कोयले की आपूर्ति की जाती है।

क्र.सं.	छत्तीसगढ़ में सरकारी और निजी कंपनियां	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		प्रेषण मात्रा ('000' टीईएस में)	₹ /टन (करों सहित)	प्रेषण मात्रा ('000' टीईएस में)	₹ /टन (करों सहित)	प्रेषण मात्रा ('000' टीईएस में)	₹ /टन (करों सहित)
1.	आरती स्पॉन्ज एंड पावर लिमिटेड	58.96	2648.32	45.60	3110.47	31.11	3292.24
2.	एसीबी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	492.24	1815.81	413.30	1916.87	636.30	2642.81
3.	एसीसी लिमिटेड - जामुल	201.41	2577.27	-	-	-	-
4.	अडानी पावर लिमिटेड	-	-	-	-	1,009.08	3103.11
5.	अग्रवाल स्पॉन्ज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	19.04	2219.32	21.46	2189.11	38.50	2199.08
6.	अग्रवाल स्ट्रक्चर मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	48.34	2394.30	30.82	2721.60	27.12	4528.32
7.	एन स्टील एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14.22	2284.14	13.75	2254.26	15.27	2243.70

8.	आलोक फेरो अलॉयज लिमिटेड	3.92	2476.26	21.25	2469.53	41.39	2369.24
9.	अंबुजा सीमेंट्स लिमिटेड - रवां	12.23	2210.75	-		-	
10.	अनिमेष इस्पात प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	8.00	3351.31	-		-	
11.	अंजनी इस्पात लिमिटेड	90.72	3755.11	102.90	3646.31	93.51	4102.13
12.	एपीआई इस्पात और पावरटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	64.81	2498.79	70.27	3149.95	29.77	2807.09
13.	अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी थर्मल पावर	-		444.82	2516.67	2,517.27	2544.31
14.	बी.एस. स्पॉन्ज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	67.98	2260.33	94.69	2102.75	74.85	2666.08
15.	बैकुंठ सीमेंट वर्क्स	-		63.05	2429.85	59.77	2219.40
16.	बालाजी पावर	13.15	3648.17	-		-	
17.	बासुदेव व्यापार लिंक	11.15	2191.11	9.23	2176.75	11.74	2797.06
18.	भगवती पावर एंड स्टील लिमिटेड	25.14	2627.86	21.79	2432.84	17.15	2370.29
19.	भारत एल्युमिनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड	5,294.63	2106.71	3,864.34	3045.00	5,012.54	2604.25
20.	भिलाई इस्पात प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.61	2914.69	-		-	
21.	भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र	315.20	3177.11	32.25	3281.87	106.39	3687.82
22.	बीआर स्टील एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	-		-		8.45	2605.76
23.	सी.जी. इस्पात प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	3.96	3788.28	4.05	3643.01	-	
24.	संचुरी सीमेंट	-		4.03	4032.80	-	
25.	छत्तीसगढ़ स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल	16.65	3133.77	47.36	3052.02	20.14	2630.62
26.	छत्तीसगढ़ स्टील एंड पावर लिमिटेड	83.75	2032.76	122.46	2360.53	112.47	2220.55
27.	सीएसपीजीसीएल कोरबा (पश्चिम) विस्तार	2,216.10	1803.31	-		-	
28.	सीएसपीजीसीएल हसदेव (एचटीपीपी कोरबा डब्ल्यू)	4,499.35	1803.31	7,182.13	1814.77	6,750.01	1824.38
29.	सीएसपीजीसीएल कोरबा (विस्तार)	2,448.27	3098.05	2,469.64	1805.80	2,360.03	1818.33
30.	सीएसपीजीसीएल-यूनिट मारवा टीपीएस	402.66	6501.35	-		-	
31.	डीबी पावर लिमिटेड	3,942.80	2127.37	3,552.76	1885.74	4,215.48	2016.10
32.	डीसीएम श्रीराम लिमिटेड	-		15.70	2790.74	-	

33.	देवी आयरन एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	68.99	2273.96	62.82	2236.47	48.64	2271.11
34.	झोलिया इलेक्ट्रोस्टीलस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	37.45	3424.25	41.14	3237.82	36.64	3896.88
35.	इमामी सीमेंट लिमिटेड	331.28	3431.23	-		-	
36.	यूरो प्रतीक इस्पात प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15.12	2212.18	16.76	2243.19	24.16	2274.13
37.	जी आर मिनरल्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	3.33	2807.26	1.82	3556.48	-	
38.	जी.आर. स्पॉन्ज एंड पावर लिमिटेड	73.50	2298.58	19.80	2605.10	38.13	2726.32
39.	गगन रिसोर्सज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	2.37	2375.26	-		-	
40.	गीतांजलि इस्पात एंड पावर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12.80	2321.39	13.34	2259.21	16.05	2242.28
41.	घनकुन स्टील्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	49.66	2212.31	57.22	2658.71	65.06	3680.99
42.	गोदावरी पावर एंड इस्पात लिमिटेड	322.00	2167.12	214.73	2345.10	170.94	2494.09
43.	गोपाल स्पॉन्ज एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	33.05	2250.27	43.89	2977.21	40.34	2533.19
44.	हनुमंत अलॉयज इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	11.70	2183.34	10.34	2171.01	16.36	2902.09
45.	हरिओम ट्रेडिंग कंपनी	-		-		0.14	2908.39
46.	हीरा फेरो अलॉयज लिमिटेड	29.20	2994.64	19.25	2371.38	65.11	2434.53
47.	हीरा पावर एंड स्टील्स लिमिटेड	11.74	6141.86	35.59	2862.67	76.95	2320.87
48.	हीरा स्टील्स लिमिटेड	10.58	2026.05	6.03	2039.75	-	
49.	हिरमी सीमेंट वर्क्स	-		219.55	3029.11	192.66	2875.10
50.	हाई-टेक पावर एंड स्टील लिमिटेड	47.33	2166.33	75.06	2219.25	98.78	2150.15
51.	एचएसआर आरई रोलर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1.63	2404.70	0.19	2950.21	0.31	3029.29
52.	आईएनडी पावर लिमिटेड	15.90	1824.71	18.38	1594.31	1.38	1968.51
53.	आईएनडी सिनर्जी लिमिटेड	81.94	2216.67	65.05	2143.44	92.95	2438.12
54.	इंडियन स्टील एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	19.36	2134.76	-		-	

55.	इंद्रा पावरजेन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	27.99	2031.49	3.00	3832.85	-	
56.	जगदम्बा पावर	41.31	1980.70	71.10	2951.94	4.02	2871.44
57.	जय बालाजी इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	21.46	3701.57	19.57	2192.77	26.99	2705.55
58.	जैनम फेरो अलॉयज (आई) लिमिटेड	0.66	5150.67	0.62	5188.10	0.80	5623.76
59.	जामुल सीमेंट वर्क्स	-		106.99	3056.36	61.78	2812.91
60.	जायसवाल नेको इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	64.72	3156.71	46.12	3763.91	80.72	4039.30
61.	जिंदल पावर लिमिटेड	5,911.00	1704.42	3,921.76	1950.91	1,922.63	2154.86
62.	जिंदल स्टील एंड पावर लिमिटेड	1,000.68	1847.65	800.24	1648.70	1,313.76	2089.63
63.	जेके लक्ष्मी सीमेंट लिमिटेड	110.18	2272.17	239.73	2742.54	305.11	2879.38
64.	जेएसडब्ल्यू इस्पात स्पेशल प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड	-		149.78	2700.73	141.82	2707.44
65.	कालिंदी इस्पात प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	25.68	2516.68	24.96	2235.24	50.28	3215.37
66.	केएसके महानदी पावर कंपनी लिमिटेड	4,339.10	5344.23	4,327.04	2526.45	5,301.54	2678.89
67.	लाफार्फे इंडिया लिमिटेड	48.66	2039.91	-		-	
68.	लैंको अमरकंटक पावर लिमिटेड	2,387.04	2206.63	2,460.67	1767.12	2,714.28	1845.09
69.	लारा सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन	-		7.45	2220.43	-	
70.	लिंगराज स्टील एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	2.57	2177.32	-		-	
71.	मां शाकंबरी स्टील लिमिटेड	5.86	3465.68	-		-	
72.	महामाया स्पॉन्ज आयरन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	6.72	2184.35	9.70	2230.59	12.60	2254.16
73.	महानदी मिनरल्स	5.27	3181.77	2.36	3569.49	0.41	2895.97
74.	महावीर एनर्जी एंड कोल	20.00	1597.28	-		-	
75.	महेंद्र पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15.98	1900.50	-		-	
76.	महेंद्र स्पॉन्ज एंड पावर लिमिटेड	63.69	2347.87	48.94	2440.31	104.05	3052.02
77.	मंगल स्पॉन्ज एंड स्टील प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	55.52	2140.90	49.89	2165.01	72.95	2582.83
78.	मारुति क्लीन कोल एंड पावर लिमिटेड	1,206.45	1883.49	1,104.75	2130.75	1,436.00	2129.19

79.	एमबी पावर (मध्य प्रदेश) लिमिटेड	-		8.85	4996.85	-	
80.	मिवान स्टील्स लिमिटेड	-		-		155.36	3480.69
81.	मोनेट इस्पात एंड एनर्जी लिमिटेड	74.89	3169.76	-		-	
82.	एमएसपी स्पोन्ज आयरन लिमिटेड	8.13	2465.47	1.78	1513.20	5.30	1577.75
83.	एमएसपी स्टील एंड पावर लिमिटेड	311.28	2918.03	296.44	1971.57	162.43	2178.13
84.	एमवीके इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	6.00	2343.46	6.00	2353.75	-	
85.	एन.आर स्पोन्ज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	83.90	2207.25	51.43	2300.56	57.39	2397.55
86.	एन.आर. इस्पात एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15.28	2011.69	4.80	2044.73	1.96	2029.89
87.	नलवा स्टील एंड पावर लिमिटेड	138.57	1925.92	155.60	1671.21	77.75	2588.74
88.	नीरोस इस्पात प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	43.48	4093.44	32.77	4018.46	32.90	3918.92
89.	नोवा आयरन एंड स्टील लिमिटेड	-		23.03	2457.19	81.40	2987.18
90.	एनआरवीएस स्टील्स लिमिटेड	59.68	2293.24	195.98	2411.62	114.02	2500.71
91.	एनटीपीसी कोरबा	13,848.19	1648.19	13,851.25	1820.34	13,600.5 0	1847.42
92.	एनटीपीसी लारा	274.58	3324.93	-		-	
93.	एनटीपीसी सेल पावर कंपनी लिमिटेड	1,481.98	1834.13	1,826.93	2004.18	1,263.48	2500.68
94.	एनटीपीसी सीपत	13,542.06	2490.38	13,176.45	2527.83	14,687.7 2	2443.86
95.	नू विस्टा लिमिटेड (पूर्व में जाना जाता था)	-		314.60	3531.06	434.47	3753.05
96.	नूतन इस्पात एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	63.65	2257.69	66.83	2312.50	91.05	2724.87
97.	नुवोको विस्टास कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	211.37	2946.95	426.64	3189.25	521.91	3139.32
98.	ओम स्पोन्ज	-		31.92	2562.15	10.00	3054.52
99.	पी डी इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	32.57	2210.74	35.69	2404.88	20.79	2548.63
100.	फिल इस्पात (पी) लिमिटेड	37.97	2262.65	80.76	2599.66	72.35	2588.57
101.	प्रकाश इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	229.03	2883.19	644.67	2769.84	1,238.37	2955.86
102.	पुष्प स्टील्स एंड माइनिंग प्राइवेट	-		22.44	2148.49	22.80	2172.36



	लिमिटेड						
103.	आर के एम पावरजेन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	3,554.51	1754.35	2,253.38	2006.54	2,859.64	1899.14
104.	आर.आर. इस्पात (गोदावरी पावर एंड इस्पात लिमिटेड की एक इकाई)	10.83	2018.00	4.32	2032.14	-	
105.	रायगढ़ एनर्जी जनरेशन लिमिटेड	563.69	1900.57	167.96	3129.04	118.10	2398.06
106.	रायगढ़ आयरन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	16.72	2579.11	20.63	2446.43	26.83	2905.61
107.	रायगढ़ इस्पात एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	49.91	2192.27	52.86	2227.70	83.49	2255.40
108.	रायपुर एनर्जेन लिमिटेड	1,165.32	1978.44	231.35	2037.09	170.40	2100.07
109.	रायपुर पावर एंड स्टील लिमिटेड	23.19	2015.85	7.95	2102.73	-	
110.	रामा उद्योग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	42.00	2450.88	34.77	2539.95	38.36	3687.39
111.	रामनिवेश इस्पात प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	2.71	2402.89	1.96	2170.40	4.09	2647.60
112.	रश्मि स्पॉन्ज आयरन एंड पावर इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	9.13	5337.77	8.99	2455.10	34.81	2900.91
113.	रवां सीमेंट वर्क्स	-		244.84	3128.32	251.22	3085.28
114.	रियल इस्पात एंड पावर लिमिटेड	33.11	3218.52	16.03	3350.72	10.68	3959.30
115.	रिलायबल हाईटेक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर	-		-		0.89	6611.80
116.	एस के सरवागी एंड सीओ प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	31.00	2293.21	-		-	
117.	संभव स्पॉन्ज पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29.74	2945.52	60.76	2631.95	76.20	2722.70
118.	सारदा एनर्जी एंड मिनरल्स लिमिटेड	513.28	3128.89	208.59	2611.66	214.83	2659.25
119.	सत्य पावर एंड इस्पात लिमिटेड	33.56	2215.88	29.83	2247.43	66.99	3869.43
120.	सीता एनर्जेन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	20.00	1860.99	-		-	
121.	शांति जी डी इस्पात एंड पावर प्राइवेट	27.98	1782.54	-		3.00	1767.12
122.	शिखर कमोडिटीज	2.00	2193.72	1.09	2193.72	-	
123.	शिल्फी स्टील्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	4.05	2429.93	44.14	3507.75	5.85	5320.05
124.	शिव मेटालिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	-		-		6.71	6249.25
125.	शिव शक्ति स्टील प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	19.45	2219.73	38.15	2203.35	44.20	2215.84

126.	शिवालय इस्पात एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	48.72	2192.98	82.89	2697.24	40.75	2613.12
127.	श्री सीमेंट लिमिटेड	91.83	2875.89	78.52	3318.35	133.01	3819.12
128.	श्री नाकोडा इस्पात लिमिटेड	103.08	2225.35	143.06	2520.29	107.04	2280.22
129.	श्री रायपुर सीमेंट प्लांट	-		14.94	3058.30	-	
130.	श्री रूपनाथम स्टील प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	3.33	2142.09	8.95	2287.91	21.82	2437.60
131.	श्री श्याम स्पॉन्ज एंड पावर लिमिटेड	49.36	2349.82	45.35	2393.65	56.32	2330.98
132.	श्री बजरंग पावर एंड इस्पात लिमिटेड	237.79	3266.30	154.97	3100.71	166.03	3539.83
133.	श्री हरे कृष्णा स्पॉन्ज आयरन लिमिटेड	3.63	2318.34	16.61	3176.19	7.22	5151.04
134.	श्री श्याम वेयरहाउसिंग एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	18.54	2327.76	1.00	2875.03	-	
135.	श्याम मेटालिक्स एंड एनर्जी लिमिटेड	40.21	2201.24	35.14	2243.67	60.72	2273.43
136.	सिंघल एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	55.66	2456.76	25.70	2073.65	-	
137.	सिंघल एंटरप्राइजेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	128.06	2408.55	373.38	2246.92	378.67	2384.44
138.	एसकेएस इस्पात एंड पावर लिमिटेड	175.37	2343.36	283.43	2695.26	324.55	2781.63
139.	एसकेएस विद्युत उत्पादन	1,092.66	1692.64	830.71	2543.57	1,360.10	2128.26
140.	सुधा बायो पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	11.00	2531.80	-		-	
141.	सुनील इस्पात एंड पावर लिमिटेड	-		48.94	2252.31	93.40	3851.35
142.	सुनील स्पॉन्ज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	124.28	2683.84	58.59	2771.99	39.58	2765.36
143.	सुविधि इस्पात प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	-		-		5.44	6100.66
144.	त्रिमुला स्पॉन्ज आयरन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14.26	2214.18	13.49	2246.28	21.70	2274.59
145.	टीआरएन एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	433.53	1614.56	2,183.14	1763.15	2,510.39	1841.78
146.	अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड - हिस्मी	94.99	2696.93	-		-	
147.	अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड- बेकुठ	7.93	2652.82	-		-	
148.	अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड- रवां	133.35	3193.51	-		-	
149.	अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड- टिल्डा (संचुरी सीएमटी)	73.77	4174.33	-		-	
150.	वासवानी इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	33.17	2492.24	42.83	2540.72	45.47	4348.98

151.	वेदांत मिनरल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	-		-		2.17	2908.39
152.	मां काली अलॉयज उद्योग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	16.89	2900.33	25.30	2593.49	44.96	3408.36
153.	श्री श्याम इस्पात इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	58.97	2413.09	136.22	2546.85	78.39	2362.77
154.	स्काई अलॉयज एंड पावर लिमिटेड	33.30	2396.53	45.16	2557.14	95.95	2943.70
155.	उदय स्पॉन्ज एंड पावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	8.01	3609.85	9.59	3724.41	12.03	3766.87
156.	साई लीलागर पावर जेनरेशन लिमिटेड	198.59	1837.23	35.82	1798.15	-	

### कोपरगांव रेलवे स्टेशन (महाराष्ट्र) पर गति शक्ति अभियान

#### \*26. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गति शक्ति अभियान स्टेशन के तहत महाराष्ट्र के शिरडी संसदीय क्षेत्र में कोपरगांव रेलवे स्टेशन पर बड़े पैमाने पर काम चल रहा है और उक्त अभियान के तहत रेलवे स्टेशन के पश्चिम की तरफ आवासीय क्षेत्र से सटे 230 मीटर के दीवार वाले परिसर का निर्माण किया जा रहा है जिसके कारण रेलवे भूमि के आसपास के क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लगभग 200 परिवारों की आवाजाही में बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है;

(ख) क्या कोपरगांव-वैजापुर राजमार्ग उक्त क्षेत्र के नज़दीक है जिसके कारण रेलवे कर्मचारियों और ग्रामीणों के बच्चों को विद्यालय और अन्य क्षेत्रों में जाने में भी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में जन प्रतिनिधियों से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा जनहित में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है या किए जाने की संभावना है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (घ): कोपरगांव स्टेशन पर, स्टेशन का पुनर्विकास संबंधी कार्य प्रगति पर है। प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म पर छत, चाहरदीवारी, प्रतीक्षालय का उन्नयन, परिचलन क्षेत्र, सड़क का कार्य, पार्किंग आदि के कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं।

कोपरगांव स्टेशन पर चाहरदीवारी रेलवे सीमा के भीतर बनाई गई है तथा रेल भूमि के बाहर चाहरदीवारी से सटी एक सड़क उपलब्ध है। यह कोपरगांव-वैजापुर रोड से पर्याप्त दूरी पर है। उक्त चाहरदीवारी के कारण लोगों के आवागमन में कोई बाधा नहीं है।

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

इस योजना में प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं जैसे रेलवे स्टेशन तक पहुंच मार्ग में सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनसुार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, प्लेटफॉर्मों की सतह तथा प्लेटफॉर्मों पर छत, 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 नामोद्धिष्ठ स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि जैसी सुख-सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन करना शामिल है।

साथ ही इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, रेलवे स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टी-मोडाल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिड्डी रहित पटरियों आदि की व्यवस्था करना, चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन तथा व्यवहार्यता आकलन एवं दीर्घवधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के सृजन की परिकल्पना की गई है।

रेलों को रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलों, मंडल कार्यालयों आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर जन प्रतिनिधियों से अभ्यावेदन/प्रस्ताव/सुझाव/अनुरोध प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे अभ्यावेदन/प्रस्ताव/सुझाव/अनुरोध प्राप्त करना तथा उन पर कार्रवाई करना एक सतत एवं गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए ऐसे अभ्यावेदनों का केंद्रीकृत सार-संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है।

### आकांक्षी जिलों से संबंधित कार्यक्रम

#### \*27. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) आकांक्षी जिलों के चयन से सम्बन्धित मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने आकांक्षी जिलों से संबंधित उक्त कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में कोई शोध/अध्ययन किया है; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के आकांक्षी जिलों, विशेषकर श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा आवंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, सरकार द्वारा उपयोग किए गए सामाजिक-आर्थिक और विकासात्मक संकेतकों के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश के उक्त आकांक्षी जिलों के प्रदर्शन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) चरण-एक के तहत चिह्नित उत्तर प्रदेश के आकांक्षी जिलों के विकास की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) आकांक्षी जिलों का चयन प्रकाशित आकड़े के आधार पर पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से किया गया है। इन जिलों के चयन हेतु इनसे संबंधित डेटा सेटों और भारांक की सूची **विवरण-1** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ख) जी, हां। आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (एडीपी) के संचालन और प्रभाव का आकलन स्वतंत्र रूप से किया गया है।

क. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (यूएनडीपी) ने इस कार्यक्रम का व्यापक मूल्यांकन किया है।

ख. प्रतिस्पर्धा मूल्यांकन संस्थान (हावर्ड बिजनेस स्कूल के प्रोफेसर माइकेल पोर्टर के नेतृत्व में विशेषज्ञ टीम) ने भी कार्यक्रम का व्यापक मूल्यांकन किया है।

दिसम्बर 2020 में, “आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम: एक मूल्यांकन” शीर्षक वाली प्रस्तुत यूएनडीपी रिपोर्ट में पुष्टि की गई कि क्षेत्र-वार विकास, अभिसरण के माध्यम से बेहतर शासन और प्रतिस्पर्धी संघवाद के माध्यम से त्वरित विकास जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। यह प्रगति सुदृढ़ नेतृत्व, तत्क्षण निगरानी, डेटा-संचालित निर्णय लेने और क्षमता निर्माण जैसे कारकों से प्रेरित है।

इसके अलावा, प्रतिस्पर्धा संस्थान ने इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला कि आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम के लगभग सभी जिलों ने बेसलाइन की तुलना में प्रमुख विकास मानदण्डों में सुधार दर्शाया है। इस कार्यक्रम ने सर्वाधिक वंचित क्षेत्रों के लाभों को लक्षित करके सामाजिक प्रभाव और न्याय को सफलतापूर्वक बढ़ावा दिया है। डेल्टा रैंकिंग प्रणाली ने प्रतिस्पर्धा और गतिशील संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है जिसने विगत तीन वर्षों में कई अल्प प्रदर्शन वाले जिलों को अपनी स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए प्रेरित किया।

(ग) आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, ये जिले कार्यक्रम की डेल्टा रैंकिंग पद्धति के माध्यम से प्राप्त वित्तीय अनुदानों का उपयोग करके महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करने के लिए विभिन्न विकासात्मक परियोजनाएं संचालित करते हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के आकांक्षी जिलों द्वारा एडीपी के तहत स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम स्वास्थ्य, पोषण, शिक्षा, कृषि, जल संसाधन, वित्तीय समावेशन, कौशल विकास और बुनियादी ढाँचे जैसे क्षेत्रों में 49 प्रमुख निष्पादन संकेतकों के आधार पर आकांक्षी जिलों की प्रगति की निगरानी करता है। बलरामपुर और श्रावस्ती के संकेतक-वार प्रदर्शन का ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** के रूप में संलग्न है। यह चैंपियन्स ऑफ चेंज पोर्टल (<http://championsofchange.gov.in/site/coc-home/>) पर भी सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है।

(ङ) कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत से लेकर मार्च 2024 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के आकांक्षी जिलों द्वारा प्राप्त समग्र और विषयवार प्रतिशत सुधार **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है। यह चैंपियन्स ऑफ चेंज पोर्टल (<http://championsofchange.gov.in/site/coc-home/>) पर भी सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है।

**विवरण-I****आकांक्षी जिलों के चयन हेतु उपयोग किए गए डेटा सेटों और भारांकों की सूची**

डेटाबेस	क्षेत्र	भारांक
शारीरिक श्रम पर निर्भर भूमिहीन परिवार (सामाजिक-आर्थिक जातीय जनगणना-वंचन 7)	वंचन (25%)	25 %
प्रसव-पूर्व देखभाल [राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार सर्वेक्षण (एनएचएफएस)-4]	स्वास्थ्य और	7.5 %
सांस्थानिक प्रसव (एनएचएफएस-4)	पोषण	7.5 %
5 वर्ष से कम के बच्चों का अवरुद्ध विकास (एनएचएफएस-4)	(30%)	7.5 %
5 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों में यक्ष्मा रोग (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 %
बिजलीरहित 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 का ब्यौरा निम्नवार है:

1. <http://secc.gov.in/categorywiseDeprivationReport?reportType=SC%20Category#> (एसईसीसी 2011- वंचन डेटाशीट)
2. [http://rchiips.org/NFHS/districtfactsheet\\_NFHS-4.shtml](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://pmgsy.nic.in/> (पीएमजीएसवाई वैबसाइट)

### विवरण-II

पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश के आकांक्षी जिलों द्वारा स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा

(सारी राशि करोड़ रूपये में)

ज़िला	वित्तीय वर्ष 21-22		वित्तीय वर्ष 22-23		वित्तीय वर्ष 23-24		कुल योग	
	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि
बहराइच	6.01	3.02	5.00	-	-	-	11.01	3.02
बलरामपुर	17.95	-	-	-	-	-	17.95	-
चंदौली	21.40	15.73	9.27	3.44	3.00	2.38	33.67	21.54
चित्रकूट	3.01	2.14	13.76	2.03	7.00	-	23.77	4.16
फतेहपुर	15.47	9.16	0.95	0.72	2.00	-	18.42	9.88
श्रावस्ती	8.01	7.32	5.00	3.10	-	-	13.01	10.42
सिद्धार्थ नगर	5.50	5.35	6.90	2.79	-	-	12.41	8.14

सोनभद्र	10.47	5.23	-	-	-	-	10.47	5.23
<b>कुल योग</b>	<b>87.84</b>	<b>47.95</b>	<b>40.88</b>	<b>12.08</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>140.72</b>	<b>62.40</b>

### विवरण-III

#### आकांक्षी जिलों श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर के प्रदर्शन की स्थिति

क्र.सं.	संकेतक	श्रावस्ती		बलरामपुर	
		आधारभूत मूल्य (मार्च 2018)	वर्तमान मूल्य (मार्च 2024)	आधारभूत मूल्य (मार्च 2018)	वर्तमान मूल्य (मार्च 2024)
	स्वास्थ्य और पोषण				
1	प्रसवपूर्व देखभाल के लिए पंजीकृत कुल गर्भवती महिलाओं में 4 या अधिक प्रसवपूर्व देखभाल जांच प्राप्त करने वाली गर्भवती महिलाओं का प्रतिशत	52.02	98.22	15.8	98.78
2	कुल एएनसी पंजीकरण के मुकाबले पहली तिमाही में पंजीकृत एएनसी का प्रतिशत	33.41	97.84	34.8	98.26
3	कुल अनुमानित गर्भधारण में से एएनसी के लिए पंजीकृत गर्भवती महिलाओं (पीडब्लू) का प्रतिशत	98.37	99.93	95.22	98.78
4	आईसीडीएस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत नियमित रूप से पूरक पोषण ले रही गर्भवती महिलाओं का प्रतिशत	0	100	0	100
5	गंभीर एनीमिया से पीड़ित गर्भवती महिलाओं के परीक्षण मामलों के मुकाबले गंभीर एनीमिया से पीड़ित गर्भवती महिलाओं को किए गए उपचार का प्रतिशत	12.94	100	96.23	100

6	कुल एएनसी पंजीकरण में से संबंधित एएनसी में 4 या अधिक बार हीमोग्लोबिन परीक्षण कराने वाली गर्भवती महिलाओं का प्रतिशत	52.02	97.27	27.22	98.78
7	जन्म के समय लिंग अनुपात	956	933	896	962
8	कुल अनुमानित प्रसवों में से सांस्थानिक प्रसवों का प्रतिशत	44.06	69.8	81.97	90.71
9	कुल घरेलू प्रसवों में एसबीए (कुशल जन्म उपस्थिति) प्रशिक्षित स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता की देखरेख में घर पर हुए प्रसवों का प्रतिशत	3.61	31.84	7.43	38.67
10	जन्म के एक घंटे के भीतर स्तनपान कराने वाले नवजात शिशुओं का प्रतिशत	93.87	99.69	76.18	100
11	कम वजन वाले शिशुओं का प्रतिशत (2500 ग्राम से कम)	6.54	0.04	27.4	3.6
12	जन्म के समय वजन लिए गए जीवित बच्चों का समानुपात	94.8	99.79	100	100
13	6 वर्ष से कम आयु के कम वजन वाले बच्चों का प्रतिशत	20.54	8.8	38.94	9.64
14	6 वर्ष से कम आयु के कुल बच्चों में से 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में गंभीर तीव्र कुपोषण (एसएएम) का प्रतिशत	7.09	1.16	3.1	2.41
15	6 वर्ष से कम आयु के कुल बच्चों में से 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में मध्यम तीव्र कुपोषण (एमएम) का प्रतिशत	13.42	3.27	16.64	4.82
16	पूर्ण टीकाकरण (बीसीजी+डीपीटी3+ ओपीवी3+ खसरा1) करा चुके बच्चों (9-11 माह) का प्रतिशत	74.52	115.1	81.43	99.98

17	अनुमानित मामलों के मुकाबले क्षय रोग (टीबी) मामले अधिसूचना दर (सार्वजनिक और निजी संस्थान)	50.87	106.71	75.38	100
18	अधिसूचित टीबी रोगियों (सार्वजनिक और निजी) में से टीबी उपचार की सफलता दर	67.38	94.35	86.43	98.65
19	स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण केन्द्रों (एचडब्ल्यूसी) में परिवर्तित उप-केन्द्रों/पीएचसी का अनुपात	0	96.02	23.2	77.94
20	भारतीय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य मानकों के अनुरूप प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों का प्रतिशत	0	90	0	100
21	प्रति 500,000 जनसंख्या पर 1 (पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में प्रति 300,000 पर 1) के मानक के मुकाबले क्रियाशील एफआरयू (प्रथम रेफरल इकाई) का अनुपात	25	100	33.33	100
22	आईपीएचएस मानदंडों के अनुसार जिला अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध विशेषज्ञ सेवाओं का अनुपात	50	95	0	100
23	पिछले एक महीने में कम से कम एक ग्राम स्वास्थ्य स्वच्छता एवं पोषण दिवस/शहरी स्वास्थ्य स्वच्छता एवं पोषण दिवस आयोजित करने वाली आंगनवाड़ियों/यूपीएचसी का प्रतिशत	70.47	100	100	100
24	स्वयं के भवन वाले आंगनवाड़ियों का अनुपात	46.33	51.12	57.19	73.3
25	प्रसव कक्ष और प्रसूति ओटी एनक्यूएस प्रमाणित प्रथम रेफरल इकाइयों (एफआरयू) का प्रतिशत (जो लक्ष्य दिशा-निर्देशों को पूरा करती हैं)	0	40	0	66.67

	शिक्षा				
26	प्राथमिक से माध्यमिक विद्यालय स्तर में अवस्थांतर दर	49.03	64.16	96.64	100
27	उच्च प्राथमिक से माध्यमिक विद्यालय स्तर में अवस्थांतर दर	51.79	53.01	84.54	98.97
28	शौचालय की उपलब्धता: चालू बालिका शौचालय वाले विद्यालयों का प्रतिशत	62.59	100	93.28	100
29	क्रियाशील पेयजल सुविधा वाले स्कूलों का प्रतिशत	72.89	100	95.23	100
30	माध्यमिक स्तर पर क्रियाशील विद्युत सुविधा वाले विद्यालयों का प्रतिशत	63.24	100	56.31	100
31	आरटीई निर्दिष्ट छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात का अनुपालन करने वाले प्राथमिक विद्यालयों का प्रतिशत	45.97	67.4	20.39	41.77
32	शैक्षणिक सत्र शुरू होने के एक महीने के भीतर बच्चों को पाठ्य पुस्तकें उपलब्ध कराने वाले स्कूलों का प्रतिशत	0	100	12.66	100
	कृषि और जल संसाधन				
33	सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के प्रतिशत	0.27	4.92	0.34	8.11
34	इस अवधि के दौरान मनरेगा के अंतर्गत पुनरुज्जीवित जलाशयों की संख्या	942	503	33	387
35	फसल बीमा - खरीफ: प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के तहत बोए गए क्षेत्र का निवल प्रतिशत	13.84	7.76	20.17	36.52
36	फसल बीमा - रबी: प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के तहत रबी में बोए गए क्षेत्र का	6.4	8.25	27.03	18.27

	निवल प्रतिशत				
37	कृषि ऋण में प्रतिशत वृद्धि	-	2.17	-	5.2
38	प्रमाणित गुणवत्तापरक बीजों का वितरण	40156	59908.28	40239	36950
39	ज़िले में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बाज़ार से जुड़ी मंडियों की संख्या	0	2	0	0
40	गेहूँ: मूल्य प्राप्ति में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन (कृषि फसल मूल्य (एफएचपी) और न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के बीच अंतर के रूप में परिभाषित	-2.09	12.94	-8.59	-1.13
41	धान (सामान्य): मूल्य प्राप्ति में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन (कृषि फसल मूल्य (एफएचपी) और न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के बीच अंतर के रूप में परिभाषित	-7.68	-22.13	-9.03	1.92
42	धान (ग्रेड-ए) : मूल्य प्राप्ति में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन (कृषि फसल मूल्य (एफएचपी) और न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के बीच अंतर के रूप में परिभाषित	-10	8.94	-2.52	1.92
43	ज़िले में कुल बुआई क्षेत्र की तुलना में उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों की प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी	4.35	9.29	20.94	36.82
44	खरीफ में प्रमुख फसल 1 की कृषि उत्पादकता	2450	4785	2649	2755
45	खरीफ में प्रमुख फसल 2 की कृषि उत्पादकता	0	1250	893	1175
46	रबी में प्रमुख फसल 1 की कृषि उत्पादकता	2867	3184	3292	3527
47	रबी में प्रमुख फसल 2 की कृषि उत्पादकता	820	1014	1393	1641

48	टीकाकृत पशुओं का प्रतिशत	79	100	8.94	97.28
49	कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कवरेज	76.55	100	4.28	100
50	वितरित मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्डों की संख्या	53619	0	23256	117253
वित्तीय समावेशन और कौशल विकास					
51	प्रति 1 लाख की आबादी पर कुल वितरित मुद्रा ऋण (करोड़ रुपए में)	4.549336	8.4434	2.100485	15.0551
52	प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई): प्रति 1 लाख आबादी पर नामांकनों की संख्या	941	8183	1713	11955
53	प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई) प्रति 1 लाख आबादी पर नामांकनों की संख्या	3298	23611	5389	20318
54	अटल पेंशन योजना (एपीवाई): प्रति 1 लाख आबादी पर लाभार्थियों की संख्या	375	4559.436	250	3181.783
55	कुल बैंकिंग खातों के प्रतिशत रुप में आधार के साथ जुड़े बैंक खातों का प्रतिशत	82.9	86.1	81.3	83.6
56	प्रति 1 लाख आबादी पर प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के तहत खोले गए खातों की संख्या	12118	36165.39	33682	32629.65
57	15-29 वर्ष की आयु समूह में जिले में युवाओं की संख्या के लिए अल्पावधि या दीर्घकालिक प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं में प्रमाणित युवाओं की संख्या		0	0.02	0
58	प्रमाणित नियोजित युवाओं की संख्या# अल्पकालिक या दीर्घकालिक प्रशिक्षण के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की संख्या		27.196	75.86207	31.093

59	पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत प्रशिक्षुओं की कुल संख्या को पूरा करने वाली प्रशिक्षुता की संख्या	18.63	16.658	0	9.705
60	पूर्व शिक्षण के अंतर्गत प्रमाणित लोगों / अनौपचारिक रूप से कुशल कार्यबल की संख्या		0		0
61	प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित प्रतिशत: महिला		75	44.83	100
62	प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित प्रतिशत: एससी		100	11.49	60
63	प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित प्रतिशत: एसटी		0	0	0
64	प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित प्रतिशत: ओबीसी		0		0
65	प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित प्रतिशत: अल्पसंख्यक		0	0	0
66	प्रमाणित प्रशिक्षित प्रतिशत: दिव्यांग		0	0	0
आधारभूत अवसंरचना					
67	इंटरनेट सुविधायुक्त ग्राम पंचायतों का प्रतिशत	19.23	100	34.76	34.76
68	प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत बारहमासी सड़कों वाली बस्तियों का प्रतिशत	100	100	100	100
69	प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत जिले में कुल संस्वीकृत किलोमीटरों के प्रतिशत के रूप में पूरे किए गए बारहमासी सड़क कार्य के किलोमीटरों की संचयी संख्या	100	100	100	100
70	ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों की कवरेज स्थापना का प्रतिशत	72.41	100	93.45	100



71	बेघरों या कच्ची दीवार और कच्ची छत युक्त एकल कमरे वाले या कच्ची दीवार और छत वाले 2 कमरों में रह रहे परिवारों के लिए निर्मित पक्के मकानों की संख्या	72.23	99.01	87.45	99.43
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### विवरण-IV

एडीपी की शुरुआत के बाद से उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों द्वारा प्राप्त समग्र और विषयवार प्रतिशत सुधार

क्रम सं.	जिला	स्थापना के बाद से प्रतिशत सुधार					
		समग्र	स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण	शिक्षा	वित्तीय समावेशन और कौशल विकास	कृषि एवं जल संसाधन	आधारभूत अवसंरचना
1	बलरामपुर	65.12	56.02	95	21.72	21.79	20.38
2	सिद्धार्थनगर	48.39	51.19	45.69	50.8	24.69	21.73
3	सोनभद्र	42.26	41.55	46.58	24.88	19.52	24.16
4	चंदौली	41.15	46.32	32.36	21.72	37.18	32.7
5	फतेहपुर	39.71	37.17	37.72	39.14	16	35.4
6	बहराइच	38.69	31.39	39.12	29.13	25.35	30.65
7	श्रावस्ती	37.51	39.75	45.84	20.66	25.91	13.87
8	चित्रकूट	36.65	35.96	44.83	24.1	14.47	19.1

### BENEFICIARIES OF PMGKAY

\*28 SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) the details regarding the total number of beneficiaries under the expanded Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last five years, district-wise;
- (b) the details of total number of beneficiaries of the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and Priority Households (PHH) thereunder in Andhra Pradesh and foodgrains allocation for the same presently;
- (c) the funds allocated for the said yojana, during each of the last five year, State-wise;
- (d) the current status of this yojana in eradicating the financial burden of the poor and the poorest of the poor in ensuring satisfactory foodgrains, State-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken any steps for effective outreach and communication regarding PMGKAY to the beneficiaries to ensure that no one is left behind 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) and (b): Under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments, the responsibility for the identification of beneficiaries and issuance of their ration cards rests with the concerned State Government. Deletion of ineligible beneficiaries and addition of eligible beneficiaries under

the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) is a continuous process. Due to this, the beneficiary database is dynamic in nature. At present, 2.68 crore beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh are getting the benefits under PMGKAY. District-wise PMGKAY beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh are at enclosed **Statement-I**. Further, currently total of 1,55,987.00 MTs of foodgrains which includes 154148.03 MT of Rice under NFSA and 1838.97 MT of wheat under Tide over is being allocated to Andhra Pradesh.

(c): The government of India/Ministry of Finance does not allocate State-wise funds under PMGKAY (Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana) rather it releases food subsidies to FCI (Food Corporation of India) and States that have adopted Decentralized Procurement based on the distribution of food grains to the targeted beneficiaries. The details of food subsidies released to FCI and DCP States in the previous five years are as under:-

S.NO.	FY	FCI*	DCP States	(in Rs.crores)	
	Year	Subsidy released	Subsidy released	Total released	Subsidy
1	2019-20	119164.00	**33508.35	152672.35	
2	2020-21	462789.00	78337.77	541126.77	
3	2021-22	208929.00	79789.54	288718.54	
4	2022-23	200219.20	72282.50	272501.70	
5	2023-24	139661.03	71733.36	211394.39	

**Note:**

- \*It includes repayment towards the NSSF loan of Rs.44,164.02 crore in FY 2019-20 by FCI.
- \*Rs.3,39,236 Cr for FY 2020-21 released from food subsidy were adjusted for repayment of the entire NSSF loan.
- \*\*The RE, 2019-20 was Rs. 33508.35 crore. This excludes Rs.11,436 crore (as part of the NSSF loan), taken from FCI to DCP States which was returned to FCI in 2020-21.

Further, the State-wise breakup of food subsidies released to the DCP States is in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): The Central Government, in order to remove the financial burden of the poor beneficiaries and to ensure nationwide uniformity and effective implementation of the Act, had decided to provide food grains free of cost to NFSA beneficiaries i.e. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and Priority Households PHH beneficiaries, for a period of one year beginning from 1st January 2023 under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). The period for distribution of free-of-cost foodgrains has been extended for a further five years i.e. from January 2024.

(e): The IEC campaign was carried out for wide dissemination of PMGKAY amongst the public all over the country. It included the installation of PMGKAY Banners and Selfie Points at selected points and utilizing other media like

jingles on radio, video clips on television, electronic/social media and also the distribution of reusable printed 10 Kg. Carry Bags bearing the details of foodgrains quality, entitled quantity, availability of free-of-cost ration etc. to spread awareness relating to PMGKAY, to the beneficiaries.

### **STATEMENT – I**

#### **Distrit –wise PMGKAY beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh**

S. No.	District	RationCard Count			Beneficiary Count		
		AAY	PHH	Total	AAY	PHH	Total
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	61,161	2,27,886	2,89,047	2,04,923	6,64,717	8,69,640
2	Anakapalli	26,184	4,73,663	4,99,847	65,776	13,59,124	14,24,900
3	ANANTAPUR	52,137	5,45,890	5,98,027	1,51,659	17,31,329	18,82,988
4	Annamayya	39,564	4,11,154	4,50,718	1,12,258	12,76,871	13,89,129
5	Bapatla	21,229	1,33,012	1,54,241	47,751	3,69,910	4,17,661
6	CHITTOOR	39,113	4,50,626	4,89,739	1,22,551	14,52,098	15,74,649
7	EAST GODAVARI	20,547	1,30,318	1,50,865	43,686	3,70,791	4,14,477
8	Eluru	34,484	1,80,497	2,14,981	79,753	5,22,815	6,02,568
9	GUNTUR	23,302	1,51,127	1,74,429	51,658	4,35,847	4,87,505
10	Kakinada	22,367	1,22,751	1,45,118	47,713	3,50,707	3,98,420
11	Konaseema	23,832	1,40,702	1,64,534	56,094	4,09,194	4,65,288
12	KRISHNA	29,527	1,26,606	1,56,133	68,464	3,58,187	4,26,651
13	KURNOOL	42,749	5,58,003	6,00,752	1,55,716	18,71,844	20,27,560
14	Manyam	55,143	2,03,744	2,58,887	1,69,233	6,15,447	7,84,680
15	Nandyal	28,624	4,58,631	4,87,255	78,264	14,00,421	14,78,685
16	NTR	22,268	1,51,709	1,73,977	58,200	4,49,949	5,08,149
17	Palnadu	29,487	1,61,304	1,90,791	71,838	4,77,094	5,48,932
18	PRAKASAM	31,917	5,56,164	5,88,081	86,217	16,88,714	17,74,931
19	SPSR NELLORE	38,705	2,00,510	2,39,215	87,934	5,74,515	6,62,449
20	SRIKAKULAM	35,497	5,73,986	6,09,483	95,623	17,39,571	18,35,194
21	Sri Satya Sai	49,034	4,66,015	5,15,049	1,40,489	14,50,367	15,90,856

22	Tirupati	37,715	4,02,730	4,40,445	95,666	11,77,033	12,72,699
23	VISAKHAPATANAM	11,662	1,23,921	1,35,583	31,103	3,75,882	4,06,985
24	VIZIANAGARAM	36,994	5,01,956	5,38,950	96,010	14,77,310	15,73,320
25	WEST GODAVARI	30,733	1,08,720	1,39,453	70,740	3,08,412	3,79,152
26	Y.S.R.	36,017	4,93,908	5,29,925	99,100	15,33,438	16,32,538
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,79,992</b>	<b>80,55,533</b>	<b>89,35,525</b>	<b>23,88,419</b>	<b>2,44,41,587</b>	<b>2,68,30,006</b>

### STATEMENT-II

**The state-wise breakup of food subsidies released to the DCP States is as under:**

S.No.	Name of the State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	7404.42	8424.72	9323.38	6635.97	6268.19
2	Bihar	2535.71	4117.33	7671.9	10966.1	6557.64
3	Chhattisgarh	4628.11	7193.13	9047.77	7574.81	5236.13
4	Gujarat	69.03	9.24	749.43	311.54	267.83
5	Karnataka	205.79	323.99	1682.12	2191.75	1222.13
6	Kerala	469.3	1214.98	1777.86	1544.89	1151.85
7	Madhya Pradesh	8888.39	11946.44	14420.62	9471.5	16939.27
8	Maharashtra	1920.17	2555.74	4082.07	2725.75	3923.29
9	Odisha	5807.45	8985.73	7892.69	7600.05	14473.68
10	Punjab	1612.09	1761.53	2047.53	1202.49	2064.56
11	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	0
12	Tamil Nadu	3242.79	3109.76	6250.93	8685.95	7072.53
13	Telangana	4858.89	6879.59	7665.02	5242.76	5367.07
14	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	0
15	Uttarakhand	903.12	1371.33	1554.43	1212.25	724.39
16	West Bengal	2194.86	8792.03	5421.34	6580.11	0

17	Jharkhand	-	3.66	-	-	42.77
18	Tripura	-	29.79	15.58	148.67	106.51
19	DBT & Misc.	204.24	182.78	186.87	187.9	267.6
20	Himachal Pradesh					47.38
		44944.36	66901.77	79789.54	72282.49	71732.82

### FUNDS FOR PENDING RAILWAY PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU

**\*29. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has provided adequate funds for the pending and ongoing railway projects in Tamil Nadu that are currently lagging way behind its date of completion;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken serious steps to ensure timely completion of railway projects in Tamil Nadu pending more than five years, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to accelerate the completion of pending projects?

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

(a) to (d): Railway projects are sanctioned and taken up Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise as the Indian Railway's projects may span across various State boundaries. Railway projects in Tamil Nadu are covered by Southern Railway (SR), South Central Railway (SCR) and South Western Railway (SWR) zone of Indian Railways. The details of Railway projects including allotment of funds and expenditure project-wise and Zonal Railway wise are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website.

Since 2014, there has been substantial increase in fund allocation in State of Tamil Nadu as under:-

<b>Period</b>	<b>Average Outlay</b>	<b>Increase w.r.t. average allocation of 2009-14</b>
<b>2009-14</b>	<b>`879 crore/year</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	<b>`6,080 crore</b>	<b>more than 6 times</b>
<b>2024-25</b>	<b>`6,362crore</b>	<b>more than 7 times</b>

As on 01.04.2024, 22 Railways infrastructures 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 in different stages of planning/sanctioning/ execution, out of which 665 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of `7,153 crore has been incurred upto March' 2024. The summary is as under:-



<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of projects</b>	<b>Total Length</b>	<b>Length Commissioned</b>	<b>Balance to complete</b>	<b>Expenditure upto March 2024 (` in Crore)</b>
New line	10	872 Km	24 Km	848 Km	1,223
Gauge conversion	3	748 Km	604 Km	144 Km	3,267
Doubling /multitracking	9	967 Km	37 Km	930 Km	2,664
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2587 Km</b>	<b>665 Km</b>	<b>1922 Km</b>	<b>7,153</b>

Railway acquires the land through State Government. State Government assesses the compensation amount and advises to Railway. On receipt of demand from State Government, Railway deposits compensation amount with concerned District Land acquisition Authority.

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

Total Land required for Projects in Tamil Nadu	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:-

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name of the project</b>	<b>Total land required (in Ha)</b>	<b>Land acquired (in Ha)</b>	<b>Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)</b>
1.	Tindivanam –Tiruvannamalainew line (185 km)	273	33	240
2.	Attiputtu – Puttur New Line (88 km)	189	0	189
3.	Morappur – Dharmapuri (36 km)	93	0	93
4.	Mannargudi – Pattukkottai (41 km)	152	0	152
5.	Thanjavur – Pattukottai (52 Km)	196	0	196

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

### **UNIVERSAL SERVICE OBLIGATION FUND**

**\*30 SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:**

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

- (a) whether a number of areas remained uncovered under the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) project in Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any project proposals are pending with the Government for Gujarat for these uncovered areas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of projects under USOF sanctioned by the Government during the last three years;
- (e) whether the Government also plans to upgrade the existing BSNL services using the funds and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the State-wise details of funds disbursed from the budget for USOF during the last three years?

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

(a) to (c) A number of projects have been taken up with funding from Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) (erstwhile USOF), Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to provide coverage to remote and uncovered areas in Gujarat. The details are as below:

(i) The BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country, including Gujarat. In Gujarat state, under BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II, 14,316 GPs out of the total planned 14,320 GPs in the state have been made service ready by providing OFC/Satellite Connection.

(ii) Various DBN funded mobile projects for providing 4G coverage to uncovered villages in Gujarat State are under implementation. These projects are (i) 4G saturation Project; (ii) Border Out Posts (BOP)/ Border Intelligence Posts (BIP); and (iii) 354 Border Villages. Out of 905 villages, proposed to be covered under these schemes, as of Oct-2024, 524 villages have been covered.

(d) and (e) The number of projects under DBN, sanctioned by the Government during the last three years, are as given below:

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Scheme</b>
1	502 Aspirational Districts
2	Uncovered villages & NH of Andaman & Nicobar Islands
3	Left Wing Extremism Phase-II
4	Arunachal Pradesh and 2 Districts of Assam
5	7287 Aspirational Districts
6	4G Saturation

7	BOP/BIP scheme
8	Lakshadweep Islands
9	Left Wing Extremism Phase-I Upgradation
10	Amended BharatNet Program

These projects include upgradation of existing BSNL services as well.

(f) The State-wise details of funds disbursed from the budget for DBN during the last three years is as follows:

***(Rupees in crore)***

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Till Sept 2024)
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	86.02	54.43	38.36	45.88
2	Andhra Pradesh	128.55	806.64	682.28	204.90
3	Assam	32.74	52.83	247.92	50.42
4	Bihar	131.41	132.78	215.62	70.57
5	Chandigarh	-	0.77	-	0.13
6	Chhattisgarh	486.92	786.54	296.85	168.47
7	Gujarat, Dadara and Nagar Haveli	200.17	440.42	390.89	142.88
8	Haryana	30.61	70.87	36.60	42.70
9	Himachal Pradesh	10.61	17.51	192.60	33.03

10	Jammu and Kashmir	15.91	115.05	153.58	117.87
11	Jharkhand	218.78	165.22	398.62	153.66
12	Karnataka	94.53	198.62	241.96	107.58
13	Kerala	39.70	41.81	62.05	130.12
14	Lakshadweep	150.44	77.84	663.73	3.81
15	Ladakh	0.69	-	42.18	-
16	Maharashtra (including Goa)	511.37	547.60	1,549.49	397.71
17	Madhya Pradesh	78.46	367.16	408.50	170.36
18	NE-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura)	14.31	153.98	154.98	66.40
19	NE-II (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland)	27.51	166.84	435.42	137.95
20	Odisha	261.41	370.21	572.68	383.95
21	Punjab	106.27	112.29	100.85	82.73
22	Puducherry	-	-	-	1.40
23	Rajasthan	132.13	464.33	332.05	209.75
24	Tamil Nadu	74.92	107.54	554.14	310.50
25	Telangana	1,143.09	63.39	464.14	11.01
26	Uttar Pradesh	258.61	429.03	305.27	89.36
27	Uttarakhand	9.62	52.98	155.15	98.91
28	West Bengal (including Sikkim)	95.34	117.24	95.26	46.60
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,340.12</b>	<b>5,913.92</b>	<b>8,791.17</b>	<b>3,278.66</b>

**PENDING RAILWAY PROJECTS****\*31. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:****SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the pending railway projects in Maharashtra and Bihar and the need for surveys for construction of new railway lines particularly in Samastipur, Khagariya, Mumbai North West, Thane and Kalyan parliamentary constituency;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the names of the projects which are pending and/or under consideration;

(c) timeline for completion of the pending projects, if any; and

(d) the details of budgetary provisions for completion of these projects during the last financial year, actual expenses during this period and budgetary provisions during the current financial year?

**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 Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise or Parliamentary constituency wise as Indian Railways' projects may span across State boundaries/Parliamentary constituency boundaries.

Sanctioning of Railway projects is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Railway Infrastructure Projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, 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.

As on 01.04.2024, across Indian Railways including Maharashtra and Bihar, 488 projects (187 New Lines, 40 Gauge conversion and 261 Doubling) of total length 44,888 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:-

<b>category</b>	<b>No. of Projects</b>	<b>Total Length NL/GC/DL (in km)</b>	<b>Length Commissioned till Mar'24 (in km)</b>	<b>Total Exp upto Mar'24 (₹ in cr.)</b>
<b>New lines</b>	187	20,199	2,855	1,60,022
<b>Gauge conversion</b>	40	4,719	2,972	18,706
<b>Doubling / Multi tracking</b>	261	19,570	6,218	1,13,742
<b>Total</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>44,488</b>	<b>12,045</b>	<b>2,92,470</b>



## MAHARASHTRA

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

91 No. Surveys (New line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling/ multi tracking) of total length 7,458 km falling fully/partly in the state of Maharashtra have been sanctioned during the last three years and current year.

As on 01.04.2024, 41 projects (16 New Lines, 02 Gauge Conversions and 23 Doubling), of total length of 5,877 Km, costing ₹81,580 crore falling fully/partly in Maharashtra are in planning/approval/ construction stage, out of which 1,926 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹31,236 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commissioned (in km)	Exp upto March 2024 (₹ in cr.)	Outlay 2024-25 (₹ in cr.)
New line	16	2017	166	8529	2125
Gauge conversion	2	609	312	3332	800

Doubling/ Multitracking	23	3251	1448	19376	4317
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5877</b>	<b>1926</b>	<b>31236</b>	<b>7242</b>

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

<b>Period</b>	<b>Average Outlay</b>	<b>Increase w.r.t. average allocation of 2009-14</b>
<b>2009-14</b>	₹ 1171 crore/year	-
<b>2024-25</b>	₹ 15940 Crore.	More than 13 times

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

<b>Period</b>	<b>Total Commissioning</b>	<b>Average Commissioning</b>	<b>Increase w.r.t. average commissioning during 2009-14</b>
<b>2009-14</b>	292 km	58.4 km/year	-
<b>2014-24</b>	1830 km	183 km/year	More than 3 times

To reduce congestion and meet the future demands of passengers in Mumbai and surrounding areas, Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP)-II costing ₹8,087 crore, MUTP-III costing ₹10,947 crore and MUTP-IIIA costing ₹33,690 crore have been sanctioned. The list of projects undertaken in Mumbai and surrounding areas is as under:

SN	Name of the Project	Cost (in Cr.)
1.	CSMT-Kurla 5 <sup>th</sup> & 6 <sup>th</sup> Line (MUTP-II) ( 17.5 km)	891
2.	Mumbai Central-Borivali 6 <sup>th</sup> Line (MUTP-II) ( 30 km)	919
3	Extension of Harbour Line from Goregaon to Borivali (MUTP-IIIA) ( 7 km)	826
4	Borivali-Virar 5 <sup>th</sup> & 6 <sup>th</sup> line (MUTP-IIIA) ( 26 km)	2184
5	Virar-Dahanu Road 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> Line (MUTP-III) ( 64 km)	3587
6	Panvel-Karjat Suburban Corridor (MUTP-III) ( 30 km)	2782
7	Airoli-Kalwa (elevated) suburban corridor link (MUTP-III) ( 4 km)	476
8	Kalyan-Asangaon 4 <sup>th</sup> line (MUTP-IIIA) ( 32 km)	1759
9	Kalyan-Badlapur 3rd & 4th line (MUTP-IIIA) ( 14 km)	1510
10	Kalyan-Kasara 3 <sup>rd</sup> Line ( 67 km)	792
11	Naigaon-Juichandra double chord line ( 6 km)	176
12	Nilaje- Kopar double chord line ( 5 km)	338

Further, Construction works on the flagship High speed bullet train project have gathered momentum in Maharashtra. Now 100% land acquisition has been completed. Works of bridges, aqueducts etc. have been taken up. Orders for 3 TBMs to carry out about 21 km tunneling under sea have also been

placed. Meanwhile, all preparatory works required for the working of TBMs such as construction of shafts etc. have also been taken up.

Western DFC also passes through Maharashtra. About 178 route km of western DFC is situated in Maharashtra which is about 12% of overall route length of western DFC. 76 km of this project from New Gholvad to New Vaitarna in Maharashtra has already been commissioned. Balance works have been taken up. Connectivity of WDFC to JNPT will boost the capacity to handle cargo and container traffic from port to Delhi NCR.

## **BIHAR**

Railway Infrastructure Projects falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar are covered under East Central Railway (ECR), Eastern Railway (ER), North Eastern Railway (NER) 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.

During the last 3 years (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and current Financial Year i.e. 2024-25), 72 surveys (12 New line & 60 Doubling) of length 3,889 km falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar have been sanctioned.

As on 01.04.2024, 55 projects (31 New Lines, 02 Gauge Conversions and 22 Doubling), of total length of 5,064 Km, costing ₹79,356 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which,

1,194 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹26,983 crore has been incurred upto March 2024. The summary is as under:-

<b>category</b>	<b>No. of projects</b>	<b>Total Length (in km)</b>	<b>Length Commissioned (in km)</b>	<b>Exp upto March 2024 (₹ in cr.)</b>	<b>Outlay 2024-25 (₹ in cr.)</b>
New line	31	2712	464	13629	2516
Gauge conversion	2	348	288	1520	60
Doubling/ Multitracking	22	2005	442	11834	2498
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5064</b>	<b>1194</b>	<b>26983</b>	<b>5074</b>

Since 2014, there has been substantial increase in Budget allocation and commensurate commissioning of projects. Annual Budget allocation for Infrastructure and other works, falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar is as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Outlay</b>	<b>Increase w.r.t. allocation of 2013-14</b>
2013-14	₹ 1,245 Cr.	-
2023-24	₹ 8,505 Cr.	More than 6 times
2024-25	₹ 10,033 crore	More than 8 times

Average annual commissioning for Infrastructure projects, falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar is as under:-

<b>Year</b>	<b>Commissioning</b>	<b>Increase w.r.t. average annual commissioning during 2009-14</b>
2009-14	64 Km/year	-
2014-24	167 Km/year	More than 2 times

Khagaria – Kusheshwar Asthan (42 km) new rail line project passing through Khagaria constituency is a sanctioned project. Out of total 42 km length, Khagaria – Alauli (19 km) section has been commissioned and remaining Alauli – Kusheshwar Asthan (23 km) section work has been taken up.

Samastipur - Darbhanga doubling (38 km) project passing through Samastipur constituency is a sanctioned project. Out of total 38 km, 26 km doubling has been commissioned and work in balance section has been taken up.

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors like land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project/s site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the project/s.

## **EXPANSION OF COMMUNICATION SERVICES**

### **\*32 SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:**

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

- (a) whether there has been any review of the decision taken by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regarding the expansion of communication services in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of ongoing projects regarding the expansion of telephone and mobile services during the last three years and the current year, especially in Rajasthan;
- (d) the number of towers that were demanded to be installed in Churu district of Rajasthan during the last three years and the number of towers which have actually been installed indicating the time by which the remaining towers are likely to be installed, location-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government has started 5G service on BSNL network and if so, the details, location and tower-wise, especially in Churu district?

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

(a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was established in the year 1997 by an Act of Parliament to regulate the Telecommunication services. TRAI make recommendations, either suo motu or on a request from the Government as per sections 11(1)(a) of the TRAI Act. The Government takes into consideration various recommendations released by TRAI while formulating policies for expansion of communication services in the country. In last 10 years, the telecom connectivity in the Country has improved significantly, such as:

- The total number of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) have increased from 6.49 Lakh in March-2014 to 29.43 Lakh in November-2024.
- Total mobile subscribers have increased from 90.45 Cr. in March 2014 to 116.38 Cr. in August 2024.
- Internet subscribers have increased from 25.15 Cr. in March-2014 to 96.96 Cr. in June-2024.
- As of September 2024, out of 6,44,131 villages in the country (village data as per Registrar General of India), 6,22,840 villages are covered with mobile connectivity.

(c) Mobile coverage is provided by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) based on their techno-commercial viability. Government is implementing various schemes under Digital Bharat Nidhi (erstwhile USOF) for expansion of telecom connectivity through installation of Mobile Towers in the rural, tribal



and remote areas of the country. The details of ongoing projects under Digital Bharat Nidhi in the country during last three years and the current year are at enclosed **Statement-I**.

The details of ongoing projects for expansion of mobile services in Rajasthan is as follows:

- i. 354 Uncovered Village Project: The project is for provisioning of 4G mobile connectivity in uncovered areas of J&K, Ladakh, Border areas and other priority areas including Rajasthan. Under this project, as on 31.10.2024, 30 villages of Rajasthan have been covered by installation of 30 mobile towers.
- ii. 502 identified uncovered villages in Aspirational District Project: The project is for provisioning of 4G mobile connectivity in uncovered villages in the Aspirational Districts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan. Under this project, as on 31.10.2024, 50 villages of Rajasthan have been covered by installation of 43 mobile towers.
- iii. Saturation of 4G mobile services in uncovered villages Project: The project is for provisioning of 4G mobile connectivity in 24,680 uncovered villages in remote and difficult areas of country including Rajasthan with additional provision to include 20% additional villages on account of rehabilitation, new-settlements, withdrawal of services by existing operators etc. Under this project, as on 31.10.2024, 348 villages of Rajasthan have been covered by installation of 292 mobile towers.

Further, under Phase IX.2 project of BSNL, so far, 666 mobile Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) have been installed in Rajasthan.

(d) The details of mobile towers installed during the last three years and the current year in Churu district of Rajasthan are at enclosed **Statement -II**.

(e) No. However, India has seen one of the fastest roll out of 5G services in the world with around 4.62 lakh BTSs deployed by other TSPs in the country, including 698 BTSs in Churu district of Rajasthan.

### **STATEMENT - I**

#### **Ongoing DBN projects in the country during last 3 years & current year Mobile Projects/ Schemes**

S. No.	Project / Scheme	Agreement Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Scope of BTS
1	502 Aspirational Districts	414	250
2	A&N Islands	130	88
3	LWE Phase-II	2,211	1,266
4	Arunachal Pradesh & Assam	1,255	773
5	7287 Aspirational Districts	3,685	3,678
6	4G Saturation	30,620	17,901
7	BOP/BIP	1,546	585
8	Lakshadweep Islands	36	37
9	LWE Phase-I Upgradation	2,426	2,343

<b>Amended BharatNet</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Project / Scheme</b>	<b>Sanctioned Amount (Rs. Cr.)</b>	<b>Coverage</b>
10	Amended BharatNet Program	1,39,579	Provisioning of connectivity to all GPs in the country in ring topology including upgrading existing network and connectivity to about 3.8 Lakh non-GP villages on demand basis

### **STATEMENT -II**

**Details of mobile towers installed during the last three years and the current year in Churu district of Rajasthan**

<b>Name of District</b>	<b>The number of mobile towers installed by TSPs in the last 3 years and current year</b>			
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Current Year 2024</b>
Churu	142	132	116	19

### **CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD UNDER BRIDGE (RUB) AT NELLORE**

**\* 33. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:**

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for constructing RUB near Venkatachalam at Nellore; and

(b) if so, what is the stipulated time for completion of said RUB?

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

(a) and (b): Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridge (ROB)/Road under Bridge (RUB) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains & impact for road users and feasibility etc.

Proposals/requests/suggestions/ representations, both formal and informal for ROB/RUBs across the country are received on the basis of demands raised by State Governments, Members of Parliament, 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.

Regarding provision of RUB near Venktachalam at Nellore, a work of RUB in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) No. 106 at Km. 155/12-14 on Gudur-Vijaywada section has been taken up as a part of Vijaywada-Gudur station 3rd line

project. In addition a work of ROB in lieu of LC No. 107 at Venkatachalam yard at cost of ₹ 50 crore has also been sanctioned.

Completion & commissioning of ROB/RUB works depends on various factors like cooperation of State Governments in giving consent for closure of LC, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, law and order situation in the area of project / work sites, duration of working season in a year for the particular project / area due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects / works.

## **COAL ALLOCATION TO POWER PLANTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

### **\*34. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

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

- (a) the details of coal allocation to power plants in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years along with the details of variations observed, if any;
- (b) whether there has been a shortage in coal supply to Andhra Pradesh impacting power generation in the State and if so, the details of remedial measures taken in this regard; and
- (c) whether any Government coal depots are present in the Nandyal constituency and if so, the details thereof along with their operational status?

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

(a): The coal supply to Andhra Pradesh based power plants for the last five years and current year (till October, 2024) from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources is at enclosed **Statement-I**.

The coal supply to Andhra Pradesh based power plants for the last 5 years and current year (till October, 2024) from Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) sources is at enclosed **Statement -II**.

(b): As informed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), as on 31.03.2024, the total coal stock at Domestic Coal Based (DCB) power plants located in Andhra Pradesh was 17.30 Lakh Tonnes (LT) which was sufficient for an average of 9 days at requirement of 85% Plant Load Factor. However, as on 20.11.2024, the total coal stock of these DCB plants was 14.70 LT, which was sufficient for an average of 8 days. Further, as on 14.11.2024, around 5.0 LT coal stock of APGENCO & APPDCL plants is lying at various ports and in transit, adding which stock would be sufficient for an average of about 11 days. As such, there is no shortage of coal supply to the DCB power plants located in Andhra Pradesh.

(c): Distribution of coal to the Micro, Small & Medium Units are done through the State Nominated Agencies (SNAs) notified by the State Governments. There is no SNA linked with Coal India Limited with respect to the State of

Andhra Pradesh and the information of coal depots is not maintained by the coal companies.

### **STATEMENT -I**

**The coal supply to Andhra Pradesh based power plants for the last five years and current year (till October, 2024) from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources**

Quantity in Million Tonnes (MT)													
Name of the Power Plant	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (Till October)		
	ACQ	Dispatch	ACQ	Dispatch	ACQ	Dispatch	ACQ	Dispatch	ACQ	Dispatch	Prorated ACQ	Dispatch	
APGENCO & JV	17.97	13.49	17.97	6.37	20.11	11.71	17.17	15.38	17.17	20.75	13.54	14.17	
NTPC, Simhadri	9.82	5.70	9.82	4.95	9.82	8.98	8.32	6.93	8.32	6.00	5.43	3.25	
Thermal Power Tech, Painampuram	4.27	2.44	4.27	2.98	4.78	4.21	4.78	5.02	6.80	2.76	3.09	3.40	
Hinduja (HNPL)	4.62	2.15	4.62	0.97	4.62	0.11	4.62	3.83	4.62	3.78	2.55	1.75	
Total	36.68	23.78	36.68	15.27	39.33	25.01	34.89	31.16	36.91	33.29	24.61	22.57	

### **STATEMENT -II**

**The coal supply to Andhra Pradesh based power plants for the last 5 years and current year (till October, 2024) from Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) sources**

Quantity in Lakh Tonnes (LT)													
Name of the Power Plant	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (Till October)		
	ACQ	Dispatch	ACQ	Dispatch	ACQ	Dispatch	ACQ	Dispatch	ACQ	Dispatch	Prorated ACQ	Dispatch	
RTPP -		29.20		8.84		23.08		25.09		17.89		9.24	

Muddanur	38.80		38.80		38.80		38.80		38.80		21.84	
DR. NTTPS	30.00	-	30.00	-	30.00	-	30.00	39.19	30.00	40.77	16.33	11.31
Total	68.80	29.20	68.80	8.84	68.80	23.08	68.80	64.28	68.80	58.66	16.33	20.55

**Further, the coal supplied by SCCL to the plants located in Andhra Pradesh under Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) during the last 5 years is as under:**

Quantity in Lakh Tonnes (LT)						
Name of plant	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Till October)
Dr. NTTPS	44.04	36.22	43.23	-	-	-
Sri Damodaram STPP	-	-	0.45	0.33	-	-
NTPC Simhadri	11.03	8.99	1.90	7.69	7.41	2.10
Total	55.07	45.21	45.58	8.02	7.41	2.10

### **CONVERSION OF DELHI-SHAMLI-SAHARANPUR RAILWAY LINE TO DOUBLE GAUGE**

**\*35 SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government intends to convert the Delhi-Shamli-Saharanpur Railway Line to double gauge;
- (b) if so, the timeline for the completion of such work and the estimated budget for the same;



- (c) whether the Government intends to introduce express trains on the said route;
- (d) if so, the expected time-frame for the same;
- (e) whether the Government plans for more trains to stop at Shamli station; 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): Delhi - Shamli - Saharanpur section is an important section of Indian Railways. Railway has undertaken several works in this section to improve passengers experience, safety of train operations, mobility of road users etc. Some of the works undertaken are as under:

- i. During last 10 years, 107 ROBs/RUBs in this section have been provided to improve safety of train operations and mobility of road users. Presently, the work of 11 ROBs/RUBs have been taken up in this section.
- ii. Shamli Railway station has been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. Works of improvement of Station Building, Platform shelters, Construction of Foot Over Bridge, etc. of this station have been taken up.

iii. Passenger amenities work at other stations of this section (Noli, Khekra, Baghpat, Baraut, Kasimpur Kheri, Kandhla, Hind, Thanabhawan, Rampur and Manani stations) have also been carried out which include improvement of station buildings and circulating areas. Cover over FOB has been provided at three stations and height of platforms have been raised to high level at 8 crossing stations and 18 halt stations.

iv. Capacity enhancement works have been carried out and the speed of the section has been raised from 100 kmph to 110 kmph. The speed of the loop lines has also been raised from 15 kmph to 30 kmph. These works have increased the capacity of the section.

v. Boundary walls at different locations, totaling about 6 Km have been constructed to prevent trespassing and ensure safety of train operations.

Presently, Delhi-Shamli sector is being served by 12 pairs of trains while Delhi-Saharanpur sector, via Shamli is being served by 07 pairs of train services. Besides, all the 12 pairs of trains passing through Shamli station have scheduled stoppage at Shamli. The line capacity utilization of existing Delhi-Shamli-Saharanpur line is less than 80%.

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.

**STOPPAGE OF TRAINS AT HOSADURGA RAILWAY STATION  
(CHITRADURGA)**

**\*36 SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:**

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

- (a) whether there has been a long standing demand for the stoppage of train No. 17325/17326 (Vishwamanav Express), train No. 16535/16536 (Golgumbaz Express), train No. 17309/17310 (Vasco da Gama–YPR daily express) and train No. 11005/11035/11021 (Chalukya Express) at Hosadurga Railway Station in Chitradurga District, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has held any meetings with zonal officers regarding stoppage of above said trains, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for not permitting stoppages of above said trains at Hosadurga Railway Station, if any?

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

- (a) to (c) Proposals/requests/suggestions/ representations, both formal and informal for stoppages of trains at various stations across the country are

received from Members of Parliament, elected representatives, 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.

Hosadurga Road station is presently being served by 8 Mail/Express and 2 Passenger train services. Additionally, to cater to the needs of passengers of Hosadurga Road, stoppage of special train service viz. 06545/06546 Yesvantpur - Vijayapura Special has also been provided at Hosadurga Road w.e.f 07-03-2023. Besides, provision for stoppage of train services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, etc.

### **TARGETS SET UNDER PM-SGMBY**

**\*37 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE**

**DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE**

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

(a) whether the Government has approved PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) and if so, the details along with aims and objectives thereof;

- (b) whether the Government has set any specific targets under the PM-SGMBY and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of the PM-SGMBY would reach marginalized and economically weaker sections of society;
- (d) the number of households that are estimated to get benefits from this Yojana during the current financial year in the State of Maharashtra;
- (e) the steps that are being taken to ensure that solar panel installations under the PM-SGMBY are durable and have a long operational life;
- (f) the total financial outlay allocated under the PM-SGMBY during the current fiscal year along with the percentage of funds under this Yojana that will be directed toward infrastructure development including solar panel installation; and
- (g) the manner in which the Government plans to monitor the progress and impact of the PM-SGMBY?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI):**

(a) and (b) The Government has approved PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana in February 2024, to increase the share of solar rooftop capacity and empower residential households to generate their own electricity. The scheme has an

outlay of Rs 75,021 crore and is to be implemented till FY 2026-27. The aims and objectives of the scheme are:

- To achieve 1 crore rooftop solar (RTS) installations in residential sector.
- To help provide free/low-cost electricity to 1 crore households up to 300 units of electricity per month by installation of RTS.
- To produce renewable electricity of 1 lakh crore units through the solar capacity installed under the scheme, which will result in reduction of 72 crore ton of CO<sub>2</sub>eq emission during the 25 years of lifetime for RTS projects.
- To develop the required enabling ecosystem for RTS projects, including regulatory support, manufacturing facilities, supply chain, vendor network, operation & maintenance facilities, etc., in the country.
- To boost local economy and employment generation along with enhanced energy security.
- To aid in achievement of India's commitment for green climate through its NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) at UNFCCC by installation of 30 GW of solar capacity through RTS by 2026-27.

(c) To ensure that the benefits of the PM-SGMBY would reach marginalized and economically weaker sections of society, higher central financial assistance (CFA) of the order of 60% of the benchmark cost is being provided for the rooftop solar plants of capacity 1 kW and 2 kW.

(d) Maharashtra has estimated that a total of 1.6 lakh households would to benefit from the scheme during the current financial year in the state of Maharashtra.

(e) Ministry has issued a quality control order to ensure quality of equipment being used for installation of solar power plants in the country. In addition, to ensure the quality and reliability of solar equipment being used for installation of rooftop solar plants under the Scheme, Ministry has prescribed detailed specification for the solar modules, inverters and other balance of plant. The solar modules to be used has to be mandatorily manufactured in the country using domestically manufactured solar cells. Further, Ministry has Approved List of Modules and Manufacturers (ALMM) and it is mandatory to procure solar modules only that are approved under the ALMM. So far, as quality of installation is concerned, Ministry has issued quality manuals and best practices for installation of RTS and it has been mandated that the vendors should have technically qualified manpower and also the RTS plant installed by the vendor has to be mandatorily maintained for a period of 5 years from the date of commissioning. Additionally, there is a provision under the scheme for random inspection of 1% of the total installations.

(f) A financial outlay of Rs 9600 crore has been allocated at Revised Estimate stage during the year 2024-25 for the scheme, which will be mainly utilised for providing CFA to consumers installing solar panel under the scheme.

(g) Under the PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, there is a provision for monitoring of the scheme at various levels. The scheme's implementation framework includes the constitution of Group of Ministers to provide overall direction and coordination for the scheme, a Steering Committee chaired by Cabinet Secretary, a State Level Coordination Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of State/Advisor to Administrator of UTs and a District Level Committee headed by the District Magistrate/District Collector. Further, the Mission Directorate in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is responsible for the implementation of the scheme and the REC Ltd being the National Programme Implementation Agency at the national level and Electricity Distribution Utilities being state implementing agencies at state/UT level to function under the directions of the Mission Directorate.

### **JIYO PARSI SCHEME**

**\*38 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched Jiyo Parsi scheme for Parsi Community, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) whether the Government is also considering to launch such schemes for other communities, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?



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

(a) The population of Parsis (Zoroastrians), a notified minority community under the National Commission of Minorities Act 1992, has declined from 1,14,000 in 1941 to 57,264 in 2011 as per census data. In order to arrest the decline in population and reverse the trend, the Government of India through the Ministry of Minority Affairs formulated the Jiyo Parsi Scheme in September 2013. The scheme has three components:

i) Medical Assistance – to provide financial assistance for medical treatment under standard medical protocol;

ii) Health of Community – to provide financial assistance to Parsi couples towards childcare and assistance to dependent elderly; and

iii) Advocacy – to create awareness among the younger generation of marriageable age and young couples to make efforts to contain the population decline of the community and to seek early diagnosis and treatment where necessary.

The assistance under the scheme is being released to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode after biometric authentication and other verifications by the respective State Governments. A scheme guideline is available on Ministry's website ([www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in)).

(b) Presently, there is no such proposal in the Ministry.

**FIRST INDIGENOUS HIGH SPEED TRAIN**

**\*39. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

**SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:**

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated the production of its first indigenous high speed train in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of the said train with the salient features thereof;

(c) the details of facilities likely to be provided to the passengers in the said trains;

(d) the total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on the manufacturing and operation of said trains;

(e) the time by which the said high speed train will be operational in the country;

(f) the amount of revenue likely to be generated by the Railways through this train; and

(g) the details of the name of the cities likely to be connected initially with these said trains particularly the cities of State of Odisha?

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

(a) to (g) Presently, Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project is under execution with technical and financial assistance with Government of Japan. The MAHSR Project is passing through the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

The length of the project is 508 km with 12 stations planned at Mumbai, Thane, Virar, Boisar, Vapi, Billimora, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Anand, Ahmedabad and Sabarmati. Entire land (1389.5 Ha) has been acquired for the project. Till now, 336 km of Pier Foundation, 331 km of Pier Construction, 260 km of Girder Casting and 225 km of Girder Launching have been completed. The work of the undersea tunnel (approx. 21 Km) has also started.

Indian Railways has successfully designed and manufactured India's first indigenous semi-high speed train set, Vande Bharat at a design speed of 180 kmph, under the 'Make in India' initiative. These trains are provided with best in class interiors for enhanced passenger comfort, new generation light weight bogies, equipped with KAVACH, higher acceleration etc. As of now 136 train services (68 routes) are running successfully with Vande Bharat train sets.

Following the success of Vande Bharat, under "Make in India" initiative Indian Railways (IR) has now taken up designing and manufacturing of High Speed Trains sets. Integral Coach Factory (ICF) in collaboration with M/s BEML are designing and manufacturing High Speed Trains sets which will have a design

speed of 280 kmph. The manufacturing cost is approx. ₹ 28 Crore per car (excluding taxes), which is highly competitive compared with other train sets.

The design and manufacturing of High Speed train sets is a complex and technology intensive process. The major technical aspects are:

- Design and manufacturing of aerodynamic, airtight car body
- Design and manufacturing of electrics including propulsion for high speed application
- Weight optimization of the train set
- Heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) of the train.

The train set will have chair cars with best-in-class features such as Aerodynamic exteriors, sealed gangways, automatic doors, optimum climatic conditions inside compartments for passenger comfort, CCTV, mobile charging facilities, optimum lighting, Fire safety equipment etc.

The completion of project can be reasonably ascertained after finalisation of detailed design.

## **ESTABLISHMENT OF ENERGY UNIVERSITY**

### **\*40. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has provided any assistance for the establishment of a world class energy university in Anantapur in the State of Andhra Pradesh considering the region's renewable energy potential;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the land and other resources necessary for setting up the university have been made available and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the reasons for the delay in the establishment of the university; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Union Government to expedite the process of setting up of energy university in Anantapur?

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

(a) and (b) No.

(c) to (e) The question does not arise in view of above.

**ACTIVE ATAL TINKERING LABS UNDER ATAL INNOVATION MISSION**

**231 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

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

- (a) the number of active Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) established across the country under the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), particularly in Odisha;

- (b) whether any impact assessment has been conducted to evaluate the effect of ATLS on school children, including the benefits and outcomes of these labs on fostering innovation and curiosity;
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to further boost the reach of ATLS, especially in rural and underserved areas, under AIM; and
- (d) the manner in which the ATLS are designed to generate curiosity and creativity among school students and the specific activities or approaches being implemented to achieve this?

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

(a) Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog has established a total of 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLS) across the country, out of which 331 ATLS have been established in Odisha.

(b) Yes Sir, AIM, NITI Aayog has conducted an independent third party impact assessment to evaluate the effect of ATLS on school children. The assessment report is available on official website of AIM and can be accessed here - <https://aim.gov.in/pdf/Assessment-Report-of-Atal-tinkering-Labs.pdf>.

(c) AIM has taken several measures to ensure that the exposure of ATL reaches rural and underserved areas of the country. Out of 10,000 ATLS

established by AIM, 5,692 (56.92%) ATLS have been established in rural areas.

Further, out of 10,000 ATLS, 1022 (10.22%) ATLS have been established in Aspirational districts, while 375 (3.75%) ATLS have been established in Aspirational Blocks.

(d) ATL is a dedicated workspace where young minds can give shape to their ideas through hands-on 'do-it-yourself' mode; and learn innovation skills. Young students get a chance to work with tools and equipment to understand the concepts of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math). ATL also contain 21st century kits and equipment such as- electronics, robotics, open-source microcontroller boards, sensors and 3D printers and computers.

AIM regularly organizes exhibitions, workshops, webinars, lecture series etc. to generate creativity and curiosity amongst school students. AIM has developed learning resources on 21st century skills which are available to all students covering latest technologies.

Further, AIM also organizes national level competitions & challenges to provide necessary platform for students to showcase their innovative projects.

### **BioE3 POLICY**

**232: SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:**

**SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:**

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

- (a) the manner in which 'BioE3' policy will specifically accelerate technology development and commercialization in the biomanufacturing sector and the key performance indicators for measuring its success;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken to establish biomanufacturing and bio-AI hubs, as well as biofoundries, under the 'BioE3' policy, the manner in which these initiatives contribute to the expansion of India's skilled workforce and job creation;
- (c) the manner in which the 'BioE3' policy aligns with the Government's existing initiatives such as the 'Net Zero' carbon economy and the 'Lifestyle for Environment' program, the synergies that are expected between these policies to promote green growth and a circular bioeconomy; and
- (d) the details of the strategic and thematic sectors prioritized under the 'BioE3' policy, and the manner in which the policy will address challenges related to climate-resilient agriculture, carbon capture, marine and space research, and other focus areas?

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



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

(a) The BioE3 Policy aims at accelerating development of technologies for bio-based products and their commercialization by setting up of BioEnablers that include Bio-Artificial (Bio-AI) Intelligence Hubs, Biofoundries and Biomanufacturing Hubs across the country. Bio-AI hubs will be set up to augment research and innovation for the development of technologies for bio-based products across the identified thematic sectors/subsectors of Biomanufacturing, by powering data-driven research and AI informed predictive analytics. The Biofoundries and Biomanufacturing Hubs will aim at setting up of infrastructure/ facilities for augmenting scale up of technologies for bio-based products. The key performance indicators (KPIs) for meaningful success have been identified in terms of setting up of Biofoundries and Biomanufacturing Hubs.

(b) DBT-BIRAC have issued a joint call for proposals to invite applications for setting up of “मूलांकुर BioEnablers – Biofoundries and Biomanufacturing Hubs” in both academia and industry. The Bio-Enablers will also provide training and internship for building human resources with the required interdisciplinary, cross functional technical skills to foster biomanufacturing.

(c) The BioE3 Policy is aligned with India’s vision of Green Growth (announced in the Union Budget 2023-24) and also with the clarion call of the Hon’ble

Prime Minister on 'Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)' which envisions collective approach towards sustainability. The Policy also aligns with the Hon'ble Prime Ministers vision of 'Net-Zero' carbon economy of the country. Further, the Biomanufacturing and Biofoundry initiative has been announced as a scheme during Government's Interim Budget for 2024-25.

(d) Based on National Consultation meeting and inter-ministerial consultations six thematic sectors along with subsectors of national importance have been prioritized for implementation under the BioE3 Policy. These include (i) Bio-based chemicals and enzymes, (ii) Functional foods and Smart proteins, (iii) Precision biotherapeutics, (iv) Climate resilient agriculture, (v) Carbon capture and its utilization, (vi) Futuristic marine and space research. A series of Sectoral Expert Committee meetings have been conducted across the country and current scenario (both global and national), gaps and challenges as well as existing strengths and opportunities have been identified for each selected sector/ sub-sector. These are currently being addressed.

### संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास निधि को बंद करना

**233. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र से 17वीं लोक सभा के सदस्यों की संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास (एमपीएलएडी) निधि को वर्ष 2023 से बंद कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इसे बंद करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) स्वीकृत किए जा चुके विकास कार्यों का भुगतान किस प्रकार किया जाएगा तथा इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या संसद सदस्यों द्वारा 17वीं लोक सभा की रोकी गई एमपीएलएडी निधि को जारी करवाने के लिए माननीय मंत्री को पत्र लिखे गए हैं और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार द्वारा रोकी गई एमपीएलएडी निधि को जारी किया जाएगा?

**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) उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) से (ङ) संशोधित एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश, 2023 और सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 01.04.2023 से लागू नई निधि प्रवाह प्रणाली के अनुसार, मंत्रालय ने ई-साक्षी पोर्टल पर 17वीं लोकसभा के माननीय संसद सदस्यों को पहले ही प्राधिकार जारी कर दिए हैं और संशोधित एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश, 2023 के अनुसार माननीय सांसदों को अपनी संस्तुतियाँ केवल ई-साक्षी पोर्टल के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत करनी हैं ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, माननीय सांसदों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों से प्राप्त संदर्भों के आधार पर मंत्रालय ने उन कार्यों के भुगतान के लिए ऑनलाइन समाधान यानी पूर्व एम.पी. मॉड्यूल विकसित किया है,

जिनकी सिफारिश माननीय सांसदों द्वारा भौतिक रूप में की गई है और जिन्हें दिनांक 01.04.2023 से ई-साक्षी पोर्टल के लॉन्च के पश्चात उक्त पोर्टल में दर्ज नहीं किया जा सका है।

### **VACANT TRACK MAINTAINER POSTS**

#### **234. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:**

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

- (a) the total number of vacant Trackmen (Track Maintainer) posts in Indian Railways available through departmental exams;
- (b) details of number of eligible Trackmen denied the opportunity to appear for these departmental exams;
- (c) total number of Trackmen lost their lives while on duty in the past five years;
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to implement and enhance Trackmen's safety and prevent future fatalities;
- (e) whether the Government has provided Trackmen with safety devices or early warning systems to ensure their safety while working on the tracks; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to improve working conditions and career progression opportunities for Trackmen particularly regarding access to departmental exams for advanced roles and responsibilities?

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

(a) to (f): Trackmaintainers are recruited through Direct recruitment at the entry grade and they are further promoted in their cadre as per existing provisions. Trackmen have been restructured into four grades (Pay Levels I, II, IV, and V) with a dedicated promotion channel. No post of Trackmaintainer is vacant on account of departmental examination. Trackmaintainers have a defined channel for 3 promotions. Further as per the avenue of promotion, Trackmaintainer have promotional channel to Junior Engineer (Permanent Way).

Besides above, Trackmaintainers can appear in General Departmental Competitive Examination (GDCE). GDCE are open to all eligible employees, including Trackmaintainers. Regular Group 'C' and Level-I staff fulfilling eligibility can appear in the GDCE, enabling skilled and qualified employees in lower grades to progress to higher grades quickly. Trackmaintainers have been availing the benefit of GDCE across Railways.

Trackmaintainers are equipped with essential safety gear while working in hazardous environments. The safety equipment like Retro- reflective Safety Jackets (Luminous Vest), Safety Shoes, Gloves, Safety Helmet with

detachable miner's light Tricolour Light Emitting Diode (LED) 3 Cell Torch is regularly provided.

To further reinforce safety practices, regular counseling and training sessions are conducted by Officers and Senior Supervisors to raise awareness about potential hazards and proper safety protocols. The "Personal Safety First" programme is conducted through seminars and workshops, where Trackmaintainers are trained on how to stay safe while working on or near the track. Hand Flags, Banner Flags, Detonators, Whistles etc. are also provided to enhance safety.

To ensure continuous monitoring of approaching trains, Lookout Men are deputed as necessary. Regular medical checks are conducted to assess the physical fitness of Key personal.

As a result of the above safety measures, there has been reduction in no. of trackmen run over during duty from 196 in 2013-14 to an average of 67 per year during the last 5 years which is a reduction of over 65 %.

## **STATE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME**

### **235. SHRI MURASOLI S.:**

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

- (a) the status of the State Science & Technology Programme of the Union Government and the details thereof;

- (b) the amount of funds allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu, district-wise under the scheme and the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposals to conduct National Level Programmes in Thanjavur constituency, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) The Department of Science and Technology (DST), under its State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP), nurtures Centre-State Science and Technology (S&T) cooperation through budgetary support to S&T Secretariat of 28 State/Union Territory (UT) Science & Technology Councils including the state of Tamil Nadu for catalysing the Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) ecosystem at State/UT level through systemic interventions under the six components of the STI ecosystem. These components include Research & Development; Institutional & Human Capacity Building; Innovation; Technology deployment for socio-economic development; Science

communication and popularization; and State policies. The programme also extends support to Patent Information Centres (PIC) established at the State S&T Councils including at Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology (TNSCST) to facilitate Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) related activities.

(b) Under SSTP, there is no district-specific allocation of funds. The details of funds sanctioned to TNSCST under SSTP during the last 2 years and the current financial year are given in the table below:

S. No.	Financial Year	Funds sanctioned (In INR Lakhs)		
		Assistance to S&T Secretariat of TNSCST	PIC, TNSCST	Total
1.	2022-23	93.99	54.25	148.24
2.	2023-24	92.49	--	92.49
3.	2024-25 (till 21.11.2024)	106.24	--	106.24
<b>Total</b>		<b>292.72</b>	<b>54.25</b>	<b>346.97</b>

(c) and (d): DST has sanctioned Rs. 658.86 Lakhs to SASTRA University, Thanjavur and Rs. 30.17 Lakhs to Government College for Women, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur for strengthening R&D Infrastructure. Additionally, Rs. 86.95 Lakhs were provided to the National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, Thanjavur (NIFTEM-T), for research and development focused on millets. Furthermore, DST has sanctioned Rs. 20.00 Lakhs to TNSCST for celebrating National Mathematics Day and National



Science Day in schools and colleges across the Tamil Nadu including Thanjavur district during the current financial year.

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has funded 6 projects worth Rs. 896.01 Lakhs in areas such as Biotechnology Information System Network, Environment Biotechnology, Livestock, Animal and Plant Biotechnology and Public Health, Food and Nutrition in the institutes in Thanjavur district. Additionally, DBT has sanctioned Rs. 249.62 Lakhs to two colleges viz. Bon Secours College for Women and A. Veeriyar Vandayar Memorial Sri Pushpam College (Autonomous) in Thanjavur district under its Star College scheme.

### **LAUNCHING THE VANDE BHARAT EXPRESS**

**236 SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:**

**SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:**

**SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:**

**SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**

**DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

**SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:**

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:**

**PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**

**SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**

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

- (a) the rationale behind launching the Vande Bharat Express, and the extent to which it aligns the Government's goals for modernizing Indian Railways;
- (b) the number of said trains presently playing in different routes along with the average income generated, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government intends to launch new said trains across the country especially in under-served or remote regions, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Maharashtra and from New Delhi to Kathgodam;
- (d) whether the Government has decided to reduce the speed of said trains and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the said trains are not getting enough passengers due to high fares and if so, the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (f) whether the Government conducted any survey or gathered feedback on passenger satisfaction with the said trains, if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the other steps taken by the Government to provide world class facilities in the said Express trains for the train passengers?

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

- (a) to (g) Improvement in coaches to enhance the passenger experience is a continuous ongoing process over Indian Railways and as a part of the greater

objective to provide better travel experience and improved Safety, Indian Railways(IR) have introduced Vande Bharat trains which have enhanced safety features and modern passenger amenities like- KAVACH system, Faster acceleration, Fully Sealed Gangway, Automatic Plug Doors, Better Ride Comfort, Mini Pantry with provision of Hot Case, Bottle Cooler, Deep freezer & Hot water Boiler, Reclining Ergonomic Seats, Comfortable Seating with revolving seats in executive class, Mobile charging sockets for every seat, special lavatory for Divyangjan passengers in Driving Trailer Car(DTC), CCTVs etc.

As on 21st November, 2024, 136 Vande Bharat train services are operational on the Broad Gauge (B.G.) electrified network of Indian Railways. Railway network straddles across State boundaries, and trains are introduced, as per network requirement, across such boundaries. Presently, 22 Vande Bharat services, on originating/terminating basis, are catering to the needs of the stations located in the State of Maharashtra. At present, Delhi-Kathgodam sector is served by 03 pairs of Mail/Express services including the services of 12039/40 Kathgodam-New Delhi Shatabdi Express. Besides, introduction of new train services, including Vande Bharat services and its variants, is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability, etc.

The Vande Bharat services are being operated at the Maximum Permissible speed of section enroute, so as to ensure optimal utilisation of speed potential. There is no proposal to reduce the speed of Vande Bharat services.

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 with lesser stoppage and running time are generally well patronized. During 2024-25 (upto October, 24) the overall occupancy of Vande Bharat express trains is more than 100%. On IR, State-wise and Train-wise average income generated is not maintained.

Railway passengers share their feedback on the services offered by Railway through Rail Anubhav of RailMadad Portal. During the period from 03.07.2024 to 20.11.2024, a total of 51, 346 feedback responses on Vande Bharat Trains have been received through Rail Anubhav.

### रेल सेवाओं का विस्तार (बरेली-नई दिल्ली तथा बरेली-भुज)

**237. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बरेली और नई दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली ट्रेन संख्या 14315/16 बरेली इंटरसिटी एक्सप्रेस और बरेली और भुज के बीच चलने वाली ट्रेन संख्या 14311/12 आला हजरत एक्सप्रेस की सेवाओं को शाहजहांपुर तक विस्तारित करने का है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में जनप्रतिनिधियों से भी अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं;

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

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई/की जा रही है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (ङ): रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलों, मंडल कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर संसद सदस्यों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि द्वारा रेलगाड़ियों को विस्तार देने के लिए औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों प्रकार के प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्तावों/शिकायतों/सुझावों का प्राप्त होना सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए, ऐसे अनुरोधों का केन्द्रीकृत सार-संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है। बहरहाल, इनकी जांच की जाती है और व्यवहार्य एवं औचित्यपूर्ण पाए जाने पर समय-समय पर इन पर कार्रवाई की जाती है। वर्तमान में, बरेली-शाहजहाँपुर खंड पर 41 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ियां चलाई जा रही हैं, जबकि दिल्ली-शाहजहाँपुर खंड पर 17 जोड़ी नियमित रेलगाड़ियां चलाई जा रही हैं। इसके अलावा, दिल्ली-शाहजहाँपुर खंड के यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए, 04 जोड़ी विशेष रेलगाड़ियां भी चलाई जा रही हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर मौजूदा रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं को विस्तार देना यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

**BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMGKAY****238. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:****SHRI ADHIKARI DEEPAK DEV:**

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

- (a) the number of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) during each of the last seven years, State-wise;
- (b) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to continue the above said yojana for next five years; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Government, the responsibility for identification of beneficiaries and issuance of their ration cards rest with the concerned State Government. Deletion of ineligible beneficiaries and addition of eligible beneficiaries under the Act is a continuous process. Due to this, the beneficiaries database is dynamic in nature. At present, against the total intended coverage of 81.35 crore, 80.67 crore persons are covered under PMGKAY. State wise coverage is at enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c): No survey has been conducted. However, The Central Government, in order to remove the financial burden of the poor beneficiaries and to ensure nationwide uniformity and effective implementation of the Act, had decided to provide food grains free of cost to NFSA beneficiaries i.e. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and Priority Households PHH beneficiaries, for a period of one year beginning from 1st January 2023 under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). The period for distribution of free of cost foodgrains has been extended for further five years i.e. from January, 2024.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **State-Wise number of Persons/families Covered under PMGKAY**

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Present coverage (In lakh)			
		AAY		Priority	Total persons
		No. of families	No. of person	No. of persons	
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.08	23.52	244.70	268.22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	1.50	6.90	8.40
3	Assam	6.92	28.08	223.08	251.17
4	Bihar	25.01	125.05	746.11	871.16
5	Chhattisgarh	7.19	20.42	180.35	200.77
6	Delhi	0.69	2.78	70.00	72.78
7	Goa	0.12	0.46	4.86	5.32
8	Gujarat	7.76	35.82	327.17	362.98

9	Haryana	2.68	11.35	115.14	126.49
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.65	6.82	23.07	29.88
11	Jharkhand	8.94	34.76	229.43	264.19
12	Karnataka	10.97	43.91	358.02	401.93
13	Kerala	5.96	25.59	129.21	154.80
14	Madhya Pradesh	14.63	54.93	479.86	534.79
15	Maharashtra	25.05	108.01	592.16	700.17
16	Manipur	0.64	1.91	18.97	20.87
17	Meghalaya	0.70	2.91	18.54	21.46
18	Mizoram	0.26	0.64	6.41	7.05
19	Nagaland	0.48	2.11	11.94	14.05
20	Odisha	12.53	37.57	287.60	325.17
21	Punjab	1.79	7.64	133.80	141.45
22	Rajasthan	6.29	22.29	417.72	440.01
23	Sikkim	0.17	0.57	3.24	3.81
24	Tamil Nadu	18.64	65.78	298.34	364.12
25	Telangana	5.67	15.95	175.74	191.62
26	Tripura	1.09	4.62	19.81	24.43
27	Uttar Pradesh	40.90	132.57	1377.26	1509.82
28	Uttarakhand	1.84	7.92	54.02	61.94
29	West Bengal	16.42	54.99	546.85	601.84
30	A&N	0.04	0.14	0.46	0.61
31	DNH&DD	0.05	0.24	2.45	2.69



32	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.04	0.18	0.22
33	Chandigarh (DBT)	0.00	0.01	2.98	2.99
34	Puduchery (DBT)	0.25	0.82	5.52	6.34
35	J&K	2.33	10.61	61.80	72.41
36	Ladakh	0.06	0.29	1.15	1.44
<b>Total</b>		<b>237.19</b>	<b>892.62</b>	<b>7174.86</b>	<b>8067.47</b>

### पीएम गति शक्ति योजना

#### 239. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) रेलवे की पीएम गति शक्ति योजना के अंतर्गत बुनियादी ढांचा परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने में कितना सुधार हुआ है;
- (ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत किस प्रकार परियोजनाओं की लागत में कमी आई है तथा ईस्ट कोस्ट रेल लाइन आदि सहित उनके नाम और ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त योजना के माध्यम से विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के बीच समन्वय किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित किया गया है; और
- (घ) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत किसी डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग किया जा रहा 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 (घ) किसी रेल परियोजना(ओं) का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी स्वीकृति, लागत भागीदारी परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपना अंशदान जमा करना, परियोजनाओं की वरीयता, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियां, परियोजना(ओं) स्थल में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों आदि के कारण विशेष परियोजना स्थल के लिए वर्ष के दौरान कार्य के महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

अक्टूबर, 2021 में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) का शुभारंभ किए जाने से अवसंरचनात्मक परिवहन परियोजनाओं की योजना निर्माण और क्रियान्वयन में परिवर्तनकारी दृष्टिकोण आया है। एनएमपी ने संबंधित मंत्रालयों/राज्य सरकारों/विभागों के बीच सहयोग के माध्यम से रेलवे, शिपिंग, सड़क मार्ग, दूरसंचार, पाइपलाइन आदि जैसे अवसंरचनात्मक क्षेत्रों के बीच समन्वय स्थापित किया है, जिससे परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक मंजूरी प्राप्त करने में तेजी आई है और साथ ही तीव्र गति से योजना बनाई जा सकी है।

भारतीय रेल ने अपनी परियोजना नियोजन प्रक्रिया में गति शक्ति के सिद्धांतों को आत्मसात किया है और अब सभी नई लाइन, आमामान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण एकीकृत योजना बनाने, संभार तंत्र दक्षता में वृद्धि और रणनीतिक महत्व के स्थानों, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों, औद्योगिक समूहों, पत्तनों, खदानों, विद्युत संयंत्रों, गांवों आदि से संपर्कता स्थापित करने सहित जनता, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की निर्बाध आवाजाही हेतु बाधाओं को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से

विभिन्न आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में मल्टीमोडल संपर्कता अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए प्रधानमंत्री गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के अंतर्गत शुरू किया गया है। पूर्व तट रेलवे जोन सहित भारतीय रेल में लगभग 566 रेल परियोजनाओं को गति शक्ति जीआईएस प्लेटफॉर्म पर सूचीबद्ध किया गया है और इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर अधिक से अधिक परियोजनाओं को सूचीबद्ध/योजनाबद्ध किया जा रहा है। पीएम गति शक्ति संस्थागत तंत्र का उपयोग भूमि के सर्वेक्षण, भूमि के रिकार्ड, मार्ग संरक्षण के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर किया जा रहा है और इससे विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि हुई है और परियोजना लागत का वास्तविक आकलन हुआ है।

विभिन्न केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्य सरकारों के बीच बेहतर निर्णय लेने और समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों स्तरों पर सचिवों का विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त समूह (ईजीओएस), नेटवर्क नियोजन समूह (एनपीजी) और तकनीकी सहायता इकाई (टीएसयू) की एक त्रिस्तरीय संस्थागत व्यवस्था स्थापित की गई है। भारत सरकार में सभी बड़े अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजना प्रस्तावों की योजना पीएम गतिशक्ति एनएमपी के तहत बनाई जा रही है और केंद्रीय स्तर के एनपीजी द्वारा मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है और समन्वय नेटवर्क नियोजन समूह (एनपीजी) की नियमित बैठकों के माध्यम से छह स्तंभों अर्थात् व्यापकता, वरीयता, अनुकूलन, समन्वय, विश्लेषणात्मक और गतिशीलता पर आधारित है।

व्यापक नियोजन और विभिन्न हितधारकों के बीच बेहतर समन्वय के परिणामस्वरूप नई पटरियाँ बिछाने/कमीशन करने की गति में भी वृद्धि हुई है, जो इस प्रकार है:

अवधि	कमीशन की गई नई पटरियां	कमीशन की गई वार्षिक औसत पटरियों का
2009-14	7,599 किमी.	4.2 किमी/दिन

2014-24	31,180 किमी.	8.54 किमी/दिन (2 गुना से अधिक)
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भारतीय रेल पर केवल पिछले दो वर्षों अर्थात् 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान 10,552 किमी नई पटरियाँ कमीशन की गई हैं।

### गरीबी उन्मूलन

#### 240 श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश से गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए विभिन्न नई योजनाएं शुरू की हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन अब तक इस संबंध में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार किया गया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या उक्त अवधि के दौरान देश में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले परिवारों की संख्या में कमी आई है; और
- (च) 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 इंद्रजीत सिंह):

- (क) से (घ): सरकार ने बहुआयामी गरीबी कम करने के लिए कई योजनाएं प्रारम्भ की हैं जिसमें सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी और पोषण 2.0, प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई),

प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण), प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान, प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य), प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (एसबीएम), जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम), प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना (पीएमजेडीवाई), प्रधानमंत्री मंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई) आदि जैसी योजनाएं शामिल हैं। प्रत्येक योजना को संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा उनके विशिष्ट लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों के साथ बहु-आयामी गरीबी के विशिष्ट आयामों के समाधान के लिए तैयार और लागू किया गया है।

(ड) और (च): इन योजनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप बहुआयामी गरीबी में भारी कमी आई है। नीति आयोग द्वारा जारी नवीनतम राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक (एमपीआई) रिपोर्ट, 2023 के अनुसार, वर्ष 2015-16 और 2019-21 के बीच बहुआयामी गरीबी में जनसंख्या का अनुपात 24.85% से घटकर 14.96% हो गया जो दर्शाता है कि इस अवधि के दौरान लगभग 135.5 मिलियन लोग गरीबी से मुक्त हुए हैं।

### कोयले का सतत उत्पादन

**241. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:**

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

श्री बसवराज बोम्मई:

श्री गोविन्द मकथप्पा कारजोल:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

श्री काली चरण सिंह:

श्री कृपानाथ मल्लाह:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम:

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि को बनाए रखने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा कौन-कौन सी कार्यनीतियां कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं;

(ख) मंत्रालय का झारखंड के हजारीबाग सहित देश में पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता को बनाए रखते हुए कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि को किस प्रकार संतुलित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) राजस्व साझेदारी मॉडल के आधार पर बंद खानों को चालू करने जैसे हाल के सुधारों द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या भूमिका निभाई जाने की संभावना है?

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

**(क) :** कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि को बनाए रखने के लिए 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 मालिकों (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 और 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/स्वीकृतियां प्राप्त करने के लिए कोयला ब्लॉक आबंटितियों की सहायता के लिए परियोजना निगरानी इकाई।
- v राजस्व शेयरिंग के आधार पर वाणिज्यिक खनन की नीलामी 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 में कमी, मासिक भुगतान के सापेक्ष 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 अलावा, 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 कहीं 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 कहीं 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. सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड (एससीसीएल) द्वारा नई परियोजनाओं की स्थापना 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 की है।

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



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

(ग) : कोयला मंत्रालय ने राजस्व शेयरिंग मॉडल के अंतर्गत बंद/समाप्त खानों को, उनकी अंतर्निहित क्षमता को पहचानते हुए, पुनः खोलने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। इसका उद्देश्य, यह सुनिश्चित करते हुए कि सुरक्षा और लाभप्रदता बनी रहे, देश के कोयला संसाधनों के उपयोग को इष्टतम करना है। इससे घरेलू कोयले की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि होगी और मौजूदा कोयला संसाधनों का कुशल उपयोग होगा।

## **ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY BROAD GAUGE NETWORK**

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

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

- (a) whether the Government has decided to go for 100% electrification of its Broad Gauge network;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the electrification of Broad Gauge network in the country the, till date;

(d) whether operating costs go down after 100% electrification of Broad Gauge network and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether uninterrupted power supply will be assured on all routes, if power supply fails?

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

**(a) to (e)** Indian Railways (IR) has taken up electrification of Broad Gauge (BG) Railway lines in a Mission mode. Since 2014-15, Indian Railways has completed electrification of about 45,200 Route Km on Broad gauge (BG) network. There is substantial jump in electrification from about 1.42 Km/day during 2004-14 to about 19.7 Km/day during 2023-24.

At present, about 97% of the total BG network of the Indian Railways has been electrified.

Electric traction is more environment friendly and also about 70% more economical than diesel traction.

Reliable power supply is crucial for electric train operations. The system incorporates multiple safeguards, including connections to the national grid through state and central transmission utilities. Redundant power sources are

available at both grid substations and traction substations to ensure uninterrupted services.

### **MDOs FOR COAL MINING PROJECTS**

**243 SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:**

**SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:**

**SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has decided to engage Mining Developers cum Operators (MDOs) for major coal mine projects under Coal India Limited (CIL);
- (b) if so, the details and objectives thereof;
- (c) the number of projects identified along with the total capacity awarded so far under the scheme, State-wise particularly in Madhya Pradesh;
- (d) whether the MDOs would be responsible to manage crucial aspects such as Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) issues, land acquisitions and environmental clearances;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the adherence of environmental standards?

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

(a) and (b): Mine Developer cum Operators (MDOs) are engaged by Coal India Limited (CIL) through transparent global open tenders to ramp up domestic coal production and reduce coal import dependency.

The main objectives of involving MDOs are to improve coal production and productivity and streamline operations from coal mines. MDOs also bring technology infusion, economically viable operations and increase production. The MDOs will be responsible for the entire mining process, from excavation, extraction to delivery of coal, and development of necessary infrastructure as per the approved mining plan.

(c): CIL has identified 28 Projects with a capacity of about 253 Mty to be operated by Mine Developer cum Operators (MDOs). Out of the these, 14 projects have been awarded to MDOs, out of which six (06) are operational.

The details of awarded MDO projects are as follows-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Subs.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Capacity (MTY)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Ketki UG	SECL	Chhattisgarh	0.87	Operational
2	Hura-C OCP	ECL	Jharkhand	3.00	
3	Siarmal OCP	MCL	Odisha	50.00	

4	Itapara OCP	ECL	West Bengal	3.50	Awarded
5	Tilaboni UG	ECL	West Bengal	1.86	
6	Amalgamated NTST Kujama OCP	BCCL	Jharkhand	8.50	
7	Parasea-Belbaid UG	ECL	West Bengal	2.07	
8	KBP OCP	CCL	Jharkhand	5.00	
9	Chandragupt OCP	CCL	Jharkhand	15.00	
10	Piparwar Ph-I UG	CCL	Jharkhand	0.87	
11	Pelma OCP	SECL	Chhattisgarh	15.00	
12	Subhadra OCP	MCL	Odisha	25.00	
13	Balabhadra OCP	MCL	Odisha	10.00	
14	Sanghamitra OCP	CCL	Jharkhand	20.00	

No MDO project has been awarded in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) and (e): Yes, Sir. MDOs are responsible to manage crucial aspects such as Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) issues, land acquisitions and environmental clearances as per the Terms & Conditions of the contract.

(f): The steps taken by the Government to ensure the adherence of environmental standards, are as under:

(i) For opening new mine, prior Environmental Clearance (EC) is secured from Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) under

Environment (Protection) Act & 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 (Sanrakshan evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, prior Forestry Clearance is also secured from MoEF&CC, 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 MoEF&CC under Environment (Protection) Act & 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 Board under Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(v) During implementation of the project, Environmental Compliance Report against the stipulated EC conditions are submitted to MoEF&CC.

(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 MoEF&CC, 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 strengthened.

### **IMPACT OF PMGKAY**

244. **SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

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

- (a) the details and the impact of the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) on food security and beneficiary satisfaction in Rajasthan including statistics or feedback collected;
- (b) whether specific State-wise data is available on the identified and developed Model Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in Rajasthan that offer Common Service Centre (CSC) services including banking and postal services and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has established a monitoring cell to track the progress and effectiveness of Model FPS and PMGKAY in Rajasthan;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the digitisation of ration cards in Rajasthan to enhance beneficiary identification and ensure transparency in foodgrain allocation?

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

(a): The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) is being successfully implemented in the State of Rajasthan. At present, against the intended coverage of 446.62 Lakhs persons, the State of Rajasthan has identified 440.01 lakh beneficiaries, for distribution of free of cost foodgrains under the PMGKAY.

(b): The department has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with CSC e-Governance Service Ltd. for the delivery of CSC services in consultation with the respective State/UT. At present, 3436 fair price shops offer Common Service Center (CSC) in the State of Rajasthan.

(c) and (d): Public Distribution System (PDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Governments. Central Govt. 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 and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration



cards to them, supervision, and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Government. Helpline number 1967/1800- State series number is operational in all the States/UTs for contacting and redressal of their grievances and filing any type of complaints by the NFSA beneficiaries.

Food and Civil Supplies Department, Government of Rajasthan has also established a consumer helpline number 1800-180-6030 for grievance redressal.

(e): All the ration cards and beneficiaries' database have been completely digitized in the State of Rajasthan. More than 25579 fair price shops have been automated by installing electronic point of sale devices for distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner through biometric authentication of beneficiaries.

## **SOLAR AND WIND ENERGY PROJECTS IN TELANGANA**

### **245. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA**

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

(a) the number of solar and wind energy projects that have been sanctioned and implemented in the State of Telangana; and

(b) the installed capacity of solar and wind energy thus created in the State?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER  
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):**

(a) As per inputs received from the state of Telangana, the number of solar and wind energy projects sanctioned and implemented are as under:

*As on 31.10.2024*

<b>Source</b>	<b>No. of projects sanctioned</b>	<b>No. of projects implemented</b>
Solar	266	263
Wind	2	2

(b) As per inputs received from the state of Telangana, the installed capacity of Solar and Wind energy created are as under:

*As on 31.10.2024*

<b>Source</b>	<b>Installed capacity</b>
Solar	4292.29 MW
Wind	128.1 MW

**NEW SOLAR PARKS IN MAHARASHTRA**

**246. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN**

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

(a) whether the Government has approved setting up of new solar parks in the country especially in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also proposes to set up solar power plants in Gadchiroli, Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the solar power plants are likely to be set up in Maharashtra; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to increase the capacity of solar power generation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):**

(a) Yes. as on 31.10.2024, the government has sanctioned 55 Solar Parks in 13 States including Maharashtra under the scheme for "Development of Solar

Parks and Ultra-Mega Solar Power Projects,”. The details of the Solar Parks are given at enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) No proposal to set up solar power plants in Gadchiroli, Maharashtra has been approved.

(c) As per existing timelines, the solar parks in Maharashtra are expected to be completed by 2025-26.

(d) The Government have taken several steps to promote solar energy. The details of major steps taken are given at enclosed **Statement -II**.

### **STATEMENT - I**

#### **List of Solar Parks sanctioned under the Scheme for “Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects” (as on 31-10-2024)**

Sl. No.	State	Name of Park	Capacity sanctioned (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu Solar Park	1400
2.		Kurnool Solar Park	1000
3.		Kadapa Solar Park	1000
4.		Ananthapuramu-II Solar Park	500
5.		Ramagiri Solar Park	300
6.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon Solar Park	100

7.	Gujarat	Radhnesada Solar Park	700
8.		Dholera Solar Park	1000
9.		NTPC RE Park	4750
10.		GSECL RE Park	3325
11.		GIPCL RE Park Ph-I	600
12.		GIPCL RE Park Ph-II	1200
13.		GIPCL RE Park Ph-III	575
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Pekhubela Solar Park	53
15.	Jharkhand	SECI Floating Solar Park	100
16.		DVC Floating Solar Park Ph-I	755
17.		DVC Floating Solar Park Ph-II	234
18.	Karnataka	Pavagada Solar Park	2000
19.		Bidar Solar Park	500
20.	Kerala	Kasargod Solar Park	105
21.		Floating Solar Park	50
22.		Kasargod Solar Park Ph-II	100
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa Solar Park	750
24.		Mandsaur Solar Park	250
25.		Neemuch Solar Park	500
26.		Agar Solar Park	550
27.		Shajapur Solar Park	450
28.		Omkareswar Floating Solar Park	600
29.		Barethi Solar Park	630
30.		Morena Park	600
31.	Maharashtra	Sai Guru Solar Park	500

32.		Dondaicha Solar Park	250
33.		Patoda Solar Park	250
34.		Erai Floating Solar Park	105
35.	Mizoram	Vankal Solar Park	20
36.	Odisha	Solar Park by NHPC	40
37.	Rajasthan	Bhadla-II Solar Park	680
38.		Bhadla-III Solar Park	1000
39.		Bhadla-IV Solar Park	500
40.		Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park	750
41.		Fatehgarh Phase-1B Solar Park	421
42.		Nokh Solar Park	925
43.		Pugal Solar Park Ph-I	1000
44.		Pugal Solar Park Ph-II	1000
45.		RVUN Solar Park	2000
46.		TREDCO Solar Park	2000
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Solar Park in UP	365
48.		Jalaun Solar Park	1200
49.		Mirzapur Solar Park	100
50.		Kalpi Solar Park	65
51.		Lalitpur Solar Park	600
52.		Jhansi Solar Park	600
53.		Chitrakoot Solar Park	800
54.		kanpur Dehat Park	75
55.		Kanpur Nagar Park	35
<b>Total</b>			<b>0</b>

## **STATEMENT -II**

### **MAJOR STEPS TAKEN TO PROMOTE SOLAR ENERGY IN THE COUNTRY**

- Notification of trajectory for RE power bids of 50 GW/annum to be issued by Renewable Energy Implementation Agencies [REIAs: Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, SJVN Limited] from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects till December 2032.
- To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.
- Project Development Cell for attracting and facilitating investments has been set up.

- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) Projects have been issued.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, have been launched.
- Scheme for setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- Uniform Renewable Energy Tariff (URET) has been introduced through which a uniform tariff will be provided to the consumer by averaging tariffs of individual RE projects of similar type awarded via tariff based competitive bidding process. Implementation of URET for “Solar Power



Central Pool” and “Solar-Wind Hybrid Central Pool” from 15<sup>th</sup> February 2024 has been notified.

- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06<sup>th</sup> June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.
- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.

**RAPID GROWTH IN TELECOM****247 SHRI ESWARASAMY K:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that in spite of rapid growth in telecommunications, the telecom equipment manufacturing industry has not been properly encouraged;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken or proposes to take any drastic steps to encourage indigenous telecom manufacturing units in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) to (c) The Government is committed for development of telecom equipment manufacturing industry in the country. Steps taken by the Government to encourage indigenous telecom manufacturing are as follows:

**1. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for telecom and networking products:** The PLI scheme was launched in June, 2021. Salient features of the scheme are as under:

- Total financial outlay of Rs. 12,195 Crore.
- Total of 33 telecom and networking products.

- Incentives ranging from 4 to 7%.
- Additional 1% incentive for MSMEs for first 3 years.
- Additional 1% incentive for products 'Designed in India'.

As on 30.09.2024, performance of the scheme, is as under:

- Total 42 applicant companies including 28 MSMEs.
- Cumulative Investment (Rs. Crore): 3,925
- Total Sales (Rs. Crore): 65,320
- Out of which, exports (Rs. Crore): 12,384

**2. Telecom Technology Development Fund (TTDF) Scheme:** The TTDF scheme was launched on 01.10.2022 with the aim at funding research and development of technologies, products and services for providing telecom services in rural and remote areas. |

**3. Digital Communications Innovation Square (DCIS) Scheme:** The DCIS Scheme was launched in 2021 to support translation of innovative ideas and knowledge in engineering into pilot scale operation, field deployment or viable technology development.

**4. Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing:** The scheme was notified on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020 to

provide incentive 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.

**5. Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS):** The scheme was notified on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 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.

**6. Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme:** The scheme was notified on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 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.

## स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजना के लिए वाई-फाई सेवा

### 248. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजना के तहत चयनित सभी 100 नगरों में निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार निः शुल्क वाई-फाई सेवा प्रदान की जा रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सेवा प्रदाता कंपनियों का नगर-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) नगर-वार कितने स्थानों पर सेवा प्रदाता कंपनी को सेवा प्रदान करने की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है;
- (घ) नगर-वार कितने स्थानों पर वास्तव में सेवा प्रदान की जा रही है; और
- (ङ) डेटा उपभोग का नगर-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

### (डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

- (क) वर्तमान में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के अंतर्गत स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से 39 शहरों में निःशुल्क वाई-फाई सेवा प्रदान की जा रही है।
- (ख) से (घ) सेवा प्रदाता कंपनियों के विवरण सहित उन स्मार्ट शहरों का शहर-वार ब्यौरा जहां मुफ्त वाई-फाई सेवा प्रदान की जा रही है, उन स्थानों की संख्या जहां सेवा प्रदाता कंपनी सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है और उन स्थानों की संख्या जहां वास्तव में सेवा प्रदान की जा रही है, निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं	स्मार्ट सिटी	सेवा प्रदाता कंपनी	उन स्थानों की संख्या जहां सेवा प्रदाता कंपनी सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है	स्थानों की संख्या जहां वास्तव में सेवा प्रदान की जा रही है
1	अगरतला	हनीवेल ऑटोमेशन इंडिया लिमिटेड	28	28
2	आगरा	बीएसएनएल	6	6
3	अहमदाबाद	बीएसएनएल	159	159
4	आइजोल	भारती एयरटेल, डीएचआई एंटरप्राइज	15	15
5	अलीगढ़	बीएसएनएल	4	4
6	बरेली	अरूबा	10	9
7	बेलगावी	बीएसएनएल	16	16
8	भोपाल	इंडस टावर्स लिमिटेड	83	83
9	भुवनेश्वर	बीएसएनएल	518	518
10	बिलासपुर	आइडिया, वोडाफोन, एयरटेल	23	23
11	चेन्नई	एयरटेल	50	50
12	दाहोद	ईशान नेटसोल	23	23
13	इरोड	जियो फाइबर	1	1
14	फरीदाबाद	हनीवेल ऑटोमेशन इंडिया लिमिटेड	9	9
15	गांधीनगर	एमनेक्स इन्फोटेकनोलॉजीज	49	44

		प्राइवेट लिमिटेड		
16	झांसी	एल एण्ड टी टेक्नोलॉजी सर्विसेज	17	17
17	काकीनाडा	सिटी ऑनलाइन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	420	420
18	कानपुर	रिलायंस कम्युनिकेशन	66	59
19	करीमनगर	डी - एटम विलकॉम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	22	21
20	कोहिमा	सिम्बायोस	16	16
21	लखनऊ	सिक्का ब्रॉडबैंड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	22	22
22	मुरादाबाद	एयरटेल	35	35
23	नागपुर	बीएसएनएल	290	290
24	एनडीएमसी	इंडस, प्लानाट, साइन पोस्ट	153	153
25	न्यू टाउन कोलकाता	न्यू टाउन टेलीकॉम इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड (एनटीटीआईडीसीओ)	10	10
26	पणजी	रिलायंस जियो	98	95
27	पासीघाट	शैलधर टेलीकॉम सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	5	5
28	पिम्परी चिंचवाड़	वीआई और एयरटेल	215	215
29	पुणे	रेलटेल कॉर्पोरेशन	199	199

30	रायपुर	एयरटेल	20	19
31	राजकोट	हनीवेल इंडिया ऑटोमेशन लिमिटेड	142	142
32	सलेम	एयरटेल	3	3
33	श्रीनगर	पीयर नेटवर्क	1	1
34	तंजावुर	बीएसएनएल, एवरग्रीन टेक्नोलॉजीज	3	3
35	थूतुकुडी	प्रुटेक	3	3
36	तिरुचिरापल्ली	लैट्रासॉफ्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	3	3
37	उज्जैन	रिलायंस जियो	3	3
38	वडोदरा	इंडस टॉवर	85	85
39	विशाखापट्टनम	एल एण्ड टी	50	50

(ड) किसी शहर में डेटा की खपत वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट के स्थान, जनसंख्या, सेवा की गुणवत्ता और सेवा सुलभता और अन्य कारकों के आधार पर भिन्न हो सकती है, जिसके आधार पर शहर में डेटा खपत 0 से लेकर 15 जीबी प्रति हॉटस्पॉट प्रति दिन तक हो सकती है।

### AI PREPAREDNESS INDEX

**249 SHRI SUBBARAYAN K:**

**SHRI SELVARAJ V:**

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



(a) whether it is a fact that India stands at 80<sup>th</sup> spot at the Artificial Intelligence (AI) preparedness Index across 174 countries based on several indicators across four dimensions viz. digital infrastructure, human capital, technological innovation and legal framework; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND  
INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**(SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) and (b): AI is an emerging field. Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji has approved setting up of an AI Mission to take leadership in this new field. We are focusing on solving problems in Agriculture, Education, Healthcare, Weather Forecasting, Logistics and many other fields using AI application.

The most reliable ranking in AI is placing India among the top countries with the AI Skills, AI capabilities and policy to use AI.

Stanford University has ranked India at the top for AI skill penetration.

Github, which is community of developers has ranked India at the top with the global share of 24.19% of all projects.

Practically on all parameters, India ranks very high on AI Skills, AI development projects and AI policy. Stanford University has ranked India

among top four countries along-with US, China and UK in Global and National AI vibrancy ranking based on 42 indicators.

India chaired the Global Partnership on AI in December 2023 and July 2024.

AI technologies have a tremendous potential to transform societies and individuals. To develop a robust, safe and trusted AI innovation ecosystem in the country, Government of India has taken following necessary steps:

1. Union Cabinet led by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji approved the IndiaAI Mission on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2024. This mission is driven by a vision to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by focusing on seven key pillars:
  - a) **IndiaAI Compute:** The IndiaAI compute pillar envisions building a high-end scalable AI computing ecosystem comprising AI compute infrastructure of 10,000 or more Graphics Processing Units (GPUs).
  - b) **IndiaAI Innovation Centre (IAIC):** The AI Innovation centre aims to develop and deploy indigenous Large Multimodal Models (LMMs) trained on India-specific data.
  - c) **IndiaAI Datasets Platform:** The IndiaAI Datasets Platform (IDP) seeks to enhance access, quality, and utilization of public sector datasets to make them AI-ready.
  - d) **IndiaAI Application Development Initiative:** The IndiaAI Application Development Initiative aims to develop, scale, and promote the adoption

of impactful AI solutions to effectively tackle significant problem Statements.

- e) **IndiaAI FutureSkills:** IndiaAI FutureSkills Pillar envisions to augment the number of graduates, post-graduate and PhDs in AI domain. Further, it envisions setting up Data and AI Labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across India, to impart foundational-level courses in Data and AI.
  - f) **IndiaAI Startup Financing:** For providing support to AI startups at all stages.
  - g) **Safe & Trusted AI:** This pillar enables the implementation of Responsible AI projects including the development of indigenous tools and frameworks, self-assessment checklists for innovators, and other guidelines and governance frameworks.
2. Launch of "National AI Portal" (<https://indiaai.gov.in/>) which serves as a comprehensive repository of Artificial Intelligence (AI) initiatives in the country. The portal acts as a single point of reference for individuals, researchers, and industry professionals seeking information about AI initiatives in India, including academic research, startups, policy initiatives, and other related information.
  3. India is a founding member of Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), having joined the multi-stakeholder initiative on June 15, 2020. India is the chair of Global Partnership of AI for 2024 and hosted the GPAI

summits in December 2023 and July 2024 which led to the expansion of GPAI into an Integrated Partnership with OECD with 44 members from the earlier 29 members.

4. MeitY has initiated 'FutureSkills PRIME' a digital skilling initiative for re-skilling/up-skilling of IT manpower for employability in 10 new/emerging technologies. These include AI, Blockchain, Robotics, Big Data & Analytics, IoT, Virtual Reality, Cybersecurity, Cloud Computing, 3D Printing and Web 3.0. About 20 Lakh users have registered on the FutureSkills PRIME platform.
5. 'Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme' with the objective to enhance the number of PhDs in Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (IT/ITES) sectors including AI and Emerging Technologies.
6. MeitY along with CDAC has also implemented the project on AIRAWAT (AI Research, Analytics and Knowledge Dissemination Platform) for providing a common compute platform for AI research and knowledge assimilation. This AI computing infrastructure is being used by all technology innovation hubs, research labs, scientific communities, industry and start-ups, and institutions with National Knowledge Network.

7. NIC has setup a Centre of Excellence in AI which is involved in facilitating AI as a Service through on Meghraj cloud with 7 AI PFlops supercompute facility created at Delhi and 5 AI PFlop in Kolkata.

**IMD'S OBSERVATION ON WEATHER FORCASTING FOR COASTAL  
AREAS OF KERALA**

250. **SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the IMD's recent closure of its observatory in Alappuzha on weather forecasting capabilities along Kerala's coastal areas;
- (b) whether there are plans to reopen the Alappuzha observatory at a new location in the vicinity, and if so, what steps are being taken to expedite this process;
- (c) whether the Government is considering the State's demand for additional weather monitoring stations, especially in sensitive districts like Idukki and Wayanad; and
- (d) the measures implemented/being implemented to address the reliability issues of the automatic weather stations and rain gauges in Kerala, that faced calibration and maintenance challenges?

**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. This is only a temporary closure in response to the eviction notice issued to the India Meteorological Department (IMD) by the Maritime Board, Kerala State. Despite the closure, the Automatic Rain Gauge (ARG) installed in the same location continues to provide essential weather data, and this office is utilizing it for weather forecasting purposes, thereby not compromising the forecasting capabilities along Kerala's coastal areas.
- (b) Yes. Meteorological Center (MC)-Thiruvananthapuram has approached the Government of Kerala to provide a suitable site with a building within a 2-3 km radius of the old observatory so that the existing climatological data of the Alappuzha observatory remains relevant and applicable to the new location.
- (c) Currently there are no plans for establishing additional weather monitoring stations in the State of Kerala. However, the installation

process of one X-Band Radar on the campus of Pazhassi College, Pulppally, Wayanad, is progressing as per the timeline. IMD has already established a sufficient number of Automatic Weather Stations/Automatic Rain Gauges/ and Agro-AWS (AWS/ARG/Agro-AWS) networks in the State of Kerala. Also, IMD has already established AWS and ARG networks in sensitive districts, Idukki and Wayanad, as given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) The AWS/ARG/Agro-AWS are under the annual maintenance contract (AMC) for maintenance and calibration. The following measures are implemented/being implemented to address the reliability issues of the automatic weather stations and rain gauges in Kerala:

- MC-Thiruvananthapuram is undertaking frequent field comparisons of meteorological parameters such as air temperature, relative humidity, atmospheric pressure, rainfall, wind speed, and wind direction measured at AWS and ARG stations with standard instruments.
- Development of a Quality Control (QC) system for Gross Error Check, Climatological Consistency Checks, Time Consistency Checks, Internal Consistency Checks, and Spatial Consistency

Check is undertaken by IMD. The first version of the QC system has been implemented at the Central Data Receiving Server.

- Adequate spares of essential components of AWS and ARG systems are kept to undertake Preventive and Corrective maintenance of AWS and ARG stations.
- IMD is organizing routine training programs to enhance the competency of manpower involved in the maintenance of AWS and ARG stations.

### **STATEMENT**

<b>AWS/ARG/AGRO-AWS NETWORK</b>				
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>STATE/ UT</b>	<b>AWS</b>	<b>ARG</b>	<b>AGRO-AWS</b>
1	KERALA	109	30	3

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>AWS/ARG Station</b>	<b>Lat</b>	<b>Lon</b>
1	KERALA	IDUKKI	ANAYIRANKAL DAM	10.0104	77.2087
2	KERALA	IDUKKI	AYYAPPANKOVIL	9.7100	77.0100
3	KERALA	IDUKKI	CHERUTHONI	9.8650	76.9983
4	KERALA	IDUKKI	KOVILKADAVU	10.2597	77.1688



5	KERALA	IDUKKI	KUNDALA DAM	10.1461	77.2019
6	KERALA	IDUKKI	MEENCUT	10.0410	77.0460
7	KERALA	IDUKKI	MUNNAR	10.0833	77.0567
8	KERALA	IDUKKI	PAMPADUMPARA	9.7986	77.1614
9	KERALA	IDUKKI	PEERMADE	9.5730	76.9910
10	KERALA	IDUKKI	SENGULAM DAM	10.0124	77.0318
11	KERALA	IDUKKI	UDUMBANNOOR	9.8667	76.8586
12	KERALA	IDUKKI	UPPER PERINJAMKUTTY	9.6000	77.0100
13	KERALA	IDUKKI	VATTAVADA	10.1777	77.2538
14	KERALA	IDUKKI	VELLATHOOVAL	9.9800	77.0100
15	KERALA	IDUKKI	THODUPUZHA	9.9100	76.6000
16	KERALA	WAYANAD	AMBALAVAYAL_AFMU	11.6173	76.2141
17	KERALA	WAYANAD	KABANIGIRI	11.8544	76.1781
18	KERALA	WAYANAD	KALPETA	11.6264	76.0886
19	KERALA	WAYANAD	KARAPUZHA	11.6180	76.1670
20	KERALA	WAYANAD	KUPPADI	11.6786	76.2269
21	KERALA	WAYANAD	PADAMALA	11.8111	76.0758
22	KERALA	WAYANAD	PADINJARATHARA_DA M	11.6560	75.9460

23	KERALA	WAYANAD	MANANTHAVADY	11.7900	76.0000
24	KERALA	WAYANAD	MEENANGADI	11.6600	76.1600
25	KERALA	WAYANAD	POOKOT	11.5300	76.0200

### **BioE3 POLICY IN BIOTECHNOLOGY**

251: **CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:**

**SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:**

**SHRI GANESH SINGH:**

**SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:**

**SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

**SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**

**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

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

- (a) the aims and objectives of the BioE3 policy and whether it will be instrumental in fostering high-performance bio-manufacturing;
- (b) the details of national initiatives aligned with the BioE3 policy;
- (c) the details of achievements of bio economy during the last ten years;
- (d) whether the Government has the list of Bio-manufacturing and Bio-AI hubs that are planned to be set up in Karnataka as a whole and Dakshina Kannada in particular and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the process for identification of districts to set up the Bio-manufacturing & Bio-AI hubs?

**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 objective of the BioE3 Policy is to set forth a framework that ensures the adoption of cutting-edge advanced technologies, and aligning innovative research for promoting Biomanufacturing. The BioE3 Policy outlines guidelines and principles for enabling mechanisms for '*Fostering High Performance Biomanufacturing*' in the country across diverse sectors. The Policy aims at revolutionizing biomanufacturing process for enhanced efficiency, sustainability, and quality while also accelerating the development and production of bio-based high-value products.

(b) The BioE3 Policy is aligned with India's vision of Green Growth (announced in the Union Budget 2023-24) and also with the clarion call of the Hon'ble Prime Minister on '*Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)*' that envisions collective approach towards sustainability. The Policy also aligns with the Hon'ble

Prime Ministers vision of 'Net-Zero' carbon economy of the country. Further, the Biomanufacturing and Biofoundry initiative has been announced as a scheme during Government's Interim Budget for 2024-25.

(c) Highlights of achievements of India Bioeconomy over the last ten years are as follows:

- As in December 2023, Bioeconomy contributes 4.25% to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of \$3.55 trillion
- Indian Bioeconomy has grown from \$10 billion in 2014 to \$151 billion in 2023, achieving this target two years ahead of projections for 2025.
- Number of Biotech Startups have grown from 50 Biotech Startups in 2014 to 8,531 Biotech Startups in 2023.

(d) and (e) DBT-BIRAC have issued a joint call to invite proposals for setting up of “*मूलोत्प्रेर* BioEnablers – Biofoundries and Biomanufacturing Hubs” in the country. All the proposals received are under evaluation.

## VANDE BHARAT SLEEPER TRAINS

### 252. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to launch Vande Bharat sleeper trains;

- (b) if so, the timeline by which these trains will be used for commercial purposes;
- (c) the rail routes that have been considered for deploying these trains;
- (d) whether the Government aims to replace the Rajdhani trains with Vande Bharat sleeper coaches; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) As on 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2024, 136 Vande Bharat train services, having Chair Cars, are operational on the Broad Gauge (B.G.) electrified network of Indian Railways, which have been introduced without replacement of existing services. Besides, introduction of new train services, including Vande Bharat services and its variants, is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability, etc.

**ROOFTOP SOLAR PROGRAMME PHASE-II**

253. **SHRI NAVASKANI K.:**

**SHRI G. SELVAM:**

**SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:**

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

- (a) the current status and achievements of the Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II including the total capacity of rooftop solar installations achieved against the set target;
- (b) the details of rooftop solar installations completed under Phase-II and the progress made towards achieving the allocated targets, State-wise;
- (c) the details of incentives and subsidies available under the Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II for residential and institutional consumers;
- (d) whether the Government has observed an increase in applications due to these incentives and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government is taking steps to address any disparities in rooftop solar adoption between urban and rural areas under Phase-II and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to increase consumer awareness and provide training for local installation agencies to expand the reach of the Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II; and
- (g) the other steps taken by the Government to provide solar power to households 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) and (b) Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme Phase II, which was launched in March 2019, had a target of achieving 4000 MW of grid connected rooftop plants in residential sector with Central Financial Assistance (CFA).

As on 31.10.2024, a total of 3138.94 MW capacity of grid connected rooftop plants has been reported installed in the residential sector with CFA under the Programme. The State/UT wise detail is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) Under the Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II, there was provision of CFA for residential sector and incentives to the DISCOMs. Detail of CFA and incentives that were available under the Programme is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(d) With the increased CFA and incentives provided under Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II, a total of 7.42 lakh grid connected solar rooftop installations have been reported in residential sector as on 31.10.2024.

(e) to (g) With the launch of PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bujli Yojana in February 2024, the Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II has been subsumed in the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bujli Yojana.

The PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bujli Yojana aims to increase the share of solar rooftop capacity and empower residential households to generate their own

electricity. The scheme targets to achieve 1 crore rooftop solar installations in residential sector with an outlay of Rs 75,021 crore and is to be implemented till FY 2026-27.

The Scheme has a provision of higher CFA of the order of 60% of the benchmark cost for the rooftop solar plants of capacity 1 kW and 2 kW to facilitate adoption by rural consumers having lower electricity consumption. To increase consumer awareness and provide training for local installation agencies, the scheme provides separate financial support for capacity building and awareness and outreach program.

### **STATEMENT-I**

**The State/UT wise details of grid connected rooftop plants in residential sector with CFA installed under the Phase II of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar programme (as on 31.10.2024)**

S. No	State/UT	Capacity installed in Residential sector under CFA (in MW)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0.01
2	Andhra Pradesh	8.14
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4	Assam	0.98
5	Bihar	9.77
6	Chandigarh	1.96
7	Chhattisgarh	7.99



8	DNH&DD	0
9	Goa	2.60
10	Gujarat	2109.82
11	Haryana	52.51
12	Himachal Pradesh	3.48
13	J&K	20.65
14	Jharkhand	1.02
15	Karnataka	6.9
16	Kerala	293.67
17	Ladakh	0.02
18	Lakshadweep	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	62.34
20	Maharashtra	231.8
21	Manipur	0.8
22	Meghalaya	0
23	Mizoram	0.63
24	Nagaland	0.06
25	NCT of Delhi	7.86
26	Odisha	1.15
27	Puducherry	0.64
28	Punjab	45.63
29	Rajasthan	84.88
30	Sikkim	0
31	Tamil Nadu	16.02
32	Telangana	47.08
33	Tripura	0.07

34	Uttarakhand	26.76
35	Uttar Pradesh	93.66
36	West Bengal	0.04
<b>Total</b>		<b>3138.94</b>

### STATEMENT II

#### **Detail of CFA and incentives available under the Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme Phase-II**

There has been a provision of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for setting up grid connected rooftop plants in residential sector under the Phase II of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar programme. The CFA pattern for the residential sector under the program was as follows: -

<b>Type of Residential sector</b>	<b>CFA (as percentage of benchmark cost or cost discovered through competitive process whichever is lower)</b>
Residential sector (maximum up to 3 kW capacity)	40 % of benchmark cost**
Residential sector (above 3 kW capacity and up to 10 kW capacity) *	40 % up to 3 kW Plus 20% for RTS system above 3 kW and up to 10 kW

Group Housing Societies/Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) etc. for common facilities up to 500 kWp (@10 kWp per house), with the upper limit being inclusive of individual rooftop plants already installed by individual residents in that GHS/RWA at the time of installation of RTS for common activity.	20%
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\*The residential sector users may install RTS plant of even higher capacity as provisioned by respective State electricity regulations; however, the CFA will be limited up to 10 kWp capacity of RTS plant.

\*\* Benchmark cost may be different in General Category States/UTs and Special Category States/UTs i.e., North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. CFA shall be on benchmark cost of MNRE for the state/ UT or lowest of the costs discovered in the tenders for that state/ UT, whichever is lower.

Further, there was also a provision for Incentives to Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) based on achievement towards initial 18000 MW of grid connected rooftop solar plants. The incentives were provided for each MWp capacity of solar rooftop added by DISCOMs in their distribution areas over and above 10% of base capacity installed at the end of previous year. The incentive pattern for DISCOMs is elaborated in the following table: -

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Incentive to be Provided</b>
For installed capacity achieved above 10 % and up to 15 % over and above of the installed base capacity* within a financial year	5% of the applicable cost** for capacity achieved above 10 % of the installed base capacity
For installed capacity achieved beyond 15% over and above of the installed base capacity* within one financial year	5% of the applicable cost** for capacity achieved above 10 % and up to 15 % of the installed base capacity PLUS 10 % of the applicable cost** for capacity achieved beyond 15 % of the installed base capacity

\*Installed base capacity shall mean the cumulative RTS capacity installed within the jurisdiction of DISCOM at the end of previous financial year. This will include total RTS capacity installed under residential, Institutional, Social, Govt., PSU, Statutory/ Autonomous bodies, Private Commercial, Industrial Sectors etc.

\*\* Applicable Cost is the applicable benchmark cost of MNRE for the state/ UT for mid-range RTS capacity of above 10 kW and upto 100 kW or lowest of the costs discovered in the tenders for that state/ UT in that year, whichever is lower.

**SURVEYS FOR NEW RAILWAY LINES IN TELANGANA****254. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:**

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to launch surveys for new Railway lines in the State of Telangana;

(b) If so, the details thereof and the proposed new routes that are going to be surveyed; and

(c) the status of the survey of the line being undertaken after the same was announced in the Railway Budget 2023-24 and 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): Railway projects/surveys are not sanctioned State-wise/ District-wise/Region-wise/Constituency-wise, but sanctioned Zone wise as Indian Railways' projects may span across State boundaries/Parliamentary Constituencies. Railway projects are taken up Zonal Railway-wise on the basis of remunerativeness, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Member 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 projects in Telangana are covered by South Central Railway and South Western Railway Zones of Indian Railways. Zone wise details of Railway projects, including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website.

62 Surveys (19 New Line and 43 Doubling) covering a total length of 6066 kms falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana have been sanctioned in last three years i.e. 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and current year 2024-25 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 and services, connectivity to industrial clusters, ports, mines, power plants, agricultural zones etc.

After completion of survey, 08 Projects covering a total length of 828 kms falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana costing ₹10,448 crore have been sanctioned in year 2023-24.

As on 01.04.2024, 20 projects (07 New Lines and 13 Doubling), covering total length of 2,298 km length, costing ₹32,946 crore, falling fully/partly in Telangana,

are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which 474 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹9,958 crore has been incurred upto March 2024. The summary is as under:

<b>Plan Head</b>	<b>No. of projects</b>	<b>Total Length (in km)</b>	<b>Length Commissioned (Km)</b>	<b>Balance to complete (in km)</b>	<b>Exp upto March 2024 (₹. in cr.)</b>
New Line	7	997	245	752	4433
Double Line	13	1301	230	1072	5526
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2298</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>1824</b>	<b>9958</b>

Since 2014, there has been substantial increase in Budget allocation and commensurate commissioning of projects. Annual Budget allocation for infrastructure and other works falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana is as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget outlay</b>
2023-2024	₹4,418 cr
2024-2025	₹5,336 cr

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

<b>Period</b>	<b>Total Length Commissioned</b>	<b>Average Length Commissioned</b>
2009-14	87 km	17.4 km/Year
2014-24	650 km	65 km/Year (More than 3 times)

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project/s site, number of working months in a year for particular project site etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects.

Various steps taken by the Government for effective and speedy implementation of rail projects include (i) substantial increase in allocation of funds, (ii) delegation



of powers at field level, (iii) close monitoring of progress of project at various levels (iv) 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.

### **ONE DAE ONE SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENTS**

255. **SHRI MANOJ TIWARI**

**SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT**

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

- (a) the salient features of One DAE One Subscription (ODOS) initiative;
- (b) whether the said initiative is likely to increase the possibility of sharing resources digitally; and
- (c) the details of ODOS agreements entered into with private companies to provide access to scientific journals along with the national and international research papers?

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

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

- (a) The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is the premium institute working towards the nuclear science, physics and allied disciplines. The scientists and researchers are working on advance research areas and thus, it is necessary to keep abreast in their subjective areas. Scientific journals are considered as primary vehicle for communicating the latest research findings. Until now the consortia, approach with some of the leading publishers were in place. Such consortia were mainly driven by the idea of offering READING the contents across participating DAE units in an economic manner.

However, over a period, the Open Access (OA) publishing is taking concrete shape. The scientists and researchers from the developed countries are taking lead in terms of accumulating higher citations as they are getting support to publish articles in OA by way of paying Article Processing Charge (APC). Even though, our scientists and researchers are contributing good quality of articles in the leading journals, compared to the developed countries scientists, their contribution to OA article is less, thereby accumulating higher citations and visibility to their work is somewhat compromised. In view of this DAE has taken an initiative by entering into the Transformative Agreement (TA) during 2024, with two

leading publishers namely M/s. John Wiley & Sons Inc. and M/s. Springer Nature Group. This has essentially two parts (a) READ and (b) Publish as OA articles for the agreed upon no. of articles across all 60 DAE units. The READ part takes care of allowing the scientists to access the content across all DAE units. While under the Publish component, DAE scientists and researchers are now in a better position to contribute their articles as OA in some of the leading hybrid journals. The agreement takes care of APC, which is an advantage.

- (b) Yes. As mentioned above, some of the earlier consortia were working within participating units of DAE alone. While the present Read and Publish model with the TA, agreement is across all 60 units and it not only provides the READ or digital access part but also covers the no. of articles agreed upon to publish as OA articles in the leading hybrid journals. The initiative has been well received by the DAE scientists and researchers.
- (c) During 2024, for the first time the DAE has entered into TA agreement with two leading publishers in the Science, Technology and Medicine (STM) discipline viz. M/s. John Wiley & Sons Inc. and M/s. Springer Nature Group.



ODOS in 2023	ODOS 2024	ODOS in 2023	ODOS 2024	ODOS in 2023	ODOS 2024	ODOS in 2023	ODOS 2024
12	60	166	1300	0	81	7.82 Crores	8.99 Crores
<b>Table-2: Details of ODOS Agreement with M/s. Springer Nature</b>							
Beneficiary Units of DAE		Total No. of Journal Access		Publishing Rights in Open Access Journals		Amount in INR	
Before ODOS in 2023	Under ODOS 2024	Before ODOS in 2023	Under ODOS 2024	Before ODOS in 2023	Under ODOS 2024	Before ODOS in 2023	Under ODOS 2024
14	60	1752	2866	0	281	13.39 Crores	16.69 Crores

### SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDENTS OF MINORITY COMMUNITY

256. **SHRI RAJEEV RAI:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of children belonging to the Minority community who have applied and been provided scholarships during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has proposed any policy or scheme for children belonging to the Minority Community that provides them the opportunity to study abroad;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the quantum of funds allocated by the Government to Minority Board or Entities across the country, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the time by when the Union Government is likely to increase the amount of fellowship under Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) as per the new University Grants Commission (UGC), Junior Research Fellowship (JRF), Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) amount restriction?

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

(a): During the last five years, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has implemented various schemes for the educational empowerment of students belonging to six (6) centrally notified minority communities namely (i) Pre-Matric, (ii) Post-Matric and (iii) Merit-cum-Means based scholarship. The details of students who applied for and sanctioned Scholarships during last five years are at enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Under the Educational Loan Scheme for Minority students, National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Government Company under the administrative control of Ministry of Minority Affairs provides loan for job oriented 'technical and professional courses' of duration not exceeding five years for studies abroad, at subsidized rates.

(d): The benefits of aforementioned Schemes are provided directly in the bank account of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. No fund is allocated to any Minority Board or Entity, across the country.

(e): The guidelines of Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) stipulate that the rate of fellowship for JRF and SRF shall be at par with the UGC fellowship as amended from time to time. The disbursement of fellowship with revised rates (hiked w.e.f. 01.01.2023) was started from February, 2024. All payments, against the claims received till October, 2024 on the Scheme portal, have been released through Aadhaar Based Payment System (ABPS).

**STATEMENT**

Scholarship Scheme-wise, State-wise details of Applications received and Scholarships sanctioned for AY 2018-19						
State	Pre-Matric		Post-Matric		MCM	
	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	641	56	210	18	140	2
ANDHRA	237143	129589	48606	13292	20322	2599

PRADESH						
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	0	1	0	11	0
ASSAM	365941	116564	72910	27856	12686	4440
BIHAR	564366	222209	244282	49333	27364	11144
CHANDIGARH	2021	1342	548	115	92	8
CHHATTISGARH	25237	5595	7942	2114	1442	421
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	244	134	54	13	14	1
DAMAN AND DIU	1028	0	129	46	11	0
DELHI	8114	2216	7030	2063	1204	459
GOA	919	349	666	140	196	76
GUJARAT	190486	128432	64022	20648	14678	3437
HARYANA	20225	6259	16254	3792	3762	821
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3788	1541	2863	430	615	48
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	225172	155257	82012	28536	21912	5795
JHARKHAND	166453	50466	40574	12616	10335	1266
KARNATAKA	1172894	433314	234980	48924	40471	15980
KERALA	880635	573776	139242	65875	35155	22038
LAKSHADWEEP	86	0	116	0	19	0
MADHYA PRADESH	166184	108841	47896	18536	6740	2156
MAHARASHTRA	997422	688310	113847	48332	27245	4207
MANIPUR	25171	14882	9286	3860	638	364
MEGHALAYA	8402	5392	11653	6563	2042	1182
MIZORAM	55427	42696	3653	1300	2144	543
NAGALAND	35453	28156	6575	4360	1569	1186
ODISHA	42455	10611	12135	2134	5990	537
PUDUCHERRY	3363	2331	1343	516	155	57
PUNJAB	532594	409392	99435	55829	6894	3273
RAJASTHAN	222904	135980	64872	24436	9649	3552
SIKKIM	1179	392	562	104	85	21
TAMIL NADU	431229	325580	85888	36628	16553	5475
TELANGANA	260355	169146	34263	15597	7875	2854
TRIPURA	7601	3283	4977	1164	713	125
UTTARAKHAND	42445	21275	9112	2830	1149	526
UTTAR	1048803	691804	160317	86303	24467	9902



PRADESH						
WEST BENGAL	3123222	1206629	381478	99957	22540	13154
<b>Total</b>	<b>10869603</b>	<b>5691799</b>	<b>2009733</b>	<b>684260</b>	<b>326877</b>	<b>117649</b>

Source:- National Scholarship Portal Database.

Scholarship Scheme-wise, State-wise details of Applications received and Scholarships sanctioned for AY 2019-20						
State	Pre-Matric		Post-Matric		MCM	
	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	343	107	96	9	40	3
ANDHRA PRADESH	293899	161555	43980	15408	12517	3476
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	34	0	28	0	0	0
ASSAM	700243	290719	76526	38531	12080	6158
BIHAR	579886	245662	159689	48456	22033	6989
CHANDIGARH	1795	1461	284	154	20	2
CHHATTISGARH	8319	4839	3457	2202	567	432
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	203	143	97	34	9	3
DAMAN AND DIU	735	325	214	47	19	2
DELHI	15720	4928	6933	2261	1095	384
GOA	736	497	360	218	110	76
GUJARAT	167744	134907	39399	23445	5053	3037
HARYANA	14980	8860	7595	4703	1486	821
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2552	2056	811	534	81	30
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	659676	523653	205205	111052	23396	7721
JHARKHAND	203627	84133	25016	13182	3691	1503
KARNATAKA	977874	507463	227007	74944	38918	20779
KERALA	817216	593531	119187	65635	38203	26207
LAKSHADWEEP	2	0	14	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	194402	137269	39633	22038	3478	2448
MAHARASHTRA	1070082	744273	78908	48331	10413	2814
MANIPUR	71305	44390	12574	5599	616	348
MEGHALAYA	13509	9865	12906	7533	1920	1322
MIZORAM	78229	52652	5430	1309	4035	1115
NAGALAND	73628	53156	8185	5332	1698	1194
ODISHA	18462	12934	5587	2738	2486	436
PUDUCHERRY	4114	3223	895	572	87	62

PUNJAB	657636	468622	102067	56646	3056	2410
RAJASTHAN	223774	165049	56239	27933	4546	3241
SIKKIM	1941	716	125	52	50	18
TAMIL NADU	481072	376543	88992	43241	10730	5685
TELANGANA	273095	171908	29910	17395	6013	3312
TRIPURA	5878	3525	2615	1067	342	81
UTTARAKHAND	42345	30197	7293	4521	770	470
UTTAR PRADESH	1133334	727980	143491	94291	16790	10547
WEST BENGAL	79873	884	46869	3730	13697	5264
<b>Total</b>	<b>8868263</b>	<b>5568025</b>	<b>1557617</b>	<b>743143</b>	<b>240045</b>	<b>118390</b>

Source:- National Scholarship Portal Database.

Scholarship Scheme-wise, State-wise details of Applications received and Scholarships sanctioned for AY 2020-21						
State	Pre-Matric		Post-Matric		MCM	
	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3713	2796	718	278	73	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	272330	152717	40559	12661	9619	1808
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASSAM	848960	250267	130823	30456	24369	7216
BIHAR	603831	134270	188846	43512	14470	7933
CHANDIGARH	2379	1913	358	123	37	6
CHHATTISGARH	9960	4308	4140	2198	669	441
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELHI	25869	8328	9977	3518	793	376
GOA	1198	772	655	349	159	116
GUJARAT	145935	102880	41063	21289	3956	2722
HARYANA	14665	9396	9221	5194	2007	772
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2294	1985	696	500	73	32
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	790408	466290	213884	53725	17720	8898
JHARKHAND	177999	14332	27953	5918	4380	232
KARNATAKA	798363	517541	198841	55081	37885	22510
KERALA	958258	599695	154374	67584	39103	29630
LADAKH	28507	14862	5187	1593	234	130

LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	160359	113781	43482	20430	3099	2216
MAHARASHTRA	1163591	734819	105956	47333	8733	2187
MANIPUR	91423	47528	10115	4497	498	282
MEGHALAYA	21552	14630	11342	7254	1461	1165
MIZORAM	92110	53129	7060	1144	5470	46
NAGALAND	87018	69054	10791	6029	1484	1193
ODISHA	30741	17470	8403	3146	3066	392
PUDUCHERRY	5235	3963	1251	596	81	44
PUNJAB	674974	447136	113843	53450	2819	1829
RAJASTHAN	198626	146298	54298	27404	4718	3173
SIKKIM	263	102	237	85	111	34
TAMIL NADU	468273	381455	110255	44319	9948	5295
TELANGANA	212855	156037	36929	18372	6241	4068
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	797	275	123	57	18	7
TRIPURA	8319	5723	2009	1004	437	111
UTTARAKHAND	36664	18621	7996	4646	834	496
UTTAR PRADESH	1082004	747354	182732	114390	18899	10160
WEST BENGAL	41698	273	28806	5184	13509	4856
<b>Total</b>	<b>9061171</b>	<b>5240000</b>	<b>1762923</b>	<b>663319</b>	<b>236973</b>	<b>120380</b>

Source:- National Scholarship Portal Database

Scholarship Scheme-wise, State-wise details of Applications received and Scholarships sanctioned for AY 2021-22						
State	Pre-Matric		Post-Matric		MCM	
	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3775	3294	455	296	11	3
ANDHRA PRADESH	283239	175881	49048	15217	5640	2118
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASSAM	509644	235497	192062	49111	24066	9384
BIHAR	369060	175486	130031	19654	16452	6737
CHANDIGARH	2333	1813	333	117	43	7
CHHATTISGARH	6375	4476	4945	2745	784	518
DELHI	31607	12553	9140	2923	1685	296
GOA	1373	1118	774	459	111	51
GUJARAT	132442	90391	42575	23530	4041	2733
HARYANA	31846	25053	14066	7831	1533	1031
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2246	1819	876	637	85	52
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	657262	395184	168963	47601	16751	9397
JHARKHAND	27673	14174	12756	5499	1636	685
KARNATAKA	853198	568451	273938	73919	35925	22175
KERALA	828212	638742	142861	74335	44931	32815
LADAKH	23846	11903	1959	907	153	81
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	181112	139838	46098	23638	3473	2533
MAHARASHTRA	1086150	810541	146689	42159	9396	2344
MANIPUR	70575	52557	7674	4632	512	338
MEGHALAYA	28769	15488	8598	5318	1462	601
MIZORAM	81632	61081	4125	1704	1054	107
NAGALAND	95314	78013	9613	6425	1701	1258
ODISHA	36766	25644	7666	4032	1205	466
PUDUCHERRY	5518	4327	1302	630	88	48
PUNJAB	699110	505497	121149	55461	2870	1716
RAJASTHAN	260654	190684	85971	30055	8008	2910
SIKKIM	727	513	444	289	88	51
TAMIL NADU	572275	449559	129197	52432	11864	6862
TELANGANA	245378	177799	47591	20851	7900	4758
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	469	318	98	79	12	8
TRIPURA	26888	7156	6309	1767	815	94

UTTARAKHAND	34039	21837	10006	5298	915	659
UTTAR PRADESH	1395720	845364	243988	135329	17136	12442
WEST BENGAL	15590	576	26073	6560	17482	6770
<b>Total</b>	<b>8600817</b>	<b>5742627</b>	<b>1947373</b>	<b>721440</b>	<b>239828</b>	<b>132048</b>

Source:- National Scholarship Portal Database

**Scholarship Scheme-wise, State-wise details of Applications received and Scholarships sanctioned for AY 2022-23**

State	Pre-Matric		Post-Matric		MCM	
	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned	No. of Applications Received	No. of Scholarships sanctioned
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3783	97	290	44	8	1
ANDHRA PRADESH	297416	8573	33798	3159	3638	957
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASSAM	706078	4706	86712	254	25388	1263
BIHAR	455110	3001	106779	1455	13870	2876
CHANDIGARH	1754	44	107	6	13	5
CHHATTISGARH	9914	412	6306	786	703	265
DELHI	39936	546	5938	372	504	111
GOA	1364	77	544	84	68	25
GUJARAT	152809	2796	37451	4353	3075	1006
HARYANA	41573	994	9499	1206	1308	516
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2678	193	803	157	68	20
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	649247	8402	108455	5722	11402	2837
JHARKHAND	32389	683	9391	761	1421	263
KARNATAKA	996903	47922	198651	17262	28392	9727
KERALA	917722	52879	139270	15787	50360	19890
LADAKH	17213	292	1124	63	72	9
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	241079	8573	41545	5255	3106	1263
MAHARASHTRA	1188709	35502	60549	7137	2637	907
MANIPUR	95401	4275	7354	701	596	130
MEGHALAYA	30777	613	5117	614	721	210
MIZORAM	99526	1236	2500	192	196	48
NAGALAND	112590	4551	12001	1272	1616	569
ODISHA	51271	700	7607	779	971	178
PUDUCHERRY	6354	319	1135	115	102	26
PUNJAB	814868	15748	91720	7570	1918	779
RAJASTHAN	338781	14881	70210	7256	4901	1550
SIKKIM	760	22	314	35	43	11
TAMIL NADU	605799	49824	106809	14056	11263	3674
TELANGANA	313300	9453	30588	1736	5819	1999

THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	377	9	48	12	10	5
TRIPURA	16305	391	6432	226	263	37
UTTARAKHAND	37329	556	8110	729	902	288
UTTAR PRADESH	1481364	40303	251078	24639	16595	5385
WEST BENGAL	15099	3	37007	812	16293	1600
<b>Total</b>	<b>9775578</b>	<b>318576</b>	<b>1485242</b>	<b>124607</b>	<b>208242</b>	<b>58430</b>

Source:- National Scholarship Portal Database

## अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए आरक्षित रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए संपर्क अधिकारी

### 257. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों के लिए आरक्षित रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग और अधीनस्थ संगठनों में संपर्क अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है ताकि आरक्षित रिक्तियों को भरने के संबंध में आदेशों और अनुदेशों का उचित अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उन मंत्रालयों/विभागों/संगठनों/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों/अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए संपर्क अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है; और
- (ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

**(क) से (ग) :** कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग को पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए रिक्तियों के आरक्षण से संबंधित आदेशों और अनुदेशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों के लिए कम से कम उप सचिव रैंक के एक अधिकारी की संपर्क अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्ति करना अपेक्षित है। आरक्षण नीतियों का कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अंतर्गत सभी कार्यालयों और संगठनों को मंत्रालय/विभाग में यथा-अपेक्षित समान तरीके से संपर्क अधिकारी को नामोद्धिष्ट करना अपेक्षित होता है। तथापि, नियुक्तियों में आरक्षण नीति के कार्यान्वयन की सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी, संबंधित प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय/विभाग के संपर्क अधिकारी की होती है।

प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार, सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों ने अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों के लिए संपर्क अधिकारी नियुक्त किए हैं।

### साइबर धोखाधड़ी हेतु शिकायत निवारण तंत्र

**258. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:**

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

(क) ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म पर फर्जी समीक्षा, भ्रामक विज्ञापन और नकली उत्पादों से जुड़ी धोखाधड़ी को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या पहल की गई है; और

(ख) क्या शिकायत निवारण तंत्र साइबर धोखाधड़ी और ऑनलाइन धोखाधड़ी से संबंधित सभी शिकायतों का समाधान कर रहा है?

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

**(क) और (ख):** भारत सरकार की नीतियों का उद्देश्य देश में उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए खुला, सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह इंटरनेट सुनिश्चित करना है। ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म पर फर्जी खबरों, भ्रामक विज्ञापनों और नकली उत्पादों से जुड़ी धोखाधड़ी को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहल इस प्रकार हैं:

1. इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ("एमईआईटीवाई") ने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 ("आईटी अधिनियम") द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यस्थ दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021 ("आईटी नियम, 2021") अधिसूचित किया है। आईटी नियम, 2021 में मध्यस्थों पर ऐसी सूचनाओं के संबंध में विशेष सावधानी बरतने के दायित्व निर्धारित किए गए हैं जिन्हें प्लेटफॉर्म पर होस्ट, प्रदर्शित, अपलोड, प्रकाशित, प्रेषित, संग्रहीत या साझा नहीं किया जाना है। मध्यस्थों को वर्तमान में लागू किसी भी कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाली किसी भी सूचना को होस्ट, संग्रहीत या प्रकाशित नहीं करना चाहिए। आईटी नियम, 2021 में दिए गए अनुसार अपेक्षित सावधानी का पालन करने में विफल रहने की स्थिति में, मध्यस्थ आईटी अधिनियम की धारा 79 के तहत किसी भी तीसरे पक्ष की सूचना, डेटा या संचार लिंक के लिए देयता से छूट खो देते हैं।

2. उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 ("सीपीए") के तहत स्थापित केंद्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण ("सीसीपीए") ने अवैध गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने वाले विज्ञापनों के मामलों के जवाब में 6 मार्च, 2024 को एक व्यापक परामर्शी निदेश जारी किया है। सीपीए के अनुसरण में परामर्शी



निदेशों में विभिन्न कानूनों के तहत निषिद्ध गैर कानूनी गतिविधियों के विज्ञापन, प्रचार और समर्थन पर प्रतिबंध लगाने पर जोर दिया गया है।

3. सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय ("एमआईबी") ने भी सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म सहित मीडिया को 21 मार्च, 2024 को एक परामर्शी निदेश जारी किया है जिसमें ऑनलाइन सट्टेबाजी प्लेटफॉर्म और/या इन प्लेटफॉर्म को छद्म तरीके से दर्शाने वाले किसी भी ऐसे उत्पाद/सेवा के विज्ञापनों को प्रकाशित या प्रसारित करने से परहेज करने को कहा गया है। ऑनलाइन विज्ञापन मध्यस्थों को भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे ऐसे विज्ञापनों को भारतीय दर्शकों को ध्यान में रख कर न दिखाएं।

**4. साइबर धोखाधड़ी और ऑनलाइन धोखाधड़ी से संबंधित शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए शिकायत निवारण तंत्र इस प्रकार है:**

**क)** आईटी नियम, 2021 के अनुसार मध्यस्थों द्वारा शिकायत का समाधान करने के लिए शिकायत अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की जानी चाहिए। ऐसे अधिकारी को इन नियमों के उल्लंघन के विरुद्ध पीड़ित/शिकायतकर्ता की शिकायतों का समयबद्ध निवारण प्रदान करना आवश्यक है। यदि पीड़ित/शिकायतकर्ता मध्यस्थ के शिकायत अधिकारी के निर्णय से व्यथित है या उसे समय पर निवारण नहीं मिलता है, तो वह शिकायत अधिकारी से संचार प्राप्त होने के तीस दिनों के भीतर शिकायत अपीलीय समिति में अपील कर सकता है।

**ख)** उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 ("सीपीए") का प्रशासन करने वाला उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग, जिला से राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक तीन-स्तरीय अर्ध-न्यायिक मंचों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं की शिकायतों का निवारण करता है। सीपीए अनुचित व्यापार पद्धतियों से संबंधित विवादों सहित उपभोक्ता विवादों के सरल और त्वरित निवारण का भी प्रावधान करता है। जिला/राज्य/राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उपभोक्ता आयोगों को विशिष्ट प्रकृति की राहत देने और जहां भी उचित हो, पुरस्कार देने और उपभोक्ताओं को मुआवजा देने का अधिकार है।

ग) उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग ने ई-कॉमर्स में अनुचित व्यापार पद्धतियों से उपभोक्ताओं को बचाने के लिए सीपीए के प्रावधानों के तहत उपभोक्ता संरक्षण (ई-कॉमर्स) नियम, 2020 अधिसूचित किया है। ये नियम, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, ई-कॉमर्स संस्थाओं की जिम्मेदारियाँ रेखांकित करते हैं और ग्राहक शिकायत निवारण के प्रावधानों सहित मार्केट-प्लेस और इन्वेंट्री ई-कॉमर्स संस्थाओं की देनदारियों को निर्दिष्ट करते हैं।

घ) केंद्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण (सीसीपीए) ने भी ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्र में पहचाने गए तेरह निर्दिष्ट डार्क पैटर्न को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए डार्क पैटर्न की रोकथाम और विनियमन के लिए 30 नवंबर, 2023 को "डार्क पैटर्न की रोकथाम और विनियमन के लिए दिशानिर्देश, 2023" जारी किए हैं।

ङ) गृह मंत्रालय ("एमएचए") ने साइबर अपराधों से व्यापक और समन्वित तरीके से निपटने के लिए कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों ("एलईए") के लिए एक ढांचा और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र ("आई4सी") की स्थापना की है। एमएचए ने सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों की रिपोर्ट करने में जनता को सक्षम करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) भी लॉन्च किया है। इस पोर्टल पर रिपोर्ट की गई साइबर अपराध की घटनाओं को कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुसार आगे की कार्रवाई के लिए संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसी को भेजा जाता है।

## CONSTRUCTION OF IDENTIFIED RAILWAY LINES

259. **DR. SHASHI THAROOR:**

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

(a) whether the railway lines for the energy, mineral, and cement corridors, port connectivity corridors, and high-traffic density corridors have been identified;

- (b) if so, the status of construction of such identified lines;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether any of the identified lines, especially the port connectivity corridor lines, pass through Kerala?

**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/area-wise/district-wise as the projects may span across State boundaries. Furthermore, Railway infrastructure projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, last mile connectivity, operational requirements, 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.

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 including the projects situated in energy, mineral and cement corridors; high traffic density corridors & port connectivity corridors have been taken up on Indian Railways under the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP) by providing connectivity to

industrial clusters, agricultural zones, ports, mines, power plants, remote areas, tourist and cultural places, etc.

As on 01.04.2024, 488 projects (187 New Lines, 40 Gauge Conversion and 261 Doubling) of total length 44,488 km, costing approx. ₹7.44 lakh crore are in various stages of planning/approval/construction, out of which, 12,045 km length has been commissioned and the expenditure of approx. ₹2.92 lakh crore has been incurred upto March, 2024.

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

The average annual budget allocation for New Lines, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects on Indian Railways is given below:

<b>Period</b>	<b>Average Outlay</b>	<b>Increase w.r.t. Average Allocation of 2009-14</b>
2009-14	₹11,527 crore/year	-
2024-25	₹68,634 crore	Nearly 6 times

The details of commissioning of New Lines, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects across Indian Railways is given below:-

<b>Period</b>	<b>Total Length Commissioned</b>	<b>Average Length Commissioned</b>	<b>Increase w.r.t. Average Commissioning during 2009-14</b>
2009-14	7,599 km	4.2 km/day	-
2014-24	31,180 km	8.54 km/day	More than 2 times

## KERALA

As on 01.04.2024, 08 projects (02 New Lines and 06 Doubling projects) of 419 km length, costing ₹12,350 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala are in planning/approval/construction stages and the expenditure of ₹3,046 crore has been incurred upto March 2024.

Since 2014, there has been substantial increase in the fund allocation and commensurate commissioning of projects in the State of Kerala as under:-

<b>Period</b>	<b>Average Outlay</b>	<b>Increase w.r.t. Average Allocation of 2009-14</b>
2009-14	₹372 crore/year	-
2024-25	₹3,011 crore	Around 8 times

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala is held up due to delay in land acquisition as only about 64 ha land has been acquired out of total requirement of about 475 ha.

Railway has already paid ₹2,112 crore to the Government of Kerala for land acquisition. Support of the Government of Kerala is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

Completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Governments, forest clearance by officials of forest department, deposition of the cost share by the 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. and all these factors affect the completion time and cost of project(s).

### **UNIVERSAL SERVICE OBLIGATION FUND (USOF)**

#### **260 SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:**

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

- (a) the details of the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), including the status of collection of the Universal Service Levy since the commencement of the fund;
- (b) the details regarding the funds allocated and utilized for different schemes using Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), State-wise;

- (c) whether it is a fact that the utilization of this fund has been suboptimal, and if so, the details thereof since its inception, including its uses in various projects; and
- (d) the details regarding the steps the Government is taking to ensure that the objectives of the USOF are effectively achieved?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) to (d) Digital Bharat Nidhi (erstwhile USOF) was established under the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003 w.e.f. 01.04.2002. As per 'The Telecommunications Act, 2023' the Universal Service Obligation Fund, has become the Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN). The DBN has mandate to support universal service through promoting access and delivery of telecommunication service in underserved rural, remote and urban areas. The balance to the credit of DBN does not lapse at the end of the financial year. As on 31.03.2024, total of Rs. 1,62,871.64 Crore has been collected as Universal Access Levy under DBN.

As on 30.09.2024, an amount of Rs. 83,726 crore allocated by Ministry of Finance for the various Schemes of Digital Bharat Nidhi has been fully utilized. The State-wise details of funds disbursed/ utilized for different Schemes of DBN is available at the DBN's website (<https://usof.gov.in>).

In order to achieve objectives of DBN, it covers various schemes and projects including BharatNet, 4G Saturation Project, Provision of Mobile Service in uncovered areas of Aspirational Districts, Mobile Services in Left Wing Extremist Areas, Mobile Services in Himalayan and Border areas, Mobile Services in Islands, Mobile Services in North Eastern Areas, Mobile Services in Meghalaya, Mobile Services in Arunachal Pradesh and 2 District of Assam etc.

### **STATUS OF PM-WANI IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION**

#### **261 SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:**

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of Public Data Offices (PDOs) that have been set up under Prime Minister's WiFi Access Interface (PM-WANI) since its inception and the number of hotspots that the Government had targeted to be set up by 2022 and 2030 respectively;
- (b) the details regarding the number of PDOs that have been set up in the North-Eastern Region (NER) since the scheme's inception and the target set for these, State-wise;
- (c) the average yearly cost charged on PDOs by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in the NER and the all India average cost charged on PDOs; and



(d) whether the Government has conducted any studies or surveys examining the challenges associated with providing broadband Wi-Fi services in rural areas of the NER?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) The Prime Minister's Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI) framework aims to accelerate proliferation of internet services by setting up public Wi-Fi Access points in the country with the objective of building digital India and consequential benefits thereon. The total number of Prime Minister's Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI) hotspots installed in the country as on 21.11.2024 are 246993. The National Digital Communications Policy, 2018 aimed deployment of 10 million public Wi-Fi Hotspots by 2022.

(b) Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) registered under the PM - WANI framework provide internet service through their Public Data Offices (PDOs) based on their techno commercial considerations. Number of PDOs set up under the PM-WANI scheme since inception in North Eastern Region, state-wise, as on 21.11.2024, are as follows:

<b>Serial Number</b>	<b>Name of State</b>	<b>No. of Wi-Fi hotspots</b>
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1017
2.	Manipur	19
3.	Meghalaya	256
4.	Mizoram	03
5.	Nagaland	78
6.	Tripura	309
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1682</b>

(c) The average yearly cost charged on PDOs by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in the NER and the all India average cost charged on PDOs is not maintained.

(d) No such study or survey has been conducted by the Department. However, a slew of interventions in the existing PM-WANI Framework and Guidelines for Registrations has been issued on 16.09.2024 to address the issues relating to the proliferation of Public Wi-Fi Hotspots. The details are available on <https://dot.gov.in>.

### युवा संसद

**262. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:**

क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार देशभर में स्कूलों, कॉलेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों के समन्वय से नियमित रूप से युवा संसद का आयोजन करती है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा स्कूल स्तर पर युवा संसद को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

**विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल)**

(क): हाँ

(ख) और (ग): केंद्रीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय पूरे देश में विद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों में संबंधित हितधारक संगठनों के समन्वय से निम्नलिखित युवा संसद प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करता है:-

- i. शिक्षा निदेशालय, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार और शिक्षा विभाग , नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका परिषद के अधीन विद्यालयों के लिए युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता;
- ii. केंद्रीय विद्यालयों के लिए राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता;
- iii. जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों के लिए राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता ;और
- iv. विश्वविद्यालयों/कॉलेजों के लिए राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता।

इसके अलावा, संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रतियोगिताओं की समाप्ति पर दावा प्राप्त होने के अधीन रहते हुए निम्नलिखित सीमाओं के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान करता है:-

क्र.सं.	विधानमंडल की सदस्य संख्या	प्रतिपूर्ति की अधिकतम राशि
1.	विधानमंडल जिनकी सदस्य संख्या 100 तक है	रु.3 लाख प्रति विधानमंडल प्रतिवर्ष
2.	विधानमंडल जिनकी सदस्य संख्या 100 से 200 के बीच है	रु.4 लाख प्रति विधानमंडल प्रतिवर्ष
3.	विधानमंडल जिनकी सदस्य संख्या 200 से अधिक है	रु.5 लाख प्रति विधानमंडल प्रतिवर्ष
4.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, जहां कोई विधानमंडल नहीं है	रु.2 लाख प्रति संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रतिवर्ष

उपरोक्त के अलावा, इस मंत्रालय की राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद योजना (एनवाईपीएस) का एक वेब-पोर्टल भी है, जिसके माध्यम से देश के सभी शैक्षणिक संस्थान अपना पंजीकरण करा सकते हैं और अपनी युवा संसद का संचालन कर सकते हैं।

### PRICE MONITORING MECHANISM

263. **SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:**

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

**SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:**

**SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:**

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**

**SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:**

**SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:**

**DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**

**SHRI ASHISH DUBEY:**

**SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:**

**SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**

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

**DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state

- (a) whether the Government has developed a predictive price forecasting model for essential commodities and if so, the details thereof including its features and the commodities covered;
- (b) whether the Government plans to integrate this model with existing price monitoring mechanisms and market intelligence systems and if so, the timeline and expected outcomes thereof;
- (c) the details of the specific measures proposed to be taken by the Government based on the model's predictions to control inflation and stabilize prices of essential commodities; and
- (d) whether any assessment has been made of its potential impact on market price stabilization and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the daily consumer retail and wholesale prices of selected food commodities reported by 555 price reporting centres set up by the States/UTs across the country. The price scenario and trends of food commodities such as pulses are being analysed taking into account factors influencing price behavior such as the supply situation, price seasonality, estimate production, market intelligence inputs etc.

Price forecasting model to predict retail prices of pulses like Tur, Urad, Moong, Chana and Masur in major consumption centres based on price trends in benchmark mandis and import prices is one of the analytical tools adopted by the Department of Consumer Affairs. The price-prediction model utilizes time series data and is based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. Time-series data includes the prices of pulses at benchmark mandis and import prices for forecasting retail prices at major consumption centres. The price forecasting model has been integrated with the price monitoring analytical dashboard of the Department.

The daily price data and the analytical outputs constitute vital inputs for taking appropriate decisions pertaining to release of stocks from the buffer, changes in trade policy instruments like rationalisation of import duty, changes in import quota, restrictions on exports of the commodity etc. to stabilize the prices. The inputs are being used to decide the timing, quantum and targeting of market interventions with the buffer stock of pulses and onion being maintained by the government. The retail sale of onion from the buffer are targeted at cities/centres where prevailing retail prices are above the all-India average. The retail sale of Bharat Dals are targeted towards major consumption centres where prices are above the discounted prices of the dals. The data of daily prices and analytical outputs helped in better targeting of market interventions to stabilize price volatility and make these essential food commodities available to consumers at affordable prices.

### **REFORMS IN SATELLITE COMMUNICATION**

**264 SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

**SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:**

**SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:**

**DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**

**SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has introduced reforms in satellite communication, particularly regarding user terminal stations on moving platforms, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the specific measures taken to enhance accessibility and affordability of satellite-based services for citizens through these reforms;
- (c) the timeline for implementation of these reforms;
- (d) the number of service providers who have shown interest in offering satellite-based services on moving platforms; and
- (e) whether the Government has set any targets for coverage expansion and price reduction of satellite-based services through these reforms, if so, the details thereof mentioning inter-alia the monitoring mechanisms put in place in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

- (a) Department of Telecommunications (DoT), as part of Satellite Communication Reforms-2022, permitted User Terminal stations on moving platforms for provisioning of satellite-based connectivity, subject to compliance with relevant Telecommunication Engineering Centre (TEC) standard(s) and conditions mentioned therein, by amendment in the Unified License issued on 06.05.2022.



(b) The Satellite Communication Reforms-2022 facilitated ease-of-doing business, streamlined a number of processes including implementation of “single scrutiny workflow” and rationalized various charges. The recent Space Sector reforms enable larger participation of non-government entities for building/leasing, owning and operating the satellite systems for providing satellite-based services. These reforms aim to enhance the accessibility and affordability of satellite-based services for citizens.

(c) Satellite Communication Reforms-2022 have already been implemented.

(d) Satellite-based communication service providers, namely Cloudcast Digital Limited, and Hughes Communications India Private Limited have taken in-principle clearance for providing satellite-based communication services on moving platforms.

(e) DoT’s Satellite Communication Reforms-2022 have simplified the regulatory procedures and reduced financial charges on the licensees. As a result of the recent Space Sector reforms, many satellite operators have shown interest and applied for authorization for providing the satellite communication over India. It is envisaged that with more players, enhanced satellite capacity would be available and competition in this segment will lead to better quality and affordable services, along with expansion of coverage in rural and far-flung areas.

**RADAR FORECASTING SYSTEM**

265. **SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any measure to increase the number of weather radars in the country for improving the accuracy of forecasting system under the mission Mousam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has received any State Government proposal for the same, especially from the State of Karnataka and any other persons in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Yes.
- (b) The ministry has planned to increase the number of Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) in the country to improve the accuracy of the forecasting

system under the mission Mausam. A total of 87 numbers of DWRs are proposed to be installed in two to three years, under Mission Mausam. These DWRs covering the entire nation shall enhance the country's weather monitoring capabilities.

(c) and(d) No proposal has been submitted by the State Government of Karnataka. However, the Hon'ble Cabinet Minister and Hon'ble Members of Parliament have sent proposals for the installation of DWRs in Karnataka.

### वरिष्ठ नागरिक देखभाल को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कार्यशाला

266. श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

श्री बसवराज बोम्मई:

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

श्रीमती रिमता उदय वाघ:

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

श्री जुगल किशोर:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) देश में वरिष्ठ नागरिक देखभाल को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए नीति आयोग द्वारा आयोजित राष्ट्रीय कार्यशालाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है, साथ ही इसके मुख्य उद्देश्य और परिणाम क्या रहे तथा गुजरात, विशेषकर दाहोद जैसे आदिवासी जिलों का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त कार्यशालाओं में कितने राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने भाग लिया तथा उन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा निभाई गई विशिष्ट भूमिका क्या है;
- (ग) झारखंड और राजस्थान, विशेषकर चित्तौड़गढ़ संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में वरिष्ठ नागरिक देखभाल को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए आयोजित कार्यशाला के दौरान की गई नई पहलों और प्रस्तावित नीतियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?
- (घ) इस कार्यशाला से प्राप्त सिफारिशों और निष्कर्षों को नीति आयोग राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किस प्रकार कार्यान्वित करने और निगरानी करने की योजना बना रहा है;
- (ङ) देश में अब तक विकसित किए गए बुनियादी ढांचे तथा उक्त कार्यशाला के बाद विकसित किए जाने हेतु प्रस्तावित बुनियादी ढांचे का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में वरिष्ठ नागरिक देखभाल को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए अब तक आवंटित और व्यय की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) नीति आयोग द्वारा देश में वरिष्ठ नागरिक देखभाल को सुदृढ़ करने के मामलों से संबंधित विचार विमर्श हेतु 30 अगस्त 2024 को शिलांग, मेघालय, तथा 27 सितम्बर 2024 को तिरुवनन्तपुरम, केरल में दो राष्ट्रीय कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यशालाओं में 28 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। कार्यशालाओं में केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों, और अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भी भाग लिया। कार्यशालाओं का उद्देश्य

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और अन्य हितधारकों से वरिष्ठ नागरिक देखभाल को सुदृढ़ करने के बारे में विचार प्राप्त करना था।

(ग) से (ड) कार्यशालाओं में विचार विमर्श के दौरान मौजूदा चुनौतियां, वर्तमान पहलें, और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा वरिष्ठ नागरिक देखभाल को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए अपनाई गई सर्वश्रेष्ठ पद्धतियां और बुजुर्गों के लिए देश के देखभाल इकोसिस्टम आदि जैसे वरिष्ठ नागरिक देखभाल से संबंधित विभिन्न पहलुओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया। दोनों कार्यशालाओं में झारखंड से कोई प्रतिभागी मौजूद नहीं था।

वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की समग्र देखभाल तथा कल्याण हेतु एक कार्यनीतिक ढांचे की सिफारिश करने के लिए डॉ. वी.के.पॉल, सदस्य (स्वास्थ्य), नीति आयोग की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया गया जिसमें हितधारक मंत्रालयों, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, वरिष्ठ देखभाल संगठनों और उद्यमों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं।

(च) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में ऐसी कई स्कीमें/ कार्यक्रम हैं जिनमें वरिष्ठ नागरिक देखभाल को सुदृढ़ करने से संबंधित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के घटक शामिल हैं। इस मामले में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की भी अपनी स्कीमें/कार्यक्रम हैं।

## **PRICES OF TUR AND URAD**

**267. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:**

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

- (a) the measures put in place to regulate whether the prices of tur and urad considering the ten percent decline in mandi prices during the last three months;
- (b) the reasons for not decreasing the retail prices of tur and urad in line with the decline in mandi price and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address this disparity;
- (c) whether the imports of tur and urad from East African countries and Myanmar impacted domestic prices and if so, the Government's strategy for future imports;
- (d) whether initiatives has been taken by the Government to increase the sowing area for kharif pulses, resulting in a seven percent increase over last year and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details and the update on the current crop condition of kharif pulses and its expected impact on prices?

**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 retail prices of Tur and Urad have declined or remained stable in last 3 months with the decline in Mandi prices. Department of Consumer Affairs holds regular meetings with Retailers' Association of India (RAI) and

organised retail chains to deliberate on the trends in mandi and retail prices of pulses to ensure that retailers maintain the retail margins at reasonable levels. In order to intervene directly in the retail market, the government has also converted part of the stock of pulses from the buffer to dals for retail sale to the consumers at affordable prices under the Bharat Dal brand. Similarly, atta and rice are distributed to retail consumers under Bharat brand at subsidized prices. Onion from the buffer are released in a calibrated and targeted manner to moderate prices in high price consuming centres at wholesale markets and through retail outlets. Onion is distributed among retail consumers at Rs.35 per kg through stationary retail outlets and mobile vans in major consumption centres. These measures have helped in making essential food commodities such as pulses, rice, atta and onion available to consumers at affordable prices and also in stabilising the prices.

(c): In order to ensure smooth and seamless import of pulses to augment domestic availability, import of Tur and Urad has been kept under '**Free Category**' till **31.03.2025** and zero duty on Masur import till 31.03.2025. Additionally, the Government has also allowed duty free import of Desi chana till 31.03.2025 to augment the supply of pulses in the domestic market. Stable import policy regime of Tur, Urad and Masur has been effective in ensuring the consistent supply of tur and urad in the country due to continuous flow of

imports in maintaining the availability and checking abnormal price rise in pulses.

(d): The Department of Consumer Affairs provided support to NCCF and NAFED for farmers' awareness campaigns, outreach programmes, seed distribution etc. The Government has implemented the pre-registration of farmers for assured procurement of Tur and urad under the Price Support Scheme (PSS) and the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) components of PM-AASHA scheme through NAFED and NCCF. Total 10.66 lakh farmers have been registered by NCCF and NAFED as on 22.11.2024.

(e): The condition of Kharif crops is good and harvesting is completed for short duration crops such as Moong, Urad, while harvesting of Tur crop has just commenced. The weather has also been favorable for the crop in maintaining a good flow across the supply chain to the consumers, which is expected to moderate the prices of pulses.

## **STARTUP ACCELERATOR FOR PRODUCT INNOVATION**

### **268. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:**

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



- (a) whether the Government has launched a Startup Accelerator for product innovation, development and growth in electronics and information sector during the recent past and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has proposed to scale up its network of incubators and accelerators and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the other steps taken by the government to boost the electronics manufacturing in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND  
INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**(SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has undertaken various initiatives and measures to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country.

The Startup Accelerator of MeitY for Product Innovation, Development, and Growth (SAMRIDH) programme was launched in August 2021 for a period of three years (further extended for one year) to accelerate around 300 Startups through existing and upcoming Accelerators. At present, under SAMRIDH programme, 175 startups have been selected and accelerated through 22 selected Accelerators spread across 12 States of India.

Further, MeitY has initiated the 'Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups (GENESIS)' Scheme with the aim to strengthen the startup ecosystem in Tier-II and Tier-III cities across India. The scheme envisages scaling up about 1,600 technology startups, to discover, nurture and grow technology startups with an outlay of Rs. 490 Crore over period of five years and is being implemented by MeitY Startup Hub (MSH).

Further, Government has been implementing following programs focused on development of electronics manufacturing:

1. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing: So far, incremental investment of Rs 9,349 Crores had been made under this PLI scheme. This has led to production of more than Rs 6 Lakh Crores.
2. PLI scheme for IT hardware: So far, incremental investment of Rs 501 Crores has been made under this PLI scheme. This has led to production of more than Rs 10,245 Crores.
3. Government has approved Semicon India programme with a total outlay of Rs 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country for:
  - a. Setting up of Semiconductor Fabs in India which provides a fiscal support of 50% of the project cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up

of Silicon Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (CMOS) based Semiconductor Fabs in India.

- b. Setting up of Display Fabs in India which provides for a fiscal support of 50% of Project Cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Display Fabs in India.
- c. Setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics / Sensors Fab / Discrete Semiconductors Fab and Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) / Outsourced Semiconductor Assembly and Test (OSAT) facilities in India which provides for a fiscal support of 50% of the Capital Expenditure on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics (SiPh) / Sensors (including Micro-Electromechanical System) Fab/ Discrete Semiconductor Fab and Semiconductor ATMP / OSAT facilities in India.
- d. Providing incentives on design through 'Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme' which provides "Product Design Linked Incentive" of up to 50% of the eligible expenditure subject to a ceiling of ₹15 Crore per application and also "Deployment Linked Incentive" of 6% to 4% of net sales turnover over 5 years subject to a ceiling of ₹30 Crore per application.

3.1 Government has also approved modernisation of Semi-Conductor Laboratory, Mohali to enhance efficiency and cycle time.

3.2 To further support semiconductor manufacturing and creating a semiconductor ecosystem in the country, Government has entered in Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with USA, European Union, Japan and Singapore.

3.3 Further, Government is also actively working in collaboration with world class players in semiconductor ecosystem. M/s. Applied Materials Inc. (AMAT) has announced to set up a collaborative engineering centre in Bengaluru with an investment of 400 million dollars over 4 years. As part of this, India Validation Centre has already been set up in Bengaluru by AMAT. This engineering centre is focused on development and commercialisation of technologies for semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

3.4 India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) has also entered in to an MoU with LAM Research for skilling of engineers in semiconductor manufacturing.

3.5 M/s. AMD has established its largest global design center, AMD Technostar, in Bengaluru. This centre is focused on the design and development of semiconductor technology including 3D stacking, artificial intelligence, and machine learning.

3.6 Under the Semicon India Programme, up to 2.5% of the outlay of the scheme has been earmarked for meeting the R&D, skill development and training requirement.

3.7 India is well on its path to create a robust semiconductor ecosystem in the country. Presently, India is already one of the most important players in the designing of semiconductor chips and provides for almost 20% of design engineers (Industry reports).

3.8 Further, under Semicon India Programme, Government has already approved five (5) semiconductor projects with cumulative investment of around Rs. 1 lakh 52 thousand crore. Further, 15 semiconductor design companies have also been approved under the Design Linked Incentive Scheme to design chips for Indian products. Additionally, 41 semiconductor design companies have been approved for access of the tools required for designing the chips (called Electronic Design Automation (EDA)) which is being made available by National EDA Tool Grid setup at ChipIN Centre at C-DAC Bengaluru.

3.9 To create the skilled manpower for chip design, Government has launched the Chips to Startup ('C2S') programme which plans to train 85 thousand specialized workforce at about 113 participating institutions in Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) and Embedded System Design.

**CONSIDERATION OF RAISING MPLAD FUND IN MULTIPLE VIDHAN  
SABHA AREAS**

269. **SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Lok Sabha constituencies covering multiple Vidhan Sabha areas for which the Government is considering raising the MPLAD fund to 25 crore annually;

(b) as many State Governments often allocate for MLA's more than the MPLAD funds, whether there are any plans to align MPLAD funding with this level, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government finds the current five crore allocation adequate in view of the fact that MPs are responsible for large, diverse regions, if not, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government reviewed the impact of inflation and project costs on MPLAD fund, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the methodology of the Government follow to assess MPLAD adequacy and plans for increasing the fund allocation?

**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) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(b) to (e) The Ministry receives and examines, on a continuous basis, the new suggestions from stakeholders, including suggestions for revision of entitlement of funds, following due process in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

### **DAMAGE OF FOODGRANIS**

270 **SHRI PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA GADDIGOUDAR:**

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

- (a) the details of foodgrains damaged in storage during monsoons in the country during each of the last five years;
- (b) whether any study has been conducted by the Government on the reasons for the damage of foodgrains;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has come up with any innovative and tech-based solutions to tackle damage of foodgrains due to such harsh weather conditions; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Food Corporation of India (FCI) procures, stores & handles huge quantities of foodgrains. Procured foodgrains are stored in a scientific manner. In spite of all precautionary measures, a very negligible quantity of foodgrains accrue as damaged mainly due to natural calamities *viz.* flood, cyclone, rains etc.

The details of the quantity of foodgrains in godowns of FCI, which got damaged due to monsoon factors *i.e.* flood, cyclone, rains etc, during each of the last five years are as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Damaged foodgrains accrued due to Natural Calamity (in Lakh Metric Tonnes)</b>	<b>Off-take quantity (excluding Decentralized Procurement) (in Lakh Metric Tonnes)</b>	<b>% of damaged foodgrains against off-take quantity (excluding Decentralized Procurement)</b>
2019-20	0.017	455.13	0.0037
2020-21	0.015	688.57	0.0022
2021-22	0.006	766.08	0.0008
2022-23	0.004	675.83	0.0006
2023-24	0.101	445.95	0.0226



(b) and (c): Natural calamities like floods, rains and cyclones are the main reasons for damage of foodgrains.

(d) and (e): The foodgrains procured for central pool are stored in godowns/silos which are scientifically designed.

### **KAVACH SYSTEM IN ALL ZONES OF RAILWAYS**

#### **271. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**

##### **SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:**

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance level of passenger safety in Railways;
- (b) whether Kavach system has been made operational in all zones of railways across the country particularly in Jharkhand;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the manner in which Government proposes to implement Kavach system across the country;
- (e) the time likely to be taken for installation of Kavach system across the country;
- (f) the cost to be incurred for implementation of Kavach system;
- (g) whether the Government foresees any delay in achieving this target, if so

the details thereof; and

- (h) whether the Government intends to conduct any studies to determine the causes of such delay, 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) Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. The various safety measures taken to enhance safety in train operations are as under:-

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

<b>Expenditure on Safety related activities</b>			
	<b>(Rs. in Cr.)</b>		
	<b>2022-23 (Act)</b>	<b>2023-24(Act)</b>	<b>BE 2024-25</b>
Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	18,115	20,322	21,386
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	27,086	30,864	31,494
Maintenance of Machines	9,828	10,772	11,864
Road Safety LCs and ROB/ RUBs	5,347	6,662	9,980
Track Renewals	16,326	17,850	17,652
Bridge Works	1,050	1,907	2,137

Signal & Telecom Works	2,456	3,751	4,647
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	7,119	9,523	9,615
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,327</b>	<b>1,01,651</b>	<b>1,08,776</b>

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

sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.

12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.
13. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
15. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.

20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches & Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

27. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.
28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.
29. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated maintenance/ repair/ replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

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

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

	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
<b>Level Crossing Gate Elimination</b>				
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)/	4,148	11,945	2.88 Times

	Road under Bridges (RUBs) (Nos.)			
4.	Expenditure on LC Elimination (LC+ROB+RUB)	8,825	41,957	4.75 Times
<b>Bridge Rehabilitation</b>				
1.	Expenditure on Bridge Rehabilitation (Rs. in Cr.)	3,924	8,255	2.10 Times
<b>Signalling Works</b>				
1.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837	2,964	3.52 times
2.	Automatic Block Signaling (Km)	1,486	2,497	1.67 times
3.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90	As on 31.03.24: 19,742	219 times

S N	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2023-24	2014-24 Vs. 2004-14
<b>Rolling Stock</b>				
1.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337	36,933	15.80 times
2.	Provision of Fire and Smoke Detection System in AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	19,271	
3.	Provision of Fire Detection and Suppression System 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	

**(b) to (h):**

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of train within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.
3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach ver 3.2.
4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
  - a. Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
  - b. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
  - c. Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
  - d. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
  - e. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on South Central Railway, lot of experience was gained. Using that further

improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.

7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.
8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yard, Station to Station Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, now large scale deployment has started.
9. 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 & 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.
10. Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on above mentioned routes upto Oct' 2024 is as under:-
  - a. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable: 4960 Km
  - b. Installation of Telecom Towers: 378 Nos.

- c. Provision of Kavach at Stations: 381 Nos.
- d. Provision of Kavach in Loco: 482 Locos
- e. Installation of Track side equipment: 1948 RKm.

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

- a. Project for equipping 10,000 Locomotives has been finalized.
- b. Bids for track side Works of Kavach for approximately 15000 RKm have been invited, out of which Bids for about 9000 Rkm have been opened. It covers all GQ, GD, HDN and Identified sections of Indian Railways.

12. Parts of the routes mentioned above are also passing through State of Jharkhand.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. The cost for provision of Track Side including Station equipment of Kavach is approximately Rs. 50 Lakhs/Km and cost for provision of Kavach equipment on locomotives is approximately Rs. 80 Lakh/Loco.
16. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far is Rs. 1547 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2024-25 is Rs. 1112.57 Crores. Requisite funds will be made available as per the progress of works.

### **VANDE BHARAT EXPRESS FROM NEW DELHI TO KATHGODAM**

#### **272. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to start Vande Bharat Express from New Delhi to Kathgodam during the current Financial Year;
- (b) if so, the time by when the train will start running; 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) Presently, 136 Vande Bharat train services are operating on the Broad Gauge (B.G.) electrified network of Indian Railways. At present, Delhi-Kathgodam sector is being served by 03 pairs of Mail/Express trains including

the services of 12039/40 Kathgodam-New Delhi Shatabdi Express. Besides, introduction of Vande Bharat services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability, etc.

### **SPACE SECTOR START-UPS FUND**

273. **SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:**

**SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

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

- (a) whether Union Government has approved a 1000 crore venture capital fund under IN-SPACE programme to support space sector focused start-ups in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which this approved fund is likely to be spent and the criteria followed for selecting start-ups;
- (c) the manner in which the proposed fund will boost employment in the Indian space sector through various start-ups across the entire space supply chain;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to cultivate a skilled workforce, drive innovation and boost India's competitiveness in the global space market through this fund; and



- (e) the manner in which the said fund will help in nurturing the talent in the country and prevent the loss of talent to other countries?

**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 Union Cabinet has approved a Rs.1000 crores Venture Capital fund dedicated to Indian Space Sector. The Rs.1000 Cr. VC fund is structured to align with Indian strategic vision for the space sector and supports the goals set forth in the 2020 space reforms. The fund is designed to address the unique needs of private companies operating in the high–risk, high–reward field of space technology.
- (b) The modalities and selection of fund managers are being worked out.
- (c) One of the primary goals of the fund is to create a robust ecosystem that promotes job creation and enhances India's standing in the space technology sector. The fund is expected to generate,

Direct employment: jobs in engineering, data analysis, software development, manufacturing, and other technical fields are expected to increase. Each investment could potentially generate hundreds of direct job opportunities within these high-skill areas.

Indirect employment opportunities: Additional employment will also be generated in fields associated with logistics, professional services, and supply chain management. These jobs will arise from the increased demand created by scaling business manufacturing units.

(d) By fostering a skilled workforce in the space sector, the fund aims to build sustainable talent pool, enhancing India's global standing and driving innovation through skill professionals.

(e) Many Indian startups relocate abroad due to better financial opportunities. The fund will work to retain talent within India, preventing brain drain and fostering the growth of homegrown space companies.

The fund aims to address the critical need for risk capital, as traditional lenders are hesitant to fund startups in this high-tech sector. With nearly 250 space startups emerging across the value chain, timely financial support is crucial to ensure their growth and prevent talent loss overseas.

The proposed government-backed fund will boost investor confidence, attract private capital, and signal the government's commitment to advancing space reforms. It will serve as an Alternative Investment Fund

under SEBI regulations, providing early-stage equity to startups and enabling them to scale for further private equity investments.

### निर्धारित आरक्षित कोटा

#### 274. श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सूरत रेलवे स्टेशन से चलने वाली या यहां रुकने वाली सभी ट्रेनों के नाम क्या हैं;
- (ख) सूरत शहर के लिए इन ट्रेनों में प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितनी सीटों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है; और
- (ग) उक्त ट्रेनों में सीटें आरक्षित करने की प्रक्रिया क्या है और उनकी उपलब्धता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

#### (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क): वर्तमान में, सूरत स्टेशन को 175 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है, जिनमें से 20 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाएं सूरत स्टेशन से प्रारंभ होती हैं/समाप्त होती हैं। इसके अलावा, यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 35 जोड़ी स्पेशल रेलगाड़ियों को भी सूरत स्टेशन से परिचालित करते हुए सेवाएं मुहैया कराई जा रही हैं। सूरत स्टेशन पर मुहैया कराई जा रही विभिन्न गाड़ी सेवाओं में वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस, राजधानी एक्सप्रेस, दूरंतो एक्सप्रेस, गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस, हमसफर एक्सप्रेस आदि शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग): किसी भी रेलगाड़ी में गंतव्य और मार्गवर्ती स्टेशनों में से विभिन्न प्रकार के आरक्षित कोटा का वितरण, मांग पैटर्न, सीटों की उपलब्धता और मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है। इस प्रकार निर्धारित कोटा की आवधिक रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है और जहां भी आवश्यक हो इसका समायोजन किया जाता है। किसी गाड़ी में उपलब्ध आरक्षित सीटों को पहले आओ, पहले पाओ के आधार पर बुक किया जा सकता है। किसी विशिष्ट स्टेशन/गाड़ी के लिए आरक्षित सीटों की उपलब्धता पूरे वर्ष एक समान नहीं रहती है और यह कम व्यस्त तथा व्यस्त अवधियों के दौरान अलग-अलग होती है।

### **STATUS OF KONKAN RAILWAY MERGER**

#### **275. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:**

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

(a) whether all partner State Governments have agreed to hand over their shares for the proposed merger of the Konkan Railway and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by when the public of the Konkan region may expect a formal Notification regarding the merger?

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

(a) and (b): 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. The infrastructure of 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 above shareholder State Governments 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.

### **SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING ECOSYSTEM**

**276. DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

**SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**

**SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:**

**SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

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

- (a) the specific measures taken by the Government to enhance India's semiconductor manufacturing ecosystem including initiatives to attract investment and promote local production;
- (b) the partnerships or collaborations established with international companies or organizations to support semiconductor manufacturing;
- (c) the incentives provided for research and development in semiconductor technology; and
- (d) the progress made in achieving self-reliance in semiconductor production and the future goals set by the Ministry in this regard?

**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): Government has approved Semicon India programme with a total outlay of Rs 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country for:

1. Setting up of Semiconductor Fabs in India which provides for a fiscal support of 50% of the project cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Silicon CMOS based Semiconductor Fabs in India.

2. Setting up of Display Fabs in India which provides for a fiscal support of 50% of Project Cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Display Fabs in India.
3. Setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics / Sensors Fab / Discrete Semiconductors Fab and Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) / OSAT facilities in India which provides for 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.
4. Providing incentives on design through 'Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme' which provides "Product Design Linked Incentive" of up to 50% of the eligible expenditure subject to a ceiling of ₹15 Crore per application and also "Deployment Linked Incentive" of 6% to 4% of net sales turnover over 5 years subject to a ceiling of ₹30 Crore per application.

Government has also approved modernisation of Semi-Conductor Laboratory, Mohali to enhance efficiency and cycle time.

(b): To further support semiconductor manufacturing and creating a semiconductor ecosystem in the country, Government has entered in

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with USA, European Union, Japan and Singapore.

Further, Government is also actively working in collaboration with world class players in semiconductor ecosystem. Applied Materials has announced to set up a collaborative engineering centre in Bengaluru with an investment of 400 million dollar over 4 years. As part of this, India Validation Centre has already been set up in Bengaluru by AMAT. This engineering centre is focused on development and commercialisation of technologies for semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) has also entered in to an MoU with LAM Research for skilling of engineers in semiconductor manufacturing.

AMD has established its largest global design center, AMD Technostar, in Bengaluru. This centre is focused on the design and development of semiconductor technology including 3D stacking, artificial intelligence, and machine learning.

(c): Under the Semicon India Programme, up to 2.5% of the outlay of the scheme has been earmarked for meeting the R&D, skill development and training requirement.

(d): India is well on its path to create a robust semiconductor ecosystem in the country. Presently, India is already one of the most important players in the



designing of semiconductor chips and provides for almost 20% of design engineers (Industry reports).

Government has approved five (5) semiconductor projects with cumulative investment of around Rs. 1 lakh 52 thousand crore. Further, 15 semiconductor design companies have also been approved under the Design Linked Incentive Scheme to design chips for Indian products. Additionally, 41 semiconductor design companies have been approved for access of the tools required for designing the chips (called EDA tools) which is being made available by National EDA Tool Grid setup at ChipIN Centre at C-DAC Bengaluru.

To create the skilled manpower for chip design, Government has launched the Chips to Startup ('C2S') programme which plans to train 85 thousand specialized workforce at about 113 participating institutions in VLSI and Embedded System Design.

Further, Government has been implementing following programs focused on development of electronics manufacturing:

- (i) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Large Scale Electronics: So far, incremental investment of Rs 9,349 Crores had been made under this PLI scheme. This has led to production of more than Rs 6 Lakh Crores.
- (ii) PLI scheme for IT hardware: So far, incremental investment of Rs 501 Crores has been made under this PLI scheme. This has led to production of more than Rs 10,245 Crores.

**AIM OF AMRIT BHARAT STATION SCHEME IN PUNJAB AND BIHAR****277. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:****SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:****SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:**

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

(a) the details of Amrit Bharat Station Scheme which aims to revitalize railway stations by transforming them into modern, sustainable, and accessible spaces;

(b) kinds of upgrades in the scheme prioritized, such as platforms, passenger amenities, or digital services on the said stations;

(c) the details of specific stations that are benefiting from this scheme and improvements have impacted passengers and local economies;

(d) whether any re-development activities have been undertaken by the Government for railway stations in Punjab and Bihar under the said scheme ;

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

(f) whether any deadline/target date and budget was set by the Government for the completion of the projects 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 centres at the station in the long term.

So far 1337 station have been identified under this scheme out of which 30 stations are located in the state of Punjab and 98 Stations are located in the

state of Bihar. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the states of Punjab and Bihar are as following:

<b>State</b>	<b>No. of Stations</b>	<b>Name of Stations</b>
Punjab	30	Abohar, Amritsar, Anandpur Sahib, Beas, Bhatinda Jn, Dhandari Kalan, Dhuri, Fazilka, Firozpur Cantt, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar Cantt., Jalandhar City, Kapurthala, Kotkapura, Ludhiana, Malerkotla, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nangal Dam, Pathankot Cantt., Pathankot City, Patiala, Phagwara, Phillaur, Rup Nagar, Sangrur, SASN Mohali, Sirhind

<b>State</b>	<b>No. of Stations</b>	<b>Name of Stations</b>
Bihar	98	Anugraha Narayan Road, Ara, Bakhtiyarpur, Banka, Banmankhi, BapudhamMotihari, Barahiya, Barauni, Barh, Barsoi Jn, Begusarai, Bettiah, Bhabua Road, Bhagalpur, Bhagwanpur, Bihar Sharif, Bihiya, Bikramganj, Buxar, Chausa, Chhapra, Dalsingh Sarai, Darbhanga,

		<p>DauramMadhepura, Dehri On Sone, Dholi, Dighwara, Dumraon, Durgauti, Fatuha, Gaya, Ghorasahan, Guraru, Hajipur Jn, Jamalpur, Jamui, Janakpur Road, Jaynagar, Jehanabad, Jhanjharpur, Kahalgaon, Karhagola Road, Katihar, Khagaria Jn, Kishanganj, Kudra, Labha, Laheria Sarai, Luckeesarai, Lakhminia, Madhubani, Maheshkhunt, Mairwa, Mansi Jn, Mokama, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nabinagar Road, Narkatiaganj, Naugachia, Paharpur, Patliputra, Patna, Piro, Pirpainti, Rafiganj, Raghunathpur, Rajendra Nagar, Rajgir, Ram Dayalu Nagar, Raxaul, Sabaur, Sagauli, Saharsa, Sahibpur Kamal, Sakri, Salauna, Salmari, Samastipur, Sasaram, Shahpur Patoree, Shivanarayanpur, Simri Bakhtiyarpur, Simultala, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Sonpur Jn., Sultanganj, Supaul, Taregna, Thakurganj, Thawe, Arariya Court, Chakia, Nawadah, Motipur, Ekma, Mashrakh</p>
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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 Punjab is covered by two zones viz. Northern Railway and North

Western Railway. The allocation for the financial year 2024-25 for these zones is Rs 4196.55 Crores.

The state of Bihar is covered by four zones viz. Eastern Railway, East Central Railway, North Eastern Railway and Northeast Frontier Railway. The allocation for the financial year 2024-25 for these zones is Rs 2166.36 Crores.

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

## **MINERAL MINING LICENCING**

### **278. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI**

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

- (a) the rationale for maintaining the current decentralized approach to mineral licensing without consultations with the stakeholders involved;

- (b) whether the Government has conducted consultations with the State Governments, mining industry stakeholders and legal experts on this matter; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the outcomes of such consultations and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (c) The Parliament has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MMDR Act, 1957] to provide for the development and regulation of mines and minerals. The mineral concessions are granted by the respective State Governments in accordance with the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957. The MMDR Act, 1957 was amended with effect from 12.01.2015 whereby auction regime was introduced for grant of mineral concessions. The objective of the said amendment was to bring in greater transparency and to

enhance the revenue share to the State Governments from mining sector. Granting of Mineral Licensing (Mining Lease) is a State subject. The State Government grants the mineral mining licenses to the Mining industries/ companies for carrying out mining operations in the mining lease area. After implementation of Atomic Mineral Concession Rules (AMCR-2016), the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) recommends the issuing of Mining Lease to the Government companies for Atomic Minerals. Comments/suggestions of the stakeholders viz, Central Government Ministries/Departments, State Governments and Union Territories, mining industry, industry associations, general public, and other persons and entities concerned are sought on the proposal at the time of amendment in the provisions of the Acts and the rules framed thereunder.

### **SEHER PROGRAMME**

**279. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:**

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

- (a) the details regarding the steps undertaken for imparting financial and credit education to women under SEHER Programme;



- (b) the details regarding the number of beneficiaries of the said programme, State-wise especially Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether the said programme offers any specific benefits to women belonging to SC/ST/OBC and PwD community and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any awareness initiatives for the promotion of the said programme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details regarding the amount of funds allocated for the same?

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

- (a) to (e) The Women Entrepreneurship Program (WEP) is a public-private partnership platform that was incubated at NITI Aayog aimed at creating an enabling ecosystem for women entrepreneurs in India. SEHER is a credit education program launched by TransUnion CIBIL under the aegis of WEP to impart financial literacy to women relating to entrepreneurship. The program is inclusive and open to all women. The credit awareness modules under SEHER program are disseminated through physical and digital mode. As a

public private partnership initiative, it endeavors to collaborate with Ministries/Departments of government and other industry stakeholders. So far through collaborations with the Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) Scheme of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and SIDBI cluster-level knowledge sharing sessions are being delivered. There is no specific allocation for SEHER program from the Government of India.

### **AUCTION OF SPACE SPECTRUM**

#### **280. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government opted for the administrative allocation of space spectrum instead of competitive auctions, given the 2012 Supreme Court ruling mandating auctions for the distribution of natural resources if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any study to estimate the potential revenue loss or gain from administratively allocating space spectrum, as opposed to auctioning it like terrestrial spectrum if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any justification for not proceeding with the auction of space spectrum; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that administratively allocating space spectrum does not create an unfair cost advantage for new entrants over legacy players who purchased terrestrial spectrum at high auction prices?

**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 Telecommunications Act, 2023 provides for assignment of spectrum through administrative process for services, including certain satellite-based services, listed in First Schedule of The Act. The first schedule can be amended on account of reasons listed in Section 4(5)(a) of The Act. These can be to serve public interest, or to perform government function or where auction of spectrum is not the preferred mode of assignment due to technical or economic reasons.

Further, spectrum assigned administratively or by auction both are chargeable. In line with The Telecommunication Act 2023, the Department of Telecom (DoT) has sought recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on terms and conditions of spectrum assignment including spectrum pricing in respect of licensees intending to provide satellite-based communication services while accounting for level playing field with terrestrial access services. TRAI is yet to provide their recommendations to DoT.

### किसानों के लिए स्वचालित भू-केन्द्र

#### 281. श्री .बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का लोगों ,विशेषकर किसानों को सटीक पूर्वानुमान उपलब्ध कराने के लिए नए स्वचालित भू-केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां ,तो छत्तीसगढ राज्य सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार और स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;और
- (ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री

#### (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह):

- (क) जी, हां। भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) के पास भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) के संजाल के अंतर्गत कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों (KVKs) पर एग्रो-ऑटोमेटेड वेदर स्टेशन (AWS) संस्थापित करने का दायित्व है।
- (ख) और (ग) कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों (KVKs) पर 200 एग्रो-ऑटोमेटेड वेदर स्टेशन (AWS) की राज्यवार एवं स्थानवार सूची का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों (KVKs) पर 200 एग्रो-ऑटोमेटेड वेदर स्टेशन (AWS) की राज्यवार एवं स्थानवार सूची का व्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जिला	कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र का नाम
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	प्रकाशम	केवीके, प्रकाशम (डारसाई)
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	पूर्वी गोदावरी	केवीके, कलावचारला
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	वाईएसआर कडपा	केवीके उटुकुर
4	आंध्र प्रदेश	विजयनगरम	केवीके रस्ताकुंतुबाई
5	आंध्र प्रदेश	नेल्लोर	केवीके, एके नगर
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	कुरनूल	केवीके, बनवासी विलेज
7	आंध्र प्रदेश	पश्चिम गोदावरी	केवीके, वेंकटरामन्नागुडम
8	आंध्र प्रदेश	कृष्णा	केवीके, गरिकापाडु
9	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्रीकाकुलम	केवीके, अंबादवासला
10	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	नमसाई	केवीके नामसाई
11	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	पपुंपरे	केवीके, पपुंपरे
12	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	तवांग	केवीके, तवांग
13	असम	हैलाकांडी	केवीके, हैलाकांडी, चांदपुर
14	असम	धुबरी	केवीके, धुबरी, एएयू, बिलासीपारा
15	असम	बारपेटा	केवीके, बारपेटा, हाउली
16	असम	कछार	केवीके कचार

17	असम	दरांग	केवीके, दरांग, मंगलदोई
18	असम	बक्सा	केवीके, बक्सा
19	असम	उदलगुड़ी	केवीके, उदलगुड़ी, एएयू, लालपूल
20	असम	गोलपाड़ा	केवीके, गोलपाड़ा, दुधोनी, गोलपाड़ा
21	बिहार	खगरिया	केवीके, खगरिया
22	बिहार	गया	केवीके, गया
23	बिहार	पूर्णिया	केवीके, पूर्णिया (जलालगढ़)
24	बिहार	पूर्वी चंपारण	केवीके, पिपराकोठी
25	बिहार	बेगूसराई	केवीके, बेगूसराय (खोदवानपुर)
26	बिहार	कटिहार	केवीके, कटिहार (टिंगाचिआ)
27	बिहार	सीतामढ़ी	केवीके, सीतामढ़ी
28	बिहार	शेखपुरा	केवीके, शेखपुरा
29	बिहार	नवादा	केवीके कौआकौल, नवादा
30	बिहार	बांका	केवीके, विजयनगर
31	बिहार	जमुई	केवीके, खादीग्राम
32	बिहार	अररिया	केवीके, अररिया
33	बिहार	मुजफ्फरनगर	केवीके, सरैया
34	बिहार	औरंगाबाद	केवीके, औरंगाबाद (सिरीस)
35	छत्तीसगढ़	महासमुंद	केवीके, महासमुंद
36	छत्तीसगढ़	कोरबा	केवीके, कोरबा

37	छत्तीसगढ़	जशपुर	केवीके, डुमरबहार
38	छत्तीसगढ़	नारायणपुर	केवीके, नारायणपुर
39	छत्तीसगढ़	बीजापुर	केवीके, बीजापुर
40	छत्तीसगढ़	राजनांदगाँव	केवीके, राजनांदगाँव
41	छत्तीसगढ़	कांकेर	केवीके, कांकेर
42	छत्तीसगढ़	दंतेवाड़ा	केवीके, दंतेवाड़ा
43	छत्तीसगढ़	कोरिया	केवीके, कोरिया (सल्का)
44	गोवा	उत्तर गोवा	केवीके, गोवा
45	गोवा	दक्षिण गोवा	केवीके, पणजी
46	गुजरात	पंचमहल	केवीके, पंचमहल
47	गुजरात	दाहोद	केवीके, दाहोद
48	गुजरात	अमरेली	केवीके, अमरेली
49	गुजरात	डांग	केवीके, वाघाई
50	गुजरात	नर्मदा	केवीके, सीड मल्टीप्लीकेशन फार्म, डेडियापाड़ा
51	गुजरात	वडोदरा	केवीके, वडोदरा
52	गुजरात	वलसाड	केवीके वालसाड
53	गुजरात	जामनगर	केवीके, एयर फोर्स रोड
54	गुजरात	सूरत	केवीके, सीआरसी, अथवालाइन
55	हरियाणा	सोनीपत	केवीके, जगदीशपुर, सोनीपत

56	हरियाणा	शिकोहपुर	केवीके, गुड़गांव
57	हरियाणा	करनाल	केवीके, एनडीआरआई
58	हरियाणा	महेंद्रगढ़	केवीके, महेंद्रगढ़
59	हरियाणा	कुरुक्षेत्र	केवीके, अर्बनस्टेट
60	हरियाणा	यमुनानगर	केवीके, दामला
61	हिमाचल प्रदेश	चंबा	केवीके, चंबा (सारू फार्म)
62	हिमाचल प्रदेश	बिलासपुर	केवीके बिलासपुर
63	हिमाचल प्रदेश	सुंदर नगर	केवीके मंडी
64	हिमाचल प्रदेश	सिरमौर	केवीके सिरमौर , धुला कुआं
65	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	बारामुला	केवीके बारामुला (कुंजेर, तंगमार्ग)
66	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	कठुआ	केवीके कठुआ
67	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	कुपवाड़ा	केवीके कुपवाड़ा
68	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	रिसी	केवीके रिसी
69	झारखंड	लोहरदगा	केवीके, लोहरदगा बीएयू
70	झारखंड	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम	केवीके, बीएयू जगन्नाथपुर
71	झारखंड	साहिबगंज	केवीके साहिबगंज
72	झारखंड	कुंथी	केवीके दिव्यांकल गाँव
73	झारखंड	सिमडेगा	केवीके बानो सिमडेगा
74	झारखंड	पाकुर	केवीके पाकुर
75	झारखंड	गोड्डा	केवीके गोड्डा



76	झारखंड	देवघर	केवीके देवघर
77	झारखंड	चतरा	केवीके चतरा
78	झारखंड	पलामू	केवीके पलामू डाल्टनगंज
79	झारखंड	बोकारो	केवीके बोकारो (पेटाबवार)
80	झारखंड	गढ़वा	केवीके गढ़वा
81	झारखंड	रामगढ़	केवीके रामगढ़
82	झारखंड	गिरिडीह	केवीके गिरिडीह बेंगाबाद
83	झारखंड	हजारीबाग	केवीके हजारीबाग
84	झारखंड	लातेहर	केवीके लातेहार बालूमठ
85	झारखंड	गुमला	केवीके गुमला बिष्णुपुर
86	कर्नाटक	हवेरी	केवीके हनुमानामट्टी
87	कर्नाटक	मांझ्या	केवीके.वी.सी.फार्म, मांझ्या
88	कर्नाटक	बेलारी	केवीके हागेरी
89	कर्नाटक	चिकमंगलूर	केवीके चिकमंगलूर
90	कर्नाटक	कोडागु	केवीके गोनीकोप्पल
91	कर्नाटक	बागलकोट	केवीके कृषि अनुसंधान केन्द्र
92	कर्नाटक	कोप्पल	केवीके एआरएस केंपस, कनकगिरि रोड़
93	कर्नाटक	यादगिर	केवीके कवाडीमट्टी
94	कर्नाटक	तुमकुर	केवीके जारस, कोनेहल्ली
95	कर्नाटक	रामनगरम	केवीके चंदुरायांगहल्ली

96	कर्नाटक	चामराजनगर	केवीके सीड फार्म हर्दनहल्ली
97	कर्नाटक	कोलार	केवीके टांका फार्म
98	केरल	मलप्पुरम	केवीके मलप्पुरम
99	केरल	पालघाट	केवीके पत्ताम्बी
100	केरल	कोल्लम	केवीके, कोल्लम
101	लक्षद्वीप	किल्टान	केवीके, लक्षद्वीप
102	मध्य प्रदेश	अशोकनगर	केवीके, अशोकनगर
103	मध्य प्रदेश	सिंगरौली	केवीके सिंगरौली
104	मध्य प्रदेश	नीमच	केवीके नीमच
105	मध्य प्रदेश	रीवा	केवीके रीवा
106	मध्य प्रदेश	कटनी	केवीके कटनी
107	मध्य प्रदेश	दमोह	केवीके दमोह
108	मध्य प्रदेश	बरवानी	केवीके बदवानी
109	मध्य प्रदेश	राजगढ़	केवीके राजगढ़
110	मध्य प्रदेश	शाहडोल	केवीके शाहडोल
111	मध्य प्रदेश	बालाघाट	केवीके बडगांव
112	मध्य प्रदेश	गूना	केवीके गूना
113	मध्य प्रदेश	खंडवा	केवीके खंडवा
114	मध्य प्रदेश	शिवपुरी	केवीके शिवपुरी
115	मध्य प्रदेश	छतरपुर	केवीके छतरपुर (नोगोंग)

116	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर	केवीके नागपुर
117	महाराष्ट्र	पालघर	केवीके थाणे
118	महाराष्ट्र	नंदुरबर	केवीके नंदुरबर
119	महाराष्ट्र	सोलापुर	केवीके सोलापुर-II
120	महाराष्ट्र	उस्मानाबाद	केवीके उस्मानाबाद
121	महाराष्ट्र	औरंगाबाद	केवीके, औरंगाबाद-I
122	महाराष्ट्र	भंडारा	केवीके भंडारा
123	महाराष्ट्र	गडचिरोली	केवीके गडचिरोली
124	महाराष्ट्र	बुल्दाना	केवीके बुल्दाना -II
125	महाराष्ट्र	वासिम	केवीके वासिम
126	मणिपुर	चंदेल	केवीके चंदेल
127	मेघालय	रिभोई	केवीके रिभोई
128	मेघालय	पश्चिम खासी हिल	केवीके नोंगस्टोइन
129	मिजोरम	मामित	केवीके मामित
130	नगालैंड	मोकोकचुंग	केवीके मोकोकचुंग
131	नगालैंड	केफाइर	केवीके केफाइर
132	नई दिल्ली	दक्षिण-पश्चिम जिला	केवीके ऊज्वा
133	ओडिशा	कटक	केवीके कटक (संथापुर फार्म)
134	ओडिशा	रायगढ़	केवीके गुनुपुर
135	ओडिशा	मयूरभंज	केवीके, मयूरभंज

136	ओडिशा	बालानगिर	केवीके निमकाना
137	ओडिशा	जगतसिंहपुर	केवीके जगतसिंहपुर
138	ओडिशा	नयागढ़	केवीके पानीपोलिया
139	ओडिशा	गंजम	केवीके बेनाकुडा
140	ओडिशा	गजपति	केवीके आर. उदयगिरि
141	ओडिशा	पुरी	केवीके, पुरी
142	ओडिशा	अंगुल	केवीके अंमुल
143	पुडुचेरी	पुडुचेरी	केवीके पुडुचेरी
144	पंजाब	रोपड़	केवीके रोपड़
145	पंजाब	जालंधर	केवीके जालंधर (नूरमहल)
146	पंजाब	फिरोजपुर	केवीके फिरोजपुर (मालवाल फार्म)
147	पंजाब	मोगा	केवीके मोगा (बुधसिंह वाला)
148	पंजाब	बरनाला	कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र, बरनाला-148107
149	राजस्थान	चित्तौड़गढ़	केवीके, चित्तौड़गढ़
150	राजस्थान	डूंगरपुर	केवीके, डूंगरपुर
151	राजस्थान	करौली	केवीके, करौली
152	राजस्थान	जैसलमेर	केवीके, जैसलमेर-1
153	राजस्थान	हनुमानगढ़	केवीके सांगारिया हनुमानगढ़-1
154	राजस्थान	जालोर	केवीके जालोर

155	राजस्थान	धौलपुर	केवीके धौलपुर
156	राजस्थान	बारां	केवीके अंटा, बारां
157	राजस्थान	सिरोही	केवीके, सिरोही
158	सिक्किम	पूर्वी सिक्किम	केवीके रानीपूल
159	सिक्किम	पश्चिमी सिक्किम	केवीके मंगा
160	तमिलनाडु	कुड्डालोर	केवीके, वृधाचलम
161	तमिलनाडु	पुडुकोट्टई	केवीके पुडुकोट्टई
162	तमिलनाडु	*रामनाथपुरम	केवीके रामनाथपुरम
163	तमिलनाडु	विरुधुनगर	केवीके अरुप्पुकोट्टई
164	तमिलनाडु	वेल्लूर	केवीके विरिंजीपुरम
165	तमिलनाडु	थिरुवल्लूर	केवीके तिरूर
166	तमिलनाडु	कांचीपुरम	केवीके कट्टुपक्कम
167	तमिलनाडु	धर्मपुरी	केवीके पपरापाटी
168	तमिलनाडु	सालेम	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, जिला, सेलम
169	तमिलनाडु	तिरुचिरापल्ली	केवीके सिरुगमानी
170	तेलंगाना	आदिलाबाद	केवीके आदिलाबाद
171	तेलंगाना	नलगोंडा	केवीके नलगोंडा (कंपासागर)
172	तेलंगाना	वारंगल	केवीके वारंगल (ममनूर)
173	तेलंगाना	खम्मम	केवीके खम्मम (वैरा)
174	त्रिपुरा	धलाई	केवीके धलाई

175	उत्तर प्रदेश	भदोही	केवीके भदोही
176	उत्तर प्रदेश	सोनभद्र	केवीके तीसूही, सोनभद्र
177	उत्तर प्रदेश	कन्नौज	केवीके कन्नौज (अनौधी), कन्नौज
178	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोरखपुर	केवीके बेलीपुर, गोरखपुर
179	उत्तर प्रदेश	फतेहपुर	केवीके ठरियोन, फतेहपुर
180	उत्तर प्रदेश	बुलंदशहर	केवीके, बुलंदशहर, बुलंदशहर
181	उत्तर प्रदेश	चित्रकूट	केवीके गनिवन (वाया-पहाड़ी), चित्रकूट
182	उत्तर प्रदेश	जौनपुर	केवीके जौनपुर
183	उत्तर प्रदेश	कुशीनगर	केवीके वेज़ सीड प्रोड फार्म, कुशीनगर
184	उत्तर प्रदेश	आजमगढ़	केवीके हरबंसपुर, आजमगढ़
185	उत्तर प्रदेश	सिद्धार्थ नगर	केवीके सोहना, सिद्धार्थ नगर
186	उत्तर प्रदेश	गाजीपुर	केवीके पीजी कॉलेज रवींद्रपुरी, गाजीपुर
187	उत्तर प्रदेश	शाहजहाँपुर	केवीके नियामतपुर, शाहजहाँपुर
188	उत्तर प्रदेश	बागपत	केवीके मेरठ रोड, बागपत
189	उत्तर प्रदेश	बलरामपुर	केवीके मोतीपुर हरहावा के पास, बलरामपुर
190	उत्तर प्रदेश	चंदौली	केवीके बिछिया अग्रिल चंदौली
191	उत्तर प्रदेश	मैनपुरी	कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, मैनपुरी
192	उत्तराखण्ड	अल्मोड़ा	केवीके, अल्मोड़ा
193	उत्तराखण्ड	निहितार्थ	केवीके नैनीताल (जेवलीकोट)

194	उत्तराखण्ड	पिथौरागढ़	केवीके पिथौरागढ़ (गैना अंकोली)
195	पश्चिम बंगाल	मुर्शिदाबाद	केवीके मुर्शिदाबाद
196	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर 24 परगना	केवीके अशोक नगर उत्तर 24 परगना
197	पश्चिम बंगाल	जलपाईगुड़ी	केवीके जलपाईगुड़ी
198	पश्चिम बंगाल	बीरभूम	रथिन्द्र केवीके, शांतिनिकेतन, बोलपुर
199	पश्चिम बंगाल	पुरुलिया	केवीके, पुरुलिया
200	पश्चिम बंगाल	मालदा	केवीके रतुआ, मालदा

## GRID ROOFTOP SOLAR SYSTEM IN PUNJAB

### 282. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- the total number of grid rooftop solar system installed in the State of Punjab during the last two years and the current year till date;
- whether there has been an increase in the grid rooftop solar system installations and usage during the last two years as compared to previous years and if so, the details thereof; and
- whether any steps have been taken by the Ministry to increase solar power consumption and usage in the State of Punjab, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER  
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):**

(a) and (b) In the state of Punjab, a total of 200.32 MW grid solar rooftop capacity has been reported installed during the last two years and the current year i.e. from 2022-23 to 2024-25 (as on 31.10.2024).

During last two years i.e. 2022-23 and 2023-24, a total of 146.5 MW solar rooftop capacity was installed in the State of Punjab, which is higher as compared to a total of 120.3 MW solar rooftop capacity installed in the state during the previous two years i.e. 2020-21 and 2021-22.

(c) Ministry is implementing various schemes and programmes to increase solar power consumption and usage in the country including in the State of Punjab. The detail of these schemes and programmes is enclosed as **Statement.**

**STATEMENT**

**Details of the ongoing major Solar Energy Schemes / Programmes**

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.
3. Production Linked Incentive scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' for achieving manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules (Tranche-I & II).
4. PM-KUSUM Scheme to promote small Grid Connected Solar Energy Power Plants, stand-alone solar powered agricultural pumps and solarisation of existing grid connected agricultural pumps. 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

7. Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development (RE-RTD) Programme.
8. Human Resource Development Scheme with components such as short-term trainings & skill development programmes, fellowships, internships, support to lab upgradation for RE and renewable energy chair.

## **ENCROACHMENT AND ILLEGAL TRANSFER OF WAKF PROPERTIES**

### **283. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:**

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

- (a) whether the Central Government is aware of the reported encroachment and illegal transfer of Wakf properties in Karnataka;

- (b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to investigate the encroachments of Wakf properties in Karnataka, especially in areas such as the Haveri/Gadag districts;
- (c) whether the Government has any data on the extent of unauthorized occupation or misuse of Wakf properties across India, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of measures implemented by the Government to prevent the illegal transfer, sale or lease of Wakf land?

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

(a): As per the details available on WAMSI (Waqf Assets Management System of India) 58,929 waqf properties are facing encroachment, out of which Karnataka has 869 such waqf properties.

(b) to (d): As per Sections 54 and 55 of the Waqf Act, Chief Executive Officer of State Waqf Board has power to take legal action against unauthorized occupation and encroachment of waqf properties. Further, Section 51(1-A) of the Waqf Act provides any sale, gift, exchange, Mortgage or transfer of the waqf property shall be void *ab initio*. The Central Government has framed the Waqf Properties Lease Rules, 2014 under section 56 of the Act empowering the State Waqf Boards (SWBs) to give waqf properties on lease.

The Ministry and Central Waqf Council (CWC) receive complaints regarding various issues relating to waqf properties from time to time and the same are forwarded to concerned SWBs & State Governments for appropriate action.

### **RE-DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAY STATIONS IN WEST BENGAL**

#### **284. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has planned to re-develop the existing railway stations to International standards in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the number of railway stations identified for redevelopment in West Bengal so far;
- (d) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized for their redevelopment during the last three years and the current year; and
- (e) the details of the target set and achievements made so far?

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

(a) to (e) Ministry of Railways 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 centres at the station in the long term.

So far 1337 station have been identified under this scheme out of which 101 stations are located in the state of West Bengal. The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of West Bengal are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Name of Stations
West Bengal	101	Adra, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambika kalna, Anara, Andal Jn., Andul, Asansol Jn., Azimganj, Bagnan, Bally, Balurghat, Bandel Jn., Bangaon Jn., Bankura , Barabhum, Barasat, Barddhaman, Barrackpore, Belda, Berhampore court, Bethuadahari, Bhaluka Road, Binnaguri, Bishnupur, Bolpur Shantiniketan, Burnpur, Canning, Chandan nagar, Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Dalgaon, Dalkhola, Dankuni, Dhulian Ganga, Dhupguri, Digha, Dinhata, DumDum Jn., Falakata, Garbeta, Gede, Haldia, Haldibari, Harishchandrapur, Hasimara, Hijli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jangipur Road, Jhalida, Jhargram, Joychandipahar, Kaliyaganj, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Jn, Kamakhyaguri, Katwa Jn., Khagraghat Road, Kharagpur, Kolkata, Krishnanagar City Jn, Kumedpur, Madhukunda, Madhyamgram, Malda Court, Malda Town, Mecheda, Midnapore, Nabadwip Dham, Naihati Jn., New Alipurduar, New Cooch Behar, New Farakka, New Jalpaiguri, New Mal Jn., Ondagram, Panagarh, Pandabeswar, Panskura, Purulia

		Jn., Rampurhat, Ranaghat, Sainthia Jn, Salboni, Samsi, Santragachi, Sealdah, Shalimar, Shantipur, Sheoraphuli Jn., Siliguri, Sitarampur, Siuri, Sonarpur Jn., Suisa, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tulin, Uluberia
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The details of expenditure incurred for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities' and not work-wise or Station-wise or State wise. The state of West Bengal is covered by four zones viz. Eastern Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway, South Eastern Railway and Metro Railway. During the last three years and in the current year i.e. 2024-25 (up to October, 2024), total Rs 3233.28 Crores has been allocated and expenditure of Rs 2296.39 Crores has been incurred for these zones.

Development/redevelopment/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, air-port clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities, (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.) infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in

close proximity of high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time. Therefore, no time frame can be indicated at this stage.

## **NEVA**

**285. SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:**

**SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:**

**SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:**

**DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

Will the MINISTER OF **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National e-Vidhan Application 2.0 and the success of the portal in achieving paperless legislative environment and promote real-time governance; and

(b) the importance of digital systems in achieving good governance?

**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) NeVA 2.0, the upgraded version of the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA), is a comprehensive initiative aimed at achieving a paperless legislative environment by digitalizing legislative processes across all States and Union Territories. It incorporates advanced features such as multi-lingual support, functionalities for sending birthday wishes to members, automatic



generation of members' bio-profiles, and a revamped member dashboard, enhancing linguistic inclusivity and improving user experience on both the NeVA mobile and web applications.

The transition of NeVA 2.0 to the National Government Cloud (NGC) 2.0 ensures improved scalability, reliability, enhanced data security, and optimized performance, supporting seamless delivery of legislative services.

By digitalizing legislative processes, it has successfully enabled Members to access, submit, and manage legislative business entirely through digital platforms, achieving a truly paperless environment. Additionally, it has promoted real-time governance by ensuring instant availability of legislative data, streamlining processes through automation, and enabling timely decision-making and seamless collaboration among stakeholders via its integrated digital platform.

(b) Digital systems like the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) play a vital role in achieving good governance by enhancing transparency, efficiency, and accountability in legislative processes. It contributes to good governance by streamlining processes, enhancing public engagement, and promoting data-driven decision-making, ultimately leading to a more inclusive, transparent, and efficient governance framework.

**THE PREDICTIVE PRICE FORECASTING MODEL FOR ESSENTIAL  
COMMODITIES**

**286. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:**

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

- (a) the details of Ministry's plan to utilize the predictive price forecasting model for essential commodities in its policy-making processes, particularly to control inflation, stabilize prices and strengthen the price monitoring mechanism;
- (b) whether the model includes strategies for real-time data collection and analysis specifically in states like Haryana and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the role of this forecasting model in addressing price volatility in essential commodities and the details of recent cases where it has been effectively applied, especially in Haryana;
- (d) the details of collaboration with the State Government of Haryana, private sector or research institutions to improve the model's accuracy and local impact; and
- (e) the anticipated benefits of this model for consumers in Haryana particularly low-income households in terms of reducing price spikes and ensuring access to affordable essential commodities?

**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, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution monitors the daily consumer retail and wholesale prices of selected food commodities reported by 555 price reporting centres set up by the States/UTs across the country, including 4 price reporting centres set up by the Government of Haryana. The daily report of prices and indicative price trends are duly analysed for taking appropriate decisions on release of stocks from the buffer, changes in trade policy instruments like rationalisation of import duty, changes in import quota, restrictions on exports of the commodity etc.

The price scenario and trends of food commodities such as pulses are being analysed taking into account factors influencing price behavior such as the supply situation, price seasonality, estimate production, market intelligence inputs etc. Price forecasting model to predict retail prices of pulses in major consumption centres based on price trends in benchmark mandis and import prices is one of the analytical tools adopted by the Department of Consumer Affairs. In addition, the Department has initiated mechanism to obtain inputs on market outlook, production scenario, weather condition etc. through regular

weekly interaction with participant from market intelligence agency, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Indian Metrological Department, National Cooperative Consumers' Federation (NCCF) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED).

The daily price data reported by price reporting centres is a key input for targeting market interventions with buffer stock of pulses and onion maintained by the government. The retail sale of onion from the buffer are targeted at cities/centres such as Gurgaon in Haryana, where prevailing retail prices are above the all-India average. The retail sale of Bharat Dals are targeted towards major consumption centres where prices are above the discounted prices of the dals. The data of daily prices has helped in better targeting of market interventions to stabilize price volatility and make these essential food commodities available to consumers at affordable prices.

## **EARNING OF RAILWAYS THROUGH TICKET SALE & CANCELLATION**

### **287. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:**

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

- (a)** the details of railway earnings through ticket sale in festive month (01.09.2024 to 15.11.2024);
- (b)** the details of amount railway earned through ticket cancellation during said period; and

(c) the details of the zone-wise passenger travel during the period from 01.09.2024 to 15.11.2024?

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

(a) Passenger revenue of Indian Railways during the period from 01.09.2024 to 31.10.2024 is as under:

<b>Period</b>	<b>` In Crore</b>
01.09.2024 to 31.10.2024	12159.35

(b) Amount credited on account of cancellation of tickets by passengers is not maintained separately.

(c) Zone-wise passenger travel during the period from 01.09.2024 to 10.11.2024 is as under:

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Passenger Travel (In Crore)</b>
Central	31.63
Eastern	24.67
East Central	4.41
East Coast	1.77
Northern	8.61
North Central	2.72

North Eastern	3.17
Northeast Frontier	1.81
North Western	3.60
Southern	14.55
South Central	5.00
South Eastern	4.42
South East Central	1.48
South Western	3.27
Western	26.13
West Central	2.03
Metro	4.44
Total	143.71

Further, to cater to the demand during festive season, Indian Railways notified 7983 trips of special trains during 01.10.2024 to 30.11.2024.

### **WORLD AUDIO VISUAL AND ENTERTAINMENT SUMMIT**

**288: SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

**SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:**

**DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

**SHRI LUMBA RAM:**

**SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:**

**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

**SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:**

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

- a. the steps taken by the Government to improve India's media and entertainment industry and extend its global influence; and
- b. the details of various events organised under World Audio Visual and Entertainment Summit (WAVES) across genres such as anime, music, dance, gaming etc?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has announced to organise the first edition of the World Audio Visual & Entertainment Summit (WAVES) in New Delhi from February 5<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup>, 2025. WAVES aims to play a pivotal role in promoting India's media & entertainment industry on the global stage by serving as a strategic platform for international collaboration and investment. By bringing together stakeholders from across the globe—including producers, distributors, technology innovators, and policymakers—the Summit creates opportunities for co-productions, distribution partnerships, and talent exchanges. This Summit is a transformative, one-of its kind

initiative that positions Indian industry as a global content hub through convergence of all segments of the industry on a single platform.

As a precursor of WAVES, “Create in India Challenges (CIC): Season 1” has been launched as a platform to showcase Indian talent and foster innovation in various creative fields. Currently, 27 Challenges are being run across the M&E sector in fields such as animation, gaming, comics, films, broadcasting, music, new media, emerging technologies, etc.

Further, the Union Cabinet has approved the setting up of Indian Institute of Creative Technologies (IICT) to create skill sets for content creation in the emerging technologies. This would also support digital creators and consequentially augment the creator economy in the country.

In addition, with the view to promote co-production of films between Indian filmmakers and film makers of different countries, the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has entered into seventeen Audio Visual Co-production Agreements with various countries to support collaborations between the film makers of the two countries and provide them institutional support, including financial incentives. India Cine Hub promotes ease of doing business by providing a single window approval process that facilitates the international productions with support for locations and resources.



### अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों से छात्रवृत्ति हेतु आवेदन

#### 289. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों से छात्रवृत्ति हेतु आवेदन कब आमंत्रित किए गए थे और इस संबंध में कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया गया था; और

(ख) विभाग को अब तक प्राप्त हुए आवेदनों की संख्या का राज्य-वार और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय छह (6) केंद्रीय रूप से अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के छात्रों के शैक्षिक सशक्तीकरण के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को लागू कर रहा है, जिनके नाम हैं (i) मैट्रिक-पूर्व, (ii) मैट्रिकोत्तर और (iii) मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति। आम तौर पर आवेदन प्राप्त करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल हर साल जुलाई-अगस्त के महीने में उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। हालांकि, चूंकि इस योजना को 2021-22 से आगे लागू करने की मंजूरी नहीं मिली है, इसलिए कोटा तय नहीं किया गया है। वैसे तो, 2023-24 के लिए आवेदन भी आमंत्रित नहीं किए गए हैं।

### गुजरात में खनिजों का सर्वेक्षण

#### 290. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर :

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा गुजरात के दाहोद और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में चूना पत्थर, स्वर्ण, लौह अयस्क, मैंगनीज और अन्य खनिजों की खोज के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया जा रहा है;

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

(ग) क्या विगत में ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का भविष्य में ऐसा सर्वेक्षण कराने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (ग) : जी हाँ भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (जीएसआई) अपने वर्तमान कार्य सत्र 2024-25 के दौरान, गुजरात के दाहोद जिले में ग्रेफाइट और मँगनीज के लिए 2 परियोजनाओं के जी4 चरण के गवेषण में लगा हुआ है। पिछले 4 वर्षों के दौरान, जीएसआई ने ग्रेफाइट, आधारभूत धातु, सोना, दुर्लभ मृदा तत्वों और दुर्लभ धातुओं के लिए दाहोद और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में 4 जी4 परियोजनाएं शुरू की हैं। तथापि, कोई खनिज संसाधन सिद्ध नहीं किया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(घ) : उपर्युक्त के मद्देनजर, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### विवरण

दाहोद और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में जीएसआई द्वारा शुरू की गई खनिज गवेषण परियोजनाएं

क्रम सं.	कार्य सत्र	राज्य	जिला	खनिज ब्लॉक/क्षेत्र/बेल्ट का नाम	यूएनएफसी चरण	खनिज पदार्थ
1	2021-22	गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश	झाबुआ और दाहोद	पात्रा-गुवाली-सतसेरा-गोपालपुरा	जी4	ग्रेफाइट
2	2021-22	गुजरात और	बांसवाड़ा और दाहोद	लकाई, हंडिया और पिपली	जी4	आधारभूत धातु, सोना

		राजस्थान				
3	2021-22	गुजरात	छोटा उदेपुर और दाहोद	खोखरा-मिथिबोर	जी4	दुर्लभ मृदा तत्व एवं दुर्लभ धातुएं
4	2022-23	गुजरात	पंचमहल और दाहोद	देवगढ़ बारिया- नगवाव	जी4	ग्रेफाइट
5	2024-25	गुजरात	दाहोद	घोल्लव और दुधिया	जी4	ग्रेफाइट
6	2024-25	गुजरात	दाहोद	इटावा-सलापारा	जी4	मैंगनीज

### डाक विभाग द्वारा दी जाने वाली सेवाएं

#### 291 .श्री नारायण तातू राणे :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में डाक विभाग द्वारा दी गई सेवाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और इन सेवाओं से अर्जित राजस्व का सेवा एवं वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान डाक सेवाओं से राजस्व अर्जित करने का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है;
- (ग) क्या वर्तमान में डाक विभाग में डाकपाल एवं डाकियों सहित कर्मचारी तथा ढांचागत सुविधाएं पर्याप्त हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की भर्ती करने का विचार है; और

(ड.) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में डाक एवं पार्सल भेजने के लिए अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करते हुए डाक सेवाएं प्रदान करना शुरू कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):**

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान डाक विभाग द्वारा अर्जित राजस्व का सेवा-वार एवं वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :-

**(राशि करोड़ रूपए में)**

सेवाएं	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
मेल एवं पार्सल सेवाएं	3656.42	4146.39	4640.99
डाकघर बचत स्कीम (एजेंसी प्रभार)	6114.47	6186.71	6427.08
मनीऑर्डर और इंडियन पोस्टल ऑर्डर	118.02	84.41	73.13
वसूलियां : डाक जीवन बीमा, ग्रामीण डाक जीवन बीमा, इनपुट टैक्स क्रेडिट आदि	1202.63	1139.24	1255.88
अन्य सेवाएं एवं विविध*	971.89	500.38	180.15
<b>कुल</b>	<b>12063.43</b>	<b>12057.13</b>	<b>12577.23</b>

\*अन्य सेवाएं एवं विविध : इसमें, डाकघर पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्र, आधार नामांकन/अद्यतन सुविधा, रेल यात्री आरक्षण सुविधा, जन सेवा केंद्र, सॉवरेन गोल्ड बॉन्ड्स की बिक्री, जनोपयोगी बिल भुगतान तथा अन्य प्रशासकों से/को निवल प्राप्तियां/भुगतान आदि शामिल हैं।

(ख) जी, हां। वित्त मंत्रालय प्रति वर्ष विभाग के लिए राजस्व लक्ष्य निर्धारित करता है। चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य निम्नानुसार हैं :

क्र. सं.	विवरण	लक्ष्य (करोड़ में)
1	वाणिज्यिक प्राप्तियां	5530.6
2	एजेंसी प्रभार	6708.15
3	वसूलियां	1300.00

(ग) और (घ) 01.07.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, डाक विभाग में कुल 1,77,479 पोस्टमास्टर, पोस्टमैन और अन्य स्टाफ है। वहीं, 2,67,152 ग्रामीण डाक सेवक भी कार्यरत हैं। रिक्त पदों पर भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। इस कार्य को विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति, विभागीय परीक्षा और कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा सीधी भर्ती के माध्यम के साथ-साथ भर्ती नियमों में किए गए प्रावधानों के अनुरूप प्रत्येक डाक सर्कल द्वारा भी नियमित रूप से पूरा किया जा रहा है।

(ड.) जी, हां। डाक एवं पार्सलों को विविध डाक सेवाओं के माध्यम से देश के विभिन्न भागों में डिलिवर किया जा रहा है। डाक विभाग, मेल की प्रोसेसिंग के लिए वेब आधारित ऑनलाइन प्रणाली के माध्यम से नवीन प्रौद्योगिकियों का तथा डाक-वस्तुओं की डिलिवरी के लिए डिलिवरी प्रबंधन प्रणाली/पोस्टमैन मोबाइल ऐप का प्रयोग करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्राहकों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी बदलाव जैसे डिजिटल पेमेंट सॉल्यूशन, सिस्टम आधारित छंटाई, एप्लीकेशन प्रोग्रामिंग इंटरफेस को अपनाया गया है।

**AVERAGE INCOME OF THE PEOPLE IN RURAL AREAS****292. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:**

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the average income of the people in the rural areas in various parts of the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Haryana;
- (b) whether it is true that the last nationwide survey on Household Consumption Expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey (NSS) 68<sup>th</sup> round (July, 2011-June, 2012) and no survey was carried out after that;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reasons for not conducting any survey after that?

**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 Survey Wing of National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for conducting large scale sample surveys on various socio-economic subjects on

All India basis. However, the average income of the people in rural areas in various parts of the country is not estimated in these surveys.

(b) to (d): It has been decided to conduct two back-to-back surveys during 2022-23 and 2023-24 on consumer expenditure after normalization of COVID-19 pandemic scenario. In this sequence, the latest survey on Household Consumption Expenditure (HCES: 2022-23) was conducted by MoSPI during August, 2022 – July, 2023. Prior to this, the last such survey was conducted in NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round during the period July, 2011 – June, 2012. The report of HCES 2022-23 has been released in June 2024. Further, the field work regarding data collection for HCES 2023-24 has been completed in October 2024.

### कोयला उत्पादन

#### 293. एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी:

##### एडवोकेट डीन कुरियाकोस:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में वर्ष-वार कितनी मात्रा में कोयला निकाला गया;
- (ख) घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन लक्ष्य हासिल नहीं कर पाने के क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) विशेष रूप से मीथेन उत्सर्जन के कारण बढ़ती कोयला खनन गतिविधियों से जुड़ी चिंताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) सरकार देश की ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं और कार्बन उत्सर्जन को कम करने की प्रतिबद्धताओं के बीच किस प्रकार संतुलन बनाएगी?

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

**(क) :** पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में उत्पादित कोयले की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है:

वर्ष	उत्पादन (मात्रा मि.ट. में)
2023-24	997.826
2022-23	893.191
2021-22	778.210
2020-21	716.083
2019-20	730.874

**(ख) :** लक्ष्य प्राप्ति में कोयला कम्पनियों के समक्ष आने वाली प्रमुख बाधाएं निम्नानुसार हैं:

- i. भूमि अधिग्रहण और पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापन (आरएंडआर) से संबंधित मुद्दे।
- ii. वानिकी और पर्यावरण मंजूरी में विलंब।
- iii. निकासी एवं लॉजिस्टिक्स संबंधी बाधाएं।
- iv. कानून एवं व्यवस्था के मुद्दे.
- v. कुछ भूमिगत खानों में भण्डारण सामग्री की कमी तथा प्रतिकूल भू-खनन स्थितियां।

**(ग) :** खनन गतिविधि के दौरान कोयला सीमों से मीथेन निकलती है। कोयला खनन से मीथेन उत्सर्जन चिंता का विषय है क्योंकि मीथेन एक शक्तिशाली ग्रीनहाउस गैस है जिसकी ग्लोबल वार्मिंग क्षमता कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड से लगभग 25 गुणा अधिक है।

**(घ) :** ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, वहनीयता और पहुंच को महत्वपूर्ण अपरिहार्य प्राथमिकताओं के रूप में ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत जलवायु परिवर्तन का मुकाबला करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है ताकि वर्ष 2070 तक निवल शून्य उत्सर्जन प्राप्त करने के लिए अर्थव्यवस्था के ऊर्जा परिवर्तन के साथ-साथ वृद्धि और



विकास को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। भारत ने अगस्त, 2022 में जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन (यूएनएफसीसीसी) को अपनी अद्यतित राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित कार्रवाई (एनडीसी) करने की सूचना दी है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्न शामिल हैं-

- i. वर्ष 2005 के स्तर से वर्ष 2030 तक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की उत्सर्जन तीव्रता में 45 प्रतिशत की कमी लाना।
- ii. वर्ष 2030 तक गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित ऊर्जा संसाधनों से लगभग 50 प्रतिशत संचयी विद्युत ऊर्जा की स्थापित क्षमता प्राप्त करना।

कार्बन उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए सरकार वर्तमान में विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकियों और पद्धतियों को अपना रही है, जिनका उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है:

- i. विद्युत मंत्रालय सब-क्रिटिकल ताप इकाइयों की तुलना में कुशल सुपर-क्रिटिकल/अल्ट्रा सुपर-क्रिटिकल इकाइयों की संस्थापना को बढ़ावा दे रहा है, क्योंकि ये इकाइयां अधिक कुशल हैं और विद्युत उत्पादन की प्रति यूनिट में इनका सीओ<sub>2</sub> उत्सर्जन सब-क्रिटिकल इकाइयों की तुलना में कम है।
- ii. ऊर्जा दक्षता में सुधार करने के लिए विभिन्न ताप विद्युत संयंत्र (टीपीपी) में परफॉर्म अचीव एंड ट्रेड (पीएटी) स्कीम लागू की गई है। ऊर्जा दक्षता में सुधार से ताप विद्युत उत्पादन में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन में कमी आती है।
- iii. कार्बन कैप्चर उपयोग एवं भंडारण (सीसीयूएस) परियोजनाएं कुछ ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में प्रायोगिक आधार पर कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं, ताकि धुएं वाली गैसों में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड को कम किया जा सके।
- iv. विद्युत मंत्रालय ने 08.10.2021 को तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता का आकलन करने के बाद कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों में को-फायरिंग के माध्यम से विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए

बायोमास उपयोग पर नीति जारी की, जिसमें मुख्य रूप से कृषि अवशेषों से बने बायोमास पेलेट को कोयले के साथ मिलाकर बनाया गया। इस नीति को दिनांक 16.06.2023 को संशोधित किया गया है और वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से टीपीपी में 5% बायोमास को-फायरिंग को अधिदेशित कर दिया गया है।

- v. कोल बेड मीथेन (सीबीएम) को कोयला सीमों से प्राप्त स्वच्छतर, कम कार्बन-सघन ईंधन स्रोत के रूप में बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। सरकार का लक्ष्य सीबीएम निष्कर्षण की सहायता से, पारंपरिक कोयले की तुलना में कम उत्सर्जन वाले ऊर्जा संसाधन का उपयोग करना है, जिससे खनन के दौरान अन्यथा लीक होने वाले मीथेन उत्सर्जन को कम किया जा सके। पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय (एमओपीएनजी) ने 08 मई 2018 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) और उसकी सहायक कंपनियों को कोयला युक्त क्षेत्रों से अन्वेषण और दोहन के अधिकार दिए हैं, जिनके संबंध में उनके पास कोयले के लिए खनन पट्टा है।

ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं में संतुलन बनाए रखने और कार्बन उत्सर्जन कम करने के लिए कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा निम्नलिखित गतिविधियाँ भी की जा रही हैं:

- i. वृक्षारोपण के माध्यम से कार्बन सिंक का निर्माण।
- ii. निम्नतर भूमि का पुनरुद्धार।
- iii. कोल बेड मीथेन (सीबीएम) के निष्कर्षण और कोयला गैसीकरण सहित स्वच्छ कोयला प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाना।
- iv. सड़क परिवहन को न्यूनतम करना तथा फर्स्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी परियोजनाओं सहित मशीनीकृत कोयला लदान एवं परिवहन को बढ़ाना।
- v. ऊर्जा दक्षता उपायों का कार्यान्वयन।

- vi. सौर, पवन, पंपित भंडारण परियोजनाओं, भू-तापीय आदि सहित नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं शुरू करना।

**ASSISTANCE TO PANCHAYATS TO PRODUCE RENEWABLE ENERGY**

294. **SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA :**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any policy/proposal to introduce a scheme to provide financial assistance to village panchayats which can produce one mega watt capacity of renewable energy to incentivise and localise power generation ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Gujarat for financial assistance for establishment of local power grids; and
- (d) 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) Presently, Ministry do not have any proposal to introduce a scheme to provide financial assistance to village panchayats which can produce one

mega watt capacity of renewable energy to incentivise and localise power generation.

However, under Component A of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), Renewable Energy Plants of capacity upto 2 mega-watt can be installed by individual farmer, Solar Power Developer, Cooperatives, Panchayats and Farmers Producer Organisations.

Under this Component Procurement Based Incentive (PBI) is provided to the DISCOMs @ 40 paise/kWh or Rs.6.60 lakhs/MW/year, whichever is lower, for buying renewable power. The PBI is given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial Operation Date of the plant.

In addition, the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana also has a component for development of one village in each district of the country as Model Solar Village. The village will be selected based on challenge mode and the selected village will be provided a central grant of Rs. 1 crore for transitioning to a solar powered village.

(c) and (d) Under Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Phase-I, central financial assistance upto 40% of the cost of creation of Intra-State Transmission System has been provided to eight renewable energy rich states including the state of Gujarat.

Under GEC Ph-I, a project for setting up of 1908 ckm transmission lines and 7980 MVA capacity substations with approximate cost of Rs. 2187 crore has been sanctioned for the state of Gujarat.

Similarly, under Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Phase-II, central financial assistance upto 33% of the cost of creation of Intra-State Transmission System is being provided to the seven states, including the state of Gujarat.

Under GEC Ph-II, a project for setting up of 2470 ckm of transmission lines and 7460 MVA capacity substations with approximate cost of Rs. 3636 crore has been sanctioned for the state of Gujarat.

### **PRICE REPORTING CENTRES**

295. **SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY:**

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

**DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the Price Reporting Centres (PRCs) under the Price Monitoring Division;
- (b) whether these objectives have been achieved as per the targets;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of price reporting centres in India;

- (e) whether it is a fact that some States do not even have one price reporting centre;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to address the issue; and
- (g) the date on which the PRCs were last surveyed and expanded by the Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

**(SHRI B.L.VERMA):**

(a) to (g) : Price Monitoring Division of Department of Consumer Affairs monitors daily consumer retail and wholesale prices of selected food commodities reported by the Price Reporting Centres (PRCs) located in Food and Civil Supplies Departments of the States/UTs. The objective of PRCs is to report the daily prices to Price Monitoring Division for compilation, analyses and dissemination of the data. The daily report of prices and indicative price trends are duly analysed for taking appropriate decisions for release of stocks from the buffer, export-import policy etc.

As on date, there are 555 Price Reporting Centres covering 35 States/UTs. The Union Territory of Lakshadweep has not set up a Price

Reporting Centre. In order to further improve the representativeness of prices data, the Department of Consumer Affairs had, in 2022-23, requested all the States and UTs to set up Price Reporting Centres in districts wherever feasible. As a result, the number of Price Reporting Centres has increased from 178 in December, 2021 to 555 in November, 2024.

### कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजना

#### 296. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पर्यावरण को सुरक्षित रखते हुए कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या योजनाएं/नीतियां क्रियान्वित की गई हैं;

(ख) नॉर्दर्न कोल फील्ड (एनसीएल), सिंगरौली, मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला खनन के लिए कार्यरत आउटसोर्स कंपनियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा आउटसोर्स कंपनियों में कर्मचारियों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए संपर्क का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) नॉर्दर्न कोल फील्ड लिमिटेड तथा आउटसोर्स कंपनियों के बीच अनुबंध का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने और इसको बनाए रखने के लिए 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 मालिकों (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 और 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/स्वीकृतियां प्राप्त करने के लिए कोयला ब्लॉक आबंटितियों की सहायता के लिए परियोजना निगरानी इकाई।
- v राजस्व शेयरिंग के आधार पर वाणिज्यिक खनन की नीलामी 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 में कमी, मासिक भुगतान के सापेक्ष 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 अलावा, 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 कहीं 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 कहीं 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. सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड (एससीसीएल) द्वारा नई परियोजनाओं की स्थापना 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 की है।

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

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

**(ख) :** नार्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि (एनसीएल), सिंगरौली, मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला खनन के लिए 14 आउटसोर्सिंग संविदाएं कार्यरत हैं। आउटसोर्सिंग कंपनियों/ठेकेदारों को यथा संभव स्थानीय परियोजना प्रभावित लोगों को नियुक्त करना होता है और कंपनी द्वारा निर्धारित मजदूरी (खनन कार्यकलाप के लिए कार्य के निष्पादन के दौरान अधिसूचित और मौजूद) तथा एनसीएल के साथ बोली दस्तावेज/संविदाओं में समाविष्ट दिशा-निर्देशों से कम मजदूरी का भुगतान नहीं करना होता है।

**(ग) :** नार्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड और आउटसोर्स की गई कंपनियों के बीच संविदा का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

क्र.सं.	क्षेत्र/परियोजना	संविदाकार का नाम	दी गई मात्रा (एमबीसीएम)*	अवधि (वर्ष)
1.	अमलोरी	मैसर्स बीआईपीएल-बीपीएल संयुक्त उद्यम	95.90	3.5
2.	अमलोरी	मैसर्स कलिंग कमर्शियल कॉर्प लिमिटेड	111.15	3.5
3.	बीना	मैसर्स बीजीआर डेको कंसोर्टियम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	188.64	4.5
4.	दुधीचुआ	मैसर्स राम कृपाल सिंह कंस्ट्रक्शन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	160.42	3
5.	दुधीचुआ	मैसर्स जीएससीओ इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	110.58	4
6.	जयंत	मैसर्स कैलिबर मर्सेंटाइल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	122.00	2.8
7.	झिंगुरदा	मैसर्स राम कृपाल सिंह कंस्ट्रक्शन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	48.98	4
8.	झिंगुरदा	मैसर्स कलिंग कमर्शियल कॉर्प लिमिटेड	59.14	4
9.	खड़िया	मैसर्स आईएससी एसए यादव जेवी	158.55	5
10.	निगाही	मैसर्स पीसी पटेल इंफ्रा प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	104.99	5
11.	निगाही	मैसर्स एसएलएल-एसआईपीएल (जेवी)	175.50	5
12.	कृष्णाशिला	मैसर्स केएनआईएल-एसआईपीएल (जेवी)	28.884	3
13.	ब्लॉक-बी	मैसर्स नीलकंठ माइनिंग कंपनी	104.99	5
14.	कृष्णाशिला	मैसर्स केएनआईएल-एसआईपीएल (जेवी)	63.2001	4

\* एमबीसीएम - मिलियन बैंक क्यूबिक मीट्रिक मीटर

**NATIONAL DATA SHARING AND ACCESSIBILITY POLICY (NDSAP)**

297: **SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:**

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

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the implementation and impact of the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) in fostering open access to non-sensitive Government data, and if so, the key findings of such evaluations;

(b) the specific measures being taken to enhance data quality, interoperability, and integration across different Government platforms to support effective data sharing;

(c) whether the Government is collaborating with public and private stakeholders to encourage innovative uses of shared data for research and technological advancement and the details of such partnerships; and

(d) the efforts made to strengthen the data infrastructure and ensure secure, real-time data accessibility while maintaining transparency and compliance with privacy regulations?

**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): A robust Content Review Policy is put in place for reviewing the data quality in Open Government Data Platform (data.gov.in) through routine testing of web pages and the content by Project Management Unit (PMU) of NIC. The Chief Data Officers in respective Ministry/Department ensure quality and correctness of the data. Application Programming Interfaces (API's) facilitate sharing of data and interoperability functions with other applications and departments.

(c) Yes. The IndiaAI Application Development Initiative aims to support the development, scaling, and promotion of impactful AI solutions that address real-world challenges. As part of this initiative, IndiaAI is running innovation challenges, calling on innovators, startups, academia, think tanks, industry, civil society, and autonomous bodies to collaborate and create population-scale innovative AI solutions. IndiaAI Mission enables the development of indigenous tools, frameworks, and guidelines that are based on Indian datasets and contextualized to our social, economic, cultural, and linguistic diversity. A pilot version of Integrated Geospatial Data Sharing Interface (GDI) has been developed by Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru which enables seamless data sharing, access, and analysis for various applications.

Recently, the Department has also launched Operation Dronagiri to demonstrate the potential applications of integrating geospatial data and technologies on a pilot scale to encourage innovations involving public and private stakeholders.

(d) OGD Platform is managed adhering to the Guidelines of the Government and Data security policies. The architecture is scalable and of high availability. Departments are being provided with technical advice with respect to preparation of datasets, contribution of datasets, explanation of metadata and the entire workflow of data publishing, feedback management etc. The Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal data or Information) Rules, 2011 ('SPDI Rules') under Information Technology Act, 2000 provides a framework required for application of reasonable security practices and procedures like informed consent, access control, and auditing processes. Further, for safeguarding the personal data of individuals and ensure that their data is shared only with their consent, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act) has been enacted. The DPDP Act is aimed at safeguarding the personal data of individuals, and ensuring processing of personal data for the lawful purposes. The DPDP Act mentions that appropriate technical and organisational measures must be implemented for processing of the personal data and reasonable security safeguards must be taken to prevent any personal data

breach. The DPDP Act establishes a framework that pushes organizations to modernize their data infrastructure, adopt secure technologies, and implement data protection-conscious practices. The emphasis on secure, real-time data access, and compliance with data protection principles creates a balanced approach, ensuring both accountability and transparency in processing personal data. These efforts aim to provide individuals with greater control over their personal data while fostering trust in how their information is processed by organizations. The DPDP Act is not yet in force and after the DPDP Act comes into force, Section 43A of the IT Act 2000 will be omitted.

## **SETTING UP OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS**

### **298. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:**

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

- (a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) is exploring various sites in several States across the country to set up nuclear power plants; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(a) and(b) To accelerate development of nuclear power, NTPC has identified potential greenfield sites in various states. However, the suitability of a site for nuclear power plant is to be assessed, in line with the requirements stipulated by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. In view of above, NTPC has requested the states to grant clearance for carrying out studies to ascertain suitability of sites.

It may be noted that NTPC has started its foray into nuclear power generation through ASHVINI, a JV company with NPCIL. The approval of Gol has been granted for transfer of Mahi Banswara Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (4x700 MW) from NPCIL to ASHVINI for implementation.

**SPACE MISSIONS OF ISRO**

299. **PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**

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

- (a) the details of ongoing space mission of ISRO;
- (b) the current status of the Gaganyaan Mission;
- (c) the details of the re-entry missions by ISRO; and



(d) the details of ISRO's manned spaceflight and its advancements in technology and exploration?

**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) Various Earth Observation and technology Demonstration missions of ISRO such as NISAR, RISAT-1B, Resourcesat 3 series, TDS-01, TDS-02, Oceansat-3A, IDRSS series, NVS-02, SPADEX are at various stages of realization including Assembly, Integration & Testing related activities. The applications include all weather C Band RADAR imaging, oceanography applications, Environmental Monitoring & Climate change, Software defined payloads, Technologies for Rendezvous & Docking etc. The Space exploration missions ongoing are (i) Chandrayaan-4 with the prime objective of collecting Lunar Sample from the Moon and returning it safely to Earth and (ii) Venus Orbiter Mission configured with the objective of studying Venus to further improve our understanding of origin and evolutionary processes of Venus, its atmosphere, ionosphere etc.

ISRO is developing a partially reusable Next Generation Launch Vehicle (NGLV) that has a maximum payload capability of 30 tons to Low Earth Orbit and is based on LOX-Methane propulsion systems. ISRO is also developing a winged body Reusable Launch Vehicle – Orbital Re-entry Vehicle (RLV-ORV) with retractable Landing Gear, that will be launched into orbit using existing propulsion systems and subsequently re-enter into the earth's atmosphere for an autonomous approach and landing on a runway. Further, ISRO has initiated the Advanced Missions & Recovery Experiments (ADMIRE) R & D project to demonstrate the Vertical Take-off and Vertical Recovery of a liquid stage towards reusability in future launch vehicles. In addition to the ongoing operational PSLV, GSLV & LVM3 launch vehicle programmes, ISRO has recently completed the development of a Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) that can lift 500 kg to 500 km planar Low Earth Orbit.

(b) The status of the progress of Gaganyaan programme is as follows:

- **Uncrewed Gaganyaan (G1) mission:** Preparation for the first uncrewed mission (G1) commenced.
  - **Human Rated Launch Vehicle:** Human rating of the launch vehicle has been completed. All the flight propulsion stages have

reached SDSC SHAR. Fluid mock-up filling trials of C32 Cryogenic Stage completed successfully.

- **Crew Module & Crew Escape System:** First Test Vehicle mission (TV-D1) for the performance validation of Crew Escape System (CES) has been successfully accomplished. CES for G1 mission has reached the launch complex.
  - **Orbital Module Systems:** Ground test programmes for Crew Module and Service Module Propulsion systems have been completed. Various Parachute Systems have been tested, which includes Main parachute Air drop Test & Phase-3 of Rail Track Rocket Sledge Tests .Flight systems are in the final phase of integration.
- **Gaganyatri Training:** Regular training programmes continues. Independent Training Simulator and Static Mock-up Simulators realized for training purpose.
- **Major Ground Infrastructure:** Ground facilities such as Orbital Module Preparation Facility (OMPF), Astronaut Training Facility (ATF) and Oxygen Testing Facility have been operationalized .Realization of Mission Control Centre (MCC) Facilities and establishment of Ground Station Networks are nearing completion.

- (c) ISRO has carried out two re-entry missions i.e., Space capsule Recovery Experiment (SRE-1) which was launched onboard PSLV-C7 vehicle on January 10, 2007 and Crew module Atmospheric Re-entry Experiment (CARE) which was launched onboard the experimental flight of GSLV-MkIII (LVM3-X) on December 18, 2014. ISRO is also developing a winged body Reusable Launch Vehicle – Orbital Re-entry Vehicle (RLV-ORV) with retractable Landing Gear, that will be launched into orbit using existing propulsion systems and subsequently re-enter into the earth's atmosphere for an autonomous approach and landing on a runway. In addition, missions under the Gaganyaan programme involve re-entry/recovery of the Crew Module
- (d) ISRO's human space flight programme aims to demonstrate end to end capability of launching a crew to Low Earth Orbit, on-orbit operations and landing back safely on Earth. These capabilities will be incrementally expanded and demonstrated by ISRO to undertake Indian human exploration missions beyond LEO in future. This involves development of essential technologies, mission operation protocols as well as establishment of specialised ground facilities. A revision in Gaganyaan programme has been recently approved to include the objective of launching the 1st module of Bharatiya Antariksh Station by 2028 and

demonstrating essential technologies for undertaking long duration human spaceflight missions in LEO.

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDIAAI MISSION**

**300. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**

**SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:**

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

Will the MINISTER OF **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

- (a) the timeline for implementation of the IndiaAI mission and its seven key components;
- (b) the specific targets set for the development of AI computing capacity including the number of GPUs to be installed and the timeline for their deployment;
- (c) the measures planned to ensure equitable access to the AI computing ecosystem and datasets platform for startups and researchers across the country;
- (d) the details of collaborations planned with educational institutions to implement the IndiaAI Future Skills programme particularly in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities; and

(e) the specific measures being taken under the Safe & Trusted AI pillar to ensure responsible AI development and address potential ethical concerns?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**(SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) to (e): AI is an emerging field. The most reliable ranking in AI is placing India among the four countries with the highest AI capabilities and policy to use AI. Stanford University has ranked India at the top for AI skill penetration.

Github, which is community of open-source developers has also ranked India at the top with the global share of 24.19% of all projects.

Practically on all parameters, India ranks very high on AI Skills, AI development projects and AI policy. Stanford has also ranked India among top four along-with US, China and UK in Global and National AI vibrancy ranking based on 42 indicators.

Union Cabinet led by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji has approved the IndiaAI Mission on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2024. This mission is driven by a vision to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by focusing on seven key pillars:

1. **IndiaAI Compute:** The IndiaAI compute pillar envisions building a high-end scalable AI computing ecosystem comprising AI compute infrastructure of 10,000 or more Graphics Processing Units (GPUs).
2. **IndiaAI Innovation Centre (IAIC):** The AI Innovation centre aims to develop and deploy indigenous Large Multimodal Models (LMMs) trained on India-specific data.
3. **IndiaAI Datasets Platform:** The IndiaAI Datasets Platform (IDP) seeks to enhance access, quality, and utilization of public sector datasets to make them AI-ready.
4. **IndiaAI Application Development Initiative:** The IndiaAI Application Development Initiative aims to develop, scale, and promote the adoption of impactful AI solutions to effectively tackle significant problem Statements.
5. **IndiaAIFutureSkills:** IndiaAI FutureSkills Pillar envisions to augment the number of graduates, post-graduate and PhDs in AI domain. Further, it envisions setting up Data and AI Labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across India, to impart foundational-level courses in Data and AI.
6. **IndiaAI Startup Financing:** For providing support to AI startups at all stages.
7. **Safe & Trusted AI:** This pillar enables the implementation of Responsible AI projects including the development of indigenous tools and

frameworks, self-assessment checklists for innovators, and other guidelines and governance frameworks.

The implementation of 'IndiaAI Mission' with a total outlay of Rs. 10,371.92 Cr is for a period of 5 years.

IndiaAI FutureSkills Pillar envisions to augment the number of graduate and post-graduate in AI domain by awarding IndiaAI fellowship to B.Tech and M.Tech students of all the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) recognized engineering institutions. Further, top 50 National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranked research institutes have been asked to take new PhD scholars under IndiaAI PhD fellowship.

A model IndiaAI Data Lab on National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT's) premises at Karkardooma Institutional Area, Delhi has been setup, which acts as a reference point for the infrastructure to be set up as a part of the initiative.

All the 36 States and Union Territories (UTs) have been requested to submit their nominated list of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)/Polytechnics located in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities for setting up of Data Labs. Additionally, IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT plans to establish 27 data labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country, details of which are placed at enclosed **Statement**.



Under IndiaAI Mission eight Responsible AI Projects have been selected against the Expression of Interest (EoI) floated under the Safe and Trusted AI Pillar of the IndiaAI Mission.

These projects address the need for robust guardrails to ensure the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI technologies. The selected projects focus on developing indigenous tools and frameworks and establishing guidelines for ethical, transparent, and trustworthy AI. The projects cover a range of critical themes, including Machine Unlearning, Synthetic Data Generation, AI Bias Mitigation, Ethical AI Frameworks, Privacy-Enhancing Tools, Explainable AI, AI Governance Testing, and Algorithm Auditing Tools.

The Government has also constituted an Advisory Group on AI for India-specific regulatory AI framework under the chairmanship of PSA to Hon'ble Prime Minister of India with diverse stakeholders from academia, Industry and government with an objective to address all issues related to development of Responsible AI framework for safe and trusted development and deployment of AI.

### **STATEMENT**

**List of Data & AI labs planned by IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country:**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>NIELIT Centre</b>	<b>State/UT</b>
1	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh

2	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
3	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
4	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
5	Patna	Bihar
6	Buxar	Bihar
7	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
8	Kurukshetra	Haryana
9	Ropar	Punjab
10	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
11	Bikaner	Rajasthan
12	Tezpur	Assam
13	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
14	Calicut	Kerala
15	Guwahati	Assam
16	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
17	Srinagar	J&K
18	Jammu	J&K
19	Ranchi	Jharkhand
20	Imphal	Manipur
21	Gangtok	Sikkim

22	Agartala	Tripura
23	Aizawl	Mizoram
24	Shillong	Meghalaya
25	Kohima	Nagaland
26	Leh	Ladakh
27	Silchar	Assam

### **METAL RECYCLING AUTHORITY**

#### **301. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:**

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

- (a) whether a Metal Recycling Authority has been established to facilitate the implementation of the Non-Ferrous Metal Scrap Recycling Framework 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether an online market platform for recycled and secondary metal auctions has been developed as per the guidelines laid down in the Non-Ferrous Metal Scrap Policy Framework 2022; 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) and (b): National Non-Ferrous Metal Scrap Recycling Framework, 2020 envisaged the establishment of a Metal Recycling Authority (MRA). With the concurrence of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), it has been decided that the regulatory functions of MRA will be carried out by MoEFCC. The promotional and technical functions will be carried out by Ministry of Mines through the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), Nagpur, an autonomous body under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines.

(c) and (d): The work for developing a web portal in line with the various requirements of the Framework, including online trading, has already been initiated.

### **PM-SGMBY IN TAMIL NADU**

#### **302. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.**

##### **SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.**

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) to provide free electricity to households;

(b) if so, the details of objectives of the yojana and the eligibility criteria for selection of beneficiaries;

(c) the total number of beneficiaries likely to be covered thereunder and the regions where it has been implemented or likely to be implemented including Kallakurichi and Arani Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(d) the funds allocated under the yojana across the country including Tamil Nadu along with the progress made in its implementation; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure timely and efficient delivery of solar power under the yojana?

**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) The Government has launched PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana in February 2024, to increase the share of solar rooftop capacity and empower residential households to generate their own electricity. The scheme has an outlay of Rs 75,021 crore and is to be implemented till FY 2026-27. The key objectives of the scheme are:

- To achieve 1 crore rooftop solar (RTS) installations in residential sector.
- To help provide free/low-cost electricity to 1 crore households up to 300 units of electricity per month by installation of RTS.
- To produce renewable electricity of 1 lakh crore units through the solar capacity installed under the scheme, which will result in reduction of 72

crore ton of CO<sub>2</sub>eq emission during the 25 years of lifetime for RTS projects.

- To develop the required enabling ecosystem for RTS projects, including regulatory support, manufacturing facilities, supply chain, vendor network, operation & maintenance facilities, etc., in the country.
- To boost local economy and employment generation along with enhanced energy security.
- To aid in achievement of India's commitment for green climate through its NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) at UNFCCC by installation of 30 GW of solar capacity through RTS by 2026-27.

The PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana is open for all residential consumers of the country including the consumers of Kallakurichi and Arani Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu and there is no state-wise allocation of targeted 1 crore households under the scheme. The residential consumers can register and apply for installation of rooftop solar plant under the scheme at the National Portal <https://www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in>.

The State/UT wise detail of total no of registrations, applications & installations made under the scheme, including in the state of Tamil Nadu is given at enclosed **Statement**.

(e) The Ministry has taken following steps to ensure timely achievements of targets for installation of rooftop solar plants in 1 crore household under the Scheme:

- Online process from registration to subsidy disbursal directly in the bank account of the residential consumer through National Portal.
- Availability of collateral free loan from nationalized banks at concessional interest rate of 7% with tenure of 10 years.
- To ensure quality of installations detailed specifications of the rooftop solar plants have been issued.
- Simplified the regulatory approval process by waiver of technical feasibility requirement and auto load enhancement.
- Simplified process for registration of vendors to ensure sufficient and qualified vendors are available.
- Developed framework for vendor rating system.
- Issued guidelines for innovative projects.
- Capacity building and training programmes being conducted for creating skilled manpower.
- To create awareness about the scheme, the awareness and outreach program is being implemented in the entire country.

- Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme at different levels.
- An online grievance raising tool has been developed as part of National Portal, which allows consumers and vendors to submit their grievances.

### **STATEMENT**

**The State/UT wise details of total no of registrations, applications, installations made under the PMSG: MBY across the country (As on 21/11/2024)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Registration (Nos.)</b>	<b>Application (Nos.)</b>	<b>Installation (Nos.)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	629,934	71,064	6,357
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,185	83	-
3	Assam	1,733,942	265,683	2,659
4	Bihar	931,650	53,129	2,186
5	Chhattisgarh	228,979	24,507	720
6	Goa	10,344	4,153	322
7	Gujarat	1,183,828	310,845	281,769
8	Haryana	434,114	146,693	13,853
9	Himachal	152,594	3,825	385



	Pradesh			
10	Jharkhand	250,922	5,888	68
11	Karnataka	500,949	103,917	4,919
12	Kerala	246,515	85,316	51,301
13	Madhya Pradesh	526,469	42,884	17,942
14	Maharashtra	1,601,338	481,206	120,696
15	Manipur	2,551	539	60
16	Meghalaya	7,866	1,434	14
17	Mizoram	2,981	547	47
18	Nagaland	1,191	232	5
19	Odisha	1,267,637	74,710	984
20	Punjab	117,735	9,608	3,506
21	Rajasthan	491,355	200,036	18,022
22	Sikkim	421	27	1
23	Tamil Nadu	965,111	74,364	19,255
24	Telangana	119,226	18,683	7,153
25	Tripura	9,894	963	76
26	Uttar Pradesh	2,223,461	534,529	51,313
27	Uttarakhand	146,546	25,395	9,074

28	West Bengal	355,580	24,913	236
29	A&N Islands	999	72	1
30	Chandigarh	4,700	878	271
31	DNH & DD	4,382	144	32
32	Jammu and Kashmir	288,129	8,160	288
33	Ladakh	2,977	380	134
34	Lakshadweep	660	269	69
35	NCT of Delhi	22,966	6,504	1,879
36	Puducherry	19,434	955	422
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,488,565</b>	<b>2,582,535</b>	<b>616,019</b>

### LEGISLATION TO TACKLE MISUSE OF AI

#### 303. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) whether the Government is proposing to bring any legislation to tackle the growing and blatant misuse of Artificial Intelligence leading to fake news, rumours and creating confusion in the minds of general public; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the other measures proposed to deal with this issue?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND  
INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**(SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) and (b): Government of India is committed to ensure that internet in India is free from any unlawful content including fake news. The Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") and the rules therein has created a legal framework designed to protect the internet from unlawful content.

Accordingly, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, in exercise of the powers given under the IT Act, has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021").

The IT Rules, 2021 cast specific legal obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries and platforms, to take expeditious action towards removal of the unlawful information. For this purpose, unlawful information comprises prohibited misinformation, patently false information, untrue or misleading in nature.

An intermediary is required to expeditiously take down any information including information generated using AI that falls within the categories

mentioned in Rule 3(1)(b) of the IT Rules, 2021, within the timelines prescribed under Rule 3(2) of the IT Rules, 2021.

In case of failure of the intermediaries to observe the legal obligations as provided in the IT Rules, 2021, they lose their safe harbour protection under section 79 of the IT Act and shall be liable for consequential action or prosecution as provided under any extant law.

Further, to address the emerging harms in the cyberspace like misinformation, deepfakes powered by AI, MeitY has conducted multiple consultations with industry stakeholders/ social media platforms and issued an advisory dated 26.12.2023 and subsequently issued another advisory on 15.03.2024, through which the intermediaries were reminded about their due-diligence obligations outlined under the Rule 3(1)(b) of the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021) and advised on countering unlawful content including malicious 'synthetic media' and 'deepfakes'.

## **CONSTRUCTION OF SUBWAY IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT**

### **304. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:**

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

- (a) the details and target dates of construction of subways proposed to be constructed by the Government in Tiruchirappalli district, location-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to construct a subway of width and height 7.5\*4.5 metres in M.K. Kottai (via Ponmalai Railway Colony) near Manjathidal Railway Station Kambi Gate area, in Tiruchirappalli district, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has agreed to construct the subway of width and height 4.5\*3.5 metres and the said measurement causes huge inconvenience to the public, 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): 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.

As on 01.04.24, there are 240 Nos. sanctioned works of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) / Road Under Bridges (RUBs) at cost of ₹ 5108 Cr in the state of Tamil Nadu which includes 18 Nos. ROBs/RUBs (14 Nos. RUBs and 04 Nos. ROBs) in Tiruchirappalli district. Out of these 18 Nos. ROBs/RUBs, 07 Nos. of RUBs have been completed. The remaining 11 Nos. ROBs/RUBs are at various stages of

planning / estimation / execution which includes RUB (5.50 m x3.66 m) at M.K. Kottai near Manjathidal Railway Station Kambi Gate area.

Completion & commissioning of ROB/RUB works depends on various factors like cooperation of State Governments in giving consent for closure of LC, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, law and order situation in the area of project / work sites, duration of working season in a year for the particular project / area due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects / works.

### **Y-RAILWAY TRACK**

**305. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

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

- (a) whether, it is a fact that Gopalganj-Thawe junction has a proposed Y-railway track, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether, it is a fact that the work for Y-railway track of Thawe junction had been started and left without completion, if so, the details along with the amount spent for said purpose; and
- (c) the details about the proposed/sanctioned Y-railway track near Thawe junction?

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

(a) to (c): Bypass line (1.1 km) at Thawe junction connecting Gopalganj and Sasamusa railway stations has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹9.89 cr. The work has been taken up and so far an expenditure of ₹53 lakh has been incurred.

**CONSTRUCTION OF ROBS AND RUBS IN THE COUNTRY**

**306. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:**

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

- (a) whether the pace of construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs) has increased during the last ten years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether the construction of these ROBs and RUBs significantly enhanced safety and mobility; and
- (c) the details of the total number of ROBs and RUBs for which target for construction has been set in the country and the details of amount sanctioned and spent thereon?

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

(a) to (c): Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridge (ROB)/Road under Bridge (RUB) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Such works are prioritised and taken up on the basis of its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains & impact for road users and feasibility etc.

No. of ROB/RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-24 is as under:

<b>Period</b>	<b>ROBs/RUBs constructed</b>
<b>2004-14</b>	<b>4148</b>
<b>2014-24</b>	<b>11945 (about three times)</b>

As on 01.04.2024, 3999 no. ROB/RUBs are sanctioned at cost of ₹ 91,043 cr. on Indian Railways which are at various stages of planning and execution.

During the current year 2024-25, (up to Oct. 2024), 451 Nos. ROB/RUBs have been constructed on Indian Railways. ₹ 3644 crores have been spent on ROB/RUB works during current year upto Oct 24.

### **DIGITAL INDIA MISSION IN TAMIL NADU**

**307 SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M S:**

**DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**



**SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:**

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

- (a) the achievements of the Digital India Mission since its launch in 2015 along with the number of citizens benefitted from its services within Tamil Nadu, district-wise particularly Arani and Kallakurichi Constituency;
- (b) the current status of the Digital India infrastructure and the key initiatives launched thereunder including internet connectivity, digital literacy programs and e-governance services in rural and remote areas;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken to address the challenges of digital divide, especially in terms of providing affordable internet access and promoting digital literacy in rural and underserved regions;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any assessments on the effectiveness and impact of the Digital India Mission and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the funds allocated to the Digital India Mission so far including current financial year within Tamil Nadu along with its as on date utilization for its various components; and
- (f) whether the Government has any plans to expand or enhance the scope of the mission in the coming years 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) and (b): The Digital India programme is centred on three key vision areas, namely digital infrastructure as a core utility to every citizen, governance and services on demand, and digital empowerment of citizens. The overall goal is to ensure that digital technologies improve the life of every citizen, expand India's digital economy, and create investment and employment opportunities and digital technological capabilities in India.

Digital India has considerably bridged the distance between the Government and citizens and enhanced trust on government and governance. It has also helped in the delivery of services directly to beneficiaries in a transparent and corruption-free manner.

Several schemes/projects are being implemented under Digital India programme for creating awareness and providing digital facilities to citizens in all States and Union territories (UTs), including in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Such digital facilities in the State of Tamil Nadu include:

- a) about 19,934 functional Common Service Centres (CSCs)
- b) certification of 10.55 lakh persons under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) for functional digital literacy

District-wise functional CSCs and number of candidates certified under the PMGDISHA Scheme in the state of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-I and Statement -II** respectively.

Several schemes/projects are being implemented under Digital India programme for strengthening of digital infrastructure including internet connectivity, to improve the digital literacy and e-governance services for providing digital facilities in rural and remote areas. Details of some of the key initiatives under Digital India are at enclosed **Statement -III**.

In addition, citizens across the country, including state of Tamil Nadu, have also been enabled to access e-services under various initiatives, such as Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG), DigiLocker, e-Sign, e-Hospital, e-Sanjeevani, Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Myscheme and MyGov, etc.

(c): To promote digital literacy, skills and awareness to bridge the digital divide in rural and underserved regions, and providing affordable internet access, following initiatives have been taken:

- (i) (During the years 2014 to 2016, the Government of India had implemented two Schemes for providing digital literacy to the masses namely “National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM)” and “Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA)” with accumulative target of 52.50 lakh persons (one person from every eligible household) across the country including rural

India. Under these two schemes, a total of 53.67 lakh beneficiaries were trained, out of which around 42% of candidates were from rural India. Both schemes have been closed now.

- (ii) In the year 2017, the Government approved a Scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)" to usher in digital literacy in rural India with a target to cover 6 crore rural households (one person per household) across the country. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, as against a total target of covering 6 crore beneficiaries, more than 7.35 crore candidates were enrolled and 6.39 crore were trained, out of which 4.78 crore candidates were certified under the PMGDISHA Scheme across the country. The training & certification under the PMGDISHA Scheme has been officially concluded on 31.03.2024.
- (iii) MeitY in collaboration with NASSCOM has initiated a programme titled FutureSkills PRIME. The programme is aimed at re-skilling/ up-skilling of IT professionals in 10 new/ emerging technologies which include Augmented/Virtual Reality, Internet of Things, Big Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence, Robotic Process Automation, Additive Manufacturing/ 3D Printing, Cloud Computing, Social & Mobile, Cyber Security and Blockchain.
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)

implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The objective of this Skill Certification scheme is to enable Indian youth to take up industry relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. As on 26th July 2024, around 19.31 lakh candidates have been trained and out of which 9.44 lakh candidates have been certified under the PMKVY Scheme.

- (v) For promoting digital education and facilitating students, teachers and parents across the country, DIKSHA platform has been implemented. The platform is free and open for use by anyone. As on date, 557.09 crore learning sessions have been imparted using DIKSHA. It has achieved 17.98 crore course enrolments and 14.38 crore course completions. As on date, 1.75 crore users are registered on DIKSHA platform.
- (vi) Basic communication / Internet connectivity is provided in the country by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Internet Service Providers, through wireless mobile and fixed wire line connections. As per information furnished by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT), based on data provided by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), Department of Telecom field's unit as of September'2024, out of 6,44,131 villages in the country (village data as per Registrar General of India), around 6,22,840 villages are covered with (2G/3G/4G) connectivity and 6,14,564 villages are covered with 4G Technology.

- (vii) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages, including tribal areas. The infrastructure created under BharatNet project is a national asset, accessible on a non-discriminatory basis to the Service Providers, and the same can be utilized to provide broadband services, such as Wi-Fi Hotspots, Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections, leased lines, dark fibre, backhaul to mobile towers, etc. On 04.08.2023, the Union Cabinet has approved the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP), for providing connectivity to 2,64,554 GPs includes the existing GPs those are already Service Ready. As of October, 2024; 2,14,283 GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project in the country.
- (viii) Government of India had launched a redesigned and expanded Scheme for the year 2022-23 named as "Scheme for Special Assistance to states for Capital Investment 2022-23". A total amount of Rs 3000 crores was earmarked for Part-V (Optical Fiber Cable) of the Scheme for Special Assistance to states for Capital Investment 2022-23. Funds can be used to extend BharatNet to Villages from the GPs covered as at present for Last Mile Connectivity (LMC) on the OFC to Government Institutions (like School, Health Centre, Anganwadi, Police Station, Krishi Vikash Kendra, Post Office, ration Shop etc.), Private Institutions and Households from Bharat Net network.

(d): Under Digital India programme, evaluation of the impact of all major schemes is generally carried out through an independent third party, which is not involved in the implementation of the Scheme to ensure fair independent assessment. The impact assessment studies of Electronic Governance scheme under Digital India Programme was conducted through Centre for Innovations in Public Systems (CIPS), Hyderabad in October, 2020. The study has brought out that Digital India is transforming citizen services by providing access to information driven through technology, integrating various systems and services between government and citizens, thereby empowering and enhancing citizen's social, environmental and economic values.

(e): Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers projects of various central Ministries/ Departments & States/UTs. Each project has its own budgetary requirement and accordingly project-plan has been charted out by the implementing Ministry/departments and budget details are being maintained by concerned Ministries/Departments & States/UTs. There are 8 sub-schemes under the Digital India programme. These sub-schemes are Central Sector Schemes, no State/UT-wise allocation is made. Budget allocated and utilised by MeitY under Digital India programme is as follows:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (in ₹ crore)</b>
2015-2016	1384.50
2016-2017	1176.38
2017-2018	1451.59
2018-2019	3328.54
2019-2020	3191.09
2020-2021	3030.5
2021-2022	4504.36
2022-2023	3863.13
2023-2024	4174.14
2024-2025	2829.38 (as on 18/11/2024)

(f): In August 2023, the Government approved the expansion/ extension of the Digital India programme with a total outlay of ₹ 14,903.25 crore during the period of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission i.e., 2021-22 to 2025-26.

### **STATEMENT-I**

#### **District-wise functional CSCs in the state of Tamil Nadu**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>ACTIVE CSCs</b>
1	Ariyalur	37



2	Chengalpattu	267
3	Chennai	592
4	Coimbatore	690
5	Cuddalore	859
6	Dharmapuri	598
7	Dindigul	547
8	Erode	596
9	Kallakurichi	389
10	Kanchipuram	385
11	Kanniyakumari	836
12	Karur	346
13	Krishnagiri	600
14	Madurai	613
15	Mayiladuthurai	121
16	Nagapattinam	426
17	Namakkal	376

18	Perambalur	315
19	Pudukkottai	407
20	Ramanathapuram	670
21	Ranipet	250
22	Salem	1041
23	Sivaganga	453
24	Tenkasi	456
25	Thanjavur	644
26	The nilgiris	196
27	Theni	480
28	Thiruvallur	540
29	Thiruvarur	372
30	Tiruchirappalli	829
31	Tirunelveli	688
32	Tirupathur	268
33	Tiruppur	516

34	Tiruvannamalai*	695
35	Tuticorin	581
36	Vellore	482
37	Villupuram	650
38	Virudhunagar	788
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,934</b>

\*includes Arani constituency

### **STATEMENT -II**

**District-wise status of Tamil Nadu state under the PMGDISHA Scheme:**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Registered Candidates</b>	<b>Trained Candidates</b>	<b>Certified Candidates</b>
1.	Ariyalur	64,156	57,289	41,521
2.	Chennai	240	159	122
3.	Coimbatore	47,814	35,754	25,026
4.	Cuddalore	41,012	28,758	19,064
5.	Dharmapuri	77,289	64,813	49,392
6.	Dindigul	40,951	33,980	23,524
7.	Erode	42,479	35,604	28,212

8.	Kanchipuram	38,116	26,204	19,207
9.	Kanniyakumari	30,580	23,710	17,379
10.	Karur	41,929	36,663	25,691
11.	Krishnagiri	71,346	63,430	48,405
12.	Madurai	21,776	15,226	9,729
13.	Nagapattinam	36,584	26,814	17,858
14.	Namakkal	43,372	35,812	28,058
15.	Perambalur	47,162	43,402	30,964
16.	Pudukkottai	92,548	81,623	61,284
17.	Ramanathapura m	38,405	27,702	19,382
18.	Salem	80,404	73,193	58,153
19.	Sivaganga	72,036	58,065	48,961
20.	Thanjavur	61,175	52,646	34,869
21.	TheNilgiris	6,625	2,202	1,446
22.	Theni	20,819	14,783	10,195
23.	Thiruvallur	56,489	48,445	32,073
24.	Thiruvarur	48,957	35,015	23,866
25.	Tiruchirappalli	1,08,842	95,369	72,025
26.	Tirunelveli	50,015	38,889	27,719

27.	Tiruppur	31,576	25,148	18,399
28.	Tiruvannamalai*	1,62,506	1,50,730	1,34,955
29.	Tuticorin	15,992	10,782	6,900
30.	Vellore	47,167	32,172	22,856
31.	Villupuram**	1,14,547	95,151	70,931
32.	Virudhunagar	51,628	38,347	27,069
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,04,537</b>	<b>14,07,880</b>	<b>10,55,235</b>

\*includes Arani constituency

\*\* includes Kallakurichi constituency

### **STATEMENT -III**

The present status of some of the key initiatives undertaken under Digital India programme for strengthening of digital infrastructure including internet connectivity, to improve the digital literacy and e-governance services for providing digital facilities in rural and remote areas across the country are as follows:

- **Internet connectivity:** Basic communication / Internet connectivity is provided in the country by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Internet Service Providers, through wireless mobile and fixed wire line connections. As per information furnished by the Department of Telecommunications

(DoT), based on data provided by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), Department of Telecom field's unit as of September'2024, out of 6,44,131 villages in the country (village data as per Registrar General of India), around 6,22,840 villages are covered with (2G/3G/4G) connectivity and 6,14,564 villages are covered with 4G Technology.

- **BharatNet:** BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages, including tribal areas. The infrastructure created under BharatNet project is a national asset, accessible on a non-discriminatory basis to the Service Providers, and the same can be utilized to provide broadband services, such as Wi-Fi Hotspots, Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections, leased lines, dark fibre, backhaul to mobile towers, etc. On 04.08.2023, the Union Cabinet has approved the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP), for providing connectivity to 2,64,554 GPs includes the existing GPs those are already Service Ready. As of Oct-2024; 2,14,283 GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project in the country.
- **National Knowledge Network:** National Knowledge Network ('NKN') carries the digital-traffic of National/state Data Centres (NDCs/SDCs), State-Wide Area Networks (SWANs) and provides connectivity to various Digital India initiatives. It also carries digital-traffic of various G2G (Government to

Government) and G2C (Government to Citizen) services. NKN also interconnects all knowledge institutions across the country through high-speed data communication network to encourage sharing of resources and collaborative research. So far, 2024, 1,802 links to institutions had been commissioned and made operational under NKN. 522 NKN links have been connected to NIC district centers across India.

- **National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM):** During the years 2014 to 2016, the Government of India had implemented two Schemes for providing digital literacy to the masses namely “National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM)” and “Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA)” with accumulative target of 52.50 lakh persons (one person from every eligible household) across the country including rural India. Under these two schemes, a total of 53.67 lakh beneficiaries were trained, out of which around 42% of candidates were from rural India. Both schemes have been closed now.
- **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan (PMGDISHA):** 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. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, as against a total target of

covering 6 crore beneficiaries, more than 7.35 crore candidates were enrolled and 6.39 crore were trained, out of which 4.78 crore candidates were certified under the PMGDISHA Scheme across the country. The training & certification under the PMGDISHA Scheme has been officially concluded on 31.03.2024.

- **Aadhaar:** Aadhaar is the world's largest digital identity programme that provides biometric and demographic-based unique digital identity; which can be authenticated anytime, from anywhere and also eliminates duplicate and fake identities. As on date, 138.64 Crore Aadhaar numbers have been generated.
- **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. So far, 5.91 lakh CSCs are functional across the country(rural + urban), out of which 4.69 lakh CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat(rural) level.
- **DigiLocker:** It is a platform for issuance and verification of documents & certificates digitally. It has facilitated more than 34.95 crore users and made



available 776 crore issued documents. Several fintech companies, working on banking and financial sector, are using DigiLocker for easy on boarding of users.

- **Unified Mobile App for New-Age Governance (UMANG):** UMANG is unified platform for all Indian Citizens to access pan India e-Gov services ranging from Central to Local Government bodies and other citizen centric services. Currently, 2,057 services from 207 Central/State/UT departments have been on-boarded on UMANG.
- **myScheme:** myScheme is a National Platform that aims to offer one-stop search and discovery of the Government schemes. The platform helps the citizens to find the right Government schemes for them. It also guides on how to apply for different Government schemes. So far, there are a total of 2,770 schemes published out of which Central government schemes are 520 whereas State/UT government schemes are 2,230.
- **Unified Payment Interface (UPI):** It is India's leading digital payment platform. In the month of October, 2024 alone more than 1,658 crore financial transactions were done using UPI. By making digital payment platform technology and device agnostic, UPI has contributed to financial inclusion up to the grassroot level.

- **Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA):** It is the world's largest, most diverse school education platform. As on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2024, 556.37 crore learning sessions have been imparted using DIKSHA. It has achieved 17.95 crore course enrolments and 14.37 crore course completions.
- **e-Sign:** e-Sign service facilitates instant signing of forms/documents online by citizens in a legally acceptable form. The services are being leveraged by various applications using OTP based authentication services of UIDAI. More than 79.84 Crore e-Sign issued by all ESPs.
- **MyGov** – It is a citizen engagement platform that is developed to facilitate participatory governance. Presently, over 2.76+ crore users are registered with MyGov, participating in various activities hosted on MyGov platform.
- **MeriPehchaan** – National Single Sign-on (NSSO) platform called MeriPehchaan has been launched in July 2022 to facilitate / provide citizens ease of access to government portals. Currently 12,068 services of various Ministries/States have been integrated with NSSO.
- **e-Hospital/ Online Registration System (ORS)** - e-Hospital application is the Hospital Management Information System for internal workflows and processes of hospitals. Currently, 694 Hospitals have been on-boarded on

e-Hospital and ORS has been adopted by 720 hospitals across the country with over 74 lakh appointments booked from ORS.

- **eSanjeevani** - National Telemedicine Service of India is a step towards digital health equity to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC). eSanjeevani facilitates quick and easy access to doctors and medical specialists from your smartphones. Over 30.87 Crore patients at over 129,200 Health & Wellness Centers (as spokes) through 16,360+ hubs and over 660 online OPDs serviced by more than 225,000 doctors, medical specialists, super-specialists and health workers as telemedicine practitioners
- **CO-WIN** - It is an open platform for management of registration, appointment scheduling & managing vaccination certificates for Covid-19. It has registered 110 crore persons and has facilitated administration of 220 crore doses of vaccinations.
- **Jeevan Pramaan**: Jeevan Pramaan envisages to digitize the whole process of securing the life certificate for Pensioner. With this initiative, the pensioner is no more required to physically present himself or herself in front of disbursing agency or the certification authority. Over 960.88 lakh Digital Life certificates have been processed since 2014.

- **Open Government Data Platform**– To facilitate data sharing and promote innovation over nonpersonal data, Open Government Data platform has been developed. More than 5.04 lakh datasets across 12,434+ catalogues are published. The platform has facilitated 104.90 lakh downloads.

### सौर ऊर्जा नीति

#### 308. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

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

- (क) सरकार की सौर ऊर्जा नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;
- (ख) राजस्थान राज्य विशेषकर भीलवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उक्त नीति के कार्यान्वयन की जिले-वार स्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) घरेलू स्तर पर सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए चल रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार राजस्थान राज्य में घरेलू उपयोग के लिए छोटी छत सौर प्रणाली स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो भीलवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित जिले-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

**(श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):**

- (क) से (ग): देश में सौर ऊर्जा के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, जनवरी 2010 में राष्ट्रीय सौर मिशन (एनएसएम) की शुरुआत की गई थी, जिसके तहत सरकार ने समय-समय पर विभिन्न योजनाएं शुरू की हैं। चल रही योजनाओं की सूची का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-1** में

दिया गया है। दिनांक 31.10.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भीलवाड़ा संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान राज्य में लगभग 24.55 गीगावाट सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता स्थापित की गई है।

(घ) और (ड): पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) का लक्ष्य देश भर में एक करोड़ घरों में रूफटॉप सौर प्रणालियों (आरटीएस) की स्थापना को सुविधाजनक बनाना है।

इस योजना का कुल परिव्यय 75,021 करोड़ रु. है और राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश भर में रूफटॉप सौर प्रणालियों (आरटीएस) की स्थापना के लिए इसे वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 तक क्रियान्वित किया जाना है।

दिनांक 21 नवंबर, 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के तहत राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों में वितरित केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) का जिला-वार का व्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

### **विवरण-I**

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

1. 40,000 मेगावाट की सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं का लक्ष्य रखते हुए, कम से कम 50 सौर पार्कों की स्थापना के लिए सौर पार्क योजना।
2. सरकारी उत्पादकों द्वारा व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) से 12,000 मेगावाट की ग्रिड-कनेक्टेड सौर पीवी विद्युत परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने की योजना।
3. प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम)।
4. आवासीय क्षेत्र में एक करोड़ रूफटॉप सोलर सिस्टम स्थापित करने के लिए पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना।

5. प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम-जनमन) और धरती आभा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजाति और पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए)।
6. "राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम" के तहत उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना।
7. इंटरा-स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली के लिए ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर योजना।

### विवरण-II

दिनांक 21 नवंबर, 2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) का जिला-वार (राजस्थान) ब्योरा

राजस्थान के जिले	उपभोक्ताओं की संख्या	कुल वितरित सीएफए राशि
अजमेर	491	3,82,59,210
अलवर	314	2,43,55,020
अनूपगढ़	61	47,43,150
बलोतरा	18	14,04,000
बांसवाड़ा	106	82,68,000
बारन	51	39,67,650
बाड़मेर	53	41,34,000
ब्यावर	152	1,18,45,650
भरतपुर	50	39,00,00
भीलवाड़ा	355	2,76,90,000

बीकानेर	619	4,81,64,100
बूंदी	68	52,65,750
चित्तौड़गढ़	441	3,43,91,070
चुरू	172	1,33,89,720
दौसा	72	55,89,720
डीग	1	78,000
धौलपुर	68	53,03,460
डिडवाना कुचामन	63	48,93,120
डूडू	2	1,56,000
डूंगरपुर	85	66,24,600
गंगानगर	881	6,86,28,000
गंगापुरसिटी	14	10,92,000
हनुमानगढ़	705	5,48,97,300
जयपुर	3699	28,81,98,000
जयपुर ग्रामीण	55	42,90,000
जैसलमेर	10	7,80,000
जालौर	40	31,20,000
झालावाड़	42	32,76,000
झुंझुनू	377	2,93,62,080
जोधपुर	1129	8,80,27,980

जोधपुर ग्रामीण	25	19,50,000
करौली	38	29,64,000
केकड़ी	46	35,88,000
खैरथाल-तिजारा	6	4,68,000
कोटा	581	4,52,11,980
कोटपुतली-बहरोड़	29	22,16,640
नागौर	273	2,12,46,390
नीम का थाना	33	25,74,000
पाली	136	1,05,63,180
प्रतापगढ़	88	68,32,320
राजसमंद	112	87,36,000
सालुम्बर	8	6,24,000
सांचोर	4	3,12,000
सवाई माधोपुर	64	49,92,000
शाहपुरा	46	35,72,520
सीकर	708	5,51,42,280
सिरोही	66	51,32,880
टोंक	57	44,46,000
उदयपुर	892	6,94,83,480
<b>कुल</b>	<b>13,406</b>	<b>1,04,41,49,250</b>



### उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए निधि का आवंटन

#### 309. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

क्या उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;और  
(ख) इस संबंध में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितनी निधि आवंटित की गई है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार):

(क) और (ख) सभी गैर-छूट प्राप्त केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि वे अपने वार्षिक सकल बजटीय आवंटन का 10% पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (एनईआर) के विकास के लिए निर्धारित करें। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पिछले पांच वर्षों के लिए पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र हेतु निधियों का निर्धारण और अनंतिम व्यय निम्नानुसार है:-

(करोड़ रु. में)

वित्त वर्ष	बजट अनुमान	संशोधित अनुमान	वास्तविक व्यय	आरई के सापेक्ष % वास्तविक व्यय
2019-20	59,370	53,374	48,534	90.9
2020-21	60,112	51,271	48,564	94.7
2021-22	68,020	68,440	70,874	103.6
2022-23	76,040	72,540	82,691	113.9
2023-24	94,680	91,802	1,02,749	111.9
कुल	3,58,222	3,37,427	3,53,412	104.7

**NUCLEAR POWER PRODUCTION CAPACITY****310. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH**

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

- (a) the country's total nuclear power production capacity as of November 2024, including the total installed capacity;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plans to overcome the challenges encountered in the construction and commissioning of new nuclear reactors, especially like land acquisition;
- (c) the details of measures taken by the Government to address safety concerns associated with the expansion of nuclear power plants in the country; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to promote indigenous technology development in the nuclear 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):**

- (a) As of November-2024, the country's total installed nuclear power capacity is 8180 MW, comprising of 24 nuclear power reactors.
- (b) NPCIL is working closely with state governments to expedite land acquisition, finalisation and implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) packages for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and expeditious resolution of issues related with land acquisition and R&R. In addition, taking up pre-project activities in advance, advance procurement of long manufacturing cycle equipment and implementation of multi-pronged public awareness programme to allay the concerns of different sections of the public have been taken up to overcome the challenges.
- (c) Highest priority is accorded to safety in all aspects of nuclear power viz. siting, design, construction, commissioning and operation. Nuclear power plants are designed adopting safety principles of redundancy, diversity and provide fail-safe design features following a defense-in-depth approach. The operations are performed adopting well laid out procedures by highly qualified, trained and licensed personnel.

A multi-tier safety review mechanism within Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) by the regulatory authority (Atomic Energy Regulatory Board- AERB) is in place. Based on these reviews and

operating experience feedback, necessary upgrades are carried out and the nuclear power plants are maintained at state-of-the art terms of safety.

- (d) The Government sanctioned 10 indigenous 700 MW reactors to be implemented in fleet mode to promote indigenous nuclear power technologies. Further the Government in this year's budget announced partnering with the private sector for setting up Bharat Small Reactors and Research & development of Bharat Small Modular Reactor and newer technologies for nuclear energy.

### **UPGRADATION OF DIPHU RAILWAY STATION**

#### **311. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:**

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated any plan for upgradation of Diphu Railway Station located at Diphu in the District Headquarter under the Administrative jurisdiction of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council to state of the Art facilities;

(b) whether the Government has taken any step for providing facilities of 24 x 7 Online Railway Ticket Booking at Diphu Railway Station, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received the demands of the people at Diphu requesting that the train, Rajdhani be stopped at Diphu Railway Station at least for two minutes; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

**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 centres at the station in the long term.

So far 1337 station have been identified under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 50 stations, including Diphu station 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:

<b>State</b>	<b>No. of Stations</b>	<b>Name of Stations</b>
Assam	50	Amguri, Arunachal, Chaparmukh, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Diphu, Duliajan, Fakiragram Jn., Gauripur, Gohpur, Golaghat, Gosai gaon halt, 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, Guwahati

For development works at Diphu station, tenders have been awarded and works of improvement of circulating area, parking facilities, covered pathways, road improvement, etc. have been taken up.

The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'.

The state of Assam is covered by Northeast Frontier Railway zone. The allocation for the financial year 2024-25 for this zone is Rs 530.48 Crores.

Unreserved ticketing counter is available 24x7 and reserved ticketing counter is available from 08:00 to 20:00 hrs at Diphu Railway station. However, online reserved and unreserved ticketing facility is available 24x7, except during the scheduled maintenance period.

Presently, Diphu station is being served by 19 pairs of train services including 15909/15910 Lalgah - Dibrugarh Awadh Assam Express (Daily) providing connectivity to Delhi. Further, 20503/20504 Dibrugarh - New Delhi Rajdhani Express and 12423/12424 Dibrugarh - New Delhi Rajdhani Express have scheduled stoppages at Dimapur (37 km)/Lumding (37 km), from where the passengers may avail these services. Besides, provision of stoppages of train services, including Rajdhani train services, is an on-going process on Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, etc.

## विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में लागू योजनाएं

### 312. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र सहित संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) और दादरा और नगर हवेली में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली में उक्त योजनाओं से लाभान्वित और अपना व्यवसाय स्थापित करने में सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों, विशेषकर महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजनाओं को सुचारु रूप से कार्यान्वित करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इस योजना का लाभ देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों तक पहुंचे, क्या सकारात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है/किए जाने का विचार है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में, विशेषकर संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) जिले में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?



विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री

**(डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह):**

(क) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ने अपने तीन विभागों; विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी), जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीबीटी) और वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग (डीएसआईआर) के माध्यम से देश में विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, नवोन्मेष (एसटीआई) पारितंत्र के सुदृढीकरण हेतु विभिन्न केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। सभी योजनाएँ अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर लागू की जाती हैं और ये किसी राज्य अथवा जिले के लिए विशिष्ट नहीं हैं। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग तीन छत्र योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित कर रहा है; (i) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी (एस एंड टी) संस्थागत और मानव क्षमतावर्धन, (ii) अनुसंधान और विकास और (iii) नवोन्मेष, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और परिनियोजन तथा दो राष्ट्रीय मिशन, (i) राष्ट्रीय एकाधिक ज्ञानशाखागत साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली मिशन (एनएम-आईसीपीएस) और (ii) राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (एनक्यूएम)। जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग 'जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान नवोन्मेष और उद्यमिता विकास (बायो-आरआईडीई)' योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है जिसके तीन व्यापक घटक अर्थात् (i) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान और विकास (आर एंड डी); (ii) औद्योगिक और उद्यमिता विकास (आई एंड ईडी) और (iii) जैव निर्माण और बायोफाउंड्री हैं। वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग (डीएसआईआर) अपने प्रमुख कार्यक्रम 'औद्योगिक अनुसंधान और विकास संवर्धन कार्यक्रम (आईआरडीपीपी)' के माध्यम से देश में औद्योगिक अनुसंधान को उद्योग और संस्थाविनिर्दिष्ट ऐसे अभिप्रेरक कार्यक्रम और प्रोत्साहन के माध्यम से बढ़ावा दे रहा है, जिससे नवीन प्रौद्योगिकी और नवोन्मेष का विकास और उपयोग करने का वातावरण संभव हो रहा है।

इन योजनाओं के तहत विभिन्न घटक, भिन्न-भिन्न स्तरों पर फेलोशिप के माध्यम से मानव क्षमतावर्धन; शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में उन्नत अनुसंधान एवं विकास उपकरण सुविधा केंद्रों की स्थापना के माध्यम से संस्थागत क्षमतावर्धन; मौलिक विज्ञान के साथ-साथ अंतरणीय प्रक्षेत्रों में अनुसंधानवर्धन; अंतरराष्ट्रीय द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय सहयोग के माध्यम से सहयोगात्मक अनुसंधानवर्धन; उद्यम-शैक्षणिक समुदाय सहयोग के माध्यम से औद्योगिक अनुसंधानवर्धन; विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में नवोन्मेष, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और उद्यमिता सहायता में व्यापक रूप से योगदान करते हैं। ये योजनाएँ विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, इंजीनियरिंग और गणित (स्टेम) में स्त्री-पुरुष समानता प्राप्ति हेतु महिलाओं की भागीदारी; समाज के अपहित वर्गों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी बेहतरकारी उपायों के विकास; आदि को भी बढ़ावा देती हैं।

(ख) और (ग): ये सभी योजनाएँ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक मोड में लागू की जाती हैं, जो देशभर के अनुसंधानकर्ताओं और संस्थानों को किसी विशेष राज्य अथवा जिले पर ध्यान केंद्रित किए बिना, समान अवसर प्रदान करती हैं। फलस्वरूप, इन योजनाओं के लाभार्थी भारत के सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में पाए जाते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली राज्यों में जिन व्यक्तियों, विशेषकर महिलाओं ने अपने स्वयं के व्यवसाय की स्थापना करने में सहायता प्राप्त की, उनकी संख्या, क्रमशः 49, 04 और 0 है।

(घ) सभी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता के आवेदन/अनुसंधान प्रस्ताव के आह्वान इन योजनाओं के अनुसार ऑनलाइन पोर्टलों के माध्यम से आमंत्रित किए जा रहे हैं, जो देशभर के सभी अनुसंधानकर्ताओं/संस्थानों के लिए अभिगम्य हैं। ऐसे प्रस्ताव आह्वान की जानकारी वेबसाइट, सोशल मीडिया हैंडल आदि के माध्यम से प्रसारित की जाती है ताकि इन योजनाओं के लाभ देशभर के सभी वर्गों के हितधारकों तक पहुंच सकें।

(ड) उपरोक्त भाग (ख) और (ग) की अनुक्रिया के अनुसार, सभी योजनाएँ अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर लागू की गई हैं और कोई विशिष्ट कदम संभाजी नगर (औरंगाबाद) जिले सहित जिला-स्तर पर नहीं उठाए गए हैं।

### राजस्थान लोक सेवा आयोग से सदस्य को हटाया जाना

313. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों को हटाने का संवैधानिक अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार के पास है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान लोक सेवा आयोग भर्ती घोटाले में किन्हीं सदस्यों को हटाने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो निरर्हता सहित मामले 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) : भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 317 के तहत, राजस्थान लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों को हटाने का संवैधानिक अधिकार राष्ट्रपति के पास होता है।

(ख) और (ग) : लोक सेवा आयोग में सदस्यों को हटाए जाने के लिए राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर, अनुच्छेद 317(1) और 317(3) में निहित प्रावधानों के तहत कार्रवाई की जाती है। इस संबंध

में, सितम्बर, 2023 में राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव पर उपर्युक्त प्रावधानों के अनुसरण में कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है।

### **FOOD INSECURITY**

**314. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:**

**SHRI ANTO ANTONY:**

**SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:**

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

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

- (a) the total number of individuals experiencing food insecurity in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the reasons for which the Government is failing to ensure equitable distribution of foodgrains, particularly in remote and underserved regions and the measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to improve the quality and nutritional value of foodgrains provided through the Public Distribution System (PDS);
- (d) whether the Government monitors the effectiveness of food security programmes across the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides for coverage of upto 75% of rural population and upto 50% of urban population for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-thirds of the total population. Coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit. The Act is being successfully implemented in all the States/UTs and free of cost foodgrains are being distributed to about 80.67 crore beneficiaries as per their entitlement under the Act. There is no report from any State/UT regarding food insecurity.

(c): In order to achieve uniform nutritional impact of fortified rice among the targeted population, the Government of India is supplying fortified rice throughout the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme, and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and in other Welfare Schemes (OWS) in all States and Union Territories (UTs). Custom-milled rice has been replaced with fortified rice in every scheme of the Government and 100% coverage of distribution of fortified rice has been achieved by March, 2024. Millets, which

are commonly known as Nutri- Cereals, are already a part of Public Distribution System (PDS).

(d) and (e): The NFSA 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.

The Government has engaged Monitoring Institutions (MIs) of repute to undertake concurrent evaluation of the implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) in all States/UTs for 03 years (2020-23). The questionnaires devised for the evaluation exercise also covered few questions on the receipt of free foodgrains under PMGKAY. Reports submitted by the MIs of the surveyed households indicate that ration under NFSA have been provided free of cost since January 2023 to eligible beneficiaries during the period of survey.

## **ABRUPT STOPPAGE OF ERNAKULAM-BENGALURU VANDE BHARAT TRAIN**

**315. ADV: DEAN KURIAKOSE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has stopped Ernakulam–Bengaluru Vande Bharat recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there was any specific reason for the abrupt stoppage of the train;
- (d) whether the Government plans to re-instate the Ernakulam–Bengaluru Vande Bharat at the earliest; and
- (e) whether any proposal is under consideration for sanctioning new Vande Bharat Trains to the State of Kerala in the current financial year, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Government has NOT stopped Ernakulam – Bengaluru Vande Bharat. The impression might have arisen due to the fact that 06001/06002 Ernakulam- Bengaluru Cantt. Special train service was operated by utilizing the spare Vande Bharat rake during the period 31.07.2024 to 26.08.2024 to clear extra passenger traffic. This train was in addition to the 9 pairs of regular train services, catering the sector.

Presently, 2 pairs of Vande Bharat Express are catering to the needs of stations located in the State of Kerala. Further, as the Railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are introduced as per network

requirement across such boundaries. Besides, introduction of train services including Vande Bharat services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability, etc.

Further, to increase capacity of existing rail network, several infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala have been taken up by Indian Railways. As on 01.04.2024, 08 projects (02 New Lines and 06 Doubling projects) of 419 km length, costing ₹ 12,350 crore are in planning/approval/construction stages and the expenditure of ₹3,046 crore has been incurred upto March 2024.

Since 2014, there has been substantial increase in the fund allocation and commensurate commissioning of projects in the State of Kerala as under:-

<b>Period</b>	<b>Average Outlay</b>	<b>Increase w.r.t Average Allocation of 2009-14</b>
2009-14	₹372 crore/year	-
2024-25	₹3,011 crore	Around 8 times

Railways acquires the land through State Government. The State Government assesses the compensation amount and advises Railways. On receipt of demand from the State Government, Railways deposits compensation amount with the concerned District Land Acquisition Authority. However, execution of



important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala is held up due to delay in land acquisition as tabulated below:

<b>Total Land required for Projects in Kerala</b>	<b>475 Ha</b>
Land Acquired	64 Ha (13%)
Balance Land to be acquired	411 Ha (87%)

Railway has already paid ₹2112 crore to the Government of Kerala for land acquisition. Support from the Government of Kerala is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

### निजी और सरकारी कंपनियों को खदान ब्लॉक की नीलामी

316. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित खनन सुधारों के परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 2015 से अब तक देश में विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में कितने खान ब्लॉकों की नीलामी की गई है;

(ख) वर्ष 2015 से अब तक निजी और सरकारी कंपनियों को आवंटित खान ब्लॉकों का राज्य-वार और कंपनी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) खनन सुधारों के बाद राज्य-वार विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में कितनी खानें चालू हैं और निजी जांच हेतु अधिसूचित जांच एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) जिस राज्य में निजी कंपनियों को खानों की नीलामी की गई, वहां राज्य/खान-वार राजस्व की वृद्धि अथवा हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) वर्ष 2015 में नीलामी व्यवस्था शुरू होने के बाद से देश में 435 खनिज ब्लॉकों की नीलामी की गई है। इनमें से 40 ब्लॉक महाराष्ट्र में नीलाम किए गए हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 2015 से नीलामी के माध्यम से निजी और सार्वजनिक कंपनियों को आवंटित खनिज ब्लॉकों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा खान मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट

(<https://mines.gov.in/webportal/content/successful-auction-since-2015>) पर

उपलब्ध है।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2015 से एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 17क के तहत केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों और राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों के लिए 24 ब्लॉक आरक्षित किए गए हैं। सूची का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण -I में दिया गया है।

(ग) वर्ष 2015 में नीलामी व्यवस्था की शुरुआत के बाद से नीलाम किए गए 50 खनिज ब्लॉकों का प्रचालन किया गया है। अब तक, देश में एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 4(1) के तहत 25 निजी गवेषण एजेंसियों को अधिसूचित किया गया है। ये एजेंसियां महाराष्ट्र सहित पूरे देश में गवेषण कार्य शुरू करने के पात्र हैं। सूची का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण -II में दिया गया है।

(घ) जिन राज्य सरकारों ने खनिज ब्लॉकों की नीलामी की है और उनका प्रचालन किया है, उनके राजस्व संग्रह में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। नीलामी से पहले और नीलामी के बाद राजस्व संग्रह का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण -III में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

वर्ष 2015 से केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों और राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों के लिए आरक्षित खनिज ब्लॉकों की सूची

क्र. सं.	राज्य	पीएसयू का नाम	क्षेत्र	खनिज
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	आंध्र प्रदेश मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एपीएमडीसी), राज्य पीएसयू	1327 हेक्टेयर	लौह अयस्क
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	आंध्र प्रदेश मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एपीएमडीसी), राज्य पीएसयू	25 हेक्टेयर	लौह अयस्क
3	छत्तीसगढ़	एनएमडीसी-सीएमडीसी (एनसीएल), संयुक्त उद्यम सीपीएसयू और एसपीएसयू	646.596 हेक्टेयर	लौह अयस्क
4	छत्तीसगढ़	एनएमडीसी-सीएमडीसी (एनसीएल), संयुक्त उद्यम सीपीएसयू और एसपीएसयू	15680 हेक्टेयर	हीरा
5	छत्तीसगढ़	एनएमडीसी, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम	48.493 हेक्टेयर	अपशिष्ट/गैर-बिक्री योग्य सामग्री के डंपिंग और संबद्ध अवसंरचना की सुविधाओं के लिए गैर-

				खनिजयुक्त आरक्षित वन भूमि क्षेत्र।
6	गुजरात	गुजरात इंडस्ट्रीज पावर कंपनी लिमिटेड (जीआईपीसीएल), राज्य पीएसयू	80.26.06 हेक्टेयर	चूना पत्थर खनन
7	कर्नाटक	कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क कंपनी लिमिटेड (केआईओसीएल), केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम	470.4 हेक्टेयर	लौह अयस्क और मैंगनीज
8	कर्नाटक	स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल), केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम	60.70 हेक्टेयर	लौह अयस्क
9	मध्य प्रदेश	मैंगनीज ओर (इंडिया) लिमिटेड (एमओआईएल), केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम	383.836 हेक्टेयर	मैंगनीज
10	मध्य प्रदेश	(एमपीएसएमसी), राज्य पीएसयू	21.00 हेक्टेयर	बॉक्साइट
11	ओडिशा	ओडिशा औद्योगिक विकास निगम लिमिटेड (आईडीसीओएल), राज्य पीएसयू	416.512 हेक्टेयर	लौह अयस्क

12	ओडिशा	नेशनल एल्युमिनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड (नालको), सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम	कंपनी केंद्रीय हेक्टेयर	697.979	बॉक्साइट
13	ओडिशा	ओडिशा माइनिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (ओएमसी), राज्य पीएसयू	कॉर्पोरेशन हेक्टेयर	456.100	लौह अयस्क
14	ओडिशा	ओडिशा माइनिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (ओएमसी), राज्य पीएसयू	कॉर्पोरेशन हेक्टेयर	365.026	लौह अयस्क
15	ओडिशा	ओडिशा मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (ओएमईसीएल), राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम	कॉर्पोरेशन हेक्टेयर	24.230	लौह अयस्क
16	ओडिशा	ओडिशा माइनिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (ओएमसी), राज्य पीएसयू	कॉर्पोरेशन हेक्टेयर	168.948	क्रोमाइट
17	राजस्थान	राजस्थान राज्य माइंस एंड मिनरल्स इंडिया लिमिटेड (आरएसएमएमएल) राज्य पीएसयू	इंडिया लिमिटेड हेक्टेयर	6189.5	चूना पत्थर
18	राजस्थान	एफसीआई अरावली जिप्सम एंड मिनरल्स इंडिया लिमिटेड (एफएजीएमआईएल), पीएसयू	इंडिया लिमिटेड केंद्रीय हेक्टेयर	400	रॉक फॉस्फेट

19	राजस्थान	एफसीआई अरावली जिप्सम एंड मिनरल्स इंडिया लिमिटेड (एफएजीएमआईएल), पीएसयू केंद्रीय	1100 हेक्टेयर	डोलोमाइट
20	तमिलनाडु	आईआरईएल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, केंद्रीय पीएसयू	1144.06.18 हेक्टेयर	समुद्र तट रेत खनिज
21	तेलंगाना	तेलंगाना राज्य खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड (टीएसएमडीसी), राज्य पीएसयू	588.26 हेक्टेयर	चूना पत्थर
22	जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जे एंड के मिनरल्स लिमिटेड, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-पीएसयू	77.78 हेक्टेयर	चूना पत्थर
23	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल खनिज विकास एवं व्यापार निगम लिमिटेड (डब्ल्यूबीएमडीएंडटीसी लिमिटेड), राज्य पीएसयू	15.65 हेक्टेयर और 13.56 हेक्टेयर	चाइना क्ले/फायर क्ले
24	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल खनिज विकास एवं व्यापार निगम लिमिटेड (डब्ल्यूबीएमडीएंडटीसी लिमिटेड), राज्य पीएसयू	6.47 हेक्टेयर	क्वार्ट्ज और फेल्डस्पार

**विवरण -II**

देश में अधिसूचित निजी गवेषण एजेंसियों की सूची नीचे दी गई है:

क्र. सं.	एजेंसी का नाम
1	मैसर्स जेमकोकाटी एक्सप्लोरेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
2	मैसर्स जियो मरीन सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
3	मैसर्स कार्तिकेय एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड माइनिंग सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
4	मैसर्स एनवायरोग्रीन कंसल्टेंट्स (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
5	मैसर्स जीएमएमसीओ टेक्नोलॉजी सर्विसेज लिमिटेड
6	मैसर्स भूशिल्प माइंस एंड मिनरल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
7	मैसर्स माइनिंग टेक कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज लिमिटेड
8	मैसर्स क्रिटिकल मिनरल ट्रेडर्स
9	मैसर्स पीआरबी इंफ्राप्रोजेक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
10	मैसर्स रामगढ़ मिनरल्स एंड माइनिंग लिमिटेड
11	मैसर्स जीईएमएस प्रोजेक्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
12	मैसर्स कुंदन कंसल्टेंट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
13	मैसर्स एंजियोटेक कंसल्टेंट
14	मैसर्स नोवोमाइन इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
15	मैसर्स इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लॉजिस्टिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
16	मैसर्स जियो एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड माइनिंग सॉल्यूशंस
17	मैसर्स इकोमेन लैबोरेटरीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

18	मैसर्स माहेश्वरी माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
19	मैसर्स वीएम सलगांवकर एंड ब्रदर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
20	मैसर्स जियोवेल सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
21	मैसर्स जियोएक्सपोअर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
22	मैसर्स यूनाइटेड एक्सप्लोरेशन इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
23	मैसर्स जियोटेक्निकल माइनिंग सॉल्यूशंस
24	मैसर्स इंडियन माइन प्लानर्स एंड कंसल्टेंट्स
25	मैसर्स नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज डिवीजन-टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड

### विवरण -III

#### नीलामी पूर्व और नीलामी पश्चात राजस्व संग्रहण का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य	राजस्व (करोड़ रुपये में) वित्त वर्ष 2006-07 से 2014-15	राजस्व (करोड़ रुपये में) वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से 2023-24
1	ओडिशा	18,194	1,49,423
2	छत्तीसगढ़	7,353	34,648
3	राजस्थान	10,585	27,342
4	कर्नाटक	3,700	22,359
5	मध्य प्रदेश	2,748	5,213
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	3,175*	3,621



7	गुजरात	2,008	3,337
8	गोवा	2,644	1013**
	कुल	50,408	2,46,956

\*आंध्र प्रदेश के आंकड़े विभाजन से पहले अविभाजित राज्य के हैं।

\*\*गोवा में खाने कई वर्षों से बंद थीं।

### **PATRATU NEXT GENERATION FREIGHT MAINTENANCE YARD**

#### **317. SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has approved the establishment of the Patratu Next Generation Freight Maintenance Yard and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current status and estimated cost of the said project;
- (c) the key features and technological advancements planned for the said project;
- (d) whether the new freight maintenance yard proposes to enhance freight operations and capacity in the region, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any new infrastructure, equipment or facilities are planned as part of the project and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the project has not been approved or initiated, and if so, the reasons for delay or non-initiation in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND  
MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**(SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (f) To improve safety in train operations, improve operational efficiency, reduce wagon turnaround time etc., Indian Railways has taken several steps including upgradation / augmentation / improvement of its freight maintenance facilities. During the last five years, works costing about ₹ 7000 Crore have been taken up for this initiative.

It is planned to upgrade/augment/improve the freight maintenance facility at Patratu. Preparation of DPR for this project has been taken up. Some of key features of the project are as under:

- Provision of covered shed.
- State of the art maintenance and material handling facilities.
- Wayside wagon diagnostic and monitoring systems.

**STATUS OF BSNL TOWERS****318. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:**

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

- (a) the number of BSNL towers sanctioned for the Shimoga district in Karnataka, which are installed and currently functional;
- (b) the total number of sanctioned towers vis-a-vis those remain incomplete and the projected timeline for their completion;
- (c) the details regarding different stages of incomplete towers: and
- (d) the specific measures that are being undertaken to expedite the installation of the remaining towers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;**

**AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. PEMMASANI CHANDRA SEKHAR):**

(a) to (d) In Shimoga district of Karnataka, 134 mobile towers are sanctioned under 4G Saturation Scheme. As of now, 49 towers are installed out of which, 11 towers are providing services. In addition, 227 sites are planned for upgradation to 4G, out of which, 119 sites are installed and 87 sites are on Air.

Land allocation by the State Government is among the major reasons for pendency. BSNL keeps close co-ordination with the State Government for the same.

**WATER VENDING MACHINES (WVMS) IN RAILWAY STATIONS****319 . SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints for inadequate supply of drinking water at the Railway Stations across the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise along with the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of Water Vending Machines (WVMs) installed at Railway Stations to provide potable water at affordable cost across the country, the estimated cost of installation of such WVMs, zone-wise;

(d) whether the Government has also received complaints of contaminated potable water supplied at Railway Stations across the country during the said period;

(e) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action taken thereon; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate safe drinking water at affordable rates to passengers at the Railway Stations in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND  
MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**(SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) to (f) It is Railway's endeavour to provide safe and potable drinking water facilities at all stations over Indian Railways.

To ensure the quality of drinking water being made available at the railway stations, instructions exist for periodical checking and required corrective action to be taken. Regular inspection and maintenance of drinking water facilities is carried out and complaints are attended promptly.

Complaints regarding deficiency in services including water supply are received through various channels viz. public complaints, web portals, social media, etc. These complaints are received at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Division Office, etc. The complaints so received are forwarded to concerned wings of Railway and necessary action is taken to check and address the complaint. As receipt of such complaints and action taken thereon is a continuous and dynamic process, centralized compendium of these is not maintained.

The zone-wise details of the Water Vending Machines (WVMs) installed over Indian Railways are enclosed as Statement. In addition to installation of Water Vending Machines at stations, Indian Railways provide safe and affordable Packaged Drinking Water bottles 'Rail Neer', which are approved by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), in trains and at stations. Approximately 13 lakh litres of Rail Neer Packaged Drinking Water is being supplied per day to the travelling passengers in trains and at stations across Indian Railways.

**STATEMENT****Zone-wise details of Water Vending Machines (WVMs) installed over Indian Railways**

Railway Zone	Number of Water Vending Machines (WVMs) installed
Central Railway	71
Eastern Railway	24
East Coast Railway	47
East Central Railway	203
Northern Railway	84
North Eastern Railway	53
North Central Railway	86
Northeast Frontier Railway	51
North Western Railway	45
Southern Railway	58
South Central Railway	76
South East Central Railway	8
South Western Railway	22
South Eastern Railway	41
Western Railway	45
West Central Railway	40
Total	954

**BHARATNET PROJECT****320 . SHRI ANTO ANTONY:****SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

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

- (a) the total number of Gram Panchayats connected under the BharatNet project, State-wise and Year-wise;
- (b) the reasons for failing to achieve the target of connecting all 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats;
- (c) the challenges faced in expanding telecommunications infrastructure in rural and remote areas, particularly in the north eastern States; and
- (d) the steps undertaken by the Government to improve the quality of internet services in rural regions and to bridge the urban-rural divide?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. PEMMASANI CHANDRA SEKHAR):**

- (a) State-wise and Year-wise total number of Gram Panchayats (GPs) connected by Optical Fibre Cable (OFC)/Satellite link under the BharatNet Project is given in the enclosed Statement.
- (b) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (around 2.64 lakh) in

the country. Till Oct end, 2024, under BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II; 2,14,283 GPs are service ready. This is against the planned network of 2,22,343 GPs in Phase-I and Phase-II.

(c) Challenges were faced in expansion of telecommunications infrastructure in rural and remote areas, such as:

- i. Difficult terrains (including Hilly/ Rocky) and widely dispersed villages, especially in northeastern states
- ii. Limited working season specially in northeastern states
- iii. Difficulty in getting Right of Way (RoW) issues in various states
- iv. Non-availability of stable power supply in GPs

(d) Steps undertaken to improve quality of internet services in rural regions and to bridge the urban-rural divide:

- i. 4G Saturation of uncovered Villages and upgrade of 2G/3G Mobile coverage to 4G.
- ii. Providing submarine cable connectivity to Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- iii. Engaging agencies to address the issue of fibre cut for existing BharatNet network Phase I/II
- iv. Approval of Amended BharatNet Program to provide high speed broadband connectivity to all inhabited villages in the country. The design improvement, at a cost of Rs. 1,39,579 crore, in Amended



BharatNet Program addresses several shortcomings of earlier BharatNet which is as follows:

- a) Optical fiber connectivity from Block to GP in Ring topology
- b) IP- MPLS network with Routers at Blocks and GPs
- c) Provision of optical fiber connectivity to non-GP villages on demand basis
- d) Provision for Operation and maintenance for 10 years, including monitoring of network uptime through Centralized Network Operating Centre (CNOOC) and payment to Project Implementation Agency (PIA) as per Service Level Agreement (SLA)
- e) Provision of Power backup of adequate level at GPs and Blocks
- f) Provision of Remote Fibre Monitoring System (RFMS) at Block for fibre monitoring.

<b>STATEMENT</b>														
<b>State-wise and Year-wise total number of Gram Panchayats connected under the BharatNet Project</b>														
S. No	Name of States	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16	Mar-17	Mar-18	Mar-19	Mar-20	Mar-21	Mar-22	Mar-23	Mar-24	Till end of Oct-24
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	23	29	72	72	72
2	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	13	13	13	13	1398	1639	1700	1716	5209	12955	12955
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	13	105	327	657	769	964	1104	1123
4	Assam	0	0	0	88	329	1397	1496	1496	1497	1511	1511	1511	1507
5	Bihar	0	0	0	204	416	4692	5525	7961	8293	8307	8316	8340	8340
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	495	1250	3533	4017	4773	7534	8971	9584	9695	9695
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	14	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	16	16	18	18	18	18

27.11.2024

393

10	Gujarat	0	0	0	116	491	4764	5375	11680	13303	14144	14260	14316	14316
11	Haryana	0	0	0	149	640	5757	6069	6071	6081	6082	6082	6082	6082
12	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	164	222	275	365	406	408	409	410
13	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	168	646	863	997	1078	1092	1099	1101
14	Jharkhand	0	0	0	121	356	1455	2261	2427	3522	4279	4357	4384	4390
15	Karnataka	0	0	32	2864	4825	6069	6080	6080	6080	6083	6084	6084	6084
16	Kerala	0	0	295	977	977	977	977	977	977	978	978	978	978
17	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	167	184	190	192	193	193
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	9
19	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	145	2559	11560	12547	12942	15169	17652	17837	17850	17850
20	Maharashtra	0	0	0	127	1597	13572	14976	15644	18955	22124	23951	24253	24575
21	Manipur	0	0	0	0	24	121	316	947	1423	1436	1467	1469	1469
22	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	122	187	256	580	652	682	695	697
23	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	18	32	235	422	452	452	507	532
24	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	61	98	129	222	232	232	232	236
25	Odisha	0	0	0	104	462	2482	3524	4021	5818	6672	6782	6785	6785

27.11.2024

394

26	Puducherry	0	0	0	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
27	Punjab	0	0	0	0	237	6758	7887	12539	12664	12668	12668	12668	12668
28	Rajasthan	30	30	30	282	1188	8014	8352	8598	8759	8770	8770	8776	8776
29	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	4	13	22	22	24	35	35	35
30	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1922	8405	10295
31	Telangana	0	0	0	105	125	1996	1996	1996	3647	7260	9410	10800	10825
32	Tripura	15	15	15	73	75	477	506	665	711	726	731	740	740
33	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	186	1392	27082	27859	28759	31069	36911	41780	46408	46729
34	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	183	284	1365	1480	1502	1537	1653	1863	1983	1991
35	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	205	1990	2039	2187	2262	2350	2593	2676	2677
36	Total	58	58	385	634 2	1755 5	10474 8	11617 8	13533 1	15461 9	174282	190441	211661	214283

Note: Delhi has no GPs and thus not taken up under BharatNet Project. Goa had its own similar broadband network and thus not taken up under Phase-I and Phase-II of BharatNet Project.

**K. RAIL PROJECT IN KERALA****321. SHRI HIBI EDEN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is actively considering the feasibility of the K Rail project in Kerala, as indicated by the repeated directives to the Southern Railway to engage with the KRDC, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the techno-economic feasibility and availability of resources for the said Project, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Railway Board has directed the Southern Railway to conduct discussions with the KRDC in order to advance the implementation of the said project, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the communications from the Railway Board to the Southern Railway signify that the Government has not completely ruled out the proposal for the said project in Kerala; and
- (e) if so, the details of the factors being considered in the decision-making process for sanctioning the project and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND  
MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**(SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

- (a) to (e): Silver Line from Thiruvananthapuram to Kasaragod in Kerala has been identified by Kerala Rail Development Corporation Limited (KRDC), a

Joint Venture company of State Government of Kerala (51%) and Ministry of Railways (49%) for development. After survey, KRDCCL has submitted Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Project. There are many deficiencies in the DPR. Therefore, KRDCCL has been advised by Southern Railway to address those deficiencies and prepare revised DPR as per the latest technical standards such as adoption of Broad Gauge, Integration with existing IR network at suitable points, flatter ruling gradient, Speed potential of 160 Kmph, provision of KAVACH, Electrification with 2x25 kv, Proper drainage scheme for yards and sections, addressing environmental concerns during construction and operation etc. The project is not yet sanctioned.

### **5G TECHNOLOGY SERVICES**

#### **322. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

- (a) whether 5G technology has been launched in all the districts of the country including that of the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the advantages arising out of 5G technology services;
- (c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the same; and
- (d) the total area covered under this project in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

**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) 5G services have been launched in all the districts of State of Andhra Pradesh. Further, 5G networks have been rolled out in all States/ UTs across the country and presently 5G services are available in more than 770 districts in the country. More than 4.6 lakh 5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) have been installed as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2024, including 18,730 BTSs in Andhra Pradesh. Advantages of 5G services include higher peak data rates, lower latency and higher spectrum efficiency over the previous 4G Mobile Technology.

(c) and (d) Government has taken several initiatives for proliferation of 5G services, which, inter alia, include the following:

- i. Assignment of sufficient spectrum for mobile services through auction.
- ii. Series of financial reforms resulting in rationalization of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR), Bank Guarantees (BGs), interest rates and penalties.
- 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) 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.

Around 18,730 5G BTSs have been installed in the State of Andhra Pradesh as on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2024. The range of 5G cell coverage is determined by number of factors including the frequency band being deployed, geographical terrain conditions, radiation power and population density of the area. Further, it is estimated that more than 90% of population in the State of Andhra Pradesh is covered by 5G mobile services.

### डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउन्डेशन ट्रस्ट निधि

**323. श्री राजकुमार रोलतः**

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :



(क) क्या पेसा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में खनन कंपनियों की स्थापना के लिए ग्राम सभा से अनुमति लेना अनिवार्य है;

(ख) क्या पेसा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में खनन कंपनियों की स्थापना करते समय स्थानीय जनजातीय व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) वर्तमान में डूंगरपुर-बांसवाड़ा में कितनी खाने संचालित की जा रही हैं और इन खानों द्वारा वर्ष 2015 से अब तक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउन्डेशन ट्रस्ट (डीएमएफटी) की निधि में कितनी राशि जमा की गई है; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि के दौरान डूंगरपुर-बांसवाड़ा में डीएमएफटी निधि का उपयोग करते हुए किए गए कार्य का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित पंचायत (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 की धारा 4(झ) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में भूमि अधिग्रहण करने से पहले और अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में ऐसी परियोजनाओं से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को पुनः बसाने या पुनर्वासित करने से पहले ग्राम सभा या पंचायतों से उचित स्तर पर परामर्श किया जाएगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4(ट) के अनुसार अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में गौण खनिजों के लिए पूर्वक्षण अनुज्ञप्ति या खनन पट्टा देने से पहले उचित स्तर पर ग्राम सभा या पंचायतों की सिफारिशें अनिवार्य की जाएंगी।

उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4(ठ) में प्रावधान है कि नीलामी द्वारा गौण खनिजों के दोहन हेतु रियायत देने के लिए उचित स्तर पर ग्राम सभा या पंचायतों की पूर्व सिफारिश अनिवार्य की जाएगी।

खनिज रियायतें संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार दी जाती हैं। एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 के प्रावधानों के तहत खनन पट्टे के निष्पादन से पहले, परियोजना प्रस्तावक के लिए जहां भी लागू हो, ग्राम सभा की सहमति सहित अपेक्षित वैधानिक मंजूरी प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है।

खनिज (परमाणु और हाइड्रोकार्बन ऊर्जा खनिजों से भिन्न) रियायत नियम, 2016 के नियम 12(1)(ठ) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, पट्टाधारक रोजगार के मामले में जनजातियों और खनन कार्य शुरू करने के कारण विस्थापित होने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता देंगे।

(ग): खान मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, डूंगरपुर-बांसवाड़ा जिलों में संचालित की जा रही खानों की संख्या और इन खानों द्वारा वर्ष 2015 से जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) निधि में जमा की गई राशि नीचे दी गई है:

क्र .सं.	जिला	संचालित की जा रही खानों की संख्या )गौण खनिजों सहित(	वर्ष 2015 से डीएमएफटी के तहत जमा की गई राशि
1	डूंगरपुर	174	16.35 करोड़ रुपये
2	बांसवाड़ा	159	52.72 करोड़ रुपये

(घ): उक्त अवधि के दौरान डीएमएफटी निधि का उपयोग करके डूंगरपुर-बांसवाड़ा में किए गए कार्यों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

क्र .सं .	जिला	पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि
1	डूंगरपुर	45	6.54 करोड़ रुपये
2	बांसवाड़ा	173	37.27 करोड़ रुपये

**PM NEW 15-POINT PROGRAMME FOR WELFARE OF MINORITIES**

**324. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:**

**DR. M P ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:**

**SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

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

(a) the status of the implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, including the specific schemes operational under this programme and the number of beneficiaries reached during the current financial year;

(b) the details of challenges being faced for the proper implementation of minority welfare schemes, particularly in areas such as education, employment and skill development;

(c) the details of outlay and expenditure incurred by the Government during the last five years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency and accountability in the allocation and utilisation of funds designated for minority welfare programmes?

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

(a) and (b): The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for welfare of Minorities is a programme which covers various schemes/initiatives of the

participating Ministries/Departments with an aim to ensure that the underprivileged and weaker sections of six centrally notified minority communities have equal opportunities for availing the various Government welfare Schemes and contribute to the overall socio-economic development of the Country. The schemes being implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs and other participating ministries are as under:

- i. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- ii. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- iii. Merti-cum- Means based Scholarship Scheme
- iv. National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) Loan Schemes
- v. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan (M/o Education)
- vi. DeenDayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM)- (M/o Rural Development)
- vii. Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (M/o Rural Development)
- viii. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (M/o Rural Development)
- ix. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (M/o Housing & Urban Affairs)
- x. Priority Sector Lending by Banks (Department of Financial Services)
- xi. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (Department of Financial Services)
- xii. POSHAN Abhiyaan (Ministry of Women & Child Development)

- xiii. National Health Mission (Department of Health & Family Welfare)
- xiv. Ayushman Bharat (Department of Health & Family Welfare)
- xv. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (Jal Jeevan Mission),  
(Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation)

The Schemes are being implemented by the respective Ministries/Departments under the saturation approach of Government. Under the saturation approach of the Government many of the components have achieved mainstreaming.

(c): The details of the outlay and expenditure incurred by Ministry of Minority Affairs for minority welfare during the last five years is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2019-20	4700.00	4505.12
2	2020-21	4005.00	3958.57
3	2021-22	4346.45	4325.24
4	2022-23	2612.66	837.68
5	2023-24	2608.93	1032.65

(d): The Ministry has ensured transparency and accountability in the allocation and utilization of funds for its various schemes through robust monitoring framework of scheme implementation including comprehensive checklists,

physical inspections and increased use of technology to adopt end to end digitalization of the scheme implementation processes through a dedicated Management Information System (MIS) and receiving online public/beneficiary feed backs.

### **INCREASE MPLAD FUND**

#### **325. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:**

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any plans/proposal to increase the funds allocated under the MPLAD scheme and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal/plan to increase the funds allocated per MP since it was last revised ten years ago;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to allocate at least Rs. 3 crores per assembly constituency that falls inside a parliamentary constituency and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) 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) to (e) The Ministry receives and examines, on a continuous basis, the new suggestions from stakeholders, including suggestions for revision of entitlement of funds, following due process in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

**DIGITALISATION OF MPLADS E-SAKSHI PORTAL**

**326. SHRI M. K .RAGHAVAN:**

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed any issues with the digitalisation of MPLADS e- Sakshi portal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has noticed denial of payment in some projects during the last financial year, where administrative sanction were accorded based on physical letters by MPs, and which could not be entered in said portal;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken by the Government;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to carry over the balance amount of 17th Lok Sabha term to 18th Lok Sabha and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any plan to make said Portal more user friendly and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has any plan to implement Ex-MP module to all sitting MPs, who served in the last Lok Sabha tenure and 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) No, Sir.

(b), (c) and (f) In accordance with the revised MPLADS Guidelines, 2023 and new fund flow system implemented by the Government w.e.f. 01.04.2023, the Ministry had already released authorizations to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament of 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha on eSAKSHI portal. As per the revised MPLADS Guidelines, 2023 the Hon'ble MPs are required to submit their recommendations through eSAKSHI portal only.

Further, based on the references received from the various stakeholders including Hon'ble MPs, the Ministry has developed an online solution i.e. Ex-



MP module for payments of the works which have been recommended in physical form by the Hon'ble MPs and which could not be entered in said portal after the launch of eSAKSHI portal w.e.f. 01.04.2023.

(d) Para 10.5.1 of MPLADS guidelines stipulates that in respect of an elected Members of Lok Sabha, the balances of MPLADS funds not committed to works of the predecessor Member of Parliament would be passed on to the sitting Member of Parliament from that constituency. In case of fresh delimitation, separate orders will be issued by the Government.

(e) For effective implementation of the MPLAD Scheme, the Ministry is organizing Workshops/Webinars/Hands-on Trainings on the revised Guidelines and eSAKSHI portal on a regular basis for the stakeholders including States/UTs and Hon'ble MPs. Further, a Kiosk to apprise Hon'ble MPs is setup by the Ministry during every Parliament session since the Monsoon Session 2023 of the Parliament. The functionalities of the portal have been enhanced based on the feedback received from various stakeholders.

## **COAL EXCHANGE PLATFORM**

**327 SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

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

- (a) the current status of the development of coal exchange platform and the time by which it is expected to be fully operational;
- (b) the measures being taken to encourage participation from a diverse range of stakeholders including coal producers, consumers and traders;
- (c) the measures being taken to ensure fair and transparent price discovery of coal for benefiting both producers and consumers; and
- (d) the details of the regulatory framework that would govern the operations of the coal exchange platform and protect the interests of all participants?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

- (a) to (d): Ministry of Coal has planned to develop enabling framework for setting up of Coal Trading Exchange (s) (CTEs) in the country.

**GLOBAL LEADERSHIP OF INDIA IN CLIMATE SCIENCE**

**328. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**

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

- (a) the details of the Mission Mausam initiatives, its objectives and scope;
- (b) whether Mission Mausam will strengthen India's ability to predict extreme weather events and mitigate their impact on agriculture,

disaster management and public safety particularly in Bihar, if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether this initiative is expected to contribute to India's global leadership in climate science and forecasting and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the timeline set for the completion of the said mission and the progress being monitored to ensure timely and successful implementation of the said Mission?

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

(a) Mission Mausam is launched to make Bharat a "weather-ready and climate-smart" nation, with the following objectives:

- Strengthening observations (in-situ & 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+AI/ML).
- Trained Manpower in Earth System Science for today and tomorrow.
- Forecast dissemination: Effective communication with Society: Early Warning for ALL.

(b)and(c) Yes. The major aim of the scheme is to support various weather & climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture, power, irrigation, shipping, water resource management, health, aviation, transport sector, disaster management, off-shore oil management, public safety, etc., by mitigating the impact of climate change and extreme weather events and strengthen the resilience of the communities to severe weather phenomena like tropical cyclones, severe thunderstorms, dust storms, heavy rains and snowfall events, cold and heat waves, etc.

To achieve the above, much-needed activities such as augmentation of an observational network across the country, improving the resolution of the numerical weather prediction model along with data assimilation, implementation of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI/ML), Internet

of Things (IoT); upgraded Information & Communication Technology (ICT) for improved forecast products generation at granular level with more extended lead period and better accuracy required for socio-economic applications and further reduction in loss of lives and properties are planned towards rendering uniform focus over every parts of the country, including Bihar.

(d) The Mission Mausam scheme will be implemented during 2024-26. The scheme will undergo continuous evaluation and monitoring by the heads of the respective institutes involved in its implementation. Additionally, the Project Management Council (PMC), chaired by the Secretary, MoES, will assess the progress and achievements of the scheme.

### **E-AUCTION FOR PRIVATE FM CHANNELS**

#### **329. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has approved a proposal for e-auction to set up 730 private FM channels in 234 major cities across the country, including Palakkad, with an estimated reserve price of Rs. 784.87 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government has also approved to charge FM channel's annual license fee at 4 percent of the gross revenue and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the move would fulfil the unmet demand for FM radio in the places that are not yet covered 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) Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for e-auction of 730 Pvt. FM Channels in 234 new cities including Palakkad, Kerala with a total estimated reserve price of Rs. 784.87 Crore. The details are available on Ministry's website [www.mib.gov.in](http://www.mib.gov.in). This will enhance access to diverse and local content, increased opportunities for content creators thus encouraging creativity, employment and encouraging local languages as well as cultures.

The Cabinet has also approved to charge a relaxed Annual License Fee at 4 percent of Gross revenue excluding GST for 234 new uncovered cities. The move will bring down the operational cost of running FM stations in new cities and will help expand radio coverage in the uncovered cities/towns.

**SMALL MODULAR REACTORS****330. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is collaborating with the private sector to study and test Small Modular Reactors (SMRs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including companies involved and expected timelines.
- (c) whether the Government is taking steps to address the high capital costs, refuelling needs and proliferation risks of SMRs and ensure their commercial viability and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of regulatory measures put in place to prevent the diversion of radioactive material from SMRs; and
- (e) whether the Government has plans for the future scaling of SMR technology in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(a) and (b) Government is exploring deployment of Bharat Small Reactors through Public Private Partnership. Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) is currently in R&D Stage.

(c) to (e) Small Modular Reactors are currently in R&D stage. These aspects will be addressed when commercial deployment of SMRs happen.

**KOVVADA NUCLEAR POWER PLANT**

**331. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:**

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

- (a) the current status of the Kovvada Nuclear Power Plant in Andhra Pradesh including recent milestones achieved in the project;
- (b) the total land acquired for the Kovvada Nuclear Power Plant and the timeline for the completion of land acquisition along with the amount of land mutated and transferred to NPCIL;
- (c) the number of Project Displaced Families (PDFs) identified and the steps taken for their rehabilitation under the RandR package;
- (d) the component-wise details of the RandR package including compensation, housing, and livelihood support along with their current



status and expected completion timeline for each component of the package; and

- (e) the funds allocated and utilized for the RandR package till date along with the details of remaining budgetary needs?

**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) Following is the present status of Kovvada project:

- Land acquisition for the main plant area has been completed.
- Pre-project activities such as Preliminary Geotechnical investigations, Geological and seismo-tectonic studies are completed.
- Construction of boundary wall (13KM), establishment of 6 Micro earthquake stations and establishment of one Meteorological monitoring lab are in progress.
- Discussions with Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC), USA, are in progress to arrive at a viable project proposal for implementation of 6

units of AP 1000 reactors at Kovvada. WEC is yet to submit a Techno-Commercial Offer (TCO) for the same.

- (b) Land for the main plant area for Kovvada Nuclear Power Plant of 2079.66 acres has been acquired and mutated in the name of NPCIL. 190.7 acres of land has been acquired for RandR colony. Land for employees' township is identified by district administration.
- (c) A total of 1865 PDFs are identified by the district administration. Cash entitlements are disbursed to 1848 nos. of PDFs as on date. For RandR colony construction, 190.7 acres of land is acquired and amenities to be provided are being finalized in coordination with state government. Construction of colony will be taken up once the amenities are finalised.
- (d) NPCIL has transferred Rs. 506.95 crore to the district administration towards land acquisition and RandR Package for the main plant area, and Rs. 77.234 crore for land acquisition of RandR colony. RandR cash entitlements have been paid to PDFs by the district administration. Construction of RandR colony will be taken up after finalization of amenities. It is expected that the colony construction will take around 2 years after award of work for the same. Amenities to support livelihood are also considered in draft master plan of the RandR colony along with amenities mentioned in RFCTLARR-Act 2013.

(e) So far a total of Rs. 584.184 crore has been incurred for land acquisition and RandR (Rs. 506.95 crore for main plant land + Rs. 77.234 crore for RandR colony land). The balance requirement of approximately Rs. 882.93 crore (for construction of RandR colony and other pre-project activities) is approved by the Government of India.

### गुरदासपुर के रास्ते दिल्ली से पठानकोट के लिए नई शताब्दी ट्रेन

#### 332. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गुरदासपुर के रास्ते दिल्ली से पठानकोट तक एक नई शताब्दी रेलगाड़ी

शुरू करने का 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): वर्तमान में, पठानकोट दिल्ली से 04 जोड़ी मेल/एक्सप्रेस सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है, जिनमें से 3 जोड़ी गाड़ियां अर्थात् 18101/02 टाटानगर-जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस, 18309/10 बिलासपुर-जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस और 22429/30 दिल्ली-पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस गुरदासपुर से होकर चलाई जा रही हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर नई गाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत एक सतत्

प्रक्रिया है जो यातायात औचित्य, परिचालन व्यवहार्यता, संसाधन उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन है।

### **BSNL SUBSCRIBERS**

**333 KUMARI SUDHA R. :**

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

- (a) the number of subscribers to BSNL's Landline, Mobile Service and WiFi since 2014, State-wise;
- (b) the total number of BSNL's communication towers and the number leased out or rented out to private rival service providers in each State and the revenue earned therefrom;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in rolling out BSNL's 4G and 5G services; and
- (d) the details of spectrum auction to and revenue earned from the service providers since 2019, Company/Firm-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;**

**AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

- (a) The circle wise details of mobile subscribers of the Telecom Service Providers as collected and published by TRAI from time to time are available on their website. The details in respect of BSNL's Wi-Fi subscribers is enclosed as **Statement-I**.

(b) The circle-wise details in respect of number of towers of BSNL, leased out to private telecom service providers and the revenue earned is enclosed as

**Statement-II.**

(c) In line with Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL has placed purchase order for indigenously developed 4G sites for pan India deployment. Supply of 4G equipment started from September 2023 and as on 31.10.2024, total 50,708 4G sites have been installed and 41,957 sites are ON-Air. The 4G equipment is 5G upgradable.

(d) The details are enclosed as **Statement-III.**

**STATEMENT-I****Number of BSNL's Wi-Fi Users****(Year ending March)**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Unit Name</b>	<b>2014 and 2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
1	Andaman/Nicobar	Not	3,40,655*	2,834	3,148	1,260	3,459	264	3,481	2,117	85
2	Andhra Pradesh	Reporte		26,786	38,048	28,722	39,784	30,769	16,091	16,718	4,407
3	Assam	d		791	6,264	4,334	8,150	5,653	2,079	848	200
4	Bihar			732	774	678	9,804	7,637	12,570	17,481	17,684
5	Chhattisgarh			8,443	10,475	12,088	13,737	12,979	6,384	9,898	4,378
6	Gujarat			24,949	90,920	1,24,981	1,55,451	1,29,077	2,10,953	2,02,134	1,21,075
7	Haryana			2,151	18,609	16,592	28,597	21,976	4,655	1,317	50
8	Himachal Pradesh			4,12	9,055	5,307	7,353	4,824	980	3,332	5
9	Jammu and			5,28	2,006	3,031	13,288	9,517	7,543	7,316	461

	Kashmir										
10	Jharkhand			9,82	3,070	12,680	13,935	8,232	1,895	10,254	8,764
11	Karnataka			57,969	69,667	36,967	21,385	14,324	4,836	3,627	278
12	Kerala			18,207	85,649	2,80,729	3,90,900	3,64,352	3,63,378	3,17,230	2,12,149
13	Madhya Pradesh			12,340	24,487	27,447	48,935	35,786	20,011	7,461	3,217
14	Maharashtra			89,733	65,918	80,862	1,08,023	43,625	26,599	25,140	6,823
15	North East - I			0	3,531	2,435	5,426	2,836	2,263	794	869
16	North East - II			0	3,408	2,230	16,316	9,460	7,665	4,564	161
17	Orissa			1,374	6,768	5,120	12,243	6,321	2,620	2,768	88
18	Punjab			352	14,673	17,396	40,353	26,051	6,474	2,967	54
19	Rajasthan			2,145	14,010	17,900	53,382	42,823	15,161	7,620	2,649
20	Tamil Nadu and Chennai			15,715	18,320	16,852	28,205	19,101	12,955	12,034	1,643
21	Uttaranchal			1,354	7,512	6,050	8,354	8,164	2,368	1,262	12

27.11.2024

422

22	Uttar Pradesh (E)			3,765	23,608	17,382	18,729	9,536	25,344	16,558	13,834
23	Uttar Pradesh (W)			1,053	19,416	14,255	12,497	8,648			
24	West Bengal			70	6,391	956	10,544	3,311	7,821	7,227	3,361
25	Calcutta			0	14,076	3,550	3,465	1,921			
26	Telangana			24,009	27,799	19,032	20,335	21,856	14460	14,317	4,353
27	Sikkim			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3,40,655*</b>	<b>2,96,694</b>	<b>5,87,602</b>	<b>7,58,836</b>	<b>10,92,650</b>	<b>8,49,043</b>	<b>7,78,586</b>	<b>6,94,984</b>	<b>4,06,600</b>

(\*Consolidated Data)



<b>STATEMENT II</b>				
<b>Circle wise number of towers of BSNL, leased out and revenue earned, as on 31.03.2024</b>				
No.	Circle Name	Total BSNL Towers	Total Towers Leased out	Revenue Earned (in Rs. Crore)
1	Andaman Nicobar	178	15	0.71
2	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	5,763	1,480	130.48
3	Assam	1,415	123	9.43
4	Bihar	1,852	110	6.16
5	Chhattisgarh	1,663	199	14.24
6	Chennai Telephones	1,258	95	8.87
7	Kolkata Td	814	274	23.80
8	Gujarat	4,665	630	61.20
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,039	311	20.42
10	Haryana	1,531	286	20.12
11	Jammu and Kashmir	953	62	5.73
12	Jharkhand	1,188	94	7.12
13	Kerala	4,360	1,211	116.43
14	Karnataka	4,158	1,211	92.46
15	Maharashtra	6,052	1,098	98.18
16	Madhya Pradesh	5,339	691	55.65
17	North East-1	635	71	6.70
18	North East-2	676	62	4.38
19	Odisha	2,471	482	28.42
20	Punjab	2,326	652	56.59
21	Rajasthan	3,915	882	80.25
22	Tamil Nadu	4,785	860	71.13
23	Uttarakhand	1,024	343	24.56
24	Uttar Pradesh East	4,667	499	37.08
25	Uttar Pradesh West	2,261	263	32.13
26	West Bengal	2,352	498	44.27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67,340</b>	<b>12,502</b>	<b>1,056.51</b>

**STATEMENT III****The details of spectrum auction and revenue earned since 2019**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Spectrum Auction Year</b>	<b>Telecom Service Provider (successful bidder)</b>	<b>Quantum won (in MHz)</b>	<b>Revenue (in Rs. Cr.)</b>
1.	2021	Bharti Airtel Ltd. (incl. Bharti Hexacom Ltd.)	355.45	18,699
		Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd.	488.35	57,123
		Vodafone Idea Ltd.	11.80	1,993
2.	2022	Adani Data Networks Ltd.	400	212
		Bharti Airtel Ltd. (incl. Bharti Hexacom Ltd.)	19,867.80	43,084
		Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd.	24,740	88,078
		Vodafone Idea Ltd.	6,228.40	18,799
3.	2024	Bharti Airtel Ltd. (incl. Bharti Hexacom Ltd.)	97	6,857
		Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd.	14.40	974
		Vodafone Idea Ltd.	30	3,510

**WIND POWER POTENTIAL IN ANDHRA PRADESH****334. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**

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

(a) whether it is true that Andhra Pradesh has wind power potential of 75 GW at 120 meters and 124 GW at 150 meters above the ground level;

(b) if so, the extent to which the Union Government has been able to generate wind power in coordination with State Government and other private agencies during each of the last five years and the current year;

(c) whether the Union Government has any scheme/programme to assist the wind power developers or State Government with financial support or otherwise;

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

(e) whether the Ministry proposes to formulate some programme or scheme in this regard 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 wind resource assessment conducted by the National Institute of Wind Energy indicates an estimated wind power potential of about 74.9 GW at 120 meter and 123.33 GW at 150 meter above ground level in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Wind power projects in the country are set up mostly by private sector developers based on techno economic viability of the project at high wind potential sites. The cumulative installed wind power capacity in the state of Andhra Pradesh is 4.09 GW as on 31.10.2024. The wind power capacity addition in the state of Andhra Pradesh during last five years and current year are as under:

Financial Year	Capacity Addition (MW)
2019-20	2
2020-21	4.2
2021-22	0
2022-23	0
2023-24	0
2024-25 (as on 31.10.2024)	0

(c) and (d): At present, there is no specific scheme/ programme for providing financial support to onshore wind power developers or State Government for setting up wind power projects. The tariff of wind power projects discovered through transparent bidding process is competitive and affordable, which are being procured by various DISCOMs.

(e) At present, there is no proposal to formulate any separate programme or scheme for onshore wind power projects.

**DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS UNDER PDS****335. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**

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

- (a) the current status of Public Distribution System (PDS) in India, including the number of beneficiaries and total quantity of foodgrains distributed through system annually within Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to address challenges in PDS, particularly in terms of ensuring timely and adequate food distribution to beneficiaries, especially in remote and underserved areas;
- (c) the measures being implemented to reduce leakages, corruption and diversion of foodgrains in the PDS and the extent to which these have been effective so far;
- (d) whether the Government has identified and addressed instances of exclusion or noncoverage of eligible families from PDS, particularly in rural and economically backward areas and if so, the number of such cases which have been rectified;
- (e) the manner in which the Government is ensuring quality of foodgrains provided through the PDS; and

(f) whether there are any quality control measures in place to prevent substandard grains from being distributed and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) governed under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries and families, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries, supervision and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) etc. rest with the concerned State/ UT Governments. At present, there are 3.61 crore NFSA beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu State. A total quantity of 25.7 LMT foodgrains allocated annually under NFSA for Tamil Nadu State.

(b) and (c): Under PDS reforms, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized in all States/UTs, transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs. Further online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and urban areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme) and supply chain has

been computerized in 31 States/UTs. Presently, 99.8% ration cards are seeded with Aadhaar number at national level and almost all FPSs have been automated by installation of e-PoS devices for the distribution of food-grains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric /Aadhaar authentication of NFSA beneficiaries.

(d): As per the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Control Order 2015, the review of ration cards/beneficiaries list, identification of ineligible/duplicate ration cards and inclusion of eligible beneficiaries/households is the responsibility of concerned State/UT Government. States/UTs have been advised to undertake proper verification (including field verification) of each identified case to ensure that ration cards of genuine beneficiaries are not deleted/ suspended.

(e) and (f): This Department 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.

## **DEPLOYMENT OF 'KAVACH' SYSTEM IN RAILWAYS**

### **336. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:**

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

(a) the details of the total amount of funds allocated for installation and deployment of 'Kavach' system or Traffic Collision Avoidance System

- (TCAS) in the Railways budget for the financial years 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25;
- (b) the details of the amount of funds utilised till date out of the allocated budget in States like West Bengal and Odisha during the financial years 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 along with the particulars of the same;
- (c) the details of the railway routes and other modalities of the 'Kavach' system which have been sanctioned to be installed for the financial years 2021-22, 2022-2023, 2023-24, and 2024-25; and;
- (d) the details of the percentage of the routes and other modalities of the 'Kavach' system, successfully installed and deployed across railway routes in the country till date?

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

(a) to (d):

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



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

7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.
8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yard, Station to Station Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, now large scale deployment has started.
9. 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.
10. Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on above mentioned routes upto Oct' 2024 is as under:-
  - a. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable: 4960 Km
  - b. Installation of Telecom Towers: 378 Nos.
  - c. Provision of Kavach at Stations: 381 Nos.
  - d. Provision of Kavach in Loco: 482 Locos

e. Installation of Track side equipment: 1948 RKm.

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

a. Project for equipping 10,000 Locomotives has been finalized.

b. Bids for track side Works of Kavach for approximately 15000 RKm have been invited, out of which Bids for about 9000Rkm have been opened. It covers all GQ, GD, HDN and Identified sections of Indian Railways.

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

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

14. The cost for provision of Track Side including Station equipment of Kavach is approximately Rs. 50 Lakhs/Km and cost for provision of Kavach equipment on locomotives is approximately Rs. 80 Lakh/Loco.

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

**TARGET OF RENEWABLE ENERGY****337. SHRI T.M SELVAGANAPATHI.:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has set a target of achieving 500 GW of renewable energy by the year 2030 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government is in talks with financial institutions, public and private sector banks to commit a portion of their loans to renewable energy projects and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Reserve Bank of India had already included bank loans up to a limit of Rs. 30 crore to borrowers for purposes such as solar-based power generators, biomass based power generators, windmills, micro-hydel plants and for renewable energy-based public utilities under priority sector lending classification; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):**

(a) Yes, In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister's announcement at COP26, Government is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. As on 31.10.2024, a total of 211.40 GW non-fossil power capacity has been installed in the country.

(b) As part of its broader strategy to meet Renewable Energy (RE) capacity targets, including 500 GW of non-fossil power capacity by 2030, the Government is actively engaging with financial institutions including private and public sector banks, to encourage greater commitment of loans toward RE projects.

For installation of Rooftop Solar upto 3 kW capacity for residential consumers under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, the nationalised banks are providing collateral free loan currently at an interest rate of 7% and with a tenure of 10 years. The consumer may also opt for financing through the National Portal of the scheme. The loan products of various banks and financial institutions are available on the National Portal and the consumer may opt for any of them through integration provided by Jan Samarth Portal or through other financial institutions directly.

Apart from this, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), REC Limited, Power Finance Corporation (PFC), and a number of public sector banks are also providing loans for RE sector.

(c)and(d) As per Reserve Bank of India extant guidelines, bank loans up to a limit of ₹30 crore to borrowers for purposes like solar based power generators, biomass-based power generators, wind mills, micro-hydel plants and for non-conventional energy based public utilities viz street lighting systems and

remote village electrification etc., are eligible for Priority Sector classification. For individual households, the loan limit is ₹10 lakh per borrower.

## **RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION UNDER MAKE IN INDIA**

### **338. SHRI RAJU BISTA:**

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

- (a) the manner in which Make in India initiative has contributed to India's growth as a global leader in renewable energy production;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to boost domestic production of solar PV modules and other renewable energy equipment;
- (c) the manner in which financial incentives like the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme helped scale up solar PV module manufacturing;
- (d) the details of significance of the Government's solar PLI scheme in creating job opportunities and attracting investment; and
- (e) the manner in which India's rapid growth in solar PV manufacturing capacity position the country to meet both domestic and global energy needs?

**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 of India's "Make in India" initiative, has been a driving force in promoting investment, fostering innovation, and building world-

class infrastructure to transform India into a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, has been consistently bringing out policies to boost domestic production of solar PV modules and other renewable energy equipment. Various initiatives taken, inter-alia, include those mentioned at enclosed **Statement**.

(c) On 28.04.2021, MNRE issued the Scheme Guidelines for the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules (Tranche-I). At that time, solar PV module manufacturing capacity in India enlisted under Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM) was around 8.2 GW. As on 31.10.2024, this capacity has surged to around 60.5 GW. A key factor contributing to this rapid increase in solar PV module manufacturing capacity in India is the implementation of the PLI Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.

(d) As per the information provided by the solar PV manufacturers selected under PLI Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, as on 31.10.2024, an investment of around Rs. 35,000 crore has been made and direct employment for around 10,000 persons has been created.

(e) The solar power generation capacity added in the country in Financial Year 2023-24 was around 15.03 GW. As per data in respect of solar module manufacturing capacity enlisted in Approved List of Models and Manufacturers

(ALMM), the installed capacity of solar PV module manufacturing capacity in the country is around 60.5 GW. Thus, the country is well-positioned to meet domestic demand and cater to the global market through exports.

### **STATEMENT**

Initiatives taken to increase domestic production of solar PV modules and other renewable energy equipment., inter-alia, include:

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

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



**(iii) Preference to 'Make in India' in Public Procurement:** In accordance with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) 'Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order', MNRE had notified Purchase Preference (linked with local content) for RE sector which, inter-alia, identified list of all goods and services or works in respect of which there is sufficient local capacity and local competition is available and mandated that only "Class-I local supplier" shall be eligible to bid for the above goods/services/works with the mandate that minimum local content should be at least 50%.

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

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

**(vi) Domestic Manufacturing in Wind Sector:** MNRE has also put in place a procedure to enlist type and quality certified wind turbines under 'Revised List of Models and Manufacturers' (RLMM). It also mandates that Hub and Nacelle assembly / manufacturing facility shall be in India. Around 31 different models of wind turbines are being manufactured in India by 14 different

companies. The current annual production capacity of wind turbines in the country is around 18,000 MW.

**(vii) Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development**

**Programme (RE-RTD):** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a “Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development Programme (RE-RTD)” through various research institutions and industry to develop indigenous technologies and manufacturing for widespread applications of new and renewable energy in efficient and cost-effective manner. The objective of the scheme is to support the RandD projects for technology development and demonstration in various areas of new and renewable energy such as solar photovoltaic systems, biogas systems, waste to energy systems, wind energy systems, hybrid systems, storage systems, hydrogen and fuels cells, geothermal, etc. with the ultimate aim of increasing share of renewables in the energy mix in the country. It provides up to 100% financial support to government/non-profit research organizations and up to 70% to industry, startups, private institutes, entrepreneurs, and manufacturing units.

**कोयला खनन कार्यों में नई प्रौद्योगिकियां**

**339. डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश:**

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में कोयला क्षेत्रों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए खनन प्रचालनों में नई प्रौद्योगिकियां अपनाई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या उपलब्धियां हासिल की गई हैं;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में कोयला क्षेत्रों के अनुसंधान और विकास में निवेश की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) राज्य और स्थानीय सरकारों के साथ सहयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्षेत्रीय विकास के लिए हितधारकों के साथ भावी सहयोग हेतु अनंतिम क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

**(क) और (ख) :** जी, हां। सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सहित कोयला क्षेत्र के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए खनन प्रचालनों में नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाया है। सरकार ने कोयला क्षेत्र के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी रोडमैप तैयार किया है जिसका उद्देश्य कोयला खानों के वर्तमान और भावी मशीनीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण में सहायता देने हेतु नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को कार्यान्वित करना तथा डिजिटल अवसंरचना का निर्माण करना है। मुख्य फोकस भूमिगत और ओपनकास्ट दोनों खानों में विस्फोट रहित प्रौद्योगिकी लाना है और उन खानों की पहचान करके, जहां भू-खनन की स्थितियां ऐसी प्रौद्योगिकियों के इस्तेमाल की अनुमति देती है, वहां सतत खनिक, लॉन्गवॉल, हाईवॉल और सतही खनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों का इस्तेमाल करना है। इन प्रौद्योगिकियों के पीछे मुख्य जोर सुरक्षित कार्य वातावरण, अधिक कोयला प्राप्ति तथा और अधिक दक्षता में वृद्धि करने पर है। नई प्रौद्योगिकियों की शुरूआत के लिए चिह्नित अन्य क्षेत्र परिवहन, संचार, डिजिटाइजेशन, सुरक्षा, पर्यावरण और संधारणीयता आदि हैं।

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) अपनी सहायक कंपनियों में से एक अर्थात वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (डब्ल्यूसीएल) के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कोयला खानों का प्रचालन कर रही है। सरकार की उपर्युक्त पहलों के अनुसरण में, डब्ल्यूसीएल ने कोयला खानों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए खनन प्रचालनों में विभिन्न नई प्रौद्योगिकियां अपनाई हैं जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

(i) डब्ल्यूसीएल, महाराष्ट्र के कमान क्षेत्र में कोयला उत्पादन में नई प्रौद्योगिकी और आधुनिकीकरण की शुरुआत के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रौद्योगिकियों पर विचार किया गया है:-

- **सावनेर यूजी-1 में भूमिगत खान में सतत खनिक प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाई गई है,** जिसके लिए एलओए जारी किया जा चुका है।
- **सतही खनिक प्रौद्योगिकी को छह ओपनकास्ट खानों अर्थात पेनगंगा, समामेलित येकोना I और II, पौनी- II ओसी विस्तार, मुंगोली निरुगुडा एक्सटेंशन डीप, सस्ति विस्तार और नीलजई विस्तार डीप में शुरू किया गया है।**

(ii) आंतरिक कोयला ढुलाई वाहनों और ओवरबर्डन (ओबी) हेतु वाहनों की आवाजाही पर प्रभावी रूप से रियल टाइम निगरानी रखने तथा खानों में कोयला उत्पादन के लिए 3038 जीपीएस सेट्स के साथ ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम/जनरल पॉकेट रेडियो सेवा (**जीपीएस/जीपीआरएस**) आधारित वाहन ट्रैकिंग सिस्टम (वीटीएस), डब्ल्यूसीएल की खानों की जियो-फेंसिंग और कोयला परिवहन मार्ग मानचित्रण मौजूद है।

(iii) डब्ल्यूसीएल कमान क्षेत्र में सभी संवेदनशील बिन्दुओं पर 745 फिक्स्ड/पैन-टिल्ट-जूम (पीटीजेड) कैमरे के साथ केन्द्रीकृत सीसीटीवी प्रणाली के माध्यम से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निगरानी बढ़ाई गई।

(iv) आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) आधारित वीडियो एनालिटिक्स के साथ डब्ल्यूसीएल के कमान क्षेत्र में वेब्रिज, चेक पोस्ट, माइन व्यू पॉइंट, कोयला भंडार, साइडिंग आदि जैसे संवेदनशील बिंदुओं पर संस्थापित और कार्यरत कैमरों से वीडियो फुटेज की 24x7 लाइव निगरानी और रिकॉर्डिंग के लिए डब्ल्यूसीएल मुख्यालय, नागपुर में स्थापित ई-निगरानी हेतु एकीकृत कमान और नियंत्रण केंद्र (आईसीसीसी)।

(v) खानों में अनधिकृत वाहनों के प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए सभी चेक पोस्टों पर रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी आइडेंटिफिकेशन (आरएफआईडी) आधारित बूम बैरियर एक्सेस कंट्रोल सिस्टम कार्यान्वित किया गया है। आरएफआईडी आधारित वेमेंट इंटीग्रेशन को बिना किसी मानवीय हस्तक्षेप के वाहन नंबर की ऑटो कैप्चरिंग के साथ सभी रोड वेब्रिज पर संस्थापित किया गया है।

(vi) डब्ल्यूसीएल की ओपनकास्ट खानों में प्रचालन, सुरक्षा, पर्यावरणीय और सुरक्षा निगरानी के लिए ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यान्वित की गई है जिसमें कोयला और ओवरबर्डन ढेर के वॉल्यूमेट्रिक माप के लिए 3डी स्कैनर लगाना शामिल है।

(vii) खान प्रवेश और निकास पर ऑटोमेटिक नंबर प्लेट रिकॉग्निशन (एएनपीआर) और रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी आइडेंटिफिकेशन (आरएफआईडी) आधारित बूम बैरियर सिस्टम का एकीकरण, एज एनालिटिक्स के साथ सीसीटीवी सिस्टम, एएनपीआर और आरएफआईडी आधारित वजन स्वचालन प्रणाली तथा प्रभावी निगरानी और रिपोर्टिंग के लिए साझा आईसीसीसी प्लेटफॉर्म पर जीपीएस/जीपीआरएस आधारित वाहन ट्रैकिंग सिस्टम (वीटीएस) के साथ डब्ल्यूसीएल में नई उन्नत सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) पहल प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन हेतु कार्रवाई की गई है। इस प्रणाली में 1250 कैमरों और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस/मशीन लर्निंग (एआई/एमएल) वीडियो एनालिटिक्स का एकीकरण करना शामिल है।

वाणिज्यिक/कैप्टिव खानों के लिए, सफल बोलीदाता और नामनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी के बीच निष्पादित कोयला ब्लॉक विकास एवं उत्पादन करार की वाणिज्यिक नीलामी स्कीम के अंतर्गत यह अधिदेश दिया गया है कि सफल बोलीदाता आधुनिक और प्रचलित प्रौद्योगिकियों के अनुरूप कोयला खान में यंत्रिकृत कोयला निष्कर्षण, परिवहन और निकासी का कार्यान्वयन करेगा।

(ग) : पिछले तीन (3) वर्षों के दौरान तथा आज की तारीख तक महाराष्ट्र में कोयला क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं में किए गए संवितरण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार हैं:

वर्ष	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (19.11.24 तक)
राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)	12.24	2.30	19.05	2.91

(घ): वर्तमान में, प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन और आधुनिकीकरण के क्षेत्र में राज्य और स्थानीय सरकारों के साथ कोई सहभागिता नहीं है।

(ड.) : क्षेत्रीय विकास के लिए भावी सहयोग हेतु अनंतिम क्षेत्रों पर आवश्यकतानुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

### FRESH RECRUITMENT IN RAILWAY PSUs

#### 340. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has contemplated a new recruitment policy to recruit fresh candidates on time bound basis and speedy recruitment process to fill the vacancies in different Railway PSUs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) total number of employees rejoined in each railway PSU after their retirement age 60 years and above 65 years, in the last 5 years;
- (d) details of non-gazetted and gazetted vacancies, no. of employees resigned in different railway PSUs;
- (e) the details of the recruitments done in railway PSUs for various posts during the last five years;
- (f) whether there are difficulties in recruiting suitable fresh candidates with required skills for different positions in railway PSUs, if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether the re-engagement of retired personnel is more cost effective than fresh recruitment, 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): PSUs under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways are mostly project based organization wherein the sanction of posts and recruitment are dynamic ongoing process. PSUs keep filling the posts as per

the need, based on workload, duly following the Government Guidelines for induction of employees either as fresh recruitment or re-engaging retired personnel after their retirement age of 60 years, etc.

Recruitment in PSUs is an established procedure based on Government guidelines and the same is followed regularly without any difficulties. For specific assignments and duration, considering their expertise and experience according to the business need, the re-engagement of retired personnel is done. They primarily address temporary manpower shortage. Cost effectiveness of such re-engagement vis-à-vis fresh recruitment depends upon case to case basis.

However, fresh recruitment is done for regular cadre which is essential for the organization with long term horizon.

During last 5 years 4619 nos. of fresh recruitments and 1574 nos. of re-engagements were done.

### **NATIONAL CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE**

#### **341: SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:**

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



- (a) whether the Government is considering Andhra Pradesh, with its strong history in making and recent global recognition through Telugu cinema, as a potential location for an National Centre of Excellence (NCoE);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is considering the establishment of additional NCoE for Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics, and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR) in other States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise 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):** The Union Cabinet has approved the setting up of an Indian Institute of Creative Technologies (IICT) with an aim to enhance the capabilities in content creation for the young creators so as to develop and hone the skill sets required by this industry. This shall also support digital creators and augment the creator economy. This approval includes to set up at least five regional institutes in collaboration with the states through the Hub and Spoke Model of development.

**RULES TO MAKE USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES****342. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:**

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

(a) whether the Government is planning or proposes to introduce certain rules to make sure that all the companies that are currently using coal would use 10-20 percent of renewable sources of energy for power generation and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details and the number of new deposits of coal with their locations likely to be auctioned?

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

**(a):** Under the provisions of the Revised Tariff Policy, 2016, the Ministry of Power vide notification dated 27<sup>th</sup> February 2023, has mandated Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO) for the generating companies establishing coal/lignite-based thermal generating stations having Commercial Operation Date (COD) of the project on or after 1st April, 2023. This notification provides that:

**(i)** Any generating company establishing a coal/lignite-based thermal generating station and having the Commercial Operation Date (COD) of the project on or after 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 shall be required to establish renewable energy generating capacity (in MW), i.e. Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO) of a

minimum of forty percent (40%) of the capacity (in MW) of a coal/lignite-based thermal generating station or procure and supply renewable energy equivalent to such capacity.

(ii) A coal/lignite based thermal generating station with Commercial Operation Date (COD) of the project between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 shall be required to comply with RGO of 40% by 1<sup>st</sup> April 2025, and any other coal/lignite based thermal generating station with Commercial Operation Date (COD) of the project after 1<sup>st</sup> April 2025 shall be required to comply with RGO of 40% by the COD.

(iii) A captive coal/lignite based thermal generating station shall be exempt from requirement of RGO subject to its fulfilling Renewable Purchase Obligations as notified by the Central Government.

**(b):** Auction of coal mines is a continuous process. As and when a coal block is available for auction, the same is being considered for auction.

## **FOOD INFLATION**

### **343. ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of reducing food stocks on inflation, specifically food inflation and if so, the findings of this assessment;
- (b) the details of measures the Government has taken to address the rise in food prices, particularly for essential items such as vegetables and edible oils, given the recent spike in Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation to a 14-month high of 5.81%;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of inflationary expectations created by stock reductions, which could lead to speculative buying and further price escalation;
- (d) if so, the steps taken to manage speculative activities that affect food prices and to ensure the availability of government-held stocks in times of inflation; and
- (e) whether there are any plans to reconsider recent policy decisions, such as the increased import taxes on edible oils to mitigate inflationary pressure and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) : As an indicator of availability situation, stock position in food commodities impacted the prices and inflationary expectations. The government keeps a close watch on the production, availability and prices of essential food commodities through regular reviews by the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). The Committee reviews, on regular basis, the situation of prices and price trends of essential agri-horticulture commodities and suggests measures to enhance availability through increased domestic production and imports.

In order to tackle the volatility in prices, the government maintains buffer stocks of pulses and onion for market interventions through calibrated and targeted release to moderate the prices in the market. The buffer stock with the government also discourages hoarding and unscrupulous speculations. As a measure of direct intervention in the retail market, part of the stock of pulses from the buffer are converted into dals for retail sale to the consumers at affordable prices under the Bharat Dal brand. Similarly, atta and rice are distributed to retail consumers under Bharat brand at subsidized prices. Onion from the buffer are released in a calibrated and targeted manner to moderate prices in high price consuming centres at wholesale markets and through retail outlets. Onion is distributed among retail consumers at Rs.35 per kg through stationary retail outlets and mobile vans in major consumption centres. These measures have helped in making essential food commodities

such as pulses, rice, atta and onion available to consumers at affordable prices and also in stabilising the prices.

The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, are enforced to deal with the regulation of the production, supply and distribution of essential commodities and malpractices like black marketing, hoarding and profiteering of pulses and wheat. In order to prevent hoarding and unscrupulous speculation, the government had, vide orders dated 21.06.2024 and 11.07.2024, imposed stock limits on Tur and Chana which remain in force till 30.09.2024. The government also, vide notification dated 24.06.2024, imposed stock limit on wheat till 31.03.2025.

(e) : The Government is closely monitoring the international and domestic prices of edible oils to take necessary measures to mitigate inflationary pressure, keeping in mind the interest of the consumers, domestic farmers and domestic edible oil industry.

### **WOMEN'S SAFETY IN RAILS**

**344. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the women's safety in rails;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has met its target to raise the representation of women in Railway Protection Force (RPF) to 10% of the total sanctioned strength, as stated in its 12<sup>th</sup> Report on Safety and Security in Railways;
- (d) if not, the estimated timeframe for its achievement; and
- (e) the number of stations at which CCTV cameras have been installed under the Nirbhaya fund and 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): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and maintenance of law and order on Railways through their law enforcement agencies viz. Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/District Police to provide better protection and security to railway property, passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

The following steps are being taken by the Railways in coordination with GRP for safety and security of woman 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. Under 'Meri Saheli' initiative, focused attention has been provided for safety and security of woman passengers travelling alone by long distance trains for their entire journey i.e. from originating station to destination station.
3. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras provided in a number of coaches and Railway Stations for enhanced security of passengers.
4. For immediate assistance, passengers can make complaint on Rail Madad Portal directly or through Helpline Number 139 [integrated with Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) No.112].
5. Railways are in regular touch with passengers through various social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook etc. to enhance security of passengers and to address their security concern.
6. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to take precautions against theft, snatching, drugging etc.
7. Zonal railways have been instructed for deployment of proper combined strength of male and female RPF/RPSF personnel in train escort parties, to the extent possible.
8. Drives are conducted against entry of male passengers into the compartment reserved for women and legal action is taken against the offenders.



9. State Level Security Committee of Railways (SLSCR) have been constituted 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.

(c) and (d): 12<sup>th</sup> Safety and Security in Railways Report came in December 2016 and prior to the year 2018, the percentage of women personnel was approx 3% of the total sanctioned strength. Arising of vacancies is an ongoing process due to retirements, promotions, deaths, resignations, etc. and the same are filled up through open recruitments and departmental promotions as per the existing rules. Post recruitment, percentage of women in RPF has increased from 3% to 9.38 % of the present strength.

RRB has issued notifications RPF CEN No. 01/2024 and RPF CEN No. 02/2024 for filling up 452 posts of Sub-Inspectors and 4208 posts of Constables respectively with 15% seats reserved for the women. This will further increase the percentage of women in RPF/RPSF.

(e): 566 railway stations have been provided with CCTV cameras under Nirbhaya fund so far with an expenditure of Rs. 223.67 Crores.

## **PRE-MATRIC AND POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS**

### **345. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:**

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

(a) the details of budget allocation, utilization of funds for pre-matric and post-matric scholarships for minority communities during the last five years, year and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said scholarships were instituted after the Sachar Committee Report found that children from the Muslim community were among the most educationally backward in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the educational status, achievement and needs among minority communities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government has discontinued pre-matric scholarships to students of minority communities from class one to eight from 2023-24 and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government is taking any steps to improve educational access among minority communities and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The year-wise details of budget allocations under Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes during the last five years is as follows:

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme
Year	Budget Allocation	Budget Allocation
2019-20	1199.82	482.66
2020-21	1330.00	535.00
2021-22	1378.00	468.00
2022-23	556.82	515.00
2023-24	400.00	1000.00
2024-25	326.16	1145.38

\* The State-wise allocation of fund is not made.

The State-wise details of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships sanctioned during the period from 2019-20 to 2022-23 are enclosed as **Statement**. The Scholarships Schemes have not been approved beyond 2021-22. During the year 2022-23, the payments have been made only towards committed liabilities.

(b): Pursuant to acceptance of the recommendations of the Sachar Committee Report, submitted in November, 2006, the Government decided, inter-alia, to implement Scholarship Schemes viz. Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means specifically for the students belonging to the Minority communities for development of education.-

(c): The educational status has been assessed by the Government from time to time. The Ministry of Education publishes Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) and All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) reports in this regard.

(d): 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 been restricted for classes IX and X only.

(e): The Ministry of Minority Affairs has been implementing various schemes for socio-economic empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities, which inter-alia, includes scholarships for the students belonging to minority communities.

**STATEMENT**

<b>Pre-Matric-State-wise details of Scholarships sanctioned during the period from 2019-20 to 2022-23</b>					
<b>(In Rs. crore)</b>					
		<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>States/ UTs</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned</b>
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.04	0.37	0.4	0.0127
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	47.60	36.4	37.85	3.3069
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.00	0	0	0.0000
4	ASSAM	161.16	90.97	99.98	2.3499
5	BIHAR	82.43	32.97	49.19	0.6094
6	CHANDIGARH	0.15	0.2	0.18	0.0052
7	CHHATTISGARH	1.64	1.35	1.34	0.1825
8	DELHI	0.65	0.88	1.25	0.0563
9	GOA	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.0083
10	GUJARAT	37.48	28.6	25.7	1.2365
11	HARYANA	3.25	3.58	8.53	0.4907
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.40	0.34	0.3	0.0398
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	129.16	96.24	77.67	3.1067

14	JHARKHAND	60.90	5.17	5.7	0.3617
15	KARNATAKA	100.42	99.74	110.67	15.3849
16	KERALA	74.80	74.4	78.32	8.2699
17	LADAKH		3.93	3.08	0.1237
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0	0	0.0000
19	MADHYA PRADESH	41.54	37.93	47.53	4.1891
20	MAHARASHTRA	86.66	81.65	88.89	4.5188
21	MANIPUR	25.76	26.29	28.17	3.3999
22	MEGHALAYA	2.51	3.97	4.42	0.3144
23	MIZORAM	15.09	15.07	18.54	0.7748
24	NAGALAND	18.90	24.01	28.03	2.5970
25	ODISHA	2.53	2.92	4.19	0.1381
26	PUDUCHERRY	0.87	1	1.04	0.1281
27	PUNJAB	76.14	70.44	75.57	3.6812
28	RAJASTHAN	53.66	46.59	55.58	6.4354
29	SIKKIM	0.15	0.03	0.1	0.0091
30	TAMIL NADU	78.23	76.96	86.55	13.6521
31	TELANGANA	60.28	56.6	61.29	4.6415
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.0018
33	TRIPURA	0.52	0.87	1.02	0.0807
34	UTTAR PRADESH	247.14	265.24	317.32	19.9029

35	UTTARAKHAND	14.00	7.4	10.48	0.3063
36	WEST BENGAL	0.36	0.2	0.14	0.0032
<b>Total</b>		<b>1424.56</b>	<b>1192.42</b>	<b>1329.17</b>	<b>100.32</b>
Note- Data provisional for 2022-23. Source- NSP Database.					

**Post-Matric-State-wise details of Scholarships sanctioned during the period from 2019-20 to 2022-23**  
(In Rs. crore)

		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
S. No.	States/ UTs	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.011
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	12.95	9.69	11.32	2.399
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.00	0	0	
4	ASSAM	32.94	24.78	51.34	0.146
5	BIHAR	30.53	18.12	9.55	0.809
6	CHANDIGARH	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.003
7	CHHATTISGARH	1.38	1.27	1.54	0.450
8	DELHI	0.89	1.08	0.86	0.119
9	GOA	0.15	0.21	0.27	0.049
10	GUJARAT	13.43	11.6	12.82	2.502
11	HARYANA	3.22	3.31	4.58	0.742

12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.083
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	72.51	30.38	27.47	3.283
14	JHARKHAND	8.72	2.99	3.41	0.492
15	KARNATAKA	49.90	34.24	43.98	10.875
16	KERALA	32.68	31.8	37.55	8.669
17	LADAKH	0.00	0.91	0.5	0.032
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0	0	0.000
19	MADHYA PRADESH	14.47	13.6	16.13	3.593
20	MAHARASHTRA	24.23	23.02	20.97	3.830
21	MANIPUR	4.86	3.82	3.93	0.574
22	MEGHALAYA	5.06	4.88	3.63	0.417
23	MIZORAM	1.17	0.85	1.34	0.150
24	NAGALAND	4.58	4.88	5.45	1.119
25	ODISHA	1.98	1.91	2.4	0.440
26	PUDUCHERRY	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.066
27	PUNJAB	30.18	27.66	29.96	3.587
28	RAJASTHAN	20.73	19.39	21.26	5.174
29	SIKKIM	0.03	0.04	0.15	0.018
30	TAMIL NADU	25.93	24.79	29.18	8.228
31	TELANGANA	13.90	14.63	16.8	1.483
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI and DAMAN and DIU	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.005



33	TRIPURA	0.73	0.63	1.21	0.137
34	UTTAR PRADESH	68.20	81.22	100.24	18.315
35	UTTARAKHAND	3.43	3.37	3.85	0.522
36	WEST BENGAL	3.15	5.49	7.09	0.971
<b>Total</b>		<b>482.65</b>	<b>401.3</b>	<b>469.58</b>	<b>79.292</b>
Note- Data provisional for 2022-23. Source- NSP Database.					

### **SOLAR PUMPS INSTALLED UNDER PM-KUSUM**

#### **346. SHRI A. MANI:**

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

- (a) the number of solar pumps installed under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) scheme till date, State-wise;
- (b) the target set for solar pump installations under PM-KUSUM along with the percentage of this target which has been achieved so far;
- (c) the allocation of funds for solar pump installations under PM-KUSUM, State-wise and the percentage of funds utilized in each State;
- (d) whether there any revision in subsidy amount recently the subsidy structure for farmers installing solar pumps under PM-KUSUM and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the criteria being used to select beneficiaries for solar pump installations under the PMKUSUM scheme and the manner in which the Ministry ensure that small and marginal farmers are prioritized; and

(f) whether there are any plans to expand PM-KUSUM to include additional beneficiaries or to increase the capacity of solar pump installations and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline 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) PM-KUSUM is a demand driven scheme. The capacities are allocated based on demand received from the States/UTs. As per the demand raised by the states, total of 13,02,327 solar pumps are allocated under Component 'B' of the scheme. The states have issued Letters of Awards of more than 9.7 lakh, out of which 5,40,499 solar pumps have been installed as on 31.10.2024.

The state-wise percentage achievements are placed in enclosed **Statement I**.

(c) 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 budgetary allocation for solar pumps installations under Component B of the scheme is Rs 11,438 cr out of which around 33% has been utilized as on 31.10.2024

The state-wise details of the funds released for solar pumps installation under the Scheme are placed at enclosed **Statement II**

(d) Recently, there has been no revision in subsidy amount for installing solar pumps under PM-KUSUM scheme.

(e) As per PM KUSUM scheme guidelines, priority is to be given to small and marginal farmers by State Implementing agency while implementing the scheme.

The size of the standalone solar pump is to be selected on the basis of the water table in the area, land covered and quantity of water required for irrigation.

The other criteria for solar pump installations under the scheme are given at enclosed **Statement-III**.

(f) Under the scheme, allocation of targets have been made to the states. The sunset date of the scheme is 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026.

**STATEMENT-I****Progress under PM-KUSUM (as on 31.10.2024)**

S. No.	State Name	Component-B (Nos)		Percentage of targets achieved
		Sanctioned	Installed	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	700	394	56
2	Assam	4000	0	0
3	Chhattisgarh	10000	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	NA
5	Gujarat	12382	7670	62
6	Goa	900	80	9
7	Haryana	197655	136572	69
8	Himachal Pradesh	1270	663	52
9	Jammu and Kashmir	5000	1868	37
10	Jharkhand	42985	21522	50
11	Karnataka	41360	1387	3
12	Kerala	8	8	100
13	Ladakh	1400	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	59400	7325	12
15	Maharashtra	505000	197863	39

16	Manipur	150	78	52
17	Meghalaya	3035	96	3
18	Mizoram	1700	40	2
19	Nagaland	265	65	25
20	Odisha	16441	5470	33
21	Puducherry	0	0	NA
22	Punjab	53000	12952	24
23	Rajasthan	212914	85635	40
24	Tamil Nadu	5200	3815	73
25	Telangana	0	0	NA
26	Tripura	10895	3496	32
27	Uttar Pradesh	110948	53182	48
28	Uttarakhand	5685	318	6
29	West Bengal	0	0	NA
30	Andaman and Nicobar	34	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1302327</b>	<b>540499</b>	<b>42</b>

**STATEMENT-II**

**Details of fund released to States/ UTs under PM-KUSUM Scheme (as on 31.10.2024)**

<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Fund released under Component B for solar pump installation (Rs in Crore)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	0
Arunachal Pradesh	2.94
Assam	0
Chhattisgarh	0
Bihar	0
Gujarat	45.64
Goa	0
Haryana	883.52
Himachal Pradesh	11.78
Jammu and Kashmir	15.69
Jharkhand	88.06
Karnataka	84.89
Kerala	0.07
Ladakh	0
Madhya Pradesh	71.87

Maharashtra	1329.22
Manipur	0.75
Meghalaya	0.59
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0.55
Odisha	4.21
Puducherry	0
Punjab	81.58
Rajasthan	821.58
Tamil Nadu	34.22
Telangana	0
Tripura	27.73
Uttar Pradesh	228.55
Uttarakhand	15.17
West Bengal	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3748.61</b>

**STATEMENT-III****Components, Targets and Criteria of PM- KUSUM Scheme**

<b>Components, Targets and Criteria</b>	<b>Financial Assistance available</b>
	The Scheme is demand driven and open for all farmers of the country for implementation as per the scheme guidelines.
<p><b>Component B:</b> Installation of 14 Lakh Stand-alone Solar Pumps in off-grid areas.</p> <p>The beneficiaries under Component-B could be individual farmer, Water User Associations, Primary Agriculture Credit Societies and Communities/Cluster Based Irrigation Systems.</p>	<p><b>For Component-B :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost issued by MNRE or the prices of the systems discovered in the tender, whichever is lower is provided. However, in North Eastern States including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and AandN Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost issued by MNRE or the prices of the systems discovered in the tender, whichever is lower, is provided.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In addition, the respective state/UT has to provide at least 30% financial support. Balance cost is to be contributed by beneficiary.</li> <li>● Component B of PM KUSUM scheme can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer.</li> </ul>
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### कानपुर-फर्रुखाबाद रेलवे लाइन के अंतर्गत ककवन रोड पर ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण

#### 347. अशोक कुमार रावत:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कानपुर-फर्रुखाबाद रेलवे लाइन पर बिल्हौर तहसील के अंतर्गत ककवन रोड पर रेलवे क्रासिंग संख्या-64 पर लंबे समय से जनता की मांग पर ओवर ब्रिज के निर्माण के लिए सरकार को कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ओवर ब्रिज के निर्माण के लिए संबंधित तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा कोई सर्वेक्षण/परीक्षण किया गया है;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इस कार्य को शुरू करने और पूरा करने के लिए तय की गई समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (ङ): भारतीय रेल में समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के कार्यों को स्वीकृति प्रदान करना सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों को गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा, गाड़ियों की गतिशीलता और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर प्रभाव तथा व्यवहार्यता आदि के आधार पर प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और शुरू किए जाते हैं।

राज्य सरकारों, संसद सदस्यों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, रेलवे की अपनी आवश्यकताओं, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि द्वारा रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे, मंडल कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुलों/निचले सड़क पुलों (आरओबी/आरयूबी) के लिए औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों तरह के प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्ताव/शिकायतों/सुझावों की प्राप्ति एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए ऐसे अनुरोधों का केंद्रीकृत सार-संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है। बहरहाल, इनकी जांच की जाती है और समय-समय पर व्यवहार्य और औचित्यपूर्ण पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

मांग किए गए स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के लिए तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

**RAIL PROJECTS IN SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY REGION****348. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:**

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

- (a) the details of new rail projects approved for the South Central Railway Zone during the last five years, State/UT-wise specifically in Nizamabad;
- (b) the total budget allocated and funds utilised for the aforementioned projects; and
- (c) whether the Government has set out a deadline by which these projects are targeted to be completed, 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): The Railway projects are surveyed/sanctioned/ executed Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise/Union Territories as the Railways' projects may span across State/Union Territories boundaries.

South Central Railway Zone span across the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Zonal Railway wise details of projects including their cost, expenditure, outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website.

28 Projects covering a total length of 1280 kms costing ₹17982 crore have been sanctioned in last 5 years and current financial year 2024-25 under South Central Railway. This includes doubling of Mudkhed-Nizamabad-Medchal section.

Since 2014, there has been substantial increase in fund allocation and commensurate commissioning of projects across Indian Railways. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is as under:

**ANDHRA PRADESH:**

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget outlay</b>	<b>Increase w.r.t. average annual allocation during 2009-14</b>
2009-2014	₹886 cr/year (including Telangana)	-
2024-2025	₹9151 cr	More than 10 times

Commissioning of infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

<b>Period</b>	<b>Total Length Commissioned</b>	<b>Average Length Commissioned</b>	<b>change w.r.t. average commissioning during 2009-14</b>
2009-14	363 km	72.6 km/Year	-
2014-24	1,510 km	151 km/Year	More than 2 times

### **TELANGANA**

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget outlay</b>
2023-2024	₹4,418 cr
2024-2025	₹5,336 cr

Commissioning of infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the state of Telangana is as under:

<b>Period</b>	<b>Total Length Commissioned</b>	<b>Average Length Commissioned</b>	<b>increase w.r.t. average commissioning during 2009-14</b>
2009-14	87 km	17.4 km/Year	-

2014-24	650 km	65 km/Year	More than 3.7 times
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Completion/Execution of Railway project/s depends on various factors like land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project/s site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions etc.

### **SPIKE IN EDIBLE OIL PRICES**

#### **349. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has recognized the factors that have led to the spike in edible oil prices recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of measures taken by the Government to ease the burden on small-scale food businesses as household consumers?

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

(a): Yes Sir. **(detail in enclosed Statement-I)**

(b): The increase in domestic prices are due to following factors;

(i) Domestic production of edible oils is unable to meet domestic demand.

The short fall which is around **57%** is met through imports. The international prices of imported edible oils are showing a significant increasing trend resulting in higher landed cost. **(detail in enclosed Statement-II)**

(ii) Further, in order to harmonize the interests of farmers, processors and consumers, the Government reviews and calibrates the duty structure of edible oils from time to time. The Government has increased the Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on various edible oils to support domestic oilseed farmers and oilseed prices. Effective on September 14, 2024, the Basic Customs Duty on Crude Soybean Oil, Crude Palm Oil, and Crude Sunflower Oil has been raised from 0% to 20%, making the effective duty on crude oils to 27.5%. Additionally, the BCD on Refined Palm Oil, Refined Sunflower Oil, and Refined Soybean Oil has been increased from 12.5% to 32.5% making the effective duty on Refined oils as 35.75%.

These adjustments are part of the government's ongoing efforts to bolster domestic oilseed farmers, especially with the new soybean and groundnut crops expected to arrive in markets from October 2024.

(c): To control the domestic prices, Government had issued advisory to leading Edible Oil Associations to maintain MRP of edible oil till the availability

of edible oil stocks imported at lower duty (i.e 0% and 12.5% Basic Customs Duty).

The Government is closely monitoring the international and domestic prices of Edible Oils and keeping in mind the interest of the consumers, domestic farmers and edible oil industry, the Government makes necessary policy interventions to keep the prices affordable.

### **STATEMENT I**

<b>Edible Oil Prices</b>						
<b>Commodities</b>	<b>Retail Price (Rs./Ltr.)</b>					
	<b>ONE WEEK</b>		<b>ONE MONTH</b>	<b>ONE YEAR</b>		
	<b>20/11/2024</b>	<b>13/11/2024</b>	<b>20/10/2024</b>	<b>20/11/2023</b>	<b>1 Month</b>	<b>1 Year</b>
<b>Groundnut Oil</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>1.61%</b>	<b>1.53%</b>
<b>Mustard Oil</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>2.38%</b>	<b>21.48%</b>
<b>Soyabean Oil</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>3.39%</b>	<b>15.19%</b>
<b>Sunflower Oil</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>134.6</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>6.13%</b>	<b>21.29%</b>
<b>RBD Palmolein</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>5.31%</b>	<b>30.39%</b>
<b>Commodities</b>	<b>Wholesale Price (Rs./Ltr.)</b>					
	<b>ONE WEEK</b>		<b>ONE MONTH</b>	<b>ONE YEAR</b>		



	20/11/2024	13/11/2024	20/10/2024	20/11/2023	1 Month	1 Year
Groundnut Oil	167.1	167.9	165.7	164.7	0.85%	1.46%
Mustard Oil	143.2	142.2	139.6	117.6	2.61%	21.74%
Soyabean Oil	121.4	120.6	117.5	103.7	3.33%	17.10%
Sunflower Oil	129.4	127.6	122.1	104.9	6.01%	23.40%
RBD Palmolein	111.8	110.7	106.1	83.7	5.37%	33.60%
Source- DoCA						

### STATEMENT II

International Prices (USD/MT)						
Commodities	ONE WEEK	ONE MONTH	ONE YEAR			
	20/11/2024	20/10/2024	20/11/2023	1 Month	1 Year	
Crude Soyabean Oil	1155	1085	1020	6.45%	13.24%	
Crude Sunflower Oil	1195	1085	925	10.14%	29.19%	
Crude Palm Oil	1235	1100	880	12.27%	40.34%	
RBD Palmolein	1195	1065	865	12.21%	38.15%	
Source: SEAI						

### बीएसएनएल पर भारी कर्ज

#### 350. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश की एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण कंपनी भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड (बीएसएनएल) भारी कर्ज में है, जबकि निजी कंपनियां मुनाफा कमा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बीएसएनएल को मजबूत करने और इसे कर्ज मुक्त बनाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और बीएसएनएल को कर्ज मुक्त करने में कितना समय लगेगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

(क) अन्य ऑपरेटरों की तुलना में बीएसएनएल के कर्ज की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

कम्पनी का नाम	कर्ज की स्थिति		
	दिनांक 31.03.2022 तक	दिनांक 31.03.2023 तक	दिनांक 31.03.2024 तक
बीएसएनएल	40,400	28,092	23,297
भारती एयरटेल लिमिटेड*	1,07,624	1,40,641	1,25,983

जियो इंफोकॉम लिमिटेड*	42,486	35,678	52,740
वोडा आइडिया लिमिटेड*	1,91,074	2,01,820	2,07,885

स्रोत: प्रकाशित वित्तीय विवरण ।

**(ख) से (घ)** सरकार ने बीएसएनएल के पुनरुज्जीवन के लिए अनेक कदम उठाये हैं जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

- वर्ष 2019 में लगभग 69 हजार करोड़ रुपये की राशि का प्रथम पुनरुज्जीवन पैकेज दिया गया था जिससे बीएसएनएल/एमटीएनएल की प्रचालन लागतें कम हुईं।
- वर्ष 2022 में लगभग 1.64 लाख करोड़ रुपये की राशि का पुनरुज्जीवन पैकेज दिया गया। इसमें नई पूंजी लगाने, ऋण पुनर्गठन, ग्रामीण टेलीफोनी के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण आदि पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया।
- वर्ष 2023 में सरकार ने बीएसएनएल को लगभग 89 हजार करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ 4जी/5जी स्पेक्ट्रम के आवंटन को अनुमोदित किया।

इन पैकेजों के परिणामस्वरूप बीएसएनएल ने वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से प्रचालन लाभ अर्जित करना शुरू कर दिया है।

दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में विभिन्न सिविल कार्यों के संबंध में डेटा

**351. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास 01.04.2016 से 31.05.2024 की अवधि के दौरान दमन और दीव संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लोक निर्माण विभाग, ओपन आईडी कनेक्ट (ओआईडीसी), जिला पंचायत और स्थानीय सरकारी निकायों द्वारा किए गए दो करोड़ रुपये और उससे अधिक के विभिन्न सिविल कार्यों की संख्या से संबंधित आंकड़े हैं;

(ख) सारणीबद्ध रूप में कार्य के नाम, अनुमानित लागत, निविदा कार्य, बोली लगाने वालों के नाम, कार्य की मात्रा, अंतिम बिल राशि, कार्य शुरू करने और पूरा होने की तिथि सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इन सिविल कार्यों के संचालन और प्रबंधन के लिए निजी एजेंसी को आउटसोर्स किया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सिविल अवसंरचनात्मक कार्य के प्रचालन और प्रबंधन के लिए किराए पर ली गई सभी निजी एजेंसियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) 01.04.2016 से अब तक निजी एजेंसियों के साथ किए गए अनुबंध का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या नगर एवं ग्राम नियोजन विभाग, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति, तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र (सीआरजेड), वन विभाग, स्थानीय स्वायत्त सरकारी निकायों, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण और राष्ट्रीय स्मारक प्राधिकरण से अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

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

(ज) क्या इन विभागों से जारी अनुमोदन/अनुमति/स्वीकृति/अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र की प्रतियां उपलब्ध हैं; और

(झ) 01.04.2016 से अब तक इन सभी सिविल कार्यों के लिए लागू आवश्यक अनुमति 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) एमपीलैड योजना के अन्तर्गत, माननीय सांसद अपने विकास कार्यों की संस्तुतियाँ सीधे जिला प्राधिकरणों को भेजते हैं और ये संस्तुतियाँ संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य सरकारों के प्रशासनिक, वित्तीय एवं तथा तकनीकी नियमों तथा एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार जिला प्राधिकरियों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं।

दादर एवम् नागर हवेली और दमन एवम् दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत सूचना के अनुसार, एमपीलैड योजना के अन्तर्गत, दिनांक 01.04.2016 से 31.05.2024 की अवधि के दौरान पीडब्ल्यूडी, ओआईडी सी, जिला पंचायत और स्थानीय सरकारी निकायों द्वारा 2 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक का कोई भी सिविल कार्य नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) से (झ) उपरोक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

### **FALL OF COAL PRODUCTION**

**352 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:**

**SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:**

**SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:**

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

(a) whether the coal production fell short of its production target for the fiscal 2023-2024;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reduce the import of the dry fuel to Zero by 2026;

(d) if so, the details and the facts thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the target;

(e) whether contractual workers play a significant role in Coal India's output; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the contract workers/labourers?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

**(a):** All India coal production in Financial Year 2023-24 was 997.826 Million Tonnes (MT) against a target of 1012.14 MT.

**(b):** Major constraints faced by the coal companies for achievements of targets are as under:

- i. Issues related to land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R and R).
- ii. Delay in Forestry and Environmental Clearances.
- iii. Evacuation and logistics constraints.
- iv. Law and Order issues.
- v. Shortage of stowing material and adverse geo-mining conditions in some underground mines.

**(c) and (d):** The focus of the efforts made by the Government is on increasing the domestic production of coal and to eliminate non-essential import of coal in the country. Most of the requirement of coal in the country is met through indigenous production and supply. As per the current import policy, coal is kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty.

Measures taken by the Government to substitute coal imports are as under:

- i. The Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) has been increased upto 100% of the normative requirement, in the cases where the ACQ was either reduced to 90% of normative requirement (non-coastal) or where the ACQ was reduced to 70% of normative requirement (coastal power plants). Increase in the ACQ would result in more domestic coal supplies, thereby, reducing the import dependency.
- ii. Under the provisions of Para B (viii) (a) of SHAKTI Policy, coal linkage is provided for short term for sale of power generated through that linkage through any product in Power Exchanges or in short term through a transparent bidding process through DEEP portal. In addition, with the amendment to the Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) linkage auction policy introduced in 2020, the tenure of coking coal linkages in the NRS linkage auction has been revised for a period upto 30 years. The coal offered for

short term to the Power Plants under the amended provisions of SHAKTI Policy as well as increase in the tenure of the coking coal linkages in the NRS linkage auction for a period upto 30 years is expected to have a positive impact towards coal imports substitution.

- iii. Government has decided in 2022 that the coal to meet the full Power Purchase Requirement (PPA) requirement of all the existing linkage holders of Power Sector shall be made available by the coal companies irrespective of the trigger level and ACQ levels. This decision of the Government of meeting the full PPA requirement of the linkage holders of the Power Sector shall reduce the dependence on the imports.
- iv. An Inter - Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted in the Ministry of Coal on 29.05.2020 for the purpose of coal import substitution. The Representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal Companies and Ports are members of this IMC. 11 meetings of the IMC have been held so far. On the directions of the IMC, an Import Data System has been developed by Ministry of Coal to enable the Ministry to track the imports of coal. Efforts are being made on a continuous basis to ensure more domestic supplies of coal. Thus,



the entire substitutable imported coal should be met by the country and no import other than the very essential should happen. A Strategy Paper on Coal Import Substitution has been released.

- v. A new sub-sector 'Steel using Coking coal through WDO route' has been created in March, 2024 under the NRS linkage auctions which shall lead to increase in the domestic coking coal consumption and shall increase the availability of washed coking coal in the country, thereby, reducing coking coal imports.
- vi. Coking Coal Mission has been launched to enhance coking coal supply to the Steel Sector to reduce imports of coking coal. Initiatives have been taken to enhance coking coal production.

**(e):** Yes Sir. The contractual workers play a significant role in the output of Coal India Limited

**(f):** Coal India Limited / its subsidiaries have taken the following steps to safeguard the interest of the contract workers:

- i. Contractors' Workers engaged in Mining Activities are provided wages as per recommendations of the bipartite High Power/Joint Committee.
- ii. Contractors' Workers engaged in Non-Mining Activities are provided wages as prescribed by the appropriate Government.
- iii. Contractors' Workers covered under the provisions of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 are paid Bonus as per applicability.

- iv. Contractors' workers engaged in mining activities are entitled for payment of Performance Incentive, as applicable
- v. Contractors' Workers deployed in establishments of Coal India Limited / its Subsidiaries are provided medical facility as available in hospitals/dispensaries of Subsidiaries of Coal India Limited, free of cost.
- vi. An amount of ₹ 15 lakh is paid to the next of kin of Contractor Worker in case of fatal mine accident.
- vii. All the statutory payments in respect of Contractors' Workers, are made by the contractor, as per the relevant Act/ Rules, as applicable.
- viii. All eligible contractors' workers are covered under EPF/CMPF.
- ix. Facility of drinking water, rest-shelter, canteen, washrooms, Initial/Periodic medical examination, ensuring availability of safety equipment is provided to the Contractors' Workers.

### **SCHEMES TO PROMOTE SOLAR ENERGY**

#### **353. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has introduced any schemes to promote solar energy in the North East and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the number of schools provided with solar energy systems in the North East region, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering any financial incentives to increase uptake of solar energy systems of schools in the North East and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend solar panel subsidy for residential installations to include schools 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 Ministry is implementing various schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country including in the North East region. The detail of these schemes is enclosed at **Statement I**.

(b) A total of 1496 schools are reported to have installed solar energy systems in North East region. State-wise detail is enclosed at **Statement II**.

(c) and (d) The New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) has provision for solarisation of 2000 public institutions including schools, through off-grid solar systems, where electricity supply through grid is not techno-economically feasible. The detail of the scheme is enclosed at **Statement-I**.

**STATEMENT- I****Detail of the major ongoing schemes to promote solar energy in the North East region****(i) PM-KUSUM Scheme:**

PM-KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan) scheme is a flagship program to promote small Grid-Connected Solar Power Plants (Component A), installation of stand-alone solar-powered agricultural pumps (Component B) and solarisation of existing grid-connected agricultural pumps including feeder-level solarisation (Component C).

**For the North Eastern States the CFA/incentives are as follows: -**

- i. Under Component A: Procurement Based Incentives (PBI) @ Rs. 0.40 per unit for five years will be provided to DISCOMs for setting up of Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Solar Power Plants on barren/fallow/pasture/marshy land of farmers. Such plants can be installed by individual farmer, Solar Power Developer, Cooperatives, Panchayats and Farmers Producer Organisations. The PBI is given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial Operation Date of the plant. Therefore, the total PBI that payable to DISCOMs is upto Rs. 33 Lakh per MW
- ii. CFA is provided for all the individual farmers installing/solarising the agriculture pumps in NER/Hilly/Islands up to 7.5HP capacity under both

the Component-B and Component-C and are provided with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower. Further, the CFA will be available for pump capacity up to 15 HP, however, it will be restricted to 10% of total installations in the state.

- iii. Under Feeder Level Solarisation under component C, CFA is calculated considering the cost of the solar power plant as Rs. 3.5 Crore/ MW.

Therefore, the CFA of 1.75cr/MW can be provided to States.

**(ii) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana:**

Rooftop solar projects in residential sector are being supported under the Scheme. The scheme provides central financial assistance (CFA) of 60% of project benchmark costs for rooftop solar for 1 kW and 2 kW systems and additional 40% of project benchmark costs for the 3rd kW system. The CFA will be capped at 3 kW. Details of CFA amount is as follows:

S. No.	Type of Residential Segment	CFA in NER
1.	Residential Sector (first 2 kW <sub>p</sub> )	Rs 33,000/kWp
2.	Residential Sector (additional 1 kW <sub>p</sub> )	Rs 19,800/kWp
3.	Residential Sector (above 3 kW <sub>p</sub> )	No additional CFA

4.	GHS/RWA etc, for common facilities for up to 500 kW <sub>p</sub> (@3 kW <sub>p</sub> per house)	Rs 19,800/kWp
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In addition, support is also available as incentives to DISCOMs/Local Bodies, development of Model Solar Village, innovative projects, payment security mechanism, capacity building, awareness and outreach, etc.

**(iii) Solar Park:**

Under the Solar Park Scheme support is provided for preparation of DPR (upto Rs. 25 lakh per Solar Park) and development of infrastructure (up to 20 Lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower).

**(iv) New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA):**

The Scheme will cover electrification of One Lakh un-electrified households (HHs) in Tribal and PVTG areas identified by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) by provision of off-grid solar systems. The scheme includes a provision for providing off-grid solar lighting in 1500 Multi-Purpose Centres (MPCs) in PVTG areas as approved under PM JANMAN. Similarly, the scheme also includes provision for solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems as approved under DA JGUA. The off-grid solar systems shall be

provided only where electricity supply through grid is not techno-economically feasible. The financial outlay approved for the scheme under PM JANMAN and DA JGUA is given below:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Components</b>	<b>Central Share (100%)</b>	<b>Approved Financial Outlay (in Rs. Crore)</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
1	Provision of 0.3 kW Solar offgrid system for 1 lakh Tribal and PVTG HHs	Rs. 50,000 per HH or as per actual cost	500	FY 2023-24 to
2	Solar street lighting and provision of lighting in 1500 MPCs of PVTG areas	Rs. 1 lakh per MPC	15	FY 2025-26
3	Solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems	Rs 1 lakh per kW	400	FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29

**STATEMENT- II**

**Detail of schools reported to have installed solar energy systems in North East region**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Schools</b>
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3
2	Assam	1082
3	Manipur	51
4	Mizoram	25
5	Nagaland	299
6	Sikkim	36
<b>Total</b>		<b>1496</b>

**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH EASTERN REGION****354. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

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



- (a) the details of the new Industrial units established/opened in North Eastern Region since 2015, State-wise;
- (b) the list of industrial units closed down in each State in the North Eastern Region since 2015;
- (c) Whether there has been industrial development in the North Eastern Region since 2015;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reason therefore?

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

(a) to (d) Setting up of industries being a State subject, the primary responsibility of industrial development rests with the State Governments. Ministry does not maintain the record of list of all Industrial units established/opened/closed in North Eastern Region. Government of India supplements their efforts through various schemes to promote industrialization in the country, including the North Eastern Region (NER). Government of India had launched North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) on 01.04.2017, which was notified on 12.04.2018, to promote industrialization in the North Eastern States. The scheme ended on 31.03.2022. A new scheme UNNATI (Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme) was launched

on March 9, 2024 by Government of India for extending support to the industries for enhancing regional infrastructure, create employment opportunities, and promote resilience and prosperity in the region. Under the UNNATI Scheme, the following incentives are provided to the industrial Units:

- i. Capital Investment Incentive (CII)
  - ii. Capital Interest Subvention (CIS)
  - iii. Manufacturing and Services linked incentive (MSLI )
- (e) Does not arise.

### खानों का संरक्षण और विकास

#### 355. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार की खानों के विकास और विशेषकर उन्हें सम्पूर्ण देश में पट्टे पर देने तथा राज्यों को खनिजों से संबंधित छूट प्रदान करने में क्या भूमिका है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय खान ब्यूरो और खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम खानों के संरक्षण और विकास के कार्य को विनियमित करता है;

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

(घ) झारखंड में मौजूदा खानों का जिला-वार और खान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ड) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान सीएसआर शीर्ष के अंतर्गत उक्त खानों में कार्यरत श्रमिकों हेतु कल्याण कार्य और आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में शुरू किए गए विकास कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): संसद ने खानों और खनिजों के विकास और विनियमन का प्रावधान करने के लिए खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 [एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957] बनाया है। खनिज रियायतें एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी जाती हैं।

एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 3(ड) के तहत जिन खनिजों को गौण खनिजों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट या अधिसूचित किया गया है, उनके लिए राज्य सरकारों को एमएमडीआर अधिनियम की धारा 15 के तहत खनिज रियायतों के अनुदान को विनियमित करने के लिए नियम बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): एमएमडीआर अधिनियम की धारा 18 के प्रावधानों के तहत, केंद्र सरकार को भारत में खनिजों के संरक्षण और व्यवस्थित विकास के लिए अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नियम बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया है। तदनुसार, केंद्र सरकार ने खनिज संरक्षण और विकास नियम, 2017 बनाये हैं, जिन्हें भारतीय खान ब्यूरो (आईबीएम) द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। आईबीएम के कार्यों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

(i) खनन योजनाओं का प्रसंस्करण और अनुमोदन जिसमें व्यवस्थित और वैज्ञानिक खनन के प्रस्ताव शामिल हैं।

(ii) निरीक्षण, सांविधिक विवरणियों और डिजिटल छवियों के विश्लेषण के माध्यम से पट्टा क्षेत्रों में खनन कार्यकलापों की निगरानी और विनियमन।

(iii) खानों की स्टार रेटिंग के माध्यम से सतत् खनन पद्धतियां सुनिश्चित करना।

(घ): खान मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, झारखंड में आज की तारीख में प्रमुख खनिजों की खानों की जिलावार संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	जिला	खानों की संख्या
1	गुमला	25
2	लातेहार	3
3	लोहरदगा	16
4	पलामू	11
5	रामगढ़	4
6	रांची	4
7	सरायकेला-खरसावां	2
8	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	8
9	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम	26
<b>कुल</b>		<b>99</b>

(ङ): कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) से संबंधित प्रावधान कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 135 के अंतर्गत आते हैं, जिसे कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। विभिन्न राज्यों में कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए सीएसआर कार्यों का ब्यौरा सीएसआर पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध है, जिसे <https://www.csr.gov.in/> पर देखा जा सकता है।

**MISSION KAAMYOGI**

**356. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**

**SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:**

**SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:**

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

- (a) the details of Mission Karmayogi and the paradigm shift from “rule to role” for civil servants, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh particularly in Shimla;
- (b) whether Mission Karmayogi has contributed to development of new culture in governance; and
- (c) 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): Capacity building of government officials under “Mission Karmayogi” focuses on enhancing the attitudes, skills and knowledge of government officials through role-based training. This has shifted the training ecosystem

from rule-based, supply-driven to role-based, demand-driven capacity building where capacity building is targeted to the competency needed for every role in the government, and the aspirations of each government official.

46 Lakh+ users have registered on iGOT Karmayogi Platform, of which more than 10.4 Lakh are from all the states/UTs. Himachal Pradesh has 168 registered users and 286 course completions on the iGOT Karmayogi Platform.

(b): Through a competency-led capacity building, Mission Karmayogi has initiated a new culture of citizen centric governance.

(c): A total of 1500+ courses available on the iGOT portal are building behavioural, functional, and domain competencies of the civil servants. These courses have special focus on citizen-centric and future readiness of the government employees.

## **EVACUATION PLANS FOR KKNPP**

### **357. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.**

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

(a) whether Evacuation Plans are put in place for the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) Project, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the people living in and around KKNPP are properly sensitised about the Evacuation plans and the process to be followed in case of an unfortunate nuclear accident/incident and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether iodine tablets are sufficiently stocked in KKNPP and Medical Centres in and around KKNPP, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) There is a detailed Emergency Preparedness Plan, approved by the regulatory authority, in place at all nuclear power plant sites including Kudankulam site. The plan outlines the actions to be taken in the unlikely event of an emergency and the responsibilities of various officials for implementing them.

(b) Yes. Periodic emergency exercises are carried out wherein all the stakeholders are involved. The feedback of the exercise is used to validate and improve the emergency preparedness plan.

- (c) Yes. The stocks are maintained in line with the respective emergency preparedness plan.

## **BHARATNET SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

### **358. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:**

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

- (a) the total number of Gram Panchayats recognised to be service-ready till now across the country including Andhra Pradesh, State and district-wise, especially in Prakasam District;
- (b) the total funds allocated and utilised in Andhra Pradesh for the purposes of making Gram Panchayat's service ready during the last five years, district-wise especially in Prakasam District;
- (c) the total number of beneficiaries of the BharatNet Scheme during the last five years across the country, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh, district-wise especially in Prakasam District;
- (d) whether the Government has put forward any proposed timeline to cover all Gram Panchayats in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any promotional activities/campaigns for raising awareness regarding BharatNet, if so, the details thereof especially in Andhra Pradesh?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) Total number of Gram Panchayats (GP) made service-ready under BharatNet across the country including Andhra Pradesh is 2,14,283. State-wise details of GPs made service ready in the country and district-wise details of GPs made service ready in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam district is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) For the BharatNet project, the funds are disbursed State/UT-wise. During last five years, Rs. 1339.31 Cr. has been disbursed for Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam District under BharatNet.

(c) Under BharatNet scheme, till Oct' 24 end, more than 11 lakh broadband connections have been provided throughout the country. Number of beneficiaries during the last five years in the country (state-wise) and in Andhra Pradesh (district-wise including in Prakasam district) is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) Amended BharatNet Program has been approved by Cabinet on 04.08.2023 for strengthening of the existing BharatNet, and for covering the remaining GPs. The timeline for completion of the construction phase under the Amended BharatNet Program is three years from award of the contract.

(e) Following steps have been taken by Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for raising awareness regarding BharatNet and its utilization:

- i) BharatNet Udyami scheme was launched by DBN for funding broadband connections to rural households through BSNL
- ii) BSNL has developed scheme of BharatNet Udyamies for priority connections in villages
- iii) Social media campaign from time-to-time highlighting achievements of BharatNet

#### **STATEMENT – I**

##### **Statewise details of Gram Panchayat made service ready in the country**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of State/UT</b>	<b>Service ready GPs</b>
1	Andaman and Nicobar	72
2	Andhra Pradesh	12,955
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,123
4	Assam	1,507
5	Bihar	8,340
6	Chandigarh	12
7	Chhattisgarh	9,695
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20

9	Daman and Diu	18
10	Gujarat	14,316
11	Haryana	6,082
12	Himachal Pradesh	410
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1,101
14	Jharkhand	4,390
15	Karnataka	6,084
16	Kerala	978
17	Ladakh	193
18	Lakshadweep	9
19	Madhya Pradesh	17,850
20	Maharashtra	24,575
21	Manipur	1,469
22	Meghalaya	697
23	Mizoram	532
24	Nagaland	236
25	Odisha	6,785
26	Puducherry	98
27	Punjab	12,668
28	Rajasthan	8,776

29	Sikkim	35
30	Tamil Nadu	10,295
31	Telangana	10,825
32	Tripura	740
33	Uttar Pradesh	46,729
34	Uttarakhand	1,991
35	West Bengal	2,677
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,14,283</b>

Note: Delhi has no GPs and thus not taken up under BharatNet Project. Goa had its own similar broadband network and thus not taken up under Phase-I and Phase-II of BharatNet Project.

**District-wise details of Gram Panchayat made service ready in Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam district**

SI.No	District	Service ready GPs
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	427
2	Anakapalli	598
3	Ananthapuramu	562
4	Annamayya	435
5	Bapatla	455

6	Chittoor	600
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	393
8	East Godavari	290
9	Eluru	549
10	Guntur	276
11	Kakinada	365
12	Krishna	498
13	Kurnool	474
14	Nandyal	476
15	Ntr	290
16	Palnadu	510
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	426
18	Prakasam	718
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	716
20	Sri Sathya Sai	437
21	Srikakulam	917
22	Tirupati	743
23	Visakhapatnam	83
24	Vizianagaram	775
25	West Godavari	408

26	Y.S.R.	534
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,955</b>

**STATEMENT II**

**State-wise and year-wise total number of beneficiaries of the BharatNet Scheme in last five years in the country**

S. No	States/UTs	Mar' 19	Mar'20	Mar'21	Mar'22	Mar'23	Mar'24	Oct'24
1	AandN	0	0	2	0	1185	5524	7347
2	Andhra Pradesh	19	450	7366	3585	3444	32173	46179
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	24	88	88	13	13
4	Assam	740	986	5839	1136	2229	5024	5649
5	Bihar	870	118	33626	37012	15705	33768	40789
6	Chandigarh	0	0	55	0	64	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	956	1201	17469	9513	4474	8277	11549
8	DandNH	0	10	44	35	7	46	142
9	DandD	0	11	34	21	1	0	0
10	Gujarat	679	4592	33875	22897	20877	119604	121265
11	Haryana	183	803	33279	17597	37349	103665	137543
12	Himachal Pradesh	3	94	1072	438	1095	2828	3451
13	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	0	109	766	508	4022	8575	9575

14	Jharkhand	711	921	15705	3010	11737	24338	27565
15	Karnataka	5122	8347	36666	10859	15196	44990	51098
16	Kerala	1632	2179	2624	1941	40194	141927	190237
17	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Laddakh(UT)					0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	2497	605	55044	7579	45218	48306	55381
20	Maharashtra	3034	5304	66075	23386	11329	23228	26063
21	Manipur	0	0	100	335	1105	1110	1737
22	Meghalaya	0	0	100	16	14	149	103
23	Mizoram	0	0	21	0	32	9	41
24	Nagaland	0	0	52	116	116	101	131
25	Odisha	191	1649	21057	9534	4911	9073	10907
26	Puducherry	22	83	785	114	28	3072	3826
27	Punjab	66	747	38994	33341	68560	177734	213118
28	Rajasthan	1622	1948	2376	1029	11579	42628	49252
29	Sikkim	0	0	8	0	15	41	44
30	Telangana	144	526	2353	2648	4479	19854	20881
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	1014	51	82
32	Tripura	0	651	2980	1426	709	1231	1370
33	Uttar Pradesh	3798	2360	106203	33444	13204	55711	67525
34	Uttarakhand	856	561	8280	4647	4691	16072	19675
35	West Bengal	212	1041	7294	2886	15447	37091	51998
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,357</b>	<b>35,296</b>	<b>5,00,168</b>	<b>2,29,141</b>	<b>3,40,118</b>	<b>9,66,213</b>	<b>11,74,536</b>

**District-wise total number of beneficiaries of the BharatNet Scheme during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh**

S. No	District	Mar'19	Mar'20	Mar'21	Mar'22	Mar'23	Mar'24	Oct'24
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	0	116	1676	715	784	1236	1571
2	Anakapalli	0	131	1756	1110	1372	3434	4715
3	Ananthapuramu						1769	2103
4	Annamayya	3	34	515	83	48	312	1037
5	Bapatla						103	658
6	Chittoor	9	103	2045	1183	655	1543	2154
7	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema						889	1216
8	East Godavari						2536	2855
9	Eluru						835	1854
10	Guntur						439	824
11	Kakinada						1482	2087
12	Krishna						0	323
13	Kurnool						1054	1250
14	Nandyal						2	77



15	NTR						172	1751
16	Palnadu						896	1000
17	Parvathipuram Manyam						54	477
18	Prakasam						2228	2588
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore						1895	2687
20	Sri Sathya Sai						0	305
21	Srikakulam						3733	4439
22	Tirupati	7	66	1374	494	585	590	879
23	Visakhapatnam						560	700
24	Vizianagaram						2204	3374
25	West Godavari						2514	3145
26	Y.S.R.						1693	2110
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>7,366</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>32,173</b>	<b>46,179</b>

**ACTION AGAINST THE RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD. (RVNL)**

**359. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:**

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

- (a) according to the Hindustan Times report dated 31st March, 2023, approximately 1,000 houses have been damaged across four districts of Uttarakhand due to the construction of Rishikesh-Karnaprayag railway line project, if so, the details of action that have been taken/are being taken by the Government against the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) for the damage caused;
- (b) whether the complaints have been received by the Government in this regard and if so, the action taken report on the complaints;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted an EIA prior to the commencement of the Rishikesh-Karnaprayag project to evaluate potential risks, if so, the details of EIA reports of the project; and
- (d) whether the Government is planning to compensate the families whose homes have been damaged due to the said project and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Rishikesh – Karnprayag new line project (125km) passes through young Himalayas. The project involves construction of 105 km main line tunnels in very difficult geological conditions. So far 89 km main line tunnels have been completed. The tunnelling is being carried out with all precautions

and latest technology to ensure minimum damage to ecology and surroundings. However, there have been few instances of damage to some structures during tunnelling.

To assess the damage to structures, committees comprising of Deputy Director/Geologist Mining deptt, SDM, Executive Engineer (PWD), and Geologist from RVNL have been formed in all the four districts i.e. Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Rudraprayag and Chamoli.

Based upon the assessment of damage to structures by the committee, compensation is decided. Till now about ₹11 Crores have been given for disbursal to 628 affected parties.

Environment Impact Assessment study and Environment mitigation and management plan of Rishikesh-Karnaprayag project was completed in Mar'2016. The same was proof checked by IIT Roorkee. All efforts are being made to execute the works by following the best industry practices and as advised in the impact assessment and mitigation measures given in the EIA report.

## **CHALLENGES IN DATA COLLECTION FROM HIGHER INCOME SECTIONS OF SOCIETY**

**360. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is facing challenges in gathering data from higher-income sections of society, particularly those living in gated societies in urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details of the specific data collection exercises or surveys which are getting affected by this issue;
- (c) the extent to which these challenges impact the representativeness and accuracy of national data sets;
- (d) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that all sections of society, including higher-income groups, are adequately covered in data collection exercises; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering any legislative measures to ensure ease and accuracy of the data collection process, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Sample surveys being conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) are vital for collecting data that informs public policy across various sectors like health, education, and economic planning, etc. These surveys cover the entire country except some villages of Andaman & Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible. The large-scale sample surveys often face practical challenges, with non-response being a significant issue. This occurs when selected samples fail to provide requested information or submit unusable data, contributing to non-sampling errors. Non-response among high-income groups and gated societies presents particular challenges, as these respondents have unique motivations and barriers to participation. Addressing the non-response is crucial for obtaining representative data that accurately reflects societal trends and needs.

These sample surveys follow scientific sampling designs for selection of sample households in order to ensure representativeness of sample using area frame consisting of villages and blocks available respectively from the Population Census for rural areas and Urban Frame Survey for urban areas. These lists contain information related to all households belonging to all sections of the society. With a view to ensure appropriate representation of all sections of the society in the surveys, all households of a selected village or urban block are considered for preparation of an exhaustive list as far as possible and from this list, a number of households, following a scientific

method, are chosen for detailed canvassing of the survey questionnaire. Further, in some surveys, consistent with the objective, the households of the village/block are classified into a number of homogeneous groups and from these groups appropriate number of households are selected for the survey.

Further, in case of non-cooperation from any of the selected households, field officials make efforts to address the issue by persuading the informant with necessary information and documents. Liaisoning with local police station/public representatives/RWA of the area is also done at the Regional level to gather support and cooperation for conducting the survey smoothly. Further, various awareness activities are undertaken by field offices at local level to describe about the survey objective, usefulness of survey and assurance about confidentiality of data to encourage participation of the households.

Recently, MoSPI organized a brainstorming session in September 2024 which brought together key stakeholders, including policymakers, urban economists, survey agencies, and representatives from multilateral organizations like the World Bank and ILO, as well as officials from state statistical agencies and Residents Welfare Associations (RWAs) with an objective to develop strategies to contribute valuable data and build trust among the non-responding target population by educating them on the importance of data and privacy policies.

**SEVOKE-RANGPO RAILWAY PROJECT****361. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA:**

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

- (a) the expected date of completion of Sevoke-Rangpo railway project;
- (b) whether the Government has received or prepared any proposal for railway line project to connect the capital town Gangtok and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to introduce Vande Bharat train after the completion of the project connecting Sevoke-Rangpo and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the total cost incurred on this project till date and the total projected cost till its completion?

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

(a), (b) and (d): Ministry of Railway has taken up the work of Sevoke-Rangpo (44 km) new line project. The anticipated cost of the project is ₹12,132 crore. An expenditure of ₹7,032 core has been incurred upto March, 2024, with an outlay of ₹2,330 crore for the year 2024-25.

The project involves about 39 km of tunneling, out of which 36 km. tunneling has been completed.

Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors like land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project/s site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s.

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.

Final Location Survey (FLS) for Rangpo - Gangtok new line (69 Km.) project for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been sanctioned.



(c) Introduction of train services, including Vande Bharat services, is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, resource availability etc.

## **PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN DIGITAL SAKSHARTA ABHIYAN**

### **362. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:**

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

- (a) the total funds sanctioned, allocated and spent on Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) for financial years 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24;
- (b) the reasons for reduced and/or discontinued allocation to PMGDISHA despite the uptick in digitalisation due to several Central/ State schemes during pandemic;
- (c) the measures taken and standards fixed to ensure the quality of training under PMGDISHA;
- (d) whether any impact evaluations have been conducted on the said abhiyan, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details on a village-wise distribution of the number of PMGDISHA centres currently operational all over the country;

- (f) the details of classes held since the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and whether there are any protocols in place to resume the regular training at these centres; and
- (g) the details of the employment opportunities guaranteed to the certified beneficiaries of this abhiyan?

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

(a) to (g): The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) was launched by MeitY Government of India to promote digital literacy in rural India. The aim was to reach 6 crore rural households (one person per household) nationwide.

The scheme continued during the COVID-19 pandemic in a graded fashion while adhering to the relaxation provided by the guidelines/directives issued by the respective Central/State/District Administration. The quality of training under PMGDISHA scheme were kept intact with the objectives across all training centres / CSC through the following measures:

- Training provided with standardized multimedia content in 22 Languages accessible in multimodal format for all candidates across all training centres / CSCs;
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in-line with the Covid-19 protocols were created and shared with all Training Centres for training and examination;
- Virtual sessions and workshops were conducted with the Training Centres to motivate them to re-start their activities;
- Refresher trainings were provided to registered/ trained candidates, who were unable to appear for training and/or certification;
- A Chatbot was created with basic information on PMGDISHA portal which was made available in both in Hindi and English languages;
- Training Centres were encouraged to join groups on popular social media platforms and share relevant training material through these groups;
- PMGDISHA content was uploaded on the DigiShala channel so that candidates could refer to these on their own and become ready for registration and assessment after minor training/revision.

The total funds utilised for the scheme during the financial years 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 were Rs. 300.00 crore, Rs. 250.00 crore, and Rs. 165.92 crore, respectively.

The impact analysis of the PMGDISHA scheme was carried out by three agencies namely IIT Delhi, Council for Social Development (CSD) and Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA). The latest impact assessment study of the PMGDISHA scheme was conducted by IIPA. The gist of the evaluation report is that the PMGDISHA is a unique scheme due to its large scale and the use of remotely proctored examinations. The training provided under PMGDISHA has had a significant impact on the adoption of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and other forms of digital media. It has benefited its participants by enabling their access to a wide range of information and services for various purposes, helping to reduce the overall digital divide in the country. The key findings of the report are as follows:

- 18% fund used in Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes (SCSP), 12% for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and 11% for North-Eastern Region (NER) have made sure the empowerment of weaker sections.
- Women participation is very large and their inclusion at the rural level will open up the path for the learning of the whole family.

- More than 55% of respondents cited a direct benefit to their livelihoods after PMGDISHA training.
- Almost 50% respondents stated that PMGDISHA helped them get a better Job.

Also, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted the 'Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey' (CAMS) in its 79th round (July, 2022 to June, 2023) and the data in their report indicated a significant positive trend in digital literacy across both rural and urban areas of India. As against 6 crore, 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country as on March 31, 2024, the scheme has ended. From the above reports and given the significant rise in smartphone usage, internet penetration, and digital engagement in rural areas, the objectives of the scheme have been successfully achieved.

### निजी दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा टैरिफ प्लान में वृद्धि

#### 363. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में कार्यरत निजी दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं जैसे जियो, वोडाफोन, एयरटेल आदि ने वर्ष 2024 के दौरान अपने टैरिफ में 15 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की निगरानी और विनियमन होने के बावजूद एकतरफा टैरिफ बढ़ाने का आधार क्या है;

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का आम आदमी की जेब पर पड़ने वाले 35 हजार करोड़ रुपये के भारी बोझ को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन कंपनियों को टैरिफ में की गई वृद्धि वापस लेने का निदेश देने का इरादा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन कंपनियों को ऐसा निदेश कब तक जारी किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):**

(क) जी हां, हाल ही में निजी दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं ने टैरिफ में वृद्धि की है। दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (भारती एयरटेल लिमिटेड, रिलायंस जियो इन्फोकॉम लिमिटेड और वोडाफोन आइडिया लिमिटेड) द्वारा टैरिफ में 11% से 25% तक वृद्धि की गई है।

(ख) से (ङ) वर्ष 2004 में दूरसंचार सेवा बाजार में पर्याप्त प्रतिस्पर्धा को देखते हुए विश्व के कई देशों की तर्ज पर भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) ने मोबाइल दूरसंचार सेवाओं हेतु फोरबेअरन्स की नीति अपनाई थी। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाता (टीएसपी) बाजार के मांग और आपूर्ति के नियंत्रक प्रभावों के आधार पर प्रतिस्पर्धी बाजार में दूरसंचार सेवाओं हेतु टैरिफ तय करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। तथापि दूरसंचार टैरिफ आदेश (टीटीओ) की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाता बाजार में उनके लॉन्च होने के 7 दिनों के भीतर ट्राई के पास अपने टैरिफ दाखिल करने के लिए बाध्य हैं। फिर इन टैरिफों की विनियामक सिद्धांतों के अनुपालन के लिए जांच की जाती है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पारदर्शिता, गैर-प्रलोभन और गैर-भेदभाव के सिद्धांत शामिल हैं। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि बाजार में अभी भी पर्याप्त प्रतिस्पर्धा मौजूद है तथा कम से कम 4 सेवा प्रदाता प्रतिस्पर्धी बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धी प्लान पेश कर रहे हैं। यह

भी उल्लेखनीय है कि भारतीय दूरसंचार दरें विश्व में तथा भारत के पड़ोसी देशों में भी सबसे कम दरों में से एक हैं।

### **CRITICAL MINERALS**

#### **364. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:**

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

- a) whether the Government has conducted any recent study/survey on the availability of critical minerals in the country during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the identified critical minerals and their estimated quantities across the country, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details regarding the presently running mines and the projects proposed by the Government during the last five years, State- wise especially in Andhra Pradesh, Nellore district;
- (d) whether the Government is planning to classify any minor minerals as major minerals. and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details regarding the total funds allocated and utilised for the exploration, extraction and processing of critical minerals in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years; and

(f) the details of steps undertaken by the Government to reduce dependency on foreign imports of critical minerals and their success in improving domestic supply of critical minerals?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a) and (b): Yes. Geological Survey of India carries out reconnaissance surveys (G4), preliminary exploration (G3) and general exploration (G2) for various mineral commodities including critical minerals in different parts of the country as per annual field season programme, following MEMC Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments. Since field season of 2020-21 to 2023-24, GSI has taken up 433 mineral exploration projects to assess the mineral potential of various critical minerals e.g. Rare Earth Elements (REE), Rare Metals (Rare Metals), Tin, Tungsten, Chromium, Platinum Group Of Elements (PGE), Titanium, Vanadium, Tungsten, Lithium, Molybdenum, Nickel, Scandium, Barite, Glauconite, Graphite, Potash, Phosphate etc. across the country. During the current field season 2024-25, GSI has taken up 195 mineral exploration projects across the country to assess the mineral potential of critical minerals. The state-wise details of resources augmented for various critical minerals by GSI since MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.



(c): There is no mine of critical minerals running in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The State-wise details of mines of critical minerals are given below:

<b>Mineral / State</b>	<b>Working</b>	<b>Non-Working</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Beryl</b>	-	2	2
Rajasthan	-	2	2
<b>Graphite</b>	10	17	27
Chhattisgarh	1	-	1
Jharkhand	2	9	11
Karnataka	-	2	2
Kerala	-	1	1
Odisha	6	-	6
Tamil Nadu	1	5	6
<b>Tin</b>	6	11	17
Chhattisgarh	6	8	14
Odisha	-	3	3

Further, the details of the projects on strategic and critical minerals taken up by GSI during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh, including Nellore are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): At present no such proposal has been finalised.

(e): The details regarding the total funds allocated and utilised during the last five years by GSI for mineral exploration including critical minerals in the country during the last five years and particularly in Andhra Pradesh are as stated below:

(Rs. in crore)

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25 (upto 15.11.24)</b>
Total Fund Allocation	32.05	54.60	63.00	66.15	65.75
Total Fund Utilization	31.92	54.47	62.93	66.06	48.54
Fund Allocation particularly for Andhra Pradesh.	0.57	1.25	1.17	1.56	1.07
Fund Utilization particularly for Andhra Pradesh.	0.57	1.25	1.16	1.56	0.96

(f): As part of the Union Budget 2024-25 announcement, import duties on 25 critical minerals have been eliminated which will improve supply chain for the user industry. Further, setting up of a Critical Mineral Mission for domestic



				3											
Arunachal Pradesh				1 3. 6				0.3 8							
Bihar	5.84				300										
Chhattisgarh					4.14	2 0	3 0. 5	11. 6							
Gujarat	192. 67	2 8 2													
Haryana										1.3 5					3
Jharkhand	0.00 9				138. 27	2 8. 7	1 2. 9	17. 73							
Jammu and Kashmir										5.9					
Karnataka	0.75											2. 4	27 5		



Total	230	2	1	3	830	2	4	7	71	1.	21.	12.	4.	27	3
		8		2		0	1	4		7	5	3	7	5	
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**STATEMENT-II**

**List of projects on strategic and critical minerals taken up by GSI in Andhra Pradesh for last five years**

S I . N o	District	Name of Mineral Block / Area/ Belt	UNFC Stage	Mineral Commodity
Field Season 2020-21				
1	Anantapur	Balepalyam- Ramagiri	G4	Tungsten
2	Kadapa	Mangampeta	G4	baryte
3	Chittoor	Bisanattam-Gudipalli- Sanganapalli	G4	Molybdenum
Field Season 2021-22				
4	East Godavari	Burugubanda	G2	Graphite
5	Anantapur	Charupalle-Kalasangamudram-	G4	Molybdenum,

		Batrepalle		gold
6	Kadapa	Pullampet-Vattaluru	G4	Phosphorite
7	Anantpur and Kadapa	Parnapalle-Lopatanutula	G4	Lithium
8	Anantapur	CR Palle-Indukurupalle	G4	Molybdenum, gold
9	Nellore	Chinna Varimadugu-Kanduravaripalle	G4	Molybdenum, REE, RM
10	Anantapur	Obaganapalli-Mushtivarlamanda	G4	REE, RM
11	West Godavari	Velagapadu	G4	REE
Field Season 2022-23				
12	Kurnool	Lanjabanda-Govardhanagiri	G4	Molybdenum
13	YSR Kadapa	Uppaluru	G3	Cobalt, Nickel, Copper
14	Chittoor	Chillamakulapalle - Narsimharajupuram	G4	REE
15	West Godavari	Kottapalle	G4	REE
16	Kadapa	Khajipeta-Nandyalampeta	G4	Phosphorite
17	Kadapa	Chennur	G4	Phosphorite

18	Vizianagaram	Parasam-Garudabilli	G4	Graphite, Manganese
19	Anantapur	Balepalyam	G3	Tungsten
20	Vizianagaram	Garividi	G4	REE, Manganese
21	Nellore	Ayyagaripalem-Palicherlapadu	G4	REE, RM
Field Season 2023-24				
22	East Godavari	Utlā	G3	Graphite
23	Anantapur	Kambaduru-Aiparsipalli	G4	REE, RM
24	Alluri Sitharama Raju and East Godavari	Narasapuram-Nellipudi	G4	Graphite
25	Chittoor and Annamayya	Sorakayalapeta- Tummanaguntapalle	G4	REE
26	Nellore	Podilikonda and Kanigiri	G4	REE, RM
27	Prakasam	Chalivendra-Marlapalem	G4	REE, RM
28	Annamayya and Kolar	Surapuvaripalle-Kottapalli	G4	REE



29	NTR and Palnadu	Jayantipuram-Vedadri	G4	Cobalt
30	Eluru	Mulagalampalli	G4	REE
Field Season 2024-25				
1	Eluru	Aliveru-Doramamidi	G4	Graphite
2	Vizianagaram and Alluri Sitaramraju	Korlam-Budatanapalli	G4	Graphite, Manganese
3	Y.S.R Kadapa	Murichintala-Venkatapuram	G4	Lithium
4	Nandyal and Ananthapuram u	Kommamarri-Racherla	G4	Phosphorite
5	Nellore	Kottapalem-Chamadala	G4	REE
6	Kurnool	Guduluru-Bollavaram	G4	Tin, Tungsten, RM
7	Annamayya	Endapally	G4	REE, RM
8	Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam	Chelluru-Savaravilli	G4	REE

**EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION****365. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:**

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

- a) the details of employment generation opportunities created and placements done in Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) of India in various departments during the last three years and the current year;
- b) the details of such placements in management and labour category separately;
- c) the number of placements done under contract, campus placements, lateral entry categories and any other categories; and
- d) the details of people who have given lands for establishment or expansion of NLC and have been placed in NLC along with the categories in which they have been placed?

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

**(a):** The details of employment generation opportunities created and placements done in NLC India Limited during the last three years and the current year is furnished below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Count</b>
<b>2021</b>	1453
<b>2022</b>	736
<b>2023</b>	853
<b>2024 (Upto 30/09/2024)</b>	998

**(b):** The details of placements in management and labour category furnished

below:

<b>Category/Year</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024 (Upto 30/09/2024)</b>
Executive	247	154	194	432
Non-Executive	1115	574	550	527
Fixed Term Employment	91	8	109	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>1453</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>998</b>

**(c):** The placements done under contract, campus placements, lateral entry categories and other categories are furnished below:

<b>Mode/category</b>	<b>Executive</b>	<b>Non-Executive</b>	<b>Fixed Term Employment</b>
Contract (Fixed Term Employment)	-	-	247
Campus	34	-	-
Lateral	413	-	-
Special Recruitment Drive/ Compassionate/Regularisation	-	2766	-
Other Category (Graduate Executive Trainee)	580	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>2766</b>	<b>247</b>

(d): The details of people who have given lands for establishment or expansion of NLC is as per following:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Fixed Term Employment</b>	<b>Regular</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2021</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>2022</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>2023</b>	5	36	<b>41</b>
<b>2024</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>

**PUBLIC SERVICE BROADCASTING****366. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government recognizes the importance of public service broadcasting for disaster preparedness, corruption control, disease awareness, etc;
- (b) if so, the details of measures taken to enhance the functioning of public service broadcasting in these areas;
- (c) the details of measures initiated by the Government during 2022-24 to support and improve the functioning of Prasar Bharti;
- (d) whether the Government is planning to bring more public service broadcasters into the industry; and
- (e) if so, the details of funding support or incentives given for establishing more public service broadcasters during 2023-24 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): Prasar Bharati, as per its mandate of a Public Service Broadcaster, recognizes the importance of addressing critical issues such as disaster preparedness, corruption control, disease awareness, etc. Special programmes and news stories are telecast/broadcast by Prasar Bharati to highlight these critical issues and create public awareness.

Prasar Bharati broadcast/telecast programmes on Disaster Management incorporating the suggestions/inputs given by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) from time to time, provides regular coverage to initiatives and events related to corruption control and transparency and organizes programmes related to health awareness.

Doordarshan Network channels and Radio stations also regularly invite professionals/experts for making people aware about diseases and their prevention mechanism, disaster preparedness and corruption control.

Some of the health related and disaster preparedness programs broadcast/telecast are Total Health, Wellness Watch and Apdaa Ka Samna.

Other initiatives like Swacch Bharat for health and hygiene, national campaigns like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, etc. are also actively covered, underlining the broadcaster's commitment to social issues.

(c): The Ministry provides support to Prasar Bharati under "Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development" (BIND) scheme for expenses related

to expansion and upgradation of its broadcasting infrastructure, content development and civil works related to the organization.

Some of the major components of the BIND scheme are upgradation of Public Service Broadcasting infrastructure, expansion of DD Free Dish Platform, expansion of reach of Public Service Broadcasting, facelift of Doordarshan and Akashvani channels, modernization and digitization of Studios, etc.

(d): No, Sir.

(e): Does not arise.

### **REINSTATEMENT OF THE CONCESSION POLICY FOR SENIOR CITIZENS ON TRAIN FARES**

#### **367. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to reinstate the concession policy for senior citizens on train fares in Indian Railways;
- (b) if so, the details of revised policy which is expected to be implemented;
- (c) whether the Government is considering alternative measures/discounts to assist elderly passengers on Indian Railways, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total estimated amount saved by the Government annually from the suspension of concession policy for senior citizens; 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): 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. 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.

**ACCIDENTS IN RAILWAY CROSSINGS IN MAHARASHTRA**

**368. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:**

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

- (a) whether the government has any data about the mishappening or accident in railway crossing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during last three years, especially for Maharashtra;



- (c) Whether it is a fact that a large number of railway crossings is still working without railway barrier or so called unmanned railway crossings;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has any data about the constructed/under construction and proposed over bridges in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise?

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

(a) to (f): All Unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on running lines of Broad Gauge (BG) network of Indian Railway have been eliminated by 31.01.2019.

Sanctioning and execution 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.

As on 01.04.2024, 4200 Nos. ROB/RUBs are sanctioned at cost of Rs. 92692 Cr on Indian Railways which are at various stage of planning and execution. During current financial year 2024-25 (upto Oct. 24), 451 Nos. of ROB/RUBs have been constructed on Indian Railways.

State wise data of sanctioned ROBs/RUBs works as 01.04.2024 is as follows:

<b>State</b>	<b>ROBs/RUBs</b>
Andhra Pradesh	248
Assam	51
Bihar	204
Chattisgarh	101
Delhi	18
Goa	4
Gujarat	323
Haryana	148
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Jharkhand	160
Karnataka	105
Kerala	137
Madhya Pradesh	306
Maharashtra	324
Odisha	218
Puducherry	2
Punjab	62
Rajasthan	444
Tamilnadu	240
Telangana	136
Uttar Pradesh	741
Uttarakhand	11
West Bengal	215
<b>Total</b>	<b>4200</b>

During the last three years (from 2021-22 to 2023-24) two accidents have taken place at Level Crossings.

**DIGITAL BHARAT NIDHI****369 DR. AMAR SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government subscribes to the view that the Digital Bharat Nidhi can be used for funding Research and Development (RandD) and pilot projects instead of just supporting the establishment of telecom services in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details of the initiatives proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) A percentage of the Digital Bharat Nidhi is utilized to promote innovation, research and development, promotion and commercialization of indigenous technology development, standards, new technology etc.

132 number of proposals with a funding of Rs 552 Cr., from companies, start-ups, RandD and academic institutions focused on RandD in telecom products and technologies have been approved.

(c) Not applicable in view of (a) and (b) above.

**POSTS LYING VACANT ZONE/DIVISION-WISE****370. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:**

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

- (a) the budgetary allocation for safety related activities and utilisation thereof during each of the last five years and the current year;
- (b) the reasons for mismatch between allocation and utilisation during the said period;
- (c) the number of posts of various categories including safety related posts lying vacant, Zone/Division-wise;
- (d) whether these vacant posts especially safety related have severely affected operational performance of the Railways and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Railways to fill up all the vacant posts and also to improve its safety related performance?

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

**(a) to (e):** Expenditure on Safety related works/activities during last five years and the current year is as under :

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs. in crore)</b>
2019-20	69241
2020-21	71667
2021-22	81954
2022-23	87336
2023-24	101661
2024-25	67430 <i>(to end Oct'24)</i>

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 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.

Computer Based Test (CBT) exam for more than 1.26 crore candidates was conducted in 7 phases from 28.12.2020 to 31.07.2021 in 133 shifts in 68 days across 211 cities and 726 centres.

Similarly, CBT was conducted for more than 1.1 crore candidates in 5 phases from 17.08.2022 to 11.10.2022 in 99 shifts in 33 days across 191 cities

and 551 centres. 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. Majority of the recruitment done is in safety categories.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Recruitments</b>
2004-14	4.11 lakh
2014-24	5.02 lakh

Further, as system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing annual calendar this year for recruitment to various categories of Group 'C' post. Accordingly, eight Centralized Notifications (CENs) for 58642 (including 45186 safety category post) 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/DMS/CMA, Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Category (Graduates) and Non-Technical

Popular Category (Under-Graduates). Computer based test is scheduled from 25.11.2024 onwards. 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

**Steps/measures taken to improve safety related performance:**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- System of disconnection and reconnection for SandT equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
- All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
- 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.
- 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.



- 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.
- Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.
- Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
- Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
- Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
- Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
- Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.

- The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
- Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
- 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.
- Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
- Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches and Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
- Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
- All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.
- 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 2013-14	to	2014-15 to 2023-24	2014-24 2004-14	Vs.
<b>Track Maintenance</b>						
1.	Expenditure on Track Renewal (Rs. in Cr.)	47,038		1,09,577		2.33 times
2.	Rail Renewal Primary (Track Km)	32,260		43,335		1.34 times
3.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450		1,23,717		2.15 times
4.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917		68,233		6.88 times
5.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Rails (Track km)	20,19,630		26,52,291		1.31 times
6.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79,43,940		1,73,06,046		2.17 times
7.	New Track KM added (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	on =	As on 31.03.24 = 1,661		122% increase
<b>Level Crossing Gate Elimination</b>						
1.	Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossing Gates (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 8948	on	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)/	4,148		11,945		2.88 times

	Road under Bridges (RUBs) (Nos.)			
4.	Expenditure on LC Elimination (LC+ROB+RUB)	8,825	41,957	4.75 times

<b>Bridge Rehabilitation</b>				
1.	Expenditure on Bridge Rehabilitation (Rs. in Cr.)	3,924	8,255	2.10 times
<b>Signalling Works</b>				
1.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837	2,964	3.52 times
2.	Automatic Block Signaling (Km)	1,486	2,497	1.67 times
3.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90	As on 31.03.24: 19,742	219 times

SN	Item	2004-05 to 2013- 14	2014-15 to 2023-24	2014-24 Vs. 2004-14
<b>Rolling Stock</b>				
1.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337	36,933	15.80 times
2.	Provision of Fire and Smoke Detection System in AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	19,271	
3.	Provision of Fire Detection and Suppression System 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	

**POST OFFICES OPERATING FROM RENTED PREMISES****371. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:**

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

- (a) the number and details of post offices operating from rented premises since last ten years and the expenses spent on their operations, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the cases where post offices are rented despite availability of departmental land, particularly in Telangana; and
- (c) if so, whether the Government intends to construct facilities on such lands, if so, the timeline for their completion?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

- (a) The details of post offices state wise operating from rented premises, their number and the expenses on their operations since last ten years are at the enclosed **Statement**.
- (b) Yes.
- (c) Department of Posts is constructing its own Post office buildings on available lands including in Telangana, subject to availability of fund and operational priority.

**STATEMENT**

**The details of post offices state wise operating from rented premises, their number and the expenses on their operations since last ten years**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of State/Union Territory</b>	<b>No. of Rented buildings as on 31.03.2024</b>	<b>Expenses on rented building in last ten years (In Rs.)</b>
1	Andhra pradesh	1319	747801522
2	Assam	426	167243718
3	Bihar	781	215063629
4	Chhattisgarh	273	106700118
5	Delhi	204	308795299
6	Gujarat	853	456366930
7	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	7	2599560
8	Haryana	358	143321714
9	Himachal Pradesh	371	71071007
10	Jammu and Kashmir including Ladakh (UT)	203	125757394
11	Jharkhand	338	87126624
12	Karnataka	1207	805757689
13	Kerala including Lakshadweep (UT)	1206	684558095

14	Madhya Pradesh	720	211179190
15	Maharashtra	1657	1105401833
16	Goa	77	33798129
17	Arunachal Pradesh	13	4731760
18	Mizoram	25	17906404
19	Nagaland	26	14077536
20	Manipur	43	25504640
21	Meghalaya	37	140875774
22	Tripura	51	31266080
23	Odisha	914	429076030
24	Punjab including Chandigarh (UT)	500	184924216
25	Rajasthan	797	211167829
26	Tamil Nadu	2162	1285872716
27	Puducherry (UT)	21	15863696
28	Telangana	579	375738012
29	Uttar Pradesh	1971	721835979
30	Uttarakhand	301	143311046
31	West Bengal	1377	739971749
32	Sikkim	12	21416945



33	AandN Islands (UT)	5	2333160
<b>Total</b>		<b>18834</b>	<b>9638416023</b>

### मुर्तिजापुर से दारवा छोटी लाइन

#### 372. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य में दारवा छोटी रेल लाइन से मुर्तिजापुर को बड़ी रेल लाइन में बदलने के लिए कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) इस संबंध में रेलवे द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (ग): देश भर में रेलवे परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के लिए औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों तरह के प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन राज्य सरकारों, संसद सदस्यों, केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, रेलवे की अपनी आवश्यकताओं, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि द्वारा की गई मांगों के आधार पर रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे, मंडल कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्तावों/शिकायतों/सुझावों की प्राप्ति एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए ऐसे अनुरोधों का केंद्रीकृत संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है। बहरहाल, समय-समय पर इनकी जांच की जाती है और व्यवहार्य एवं उचित पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

मुर्तिजापुर-दारव्हा-यवतमाल (112.27 किमी.) खंड के आमान परिवर्तन (छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में) के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण को मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

### **NEWS REPORT OF TAMIL DAILY "DINAKARAN"**

#### **373. SHRI T. R. BAALU:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of news report of Tamil daily "Dinakaran", dated 7th July 2024 regarding inordinate delays in settling accident claims of public and employees by the Railways Claims Tribunal, Chennai;
- (b) if so, the details of the actions taken to settle quickly all the pending claims which run into thousands of numbers;
- (c) whether the Government ensures the disposal of all pending compensation claims within the stipulated timeframe all over the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has increased the amount of compensation to Rs.25 lakhs for its employees who lost their lives in accidents and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): Claims cases for compensation are filed in Railway Claims Tribunal and it disposes of the cases after following the due judicial process.

As on 20.11.2024, no accident case is pending in Railway Claims Tribunal, Chennai.

The amount of Ex-gratia lump-sum compensation, to the families of Railway employees in case of death occurring due to accidents in the course of performance of duties, has already been revised to Rs.25 Lakhs as notified vide Railway Board's letter dated 25.11.2016.

**ऊर्जा के स्वच्छ स्रोतों से विद्युत उत्पादन**

**374. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:**

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

(क) कुल अधिष्ठापित क्षमता से ऊर्जा के स्वच्छ स्रोतों पर आधारित बिजली उत्पादन का 2030 तक कितने प्रतिशत होने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने 2024-25 तक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत की स्थापित क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है जिसमें सौर ऊर्जा से 100 गीगावाट, पवन ऊर्जा से 60 गीगावाट, जैव-ऊर्जा से 10 गीगावाट और लघु जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं से 6 गीगावाट शामिल है;

(ग) क्या भारत इस महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करके सबसे बड़ा स्वच्छ ऊर्जा उत्पादक बन जाएगा; और

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

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

**(श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):**

(क) राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना के अनुसार, देश की 334.8 गीगावाट की अनुमानित उच्चतम माँग और 2279.7 बिलियन यूनिट (बीयू) की ऊर्जा आवश्यकता (20वें विद्युत शक्ति सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार) को पूरा करने के लिए, वर्ष 2029-30 में स्थापित क्षमता 777,144 मेगावाट होने की संभावना है, जिसमें जीवाश्म आधारित क्षमता 2,76,507 मेगावाट (कोयला 2,51,683 मेगावाट, गैस 24,824 मेगावाट) और 41,650 मेगावाट/208,250 मेगावाट घंटा की बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण क्षमता के साथ 5,00,637 मेगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म आधारित क्षमता [जल विद्युत 53,860 मेगावाट, पंप्ड स्टोरेज परियोजनाएं (पीएसपी) 18,986 मेगावाट, लघु जल विद्युत 5,350 मेगावाट, परमाणु 15,480 मेगावाट, सौर 2,92,566 मेगावाट, पवन 99,895 मेगावाट और बायोमास 14,500 मेगावाट] शामिल है। तदनुसार, कुल स्थापित क्षमता में स्वच्छ ऊर्जा स्रोतों का प्रतिशत वर्ष 2029-30 तक 64.4 प्रतिशत होने की संभावना है।

(ख) से (घ): कॉप-26 में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री की घोषणा के अनुरूप, सरकार वर्ष 2030 तक गैर-जीवाश्म स्रोतों से 500 गीगावाट स्थापित विद्युत क्षमता हासिल करने की दिशा में कार्य कर रही है। दिनांक 31.10.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में कुल 211.40 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म विद्युत क्षमता स्थापित की जा चुकी है, जिसमें 92.12 गीगावाट सौर विद्युत, 47.72 गीगावाट पवन विद्युत, 11.33 गीगावाट जैव विद्युत, 52.05 गीगावाट जल विद्युत और 8.18 गीगावाट परमाणु विद्युत शामिल है।

वर्ष 2030 तक 500 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म विद्युत क्षमता की उपलब्धि के साथ, भारत स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के बड़े उत्पादकों में से एक होगा।

### छत्तीसगढ़ का बस्तर संभाग

#### 375. श्री महेश कश्यप:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) 2014 से आज तक देश में विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर संभाग में वर्ष-वार कितनी रेल पटरियां बिछाई गईं और कितनी रेलगाड़ियाँ शुरू की गईं;
- (ख) 2014 से आज तक देश में विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर संभाग के लिए कितनी नई रेल परियोजनाएं प्रस्तावित हैं; और
- (ग) कुल परियोजनाओं में से स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में कितना बजट आवंटित किया गया है?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (ग): रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है और न कि राज्य-वार/जिला-वार, क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं।

01.01.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार छत्तीसगढ़ सहित भारतीय रेल पर लगभग 7.44 लाख करोड़ रुपए की लागत की 44,488 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 488 (187 नई लाइन, 40 आमामान परिवर्तन और 261 दोहरीकरण) रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण के चरण में हैं,

जिनमें से 12,045 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 2.92 लाख करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।

लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित सभी रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्रीय-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

भारतीय रेल पर नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण परियोजनाओं के लिए औसत वार्षिक बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है:

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के औसत आबंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	11,527 करोड़ रुपए/वर्ष	-
2024-25	68,634 करोड़ रुपए	लगभग 6 गुना

भारतीय रेलों पर नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण खंडों को कमीशन करने का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

अवधि	कुल कमीशन की गई लंबाई	कमीशन की गई औसत लंबाई	2009-14 के औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	7,599 कि.मी.	4.2 कि.मी./दिन	-
2014-24	31,180 कि.मी.	8.54 कि.मी./दिन	2 गुना से अधिक

## छत्तीसगढ़

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के पूर्व तट रेलवे और दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे जोन में आती हैं।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 37,018 करोड़ रुपए लागत की 2,731 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 25 परियोजनाएं (08 नई लाइन, 17 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिसमें से 882 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और इस पर मार्च, 2024 तक 14,919 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के औसत आबंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	311 करोड़ रुपए/वर्ष	-
2024-25	6,922 रुपए	लगभग 22 गुना

इसके अतिरिक्त वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले खंडों (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) को कमीशन करने का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

अवधि	कुल कमीशन की गई लंबाई	कमीशन की गई औसत लंबाई	2009-14 के औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	32 कि.मी.	6.4 कि.मी./वर्ष	
2014-24	999 कि.मी.	99.9 कि.मी./वर्ष	लगभग 16 गुना

वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में कुल 49 कि.मी. खंडों को कमीशन किया गया है। पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान देशभर में लगभग 2.32 लाख करोड़ रुपए की लागत की 19,748 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 309 परियोजनाएं (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें छत्तीसगढ़ में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 10,182 करोड़ रुपए की लागत की 1,225 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 18 परियोजनाएं (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) शामिल हैं।

बस्तर जिले से गुजरने वाली दल्लीराझरा-रावघाट-जगदलपुर रेल लाइन परियोजना (235 कि.मी.) को दो चरणों दल्लीराझरा-रावघाट (95 कि.मी.) और रावघाट-जगदलपुर (140 कि.मी.) में शुरू किया गया है। चरण-I अर्थात् दल्लीराझरा-रावघाट में 77 कि.मी. (दल्लीराझरा-ताड़ोकी) को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और इस परियोजना पर 31.03.2024 तक 1,028 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है। चरण II अर्थात् रावघाट-जगदलपुर (140 कि.मी.) की विस्तृत परियोजना रपट (डीपीआर) तैयार कर ली गई है जिसकी लागत 3,513.11 करोड़ रुपए है।

इसके अलावा, छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर मंडल में पूर्णतः/अंशतः रूप से पड़ने वाली निम्नलिखित नई रेल लाइन परियोजनाओं के लिए सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं:

धमतरी-बांसकोट-कोंडागांव (183 कि.मी.), गढ़चिरौली-बीजापुर-बचेली (490 कि.मी.) और कोठागुडेम-किरंदुल (180 कि.मी.)

किसी भी रेल परियोजना (परियोजनाओं) का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा त्वरित भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा वन स्वीकृति, लागत में भागीदारी वाली परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागत में हिस्सेदारी जमा करना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, अतिलंघनकारी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियां, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु



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

चूंकि रेल नेटवर्क राज्य और जिले की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैला होता है, इसलिए गाड़ियों को ऐसी सीमाओं के आर-पार नेटवर्क की आवश्यकता के अनुसार चलाया जाता है। वर्ष 2014-2015 से 2023-24 की अवधि के दौरान देश में 1931 गाड़ी सेवाएं आरंभ की गई हैं, जिसमें छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर क्षेत्र में स्थित स्टेशनों को सेवित करने वाली निम्नलिखित सेवाएं शामिल हैं:

(i) 15.08.2018 से आरंभ की गई 18513/18514 किरन्दुल-विशाखापटनम एक्सप्रेस।

(ii) 15.07.2019 से आरंभ की गई 78823/78816 दल्लीराझरा-केवटी डेमू।

(iii) 08.07.2023 से आरंभ की गई 08834/08833 रायपुर-अंतागढ़ डेमू।

इसके अलावा, यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित सेवाएं बढ़ाई गई हैं:

(i) 78815/78818 रायपुर-दुर्ग डेमू को गुडुम तक, क्रमशः 01.02.2016, 15.04.2018, 30.05.2019 और 13.08.2022 को उससे आगे भानुप्रतापपुर, केवटी और अंतागढ़ तक बढ़ाया गया।

(ii) 14.04.2023 से 07823/08816 दल्लीराझरा-केवटी डेमू को अंतागढ़ तक बढ़ाया गया।

(iii) 04.10.2023 से 08834/08833 रायपुर-अंतागढ़ डेमू को ताड़ोकी तक बढ़ाया गया।

### महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों का पुनर्चक्रण

#### 376. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महत्वपूर्ण खनिज संसाधनों के अधिग्रहण की निगरानी के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के घरेलू खनन और पुनर्चक्रण के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स मिशन शुरू करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 [एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957] को 12.01.2015 से एमएमडीआर संशोधन अधिनियम, 2015 के माध्यम से संशोधित किया गया था। केंद्र सरकार ने खनिज (नीलामी) नियम, 2015 में नीलामी के माध्यम से चयनित अधिमानित बोलीदाताओं को आशय पत्र प्रदान करने की तिथि से खनन पट्टे के निष्पादन के लिए समय सीमा शुरू की है। इसके अतिरिक्त, खनन पट्टे के निष्पादन की तिथि से उत्पादन और प्रेषण शुरू करने के लिए समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है। नीलाम की गई खानों के प्रचालन की निगरानी और उस पर शीघ्र कार्रवाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जा रही हैं।

(ख): एमएमडीआर अधिनियम को एमएमडीआर संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 के माध्यम से 28.03.2021 से संशोधित किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ खनिज उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना और खानों का समयबद्ध प्रचालन करना, खनन क्षेत्र में रोजगार और निवेश बढ़ाना, पट्टेदार के परिवर्तन के पश्चात खनन कार्यों में निरंतरता बनाए रखना और खनिज संसाधनों की खोज और नीलामी की गति बढ़ाना था।

उक्त संशोधन के माध्यम से शुरू किए गए कुछ प्रमुख सुधारों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

(i) एमएमडीआर अधिनियम की छठी अनुसूची के तहत यथा निर्धारित अतिरिक्त राशि के भुगतान के अध्यक्षीन संबद्ध संयंत्र की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के पश्चात सभी कैप्टिव खानों को वर्ष के

दौरान उत्पादित खनिजों का 50% तक बेचने की अनुमति देकर कैप्टिव और मर्चेट खानों के बीच अंतर समाप्त किया गया।

(ii) नीलामी में अधिक बोलीदाताओं की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने और नीलामी की वर्धित गति को सुगम बनाने के लिए भावी नीलामियों हेतु अंतिम उपयोग प्रतिबंध समाप्त किया गया।

(iii) किसी खान के संबंध में पिछले पट्टेदार को दिए गए सभी वैध अधिकार, अनुमोदन, मंजूरी आदि पट्टे के समाप्त होने या समाप्त करने पर वैध रहेंगे और ऐसी मंजूरियां नीलामी के माध्यम से चयनित खनन पट्टे के सफल बोलीदाता को हस्तांतरित कर दी जाएंगी।

(iv) व्यापार करने में आसानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, नीलाम नहीं की गयी खानों के लिए खनिज रियायतों के हस्तांतरण पर प्रतिबंध समाप्त कर दिए गए हैं।

इसके पश्चात, केंद्र सरकार ने एमएमडीआर संशोधन अधिनियम, 2023 के माध्यम से एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957 में 17.08.2023 से संशोधन किया है। उक्त संशोधन के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार को उक्त अधिनियम की पहली अनुसूची के नए भाग-घ में सूचीबद्ध 24 महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए खनन पट्टे और संयुक्त लाइसेंस की विशेष रूप से नीलामी करने का अधिकार दिया गया है, जिसमें कोबाल्ट, ग्रेफाइट, लिथियम, निकल, टैंटालम, टाइटेनियम आदि जैसे खनिज शामिल हैं।

केंद्र सरकार ने खनिज मूल्य श्रृंखला प्रक्रिया में बेहतर दक्षता के लिए जीवन चक्र प्रबंधन दृष्टिकोण का उपयोग करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय अलौह धातु स्क्रेप पुनर्चक्रण प्रेमवर्क, 2020 का उद्घाटन किया है। इसमें अलौह धातु पुनर्चक्रण को बढ़ाने के लिए उत्पाद और प्रसंस्करण प्रबंधन दोनों को लाने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

(ग): माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने 23 जुलाई 2024 को केंद्रीय बजट 2024-25 में क्रिटिकल मिनेरल मिशन शुरू करने की घोषणा की है। मिशन का उद्देश्य खनिज गवेषण, खनन से लेकर सज्जीकरण, प्रसंस्करण और एंड ऑफ लाइफ उत्पादों से पुनर्प्राप्ति तक सभी चरण सहित भारत की महत्वपूर्ण

खनिज मूल्य श्रृंखला मजबूत करना और औद्योगिक मांगों को पूरा करने में आत्मनिर्भरता सुनिश्चित करना है।

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF MOBILE TOWER**

#### **377 SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to establish mobile towers on the Rairangpur-Bisoi Gathi road to address network connectivity issues in the area;
- (b) if so, the proposed timelines and steps undertaken to ensure the installation of this mobile Tower;
- (c) the measures being considered to ensure that the improved connectivity will enhance communication facilities for residents, businesses and emergency service in the region; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;**

**AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) to (d) At present, BSNL has provided 4 nos. of 2G/3G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) at four locations along the 30 Kms Rairangpur-Bisoi route, namely Badamtalia, Bijatala, Bisoi and Khadangbeda. Further, BSNL has installed a 4G Mobile Tower at Patpur village along this route under the Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) funded 4G Saturation Project.

Mobile coverage in an area is provided by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) based on their techno-commercial viability. Government through funding from DBN is implementing various projects / schemes for providing mobile network coverage to uncovered villages of the country, including the state of Odisha, through installation of Mobile Towers in the rural, tribal and remote areas of the country.

### मध्य प्रदेश में बंद पड़ी कोयला खदान

#### 378. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) मध्य प्रदेश में प्रचालनशील और बंद पड़ी कोयला खदानों की कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इन खानों से उत्पादित किए जा रहे कोयले की मात्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए कोई विशेष उपाय किए हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो प्रदूषण को रोकने और पुनर्वास योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

**(क)** : मध्य प्रदेश में 59 प्रचालनरत ब्लॉकों/खानों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मध्य प्रदेश में 3 बंद खानों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

1. पाथाखेड़ा - I यूजी
2. पाथाखेरा - II यूजी
3. सतपुड़ा - II यूजी

**(ख)** : मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले 03 वर्षों के दौरान कच्चे कोयले का उत्पादन निम्नानुसार है (मात्रा मि.ट. में)

राज्य	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
मध्य प्रदेश	137.974	146.029	159.228

**(ग) और (घ)** : सरकार ने पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

(i) नई खान खोलने के लिए पर्यावरण (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम एवं नियम, 1986 और ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 और बाद में किए गए संशोधनों के अंतर्गत पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफ एंड सीसी) से पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी (ईसी) प्राप्त की जाती है। पर्यावरणीय शर्तों का अनुपालन करते हुए खानों का प्रचालन किया जाता है जिससे पर्यावरणीय संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित होती है।

(ii) वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन अधिनियम, 1980) के अनुपालन में वन भूमि से संबंधित परियोजनाओं के मामले में पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय से पूर्व वानिकी मंजूरी भी प्राप्त की जाती है।

(iii) विस्तार परियोजनाओं (उत्पादन क्षमता और/अथवा भूमि क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हेतु) के मामले में पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम एवं नियम, 1986, ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 और बाद के संशोधनों के अंतर्गत पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय से पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्राप्त की जाती है।

(iv) पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्राप्त होने के बाद, वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 और जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के अंतर्गत संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों से स्थापना के लिए सहमति (सीटीई) और प्रचालन के लिए सहमति (सीटीओ) भी प्राप्त की जाती है।

(v) परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान, पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय को निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी शर्तों के लिए छमाही पर्यावरणीय अनुपालन रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जाती है।

(vi) ईसी/सीटीई/सीटीओ शर्तों के अनुपालन में परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता, बहिस्राव गुणवत्ता, ध्वनि स्तर की निगरानी और भूजल (दोनों स्तरों और गुणवत्ता) के संबंध में नियमित पर्यावरणीय निगरानी की जांच की जाती है और रिपोर्टें पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय/राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी)/केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) को प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं।

(vii) संविधि के अनुपालन में, प्रत्येक प्रचालनरत खान के लिए पूर्व वित्तीय वर्ष का वार्षिक पर्यावरणीय (लेखा परीक्षा) विवरण संबंधित एसपीसीबी को प्रत्येक वर्ष 30 सितम्बर को अथवा इससे पहले प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

(viii) पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति और सहमति शर्तों के अनुपालन में विभिन्न प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपाय और पर्यावरण संधारणीयता उपाय किए जाते हैं जिनका नियमित रूप से संवर्धन/सुदृढीकरण किया जाता है।

(ix) खान बंद करने संबंधी योजना कोयला खानों के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट का अभिन्न अंग है। लक्ष्य अपने कोयला उत्पादन लक्ष्य को स्थायी रूप से प्राप्त करना और खान के अंतिम बंद होने के

बाद भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए भूमि उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करना है। कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी खान को बंद करने संबंधी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुपालन में अनुमोदित खान बंद करने की योजनाओं के अनुसार खानें प्रचालन कर रही हैं। खान बंद करने संबंधी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार खानों को वैज्ञानिक रूप से बंद कर दिया गया है। यह बंद प्रक्रिया पर्यावरणीय संधारणीयता और सांविधिक विनियमों के अनुपालन दोनों को सुनिश्चित करती है। खान बंद करने के दिशा-निर्देशों में निर्धारित जैविक पुनरुद्धार, हरित पट्टी, वायु और जल का विकास और अन्य पर्यावरणीय गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आदि खान की प्रचालन अवधि के दौरान और साथ ही खान के बंद होने के बाद की अवधि के दौरान किया जाता है। दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार समापन कार्यकलापों के अनुपालन की जांच पैनलबद्ध तृतीय पक्ष एजेंसी द्वारा की जाती है और आवधिक अंतरालों पर सीसीओ के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा इसका सत्यापन किया जाता है।

(x) सफल बोलीदाता और नामित प्राधिकारी के बीच निष्पादित वाणिज्यिक खनन के लिए कोयला ब्लॉक विकास और उत्पादन करार के खंड 11.5 में अधिदेश दिया गया है कि सफल बोलीदाता आधुनिक और प्रचलित प्रौद्योगिकियों के अनुरूप कोयला खान में यंत्रीकृत कोयला निष्कर्षण, परिवहन और निकासी का कार्यान्वयन करेगा। इसके अलावा, सफल बोलीदाता कोयला खान में प्रचालनों से कार्बन फुटप्रिंट को न्यूनतम करने का प्रयास करेगा, पर्यावरण प्रदूषण को कम करने और अच्छे उद्योग पद्धति के अनुसार संधारणीयता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कदम उठाएगा।

इसके अलावा, पुनर्वास योजनाएं कोयला कंपनियों के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर (कठिनाइयों को दूर करने संबंधी) आदेश 2015 के प्रख्यापन के संदर्भ में, रोजगार सहित मुआवजा और आर एंड आर लाभ आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम 2013 की अनुसूची I, II and III के अनुसार निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त,



चूंकि भूमि राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए इसके लिए राज्य आर एंड आर नीति को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

### विवरण

(i) 01.04.2024 तक मध्य प्रदेश में सीआईएल की कार्यशील खानों का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है:

क्र.सं.	खान का नाम	सहायक कंपनी
1	झिंगुरदा	एनसीएल
2	जयंत	
3	अमलोहरी	
4	निगाही	
5	ब्लॉक – बी	
6	दुधीचुआ	
7	बीना	
8	खाडिया	
9	छतरपुर- i	डब्ल्यूसीएल
10	छतरपुर- ii	
11	सारणी	
12	तवा-i	
13	तवा- ii	
14	न्यू सेठिया	
15	उर्धन	

16	छिंदा	
17	नेहरिया	
18	मथानी	
19	अमलगमेटेड धनकसा जमुनिया	
20	विष्णुपुरी- ii	
21	महादेवपुरी	
22	तांडसी	
23	शारदा	
24	मोहन (मोहन/मौरी यूजी और मोहन ओसी)	
25	राजनगर आर.ओ.	
26	झिरिया	
27	बिजुरी	
28	बेहेराबंद	
29	कुर्जा/शीतलधारा	
30	राजनगर	
31	अमदंड	
32	जमुना 9 और 10	
33	मीरा	
34	बरतराई	
35	भद्रा 7/8	एसईसीएल

36	पाली
37	नोवोसाबाद (पश्चिम)
38	उमरिया
39	पिपरिया
40	विंध्य
41	कंचन
42	राजेन्द्र
43	बंगवार
44	दामिनी
45	खैरा
46	शारदा हाईवॉल
47	अमलाई
48	रामपुर बतूरा

(ii) मध्य प्रदेश में नामनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी, कोयला मंत्रालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र में 11 प्रचालनरत कोयला खानों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है -

क्र.सं.	कोयला खदान का नाम	आवंटी
1	अमेलिया उत्तर	जयप्रकाश पावर वेंचर्स लिमिटेड
2-3	मोहर और मोहर अमलोहड़ी	सासन पावर
4	बिचारपुर	अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड

5	सियाल घोघरी	आरसीसीपीएल
6	सुलियारी	एपीएमडीसीएल
7	अमेलिया	टीएचडीसी
8	उर्तन	जेएमएस माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
9	उर्तन उत्तर	जेएमएस माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
10-11	गोटिटोरिया (पूर्व) और गोटिटोरिया (पश्चिम)	बोल्डर स्टोन मार्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

### दरभंगा स्टेशन पर हाई-स्पीड रेलगाड़ियां

#### 379. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर रेल मंडल में सर्वाधिक राजस्व अर्जित करने वाला स्टेशन होने के बावजूद दरभंगा स्टेशन पर बड़े शहरों के लिए हाई-स्पीड रेलगाड़ी सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का दरभंगा से सीतामढ़ी और अयोध्याधाम होते हुए दिल्ली और दरभंगा से कोलकाता तक वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का विचार है, जिससे लोगों को आने-जाने में सुविधा होगी और समय की भी बचत होगी; और

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

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (ग): वर्तमान में, मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल (एमएचएसआर) परियोजना भारत में हाई स्पीड रेल की एकमात्र स्वीकृत परियोजना है जो क्रियान्वयन के अधीन है।

वर्तमान में, दिव्यांगजन यात्रियों की सुविधाओं सहित विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिए दरभंगा को 54 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें इसे दिल्ली से जोड़ने वाली 04 जोड़ी गाड़ियां, कोलकाता को जोड़ने वाली 08 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाएं शामिल हैं।

दरभंगा-सीतामढ़ी-अयोध्या धाम-दिल्ली सेक्टर के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए दिनांक 01-01-2024 से अमृत भारत सेवा अर्थात् 15557/58 दरभंगा-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस शुरू की गई थी।

वंदे भारत गाड़ियों सहित गाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत भारतीय रेल में यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

### **DEMAND FOR TRAIN STOPPAGE AT VISHWANATH CHARIALI RAILWAY STATION, ASSAM**

**380. SHRI RANJIT DUTTA:**

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

(a) whether the Government has considered for a stoppage of the New Delhi to Dibrugarh Rajdhani Express and Anand Vihar Trm. to Naharlagun, Arunachal Express at Viswanath Chariali Railway Station in Biswanath Chariali town,

Assam;

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and  
(c) if not, the reasons therefor, despite the pressing demand by the 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) At present, Viswanath Chariali station is being served by 08 pairs of Mail/Express services. 20505/20506 Dibrugarh - New Delhi Rajdhani Express and 22411/12 Anand Vihar(Terminal)- Naharlagun Arunachal Express have scheduled stoppages at Harmuti and Rangapara North stations, from where these services may be availed by the passengers. Besides, provision of stoppage of train services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, etc.

### **NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTING MISSION**

#### **381. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:**

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

- (a) the current total computing capacity achieved under the National Supercomputing Mission (NSM) including contributions from recent installations like PARAM Rudra in Delhi, Pune and Kolkata;
- (b) the details of supercomputer installations under NSM, State and department-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is on track to meet NSM objectives by the 2024 deadline despite previous extensions and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the status of India's global standing in supercomputing in comparison with all other countries following recent installations; and
- (e) the details of international collaborations, if any, aimed at advancing India's supercomputing capabilities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND  
INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**(SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) to (e): The National Supercomputing Mission (NSM) was initiated in April 2015 by the Government of India with a budget outlay of Rs.4,500 crore for seven years. Its vision is to achieve self-reliance and global leadership in supercomputing by giving access of State-of-the-Art supercomputing facilities to researchers, addressing grand challenges, optimizing investments, and enhancing global competitiveness in key areas of supercomputing technologies.

The NSM is being jointly implemented by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST). MeitY and DST are implementing this initiative through Centre for Development of Advanced Computing(C-DAC), Pune and Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru. The mission is currently extended till December, 2025.

### **Self-Reliance in Supercomputing**

Under the National Supercomputing Mission (NSM), an ecosystem has been established with the focused goal of achieving self-reliance in supercomputing, encompassing the design, development, and manufacturing of supercomputers, as well as the creation of a complete system software stack and associated applications.

India has now the capability of designing, developing and manufacturing supercomputing technologies indigenously, which will reduce dependency on imports of supercomputing technologies from other countries. This approach is in line with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of "India's mantra is Atmanirbharta (self-reliance) through research, Science for Self-Reliance."

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 dedicated three PARAM Rudra supercomputers to the young researchers, scientists and engineers of nation facilitating advanced studies in physics, earth sciences, and cosmology. These supercomputers have been deployed in Pune, Delhi and Kolkata to facilitate pioneering scientific research. Giant Metre Radio Telescope



(GMRT- 1Petaflop) in Pune will leverage the supercomputer to explore astronomical phenomena. Inter-University Accelerator Centre (IUAC- 3 Petaflops) in Delhi will enhance research in fields like material science and atomic physics. S.N. Bose Centre for Basic Sciences (S.N. Bose- 838 Teraflops) in Kolkata will drive advanced research in areas such as physics, cosmology, and earth sciences. It is worth reiterating that all these systems have been designed, developed and manufactured entirely within the country.

PARAM Rudra supercomputers are built using indigenously designed and manufactured High-Performance Computing servers, known as "Rudra", along with an indigenously developed system software stack. "Rudra" Server is the first of its kind in India which at par with globally available other HPC class Servers. These servers are being manufactured in India by local manufacturers boosting local electronics industries.

### **Empowering Researchers with State-of-the-Art Indigenous Supercomputers**

With the commissioning of three PARAM Rudra supercomputers, as of 21<sup>st</sup> November 2024, a total of 33 supercomputers with a combined compute capacity of 32 Petaflops, have been deployed across various academic institutions, research organizations, and RandD labs, including prominent institutions like IISc, IITs, C-DAC, and other institutions from Tier-II and Tier III cities of the country under NSM. These supercomputers facilitate over 10,000 researchers, including more than 1,700 PhD scholars from over 200 academic institutions and RandD

labs across the country. NSM has created opportunities for researchers from Tier II and Tier III cities to conduct research by providing access to State-of-the-Art supercomputing facilities. These researchers have completed over 1 crore compute jobs and published more than 1,200 papers in leading national and international journals.

Notably, Researchers from IISc have won the highly prestigious Gordon Bell Prize at the Supercomputing Conference 2023, awarded by the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) for exceptional achievements in High Performance Computing (HPC). The research, focused on large-scale materials modeling with very high accuracy, was conducted using the NSM machine, Param Pravega, at IISc. Additionally, more than 22,000 individuals have been trained in HPC and AI skills. Start-ups and MSMEs are leveraging these supercomputing resources to advance their HPC-driven projects.

These supercomputers are driving groundbreaking research across various fields, including disaster management, climate modeling, drug discovery, astronomical research, and materials science. Also, India's weather forecasting capabilities will improve, enabling more accurate and hyper-local predictions. These technologies will empower farmers with critical knowledge for better crop decisions and assist fishermen by reducing risks. By fostering innovative solutions to real-world challenges, supercomputers contribute to economic growth and societal progress, enhancing quality of life through advancements in science and technology.

India's growing supercomputing infrastructure is reflected in its inclusion in the Top500 list of the world's fastest supercomputers. The following are the current rankings of India's supercomputers as per the latest list of TOP500 Supercomputers announced in **Supercomputing Conference 2024 (SC24)** in November, 2024. The list of TOP500 Supercomputers is published at <https://top500.org/lists/top500/list/2024/11/>

Rank	Name of Supercomputer	Institution	Rmax PF	Rpeak PF
136	AIRAWAT-PSAI	C-DAC, Pune, Maharashtra	8.5	13.17
188	Arka	Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, Maharashtra	5.94	7.4
189	Arunika	National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	5.94	7.4
270	Pratyush	Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, Maharashtra	3.76	4.01
402	Arka AI/ML	Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, Maharashtra	2.7	3.75
433	Mihir	National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	2.57	2.81

### खनन पट्टा ठेका

#### 382. श्री गणेश सिंह:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि खनिज क्षेत्रों को खनन पट्टे पर नीलाम करने का प्रावधान है;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि नीलाम किए गए पट्टा खनन क्षेत्र के लिए ठेका देने का प्रावधान है;
- (ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रयोजनार्थ बनाए गए पर्यावरणीय नियमों के अंतर्गत पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने में काफी समय लग जाता है जिससे खनन पट्टा ठेके के निष्पादन में विलंब होता है और इस प्रकार राज्य सरकार को राजस्व की हानि होती है;
- (घ) क्या उपरोक्त प्रक्रिया को सरल और त्वरित बनाने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की जा रही है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में की जा रही कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क): जी, हां। खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 [एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957] में नीलामी के माध्यम से खनन पट्टे प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है।
- (ख): राज्य सरकार और नीलामी में सफल बोलीदाता के बीच निष्पादित खनन पट्टा एक अनुबंध है।
- (ग): खनन पट्टे के निष्पादन से पहले, प्रत्येक सफल बोलीदाता को केंद्र सरकार और संबंधित राज्य सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों से अपेक्षित वैधानिक मंजूरी प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है। इसलिए, खनन पट्टे के निष्पादन हेतु नीलामी प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के बाद जारी आशय पत्र के जारी होने की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि निर्धारित की गई है जिसे अगले 2 वर्षों तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।
- (घ) और (ङ): सरकार पर्यावरण मंजूरी प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाने और प्रचालन में देरी को कम करने के लिए कई उपाय कर रही है। इन उपायों में प्रस्तुतियों और अनुमोदन को सुव्यवस्थित करने वाले परिवेश पोर्टल और खान टेनेमेंट प्रणाली जैसे ई-गवर्नेंस प्लेटफॉर्म की शुरुआत; शीघ्र निर्णय लेने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समयबद्ध अनुमोदन प्रक्रियाओं का कार्यान्वयन; मंजूरी लेने संबंधी अपेक्षाओं को सरल बनाने के लिए पर्यावरणीय दिशा-निर्देशों में समय-समय पर संशोधन आदि

शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, खान मंत्रालय मामलों के शीघ्र निपटारे के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित प्राधिकरणों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें करता है।

### आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतें

#### 383. श्री राम प्रसाद चौधरी:

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

- (क) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी खाद्य वस्तु-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ख) क्या उक्त अवधि के दौरान आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि में जमाखोरी/कालाबाजारियों की भूमिका सरकार के ध्यान में आई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा आम आदमी के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों को स्थिर/कम करने के लिए क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे 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): उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग देश भर में 555 मूल्य रिपोर्टिंग केंद्रों से चयनित खाद्य वस्तुओं की दैनिक कीमतों की निगरानी करता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान के लिए 22 खाद्य वस्तुओं के अखिल भारतीय वार्षिक औसत खुदरा मूल्य संलग्न **विवरण** में दिए गए हैं। चालू वर्ष में मसूर दाल, मूंगफली तेल, सरसों तेल, सोया तेल, सूरजमुखी तेल, वनस्पति और पाम तेल जैसी खाद्य वस्तुओं की वार्षिक औसत खुदरा कीमतें पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में कम हैं। खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतें

अस्थिर होती हैं क्योंकि वे कई कारकों से प्रभावित होती हैं, जैसे मांग और आपूर्ति में अंतर, मौसमीपन, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की बाधाएं, जमाखोरी और कालाबाजारी से उत्पन्न कृत्रिम कमी, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों में वृद्धि आदि। कभी-कभी आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में मामूली व्यवधान या भारी बारिश के कारण फसल क्षति के कारण कृषि-बागवानी वस्तुओं की कीमतों में उछाल आ जाता है।

(ख): आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 और चोर बाजारी निवारण और आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1980 को आवश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन, आपूर्ति और वितरण के विनियमन तथा कालाबाजारी, जमाखोरी और मुनाफाखोरी जैसी कुप्रथाओं से निपटने के लिए लागू किया गया है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, सरकार ने जमाखोरी और बेईमान सट्टेबाजी को रोकने के लिए कुछ दालों और गेहूं पर आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के तहत स्टॉक सीमा लागू की थी। सरकार ने दिनांक 21.06.2024 और 11.07.2024 के आदेशों के तहत तूर और चना पर स्टॉक सीमा लगाई थी जो 30.09.2024 तक लागू रही। सरकार ने 24.06.2024 की अधिसूचना के तहत गेहूं पर भी 31.03.2025 तक स्टॉक सीमा लगाई है।

(ग): सरकार अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (आईएमसी) द्वारा नियमित समीक्षा के माध्यम से आवश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन और उपलब्धता पर कड़ी नजर रखती है। समिति ने नियमित आधार पर आवश्यक कृषि-बागवानी वस्तुओं की कीमतों और मूल्य प्रवृत्तियों की स्थिति की समीक्षा की तथा घरेलू उत्पादन में वृद्धि तथा आयात के माध्यम से उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाए। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (डीएएफडब्ल्यू) इन सभी बैठकों में एक प्रमुख हितधारक है तथा उत्पादन और उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए निरंतर उपाय कर रहा है।

बाजार में कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए, दालों और प्याज का बफर स्टॉक अंशांकित और लक्षित तरीके से बाजार में हस्तक्षेप के लिए बनाए रखा गया है। 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 स्टॉक से प्याज को थोक बाजारों और खुदरा दुकानों के माध्यम से उच्च मूल्य वाले उपभोक्ता केंद्रों में कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए एक अंशांकित और लक्षित तरीके से जारी किया जाता है। प्रमुख उपभोग केन्द्रों पर स्थिर खुदरा विक्रय केंद्र 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 मदद मिली है।

### विवरण

22 आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अखिल भारतीय वार्षिक खुदरा औसत मूल्य					
इकाई: रु./किग्रा.					
क्र. सं.	वस्तु	वर्ष			
		2021	2022	2023	2024
1	चावल	35.98	37.03	40.72	44.03
2	गेहूं	27.25	30.15	32.48	33.77
3	आटा (गेहूं)	30.75	34.5	37.66	38.82
4	चना दाल	75.26	73.66	76.98	87.64
5	तूर/अरहर दाल	105.51	107.29	132.92	157.76
6	उड़द दाल	107.92	106.57	113.79	124.79
7	मूंग दाल	103.89	102.63	110.51	116.99
8	मसूर दाल	88.75	96.21	93.12	92.27
9	मूंगफली तेल (पैकबंद)	176.28	189.24	191.16	189.9
10	सरसों तेल (पैकबंद)	170.67	181.98	156.32	149.5
11	वनस्पति (पैकबंद)	131.02	150.24	130.81	127.43
12	सोया तेल (पैकबंद)	147.26	158.41	137.58	128.11
13	सूरजमुखी तेल (पैकबंद)	164.36	178.2	151.96	138.01

14	पाम तेल (पैकबंद)	128.28	134.83	110.23	107.12
15	आलू	21.34	25.2	22.63	30.73
16	प्याज	32.52	28	32.2	40.86
17	टमाटर	32.63	36.61	43.6	43.87
18	चीनी	40.62	41.87	43.02	44.65
19	गुड़	47.68	49.31	50.84	53.86
20	दूध	49.11	52.81	57.45	58.78
21	चाय खुली	279.82	282.48	276.79	275.46
22	नमक पैक (आयोडीन युक्त)	18.09	20.25	22.06	22.33
* 21 नवंबर, 2024 तक					

## EMPLOYMENT OUTSOURCING IN MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED

### 384. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) whether most excavation, safety, OB dumping and transportation work of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) outsourced or assigned to private companies on temporary contracts. Is there a policy in place to ensure that local unemployed youth can secure jobs with these companies according to their qualifications and experience during these contract periods;
- (b) if so, whether there is any policy in place to ensure that local unemployed youth can secure jobs with these companies according to their qualifications and experiences during these contract periods and if so, the details thereof;



- (c) whether the Ministry is aware that when a contract ends, a new company often takes over and hires new workers for the same roles, leading to significant dissatisfaction among local unemployed youth;
- (d) if so, whether there is any existing policy or law to protect the interests of these local workers who are engaged in contracted or outsourced work and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Ministry is considering introducing legislation to safeguard the interests of local workers involved in contracted or outsourced projects within MCL in case no such policy or law exists?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a): Yes sir, the mining activities such as coal production, Overburden (OB) removal and transportation of coal have been outsourced to private companies on temporary contracts. However, no safety work of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) is outsourced or assigned to private companies on temporary contracts.

As MCL is operating in Odisha state, it is following the Guidelines issued by Government of Odisha for providing employment to local people in private companies as per their skill level, which is mentioned below:

I. Minimum 90% of total requirement from among local people in unskilled and semi-skilled category.

II. Minimum of 60% from among local people in skilled level.

III. Minimum of 30% from among local people in Supervisory Managerial level.

**(b):** Reply has already been furnished at (a) above.

**(c):** Whenever there is a change of contract, it is being ensured that, as far as possible, existing contract workmen who are working may be given preference in employment by the incoming contractor, subject to satisfactory performance of duties.

**(d):** For protecting the interests of the local people, the policy is already in existence as has been mentioned in reply to (a) above, and for protecting the interests of the local people in case of change in contractor the position is as stated in the reply to (c) above.

**(e):** In view of the mechanism mentioned above, there is no such proposal under consideration.

### नालंदा में रेलवे स्टेशन की मांग

**385. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नालंदा में पूर्व मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत दानापुर मंडल का एक बहुत पुराना रेलवे स्टेशन रहुई रोड सर्वसुविधा युक्त रेलवे स्टेशन के रूप में कार्यशील था;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस क्षेत्र के निवासी पिछले कई वर्षों से रहुई रोड हाल्ट को रेलवे स्टेशन का दर्जा देने की मांग कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या इस प्रयोजनार्थ किसानों से भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है;

(घ) क्या रेलवे स्टेशन का दर्जा न दिए जाने के कारण एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियां वहां नहीं रुक रही हैं जिसके कारण इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो रहुई रोड हाल्ट को कब तक रेलवे स्टेशन का दर्जा दिए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (ङ): रहुई रोड एक हाल्ट ग्रेड (एचजी)-3 का रेलवे स्टेशन है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए इस क्षेत्र के किसानों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया गया है।

रहुई रोड स्टेशन वर्तमान में पांच जोड़ी पैसेंजर रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर रेलगाड़ियों को ठहराव देना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है जो यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, वाणिज्यिक अर्थक्षमता आदि के अध्यधीन है।

### **बिहार में सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क**

**386.श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:**

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

(क) क्या बिहार के भागलपुर में किसी सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क की स्थापना की गई है;

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

(ग) एसटीपी, भागलपुर के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(घ) पूरे किए गए लक्ष्य के प्रतिशत के संबंध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार देश भर के टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों में आईटी उद्योग को सहायता दे रही है। इस पहल के एक हिस्से के रूप में बिहार के भागलपुर में सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क की स्थापना की गई है। यह अत्याधुनिक सुविधा है। इसमें 110 इनक्यूबेशन सीटों वाला इनक्यूबेटर है ताकि नए-नए विचारों वाले उद्यमी सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क ऑफ इंडिया (एसटीपीआई) की मदद से अपने स्टार्टअप स्थापित कर सकें। इसमें निवेशकों, सलाहकारों और आईटी पेशेवरों से मिलने के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं भी हैं ताकि भागलपुर और आस-पास के क्षेत्रों के युवा छात्रों को अपने विचारों को स्टार्टअप के रूप में विकसित करने का अच्छा अवसर मिल सके।

## **COAL DEMAND FOR TAMIL NADU**

### **387. SHRI K. GOPINATH:**

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

(a) Whether the Government is aware that as per Government's report on Integrated Coal Logistics Plan for efficient coal evacuation, the maximum coal demand of power sector in Tamil Nadu would rise to 65.7 million tonnes by 2030;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to support and facilitate the power sector in Tamil Nadu for adequate supply of coal for functional thermal units and for the upcoming thermal plants viz., Ennore SEZ Super Critical Thermal Power Project of 1,320 MW, North Chennai Thermal Power Station Stage III expansion of 800 MW and Udangudi Super Critical Thermal Power Project Stage 1-1,320 MW?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a) and (b): Yes Sir. The Integrated Coal Logistics Plan was prepared and launched by the Ministry of Coal in February 2024. It projected the optimistic coal demand for power sector in Tamil Nadu state by FY2030 as 65.7 million tonnes and realistic coal demand is 56.6 million tonnes.

Details of likely coal demand of power sector for Tamil Nadu State by FY2030 are estimated as follows:

Sr. No.	Category	Power Plants	Capacity (MW)	Optimistic coal demand by FY 2030 (MT)	Realistic coal demand by FY 2030 (MT)
1.	Existing Power Plants demand	Mutiara	1200	5.86	5.04
		IL and FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Ltd.	1200	4.81	4.14
		NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	1000	5.42	4.66

		Vallur	1500	8.41	7.24
		Tuticorin	1050	6.74	5.80
		Mettur-I	840	5.04	4.33
		Mettur-II	600	3.5	3.01
		North Chennai-I and II	1830	10.7	9.20
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>9220</b>	<b>50.48</b>	<b>43.42</b>
2.	Under Construction Power Plants demand	Ennore SCTPP	1320	5.95	5.12
		North Chennai TPP St-III	800	3.42	2.94
		Udangudi STPP St-1	1320	5.89	5.07
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3440</b>	<b>15.26</b>	<b>13.13</b>
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12660</b>	<b>65.74</b>	<b>56.55</b>

(c): Supply of coal to the power plants is a continuous process. The Government has undertaken the following steps to support and facilitate Power Sector for the country including Tamil Nadu:

(i) Supply of coal to the power plants is a continuous process. To address the issues of coal supplies to Power Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising of representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) meet regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to Thermal Power Plants as well as for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power Sector including to alleviate critical coal stock position in power plants. In addition to this, an

Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has 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.

(ii) The coal supply to Tamil Nadu based thermal power plants for 2023-24 and 2024-25 (till October) from Coal India Limited sources is as under:

**(Quantity in Million Tonnes)**

<b>Consumer</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Coal Supply</b>
NLC Tamil Nadu	2023-24	1.95
NTECL Vallur	2023-24	4.34
	2024-25 (till October)	2.71
TANGEDCO	2023-24	19.07
	2024-25 (till October)	11.29
Tamil Nadu Total	2023-24	25.36
	2024-25 (till October)	14.00

(iii) The supply from Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), for 2023-24 and 2024-25 (till October), is as under:

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

Plant	2023-24	2024-25 (till October)
Mettur TPS I and II	1.84	1.59
North Chennai TPS Stage - III	-	0.21

(iv) Coal linkages have been granted to 50 % of the installed capacity of Uppur Super Critical Thermal Power Project (2 x 800 MW) of TANGEDCO from SCCL under Para B (i) of SHAKTI Policy and Fuel Supply Agreement has been signed by SCCL. Coal linkages have also been granted to 50 % of the installed capacity of Udangudi Stage-I (2 x 660 MW), Ennore TPS Expansion (1 x 660 MW) and Ennore SEZ (2 x 660 MW) of TANGEDCO under Para B (i) of SHAKTI Policy.

### रेल दुर्घटनाओं में कमी लाने के लिए नीति

**388. श्री जिया उर रहमान:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में रेल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी लाने के लिए कोई नई नीति तैयार की है;



- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कार्यान्वित की गई नीतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त नीतियों को कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है?

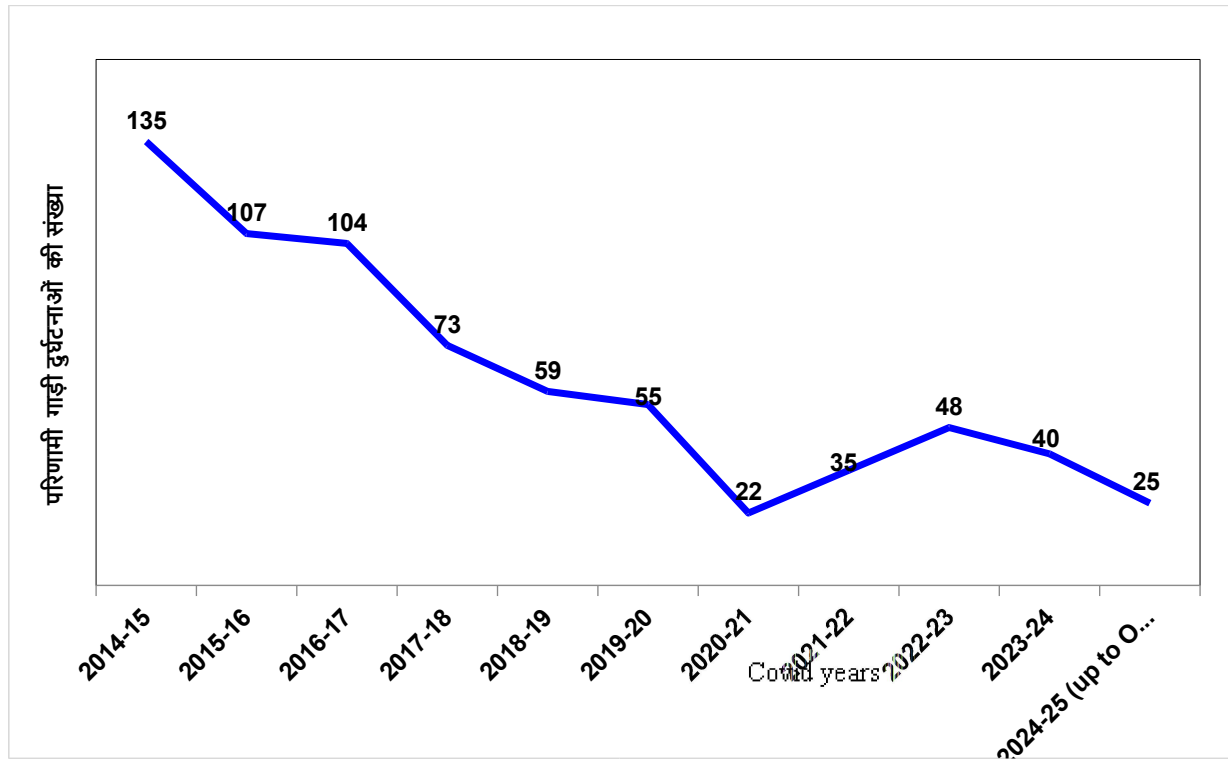
**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (घ): पिछले कुछ वर्षों में किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में भारी कमी आई है। परिणामी गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं, वर्ष 2014-15 में 135 से घटकर 2023-24 में 40 हो गई हैं, जिसे निम्नानुसार ग्राफ में दर्शाया गया है। इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों में मुख्यतः पटरियों में खराबी, रेलइंजन/सवारी डिब्बों में खराबी, उपस्कर में विफलताएं, मानवीय चूक आदि शामिल हैं।

यह नोट किया जाए कि वर्ष 2004-14 की अवधि के दौरान परिणामी गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या 1711 (औसतन 171 प्रतिवर्ष) थी, जो वर्ष 2014-24 की अवधि के दौरान घटकर 678 (औसतन 68 प्रतिवर्ष) रह गई 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% से अधिक का सुधार दर्शाता है।



भारतीय रेल पर संरक्षा को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा संबंधी उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं –

1. भारतीय रेल में पिछले वर्षों में संरक्षा से संबंधित कार्यों पर व्यय में वृद्धि हुई है जो निम्नानुसार है;

	संरक्षा से संबंधित कार्यकलापों पर किए गए व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)		
	2022-23 (वास्तविक)	2023-24 (वास्तविक)	बजट अनुमान 2024- 25
रेलपथ और निर्माण कार्य का अनुरक्षण	18,115	20,322	21,386
रेलइंजनों और चल स्टॉक का अनुरक्षण	27,086	30,864	31,494

मशीनों का अनुरक्षण	9,828	10,772	11,864
सड़क संरक्षा समपार और ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल	5,347	6,662	9,980
रेलपथ नवीकरण	16,326	17,850	17,652
पुल संबंधी कार्य	1,050	1,907	2,137
सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार संबंधी कार्य	2,456	3,751	4,647
उत्पादन इकाइयों सहित कारखानों तथा संरक्षा पर विविध व्यय	7,119	9,523	9,615
कुल	87,327	1,01,651	1,08,776

2. मानवीय विफलता के कारण दुर्घटना रोकने के लिए 31.10.2024 तक 6,608 स्टेशनों पर प्वाइंटों और सिगनलों के केंद्रीकृत परिचालन वाले इलेक्ट्रिकल/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है।
3. समपार फाटकों पर संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 31.10.2024 तक 11,053 समपार फाटकों पर इंटरलॉकिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है।
4. संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 31.10.2024 तक 6,619 स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों द्वारा रेलपथ अधिभोग के सत्यापन के लिए स्टेशनों की पूर्ण रेलपथ सर्किटिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है।
5. कवच अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसके लिए उच्चतम स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन की आवश्यकता होती है। कवच को जुलाई, 2020 में राष्ट्रीय स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी रक्षण (एटीपी) प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया था। कवच प्रणाली की उत्तरोत्तर चरणबद्ध रूप में व्यवस्था की जाती है। कवच को पहले ही दक्षिण मध्य रेल और उत्तर मध्य रेलवे के 1548

मार्ग किलोमीटर पर संस्थापित किया जा चुका है। वर्तमान में, दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा गलियारों (लगभग 3000 मार्ग किमी) पर कार्य प्रगति पर है। इन रेलमार्गों पर लगभग 1081 मार्ग किमी (दिल्ली-मुंबई खंड पर 705 मार्ग किमी और दिल्ली-हावड़ा खंड पर 376 मार्ग किमी) पर रेलपथ साइड कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। इन खंडों पर नियमित परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं।

6. सिगनल प्रणाली की संरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों जैसे अनिवार्य साम्यता जांच, परिवर्तन कार्य संबंधी प्रोटोकॉल, पूर्ण हो चुके कार्यों का रेखांकन तैयार करने आदि पर विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
7. प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार उपस्करों के लिए डिस्कनेक्शन और रिकनेक्शन प्रणाली पर पुनः जोर दिया गया है।
8. लोको पायलटों की सतर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए सभी रेल इंजनों में सतर्कता नियंत्रण उपकरण (वीसीडी) लगाए गए हैं।
9. मास्ट पर रेट्रो-रिफ्लेक्टिव सिग्मा बोर्ड लगाए जाने की व्यवस्था है जो विद्युतीकृत क्षेत्रों में सिगनलों से दो ओएचई मास्ट पहले स्थित होता है ताकि कोहरे के मौसम के कारण दृश्यता कम होने पर क्रू को आगे के संकेत के बारे में चेतावनी मिल सके।
10. कोहरे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में लोको पायलटों के लिए जीपीएस आधारित फॉग सेफ्टी उपकरण (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।
11. प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण करते समय 60 किग्रा की आधुनिक रेलपथ संरचना, 90 अल्टीमेट टेन्सिल स्ट्रेंथ (यूटीएस) पटरी, प्रीस्ट्रेसड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) लोचदार बंधन

वाले सामान्य/चौड़ी सतह के स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपरों पर फैनशेप्ट लेआउट टर्नआउट, गर्डर पुलों पर स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर्स का उपयोग किया जाता है।

12. मानवीय त्रुटियों को कम करने के लिए पीक्यूआरएस, टीआरटी, टी-28 आदि जैसी रेलपथ मशीनों के उपयोग के माध्यम से पटरियां बिछाने की गतिविधियों का यांत्रिकीकरण।
13. संरक्षा बेहतर बनाने के लिए रेलपथ नवीकरण की प्रगति बढ़ाने और ज्वाइंटों की वेल्डिंग से बचने के लिए 130 मीटर/260 मीटर लंबे पटरी पैनलों की आपूर्ति को अधिकतम करना।
14. पटरियों में दोष का पता लगाना और दोषपूर्ण पटरियों को समय पर हटाने के लिए पटरियों का अल्ट्रासोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन परीक्षण (यूएसएफडी)।
15. लंबी पटरियां बिछाना, एल्यूमिनो थर्मिक वेल्डिंग के उपयोग को कम करना और रेलपथों के लिए बेहतर वेल्डिंग तकनीकों अर्थात् फ्लैश बट वेल्डिंग अपनाना।
16. ओएमएस (दोलन निगरानी प्रणाली) और टीआरसी (रेलपथ रिकॉर्डिंग कारों) द्वारा रेलपथ भूमिति की निगरानी।
17. वेल्ड/पटरियों की टूट-फूट का पता लगाने के लिए रेल पटरियों पर पेट्रोलिंग।
18. टर्नआउट नवीनीकरण कार्यों में थिक वेब स्विच और वेल्ड करने योग्य सीएमएस क्रॉसिंग का उपयोग।
19. संरक्षा पद्धतियों के अनुपालन हेतु कर्मचारियों की निगरानी और शिक्षित करने के लिए नियमित अंतराल पर निरीक्षण।
20. युक्तिसंगत अनुरक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकता और इनपुट के इष्टतमीकरण से संबंधित निर्णय लेने के लिए रेलपथ संबंधी डाटाबेस और डिजीजन सपोर्ट प्रणाली जैसी रेलपथ परिसंपत्तियों की वेब आधारित ऑनलाइन निगरानी प्रणाली को अपनाया गया है।

21. रेलपथ की संरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों अर्थात् एकीकृत ब्लॉक, कॉरिडोर ब्लॉक, कार्यस्थल पर संरक्षा, मानसून संबंधी सावधानियों आदि पर विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
22. गाड़ियों का सुरक्षित परिचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेल परिसंपत्तियों (सवारी डिब्बों एवं मालडिब्बों) का निवारक अनुरक्षण।
23. पारंपरिक आईसीएफ डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बों के स्थान पर एलएचबी डिजाइन के सवारी डिब्बे लगाए जा रहे हैं।
24. जनवरी 2019 तक बड़ी लाइन मार्ग पर सभी मानवरहित समपारों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।
25. पुलों का नियमित निरीक्षण करके रेल पुलों की संरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाती है। इन निरीक्षणों के दौरान स्थितियों के आकलन के आधार पर पुलों का मरम्मत/पुनर्स्थापन कार्य किया जाता है।
26. भारतीय रेल ने सभी सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रियों की व्यापक सूचना के लिए सांविधिक आग " आग संबंधी पोस्टर लगाए गए हैं ताकि यात्रियों को लगाई है। सभी डिब्बों में "संबंधी सूचनाएं क्या कर" आग से बचने के लिए अनेकों के बारे में सूचित और सतर्क 'क्या न करें' और ' किया जा सके। इसमें सवारी डिब्बों के भीतर ज्वलनशील वस्तुएँ, विस्फोटकों को साथ न ले जाने, धूम्रपान न करने, जुर्माना आदि से संबंधित सूचनाएं शामिल हैं।
27. उत्पादन इकाइयां नवनिर्मित पावर कारों और पैंट्री कारों में आग संसूचक एवं अवरोधन प्रणाली तथा नवनिर्मित सवारी डिब्बों में आग एवं धुआं संसूचक प्रणाली की व्यवस्था कर रही है। क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा मौजूद सवारी डिब्बों में चरणबद्ध तरीकों से प्रोग्रेसिव फिट्मेन्ट का कार्य भी प्रगति पर है।
28. कर्मचारियों की नियमित काउन्सलिंग की जाती है और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।
29. भारतीय रेल पर (ओपन लाइन) दिनांक 30.11.2023 के सामान्य नियम गजट अधिसूचना के तहत रोलिंग ब्लॉक अवधारणा की शुरुआत की गई है जिसमें परिसंपत्तियों के एकीकृत

अनुरक्षण/मरम्मत/प्रतिस्थापन के कार्य को रोलिंग आधार पर 52 सप्ताह पूर्व ही नियोजित किया जाता है और योजना के अनुसार निष्पादित किया जाता है।

रेलवे द्वारा किए गए संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार सारणीबद्ध 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 पटरियां (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.	(अल्ट्रा सोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन) पटरियों की यूएसएफडी जांच (रेलपथ किमी.)	20,19,630	26,52,291	1.31 गुना
6.	(अल्ट्रा सोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन) वेल्डिंग की यूएसएफडी 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)	कुछ नहीं	21,127	
11	रेलपथ मशीन (अदद)	31.03.14 तक = 748	31.03.24 तक = 1,661	122% वृद्धि
समपार फाटकों को बंद करना				
1.	मानव रहित समपार फाटकों को बंद करना (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 8948	31.03.24 तक : शून्य (31.01.19 तक सभी बंद कर दिए गए)	100% कमी
2.	मानव युक्त समपार फाटकों को बंद 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	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 संरक्षा उपकरण (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 90	31.03.24 19,742	तक:	219 गुना
क्र.सं	मदें	2004-05 से 2013-14	2014-15 से 2023-24		2004-14 की तुलना में 2014- 24
	चल स्टॉक				
1.	एलएचबी 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.	पेट्री और पावर कारों में अग्नि संसूचन एवं अग्निशमन प्रणाली का प्रावधान (डिब्बों की संख्या)	0	2,991		
4.	गैर-वातानुकूलित डिब्बों में अग्नि शामकों का प्रावधान (डिब्बों की संख्या)	0	66,840		

## गुजरात में नई रेल लाइनों बिछाना

### 389. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान गुजरात सहित देश भर में नई रेल लाइनों बिछाने, मौजूदा रेल लाइनों के दोहरीकरण और विद्युतीकरण तथा उनके आमान परिवर्तन से संबंधित कार्यों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) अनुमानित लागत और आवंटित तथा व्यय की गई निधि का परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या रेलवे ने उक्त परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया 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): 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, गुजरात सहित पूरी भारतीय रेल में, लगभग 7.44 लाख करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर कुल 44,488 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 488 रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं (187 नई लाइन, 40 आमान परिवर्तन और 261 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिनमें से 12,045 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च 2024 तक, लगभग 2.92 लाख करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित सभी रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्र-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

भारतीय रेल में नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण परियोजनाओं के लिए औसत वार्षिक बजट आबंटन का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के दौरान औसत आबंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	11,527 करोड़ रु./वर्ष	-
2024-25	68,634 करोड़ रु.	लगभग 6 गुना

भारतीय रेल में नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण की कमीशनिंग का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

अवधि	कमीशन की गई कुल लंबाई	कमीशन की गई औसत लंबाई	2009-14 के दौरान औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	7,599 किलोमीटर	4.2 किलोमीटर प्रतिदिन	-
2014-24	31,180 किलोमीटर	8.54 किलोमीटर प्रतिदिन	2 गुना से अधिक

2023-24 में, भारतीय रेल में 5,309 कि.मी. खंड कमीशन किए गए हैं।

विद्युतीकरण के संबंध में, अब तक, भारतीय रेल पर 64,285 मार्ग किमी बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क (97%) का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है, जिसमें गुजरात में 3,933 किमी. शामिल है। पिछले 3 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान, 21,145 मार्ग किमी का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है, जिसमें गुजरात में 2024 मार्ग किमी शामिल है।

### गुजरात

गुजरात राज्य में रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे क्षेत्र द्वारा कवर की जाती हैं।

01.04.24 तक, गुजरात में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से आने वाली 30826 करोड़ रु. की कुल लंबाई 2948 किलोमीटर की 42 परियोजनाएं (06 नई लाइन, 22 अमान परिवर्तन और 14 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिनमें से 825 किलोमीटर लंबाई कमीशन हो चुकी है और मार्च, 2024 तक 9,335 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया जा चुका है।

गुजरात में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से आने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए औसत बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के दौरान औसत आबंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	589 करोड़ रुपये/वर्ष	-
2024-25	8,743 करोड़ रुपये	लगभग 14.84 गुना

इसके अलावा, 2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान गुजरात राज्य में पूर्ण/आंशिक रूप से आने वाले खंडों (नई लाइन, अमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) की कमीशनिंग का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कुल कमीशनिंग	औसत कमीशनिंग	2009-14 के दौरान औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	660 कि.मी.	132 कि.मी./वर्ष	-
2014-24	2,244 कि.मी.	224 कि.मी./वर्ष	1.69 गुना

वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, गुजरात राज्य में कुल 567 कि.मी. कमीशन किया गया है।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों जैसे राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा वन स्वीकृति, लागत में भागीदारी वाली परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागत हिस्सेदारी का नियुक्ति, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, उल्लंघन करने वाली उपयोगिताओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और भौगोलिक स्थितियां, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। जलवायु परिस्थितियों आदि के कारण विशेष परियोजना स्थल के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य महीनों की संख्या और ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने के समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं के प्रभावी और त्वरित कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई कदम उठाए गए हैं। (i) निधि के आबंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करना, (ii) फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन करना, (iii) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी (iv) शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी और वन्यजीव संबंधी मंजूरीयों और परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों को सुलझाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के साथ नियमित रूप से अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना।

## **PRADHANMANTRI JAN VIKASKARYAKRAM**

### **390. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government initiated action for sanctioning Cancer Care Service Centre at Neendakara Taluk Hospital Kollam under Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK), if so the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government of Kerala utilised the fund for implementing the project;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not the total amount sanctioned so far and the amount spend till date and balance amount with the State Government and the percentage of progress of the scheme;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to give special consideration to Cancer Care Service Center as the coastal area Kollam is a cancer prone area and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government give special consideration for the benefit of minority communities in the locality and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the State Government implemented the project as per the revised norms and if so, the details thereof ?

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

- (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) is a demand driven scheme and the proposals are recommended by the State Level Committee (SLC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the respective States/Union Territories (UTs) based on demand for infrastructure development in the minority concentrated identified areas. The proposals recommended by the SLC are considered by the Screening Committee (SC) and the Empowered Committee (EC) in the Ministry before these

projects are approved. The Proposal for “Cancer Care Service Centre at Neendakara Taluk Hospital Kollam” has not been received from State Govt. of Kerala. Thus, no fund has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs for this project.

(e)and (f) The Ministry has approved 6 numbers of projects units at the estimated cost of Rs. 8.80 cr. for the locality of Kollam and nearby area in the State of Kerala. Out of these six project units 3 units have been dropped on the instance of the State Govt. of Kerala. The cost of these 3 dropped units is Rs. 4.70 cr.The project units and the details of amount sanctioned, released, project unit completed and the progress made by the State in execution ofthe approved works, in line with the scheme guideline since inspection i. e. 2008-09 is given below:

<b>Total Cost approved (Rs. in Crore)</b>	<b>No of units approved</b>	<b>No of projects units Completed</b>	<b>% of completion of units approved</b>	<b>Progress in terms of Utilization of funds vis-a-vis total approved cost of the works</b>
283.78	2155	288	13	39%

**लखनऊ - दिल्ली - कोलकाता के लिए वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस**

**391. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में ऐसे कितने जिला मुख्यालय हैं जो रेल लाइनों से जुड़े हुए हैं परन्तु उन जिला मुख्यालयों से कोई बड़ी रेलगाड़ी नहीं चलाई जा रही है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में चंदौली (मझवार) स्टेशन, जो लगभग 27 वर्षों से जिला मुख्यालय है, के रास्ते लखनऊ से दिल्ली और कोलकाता तक वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस जैसी अच्छी सुविधाओं वाली कोई रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (घ): चूंकि रेल नेटवर्क राज्य और जिले की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैला होता है, गाड़ियों को नेटवर्क आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार सीमाओं के आर-पार शुरू किया जाता है। चंदौली मझवार पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय स्टेशन से 16 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित है, जो दिल्ली क्षेत्र और कोलकाता क्षेत्र दोनों से अच्छी तरह से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके अलावा, लखनऊ-दिल्ली सेक्टर 54 जोड़ी नियमित मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है और 12 जोड़ी स्पेशल ट्रेनों द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है, जबकि, लखनऊ कोलकाता से 14 जोड़ी मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी सेवाओं और 01 जोड़ी स्पेशल ट्रेन सेवा द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके अलावा, वंदे भारत सेवाओं



सहित गाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरूआत, यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधन उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन भारतीय रेल की सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

### राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण

#### 392. श्री विजय बघेल:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ में प्राथमिक राशन कार्डधारी परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित चावल हेतु पात्रता के लिए बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण की प्रणाली का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार के अतिरिक्त राज्य के कोटे से छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को अतिरिक्त चावल उपलब्ध कराने का कोई प्रावधान है तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण भी दर्ज किया जाता है;

(घ) क्या वर्तमान में लाभार्थी को केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार के पूल से चावल प्राप्त करने के लिए दो बार बायोमेट्रिक कराने का प्रावधान है;

(ङ.) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार की ओर से उक्त बायोमेट्रिक केवल एक बार ही कराने का प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय स्तर पर लंबित है; और

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

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

(क) वर्तमान में, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ में कुल 54.96 लाख परिवारों के पास राशन कार्ड हैं।

(ख) छत्तीसगढ़ में लाभार्थियों के बायोमेट्रिक/आधार प्रमाणीकरण के माध्यम से खाद्यान्नों का पारदर्शी (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से) रूप से वितरण करने के लिए सभी उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) को ईपीओएस उपकरण संस्थापित करके स्वचालित किया गया है। सर्वप्रथम एनएफएसए लाभार्थी अपने बायोमेट्रिक/आधार क्रेडेंशियल को अधिप्रमाणित करेंगे और उसके पश्चात वे अपने पात्र खाद्यान्नों को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) जी हां।

(ड.) और (च) इस विभाग के पास कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

### विदेशी निवेश के माध्यम से सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र

#### 393. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

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

- (क) क्या देश में विदेशी निवेश के माध्यम से सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश में सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में विदेशी कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए निवेश का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार देश में उपलब्ध सौर ऊर्जा की संभावनाओं को देखते हुए सौर ऊर्जा के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय सौर मिशन (जेएनएनएसएम) की तर्ज पर कोई कदम उठा रही है; और

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

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

**(श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक): :**

(क) और (ख): देश में सौर ऊर्जा सहित अक्षय ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ऑटोमेटिक रूट के माध्यम से 100 प्रतिशत तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति है। उद्योग संवर्धन एवं आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, अप्रैल, 2014 से जून, 2024 तक की अवधि के दौरान सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में विदेशी कंपनियों द्वारा किया गया निवेश लगभग 9663.23 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर है।

(ग) और (घ): सरकार ने सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं। प्रमुख उपायों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

### विवरण

**देश में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपाय**

- 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 बोलियों के लिए ट्रेजेक्ट्री की अधिसूचना।
- 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 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) ट्रेजेक्ट्री 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 सेल स्थापित की गई है।
- ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर, पवन, पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड और सतत एवं प्रेषण योग्य 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 आदि जैसी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।
- अल्ट्रा मेगा अक्षय ऊर्जा पार्कों की स्थापना के लिए, अक्षय ऊर्जा डेवलपर्स 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।
- समान अक्षय ऊर्जा टैरिफ (यूआरईटी) की शुरुआत की गई है, जिसके माध्यम से टैरिफ आधारित प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से आवंटित समान प्रकार की व्यक्तिगत आरई परियोजनाओं के टैरिफ का औसत निकालकर उपभोक्ताओं को एक समान टैरिफ उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। दिनांक 15 फरवरी, 2024 से "सौर विद्युत सेंट्रल पूल" और "सौर-पवन हाइब्रिड सेंट्रल पूल" के लिए यूआरईटी के कार्यान्वयन को 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 ट्रेजेक्ट्री 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)" की अधिसूचना जारी की गई है।
- 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 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 (जीटीएम) 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।

### **LACK OF CLEANLINESS OF BEDDING IN TRAINS**

#### **394. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:**

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

- (a) whether there is lack of cleanliness of bedding provided by the railways to its passengers;
- (b) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to ensure passenger comfort and safety by providing clean bedding;
- (c) whether woollen blankets are washed only once a month while the passengers are paying for bedding that meets the basic hygiene standards; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to replace heavy woollen blankets with the lighter and easy to maintain alternatives?

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

(a) to (d) Indian Railways make every endeavour to provide clean, hygienic, well ironed good quality linen/bedrolls to all passengers travelling in air conditioned (AC) sleeper classes by using latest state-of-the-art technology for good passenger experience. Linen provided to the passengers during train journey is washed in mechanised laundries/ washing facilities after every single use. Some of the measures taken by Indian Railways to ensure passenger comfort and safety by providing clean bedrolls are enumerated below:-

- Procurement of new linen sets is carried out with improved BIS specifications that have tighter tolerances to ensure better quality.
- Mechanized laundries have been set up to ensure supply of clean and hygienic linen sets.
- Standard machines and reputed specified chemicals are used for washing of linen items.

- Monitoring of linen washing activities in the laundry premises is done by CCTVs and Railway staff. Regular checks by officers are also conducted ensuring hygienic linen.
- Whito-meters are used to check the quality of washed linen items.
- Codal life of linen items has been reduced from the previously prescribed duration to allow for quicker induction of fresh linen items.
- War-rooms have been established at zonal Head-quarters and divisional levels to monitor/prompt action on complaints lodged on Rail madad portal including complaints on linen/bedroll.
- Eco-friendly packaging of bedrolls.
- Improved logistics for storing, transportation, loading and unloading of linen/bedrolls at station and on trains.
- Reservation against cancellation (RAC) passengers are also provided with complete linen set at par with other bone-fide passengers travelling in the coach.

Blankets provided to passengers during train journey are washed at least once in a month. An additional bed sheet is also provided in bedroll kit to the passengers for using it as a cover of blankets provided.



The blankets used in Indian Railways, as per current specifications, are lighter, easy to wash and provide good insulation to passengers for overall comfortable journey experience.

**EXPEDITION OF CHIKKABALLAPUR-SRI SATYA SAI PRASHANTI  
NILAYAM LINE**

**395. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:**

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

- (a) whether steps have been taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the Chikkaballapur-Sri Satya Sai Prashanti Nilayam (Puttaparthi) BG Line (103 KM) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the proposal regarding the above line has been placed before CCEA for approval and if so, complete details thereof;
- (c) the present status of Chikkaballapur-Gauribidanur BG Line;
- (d) the steps and measures taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the process of pending projects at Chikkaballapur Lok Sabha constituency;
- (e) whether there has been a long delay in completion of survey works conducted by the Government for the said Constituency and if so, the steps taken to expedite the same; and

(f) new projects that have been sanctioned by the Government for constituency?

**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 surveyed/sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway-wise and not Constituency-wise/State-wise as the Indian Railway's projects may span across various Constituencies boundaries/State boundaries.

Survey of Chikkaballapur – Sri Satya Sai Prashanti Nilayam (Puttaparthi) new Rail Line (103 Km) has been completed. The project could not be taken forward due to low traffic projection.

Final Location Survey (FLS) between Chikkaballapur - Gowribidanur New Rail line (44 Km) has been sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Sanctioning of Railway projects is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Railway Infrastructure Projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, 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.

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).

Further, as on 01.04.2024, total 31 Railway Infrastructure Projects (21 New Line and 10 Doubling), of total length of 3,840 Km, costing ₹47,016 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka are in planning/ approval/ construction stages, out of which 1,302 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹17,382 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024.

These include:

- (i) 21 New Line projects of total length of 2,556 Km costing ₹33,125 crore, out of which 395 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹7,592 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024.
- (ii) 10 Doubling projects of total length of 1,284 Km costing ₹13,891 crore, out of which 907 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹9,791 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024.

Since 2014, there has been substantial increase in fund allocation and commensurate commissioning of projects in State of Karnataka as under:-

Period	Average Outlay	Increase w.r.t. average allocation of 2009-14
2009-14	`835 crore/year	-
2024-25	`7,559 crore	9 times

Commissioning of infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka is as under:

Period	Total Track Commissioned	Average Track Commissioned	Increase w.r.t. average commissioning during 2009-14
2009-14	565 Km	113 Km/year	-
2014-24	1,633 Km	163 Km/year	1.44 times

The completion of any Railway survey work depends on various factors like geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions etc.

Various steps taken by the Government for speedy approval and implementation of rail projects which 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.

### **STATUS OF NATIONAL RAIL PLAN, 2030**

**396. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

**SHRI TANUJ PUNIA;**

**ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:**

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

- (a) the coverage of Kavach Safety system in terms of length, along with the percentage of coverage in regards to the total rail network;
- (b) current status of the National Rail Plan, 2030, including the progress made towards identifying new dedicated freight and high-speed rail corridors; and
- (c) the numbers of reported rail accidents during the past five years and the reasons increasing number of rail accidents and measures taken by the Government to address the situation?

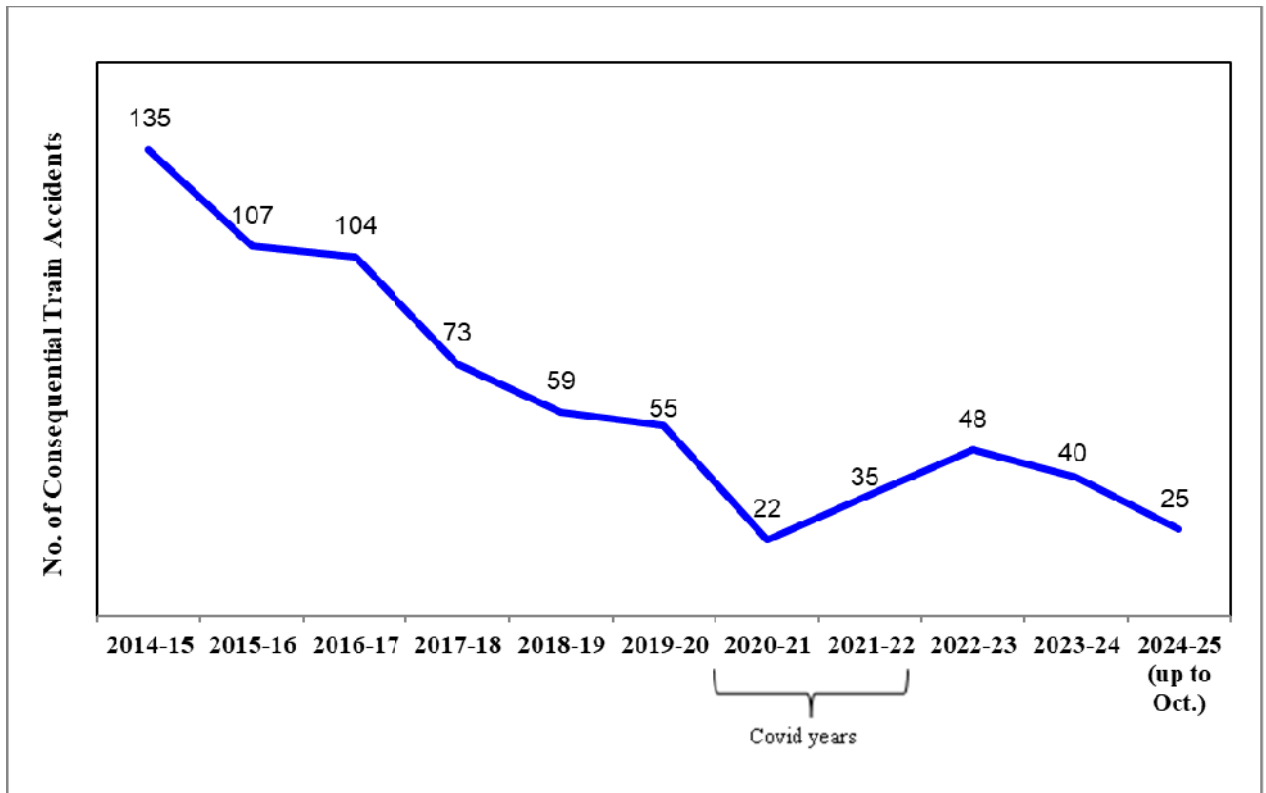
**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):**

(a) and (c):

- 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, which include consequential train derailments also, 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. An accident might cause damage to the Railway property that includes track, rolling stock, OHE equipment, signaling gears 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).

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

### **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:-

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

<b>Expenditure on Safety related activities</b>			
	<b>(Rs. in Cr.)</b>		
	<b>2022-23 (Act)</b>	<b>2023-24(Act)</b>	<b>BE 2024-25</b>
Maintenance of Permanent Way 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,327</b>	<b>1,01,651</b>	<b>1,08,776</b>

- ii. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,608 stations up to 31.10.2024 to reduce accidents due to human failure.
- iii. 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.



- iv. 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.
- v. 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.
- vi. 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.
- vii. System of disconnection and reconnection for SandT equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
- viii. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.

- ix. 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.
- x. 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.
- xi. 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.
- xii. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.
- xiii. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
- xiv. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
- xv. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.

- xvi. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
- xvii. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
- xviii. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
- xix. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
- xx. 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.
- xxi. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
- xxii. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches and Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
- xxiii. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
- xxiv. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.

- xxv. 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.
- xxvi. 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.
- xxvii. 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.
- xxviii. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.
- xxix. 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
	<b>Track Maintenance</b>			
1.	Expenditure on Track Renewal (Rs. in Cr.)	47,038	1,09,577	2.33 times
2.	Rail Renewal Primary (Track Km)	32,260	43,335	1.34 times
3.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450	1,23,717	2.15 times
4.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917	68,233	6.88 times
5.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Rails (Track km)	20,19,630	26,52,291	1.31 times
6.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79,43,940	1,73,06,046	2.17 times
7.	New Track KM added (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

<b>Level Crossing Gate Elimination</b>				
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
<b>Bridge Rehabilitation</b>				
1.	Expenditure on Bridge Rehabilitation (Rs. in Cr.)	3,924	8,255	2.10 Times
<b>Signalling Works</b>				
1.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837	2,964	3.52 times
2.	Automatic Block Signaling (Km)	1,486	2,497	1.67 times
<b>S N</b>	<b>Item</b>		<b>2004-05 to 2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15 to 2014-24 Vs. 2004-14</b>
<b>Rolling Stock</b>				
1.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)		2,337	36,933 15.80 times

2.	Provision of Fire and Smoke Detection System in AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	19,271	
3.	Provision of Fire Detection and Suppression System 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	
5.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90	As on 31.03.24: 19,742	219 times

Further, regarding Kavach safety system-

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of train within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.

3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach ver 3.2.
4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
  - a. Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
  - b. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
  - c. Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
  - d. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
  - e. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on South Central Railway, lot of experience was gained. Using that further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.



8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yard, Station to Station Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, now large scale deployment has started.
9. 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.
10. Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on above mentioned routes upto Oct' 2024 is as under:-
  - a. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable: 4960 Km
  - b. Installation of Telecom Towers: 378 Nos.
  - c. Provision of Kavach at Stations: 381 Nos.
  - d. Provision of Kavach in Loco: 482 Locos
  - e. Installation of Track side equipment: 1948 RKm.
11. Next phase of Kavach implementation is planned as under:-
  - a. Project for equipping 10,000 Locomotives has been finalized.

- b. Bids for track side Works of Kavach for approximately 15000 Rkm have been invited, out of which Bids for about 9000Rkm have been opened. It covers all GQ, GD, HDN and Identified sections of Indian Railways.
12. Currently, 3 OEMs are approved for supply of Kavach System. To increase capacity and scale of implementation, trials and approval of more OEMs are at different stages.
  13. Specialized training programme on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 9000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.
- (b): Regarding Status of National Rail Plan, 2030-

Presently, 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 Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Dadri (1506 Km). Till September, total 2741 Km (96.4%) route commissioned out of total 2843 Km. Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor consisting of 1337 Km has been completed and Western Dedicated Freight Corridor

consisting of 1404 Km has been completed. The Vaitarna-JNPT (102 km) section of WDFC is expected to be completed by Dec, 2025.

Further, Ministry of Railways has assigned the work related to preparation of Survey/ Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the following three (03) new Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) to Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL):-

- i. East- Coast Corridor: Kharagpur to Vijayawada
- ii. East-West corridor :
  - (a) Palghar - Bhusawal - Nagpur – Kharagpur - Dankuni
  - (b) Rajkharsawan – Kalipahari - Andal
- iii. North-South Sub-corridor: Vijayawada-Nagpur-Itarsi

None of the above corridor has been sanctioned yet. Being highly capital intensive, the sanction of any DFC projects depends on several factors such as technical feasibility, financial viability and availability of financing options etc.

### **High Speed Rail Project**

Presently, Mumbai- Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project is the only sanctioned High Speed Rail project in the Country which is being implemented with technical and financial assistance from Government of Japan.

Further, Ministry of Railways has assigned the work for the preparation of Survey/Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the following seven new High Speed Rail (HSR) corridors to National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL), out of which six (06) DPRs are under examination and DPR of Varanasi-Howrah is under preparation:

- i. Delhi-Varanasi
- ii. Delhi-Ahmedabad
- iii. Mumbai-Nagpur
- iv. Mumbai-Hyderabad
- v. Chennai-Mysore
- vi. Delhi-Amritsar
- vii. Varanasi-Howrah

None of the above corridor has been sanctioned yet. Being highly capital intensive, the sanction of any High Speed Rail Project depends on several factors such as technical feasibility, financial viability and availability of financing options etc.

### **ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS**

#### **397. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:**

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

(a) the number of Aspirational Districts identified in each State under the Aspirational Districts Programme;

(b) the details of total funds allocated, released and utilized by each State under the said programme till date;

(c) whether State-specific variations in fund allocation and release have occurred and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the progress and performance of Karnataka's Aspirational Districts during the last five years, based on socio-economic and development indicators, District-wise;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any research or assessments on the program's implementation and its impact and if so, the findings thereof;

(f) whether the Government plans to revise or introduce new indicators for assessing and identifying Aspirational Districts and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether there is any plan to expand the number of Aspirational Districts and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The details of Aspirational Districts identified in each State under Aspirational Districts Programme are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) Under the Aspirational Districts Programme, districts undertake various developmental projects to address critical gaps using the financial grants they win through the programme's delta ranking method. The details of funds allocated, sanctioned and utilized by each State under the Aspirational Districts Programme till date are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) There are State-specific variations in the funds allocated under the Aspirational Districts Programme. This is because funding under the programme is based on the delta ranking method, which rewards districts for their monthly progress in the 49 Key Performance Indicators under the programme. The first and second overall rankers are awarded ₹10 crores and ₹5 crores, respectively, while the top-performing district in each of the five sectors receives ₹3 crores. In total, ₹30 crores is awarded monthly to the best-performing districts, irrespective of their states. Therefore, the total funds allocated to each state depend on the number of Aspirational Districts in that state and the consistency of performance achieved by those districts.

(d) The Aspirational Districts Programme monitors the progress of Aspirational Districts on the basis of 49 Key Performance Indicators across sectors such as health, nutrition, education, agriculture, water resources, financial inclusion, skill development and basic infrastructure. The performance

of Aspirational Districts of Karnataka in critical indicators are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**. Detailed information regarding the performance of all Aspirational Districts is available on the Champions of Change Portal (<http://championsofchange.gov.in/site/coc-home/>), which is in the public domain.

(e) There have been independent assessments of the functioning and impact of the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP).

a. UNDP made a comprehensive appraisal of this programme

b. Institute for Competitiveness Assessment (a team of expert led by Prof. Michael Porter of Harvard Business school) made a detailed assessment of the programme

The UNDP report titled “Aspirational Districts Programme: An Appraisal,” submitted in December 2020, confirmed that significant progress has been made in various aspects such as sector-wise growth, better governance through convergence, and accelerated development through competitive federalism. This progress has been driven by factors including strong leadership, real-time monitoring, data-driven decision-making, and capacity building.

Additionally, the Institute for Competitiveness highlighted that nearly all districts in the ADP have shown improvement on key development parameters compared to the baseline, with the programme successfully advancing social

impact and justice by targeting the benefits towards the most disadvantaged areas. The delta ranking system has played a crucial role in fostering a competitive and dynamic culture, which has motivated several low-performing districts to enhance their standings over the past three years.

(f) and (g) Presently There are no plans to revise or introduce new indicators for assessing and identifying Aspirational Districts or to expand the number of Aspirational Districts.

### **STATEMENT-I**

#### **State Wise Distribution of Aspirational Districts**

<b>S No</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>No of Aspirational Districts</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	7
4.	Bihar	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	10
6.	Gujarat	2
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	19
11.	Karnataka	2



12.	Kerala	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8
14.	Maharashtra	4
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Mizoram	1
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Odisha	10
20.	Punjab	2
21.	Rajasthan	5
22.	Sikkim	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	2
24.	Telangana	3
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8
27.	Uttarakhand	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>112</b>

**STATEMENT-II**

**Details of funds allocated, sanctioned and utilized by each State under the Aspirational Districts Programme till date (FY 2018-2019 to FY 2024-25)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Amount Allocated (Awarded) (In INR Crore)</b>	<b>Amount Sanctioned (In INR Crore)</b>	<b>Amount Utilized (In INR Crore)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	38.19	34.25	12.79
Arunachal Pradesh	20.06	20.06	15.61
Assam	142.83	122.06	79.93
Bihar	241.26	187.17	67.75
Chhattisgarh	127.62	114.12	74.61
Gujarat	28.32	22.26	11.70
Haryana	33.26	18.26	3.13
Himachal Pradesh	17.06	14.06	10.67
Jammu and Kashmir	31.12	27.97	14.74
Jharkhand	254.59	220.37	102.19
Karnataka	38.51	28.51	15.87
Kerala	19.06	18.06	7.79
Madhya Pradesh	107.01	93.50	56.85
Maharashtra	86.88	78.88	56.62
Manipur	23.26	20.26	15.30
Meghalaya	18.06	16.06	9.30
Mizoram	21.06	19.06	2.75
Nagaland	21.06	10.26	10.18
Odisha	155.02	126.01	67.29
Punjab	40.12	37.97	23.08
Rajasthan	72.36	59.34	27.20
Sikkim	23.06	14.06	10.95
Tamil Nadu	37.13	33.13	9.41

Telangana	39.66	31.66	17.09
Tripura	30.26	30.26	22.91
Uttar Pradesh	197.21	173.07	87.83
Uttarakhand	30.12	29.68	26.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>1900.56</b>	<b>1600.39</b>	<b>860.31</b>

**STATEMENT-III**

**Status of Performance of Aspirational Districts of Karnataka**

		Raichur		Yadgir	
Sl no	Indicators	Baseline Value (March 2018)	Current Value (March 2024)	Baseline Value (March 2018)	Current Value (March 2024)
	<b>Health and Nutrition</b>				
1.	Percentage of ANC registered within the first trimester against Total ANC Registration	85.37	99.86	76.05	100
2.	Percentage of pregnant women (PWs) registered for ANCs to total estimated pregnancies	100	101.59	100	100
3.	Percentage of pregnant women regularly taking Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS programme	79.45	96.02	71.65	97.2

4.	Percentage of Pregnant women having severe anaemia treated, against PW having severe anaemia tested cases	71.19	100	72	100
5.	Sex Ratio at birth	882	990	868	992
6.	Percentage of institutional deliveries to total estimated deliveries	89.37	100	68.95	99.96
7.	Percentage of deliveries at home attended by an SBA (Skilled Birth Attendance) trained health worker to total home deliveries	100	100	21.43	100
8.	Percentage of newborns breastfed within one hour of birth	100	99.97	79.62	100
9.	Percentage of low birth weight babies (less than 2500g)	9.46	3.91	12.94	1.49
10.	Percentage of live babies weighed at birth	100	100	76.29	100
11.	Percentage of underweight children under 6 years	32.36	11.83	30.83	11.01
12.	Percentage of Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) in children under 6 years to total	0.75	0.1	0.58	0.27

	children under 6 years				
13.	Percentage of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in children under 6 years to total children under 6 years	31.62	11.73	30.25	7.57
14.	Percentage of children fully immunised (9-11 months) (BCG+ DPT3 + OPV3 + Measles1)	100	102.39	100	100
15.	Tuberculosis (TB) case notification rate (Public and Private Institutions) as against estimated cases	76.86	75.57	64.57	100
16.	TB treatment success rate among notified TB patients (public and private)	84.78	83.33	84.03	98.23
17.	Proportion of functional FRUs (First Referral Units) against the norm of 1 per 500,000 population (1 per 300,000 in hilly areas)	100	100	33.33	100
18.	Proportion of specialist services available in district hospitals against IPHS norms	100	100	42.86	47.62

19.	Percentage of Anganwadis/UPHCs reported to have conducted at least one Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition day / Urban Health Sanitation and Nutrition day outreach in the last one month	76.79	100	94.66	100
20.	Proportion of Anganwadis with own buildings	55.86	65.34	67.89	72.01
<b>Education</b>					
21.	Toilet access: percentage schools with functional girls' toilets	87.82	99.46	95.59	96.23
22.	Percentage of schools with functional drinking water facility	68.21	99.88	98.48	100
23.	Percentage of schools with functional electricity facility at secondary level	100	100	90.16	100
24.	Percentage of elementary schools complying with RTE specified Pupil Teacher Ratio	90.54	100	66.6	97.09
<b>Agriculture and Water resources</b>					
25.	Percentage of area under micro-irrigation	2.3	12.8	2.96	11.38

26.	No. of water bodies rejuvenated under MGNREGA during this period	908	13735	49	7753
27.	Certified quality seed distribution	47808	15635	4263	2132
28.	Number of Mandis in the District linked to Electronic Market	5	5		3
29.	Paddy (Common): Percentage change in Price Realization (defined as the difference between Farm Harvest Price (FHP) and Minimum Support Price (MSP))	-9.61	25.19	-38.39	-1.97
30.	Paddy (Grade A): Percentage change in Price Realization (defined as the difference between Farm Harvest Price (FHP) and Minimum Support Price (MSP))	18.87	52.61	-27.36	5.76
31.	Percentage of animals vaccinated	97.09	100	92.41	100
32.	Number of Soil Health Cards distributed	2400	13550	16500	10793
	<b>Financial Inclusion and Skill Development</b>				
33.	Total disbursement of Mudra	21.809	41.683	21.306	36.269

	loan (in Crore rupees) per 1 lakh population	3	2		
34.	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY): number of enrolments per 1 lakh population	3053	14889	1281	12938
35.	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): number of enrolments per 1 lakh population	5570	27786	2696	25879
36.	Atal Pension Yojana (APY): number of beneficiaries per 1 lakh population	912	5353.0 4	466	4884.1
37.	Percentage of accounts seeded with Aadhaar to total bank accounts	83.5	93.5	83.4	93.9
38.	Number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana per 1 Lakh population	16010	33333. 5	17280	32022
39.	Number of apprenticeships completing to total number of trainees registered on the portal	10.98	13.167		1.74
<b>Basic Infrastructure</b>					
40.	Percentage of gram panchayats with internet connection	80	100	19.51	79.51



41.	Percentage of habitations with access to all weather roads under PMGSY	89.19	92.8	68.99	100
42.	Cumulative number of kilometres of all-weather road work completed as a percentage of total sanctioned kilometres in the district under PMGSY	99.16	97.01	99.61	97.75
43.	Percentage coverage of establishment of Common Service Centres at Gram Panchayat level	48.33	100	55.28	100
44.	Percentage of pucca houses constructed for households that are shelterless or have one room with kuchha wall and roof or have 2 rooms with kuchha wall and roof	63.71	47.45	1.72	74.84

Note: The data for the Key Performance Indicators under the Aspirational Districts Programme is self-reported by the districts.

### वन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए कार्यक्रम

#### 398. श्री आशीष दुबे:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश के वन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले ग्रामीण लोगों की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उनसे संबंधित अधिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने पर जोर दिया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा आकाशवाणी जबलपुर द्वारा प्रसारित ऐसे कार्यक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव)**

(क) से (ग): प्रसार भारती नियमित रूप से दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी स्टेशनों के विभिन्न चैनलों के माध्यम से देश के वन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले ग्रामीण/जनजातीय लोगों की समृद्ध संस्कृति और विरासत के संबंध में जागरूकता के सृजन और संवर्धन के लिए कार्यक्रमों का टेलीकास्ट/प्रसारण करता है।

प्रसार भारती का समाचार नेटवर्क देश की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत को प्रदर्शित करने वाले विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और न्यूज स्टोरीज का प्रसारण करता है, जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों और जनजातीय समुदायों की विरासत भी शामिल हैं।

इनमें पूर्वोत्तर पर केन्द्रित वृत्तचित्रों और कहानियों का प्रसारण तथा जनजातीय गौरव दिवस (जनजातीय नेताओं और पारंपरिक प्रथाओं के बारे में कहानियों के साथ वार्षिक उत्सव) और हॉर्नबिल महोत्सव (पूर्वोत्तर भारत से) जैसे जनजातीय त्योहारों का कवरेज शामिल है।

एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत जैसे कार्यक्रमों में भारत की विविधतापूर्ण जनजातीय विरासत से जुड़ी कहानियाँ शामिल हैं, जो उनके नृत्यों, हस्तशिल्प और लोककथाओं के बारे में जानकारी

प्रदान करती हैं। प्रसार भारती के क्षेत्रीय चैनलों/रेडियो स्टेशनों पर स्थानीय भाषा की समाचार कवरेज विशिष्ट जनजातीय संस्कृतियों की व्यापक पहुंच और प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करती है।

आकाशवाणी जबलपुर सहित आकाशवाणी नेटवर्क, महिला सशक्तिकरण, कृषि नवाचार का प्रसार, किसान कल्याण के साथ ग्रामीण पुनरुद्धार आदि पर विभिन्न कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है, जो देश के वन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले ग्रामीण लोगों के लक्षित दर्शकों को कवर करते हैं।

आकाशवाणी जबलपुर भी ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए दैनिक आधार पर "कृषि जगत" में सायं 7.21 बजे से 8 बजे तक विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण कर रहा है।

## **NORTH EAST INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

### **399. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government is sanctioning many projects under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) for the North-Eastern Region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the sanctioned projects with cost during the last three years, State and scheme-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has implemented a monitoring mechanism for NESIDS projects for timely completion and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the eligibility criteria for each State for sanctioning projects under NESIDS or the manner in which these projects are sanctioned?

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

(a) and (b) The MDoNER has sanctioned 90 projects costing Rs 3417.68 crore under North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) during the last 03 financial years from 2021-22 to 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25. The state-wise and scheme wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) 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 is at different levels.

The officials of Ministry of DoNER and NEC carry out inspection of the select projects on a regular basis. The Field Technical Support Units (FTSU) have been set up by the Ministry in all the 08 NE States, who regularly interact with project Implementing Agencies and maintain and update the database of projects on Gati Shakti Portal of MDoNER, and also carry out inspections of the ongoing projects.

In order to further strengthen the monitoring mechanism of the ongoing projects under the various schemes of MDoNER inter-alia including NESIDS, the SOP for engagement of the Project Quality Monitors/Third Party Technical Inspection (PQM/TPTI) Units has been issued in February 2024. The projects costing up to Rs 20 crore are being inspected by the PQMs and for bigger infrastructure projects, with project size more than Rs 20 crore, the government engineering colleges in NER have been empanelled as **Third Party Technical Inspection (TPTI)** agencies for monitoring of these projects..

(d) The NESIDS scheme of Ministry of DoNER has two components: NESIDS(Roads) and NESIDS Other Than Roads Infrastructure (OTRI). Under NESIDS (Roads), projects leading to the creation of physical assets in roads/bridges and auxiliary infrastructure only are considered for sanction. Under NESIDS (OTRI), projects leading to the creation of infrastructure for Primary and Secondary Health care, Primary and Secondary Education, water supply, solid waste management, Industrial development, Civil aviation, sports, telecom etc, with project size between Rs 5 crore to Rs 50 crore, are considered for sanction.

All the North Eastern States are eligible for sanction of projects to the extent of their normative allocations as applicable under NESIDS.

**STATEMENT**

The state-wise details of the schemes under North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) during the last 03 financial years from 2021-22 to 2023-24 and the current financial year 2024-25.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	State	NESIDS (Other Than Roads Infrastructure)		NESIDS (Roads) projects		Total under NESIDS	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	Arunachal Pradesh	7	297.26	8	306.65	15	603.91
2	Assam	12	543.74	11	848.69	23	1392.43
3	Manipur	9	253.46	4	96.13	13	349.59
4	Meghalaya	2	101.42	2	102.87	4	204.29
5	Mizoram	13	172.13	1	33.19	14	205.32
6	Nagaland	3	63.37	4	130.35	7	193.72
7	Sikkim	3	29.93	2	127.83	5	157.76
8	Tripura	6	142.38	3	168.28	9	310.66
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1603.69</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1813.99</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3417.68</b>

## राजस्थान में रेलवे स्टेशनों का उन्नयन/सौंदर्यीकरण

### 400. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन्नयन/सौंदर्यीकरण किए गए अथवा उन्नयन/सौंदर्यीकरण किए जा रहे रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम और उनका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) रेलवे स्टेशनों के उन्नयन/सौंदर्यीकरण के लिए अब तक आबंटित और खर्च की गई निधियों का राज्य-वार/मंडल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर मंडल-वार कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है और अब तक कितने प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा देश के विभिन्न राज्यों विशेषकर राजस्थान के स्टेशनों पर लंबित कार्यों को निर्धारित समयावधि के भीतर पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं/उठाए जाएंगे?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (घ): भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण एक सतत् और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्य पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन आवश्यकता के अनुसार किए जाते हैं। बहरहाल, स्टेशनों के उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कार्य को स्वीकृति देने और निष्पादित करते समय निम्न कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्च कोटि के स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। रेल मंत्रालय ने भारतीय रेल के 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, आवश्यकता के अनुसार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, प्लैटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लैटफॉर्म 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 नामोदिष्ट 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, चरणबद्ध रूप से एवं व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार 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, गिड्टी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि शामिल हैं और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्ट्रों के सृजन की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, इस योजना के तहत 1337 रेलवे स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिसमें से 85 स्टेशन राजस्थान राज्य में स्थित हैं। अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत राजस्थान राज्य में चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों की सूची निम्नानुसार है:-

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशन
राजस्थान	85	आबूरोड, अजमेर, अलवर, अनूपगढ़, असलपुर जोबनेर, बालोतरा, बांदीकुई, बारन, बाड़मेर, बयाना, ब्यावर, भरतपुर, भवानी मंडी, भीलवाड़ा, बिजयनगर, बीकानेर, बूंदी, चंदेरिया, छबड़ा गुगोर, चित्तौड़गढ़ जं., चूरू, डकनिया तलाव, दौसा, डीग, डेगाना, देशनोक, धौलपुर, डीडवाना, डूंगरपुर, फालना,



	<p>फतेहनगर, फतेहपुर शेखावटी, गांधीनगर जयपुर, गंगापुर सिटी, गोगामेड़ी, गोटन, गोविंदगढ़, हनुमानगढ़, हिंडौन सिटी, जयपुर, जैसलमेर, जालौर, जवाई बांध, झालावाड़ सिटी, झुंझुनू, जोधपुर, कपासन, खैरथल, खेरली, कोटा, लालगढ़, मंडलगढ़, मंडावर महवा रोड, मारवाड़ भीनमाल, मारवाड़ जंक्शन, मावली जंक्शन, मेड़ता रोड, नागौर, नरैना, नीम का थाना, नोखा, पाली मारवाड़, फलौदी, फुलेरा, पिंडवाड़ा, राजगढ़, रामदेवरा, रामगंज मंडी, राणा प्रतापनगर, रानी, रतनगढ़, रेन, रींगस, सादुलपुर, सांगानेर, सवाई माधोपुर, श्री महावीरजी, सीकर, सोजत रोड, सोमेश्वर, श्री गंगानगर, सुजानगढ़, सूरतगढ़, उदयपुर सिटी, रायसिंह नगर</p>
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स्टेशनों के विकास और अनुरक्षण के लिए उपगत व्यय का ब्यौरा योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। राजस्थान राज्य पांच जोनल रेलवे अर्थात् उत्तर रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे, पश्चिम रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे द्वारा कवर किया जाता है। इन क्षेत्रों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 (अक्टूबर, 2024 तक) के लिए आबंटन और उपगत व्यय क्रमशः 6952 करोड़ रुपए और 2838 करोड़ रुपए है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल होती है और इसके लिए दमकल विभाग, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती

है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) को स्थानांतरित करना, अतिलंघन, 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 जैसी ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य के पूरा होने के समय को प्रभावित करते हैं। अतः, इस समय कोई समय-सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती है।

### **UNRESERVED COMPARTMENTS IN TRAINS**

#### **401. DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI:**

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

(a) the total number of trains having unreserved compartments attached to a train on an average;

(b) whether the Government has reduced the number of unreserved bogies attached to trains from the year 2014 onwards;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any plans to further discontinue the unreserved compartments?

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

(a) to (c) Indian Railways (IR), operates various types of regular time-tabled trains e.g. suburban, short distance passenger trains, long distance /Mail / Express/ Superfast trains with different compositions catering to different segments of passengers. 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 accommodation for the passengers using General and non-AC Sleeper Coaches. During the current financial year, more than 600 General Class coaches have been attached, in the Mail/Express trains operating with LHB (Linke Hofmann Busch) coaches, which will augment the capacity for passengers travelling in unreserved coaches. Further, 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.

Furthermore, IR have introduced Amrit Bharat services, which have modern State-of the Art technology and are equipped with advanced features like Semi-Permanent couplers for jerk free travel, horizontal sliding windows, foldable snack table and bottle holders, mobile holders etc. These services, which are fully non-AC trains, presently comprising 12 Sleeper Class Coaches and 8 General Class coaches, are providing high quality services to the passengers. Keeping in view increased demand, IR has planned to

manufacture 10,000 non-AC Coaches including General Class and Sleeper Class Coaches.

(d) No, Sir.

### देश में विशेषकर बिहार में नई और लंबित रेल परियोजनाएं

#### 402. श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) बिहार सहित देश में नई और लंबित रेल परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या इन परियोजनाओं की प्रगति निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ग) उक्त परियोजनाओं को समय-सीमा में पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (ग): रेल परियोजनाओं/सर्वेक्षणों को राज्य-वार/जिला-वार/क्षेत्र-वार/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार स्वीकृत नहीं किया जाता है, बल्कि जोन-वार स्वीकृत किया जाता है क्योंकि भारतीय रेल की परियोजनाएं राज्यों की सीमाओं/संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, अंतिम स्थान संपर्कता, अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के विस्तार, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकता, सामाजिक-आर्थिक

महत्व के आधार पर क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार शुरू किया जाता है, जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रोफॉरवर्ड और धन की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिहार सहित पूरे भारतीय रेल में, लगभग 7.44 लाख करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली कुल 44,488 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 488 रेल अवसंरचना (187 नई लाइन, 40 आमामान परिवर्तन और 261 दोहरीकरण) परियोजनाएं योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिनमें से 12,045 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर लिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक लगभग 2.92 लाख करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया जा चुका है। सारांश इस प्रकार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई नई लाइन/आमामान परिवर्तन/दोहरीकरण (किलोमीटर)	मार्च 2024 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर)	मार्च 2024 तक किया गया कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइनें	187	20,199	2,855	1,60,022
आमामान परिवर्तन	40	4,719	2,972	18,706
दोहरीकरण/मल्टी ट्रैकिंग	261	19,570	6,218	1,13,742
कुल	488	44,488	12,045	2,92,470

सभी रेल परियोजनाओं का लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

भारतीय रेल में अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के लिए परिव्यय का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	₹11,527 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष
2024-25	₹68,634 करोड़ (लगभग 6 गुना)

भारतीय रेल में नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किया गया नया रेलपथ	नये रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	7,599 किमी	4.2 किमी/दिन
2014-24	31,180 किमी	8.54 किमी/दिन (2 गुना से अधिक)

## 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 की लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार ब्यौरा सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली 5,064 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 79,356 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 55 परियोजनाएं (31 नई लाइन, 02 आमामान परिवर्तन और 22 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण के चरण में हैं, जिनमें से 1194 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर लिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 26,983 करोड़ रु. का व्यय किया गया है। इसका सारांश इस प्रकार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर)	मार्च 2024 तक किया गया कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइनें	31	2712	464	13629
आमान परिवर्तन	2	348	288	1520
दोहरीकरण/मल्टी ट्रैकिंग	22	2005	442	11834
कुल	55	5064	1194	26983

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों हेतु बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,132 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2024-25	10,033 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष (8 गुना से अधिक)

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-24 के दौरान बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली नई रेल पटरियों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किया गया नया रेलपथ	नये रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	318 किमी	63.6 किमी प्रतिवर्ष
2014-24	1,669 किमी	166.9 किमी प्रतिवर्ष (लगभग 2.62 गुना)

किसी भी रेल परियोजना का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा त्वरित भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी मंजूरी, लागत भागीदारी परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागत भागीदारी को जमा करना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, बाधक जनोपयोगिताओं का स्थानान्तरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक मंजूरी, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियां, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है और ये सभी कारक परियोजना के समापन समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

रेल परियोजनाओं के प्रभावी और त्वरित कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों में शामिल हैं (i) धन के आवंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि, (ii) फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन, (iii) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी (iv) भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी और वन्यजीवन संबंधी मंजूरी में तेजी लाने और परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ नियमित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना।

## **FOREIGN SATELLITE INTERNET SERVICES**

### **403. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:**

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



- (a) whether the Government has any plans to launch or permit foreign satellite internet services, such as Starlink, to operate in India and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the regulatory framework established to govern such services, particularly regarding data security and compliance with Indian laws;
- (c) the steps taken to promote domestic satellite internet services to ensure affordable internet access, especially in remote and underserved areas; and
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the potential impact of foreign satellite internet providers on local telecom and internet service industries and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) and (b) Department of Telecommunications grants authorizations under the Unified License (UL) for providing Satellite-based commercial communication services. As per the Unified Licensing framework, the applicant must be an Indian company registered under the Indian Companies Act-2013. Satellite-based communication license may be granted to an applicant subject to compliance with the applicable licensing terms and conditions, including security conditions. Further, an Authorization from Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe) is also required for any

foreign or Indian satellite system/constellation to provide its space capacity over India.

(c) DoT's Satellite Communication Reforms-2022 have simplified the regulatory procedures and reduced financial charges on the licensees. The recent Space Sector reforms enable larger participation of non-government entities for building/leasing, owning and operating the satellite systems for providing satellite-based services. Many operators have applied for authorization for providing satellite communication over India, including in remote and underserved areas.

(d) The satellite-based communication service licensees are required to comply with all the terms and conditions of the licensing framework, including security conditions. It is envisaged that competition in this segment will lead to better quality and affordable services along with expansion of coverage in rural and far-flung areas.

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-SGMBY**

### **404. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL**

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY);
- (b) if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(c) the present status of the said yojana;

(d) whether the Government is providing financial and technical support for the implementation of schemes to promote New and Renewable Energy (NandRE) including solar, wind energy and other schemes in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the effective measures taken by the Government to harness the huge potential of new and renewable sources and solar energy in Government buildings, hospitals, universities and colleges 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) to (c) The Government has approved PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana 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 disbursal directly in the bank account of the residential consumer through National Portal.
- Saturation of Government buildings by installation of Rooftop Solar.

As on 21.11.2024, a total of 1.44 crore registrations, 25.82 lakh applications and 6.16 lakh rooftop solar installations have been reported on the National Portal.

(d) To promote New and Renewable Energy in the country, the Government is providing financial and technical support by implementation of various schemes and programmes, details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e) Saturation of Government buildings including hospitals, universities and colleges, by installation of rooftop solar is one of the components of the PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana. Detailed guidelines in this regard providing various implementation models and allocating Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) with experience in deployment of renewable energy technologies to assist Central Ministries and States/UTs in deploying rooftop solar on their buildings, has been issued.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **Details of support being provided for the implementation of major ongoing Renewable Energy Schemes/Programmes**

<b>Scheme/ Programmes</b>	<b>Incentives presently available as per the Scheme</b>			
a) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana	1. Under the PMSG: MBY, the CFA for installation of Rooftop Solar in the Residential Sector is given below:			
	<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>of</b>	<b>CFA</b>
				<b>CFA (Special</b>

		<b>Residential Segment</b>		<b>Category States/UTs)</b>
	1	Residential Sector (first 2 kWp of Rooftop Solar (RTS) capacity or part thereof)	Rs.30,000/kWp	Rs.33,000/kWp
	2	Residential Sector (with additional RTS capacity of 1 kWp or part thereof)	Rs.18,000/kWp	Rs.19,800/kWp
	3	Residential Sector (additional RTS capacity beyond 3 kWp)	No additional CFA	No additional CFA
	4	Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) etc. for	Rs.18,000/kWp	Rs.19,800/kWp

	<p>common facilities including EV charging up to 500 kWp (@ 3 kWp per house)</p>		
	<p>2. The PMSG: MBY scheme includes the provision for incentive to DISCOMs to motivate and help them in activities such as create conducive regulatory and administrative mechanisms, achieve targets for implementation. The incentive is pegged at 5% of applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved above 10% and less than 15% of installed base capacity; 10% of the applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved beyond 15% of installed base capacity.</p> <p>3. To push the deployment of residential rooftop solar system (RTS) and undertake local mobilization efforts, the PMSG: MBY scheme also includes the provision for incentive to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), at the rate of Rs.1000 for every installation of RTS in residential segment in the jurisdiction of ULB/PRI, for which CFA has been transferred to consumer.</p> <p>4. Further, a fund of Rs. 800 crore has been provisioned for developing a Model Solar Village in each district of the country, with an assistance of Rs 1 crore per Model Solar Village under PMSG: MBY scheme.</p>		
b) Central Public	Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support up to Rs. 55 lakhs		

Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase-II (Government Producer Scheme) for grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Projects by the Government Producers	per MW to the CPSUs/Govt. Organizations entities selected through competitive bidding process.
c) PLI Scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules'	The beneficiaries are eligible for Production Linked Incentive (PLI) on production and sale of solar PV modules. The quantum of PLI eligible for disbursement depends upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) quantum of sales of solar PV modules;</li> <li>(ii) performance parameters (efficiency and temperature coefficient of maximum power) of solar PV modules sold; and</li> <li>(iii) percentage of local value addition in modules sold.</li> </ul>
d) Solar Park Scheme	(a) Up to Rs. 25 lakh per Solar Park, for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). (b) Rs. 20 lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for development of infrastructure.
e) PM-KUSUM scheme	<b>Component A:</b> Setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Solar Power Plants Benefits available: Procurement Based Incentive (PBI) to the DISCOMs @ 40 paise/kWh or Rs.6.60 lakhs/MW/year, whichever is lower, for buying solar power under this scheme. The PBI is given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial



	<p>Operation Date of the plant. Therefore, the total PBI payable to DISCOMs is up to Rs. 33 Lakh per MW.</p> <p><b>Component B:</b> Installation of 14 Lakh Stand-alone Solar Pumps</p> <p>Benefits available: CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar agriculture pump is provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and AandN Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar pump is provided. Component B can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer.</p> <p><b>Component C:</b> Solarisation of 35 Lakh Grid Connected Agriculture Pumps including through Feeder Level Solarisation</p> <p>Benefits available:</p> <p>(a) Individual Pump Solarization (IPS): CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component will be provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and AandN Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component is provided. Component C (IPS) can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer.</p>
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	<p>(b) Feeder Level Solarization (FLS): Agriculture feeders can be solarized by the State Government in CAPEX or RESCO mode with CFA of Rs. 1.05 Crore per MW as provided by MNRE. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarkhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Island, CFA of Rs. 1.75 crore per MW is provided.</p>
<p>f) Green Energy Corridor Scheme (for development of intra-state transmission system for RE projects)</p>	<p>(a) GEC Phase-I: CFA of 40% of DPR cost or awarded cost whichever is lower.</p> <p>(b) GEC Phase-II: CFA of 33% of DPR cost or awarded cost whichever is lower.</p> <p>(c) Inter-State Transmission Expansion: A major inter-state GEC project will facilitate power evacuation from Leh to Haryana, enabling the integration of 13 GW of RE projects in Ladakh. This initiative will also support stable power supply to Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir.</p>
<p>g) Biomass Programme</p>	<p>(a) For Briquette manufacturing plants: Rs. 9 Lakhs/MTPH (metric ton/hour) [Maximum CFA- Rs. 45 Lakh per project]</p> <p>(b) For Non-Bagasse Cogeneration Projects: Rs. 40 Lakhs/MW (on installed capacity) (Maximum CFA- Rs. 5 Crore per project)</p> <p>(c) For pellet plants whose applications have been received <b>before 16.07.2024</b>: Rs. 9 Lakhs/MTPH (metric ton/hour) [Maximum CFA- Rs. 45 Lakh per project]</p> <p>(d) For pellet plants whose applications have been received <b>on or after 16.07.2024</b>:</p>

	<p>i. For Non-Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant: Rs. 21 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 MTPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 105 lakhs per project)</p> <p>ii. For Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant: Rs. 42 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 MTPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 210 lakhs per project)</p>
h) Waste to Energy Programme	<p>(a) For Biogas generation: Rs. 0.25 crore per 12000 cum/day (Maximum CFA- Rs.5 crore/project)</p> <p>(b) For BioCNG/Enriched Biogas/Compressed Biogas generation: (Maximum CFA- Rs.10 crore/project)</p> <p>(i) BioCNG generation from new Biogas plant – Rs. 4 Crore per 4800 Kg/day;</p> <p>(ii) BioCNG generation from existing Biogas plant - Rs 3 Crore per 4800 Kg/day;</p> <p>(c) For Power generation based on Biogas (Maximum CFA - Rs. 5 crore/project):</p> <p>(i) Power generation from new biogas plant: Rs. 0.75 crore per MW</p> <p>(ii) Power generation from existing biogas plant: Rs. 0.5 crore per MW</p> <p>(d) For Power generation based on bio and agro-industrial waste (other than Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) through incineration process): Rs.0.40 crore/MW (Maximum CFA - Rs.5.00 Crore/Project)</p>

	<p>(e) For Biomass Gasifier for electricity/ thermal applications:</p> <p>i) Rs. 2,500 per kW<sub>e</sub> with dual fuel engines for electrical application</p> <p>ii) Rs. 15,000 per kW<sub>e</sub> with 100% gas engines for electrical application</p> <p>iii) Rs. 2 lakh per 300 kW<sub>th</sub> for thermal applications.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● In case, the Waste to Energy plants are set up in Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the eligible CFA would be 20% higher than Standard CFA pattern given above.</li><li>● Biogas/BioCNG/Power (biogas based) generation plants based on cattle dung as main feedstock set up by Gaushalas independently or through joint ventures/partnerships will be eligible for 20% higher CFA than Standard CFA pattern given above. These Gaushalas (Shelters) should be registered with the respective State Government.</li></ul>
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<p><b>i) Biogas Programme</b></p>	<p>(a) Rs. 9800/- to Rs. 70,400/- per plant based on size of the plant in cubic meter for small biogas plants (1-25 cubic meter/day plant capacity)</p> <p>(b) Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 45,000/- per kilowatt for power generation and Rs. 17,500 /- to Rs. 22,500/- per kilowatt equivalent for thermal applications (25 - 2500 cubic meter/day plant capacity)</p> <p>The eligible CFA would be 20% higher than Standard CFA in for North Eastern Region (NER), Island, Registered Gaushalas and SC/ST beneficiaries.</p>
<p><b>j) RandD programme</b></p>	<p>The Ministry encourages research and technology development proposals in collaboration with the industry and provides up to 100% financial support to Government/non-profit research organizations and up to 70% to Industry, Start-ups, Private Institutes, Entrepreneurs and Manufacturing units.</p>
<p><b>k) National Green Hydrogen Mission</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SIGHT programme for Electrolyser manufacturing has an allocation of ₹4,440 Crore. The incentives start from ₹4,440 per kW in the first year and end at ₹1,480 per kW in the fifth year.</li> <li>● SIGHT programme for Green Hydrogen production and its derivatives have an allocation of ₹13,050 Crore. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ For Green Hydrogen Production, incentives are capped at ₹50/kg, ₹40/kg and ₹30/kg for the first, second and third year respectively.</li> <li>○ For Green Ammonia production, incentives are ₹8.82/kg in the first year of production and supply, ₹7.06/kg during the second year of production and supply, and ₹5.30/kg during the third year of production and supply.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pilot projects for projects in Transport Sector have an outlay of ₹496 Crore till FY 2025-26.</li> <li>● Pilot projects in Shipping sector have an outlay of ₹115 Crore till FY 2025-26.</li> <li>● Pilot projects in Steel sector have an outlay of ₹455 Crore till FY 2029-30.</li> <li>● Hydrogen Hubs have an outlay of ₹200 Crore till FY 2025-26.</li> <li>● The RandD program of the Mission has a budget of ₹400 Crore till FY 2025-26.</li> <li>● Skill Development component of the Mission has an outlay of ₹35 Crore till FY 2029-30.</li> <li>● The Testing component of the Mission has an outlay of ₹200 Crore till FY 2025-26.</li> <li>● The New and Innovative Techniques and Applications for Green Hydrogen has an outlay of ₹200 Crore by FY 2025-26.</li> </ul>
<b>I) Offshore Wind</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Union Cabinet has approved the 'Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects' on 19.06.2024 at a total outlay of ₹ 7453 crore, including an outlay of ₹ 6853 crore for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects (500 MW each off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu), and grant of ₹ 600 crore for upgradation of two ports to meet logistics requirements for offshore wind energy projects. The scheme guidelines for implementation of "VGF Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects" issued by MNRE on 11th September 2024.</li> </ul>

<p><b>J) New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under <a href="#">Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN)</a> and <a href="#">Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA)</a>:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Scheme will cover electrification of One Lakh un-electrified households (HHs) in Tribal and PVTG areas identified by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) by provision of off-grid solar systems.</li> <li>● The scheme includes a provision for providing off-grid solar lighting in 1500 Multi-Purpose Centres (MPCs) in PVTG areas as approved under PM JANMAN.</li> <li>● Similarly, the scheme also includes provision for solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems as approved under DA JGUA. The off-grid solar systems shall be provided only where electricity supply through grid is not techno-economically feasible.</li> <li>● The financial outlay approved for the scheme under PM JANMAN and DA JGUA is given below:</li> </ul>														
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="560 1050 625 1249">S. No.</th> <th data-bbox="625 1050 885 1249">Components</th> <th data-bbox="885 1050 1047 1249">Central Share (100%)</th> <th data-bbox="1047 1050 1226 1249">Approved Financial Outlay (in Rs. Crore)</th> <th data-bbox="1226 1050 1388 1249">Timeline</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 1249 625 1554">1</td> <td data-bbox="625 1249 885 1554">Provision of 0.3 kW Solar offgrid system for 1 lakh Tribal and PVTG HHs</td> <td data-bbox="885 1249 1047 1554">Rs. 50,000 per HH or as per actual cost</td> <td data-bbox="1047 1249 1226 1554">500</td> <td data-bbox="1226 1249 1388 1554">FY 2023-24 to FY</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 1554 625 1791">2</td> <td data-bbox="625 1554 885 1791">Solar street lighting and provision of lighting in 1500 MPCs of PVTG</td> <td data-bbox="885 1554 1047 1791">Rs. 1 lakh per MPC</td> <td data-bbox="1047 1554 1226 1791">15</td> <td data-bbox="1226 1554 1388 1791">2025-26</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	Components	Central Share (100%)	Approved Financial Outlay (in Rs. Crore)	Timeline	1	Provision of 0.3 kW Solar offgrid system for 1 lakh Tribal and PVTG HHs	Rs. 50,000 per HH or as per actual cost	500	FY 2023-24 to FY	2	Solar street lighting and provision of lighting in 1500 MPCs of PVTG	Rs. 1 lakh per MPC	15	2025-26
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		areas			
	3	Solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems	Rs 1 lakh per kW	400	FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29

### **CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS FOR NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITIES**

**405. DR. D RAVI KUMAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to confer constitutional status to National Commission for Minorities (NCM) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2017-18), in its 53<sup>rd</sup> report which noted that the NCM is “almost ineffective” in its current state to deal with cases of atrocities against minorities;
- (c) the number of annual reports submitted by the NCM so far along with details of actions taken by the Government based on their recommendations; and
- (d) the details of decision made regarding the NCM’s recommendation to incorporate Chapters III and IV of the National Human Rights Commission



(NHRC) Act, 1993, in place of Chapter III of the NCM Act, 1992 to strengthen the NCM's effectiveness?

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

(a) (b) and (d) : No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to grant constitutional status to National Commission for Minorities (NCM). The Standing Committee in its 53<sup>rd</sup> Report had recommended for giving constitutional status to NCM. The NCM was set up as a statutory body through NCM Act, 1992 and is sufficiently empowered to carry out its mandate. Therefore, there is no such proposal to make it a constitutional body.

(c): The NCM prepares and submits to the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Annual Reports along with its recommendations related to issues and concerns of minorities. The recommendations of NCM as contained in its Annual Reports are circulated to the concerned Ministries/Departments for their Action Taken Memorandum, and improvements are made, this being an ongoing process.

**ANTI-COLLISION DEVICE IN RAILWAY ZONES****406. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sections and length (in kms.) under various railway zones (including state of Uttar Pradesh) that are covered by Kavach Safety System;

(b) whether all rakes like passenger coaches, AC and non-AC Coaches have been fitted with anti-collision devices in each railway zone, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Railways proposes to give more attention to these basic requirements, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (c):

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of train within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.

3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach ver 3.2.
4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
  - a. Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
  - b. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
  - c. Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
  - d. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
  - e. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on South Central Railway, lot of experience was gained. Using that further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.

8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yard, Station to Station Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, now large scale deployment has started.
9. 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.
10. Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on above mentioned routes upto Oct' 2024 is as under:-
  - a. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable: 4960 Km
  - b. Installation of Telecom Towers: 378 Nos.
  - c. Provision of Kavach at Stations: 381 Nos.
  - d. Provision of Kavach in Loco: 482 Locos
  - e. Installation of Track side equipment: 1948 RKm.
11. Next phase of Kavach implementation is planned as under:-
  - a. Project for equipping 10,000 Locomotives has been finalized.

- b. Bids for track side Works of Kavach for approximately 15000 Rkm have been invited, out of which Bids for about 9000Rkm have been opened. It covers all GQ, GD, HDN and Identified sections of Indian Railways.
12. Currently, 3 OEMs are approved for supply of Kavach System. To increase capacity and scale of implementation, trials and approval of more OEMs are at different stages.
13. Specialized training programme on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 9000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.
14. The cost for provision of Track Side including Station equipment of Kavach is approximately Rs. 50 Lakhs/Km and cost for provision of Kavach equipment on locomotives is approximately Rs. 80 Lakh/Loco.
15. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far is Rs. 1547 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2024-25 is Rs. 1112.57 Crores. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

**महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में नई रेल परियोजना की घोषणा**

**407. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:**

**श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर:**

**श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में घोषित की गई नई रेल परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) अब तक कितनी परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं और कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाएं अपने निर्धारित समय से पीछे चल रही हैं और इन परियोजनाओं के लिए विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के संभाजी जिले में कितना बजटीय आबंटन किया गया है और तत्संबंधी जोन-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त परियोजनाओं के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है और तत्संबंधी निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है;
- (घ) शुरू नहीं की गई परियोजनाओं की स्थिति क्या है और उन्हें कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त परियोजनाओं को यथाशीघ्र पूरा करने और भविष्य में लागत में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

- (क) से (ङ): रेल परियोजनाएं मंडल-वार/जिला-वार/राज्य-वार नहीं बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार स्वीकृत और क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं विभिन्न मंडलों/जिलों/राज्यों की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं।

दिनांक 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों सहित भारतीय रेल पर लगभग 7.44 लाख करोड़ रु. की लागत और 44,888 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 488 परियोजनाएं (187 नई लाइन, 40 आमान परिवर्तन और 261 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण के स्तर पर हैं जिनमें से 12,045 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च 2024 तक लगभग 2.92 लाख करोड़ रु. व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

### **महाराष्ट्र**

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, संभाजी जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 81,580 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली 5,877 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 41 रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 23 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण के चरण में हैं, जिनमें से 1,926 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 31,236 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है। इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- I 38,423 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 2,017 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 16 नई लाइन परियोजनाओं में से 166 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 8,529 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।
- II 7,339 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 609 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 2 आमान परिवर्तन परियोजनाओं में से 312 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 3,332 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।
- III 35,818 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 3,251 कि.मी. लंबाई की 23 दोहरीकरण परियोजनाओं में से 1,448 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 19,376 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।

2014 से भारतीय रेल में परियोजनाओं के निधि आबंटन और उनकी तदनुरूपी कमीशनिंग में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों हेतु बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के दौरान औसत आबंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	1,171 करोड़ रु .प्रति वर्ष	-
2023-24	13,539 करोड़ रु.	1156. गुना
2024-25	15,940 करोड़ रु.	13 6.गुना

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं की कमीशनिंग का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है –

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए कुल रेलपथ	कमीशन किए गए औसत रेलपथ	2009-14 के दौरान औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	292 किलोमीटर	58.4 किलोमीटर प्रति वर्ष	-
2014-24	1830 किलोमीटर	183 किलोमीटर प्रति वर्ष	3 13.गुना

2023-24 में कुल 356 कि.मी. को कमीशन किया गया है, जो 2009-14 के दौरान औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में 6 गुना से अधिक है।



**मध्य प्रदेश**

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 81,797 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली 5,345 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 28 (08 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 18 दोहरीकरण) रेल परियोजनाएं योजना/अनुमोदन/निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। इनमें से 1,952 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 36,898 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है। इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- 38,643 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 1,962 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई को कवर करने वाली 08 नई लाइन परियोजनाओं में से 468 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 11,091 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।
- 9,297 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 809 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई को कवर करने वाली 2 आमान परिवर्तन परियोजनाओं में से 380 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 5,220 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।
- 33,857 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 2,574 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई को कवर करने वाली 18 दोहरीकरण परियोजनाओं में से 1,104 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 20,587 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।

वर्ष 2014 से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए निधि आवंटन और तदनुरूपी कमीशनिंग में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए औसत वार्षिक बजट आवंटन तथा तदनुरूपी कमीशनिंग निम्नानुसार है:-

**बजट आवंटन**

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के दौरान औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	632 करोड़ रुपए/वर्ष	-
2023-24	13,607 करोड़ रुपए/वर्ष	21.5 गुना
2024-25	14,738 करोड़ रुपए	23 गुना

**कमीशनिंग किया गया:**

अवधि	औसत कमीशनिंग	2009-14 के दौरान कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	145 किलोमीटर (29 कि.मी./वर्ष)	-
2014-24	2249 किलोमीटर (224.9 कि.मी./वर्ष)	7.5 गुना से अधिक

रेल परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देना भारतीय रेल की एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। रेल अवसंरचना संबंधी परियोजनाओं को चालू परियोजनाओं की दायिताओं, निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता और प्रतिस्पर्धी मांगों के आधार पर लाभप्रदता, अंतिम स्थान संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्ग, असंबद्ध कस्बों और शहरों को जोड़ने, संकुचित/संतृप्त क्षेत्रों में लाइनों की वृद्धि, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विचार आदि के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है।

निधियों के आबंटन और व्यय सहित रेल परियोजनाओं का परियोजना-वार और क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

रेल परियोजना (परियोजनाओं) का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी मंजूरी, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थिति, परियोजना/परियोजनाओं क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, परियोजना विशेष के स्थल के लिए वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या आदि पर निर्भर करता है और ये सभी कारक परियोजना (परियोजनाओं) के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

रेल परियोजनाओं के प्रभावी और त्वरित कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न उपायों में (i) निधियों के आबंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि, (ii) फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन, (iii) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी (iv) शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी और वन्यजीव क्लीयरेंस के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित प्राधिकरणों के साथ नियमित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई और परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों को हल करना शामिल हैं।

## **OBJECTIVE OF DATA INNOVATION LAB**

### **408. SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:**

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the objective of data innovation lab; and

(b) whether it will be instrumental in promoting innovation and improving quality in the field of official statistics and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The objective of the Data Innovation Lab scheme launched by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, is to promote innovation in the field of Official Statistics.

(b) Yes Sir. Data Innovation Lab component will create an ecosystem for experimentation, offering new ideas and their Proof-of-Concept through wider participation of stakeholders and creation of a network of academic institutions, leading to innovation and resulting in improvement in the quality of official statistics.

**मुजफ्फरपुर को, देकुली धाम के रास्ते, बैरगनिया से जोड़ने वाली रेललाइन**

**409. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मुजफ्फरपुर को, देकुली धाम के रास्ते, बैरगनिया से जोड़ने वाली रेललाइन का निर्माण करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्य कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) और (ख): मुजफ्फरपुर पहले से ही सीतामढ़ी के रास्ते बैरगनिया से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके अलावा, शिवहर में देकुली धाम को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए 567 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से सीतामढ़ी-शिवहर नई लाइन 28)कि.मी. (का विस्तृत अनुमान स्वीकृत हो गया है। लगभग 397 एकड़ भूमि अधिग्रहण का काम शुरू हो चुका है, जिसके लिए बिहार सरकार को 262 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया जा चुका है।

## **ACCIDENTS DUE TO OLD RAILWAY TRACKS**

### **410. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:**

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

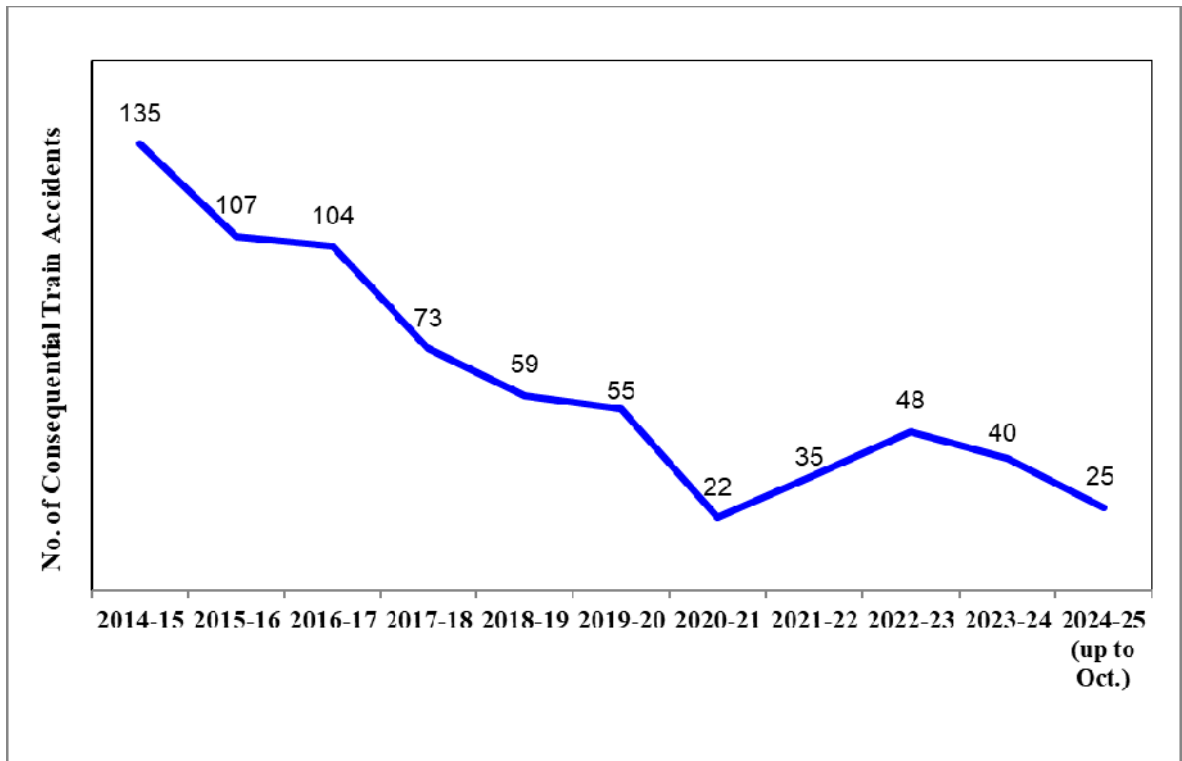
- (a) Whether it is a fact that the rail traffic has increased and old tracks are not able to carry the increased load and accidents are frequent;
- (b) if so, the details of safety measures taken/being taken by the Government to tackle the situation; and
- (c) the data and reports of accidents caused by human error, equipment failure and outdated infrastructure?

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

(a) to (c): As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents in spite of the increase in the Rail traffic. 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).

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.



There is laid down criteria for renewal/Replacement of old tracks and works are carried out accordingly every year in planned manner to meet the traffic requirement.

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

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

<b>Expenditure on Safety related activities</b>		<b>(Rs. in Cr.)</b>		
	<b>2022-23 (Act)</b>	<b>2023-24(Act)</b>	<b>BE 2024-25</b>	
Maintenance of Permanent Way 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,327</b>	<b>1,01,651</b>	<b>1,08,776</b>

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,608 stations up to 31.10.2024 to eliminate accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,053 level Crossing Gates up to 31.10.2024 for enhancing safety at LC gates.
4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,619 stations up to 31.10.2024.



5. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order. Kavach was adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020. Kavach is provided progressively in phased manner. Kavach has already been deployed on 1548 Rkm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 1081 Rkm (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, 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
<b>Track Maintenance</b>				
1.	Expenditure on Track Renewal (Rs. in Cr.)	47,038	1,09,577	2.33 times
2.	Rail Renewal Primary (Track Km)	32,260	43,335	1.34 times
3.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450	1,23,717	2.15 times
4.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917	68,233	6.88 times
5.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Rails (Track km)	20,19,630	26,52,291	1.31 times
6.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79,43,940	1,73,06,046	2.17 times
7.	New Track KM added (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

<b>Level Crossing Gate Elimination</b>				
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
<b>Bridge Rehabilitation</b>				
1.	Expenditure on Bridge Rehabilitation (Rs. in Cr.)	3,924	8,255	2.10 Times
<b>Signalling Works</b>				
1.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837	2,964	3.52 times
2.	Automatic Block Signaling (Km)	1,486	2,497	1.67 times
3.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90	As on 31.03.24: 19,742	219 times

<b>S N</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>2004-05 to 2013- 14</b>	<b>2014-15 to 2023-24</b>	<b>2014-24 Vs. 2004- 14</b>
	<b>Rolling Stock</b>			
1.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337	36,933	15.80 times
2.	Provision of Fire and Smoke Detection System in AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	19,271	
3.	Provision of Fire Detection and Suppression System 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	

### **DIGITAL BHARAT NIDHI**

#### **411. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

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

- (a) the measures, the Government is taking to ensure effective implementation of the newly notified 'Digital Bharat Nidhi' rules; and

(b) the manner in which the rules will help in enhancing telecom access for marginalized communities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) 'Digital Bharat Nidhi' rules under the new Telecommunications Act, 2023 were made available to the public by gazette notification on 30.08.2024. Further, press notification and social media publicity was also done for widespread dissemination amongst stakeholders and citizens.

(b) These rules propose to provide telecommunication equipment and services, including mobile and broadband services, in underserved rural, remote and urban areas and also provide targeted access to telecommunication services for underserved groups of the society such as women, persons with disabilities and economically and socially weaker sections. DBN covers various schemes and projects including BharatNet, 4G Saturation Project, Provision of Mobile Service in uncovered areas of Aspirational Districts, Mobile Services in Left Wing Extremist Areas, Mobile Services in Himalayan and Border areas, Mobile Services in Islands, Mobile Services in North Eastern Areas, Mobile Services in Meghalaya, Mobile Services in Arunachal Pradesh and 2 Districts of Assam, Submarine Optical



Fiber Cable (OFC) connectivity between Chennai to AandN Islands,  
Submarine OFC connectivity between Kochi to Lakshadweep Islands.

### **FM RADIO STATIONS**

**412. SHRI G. SELVAM:**

**SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:**

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

- (a) the total number of FM radio stations currently operational across the country along with the number out of them which are licensed under the Government's policies;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand the coverage of FM radio stations in remote, rural and underserved areas and the timeline fixed for achieving nationwide FM coverage;
- (c) the places identified for setting up new FM stations in the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu;
- (d) whether the Government is auctioning channels in all cities of the country including Tamil Nadu under the Private FM Radio Phase-III Policy and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the number of community Frequency Modulation (FM) Radio Stations presently functional in the country?

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

(a) There are 625 Akashvani FM Transmitters including relay stations, and 388 Private FM channels operational across the country.

(b) to (d) The modernization and expansion of Akashvani network is a continuous process under the Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development Scheme (BIND) of Prasar Bharati. The places identified for setting up new Akashvani FM Transmitters are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Also, the Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for e-auction of 730 Pvt. FM Channels in 234 new uncovered cities including 11 cities in Tamil Nadu, details of which are available on Ministry's website [www.mib.gov.in](http://www.mib.gov.in). This will enhance access to diverse and local content, increased opportunities for content creators thus encouraging creativity, employment and encouraging local languages as well as cultures.

(e) There are 521 Community Radio Stations (CRS) operational in the country.

**STATEMENT**

**Places Identified for Setting Up New Akashvani FM Transmitters**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Proposed location</b>
1	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar

2	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Sarkaghat
3	Jharkhand	Giridh	Giridh
4	Jharkhand	Kodarma	Kodarma
5	Madhya pradesh	Singrauli	Singrauli
6	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Basti
7	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Etah
8	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Hardoi
9	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Nandyal
10	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Chintapalle
11	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram
12	Bihar	Darbhanga	Darbhanga
13	Bihar	Gopalganj	Gopalganj
14	Bihar	Katihar	Katihar
15	Bihar	Seharsa	Seharsa
16	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Jagdalpur
17	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	Bailadila
18	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Kondagaon
19	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	Narayanpur
20	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Kanker

21	Gujarat	Devbhumi Dwarka	Devbhumi Dwarka
22	Gujarat	Kachchh	Bhuj
23	Gujarat	Patan	Radhanpur
24	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Churah
25	Jharkhand	Pakur	Pakur
26	Jharkhand	Simdega	Simdega
27	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shimoga
28	Karnataka	Udupi	Udupi
29	Ladakh	Leh	Leh
30	Maharashtra	Bid	Ambajogai
31	Odissa	Baleshwar	Balasore
32	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	Anupgarh
33	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
34	Rajasthan	Sikar	Sikar
35	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Yercaud
36	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Kumbakonam
37	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Vellore
38	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad
39	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Nainital
40	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Munasyari

41	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh
42	Rajasthan	Tonk	Tonk
43	Odissa	Sundergarh	Bonaigarh
44	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Vallabhnagar
45	Gujarat	Morbi	Morbi
46	West Bengal	Darjeeling	Kalimpong
47	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Dharampur
48	Bihar	Champanan	Motihari

### **CHENGANNUR RAILWAY STATION IN KERALA**

#### **413. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:**

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

- (a) whether there are any ongoing or proposed development projects for Chengannur railway station in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details of these projects, including specific plans for infrastructure improvements, modernization of facilities, and estimated costs and approval status thereof ;
- (c) the current status and expected timelines for the completion of these development projects;

(d) whether the Government has consulted local stakeholders, including passengers and representatives, regarding the requirements and upgrades needed at said railway station;

(e) if not, whether the Government plans to address the identified needs of said railway station in the near future to enhance passenger amenities and services, the details thereof; and

(f) the benefits expected from these projects for passengers, particularly in terms of improved accessibility, convenience, and infrastructure at said railway station?

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

(a) to (f) : Upgradation/Modernisation of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, inter-se priority, availability of funds etc. The priority for upgradation / modernization of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the work.

In recent years, paving in ramp, Improvements to pay and use toilets in circulating area, improvements to AC waiting hall as well as retiring rooms and

replacement of damaged PF shelter roofing have been executed at Chengannur railway station.

Further, Chengannur Railway Station falling in the state of Kerala has been identified for redevelopment under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

This scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long term approach. It involves preparation of Master Plans and their implementation in phases to improve the amenities at the stations like improvement of station access, circulating areas, waiting halls, toilets, lift/escalators as necessary, 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 such 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 ballast less tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centres at the station in the long term. The scheme involves appropriate discussions/consultations with all the stakeholders for development of the stations and the same has been done for Chengannur railway station as well.

The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not Work-wise or Station-wise.

Passenger amenities are generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. Chengannur railway station in Kerala falls under Southern Railway Zone and the fund allocation to Southern Railway for development and maintenance of stations under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities', for the year (BE 2024-25) is ₹ 1383.24 Cr.

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

## **NUCLEAR SAFETY REGULATORY AUTHORITY BILL, 2011**

### **414. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH**

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



- a) whether the Government has made progress on framing the Nuclear Safety and Regulation Bill, 2011 after incorporating several rounds of recommendations from the respective Standing Committee, if so, whether there is any timeline within which it seeks to achieve the same and if not, the reasons therefor;
- b) whether the Government has a well-defined nuclear safety radiation policy framework as envisaged by the AERB constitution of 1983, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- c) whether the Government has taken into account the recommendations of the CAG Report which talked about several discrepancies present in the operation of nuclear power plants, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- d) whether the Government has any timeline within which work on the Unit 7 and 8 of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Rawatbhata) will be finished and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) A Bill titled “The Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority (NSRA) Bill, 2011” was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7 September 2011. However, the Bill along with its official amendments could not be taken up for consideration by the 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha due to its dissolution. Subsequently, a Note for Cabinet on NSRA Bill, 2015 which is essentially the NSRA Bill, 2011 along with official amendments had been submitted to Cabinet Secretariat for Cabinet approval after fresh inter-ministerial consultations. However, the Committee of Secretaries advised the Department to re-examine the Bill. The Department, thus, constituted a Committee for re-examination and withdrew the Cabinet Note seeking approval for introduction of NSRA Bill, 2015.

Since the new NSRA Bill is not even in its preliminary shape and due to multiple formalities and inter-ministerial consultations involved in a legislation, the timeline when it would be re-introduced in Parliament cannot be specified.

- (b) Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) is mandated to frame safety policies, lay down safety standards and requirements, grant consent for all stages and monitor and enforce provisions under the Act and the Rules thereof, in nuclear installations and to enforce nuclear security aspects. As envisaged in the constitution order in 1983 of AERB, the elements of nuclear and radiation safety polices were enshrined in

various Safety Codes and Standards issued by the AERB. These were consolidated and issued as a separate policy document called "Policies Governing Regulation of Nuclear and Radiation Safety" in July 2014 and is available on AERB's website.

- (c) With respect to the recommendations of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India pertaining to compliance of high-level safety committee recommendations regarding operation of Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs), the action taken report was submitted to CAG by AERB. These recommendations are targeted for enhancing safety and performance of operating NPPs. These are in addition to the essential regulatory requirements and licensing conditions and do not compromise safety. The progress of compliance to these recommendations is closely monitored by AERB.
- (d) Unit-7 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units 7 and 8 (2 x 700 MW) has already achieved its first criticality on September 19, 2024 and is expected to be completed by January, 2025. Unit-8 is expected to be completed by January, 2026.

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियों की स्थापना करने हेतु नीति/योजना

415. डॉ. लता वानखेड़े:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार देश के विभिन्न भागों में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियों की स्थापना करने हेतु कोई विशेष योजना अथवा निवेश नीति तैयार कर रही है ताकि बड़े शहरों के बाहर और अधिक कंपनियों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पहले से ही तकनीकी और शैक्षणिक रूप से संसाधन युक्त छोटे और मध्यम शहरों को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित करने का है और 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) और (ख): भारत सरकार छोटे शहरों और कस्बों में आईटी उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास कर रही है और इस संबंध में आईटी उद्योग के विकास के लिए कई योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं। आज भारत को दुनिया भर में आईटी हब के रूप में जाना जाता है।

इस दिशा में किए गए प्रयासों में सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क (एसटीपी) योजना सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं में से एक है। इस योजना के तहत, भारत भर के 65 शहरों में सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनमें भागलपुर, इंदौर, राउरकेला, मदुरै, कोहिमा आदि जैसे टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों में 57 केंद्र शामिल हैं। एसटीपी केंद्र इनक्यूबेटर सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं जो उद्यमियों को अपने अभिनव विचारों को स्टार्टअप के रूप में बदलने में मदद करते हैं।

इनक्यूबेटर सुविधा वेंचर कैपिटलिस्ट (वीसी), आईआईटी/एनआईटी/उद्योग सलाहकारों जैसे निवेशकों से मिलने और आईटी पेशेवरों आदि के साथ नेटवर्किंग का अवसर प्रदान करती है।

आज दुनिया की शीर्ष कंपनियों ने भारत में अपने ग्लोबल कैपेबिलिटी सेंटर (जीसीसी) स्थापित किए हैं। वाहन इंजन, सेमीकंडक्टर चिप्स, बड़ी मशीनरी जैसे उत्पाद इन भारतीय जीसीसीसे डिजाइन किए जा रहे हैं। वर्तमान में भारत में लगभग 1800 जीसीसी हैं, जिनमें लगभग 19 लाख लोग कार्यरत हैं। इसके अलावा, सरकार उद्योग के लिए तैयार प्रतिभा पूल बनाने के लिए पाठ्यक्रम को भी आधुनिक बनाने हेतु निरंतर प्रयासरत है।

## **SURVEY OF NEW RAILWAY LINE IN RAJAHMUNDRY**

### **416. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:**

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

- (a) the details of survey approved for new railway lines in the country during the last three years and the current year along with the present status thereof, zone/section-wise particularly in the Lok Sabha constituency of Rajahmundry;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and spent on these surveys during the last three years, zone-wise;
- (c) whether the Railways has sanctioned projects for laying of new railway lines for which surveys have already been completed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, zone/section-wise;

- (d) whether any time-frame has been fixed to reach a final decision on the completed survey reports for laying of new railway lines and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the projects for which surveys have already been completed?

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

(a) to (e): New Railway line projects are surveyed/ sanctioned Zonal Railway wise and not Parliamentary constituency wise as the Railways' surveys/projects may span across State/UT/constituency boundaries.

During the last three years and the current FY 2024-25, 287 surveys for New Lines of a total length of 25,575 km at a cost of `710 crore have been sanctioned throughout the country including those falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh. The expenditure incurred on these surveys during the last 03 years is `167.47 crore.

Zonal Railway-wise details of these sanctioned New Line survey are given below:-

<b>SN</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>No. of New line surveys approved.</b>	<b>Total Length (in km)</b>
1	Central Railway	15	1443
2	East Coast Railway	26	1900
3	East Central Railway	20	1053
4	Eastern Railway	5	171
5	North Central Railway	10	605
6	North Eastern Railway	5	442
7	Northeast Frontier Railway	30	2865
8	Northern Railway	33	1485
9	North Western Railway	20	1709
10	South Central Railway	25	4293
11	South East Central Railway	27	4045
12	South Eastern Railway	17	1335
13	Southern Railway	6	907
14	South Western Railway	16	1566
15	West Central Railway	9	673
16	Western Railway	23	1083

The details of 34 New Line projects sanctioned during the last 03 years and the current FY 2024-25 are as under:-

<b>Railway</b>	<b>No. of new line projects sanctioned in the last three years and current year.</b>	<b>Total length (in kms)</b>
Central	04	524
East Coast	08	616
East Central	03	53
North Eastern	02	82
North Western	08	278
South Central	01	57
South East Central	01	37
South Eastern	02	168
South Western	01	18
Southern	01	01
Western	03	65

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



New Line projects falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh are covered under Southern Railway, South Central Railway, South Western Railway and East Coast Railway zones of Indian Railways.

Zonal Railway wise details of projects including their cost, expenditure, outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website.

As on 01.04.2024, 17 New Lines, covering total length of 1,935 km, costing ₹26,292 crore, falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh, are in the stage of planning/approval/execution, out of which 184 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹5,530 crore has been incurred upto March 2024.

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget outlay</b>	<b>Increase w.r.t. average annual allocation during 2009-14</b>
2009-2014	₹886 Crore /year	-
2024-2025	₹9,151 Crore	More than 10 times

Commissioning of infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

<b>Period</b>	<b>Total Length Commissioned</b>	<b>Average Length Commissioned</b>	<b>Increase w.r.t. average commissioning during 2009-14</b>
2009-14	363 km	72.6 km/Year	-
2014-24	1,510 km	151 km/Year	More than 2 times

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

### **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOMEDICAL GENOMICS (NIBMG)**

#### **417. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:**

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

(a) the current research projects being undertaken at the National

Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG) and their impact on healthcare and disease prevention in India;

(b) the specific contributions of NIBMG in the field of genomics that have led to advancements in personalised medicine and genetic research in India;

(c) whether the Government has plans to expand the infrastructure or initiate new research programmes at NIBMG in light of emerging global trends in genomics and biotechnology; and

(d) the extent of collaboration between NIBMG and international research institutions for joint studies and exchange of knowledge in the field of genomics?

**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 Biotechnology Research and Innovation Council (BRIC)-National Institute of Biomedical Genomics is devoted to enable genomic medicine i.e. to elucidate the genetic underpinnings of all

major human diseases, particularly those that are of public-health importance in India, translate research findings to reduce the burden of disease. The research projects undertaken by the Institute aim to provide a clear understanding of the disease and health; enabling prediction, prevention, therapy and gain of biological knowledge. The Institute works on cancers, complex diseases, infectious diseases and statistical and computational genomics. Some of the prominent projects currently ongoing at BRIC-NIBMG are on oral cancer, cervical cancer, breast, pancreatic, colon and lung cancer.

Additionally, BRIC-NIBMG is coordinating the recent One Day One Genome Initiative which is aimed at harnessing the Indian microbial potential of India in line with the BioE3 policy. Furthermore, BRIC- NIBMG is a major centre conducting the Genome India program. This initiative is aimed at creating a comprehensive genetic database of the Indian population that can contribute to the understanding of genetic diversity, disease susceptibility and population health in Indians.

(b) BRIC-NIBMG strives to translate the scientific knowledge to transform human health, focusing on health and disease issues that are of high relevance to our nation. Some of the specific

contributions of BRIC-NIBMG in the field of genomics that have led to advancements in **731nalyzing731ed medicine** and genetic research in India are as follows:

- i. A database on mutations in oral cancer in Indian patients have been made freely available to promote translational research. A gene panel has been developed for early diagnosis of oral cancer and leads on development of potential novel therapeutic interventions to treat oral tumours and prevent relapse, are being intensely pursued. A 3D organoid model and cell lines have been developed from oral tumours of Indian patients which will facilitate research on novel therapeutic targets.
- ii. Clinical isolates are being tested with the method, which is more rapid compared to the culture-based method being currently practiced in the clinic. In the ongoing Indian Tuberculosis Genome Sequencing Consortium, the institute has already sequenced 3,053 drug resistant Mtb genomes.
- iii. BRIC-NIBMG has undertaken the first GWAS on women delivering preterm birth in South-East Asia and identified population specific and trans-ethnic SNPs in the GARBH-Ini cohort. A panel of SNPs predicting the risk of PTB have been

developed and their potential in early triaging of women at high risk of spontaneous preterm birth is being investigated. Vaginal microbial taxa associated with preterm birth were identified in Indian women providing clues to understand role of vaginal dysbiosis in enhancing preterm birth.

- iv. BRIC-NIBMG scientists have identified 6 SNP/gene signature in Indians that are associated with NAFLD, as well as a 28 gene transcriptomic “signature” that changes during progression from mild to advanced stages of the disease.
- v. Statistical models and software tools for analyzing and integrating genomic data have been established and disseminated to accelerate discovery in biomedical genomics.

(c) The infrastructure of BRIC-NIBMG is being expanded to maintain the eminent position of the Institute in genomics and biotechnology. In particular, many new facilities have been established and existing ones are being augmented. Some of important facilities are given below.

- i. A BSL3 facility has been established. This facility enables BRIC- NIBMG scientists to study infectious agents that can cause serious or potentially lethal diseases.
- ii. An animal research facility is being established and is on the

verge of completion.

(d) BRIC-NIBMG has been engaged with international research organizations and participated prominently in international research initiative. The institute has been a prominent founding member of International Cancer Genome Consortium (ICGC), Human Cell Atlas (HCA), Asian Immune Diversity Atlas (AIDA), Multi Omics of Mothers and Infants (MOMI) Consortium, Indo- French Centre for the Promotion of Advanced Research (CEFIPRA) and various international initiatives on SARS-CoV-2 genomics surveillance including one of BRICS countries (NGS-BRICS). Some of the international collaborations in which BRIC-NIBMG is involved in include Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute (UK), , Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard (USA), University of Chicago (USA), Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center (USA), University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) (USA), Genome Institute of Singapore (Singapore), RIKEN (Japan), Mahidol University (Thailand), Samsung Genome Institute (South Korea), National Laboratory for Scientific Computation – LNCC/MCTI (Brazil), Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (Russia), Beijing Institute of Genomics (China), Stellenbosch University (South Africa) and ICDDR, B (Bangladesh).

**OUTCOME OF SURVEY BY ODISHA RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE LTD.  
(ORIDL)**

**418. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI :**

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

- (a) the details of the outcome of survey by Odisha Rail infrastructure Development Ltd. (ORIDL) report on linking Kandhamal District Headquarters with Gopalpur and Rairakol Railway station under Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) the time when the project is going to start and expected to be completed;
- (c) whether the budget has been earmarked and spent for the same; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Rail connectivity for Kandhamal District is proposed to be provided by Rairakhol – Gopalpur new line project being taken up by Odsiha Rail Infrastructure Development Limited (ORIDL), a Joint Venture of Government of Odisha and Ministry of Railways.

Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this new rail line was prepared by ORIDL. However, the alignment of proposed new line was not passing



through Phulbani which was in contravention to the In-Principle Approval (IPA) granted to ORIDL.

Therefore, ORIDL has been advised to review the alignment of Gopalpur – Rairakhol new rail line. The Project is not yet sanctioned.

## **RASHTRIYA RAIL SANRAKSHA KOSH PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

### **419. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI**

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

- (a) the details of critical safety assets identified, approved, and pending for renewal, replacement and upgradation under the Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK) in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the total amount of funds approved and released for each project under RRSK in Andhra Pradesh over the past five years, including a year-wise breakdown of these funds;
- (c) the current status of each approved project under RRSK in Andhra Pradesh, specifying whether they are completed, in progress, or pending, along with reasons for any delays;
- (d) the measures taken by the Ministry to expedite pending RRSK projects in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in high-risk and accident-prone areas;  
and

- (e) the projected allocation of RRSK funds for new safety projects in Andhra Pradesh over the next five years, in light of the recent extension of RRSK?

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

(a) to (e): In Indian Railways safety related works are executed from various sources of funds including Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK). RRSK was introduced in 2017-18 for renewal / replacement / upgradation of critical safety assets with a corpus of Rs. 1 lakh crore for a period of five years. RRSK funds are utilised for carrying out safety related works pertaining to Level Crossings, Road Over/Under Bridges, Foot Over Bridges, High Level Platform, Escalator and Lifts, Track Renewals, Bridge Works, SandT Works, Electrical/Traction Distribution (TRD) Works, Machinery and Plant, Workshops and Rolling Stock etc. In 2022-23, Government has extended the currency of RRSK for another period of 5 years with total Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 45,000 crore.

The expenditure under RRSK over the years is as under:

<b>Detail of Year wise and Plan Head wise Expenditure under RRSK</b>							
<i>(₹ in crore)</i>							
<b>Plan Head</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24 (Provisi onal)</b>
Traffic Facilities- Yard Remodelinga nd Others	654.02	498.23	370.78	523.49	476.93	591.38	716.57
Rolling Stock	1099.11	1637.29	1116.15	2969.73	2798.26	1812.43	2220.31
Road Safety Works-Level Crossings	535.99	678.60	570.25	544.92	0.00	0.15	1.84
Road Safety Works - Road Over/Under Bridges	3175.23	3488.82	2334.15	4086.45	1736.18	1500.80	1672.16
Track Renewals	8903.99	9697.31	8314.30	13509.49	16262.45	4196.71	1618.22
Bridge Works	451.34	516.72	752.59	730.38	1286.13	1041.36	1885.28
Signal and	1201.01	1461.29	1536.60	1829.99	2058.25	2200.78	2275.62

Telecom Works							
Other Electrical Works	18.76	47.02	301.10	460.18	488.53	541.62	718.59
Traction Distribution Works	331.48	302.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Machinery and Plant	127.10	179.82	162.94	226.33	349.49	195.61	149.19
Workshop including PUs	240.96	202.67	256.08	608.95	354.82	317.14	344.69
Customers Amenities	462.55	795.10	870.13	1915.99	1176.02	1093.74	832.23
Other Specified works	0.00	42.00	141.17	235.72	329.44	324.67	313.08
Training/HRD	58.01	48.01	73.38	71.69	58.00	78.45	58.11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17259.55</b>	<b>19595.64</b>	<b>16799.62</b>	<b>27713.31</b>	<b>27374.50</b>	<b>13894.84</b>	<b>12805.89</b>

However, the accounting and budgeting units of Indian Railways are its Zones and Production Units. The Railways Budget is therefore, prepared

Zone-wise and PU-wise. State wise data is not maintained. Andhra Pradesh state is served by East Coast Railway, Southern Railway, South Central Railway and South Western Railways.

The funds allocated in revised estimate over the last five years in these zones are tabulated below:

<b>RRSK Expenditure Zone-wise (comprising Andhra Pradesh)</b>						
<i>(₹ in crore )</i>						
<b>Railways</b>	<b>RE (Revised Estimate) 2019-20</b>	<b>RE 2020-21</b>	<b>RE 2021-22</b>	<b>RE 2022-23</b>	<b>RE 2023-24</b>	<b>BE (Budget Estimate) 2024-25</b>
<b>Southern Railway</b>	1125.94	101.22	2050.98	842.51	1075.02	914.56
<b>South Central Railway</b>	1164.37	88.02	1743.92	596.61	520.91	673.11
<b>East Coast Railway</b>	930.01	53	1303.54	529.89	538.39	558.12

<b>South</b>	799.11	57	1220.61	458.34	584.71	569.06
<b>Western</b>						
<b>Railway</b>						

Sanction and execution of work including repair/replacement of worn out/obsolete equipment under RRSK is a continuous process, the progress of which is monitored regularly at division, Headquarters and Railway Boards level.

### **PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS**

#### **420. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:**

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

- (a) the details of the schemes for pre-matric scholarships for minority students from classes I to VIII being run by the Government as on date along with the budget allocation for the same during the last five years, Scheme-wise, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the number of students benefitted from these scholarship schemes, Scheme-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the number of students in class IX and X benefitted from these scholarship schemes, Scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the details of scholarship schemes for minority students which have been stopped during the last five years along with the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): During the last five years, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has implemented various schemes for educational empowerment of the students belonging to six (6) centrally notified minority communities namely (i) Pre-Matric, (ii) Post-Matric and (iii) Merit-cum-Means based scholarship.

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. Hence, only the students studying in classes IX and X are covered under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme of other Ministries/ Departments. Likewise from 2022-23, the coverage under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme of Ministry of Minority Affairs has also been restricted to class IX and X only.

The year-wise details of budget allocations made for the last five years under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme are as under:

<b>Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme- Budget allocations for five years i.e. 2020-21 to 2024-25</b>	
<b>(Amount in ₹ Crore)</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
2020-21	1330.00
2021-22	1378.00
2022-23	556.82
2023-24	400.00
2024-25	326.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>3990.98</b>

The number of beneficiaries sanctioned against Class I-VIII and IX-X, under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The Scholarship Schemes of Minority Affairs were approved till 2021-22 however, the committed liabilities of 2022-23 has been disbursed.



**STATEMENT**

<b>State-wise Scholarships sanctioned under Pre-Matric Scheme for AY 2021-22 to AY 2022-23</b>								
<b>(Amount in ₹ Crore)</b>								
<b>State</b>	<b>2022-23</b>				<b>2021-22</b>			
	Class I-VIII		IX-X		Class I-VIII		IX-X	
	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Amount</b>
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR			97	0.01	2729	0.32	565	0.08
ANDHRA PRADESH			8573	3.31	141252	26.46	34629	11.53
ASSAM			4706	2.35	196226	77.21	39271	22.84
BIHAR			3001	0.61	143145	42.44	32341	6.86
CHANDIGARH			44	0.01	1486	0.15	327	0.04
CHHATTISGARH			412	0.18	3006	0.80	1470	0.55
DELHI			546	0.06	8856	0.90	3697	0.38
GOA			77	0.01	865	0.09	253	0.03
GUJARAT			2796	1.24	69726	18.79	20665	7.20
HARYANA			994	0.49	18615	5.89	6438	2.65
HIMACHAL PRADESH			193	0.04	1306	0.20	513	0.11
JAMMU AND KASHMIR			8402	3.11	328784	58.91	66400	20.39
JHARKHAND			683	0.36	10539	3.92	3635	1.78
KARNATAKA			47922	15.38	453816	78.11	114635	32.94
KERALA			52879	8.27	520232	61.39	118510	17.55
LADAKH			292	0.12	9944	2.32	1959	0.78
MADHYA PRADESH			8573	4.19	108536	33.74	31302	13.87
MAHARASHTRA			35502	4.52	688865	74.40	121676	15.41
MANIPUR			4275	3.40	36886	17.58	15671	10.66
MEGHALAYA			613	0.31	12748	3.16	2740	1.27
MIZORAM			1236	0.77	54428	14.69	6653	3.97
NAGALAND			4551	2.60	57395	17.32	20618	10.77
ODISHA			700	0.14	20623	3.11	5021	1.09

Pre-Matric Scheme for Class I-VIII has been discontinued from 2022-23

PUDUCHERRY	319	0.13	3273	0.67	1054	0.37
PUNJAB	15748	3.68	444094	59.15	61403	16.78
RAJASTHAN	14881	6.44	140288	36.35	50396	19.85
SIKKIM	22	0.01	411	0.08	102	0.03
TAMIL NADU	49824	13.65	341182	56.81	108377	29.97
TELANGANA	9453	4.64	130099	39.06	47700	22.33
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	9	0.00	244	0.03	74	0.01
TRIPURA	391	0.08	5228	0.72	1928	0.31
UTTARAKHAND	556	0.31	18607	8.58	3230	1.90
UTTAR PRADESH	40303	19.90	689295	242.41	156069	75.68
WEST BENGAL	3	0.00	344	0.08	232	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>318576</b>	<b>100.32</b>	<b>4663073</b>	<b>985.83</b>	<b>1079554</b>	<b>350.03</b>

Source: National Scholarship Portal database.

State-wise Scholarships sanctioned under Pre-Matric Scheme for AY 2019-20 to AY 2020-21 (Amount in ₹ Crore)								
State	2020-21				2019-20			
	Class I-VIII		Class IX-X		Class I-VIII		Class IX-X	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	2339	0.30	457	0.08	90	0.02	17	0.01
ANDHRA PRADESH	121055	25.03	31662	11.36	124275	30.22	37280	17.37
ASSAM	206802	69.09	43465	21.88	241026	124.68	49693	36.48
BIHAR	108974	27.88	25296	5.09	196697	61.15	48965	21.28
CHANDIGARH	1581	0.16	332	0.04	1253	0.13	208	0.03
CHHATTISGARH	2892	0.79	1416	0.56	3457	1.04	1382	0.60
DELHI	5627	0.58	2701	0.30	2861	0.35	2067	0.30
GOA	628	0.06	144	0.02	414	0.05	83	0.01
GUJARAT	79357	20.77	23523	7.83	107847	27.41	27060	10.07
HARYANA	6430	2.12	2966	1.47	6379	1.98	2481	1.27
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1465	0.22	520	0.11	1509	0.26	547	0.14
JAMMU AND	386110	70.69	80180	25.54	428627	90.06	95026	39.10

KASHMIR								
JHARKHAND	10358	3.33	3974	1.84	71430	52.43	12703	8.47
KARNATAKA	410656	69.61	106885	30.14	416726	72.43	90737	27.99
KERALA	493046	58.25	106649	16.14	494432	58.82	99099	15.98
LADAKH	11946	2.78	2916	1.15	0	0.00	0	0.00
MADHYA PRADESH	85725	25.56	28056	12.37	107906	28.81	29363	12.74
MAHARASHTRA	612199	66.00	122620	15.65	626486	69.60	117787	17.06
MANIPUR	34269	16.50	13259	9.79	32187	16.09	12203	9.66
MEGHALAYA	11737	2.84	2893	1.13	7691	1.69	2174	0.83
MIZORAM	47390	11.93	5739	3.14	47876	12.17	4776	2.91
NAGALAND	52061	15.36	16993	8.65	40263	12.01	12893	6.89
ODISHA	14568	2.22	2902	0.70	10763	1.81	2171	0.73
PUDUCHERRY	3115	0.68	848	0.32	2631	0.61	592	0.26
PUNJAB	386658	53.27	60478	17.18	402295	57.45	66327	18.69
RAJASTHAN	102242	28.50	44056	18.09	121822	34.36	43227	19.30
SIKKIM	72	0.02	30	0.01	590	0.11	126	0.04
TAMIL NADU	297215	52.18	84240	24.78	297557	53.41	78986	24.83
TELANGANA	111283	35.48	44754	21.12	129287	39.38	42621	20.90
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	228	0.03	47	0.01	347	0.05	121	0.02
TRIPURA	4421	0.59	1302	0.28	2635	0.33	890	0.19
UTTARAKHAND	14709	5.29	3912	2.11	26030	11.82	4167	2.18
UTTAR PRADESH	607497	202.39	139857	62.86	609484	188.96	118496	58.18
WEST BENGAL	144	0.10	129	0.10	525	0.16	359	0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>4234799</b>	<b>870.61</b>	<b>1005201</b>	<b>321.83</b>	<b>4563398</b>	<b>1049.86</b>	<b>1004627</b>	<b>374.71</b>

Source: National Scholarship Portal database

<b>State-wise Scholarships sanctioned under Pre-Matric Scheme for AY 2018-19</b>				
<b>(Amount in ₹ Crore)</b>				
<b>State</b>	<b>2018-19</b>			
	<b>Class I-VIII</b>		<b>Class IX-X</b>	
	<b>No. of Benefi- ciaries</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>No. of Benefi- ciaries</b>	<b>Amount</b>

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	52	0.01	4	0.00
ANDHRA PRADESH	99086	23.39	30503	12.29
ASSAM	86263	43.13	30301	17.77
BIHAR	173743	73.24	48466	24.21
CHANDIGARH	1189	0.12	153	0.02
CHHATTISGARH	3924	1.04	1671	0.68
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	85	0.01	49	0.01
DELHI	1069	0.14	1147	0.16
GOA	289	0.03	60	0.01
GUJARAT	100483	25.42	27949	10.06
HARYANA	4283	1.38	1976	1.13
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1158	0.20	383	0.09
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	126817	29.30	28440	14.77
JHARKHAND	41101	28.62	9365	6.00
KARNATAKA	351528	60.63	81786	23.65
KERALA	465067	54.78	108709	16.21
MADHYA PRADESH	85834	21.79	23007	10.06
MAHARASHTRA	579671	62.67	108639	14.44
MANIPUR	10003	5.70	4879	3.77
MEGHALAYA	3995	1.07	1397	0.63
MIZORAM	39600	9.45	3096	1.58
NAGALAND	20989	6.93	7167	3.93
ODISHA	8492	1.38	2119	0.59
PUDUCHERRY	1867	0.45	464	0.21
PUNJAB	348798	51.55	60594	17.09
RAJASTHAN	99005	27.36	36975	16.00
SIKKIM	306	0.10	86	0.04
TAMIL NADU	257543	45.84	68037	21.10

TELANGANA	125799	37.41	43347	21.13
TRIPURA	2242	0.46	1041	0.35
UTTARAKHAND	17901	6.55	3374	1.82
UTTAR PRADESH	576352	183.31	115452	60.20
WEST BENGAL	1018527	124.39	188102	36.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>4653061</b>	<b>927.82</b>	<b>1038738</b>	<b>336.41</b>

*Source: National Scholarship Portal database.*

## **MODERNISATION OF AMRITSAR RAILWAY STATION**

### **421. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to modernise and development of Amritsar Railway Station into a world-class facility; and
- (b) if so, the details on planned developments, funding allocations, or timelines for the modernisation of Amritsar Railway Station?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Railways has launched 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme' for development of Stations on Indian Railways. This scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long term approach. Amritsar is one of the stations identified for development under this scheme.

This scheme 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, 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, identification of areas for property development and creation of city centres at the station in the long term.

Amritsar Railway Station is at Master Planning stage. Master Planning is an iterative process requiring optimisation and the details and time frame for such optimisation cannot be provided at this stage.

The allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise/UT-wise or Station-wise, generally under Plan Head - 53 'Customer Amenities'. As Amritsar Railway Station falls under the jurisdiction of Northern Railway (NR), the allocation

under Plan-Head-53 for Northern Railway in Budget 2024-25 is ₹3448.35 Crores.

## **ACCESS TO ROOFTOP SOLAR SYSTEM**

### **422. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED**

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

- (a) the steps taken by Government to ensure equitable access to rooftop solar systems under the PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY);
- (b) the reasons behind the Renewable Purchase Obligation for discoms discontinued and the manner by which this affect India's renewable energy targets;
- (c) the details of the mechanisms put in place to help discoms and consumers transition to renewable energy under this yojana;
- (d) whether the Government has targeted or listed the beneficiaries under this yojana; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including West Bengal?

**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 ensure equitable access to rooftop solar systems under the PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, the scheme is being implemented through the National Portal (<https://www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in>) where all residential consumers in any part of the country willing to install rooftop solar (RTS) plant can register, apply, select vendors, mutually decide rate of installation and after due approvals and inspection of system by respective electricity distribution utility will be eligible to get subsidy directly into the bank account of the consumer.

Further, Ministry is creating awareness about the scheme through various channels for promotion, including public campaigns, such as social media, print media, television, Radio jingles, nukkad natak and door-to-door campaigns, etc.

(b) Renewable Purchase Obligation for DISCOMs has not been discontinued.

(c) Under PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana following provisions are put in place to help DISCOMs and consumers for transition to renewable energy:

- Central Financial Assistance upto 60% of the Benchmark Cost to help provide free/low-cost electricity to 1 crore households up to 300 units of electricity per month by installation of rooftop solar.
- Total financial support of ₹75,021 crore.
- Incentives to DISCOMs to promote rooftop solar.



- Online process from registration to subsidy disbursal directly in the bank account of the residential consumer through National Portal.
- Development of required enabling ecosystem for rooftop solar projects, including regulatory support, manufacturing facilities, supply chain, vendor network, operation and maintenance facilities, etc., in the country.
- Incentives to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) for deployment of residential RTS and undertake local mobilization efforts.
- Support for innovative projects.
- Creating skilled manpower through training and capacity building program.
- Creating awareness among electricity consumers for participating in the scheme.

(d) and (e) The PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana is open for all residential consumers of the country and there is no state-wise allocation of targeted 1 crore households under the scheme. The residential consumers can register and apply for installation of rooftop solar plant under the scheme at the National Portal <https://www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in>.

The State/UT wise details of total no. of registrations, applications and installations made under the scheme, including in the state of West Bengal are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

**STATEMENT**

**The State/UT wise details of total no of registrations, applications and installations made under the PMSG: MBY**

(As on 21/11/2024)

<b>S No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Registration (Nos.)</b>	<b>Application (Nos.)</b>	<b>Installations (Nos.)</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	629,934	71,064	6,357
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,185	83	-
3	Assam	1,733,942	265,683	2,659
4	Bihar	931,650	53,129	2,186
5	Chhattisgarh	228,979	24,507	720
6	Goa	10,344	4,153	322
7	Gujarat	1,183,828	310,845	281,769
8	Haryana	434,114	146,693	13,853
9	Himachal Pradesh	152,594	3,825	385
10	Jharkhand	250,922	5,888	68
11	Karnataka	500,949	103,917	4,919

12	Kerala	246,515	85,316	51,301
13	Madhya Pradesh	526,469	42,884	17,942
14	Maharashtra	1,601,338	481,206	120,696
15	Manipur	2,551	539	60
16	Meghalaya	7,866	1,434	14
17	Mizoram	2,981	547	47
18	Nagaland	1,191	232	5
19	Odisha	1,267,637	74,710	984
20	Punjab	117,735	9,608	3,506
21	Rajasthan	491,355	200,036	18,022
22	Sikkim	421	27	1
23	Tamil Nadu	965,111	74,364	19,255
24	Telangana	119,226	18,683	7,153
25	Tripura	9,894	963	76
26	Uttar Pradesh	2,223,461	534,529	51,313
27	Uttarakhand	146,546	25,395	9,074
28	West Bengal	355,580	24,913	236
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	999	72	1
30	Chandigarh	4,700	878	271

31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	4,382	144	32
32	Jammu and Kashmir	288,129	8,160	288
33	Ladakh	2,977	380	134
34	Lakshadweep	660	269	69
35	NCT of Delhi	22,966	6,504	1,879
36	Puducherry	19,434	955	422
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,488,565</b>	<b>2,582,535</b>	<b>616,019</b>

### TELEPHONE AND MOBILE CHARGES ON MINIMUM AMOUNT

#### 423. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating about keeping the minimum amount of telephone bill or mobile recharge as a surprising phenomenon has been observed in the past few years where the minimum recharge has been made mandatory to keep the mobile number active for few mobile operators which as a matter of concern as even the poor people have to spend this money constantly to use their mobile number for the bank Account, Aadhaar

card, LPG connection and to get many other Government benefits compulsorily;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is aware about this issue and abolish such type of problems and

give some relief to poor people?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;**

**AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**(DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) to (c) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act 1997, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is mandated by Government of India to regulate the telecom tariff. As per the extant regulatory tariff provisions, tariff for telecommunication service is under forbearance except for services such as National Roaming, Rural Fixed Line Services, USSD services, mobile number portability charges and leased circuits etc. It implies that the Telecom service providers (TSPs) are free to fix tariff for telecommunication services in a competitive market. However, as per the requirements of the Telecommunication Tariff Order (TTO), the TSPs are obligated to file their tariffs with TRAI within 7 working days of their launch in the market. These tariffs are then examined for their compliance with the regulatory principles

which include, inter alia, the principles of transparency, non-predation and non-discrimination.

### पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में रेलवे नेटवर्क का विस्तार

#### 424. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में वर्तमान में नई रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण से संबंधित कितनी परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं तथा उनका राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान देश में क्रियान्वित रेलवे परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) देश के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में रेलवे नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने असम के दारंग जिले को रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाया है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (ङ): रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है न कि राज्य/जिला-वार/क्षेत्र-वार क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं विभिन्न राज्यों की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं।

दिनांक 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र सहित भारतीय रेल की लगभग 7.44 लाख करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली कुल 44,488 किलोमीटर लंबाई की कुल 488 रेल अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाएं (187 नई लाइन, 40 आमान परिवर्तन और 261 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण के चरण में हैं, जिनमें से 12,045 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन किया गया है और मार्च 2024 तक लगभग 2.92 लाख करोड़ रु. का व्यय किया गया है।

भारतीय रेल में नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण के लिए औसत वार्षिक बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:-

अवधि	बजट परिव्यय	2009-14 के औसत आवंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	11,527 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष	—
2024-25	68,634 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष	लगभग 6 गुना

भारतीय रेल में नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण की कमीशनिंग का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन की गई कुल लंबाई	कमीशन की गई औसत लंबाई	2009-14 के दौरान औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	7,599 किलोमीटर	4.2 किलोमीटर/दिन	—
2014-24	31,180 किलोमीटर	8.54 किलोमीटर/दिन	2 गुना से अधिक

2023-24 में, भारतीय रेल में 5,309 किलोमीटर खंड को कमीशन किया गया है।

सभी रेल परियोजनाओं की लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्र-वार/वर्ष-वार विवरण भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2014-15 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक, भारतीय रेल में कुल 23,352 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 297 परियोजनाओं (नई लाइन, आमामान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) को पूरा किया गया, जिनकी लागत लगभग 2.65 लाख करोड़ रुपए है।

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में रेल अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल की पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे (पू.सी.रे) क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आती हैं।

दिनांक 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली 74,972 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली कुल 1,368 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 18 परियोजनाएं (13 नई लाइनें और 5 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण के चरण में हैं, जिनमें से 313 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च 2024 तक 40,549 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया जा चुका है।

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए औसत बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:-

अवधि	बजट परिव्यय	2009-14 के औसत आवंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	2,122 करोड़ रु./वर्ष	-
2014-24	10,376 करोड़ रु.	लगभग 5 गुना

इसके अतिरिक्त, 2009-14 और 2014-24 के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाले खंडों (नई लाइनें, आमामान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) की कमीशनिंग निम्नानुसार है:



अवधि	कमीशन की गई कुल लंबाई	कमीशन की गई औसत लंबाई	वर्ष 14-2009के दौरान औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	333 किलोमीटर	66.6 किलोमीटर प्रति वर्ष	-
2014-24	1,728 किलोमीटर	172.8 किलोमीटर प्रति वर्ष	लगभग 2.6 गुना

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में कुल 110 कि.मी. की कमीशनिंग की गई है।

किसी भी परियोजना का समय से पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी मंजूरी, लागत में हिस्सेदारी वाली परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागत हिस्से की राशि को जमा करना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थिति, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु स्थिति के कारण परियोजना विशेष के स्थान के लिए वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या, आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

असम के दरांग जिले से गुजरने वाली अगठोरी-डेकरगांव 155)कि.मी (.नई रेल लाइन के लिए अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत किया गया है।

## GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX

### 425. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that India is placed at 101st position among 116 countries in the Global Hunger Index 2021 with the level of hunger described as serious;

(b) if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(c) the product-wise details of foodgrains collected as well as got damaged in the godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI) during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has taken any decision to utilize the rotten foodgrains for the production of ethanol in the country; and If so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government intends to resume the allocation of food grains to Kerala under the category 'Welfare Institutions and SC/ST/OBC Hostels Scheme' which has been stalled since 2018; and

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

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

(a): The Global Hunger Report 2024 was released by Concern Worldwide, Welt Hunger Hilfe and the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV). The Global Hunger Index is a flawed measure of 'Hunger' and

does not reflect India's true position. Three out of four of its constituent indicators (namely, Stunting, Wasting and Child Mortality), which are used for calculation of the index, are related to health of children and cannot be taken to reflect hunger in the population.

On the Global Hunger Index 2024, India stands at rank 105 out of 127 countries. India stood at rank 111 out of 125 countries on the Global Hunger Index 2023. There has been an improvement in India's rank in 2024 compared with 2023, which is mainly attributable to improvement in the fourth constituent indicator, namely Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU), of the Index.

(b): Government has accorded highest priority to the issue of malnutrition and is making serious efforts to address this issue. The efforts under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme under Anganwadi Services and POSHAN Abhiyaan have been rejuvenated and converged as 'Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0' (Mission Poshan 2.0). It seeks to address the challenges of malnutrition in children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers through a strategic shift in nutrition content and delivery and by creation of a convergent eco-system to develop and promote practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity.

(c): State-wise procurement of wheat and paddy/rice during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I and II**.

Food Corporation of India (FCI) is storing/handling large quantities of foodgrains over long periods for round the year distribution under welfare schemes of Government and for maintaining the buffer and strategic reserve for the country to ensure food security. Out of these stocks negligible quantities of food grains being perishable in nature accrued as damaged mainly due to natural calamities like Cyclone/Flood/Rain etc. Year-wise accrual of damaged food grains for the last 03 years are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d): Production of ethanol in the country and its supply to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) under Ethanol blended with Petrol (EBP) Programme has been allowed from various feedstocks. The National Bio-fuel Policy, 2018, amended in 2022, allows production of ethanol from sugarcane juice, sugar containing materials like sugar beet, sweet sorghum, starch containing material like corn, cassava, damaged food grains like wheat, broken rice, rotten potatoes (unfit for human consumption).

Very negligible quantity is accrued as damaged food grains in FCI. Such stocks are disposed as Feed Stocks or industrial starch purpose based on its category. No damaged stocks so far disposed for ethanol production.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have procured 101.86 crore litre of ethanol from damaged foodgrains from open sources during Ethanol Supply Year 2023-24 as on 30.09.2024.

(e) and (f): Department of Food and Public Distribution has been making allocation of foodgrains to Government of Kerala under 'Welfare Institutions and Hostel Scheme (WlandHS)' based on the requirement received from the State Government during the F.Y.2018-19, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25. The recent allocation of foodgrains to Government of Kerala under WlandHS has been made for the period from April, 2024 to September, 2024.

**STATEMENT-I**

**Year-wise details of procurement of Wheat**

<b>SL No.</b>	<b>STATES/ UTs</b>	<b>RMS 2022-23 (In LMT)</b>	<b>RMS 2023-24 (In LMT)</b>	<b>RMS 2024-25 (In LMT)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>PUNJAB</b>	96.45	121.12	124.57
<b>2</b>	<b>HARYANA</b>	41.86	63.17	71.50
<b>3</b>	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	3.36	2.20	9.31
<b>4</b>	<b>MADHYA PRADASH</b>	46.04	70.97	48.39
<b>5</b>	<b>BIHAR</b>	0.04	0.01	0.10
<b>6</b>	<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	0.10	4.38	12.06
<b>7</b>	<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>	0.02	0.00	0.02
<b>8</b>	<b>CHANDIGARH</b>	0.03	0.10	0.08
<b>9</b>	<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	0.03	0.03	0.03
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>187.92</b>	<b>261.97</b>	<b>266.05</b>

**STATEMENT-II****Year-wise details of procurement of Paddy/Rice**

States/UTs	KMS 2021-22		KMS 2022-23		KMS 2023-24	
	Paddy Procurement (In LMT)	Procurement In terms of Rice (In LMT)	Paddy Procurement (In LMT)	Procurement In terms of Rice (In LMT)	Paddy Procurement (In LMT)	Procurement In terms of Rice (In LMT)
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>	66.58	44.61	41.13	27.55	30.43	20.38
<b>TELANGANA</b>	110.35	73.94	93.86	62.89	95.32	63.86
<b>ASSAM</b>	5.66	3.79	5.98	4.01	3.94	2.64
<b>BIHAR</b>	44.90	30.09	42.05	28.17	30.79	20.63
<b>CHANDIGARH</b>	0.27	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.25	0.17
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>	92.01	61.65	87.53	58.65	123.88	83.00
<b>GUJARAT</b>	1.22	0.82	1.77	1.18	0.85	0.57
<b>HARYANA</b>	55.32	37.06	59.36	39.77	58.94	39.49
<b>HIMACHAL PR.</b>	0.28	0.19	0.14	0.09	0.23	0.15
<b>JHARKHAND</b>	7.53	5.12	1.73	1.17	0.74	0.50
<b>JandK</b>	0.41	0.27	0.34	0.22	0.24	0.16
<b>KARNATAKA</b>	2.19	1.47	0.21	0.14	0.00	0.00
<b>KERALA</b>	7.48	5.09	7.31	4.97	5.59	3.80
<b>MADHYA PR.</b>	45.83	30.70	46.30	31.02	42.16	28.25
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	18.32	12.27	18.48	12.38	11.64	7.80
<b>ODISHA</b>	71.04	48.31	79.16	53.83	70.84	48.17
<b>PUNJAB</b>	187.28	125.48	182.11	122.01	185.28	124.14

<b>NEF (Tripura)</b>	0.58	0.39	0.45	0.30	0.32	0.21
<b>TAMILNADU</b>	27.58	18.76	33.84	23.01	34.96	23.77
U.P. (EAST)	44.22	29.63	43.91	29.42	37.03	24.81
U.P. (WEST)	21.31	14.28	21.59	14.47	16.77	11.24
<b>TOTAL U.P.</b>	65.53	43.91	65.50	43.89	53.80	36.05
<b>UTTRAKHAND</b>	11.55	7.74	8.96	6.00	7.30	4.89
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	35.31	24.01	32.09	21.82	24.69	16.79
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>ALL INDIA TOTAL</b>	<b>857.30</b>	<b>575.88</b>	<b>808.45</b>	<b>543.20</b>	<b>782.20</b>	<b>525.44</b>

### STATEMENT-III

**Year-wise Accrual of Damaged Foodgrains in Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the F.Y. 2021-2022, 2022-23 and 2023-24.**

Year	Commodity	Accrued Quantity of Damaged foodgrains (in Lakh Tonnes)	Offtake quantity (excluding DCP states) (in Lakh Tonnes)	% Damaged foodgrain against offtake quantity
2021-22	Wheat	0.006	445.948	0.001
	Rice	0.011	320.133	0.003
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.017</b>	<b>766.081</b>	<b>0.002</b>
2022-23	Wheat	0.004	260.334	0.001
	Rice	0.012	415.492	0.003
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>675.826</b>	<b>0.002</b>
2023-24	Wheat	0.0564	246.784	0.023
	Rice	0.0470	223.935	0.021
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1035</b>	<b>470.719</b>	<b>0.022</b>

### किशनगढ़ से जलालगढ़ तक नई रेल लाइन का निर्माण

#### 426. श्री राजेश रंजन:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या बिहार के कोसी सीमांचल क्षेत्र में पूर्वोत्तर सीमांत रेलवे के अंतर्गत किशनगढ़ से जलालगढ़ तक नई रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए स्वीकृत परियोजना पर कार्य अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि किशनगढ़ से जलालगढ़ तक नई रेल लाइन के निर्माण से 'चिकन नेक' क्षेत्र के कनेक्टिविटी में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी, जिससे भारत की सामरिक स्थिति और मजबूत होगी; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त रेल लाइन का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

#### (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (घ): रेल परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देना भारतीय रेल पर सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। रेलवे की अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, अंतिम स्थान संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्ग, भीड़भाड़/संतृप्त क्षेत्रों में लाइनों की वृद्धि, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विचार आदि के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है जो चालू परियोजनाओं की देनदारियों, धन की समग्र उपलब्धता और प्रतिस्पर्धी मांगों के अध्यधीन है।



जलालगढ़-किशनगंज (51 कि.मी.) नई लाइन परियोजना कम यातायात अनुमान के कारण आगे नहीं बढ़ाई जा सकी। बहरहाल नवीनतम यातायात अनुमान और लागत का पता लगाने के लिए नई विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

01.04.2024 तक, कुल 1,368 किलोमीटर लंबाई और 74,972 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली, 18 रेलवे अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाएँ (13 नई लाइन, और 05 दोहरीकरण), जो पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में आती हैं, योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 313 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया और मार्च 2024 तक ₹40,549 करोड़ का व्यय हो चुका है। इनमें शामिल हैं:-

- i. ₹64,873 करोड़ की लागत वाली 896 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 13 नई लाइन परियोजनाएँ, जिनमें से 81 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च 2024 तक ₹3,4616 करोड़ का व्यय हुआ है।
- ii. ₹10,099 करोड़ की लागत वाली 472 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 05 दोहरीकरण परियोजनाएँ, जिनमें से 472 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च 2024 तक ₹5,933 करोड़ का व्यय हुआ है।

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्यों में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से आने वाली अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं की कमीशनिंग निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए कुल रेलपथ	कमीशन किए गए औसत रेलपथ	2009-14 के दौरान औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	333कि.मी.	66.66 कि.मी./वर्ष	-
2014-24	1728 कि.मी.	172.8 कि.मी./वर्ष	2.59 गुना

**STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICES****427. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to strengthen public broadcasting services to ensure reliable communication during emergencies; and
- (b) the steps taken/being taken to combat misinformation and fake news on digital platforms?

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

(a) Expansion, development, upgradation and strengthening of broadcasting infrastructure and network for public broadcasting services including communication during emergencies is a continuous process. Public service broadcasters Akashvani and Doordarshan ensure timely dissemination of reliable information during emergencies.

Government supports Prasar Bharati for expanding broadcasting infrastructure through "Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development" (BIND) Scheme which has been approved at total cost of Rs. 2539.61 crore for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26.

(b) The Government has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 under Information Technology Act, 2000 on 25.02.2021 which provides for an institutional mechanism for publishing of news and current affairs on digital media and OTT platforms.

Part III of these Rules inter-alia provide for a Code of Ethics for digital news publishers which requires them to adhere to the “Norms of Journalistic Conduct” of Press Council of India and the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules made there under which have specific provisions relating to fake, misleading news etc.

A Fact Check Unit (FCU) has been set up under Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in November, 2019 to counter fake news relating to the Central Government. After verifying the authenticity of news from authorised sources in Ministries/ Departments, FCU posts correct information on its social media platforms.

### नई रेलवे लाईन परियोजनाएं

428. श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या:

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री विष्णु दयाल रामः

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंहः

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलालः

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोरः

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघः

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंहः

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणाः

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावाः

श्री मनीष जायसवालः

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यपः

श्रीमती अपराजिता सारंगीः

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशीः

श्री मुकेश राजपूतः

श्री आशीष दुबेः

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैयाः

श्री अशोक कुमार रावतः

श्री बलभद्र माझीः

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा नई रेलवे लाइन परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से देश भर के आकांक्षी जिलों विशेष रूप से उड़ीसा के नबरंगपुर, मलकानगिरि, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश में मिश्रिख

और इसके आस-पास के जिलों और दाहोद में कनेक्टिविटी को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट कदम उठाए गये हैं;

- (ख) वर्ष 2014 से 2024 की अवधि के दौरान गुजरात में रेलवे परियोजनाओं से जुड़े आकांक्षी जिलों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इसके लिए बजट में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार इन नई परियोजनाओं के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, विशेष रूप से कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन और तेल आयात को कम करने के लिए, इसकी निगरानी और मूल्यांकन करने की योजना बना रही है जिससे इनके माध्यम से भारत जलवायु लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त कर सकें;
- (घ) विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र के पालघर, झारखंड के बड़े शहरों हजारीबाग-रामगढ़ और राजस्थान में नई और चालू रेलवे लाइन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा रेलगाड़ियों की वर्तमान गति बढ़ाने के लिए डिवीजन-वार क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं; और
- (च) रेलगाड़ियों के परिचालन में प्रति माह डिवीजन-वार कितनी देर होती है तथा सरकार द्वारा इसमें सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क), (ख) और (घ): रेल परियोजनाएं क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार स्वीकृत की जाती हैं और इन्हें राज्य-वार/केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश-वार/जिला-वार स्वीकृत नहीं किया जाता है, क्योंकि, रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं।

रेलवे अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्धन, देश भर में आकांशापूर्ण जिलों को संपर्कता

सहित सामाजिक-आर्थिक आधारों, रणनीतिक महत्व वाले स्थानों, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों आदि आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है जो चालू परियोजनाओं की दायिताओं, निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता और प्रतिस्पर्धी मांगों के आधार पर निर्भर करता है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय रेल पर लगभग 4.16 लाख करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 20,199 कि.मी. की कुल लंबाई वाली 187 नई लाइन परियोजनाएं योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिसमें से 2,855 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है, जिस पर मार्च, 2024 तक 1.6 लाख करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित सभी रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्र-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

## गुजरात

गुजरात राज्य में रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे जोन में आती हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में दाहोद सहित गुजरात राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले कुल 3,791 कि.मी. लंबाई के 49 सर्वेक्षण (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

दाहोद-इंदौर नई लाइन परियोजना (205 कि.मी.) का 32 कि.मी. खंड कमीशन कर दिया गया है और 31.03.2024 तक इस पर 1587 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है। शेष खंड में कार्य आरंभ कर दिया गया है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार गुजरात राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 30,826 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 2948 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 42 परियोजनाएं (06 नई लाइन, 22 आमान परिवर्तन और 14 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिसमें से 825

कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 9,335 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

गुजरात राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के औसत आबंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	589 करोड़ रुपये/वर्ष	-
2024-25	8,743 करोड़ रुपये	लगभग 14.84 गुना

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान गुजरात राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले खंडों (नई लाइन, आमाम परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) को कमीशन करने का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

अवधि	कुल कमीशन	औसत कमीशन	2009-14 के औसत कमीशन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	660 कि.मी	132 कि.मी./वर्ष	-
2014-24	2,244 कि.मी.	224 कि.मी./वर्ष	1.69 गुना

गुजरात में वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान कुल 567 कि.मी. खंड को कमीशन किया गया है।

### राजस्थान

राजस्थान राज्य में रेल परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे और उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, पश्चिम रेलवे जोन में आती हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले कुल 4,944 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाले 55 (नई लाइन और दोहरीकरण) सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

01.04.2024 को राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 51,814 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 4,191 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 32 परियोजनाएं (15 नई लाइनें, 5 आमान परिवर्तन और 12 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिसमें से 1,183 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और इस पर मार्च, 2024 तक 14,786 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के औसत आबंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	682 करोड़ रुपये/वर्ष	-
2024-25	9,959 करोड़ रुपये	लगभग 14.6 गुना

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले खंडों (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) को कमीशन करने का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

अवधि	कुल कमीशन	औसत कमीशन	2009-14 के औसत कमीशन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	798 कि.मी.	159.6 कि.मी./वर्ष	-
2014-24	3,742 कि.मी.	374.2 कि.मी./वर्ष	लगभग 2.34 गुना



## झारखंड

झारखंड राज्य की रेल अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पूर्व रेलवे, और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे जोन में आती हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में हजारीबाग-रामगढ़ सहित झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले 3,323 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाले 84 सर्वेक्षण (नई लाइन और दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

01.04.2024 को झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 52,885 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 3,070 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 32 परियोजनाएं (11 नई लाइनें, 01 आमान परिवर्तन और 20 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिसमें से 744 कि.मी. लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक इस पर 15,986 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के औसत आबंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	457 करोड़ रुपये/वर्ष	-
2024-25	7,302 करोड़ रुपये	लगभग 15.98 गुना

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले खंडों (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) को कमीशन करने का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

अवधि	कुल कमीशन	औसत कमीशन	2009-14 के औसत कमीशन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	287 कि.मी.	57.4 कि.मी./वर्ष	-
2014-24	1,218 कि.मी.	121.8 कि.मी./वर्ष	लगभग 2.12 गुना

झारखंड में वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान कुल 124 कि.मी. खंड को कमीशन किया गया है।

### महाराष्ट्र

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण पश्चिम रेलवे, और पश्चिम रेलवे जोन में आती हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में पालघर सहित महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले 7,458 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाले 91 अदद (नई लाइन, आमाम परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

01.04.2024 को महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 81,580 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 5,877 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 41 परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइनें, 02 आमाम परिवर्तन और 23 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिसमें से 1,926 कि.मी. लंबी रेल लाइन को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और इस पर मार्च, 2024 तक 31,236 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

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

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के औसत आबंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	1171 करोड़ रुपये/वर्ष	-
2024-24	15940 करोड़ रुपये/वर्ष	लगभग 13.61 गुना

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले खंडों (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) को कमीशन करने का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

अवधि	कुल कमीशनिंग	औसत कमीशनिंग	2009-14 के औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	292 कि.मी.	58.4 कि.मी./वर्ष	-
2014-24	1830 कि.मी.	183 कि.मी./वर्ष	लगभग 3 गुना

महाराष्ट्र में वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान कुल 358 कि.मी. खंड को कमीशन किया गया है।

### ओडिशा

ओडिशा राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के पूर्वतट रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे जोन में आती हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में मलकानगिरी, नबरंगपुर सहित ओडिशा राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले 5,598 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाले 90 अदद सर्वेक्षण (नई लाइन और दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

01.04.2024 को ओडिशा राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 54,434 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 4,017 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 40 परियोजनाएं (13 नई लाइनें, 1 आमान परिवर्तन और 26 दोहरीकरण) हैं, जो योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिसमें से 1,100 कि.मी. लंबी रेल लाइन को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और इस पर मार्च, 2024 तक 22,833 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।

हाल ही में ओडिशा राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली निम्नलिखित नई रेल लाइन परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं:

पुरी-कोणार्क (32.02 कि.मी.), गुनुपुर-थेरुबली (73.62 कि.मी.), मलकानगिरि-पांडुरंगपुरम बरास्ता भद्राचलम (173.61 कि.मी.), बदामपाहाड़-केंदुझरगड़ (82.06 कि.मी.), जूनागढ़-नबरंगपुर (116.21 कि.मी.), बुढ़ामरा-चाकुलिया (59.96 कि.मी.), बंग्रिपोसी-गोरुमाहिसानी (85.6 कि.मी.), बरगद रोड-नुआपड़ा रोड (138.32 कि.मी.), सारडेगा-भालुमुड़ा (37.24 कि.मी.)।

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

अवधि	बजट परिव्यय	2009-14 के औसत आबंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	838 करोड़ रुपये/वर्ष	-
2024-25	10,586 करोड़ रुपये	12.6 गुना

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान ओडिशा राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले खंडों (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) को कमीशन करने का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

अवधि	कुल कमीशन की गई लंबाई	प्रतिवर्ष कमीशनिंग	2009-14 के दौरान औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में कमीशनिंग में वृद्धि
2009-14	267 कि.मी.	53.4 कि.मी.	-
2014-24	1827 कि.मी.	182.7 कि.मी.	लगभग 3.5 गुना

ओडिशा में वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान कुल 243 कि.मी. खंड को कमीशन किया गया है।

### उत्तर प्रदेश

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पड़ने वाली रेल परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के उत्तर रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे जोन में आती हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में मिश्रित सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले 5,310 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाले 92 अदद सर्वेक्षण (नई लाइन और दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

01.04.2024 को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 92,001 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 5,874 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 68 रेल परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइनें, 03 आमामान परिवर्तन और 49 दोहरीकरण) योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिसमें से 1,313 कि.मी. लंबी रेल लाइन को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और इस पर मार्च, 2024 तक 28,366 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के दौरान औसत आबंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	1,109 करोड़ रुपये/वर्ष	-
2024-25	19,848 करोड़ रुपये/वर्ष	17.89 गुना

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले खंडों (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) को कमीशन करने का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

अवधि	कुल कमीशन किए गए रेलपथ	औसत कमीशन रेलपथ	2009-14 के दौरान औसत कमीशनिंग की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	996 कि.मी.	199.2 कि.मी./वर्ष	-
2014-24	4,902 कि.मी.	490.2 कि.मी./वर्ष	2.46 गुना

उत्तर प्रदेश में वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान कुल 1,752 कि.मी. खंडों को कमीशन किया गया है।

### हिमाचल प्रदेश

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के उत्तर रेलवे जोन में आती हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष में हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 441 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाले 05 अदद सर्वेक्षण (नई लाइन और आमान परिवर्तन) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

01.04.2024 को हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः 13,168 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 255 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई वाली 04 नई लाइन परियोजनाएं योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण के चरण में हैं, जिसमें से 61 कि.मी. लंबी रेल लाइन को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और इस पर मार्च, 2024 तक 6,225 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय	2009-14 के दौरान औसत आबंटन की तुलना में वृद्धि
2009-14	108 करोड़ रुपये/वर्ष	-
2024-25	2,698 करोड़ रुपये	लगभग 25गुना

(ग): रेलवे अत्यंत पर्यावरण अनुकूल और ऊर्जा कुशल परिवहन का साधन है। रेल द्वारा परिवहन की लागत सड़क द्वारा परिवहन की लागत की तुलना में आधी से भी कम है। रेल नेटवर्क का विस्तार और क्षमता संवर्धन परियोजनाएं जलवायु लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति और परिवहन की लॉजिस्टिक लागत को कम करने में योगदान देते हैं। कई अध्ययनों में यह सिद्ध हुआ है कि रेल परिवहन द्वारा सीओ<sub>2</sub> उत्सर्जन सड़क द्वारा परिवहन की तुलना में कई गुना कम है। अतः इस प्रकार रेल नेटवर्क का विस्तार देश के कार्बन फुटप्रिंटों को कम करने में निरपवाद रूप से सहायता करता है।

भारतीय रेल का फोकस जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता कम करने और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का उपयोग बढ़ाते हुए तेल आयात को कम करने पर है। इस प्रयास में, अक्टूबर 2024 तक भारतीय रेल पर लगभग 366 मेगावाट सौर संयंत्रों (छत और जमीन दोनों) और लगभग 103 मेगावाट पवन ऊर्जा संयंत्र कमीशन किए गए हैं।

(ड) से (च): यात्री ले जाने वाली गाड़ियों की औसत गति कोचिंग स्टॉक की किस्म, उपयोग किया गया कर्षण, अधिकतम अनुमेय गति, गति प्रतिबंधों, ग्रेडियंट और ढालों, खंडों का लाइन क्षमता उपयोगिता और मार्ग में ठहराव जैसे कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। गाड़ी सेवाओं में तेजी लाने के अपने निरंतर प्रयास में, भारतीय रेल वंदे भारत, अमृत भारत, नमो रैपिड रेल सेवाओं आदि की शुरुआत करते हुए एलएचबी कोचों की संख्या बढ़ा कोचिंग स्टॉक को अपग्रेड कर रही है। गाड़ियों की गति बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष योजनाबद्ध तरीके से विभिन्न मार्गों की पहचान की जाती है और तदनुसार शुरु की जाती है। गति को 130 किमी तक बढ़ाना एक निरंतर और सतत् प्रक्रिया है। अब तक, भारतीय रेल में लगभग 11,000 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर खंडीय गति को 130 किमी प्रति घंटे तक बढ़ाया गया है। इसके अलावा, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ गाड़ियों को गति बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय रेल ने 2020-21 के दौरान आईआईटी-मुंबई की सहायता से वैज्ञानिक तरीके से समय-सारिणी को यौक्तिपूर्ण बनाने का काम भी किया है।

भारतीय रेल, गाड़ियों को उनके समय-अनुसूची के अनुसार और समय पर चलाने के लिए सभी प्रयास करती है। बहरहाल, कभी-कभी, आपातकालीन सुरक्षा संबंधी कार्य, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण विस्थापन, खराब मौसम, दुर्घटनाएं, कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्याएं आदि जैसी अपरिहार्य परिस्थितियों में गाड़ियां चलने में विलंब हो जाता है। गाड़ियों के समयपालन को प्रभावित करने वाली विफलताओं के संबंध में मंडल और क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर दैनिक आधार पर मूल कारणों का विश्लेषण किया जा रहा है और विश्लेषण के आधार पर, तत्काल सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है। यह एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। अप्रैल-24 से अक्टूबर-2024 के दौरान, भारतीय रेल के सभी मंडलों की मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी सेवाओं का औसत समयपालन लगभग 79% है।



**INSURANCE TO VICTIMS OF RAIL ACCIDENTS****429. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:****SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:****SHRI PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA GADDIGOUDAR:****COM. SELVARAJ V:****SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:**

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

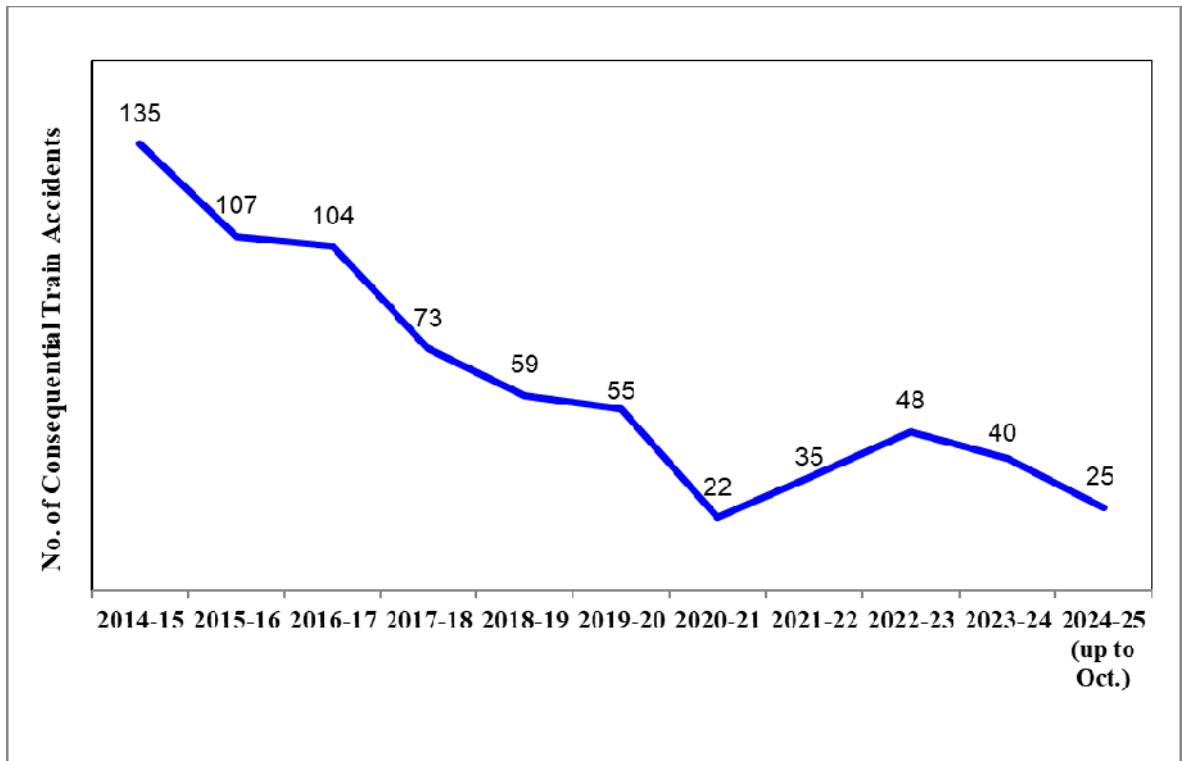
- (a) the number of major Rail accidents that took place during the last five years, i.e. during the period from 01.11.2019 to 31.10.2024 along with the details of loss of lives and injured in the above accidents;
- (b) total financial loss incurred by the Government on this count;
- (c) the number of victims who had availed insurance through e-tickets;
- (d) the number of nominees of the insured secured death claims;
- (e) reasons for non-settlement of death claims, if any;
- (f) the details of investigation made into these accidents; and
- (g) action taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) to (g): 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. An accident might cause damage to the Railway property that includes track, rolling stock, OHE equipment, signaling gears 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).

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

Total cost of damages to railway property such as Rolling stock/Tracks etc., in consequential Train accidents during the past five years (from April 2019 to March 2024) have been assessed as Rs. 313 Cr.

During the period from 01.11.2019 to 31.10.2024, 22 claims were registered under the Optional Travel Insurance Scheme.

Passengers directly fill their nomination on the websites on insurance agencies and settle claims directly with them. No death claims were registered during the period from 01.11.2019 to 31.10.2024 with any of the insurance companies under Optional Travel Insurance Scheme.

Inquiries into the rail accidents are carried out by the statutory body, the Commissioner of Railway Safety under Ministry of Civil Aviation and Department Inquiry Committees as per laid down norms.

The agencies, after due deliberations, submit their findings and recommendations in various accidents. As per the recommendations suggested by the agencies in their report, appropriate action is taken by the Railway Administration.

### **FORTIFIED RICE UNDER PMGKAY**

**430. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

**SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**

**SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government taken to monitor continuation of the supply of free fortified rice under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY);
- (b) whether this initiative aligns with the government's Anaemia Mukht Bharat strategy and the expected impact on reducing malnutrition and anaemia among vulnerable populations, particularly women and children and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that fortified rice reaches the most remote and underserved communities;
- (d) whether the Government plans to monitor effective implementation of financial outlay of extension of fortified rice distribution and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any studies or assessments have been conducted on the health benefits and outcomes of rice fortification since its introduction and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Rice Fortification Initiative was scaled up in three phases - Phase I (2021-22) covering Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and PM-POSHAN, Phase II (2022-23) covering ICDS, PM-POSHAN and 291 Aspirational and High Burden districts under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Phase III (2023-24) covering ICDS, PM POSHAN and all districts under TPDS. Custom-milled rice has been replaced with fortified rice in every scheme of the Government and 100% coverage of distribution of fortified rice has been achieved by March, 2024.

(b): Food fortification is a globally recognized intervention to reduce the burden of micronutrient deficiencies. It is one of the interventions under the strategy of Anemia mukt Bharat and accordingly Rice Fortification has been initiated by the Government of India. Fortified rice is being distributed under ICDS and PM POSHAN scheme ensuring coverage of women and children beneficiaries in the country.

(c): The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) being implemented in all the States/UTs, on an all-India basis, aims to supplement the food requirements of up to 75% of the rural and up to 50% of the urban population, which at Census 2011 comes to 81.35 crore persons. Other than

PMGKAY, the Government of India has also been allocating foodgrains under Other Welfare Schemes including ICDS, PM-POSHAN, Welfare Institutions and Hostel Scheme, etc.

Under the Rice Fortification Initiative, custom-milled rice has been replaced with fortified rice in every scheme of the Government and 100% coverage of distribution of fortified rice has been achieved by March, 2024.

(d): The financial implications of approximately Rs.17082 crore towards the continued supply of fortified rice from July, 2024 to December, 2028 under the various schemes of the Government are envisaged to be met, as part of food subsidy, as a central sector initiative.

(e): NITI Aayog has constituted a Core Committee to monitor the impact evaluation of the Rice Fortification Initiative. NITI Aayog and ICMR-NIN have taken up study in six districts in six different states of the country to evaluate the impacts of iron fortified rice supplied through the Public Distribution Systems (PDS) in India.

### **ISSUES FACED BY WOMEN IN FILM INDUSTRY**

**431. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

**SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:**

**SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:**

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

- (a) whether some reports on the issues faced by women in the film industry have revealed horrid tales of sexual exploitation, illegal bans, discrimination, drug and alcohol abuse, wage disparity and in some cases, inhuman working conditions and notes that the industry is in the clutches of certain male producers, directors and actors, and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon along with the corrective steps being taken to protect the film industry also?

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

(a) and (b): The Government enacted the "Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013" (SH Act) to safeguard women from sexual harassment in the workplace and to provide a framework for addressing complaints related to such harassment. The Act applies to all women, including those in the film industry, regardless of their age, employment status, or type of work, whether they are employed in the public or private sector, or in organized, unorganized, formal, or informal settings. It imposes an obligation on employers in both public and private workplaces to ensure a safe and secure environment free from sexual



harassment. Employers are required to establish an Internal Committee (IC) in workplaces with more than 10 employees. Additionally, the Appropriate Government is empowered to set up a Local Committee (LC) in each district to handle complaints from organizations with fewer than ten workers or where the complaint is against the employer.

### **SCHEMES FOR UPLIFTMENT OF MINORITIES**

#### **432. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA**

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

- (a) the details of welfare schemes and programmes launched for the upliftment of minorities and the funds allocated to each scheme during the last five years;
- (b) whether the Government has identified specific focus areas or communities affected by riots for social and economic rehabilitation, if so, the details of special provisions made under these schemes for such areas;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to improve education levels among minority communities, particularly in riot-affected regions along with is the status of enrolment and retention rates in schools within these areas; and

(d) the details of the number of scholarships loans, and financial assistance schemes specifically for students from minority communities along with the percentage of such benefits which have been reached to riot-affected or marginalised minority groups during the last five years?

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

(a) to (d): The Government implements various schemes for the welfare and upliftment of every strata, including minorities, specially the economically weaker and lesser privileged sections of the society. Ministry of Minority Affairs specifically implements various schemes for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities, these schemes are implemented across the country and not in specific focus areas such as riot affected regions etc. The Schemes/ programmes implemented by the Ministry are as under:

**1. Educational Empowerment Schemes**

- i. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- ii. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme
- iii. Merit-cum-Mean based Scholarship Scheme

**2. Employment and Economic Empowerment Schemes**

- i) **Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS):** PM VIKAS scheme comprises of the following components which target to improve

employability and support in generating better livelihood opportunities for the targeted beneficiaries.

- a) Skilling and Training component
- b) Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship component
- c) Education support component (for school dropouts)

Further, the scheme targets to promote credit and market linkages for the beneficiaries.

**ii) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) :**

NMDFC provides concessional loan to “Backward sections” amongst the notified minorities for self employment, income generation activities under its schemes of Term loan, Education loan, Virasat scheme and Micro Finance scheme through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Govt./ UT Administration and Canara Bank.

**3. Infrastructure Development Scheme**

i) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) : To Develop community infrastructure in the Minority Concentration areas of the country in the sectors viz. Health, Skill Development, Women Centric Projects, Drinking water and Supply, Sanitation and Sports.

**4. Special Schemes**

Jiyo Parsi: A Scheme for reversing the population decline of Parsis in India.

The details of these schemes are available on the website of the Ministry [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in). The details of funds allocated to each scheme during the past 05 (five) years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

### STATEMENT

#### Scholarship Schemes

Scheme	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	Merit-Cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme	Total
Year	Allocation			
2019-20	1199.82	482.66	361.51	2043.99
2020-21	1330.00	535.00	400.00	2265.00
2021-22	1378.00	468.00	325.00	2171.00
2022-23	556.82	515.00	358.02	1429.84
2023-24	400.00	1000.00	25.00	1425.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4864.64</b>	<b>3000.66</b>	<b>1469.53</b>	<b>9334.83</b>

#### Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS)

Allocation and expenditure (in Cr.) for Skilling Schemes						
Schemes	SAK (Seekho Aur Kamao)		Nai Manzil		USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)	
	BE	AE	BE	AE	BE	AE
2019-20	250	175.5	140	34.44	50	54.48
2020-21	250	190	120	59.84	60	56.74

<b>2021-22</b>	276	268.5	87	48.86	47	76.68
<b>2022-23</b>	235.4	65.28	46	7.62	47	10.61
<b>2023-24</b>	249.9	209.4	0.1	0	0.1	0
<b>2024-25</b>	244.6	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1261</b>	<b>699.3</b>	<b>393.1</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>199</b>

### National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

<b>F.Y.</b>	<b>Fund Allocated/Released by GOI for Equity Contribution in NMDFC (in crs.)</b>	<b>Concessional credit disbursed by NMDFC (in crs.)</b>
2019-20	160.00	602.50
2020-21	110.00	650.41
2021-22	100.00	700.00
2022-23	159.00	881.70
2023-24	61.00	765.45

### Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)

<b>Details of funds allocated (Actual Expenditure) in the past five years</b>	
<b>(Rs. in Crore)</b>	
2019-20	1698.29
2020-21	1091.94
2021-22	1266.87
2022-23	222.66
2023-24	189.23

**PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES****433. SHRI MURASOLI S.:****SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:**

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

- (a) whether the government is aware of the sky-rocketing of prices of essential food and domestic commodities;
- (b) if so, the effective steps taken by the Government to mitigate the price rise crisis and its impact on the common people;
- (c) whether the Government has allocated any additional foodgrains and essential commodities to States/UTs; and
- (d) if so, the appropriate steps taken by the Government to mitigate the issues and problems faced by the poor and middle class people due to the steep rise in prices of essential commodities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,  
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

**(SHRI B. L. VERMA):**

(a) to (d) : Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the daily retail and wholesale prices of selected essential food commodities, submitted by the 555 price monitoring centres that have been set up with Central assistance by the

State Governments and UT Administrations across the country. The daily report of prices and indicative price trends are duly analysed for taking appropriate decisions such as release of stocks from the buffer, stock disclosure by stockholding entities, imposition of stock limits, changes in trade policy instruments like rationalisation of import duty, changes in import quota, restrictions on exports of the commodity etc.

Prices of food commodities tend to be volatile as they are affected by several factors, such as seasonality in production, adverse weather conditions, supply chain disruptions, artificial shortages created by hoarding and black marketing, rise in international prices etc. Sometimes slight disruptions in the supply chain or crop damage due to adverse weather condition etc. lead to spike in the prices of agri-horticultural commodities. Conversely, bulk arrival and logistics problems have the potential of creating a situation of glut in the market and resultant dip in prices.

In order to ensure accessibility, affordability and availability of foodgrains for the poor, the government has decided to provide free foodgrains to about 81.35 crore beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) for a period of next five years with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2024, as per their entitlement (i.e. 35 kg of foodgrains per month per AAY household and 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month in case of Priority Household).

The Government keeps a close watch on the production and availability of essential commodities through regular reviews by the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). The Committee reviews, on regular basis, the situation of prices and price trends of essential agri-horticulture commodities and suggests measures to enhance availability through increased domestic production and through imports. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAFW) is a major stakeholder in all these meetings and continues to undertake measures to increase production and productivity.

Buffer stocks of pulses and onion have been maintained for market interventions through calibrated and targeted release to moderate the prices in the market. Part of the stock of pulses from the buffer are converted to dals for retail sale to the consumers at affordable prices under the Bharat Dal brand. Similarly, atta and rice are distributed to retail consumers under Bharat brand at subsidized prices. Onion from the buffer are released in a calibrated and targeted manners to moderate prices in high price consuming centres at wholesale markets and through retail outlets. Onion is distributed among retail consumers at Rs.35 per kg through stationary retail outlets and mobile vans in major consumption centres. These measures have helped in making essential food commodities such as pulses, rice, atta and onion available to the general consumers at affordable prices and also in stabilising the prices.



**ALARMING RATE OF HEAT WAVES IN THE COUNTRY**

**434. SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:**

**SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:**

**SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:**

**SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**

**DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

**SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:**

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:**

**PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**

**SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the alarming rate of heat waves in the recent years and if so, the details of the steps taken to reduce the causes of heat waves in the upcoming years, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether heat waves have impacted economy in the last climate year and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent life and economic loss due to heat waves in the upcoming years and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Maharashtra State has submitted Heat Action Plan to the Union Government, if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the manner in which Government collaborate with local authorities and relevant stakeholders to implement heat wave preparedness and response plans;
- (e) the details of financial resources Government has allocated for mitigating the impacts of heat waves; and
- (f) whether the Government coordinates with meteorological departments and climate experts to enhance early warning systems for heat waves and improve preparedness across different regions of 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) Yes. Due to climate change, annual temperature is increasing globally, and the impact of the same is reflected in the rising frequency and intensity of heatwaves in various parts of the globe, including India. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)-Sixth Assessment Report also reflects the same([https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC\\_AR6\\_SYR\\_SPM.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf)). In general, there is an increasing trend in the frequency of heatwaves

in the heat core zone covering northern plains and central India, as per the analysis done by the India Meteorological Department (IMD). Recently, IMD published a monograph on heatwaves that provides comprehensive information on heatwaves over India (<https://mausam.imd.gov.in/responsive/met2.php>).

Various initiatives have been undertaken by the Government of India with the help of States to reduce the causes of heatwaves in the coming years. National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) is one of the major initiatives in this direction. Additionally, India has taken a proactive role in fostering international collaborations through initiatives such as the International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure. India is committed to pursuing low-carbon strategies for development and is actively pursuing them, as per national circumstances.

IMD, in coordination with various research centers across the country, has been taking multiple steps to improve monitoring and early warning systems, which helped minimize loss of life and property during extreme weather events, including heat waves. Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in 23 States that are prone to heatwave conditions were jointly implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with the State Governments.

(b) Heatwaves adversely affected crop output in the previous year, especially certain vegetables in various regions, which put pressure on food inflation. The Government took timely steps to bring relief to the commonman. These, inter alia, include strengthening of buffer stock of essential food items and periodic open market releases, subsidised retail sale of items like rice, wheat flour, and pulses in specified outlets, easing imports of essential food items through rationalisation of duties, prevention of hoarding through imposition/revision and monitoring of stock limits. The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana largely protects the vulnerable sections from price pressures in food grains.

(c) Maharashtra State is one of the 23 States where Heat Action Plans (HAPs) have already been implemented.

(d) The heatwave forecast and warning information are provided to all the stakeholders, including ministries of the Union Government, State Governments, and local Government bodies. IMD issues various outlooks/forecasts/warnings for the Public and disaster management authorities to prepare for extreme weather events, including heatwaves. While issuing the alert, a suitable color code is used to highlight the impact of the severe weather expected and signal disaster management about the course of action to be taken regarding an impending disaster weather event. IMD issues the necessary warnings and advisories well in advance for preparedness. A

series of National and State-level heatwave preparedness meetings are conducted much before the start of the summer season, with regular review meetings from time to time during the season.

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

(f) Yes. IMD collaborates with research centers to improve early warning services in a coordinated manner. It also regularly engages different stakeholders and experts, including disaster management authorities at National, State, and local Government departments, to improve its product outreach.

Regular consultation and coordination with other Government agencies and climate experts are maintained through heatwave preparedness meetings and workshops. The seasonal and monthly outlooks provide an opportunity to assess the preparedness of different stakeholders, and an extended range followed by short to medium-range forecast anticipates on-ground action.

### दिल्ली-सीतापुर रेलगाड़ी को पुनः शुरू किया जाना

**435. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलगाड़ी संख्या 54075/54076, जो दिल्ली से सीतापुर तक चलती थी और वर्तमान में दिल्ली से बरेली तक चल रही है, को पुनः दिल्ली से सीतापुर तक चलाए जाने का है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने मेमू रेलगाड़ी संख्या 64221/64222 शाहजहाँपुर-लखनऊ के संचालन को बहाल करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं या कोई कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में जन प्रतिनिधियों से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क) से (ङ) अनुरक्षण गलियारा ब्लॉक के सृजन द्वारा बेहतर यात्री संरक्षा प्रदान करने, मौजूदा समय सारणी में विसंगति को न्यूनतम करने और गाड़ी सेवाओं की गति को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय रेल ने भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, मुम्बई की सहायता से वैज्ञानिक तरीके से गाड़ी सेवाओं के युक्तिकरण सहित समय सारणी का युक्तिकरण किया है। तदनुसार, 54075/76 दिल्ली-सीतापुर पैसेंजर गाड़ी अब दिल्ली और बरेली के बीच परिचालित की जा रही है। बहरहाल, वर्तमान में, दिल्ली-सीतापुर रेलखंड को 11 जोड़ी गाड़ियों द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है।

64221/64222 शाहजहाँपुर-लखनऊ मेमू के स्थान पर, बालामऊ के रास्ते 04319/04320 शाहजहाँपुर-लखनऊ मेमू (सप्ताह में 5 दिन) और 04355/56 बालामऊ-लखनऊ मेमू (सप्ताह में 2 दिन) परिचालित की जा रही हैं। बहरहाल, वर्तमान में, शाहजहाँपुर-लखनऊ को 45 जोड़ी गाड़ियों द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर यातायात

औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन गाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

देश भर में गाड़ियों की शुरुआत/बहाली/विस्तार के लिए संसद सदस्यों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि से रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे, मंडल कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों तरह के प्रस्ताव/अनुरोध/सुझाव/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्तावों/शिकायतों/सुझावों की प्राप्ति एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए ऐसे अनुरोधों का केंद्रीकृत सार-संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है। बहरहाल, इनकी समय-समय पर जाँच की जाती है तथा व्यवहार्य और औचित्यपूर्ण पाए जाने पर इन पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

### सौर और पवन ऊर्जा का अन्वेषण

**436. श्री अरुण गोविल:**

**श्री लुम्बा राम:**

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा सिरोही, जालौर, मेरठ और हापुड़ जिलों सहित राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में सौर और पवन ऊर्जा की संभावनाओं के अन्वेषण के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं;
- (ख) इस समय राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में सौर और पवन ऊर्जा से कुल कितने मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है; और
- (ग) इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप उक्त जिलों सहित उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में शत-प्रतिशत सौर और पवन ऊर्जा का किफायती विकल्प कब तक उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है?

**विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री****(श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):**

- (क) कॉप-26 में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री की घोषणा के अनुरूप, सरकार वर्ष **2030** तक गैर-जीवाश्म स्रोतों से **500** गीगावाट स्थापित विद्युत क्षमता हासिल करने की दिशा में कार्य कर रही है। भारत सरकार ने वर्ष **2030** तक **500** गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा क्षमता की प्रतिबद्धता को साकार करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता को बढ़ावा देने और गति प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय और पहल की हैं जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।
- (ख) दिनांक 31.10.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य में 5195.82 मेगावाट पवन उर्जा क्षमता और 24553.13 मेगावाट सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 3286.98 मेगावाट सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता स्थापित की जा चुकी है।
- (ग) पारदर्शी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से प्राप्त सौर तथा पवन विद्युत परियोजनाओं का टैरिफ प्रतिस्पर्धी और किफायती है, जिन्हें विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न डिस्कॉमों द्वारा खरीद की जा रही है। सौर और पवन ऊर्जा, दोनों ही अस्थिर (दिन के **24** घंटे उपलब्ध नहीं) होने के कारण इनका हमेशा भंडारण और बेस लोड प्रबंधन करने की आवश्यकता होगी। अक्षय ऊर्जा खरीद बाध्यता के अनुसार, सभी राज्यों को वर्ष **2030** तक अपनी कुल खपत की **43.33%** पूर्ति अक्षय ऊर्जा से करनी होगी।

**विवरण**

भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2030 तक 500 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा क्षमता की प्रतिबद्धता को साकार करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा और गति देने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय और पहल की हैं। इनमें अन्य के साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल है:



- 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 बोलियों के लिए ट्रैजेक्ट्री की अधिसूचना।
- 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 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) ट्रैजेक्ट्री 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।
- ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर, पवन, पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड और सतत एवं प्रेषण योग्य अक्षय ऊर्जा (एफडीआई) 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 आदि जैसी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।
- अल्ट्रा मेगा अक्षय ऊर्जा पार्कों की स्थापना के लिए, अक्षय ऊर्जा डेवलपमेंट 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।

- समान अक्षय ऊर्जा टैरिफ (यूआरईटी) की शुरुआत की गई है, जिसके माध्यम से टैरिफ आधारित प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से आवंटित समान प्रकार की व्यक्तिगत आरई परियोजनाओं के टैरिफ का औसत निकालकर उपभोक्ताओं को एक समान टैरिफ उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। दिनांक 15 फरवरी, 2024 से "सौर विद्युत सेंट्रल पूल" और "सौर-पवन हाइब्रिड सेंट्रल पूल" के लिए यूआरईटी के कार्यान्वयन को 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 ट्रेजेक्ट्री 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)" की अधिसूचना जारी की गई है।
- 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 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।

### रेलगाड़ियों में भोजन की गुणवत्ता

#### 437. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) भोजन की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेलवे द्वारा अपनाई जा रही मानक प्रक्रियाएं या नियम क्या हैं;
- (ख) इसका अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) क्या रेलवे में खानपान सेवा से जुड़े कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम है ताकि यात्रियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार की घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके; और
- (घ) खानपान सेवा में ओवरचार्जिंग की समस्या को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और क्या इस संबंध में कोई औचक निरीक्षण अभियान भी चलाए जाते हैं, 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): भारतीय रेल का यह निरंतर प्रयास रहता है कि यात्रियों को अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाला और स्वच्छ भोजन उपलब्ध कराया जाए। इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

- निर्दिष्ट बेस किचन से भोजन की आपूर्ति।
- चिह्नित स्थानों पर आधुनिक बेस किचन की शुरुआत।
- भोजन तैयार करने की बेहतर निगरानी के लिए बेस किचन में सीसीटीवी कैमरे संस्थापित करना।
- भोजन तैयार करने के लिए खाना पकाने का तेल, आटा, चावल, दालें, मसाला आइटम, पनीर, डेयरी उत्पाद आदि हेतु लोकप्रिय और ब्रांडेड कच्चे माल का चयन और उपयोग करना।
- खाद्य संरक्षा और स्वच्छता प्रथाओं की निगरानी के लिए बेस किचन में खाद्य संरक्षा पर्यवेक्षकों की तैनाती।
- गाड़ियों में ऑन-बोर्ड आईआरसीटीसी पर्यवेक्षकों की तैनाती।
- खाद्य पैकेटों पर क्यूआर कोड की शुरुआत करना, जिससे रसोई का नाम, पैकेजिंग की तारीख आदि जैसे विवरण प्रदर्शित हो।
- बेस किचन और पेंट्री कारों में नियमित रूप से गहन सफाई और आवधिक रूप से (प्रत्येक 15 दिन में) पेस्ट कंट्रोल।
- खाद्य संरक्षा मानदंडों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक खानपान इकाई के नामित खाद्य संरक्षा अधिकारियों से भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक प्राधिकरण (एफएसएसएआई) प्रमाणन अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।

- गाड़ियों में भोजन की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निरीक्षण और निगरानी तंत्र के एक भाग के रूप में नियमित रूप से खाद्य नमूनाकरण।
- पेंट्री कारों और बेस किचन में भोजन की स्वच्छता और गुणवत्ता की जांच के लिए थर्ड पार्टी ऑडिट किया जाता है। ग्राहक संतुष्टि सर्वेक्षण भी किया जाता है।
- खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिकारियों सहित रेलवे/आईआरसीटीसी अधिकारियों द्वारा नियमित और औचक निरीक्षण।
- गाड़ियों में युक्तिसंगत मेन्यू का कार्यान्वयन ताकि क्षेत्रीय व्यंजनों/वरीयताओं ,मौसमी व्यंजन ,यात्रियों की पसंद के अनुसार डायबेटिक फूड ,बेबीफूड ,मिलेट आधारित स्थानीय उत्पाद आदि की शुरुआत किया जा सके।

खानपान कर्मचारियों के कौशल को बढ़ाने के लिए आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा ग्राहक सेवा क्षेत्रों अर्थात संवाद करना, विनम्र व्यवहार, सेवा मानक, पर्सनल ग्रूमिंग और स्वच्छता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए नियमित रूप से प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

गाड़ियों में खाद्य पदार्थ पूर्व-अधिसूचित टैरिफ पर बेचे जाते हैं। भारतीय रेल में खानपान वस्तुओं की दरों के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए, एसएमएस/मेल, वेटरों द्वारा मेन्यू और टैरिफ का प्रदर्शन आदि के माध्यम से नियमित रूप से यात्रियों को जागरूक किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, रेलवे/आईआरसीटीसी अधिकारियों द्वारा विशेष निरीक्षण अभियान सहित नियमित और औचक निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं।

### राजस्थान के लिए रेल परियोजनाएँ

#### 438. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राजस्थान राज्य के लिए 2019 से स्वीकृत रेल परियोजनाओं का जोन-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त परियोजनाओं में से चालू परियोजनाओं और उन पर अब तक किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इन परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा परियोजना-वार क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पिछले रेल बजट की परियोजनाओं का विश्लेषण करने के पश्चात् निधि आवंटित करने और राज्य के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के बजट में अन्य नई परियोजनाओं हेतु निधि स्वीकृत करने का है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) राजस्थान के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान घोषित नई रेलगाड़ियों के संचालन का ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

#### (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (घ): रेल परियोजनाएं/सर्वेक्षण राज्य-वार/जिला-वार/क्षेत्र-वार/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार स्वीकृत नहीं किए जाते हैं बल्कि जोन-वार स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं क्योंकि भारतीय रेल की परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं/संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के आर-पार हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं को चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रोफारवर्ड और धनराशि की समग्र उपलब्धता के आधार पर लाभप्रदता, अंतिम स्थान तक संपर्कता, अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, भीड़भाड़/संतृप्त लाइनों के विस्तार,

राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों आदि के आधार पर क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार शुरू किया जाता है।

राजस्थान में रेल परियोजनाओं को भारतीय रेल के उत्तर रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे, पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे जोन द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है। लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार विवरण भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

दिनांक 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली 4191 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 51814 करोड़ रु. लागत की 32 रेल अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाएं (15 नई लाइन, 05 आमामान परिवर्तन और 12 दोहरीकरण परियोजनाएं) हैं जो योजना/अनुमोदन/निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। इनमें से 1183 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च 2024 तक 14786 करोड़ रु. का व्यय किया गया है। सार निम्नानुसार है:

श्रेणी	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किमी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किमी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	15	1230	134	3593
आमामान परिवर्तन	5	1252	759	5398
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	12	1709	290	5794
कुल	32	4,191	1,183	14,785



वर्ष 2014 से, बजट आवंटन और अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं की तदनुरूपी कमीशनिंग में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली अवसंरचनात्मक और अन्य कार्यों हेतु औसत वार्षिक बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

**बजट आबंटन:**

अवधि	औसत परिव्यय
2009-14	682 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2023-24	9532 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 14 गुना)
2024-25	9959 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 15 गुना)

भारतीय रेल में नए ट्रैक के कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का विवरण नीचे दिए गया है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेल पथ	कमीशनिंग किए गए नए रेलपथों का औसत
2009-14	798 किलोमीटर	159.6 किलोमीटर/वर्ष
2014-24	3742 किलोमीटर	374.2 किलोमीटर/वर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

रेल परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी मंजूरी, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं की शिफ्टिंग, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियों, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण

परियोजना/ओं विशेष के स्थल के लिए किसी वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या इत्यादि पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजना के समापन समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

रेल परियोजनाओं के प्रभावी और त्वरित कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों में शामिल हैं (i) धन के आवंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि, (ii) क्षेत्र स्तर पर शक्तियों का हस्तांतरण, (iii) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी (iv) भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी और वन्यजीव मंजूरी में तेजी लाने तथा परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित प्राधिकरणों के साथ नियमित संपर्क बनाए रखना।

(ड) चूंकि रेल नेटवर्क राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैला हुआ है, इसलिए नेटवर्क की आवश्यकता के अनुसार उन सीमाओं के आर-पार गाड़ियां चलाई जाती हैं। बहरहाल, पिछले 03 वर्षों के दौरान, अर्थात् 2022-2023 से 2024-2025 (20 नवंबर, 2024 तक) राजस्थान राज्य में स्थित स्टेशनों के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए आरंभिक/गंतव्य स्थान के आधार पर 25 जोड़ी नई गाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू की गई हैं।

### डिजिटल रेडियो और डायरेक्ट टू मोबाइल प्रसारण

**439. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:**

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

**श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:**

**श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या:**

**श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:**

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

- (क) किफायती जन संचार उपकरण के रूप में डिजिटल रेडियो और डायरेक्ट टू मोबाइल (डी2एम) प्रसारण की क्या भूमिका है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा प्रसारण क्षेत्र में उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों का समर्थन करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने देश में ऐसे डिजिटल रेडियो और डी2एम चैनलों की संख्या संबंधी कोई ब्यौरा एकत्र किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है इसका राज्य-वार वितरण क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने देश में जनसंचार उपकरण के रूप में डिजिटल रेडियो और डायरेक्ट टू मोबाइल (डी2एम) प्रसारण का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है, यदि हां, तो उनकी संभावित पहुंच और लागत प्रभावशीलता सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) संपूर्ण देश में डिजिटल रेडियो और डी2एम प्रसारण सेवाएं शुरू करने के लिए विशिष्ट योजनाएं और समय-सीमा का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या डी2एम प्रसारण के लिए कोई प्रायोगिक परियोजना शुरू की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा ये किन स्थानों पर है तथा इसके क्या परिणाम रहें?

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री**

**(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):**

(क): डायरेक्ट टू मोबाइल (डी2एम) एक नई प्रौद्योगिकी है जो टेरिस्ट्रियल (स्थलीय) प्रसारण अवसंरचना का लाभ उठाकर मोबाइल फोन और स्मार्ट डिवाइस (बिना सिम के) में प्रसारण सिग्नल (वीडियो, ऑडियो, डेटा) को सीधा पहुंचाती है। डी2एम नेटवर्क का उपयोग जनता को निःशुल्क/किफायती लागत पर जानकारी प्रदान करने, शिक्षित करने और मनोरंजन के साथ-साथ शैक्षणिक सामग्री, आपातकालीन अलर्ट, आपदा प्रबंधन अपडेट आदि पहुंचाने के लिए डेटा पाइप के रूप में भी किया जा सकता है।

(ख): सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय समय-समय पर उचित नीतिगत निर्देश जारी कर प्रसारण क्षेत्र में उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने को बढ़ावा देता है। इसके अलावा, प्रसार भारती प्रसारण क्षेत्र में उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों जैसे नेटवर्क का डिजिटलीकरण, नवीनतम उपकरणों का उन्नयन आदि को अपनाकर आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन नेटवर्क को लगातार उन्नत करता है। प्रसार भारती ने उल्लेख किया है कि इसने 2010 से 2021 तक की अवधि के दौरान आकाशवाणी में मीडियम वेव और शॉर्ट वेव ट्रांसमीटरों के डिजिटलीकरण पर 504.12 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया है। इसके अलावा, प्रसार भारती ने डी2एम प्रसारण प्रौद्योगिकी का अध्ययन करने के लिए आईआईटी-कानपुर के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन भी किया है।

(ग) से (च): प्रसार भारती ने वर्ष 2020 और 2021 के दौरान दिल्ली और जयपुर में लोकप्रिय एफएम बैंड में दो डिजिटल रेडियो प्रसारण मानकों पर प्रायोगिक अध्ययन किए हैं। इसके अलावा, प्रसार भारती ने बताया है कि आकाशवाणी ने डिजिटल टेरिस्ट्रियल रेडियो प्रसारण के लिए 35 मीडियम वेव (एमडब्ल्यू) और 3 शॉर्ट वेव (एसडब्ल्यू) डिजिटल रेडियो मॉन्डियल (डीआरएम) ट्रांसमीटर लगाए हैं जो डिजिटल मोड, एनालॉग मोड में काम करने में सक्षम हैं और दोनों मोड में सिमुलकास्ट कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, 3 और डिजिटल-रेडी एमडब्ल्यू ट्रांसमीटरों को भी एमडब्ल्यू डीआरएम में अपग्रेड किया गया है।

डी2एम प्रसारण प्रौद्योगिकी के संबंध में, डी2एम प्रौद्योगिकी का मूल्यांकन करने के बाद आईआईटी कानपुर ने एक श्वेत पत्र जारी किया है और बंगलुरु और दिल्ली में प्रसार भारती की अवसंरचना का उपयोग कर बड़े पैमाने पर प्रूफ ऑफ कान्सेप्ट (पीओसी) प्रदर्शित किया।

### हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए राडार नेटवर्क का विस्तार

#### 440 . श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने मिशन मौसम पूर्वानुमान के अंतर्गत मौसम पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली की सटीकता में सुधार करने के लिए राडार नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने के लिए कोई उपाय किए हैं तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के संबंध तत्संबंधी स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) 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) जी हां। भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) मौसम प्रेक्षण, संचार, मॉडलिंग और पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली को लगातार उन्नत और अपग्रेड करता रहता है। पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनियाँ राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर पर जारी की जाती हैं।

(ख) जी हां। वर्तमान में, देश भर में विभिन्न स्थानों पर 39 डॉपलर मौसम रडार (डीडब्ल्यूआर) स्थापित किए गए हैं। पूरे रडार कवरेज तथा मौसम के तात्कालिक अनुमान और पूर्वानुमान

सेवाओं की सटीकता बढ़ाने के लिए पूरे देश में आरंभ किए गए मिशन मौसम के तहत 87 और डॉपलर मौसम रडार (डीडब्ल्यूआर) स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई गई है।

## **EXPLORING ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES**

### **441. Shri Dushyant Singh:**

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

(a) whether the Government is exploring alternative energy sources such as coalbed methane and underground coal gasification to mitigate the energy crisis in many States of the country and if so, the details thereof and the current progress on these initiatives;

(b) the manner in which the Ministry is addressing environmental concerns associated with coal mining in many States particularly regarding reforestation efforts and compliance with legal regulations; and

(c) whether the Union Government is collaborative with the coal-producing States to enhance coal availability and ensure an uninterrupted power supply for other States, including any specific agreements or projects in place, 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 Government has taken the following initiatives for the development of Coal Bed Methane (CBM):

- i. To harness CBM potential in the country, the Government of India formulated CBM Policy in 1997, wherein CBM being Natural Gas is explored and exploited under the provisions of the Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act 1948 (ORD Act 1948) and Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules 1959 (PnPNG Rules 1959) administered by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG).
- ii. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Ministry of Coal (MoC) and the MoPNG, to act in a cooperative manner for the development of CBM. As per the policy, the MoPNG became the Administrative Ministry and Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) was made the nodal agency for the development of CBM in the country. MoPNG in consultation with the Ministry of Coal (MoC) identified and offered CBM Blocks located in coal-bearing areas.
- iii. At present total, 15 CBM Blocks are active . Out of these 15 Blocks, 6 are in production stage, 2 are in development stage and 7 are in exploration stage.
- iv. Additionally, Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) has delineated Jharia CBM Block-I within the existing leasehold area for coal mining in Jharia Coalfield. The block is in exploration stage.

**Regarding Underground Coal Gasification (UCG)**, a pilot RandD project has been undertaken, for implementation in two phases, to establish UCG technology in Indian geological conditions at Kasta (West) coal block, Jamtara District in Jharkhand. Presently during Phase-I, project activity is being carried out for Site Characterization and Plant site selection.

**(b):** The Government has taken following measures to address environmental concerns with coal mining, particularly regarding reforestation efforts and compliance with legal regulations:

- i. For opening new mine, prior Environmental Clearance (EC) is obtained from Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFandCC) under Environment (Protection) Act and Rules, 1986, 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 (Sanrakshan evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, prior Forestry Clearance is also obtained 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 obtained from MoEFandCC under Environment (Protection) Act and Rules, 1986, EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments.



- iv. After receipt of EC, Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) are also obtained 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, Six-monthly 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) / 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 augmented / strengthened.
- ix. Tree Plantation is done around the source of air pollution like mine, infrastructure and roads to reduce air pollution; Green belt has been provided around the mine as well as residential colony for noise

attenuation. Avenue plantation i.e. plantation on the OB dumps, plantation around mines, residential colonies, and available land is undertaken in existing as well as new projects.

- x. Compensatory Afforestation (CA) as per the provisions Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 is complied with and necessary fund deposited in the CAMPA account for CA, Soil and moisture conservation measures, plantation in safety zone etc. Regular monitoring of land reclamation is also carried out through remote sensing technique (Satellite imagery).
- xi. Mine closure plan is an integral part of the project report for Coal mines. Goal is to achieve its coal production target sustainably and ensure land usage for future generations after final closure of the mine.

**(c):** Union Government is in collaboration with the coal-producing States to enhance coal availability and ensure an uninterrupted power supply to all States. To cater to the domestic demand, Government has formulated and finalized a long-term production roadmap, wherein coal production of 1.5 Billion Tonnes by 2029-30 has been envisaged with commensurate offtake. With the increase in production and offtake, Government intends to fulfill most of domestic demand of Power Sector.

**CRITICAL MINERAL MISSION**

**442. SHRI BALYA MAMA SURESH GOPINATH MHATRE:**

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

**SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:**

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**

**SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

**SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:**

**SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched the Critical Minerals Mission and if so, the detailed framework and objectives thereof including the list of minerals identified as critical;
- (b) the specific steps taken to enhance domestic production of critical minerals including the allocation of funds and the identification of potential mining sites, if any State-wise;
- (c) whether any policy framework has been developed for recycling of critical minerals and urban mining and if so, the details thereof along with the targets set;
- (d) the details of steps taken for overseas acquisition of critical mineral assets including the countries identified and agreements signed, if any; and

(e) whether any monitoring mechanism has been established to oversee the implementation of the Mission across domestic production, recycling and overseas acquisition and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES**

**(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):**

(a) Union Minister for Finance, in the Union Budget 2024-25, announced the setting up of a Critical Mineral Mission for domestic production, recycling of critical minerals, and overseas acquisition of critical mineral assets on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2024. 24 Minerals have been listed as critical and strategic minerals in Part D of First Schedule of the MMDR Act, 1957. List is are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) In order to boost the domestic production, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, has been amended in 2023 to empower the Central Government to auction blocks for 24 critical and strategic minerals. So far 22 blocks have been successfully auctioned. Additionally, a new mineral concession namely, Exploration Licence has been introduced for 29 minerals as included in Seventh Schedule of the MMDR Act, 1957 which includes 22 critical and strategic minerals. This permits the licensee to undertake reconnaissance and prospecting operations for these minerals.

To enhance the exploration program for identifying potential mining sites in order to boost domestic production for the critical minerals, Geological

Survey of India (GSI) had taken up 368 mineral exploration projects on various critical and strategic minerals during the last three years (2021-22 to 2023-24). In the current year 2024-25, GSI has taken up 195 mineral exploration projects of critical and strategic minerals across the country.

Ministry has also focussed on funding various projects of mining exploration through National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET). So far, NMET has funded total 443 projects out of which 139 projects are of critical minerals through various exploration agencies. Further, in order to encourage private participation in exploration, Ministry of Mines has notified 25 private exploration agencies (NPEAs). These agencies are taking up exploration projects through NMET. Additionally, the Ministry has issued a scheme for partial reimbursement of exploration expenses for holders of Composite Licences and Exploration Licenses to encourage various agencies to come into mining exploration sector. State-wise Summary of successful auctioned Blocks for Critical and Strategic Mineral in Various Tranches are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) A draft framework to encourage the Indian industry to develop recycling capacity in the country for the separation and production of critical minerals from secondary sources through recycling is being designed for undertaking stakeholder consultations. Under this framework, the recycling capacity of dead lithium ion battery is expected to increase four-fold during the duration of

the Critical Mineral Mission from the present annual capacity, which as per industry source is around 75,000 tonnes. In addition, the Government has eliminated the import duty on waste and scrap of six critical minerals, which will help promote recycling in these minerals.

(d) In order to acquire critical minerals abroad, the Ministry has signed MoUs with resource rich countries having rich critical mineral resources. Further, Ministry of Mines has set up Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL), a joint venture, to identify and acquire overseas mineral assets. KABIL has signed an Exploration and Development Agreement with CAMYEN, a state-owned enterprise of Catamarca province of Argentina, for exploration and mining of Five adjacent Lithium Block in Argentina.

(e) Ministry of Mines is closely monitoring the domestic production, recycling and overseas acquisition of critical minerals.

#### **STATEMENT-I**

#### **List of Critical and Strategic Minerals specified in Part D of First Schedule of the MMDR Act [24 minerals]**

1. Beryl and other beryllium bearing minerals.
2. Cadmium bearing minerals.
3. Cobalt bearing minerals.
4. Gallium bearing minerals.
5. Glauconite.
6. Graphite.

7. Indium bearing minerals.
8. Lithium bearing minerals.
9. Molybdenum bearing minerals.
10. Nickel bearing minerals.
11. Niobium bearing minerals.
12. Phosphate (without uranium).
13. Platinum group of elements bearing minerals.
14. Potash.
15. Minerals of the "rare earths" group not containing Uranium and Thorium.
16. Rhenium bearing minerals.
17. Selenium bearing minerals.
18. Tantalum bearing minerals.
19. Tellurium bearing minerals.
20. Tin bearing minerals.
21. Titanium bearing minerals and ores (ilmenite, rutile and leucoxene).
22. Tungsten bearing minerals.
23. Vanadium bearing minerals.
24. Zirconium-bearing minerals and ores including zircon.

### **STATEMENT-II**

#### **State-wise Summary of the successful auctioned Blocks for the Auction of Critical and Strategic Mineral in Various Tranches**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>States</b>	<b>Total Successful auctioned blocks</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3	Bihar	3
4	Chhattisgarh	1

5	Karnataka	2
6	Madhya Pradesh	3
7	Odisha	3
8	Tamil Nadu	2
9	Uttar Pradesh	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>

### **CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT**

**443. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:**

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

- (a) whether consumer courts in the country are strictly following the Consumer Protection Act which stipulates three months (90 days) for resolution of complaints by the Consumer Commissions; and
- (b) if so, the details of pending cases along with average adjournment period (in days) in Telangana for the last three years, year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

**(SHRI B. L. VERMA):**



(a) 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.

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 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.

(b) As on 22.11.2024, the total number of consumer cases pending in the consumer commissions of Telangana are 8,021.

The details of cases filed and disposed off during last three years in Telangana are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Cases filed during the year</b>	<b>Cases disposed during the year (also includes the cases disposed which were filed in the previous years)</b>
2022	4,416	5,395
2023	4,001	4,581
2024 (upto 22.11.2024)	3,540	3,644
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,957</b>	<b>13,620</b>

**MODIFIED PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SEMICONDUCTORS  
AND DISPLAY MANUFACTURING ECOSYSTEM**

**444. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**

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

(a) the current status of approved semiconductor and display manufacturing units in India under the modified Programme for Development of Semiconductors and Display Manufacturing Ecosystem;

(b) the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for the development of these facilities under the aforementioned programme;

(c) the details of proposals received from Andhra Pradesh to establish semiconductor manufacturing units/facilities during each of the last three years;

(d) the details of approved projects from Andhra Pradesh under the programme including their status and the costs incurred thereon; and

(e) the details of proposals received from the State of Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years still pending for clearance?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND  
INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**(SHRI JITIN PRASADA):**

(a) to (e): Government has approved Semicon India programme with a total outlay of Rs 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country for:

- Setting up of Semiconductor Fabs in India which provides for a fiscal support of 50% of the project cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Silicon CMOS based Semiconductor Fabs in India.

- Setting up of Display Fabs in India which provides for a fiscal support of 50% of Project Cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Display Fabs in India.
- Setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics / Sensors Fab / Discrete Semiconductors Fab and Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) / OSAT facilities in India which provides for 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.
- Providing incentives on design through 'Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme' which provides "Product Design Linked Incentive" of up to 50% of the eligible expenditure subject to a ceiling of ₹15 Crore per application and also "Deployment Linked Incentive" of 6% to 4% of net sales turnover over 5 years subject to a ceiling of ₹30 Crore per application.
- Government has also approved modernisation of Semi-Conductor Laboratory, Mohali to enhance efficiency and cycle time.

Government has approved five (5) semiconductor projects with cumulative investment of Rs 1 lakh 52 thousand Crore under the Semicon India Programme. All these approved projects are in different phases of implementation. Further, 15 semiconductor design companies have also been approved under the Design Linked Incentive Scheme to design chips for Indian products. Additionally, 41 semiconductor design companies have been approved for access of the tools required for designing the chips (called EDA tools) which is being made available by National EDA Tool Grid setup at ChipIN Centre at C-DAC Bengaluru.

To create the skilled manpower for chip design, Government has launched the Chips to Startup ('C2S') programme which plans to train 85 thousand specialized workforce at about 113 participating institutions in VLSI and Embedded System Design. List of institutions in Andhra Pradesh supported under these initiatives are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **Institutions based in Andhra Pradesh supported under C2S**

1. Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing  
Kurnool
2. Indian Institute of Technology Tirupati
3. JNTU, Anantapur

4. JNTU, Kakinada
5. National Institute of Technology Andhra Pradesh
6. Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women, Bhimavaram
7. SRM University, AP
8. V.R. Siddhartha Engineering College, Vijayawada
9. Vignan's Foundation for Science Technology and Research, Guntur
10. VIT-AP University, Amaravati, AP

### **INSTALLATION OF MOBILE TOWERS IN MAHARASHTRA**

#### **445. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:**

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

- (a) whether BSNL proposes to install more towers in Gadchiroli, Maharashtra to provide better telecom connectivity;
- (b) if so, the details of towers proposed to be installed, location-wise;
- (c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to set up more such towers in remote and naxal affected areas so as to improve the communication network of security forces;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

**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) In Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra, 222 towers are planned by BSNL under 4G Saturation Project, out of which, 40 towers are installed. Location wise details of towers are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) to (e) Digital Bharat Nidhi (erstwhile USOF) is implementing various projects for provision of 4G mobile services in uncovered rural and remote areas including naxal-affected areas in the State of Maharashtra such as LWE (Left Wing Extremism) Phase-I upgradation, LWE Phase-II, Aspirational District Scheme and 4G Saturation Project, wherein around 3,100 towers (including upgradation sites) in Maharashtra State have been planned, out of which, 996 towers have been installed.

**STATEMENT**

**Sites Planned Under 4G Saturation Project**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>VILLAGE NAME</b>	4	Todka S	9	Korepalli
		5	Mukhanpalli	10	Fuser
1	Pattigaon M	6	Kolapalli M	11	Mutnur
2	Raspalli S	7	Arkapalli	12	Peta S
3	Yellaram	8	Gudigudam	13	Abapur

14	Rampur	32	Yedampayli	52	Kulkuli
15	Kuthegaon	33	Dhorgatta	53	Jogana
16	Laxmidevi Petha	34	Zari	54	Lanzi (s)
	Ry	35	Mohagaon	55	Garanji
17	Gumalkonda	36	Ampayli	56	Paima S
	Patch	37	Kangadi	57	Chaudampalli
18	Rameshgudam	38	Talodhi	58	Pandewahi S
19	Golagudam Mal	39	Pathargota	59	Mirkal m
20	Madaram Ry	40	Sinsur	60	Gilgaon
21	Muttapur Mal	41	Irpanpaili	61	Waghezari S
22	Kamalgaon	42	Kondawahi	62	Lankachan s
23	Chichela	43	Salmara	63	Wadsakala
24	Rashmipur	44	Kulbhatti	64	Tumargunda bk
25	Ridwahi	45	Fundi M	65	Sohgaon
26	Golagudam Chak	46	Kothi M	66	Lohara
27	Ankisa chak	47	Chicholi	67	Yedampalli
28	Pulligudam	48	Gurupalli	68	Petha (s)
29	Navezari	49	Markagaon	69	Mathuranagar
30	Churchura chak	50	Koreli bk	70	Tekka
31	Bortola	51	Pannemara	71	Tatigudam S



72	Kasurwahi	92	Kanheli	112	Pusawandi
73	Rankatta	93	Murumbodi chak	113	Toyagondi
74	Zankargondi	94	Tumdikasa	114	Kamtala
75	Khamtala	95	Chokhewada	115	Govindpur
76	Irakdumme(m)	96	Khursa	116	Bejur
77	Chipari	97	Gaderi	117	Wasamudi
78	Bonde	98	Jewalwahi	118	Yerkadi
79	Jamgaon	99	Sawela	119	Bijapur
80	Antargaon	100	Botanfundi	120	Sonpur
81	Wenasar	101	Chudiyal	121	Chandra M
82	Hodari(m)	102	Devsara		Rangadhampetha
83	Vateli (s)	103	Jaweli (m)	122	chak
84	Dholdongri	104	Kondawahi (m)	123	Dewada
85	Wattegatta M	105	Khedimowad	124	Sinsur
86	Kohakamokasa	106	Krishnar	125	Ranwahi
87	Jalegaon	107	Jiwangatta	126	Wadgaon
88	Umarpal	108	Man jewada	127	Kharadguda
89	Charvidand	109	Mujalgondi	128	Lashkar (s)
90	Marda	110	Muska	129	Tukum
91	Sawanga	111	Phulkodo	130	Khargi

131	Petha (s)		govalhudki)	168	Khudirampalli
132	Yetawahi	149	Italcheru	169	Ghati
133	Moharli	150	Khamancheru	170	Talegaon
134	Kudari s	151	Navegaon	171	Lendhari
135	Rupingatta	152	Maler mal	172	Usegaon
136	Korla mal	153	Navegaon	173	Tulshi
137	Karjeli ry	154	Palaspur	174	Ekalpur
	Bhangaram Petta	155	Shrinivaspur	175	Shivrajpur
138	(m)	156	Simultala	176	Medaram
139	Heti	157	Visapur raiyatwari	177	Deulgaon
140	Gumalkonda ry	158	Nagri		Raipeth ali
141	Saganapur	159	Kharpundi	178	pochampalli
142	Andhali (sonpur)	160	Bamhani	179	Khedegaon
143	Bhagawanpur	161	Yeoli	180	Sonerangi
144	Kasarbodi	162	Markbodi	181	Gurnoli
145	Khedegaon	163	Rangayapalli	182	Mudza
146	Nimgaon	164	Thakari	183	Sawargaon
147	Gothangaon	165	Chambharda	184	Rajoli
	Ramgadh	166	Chavela	185	Churchura
148	(waghdara alias	167	Pauni	186	Dhunde shivni

187	Maregaon	200	Gaigongari	213	Angara
188	Kelmarra(s)	201	Dindvi	214	Jimmalgatta S
189	Mirgurwancha	202	Gartawahi	215	Perimili
190	Karemarka	203	Jaweli kh (s)	216	Murumgaon
191	Lawari	204	Karka bk	217	Chandra S
192	Kotaldoha	205	Sinbhatti	218	Medpalli S
193	Dumme S	206	Kosamghat	219	Hemalkasa
194	Joganguda	207	Boriya	220	Bhamragad
195	Gota	208	Sinbhatti	221	Asaralli
196	Mokela	209	Kosamghat	222	Ankisa mal
197	Sunkaralli	210	Boriya		
198	Wagbhumi	211	Umanur s		
199	Dongarhur	212	Maroda		

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### DUAL RECOVERY BY PAY CHANNELS

#### 446. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) whether it is true that on one hand the pay channels are charging money from the advertising companies and on the other hand they also collect money from the people who watch these programmes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons/justifications therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to check the same; and
- (d) the countries where the practice of dual recovery of revenue is prevalent?

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

(a) to (d): The pay channels charge money from the advertising companies for placing their advertisements during telecast of a programme. They also get their share from the amount charged by distribution companies (subscription charges) based on the interconnect agreements between them.

While the rate of advertisement is market determined, subscription from viewers are decided on the basis of the Tariff and Interconnect agreement and other relevant regulations of TRAI. Notwithstanding, the Government has prescribed a limit on the duration of advertisements on the television channels.

There is no specific data regarding the dual recovery of revenue by pay channels in other countries.

## राशन कार्ड धारकों के समक्ष आ रही परेशानियां

### 447. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राशन कार्ड धारकों की संख्या बढ़ाने का है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बहुत जरूरतमंद आवेदकों द्वारा राशन कार्ड के लिए आवेदन किए जाने के पश्चात्भी एक-दो वर्ष तक कार्ड नहीं बन पा रहे हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का विचार जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की निरंतर निगरानी कराए जाने का है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) के अंतर्गत लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) के अंतर्गत सर्वाधिक सब्सिडीयुक्त खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने के लिए 75% तक ग्रामीण आबादी और 50% तक शहरी आबादी को कवरेज प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है, इस प्रकार कुल आबादी के लगभग दो-तिहाई को कवर किया जाता है, जो वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के आधार पर 81.35 करोड़ व्यक्ति हैं। इस अधिनियम के तहत काफी अधिक कवरेज है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि समाज के सभी कमजोर और जरूरतमंद वर्गों को इसका लाभ मिल रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 81.35 करोड़ की अपेक्षित कवरेज की तुलना में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने केवल 80.67 करोड़ व्यक्तियों को ही चिह्नित किया है। फिर भी एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत 0.68 करोड़ अतिरिक्त लाभार्थियों को चिह्नित करने की संभावना है।

इस अधिनियम की धारा 9 के अनुसार, राज्य के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में कवर किए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या का आकलन जनगणना के उस जनसंख्या अनुमानों के आधार पर किया जाएगा जिसके संगत आंकड़े प्रकाशित किए गए हैं। इसलिए, इस कवरेज में कोई संशोधन अगली जनगणना के संगत आंकड़ों के प्रकाशित होने के बाद ही संभव हो सकता है।

(ख) केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकार की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत, लाभार्थियों की पहचान एवं उनके राशन कार्ड जारी करने की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकार की है। केन्द्र सरकार समय-समय पर 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 के लिए परामर्श जारी करती है। राज्य अपने लाभार्थी डाटाबेस को अद्यतन करने का कार्य कर रहे हैं ताकि फर्जी राशन कार्डों को हटाया जा सके और सही लाभार्थियों को बेहतर लक्षित करना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इस प्रकार, इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अपात्र लाभार्थियों को हटाना तथा पात्र लाभार्थियों को जोड़ना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

(ग) और (घ): एनएफएसए में स्थानीय प्राधिकरण या राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत किसी अन्य प्राधिकरण या निकाय के माध्यम से उचित दर दुकानों, लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली और अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की कार्य-प्रणाली पर आवधिक सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा का प्रावधान है। केन्द्र सरकार भी सामाजिक लेखा-परीक्षण को संचालित कर सकती है या ऐसे स्वतंत्र एजेंसियों के माध्यम से करा सकती है जिनके पास लेखा-परीक्षण करने का अनुभव हो। इस अधिनियम में "सामाजिक लेखा-परीक्षण" को उस प्रक्रिया के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है जिसमें लोग सामूहिक रूप से किसी कार्यक्रम या स्कीम की योजना और कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी और मूल्यांकन करते हैं। इस प्रकार, अधिनियम में व्यक्तियों अथवा समुदाय द्वारा योजनाओं की निगरानी के लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान शामिल हैं।

**PROMOTION OF GREEN HYDROGEN****448. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:****SHRI SELVARAJ V.:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to promote green hydrogen and solar energy as new renewable source of energy;

(a) if so, the details thereof; and

**(b)** the steps being taken to establish more electrolyzer and green hydrogen manufacturing units 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) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is already promoting solar energy as a renewable energy source. Total solar energy installed capacity in the country has already reached about 92.12 GW as on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2024.

Additionally, 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.

This Mission was approved by the Union Cabinet in January 2023 with an overall outlay of Rs. 19,744 crore. The Mission has following components :

- i. Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) programme, which includes incentives for manufacturing of electrolyzers and production of green hydrogen;
- ii. Pilot Projects for green steel, mobility, shipping, decentralized energy applications, hydrogen production from biomass, hydrogen storage, etc.;
- iii. Development of Green Hydrogen Hubs;
- iv. Establishing a robust framework of regulations and standards;
- v. Research and Development projects;
- vi. Skill development initiatives; and
- vii. Public awareness and outreach activities.

(c) Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) programme, is a key component under the Mission, which provides financial incentives for Green Hydrogen production and indigenous manufacturing of electrolyzers.

- i. Incentive scheme for electrolyser manufacturing:
  - 1) The financial support is extended for domestic manufacturing of electrolyzers based on various criteria including performance quotient of electrolyzers and local value addition



- 2) Scheme Guidelines for implementation of SIGHT Programme – Component I: Incentive Scheme for Electrolyser Manufacturing (Tranche – I), issued on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2023. Under this scheme, 8 companies have been allocated 1500 MW per annum of electrolyser manufacturing capacity.
  - 3) Scheme Guidelines for implementation of SIGHT Programme – Component I: Incentive Scheme for Electrolyser Manufacturing (Tranche – II), issued on 16<sup>th</sup> March 2024. Under this scheme, 11 companies have been shortlisted for allocation of 1500 MW per annum of electrolyser manufacturing capacity on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2024.
- ii. Incentive scheme for Green Hydrogen production:
- 1) Scheme Guidelines for implementation of SIGHT Programme – Component II: Incentive Scheme for Green Hydrogen Production (under Mode 1), issued on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2023. Under this scheme, 10 companies have been allocated 4,12,000 Tonnes per annum of Green Hydrogen production capacity.
  - 2) Financial incentive is provided for production of Green Hydrogen for 3 years at the rate of Rs. 50/kg, Rs. 40/kg and Rs. 30/kg respectively.

**GROWTH HUBS PROGRAMME****449. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is working on the City regions as Growth Hubs Programme;
- (b) if so, the details of the cities and regions in the State of Andhra Pradesh that have been selected for the said programme;
- (c) the details of the study conducted along with the progress made in these studies for the regions in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether any plan has been prepared to achieve economic targets under the program for the regions of Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether the Government will be utilising this study to make investment decisions in the region of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (g) 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) to (e) NITI Aayog, in 2023, conceived of the Growth Hubs initiative to undertake the development of cities as engines of growth. The approach was to identify city regions going beyond urban boundaries and develop an economic plan based on three key components (i) Economic and Investment plan; (ii) Quality of Life; and (iii) Inclusivity and Sustainability plan. To develop the process template four pilot sites were selected, viz. Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), Varanasi, Surat and Vishakhapatnam which were positioned as the centres of the economic region. In each Economic Region, specific economic plans have been developed on the basis of a 5-stage process, viz. (i) As-is-diagnostic, (ii) SWOT, Endowments and Capability analysis, (iii) Economic Visioning, (iv) Selection of key economic growth drivers and (v) Implementation Framework. The project report presents specific interventions by way of key projects and policy prescriptions. The initiative is a state-led programme where NITI Aayog closely works with respective State Governments and knowledge partners. In case of Andhra Pradesh, the Visakhapatnam Economic Region (VER) has been selected for the said programme, which includes seven other districts, viz. Anakapalle, Vizianagarm, Srikakulam, Parvathipuram Manyam, Alluri Sitharama Raju, Kakinada and East Godavari for preparation of the economic plan.
- (f) and (g) The economic plan for VER will *inter-alia* include projects for implementation.

**CAPACITY OF FCI****450. SHRI NAVASKANI K:****SHRI G. SELVAM:****SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:**

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

- (a) the current storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) across the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of the percentage of FCI's storage capacity being currently utilized and the data on utilization rate during the last three years;
- (c) whether there are any plans to expand FCI's storage capacity to meet growing foodgrains procurement needs and if so, the details of the locations prioritized for this expansion;
- (d) the details of the budget allocation made for enhancing FCI's storage infrastructure in the current financial year;
- (e) the status of FCI storage facilities in remote and difficult areas and challenges does the Corporation face in maintaining or expanding storage in these regions; and

(f) the measures that are being implemented by FCI to reduce foodgrains wastage due to inadequate or substandard storage facilities and the progress made in this regard?

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

(a): As on 01.11.2024, total covered Storage Capacity available with FCI and State agencies for storage of Central Pool foodgrain stock is 776.59 Lakh MT across the country which include 12.51 LMT covered Storage capacity (Owned and Hired) available with FCI and 8.92 LMT with state agencies in Tamilnadu region.

(b): Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): FCI continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired through following schemes:-

1. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
2. Central Sector Scheme (CSS)
3. Construction of Silo's under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode
4. Hiring of godown from Central Warehousing Corporations (CWCs)/State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/State Agencies
5. Hiring of godown through Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS).

## 6. Creation of godowns under Asset Monetization

**Effective measures being taken to increase storage facilities for developing efficient storage system are as under:**

**Silo-** In order to upgrade and modernize the storage facilities, Government of India approved Action Plan for construction of steel silos on PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode in the country. Under this plan Silos with capacity of 24.25 LMT at various locations throughout country are under implementation. Out of which a capacity of 17.75 LMT are completed and remaining 6.50 LMT are under various stages of development. In addition to above, silos of 5.5 LMT capacity at 7 locations have already been constructed and put to in use in 2007-09 under circuit base model.

Further, silo capacity of 111.125 LMT in PPP mode is proposed under Hub and Spoke model to be implemented in 3 phases. In phase –I tender for 10.125 LMT at 14 locations on FCI own land has been awarded and 24.75 LMT at 66 locations on private land have been awarded. Tenders for phase II for 25.125 LMT silos at 54 locations under DBFOO mode in 17 bundles/Projects have been floated on 18.09.2024 and 19.09.2024. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

**PEG Scheme-** Under the PEG Scheme, construction of conventional godowns has been undertaken in 24 States by attracting private investment. PEG Scheme was initiated in 2008 and is in its last phase. Total capacity

sanctioned for godowns as on 01.11.2024 is 151.88 LMT. Out of this, 147.19 LMT has been completed, 3.96 LMT is under construction and 0.73 LMT is yet to start. State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

Besides, tenders have been floated in Haryana and Punjab under PEG scheme. Tender in phase-I for 4 LMT in Haryana at 10 locations and 9 LMT in Punjab for 31 locations have been floated as given in the enclosed **Statement-VII**. In phase-II, tender for 3 LMT in Haryana at 10 locations and 22 LMT in Punjab at 39 locations have been floated as given in the enclosed **Statement-VIII**.

**Central Sector Scheme “Storage and Godowns” (CSS)** - Government of India through FCI has been constructing Food grain Storage Depots (FSDs) under Central Sector Scheme at hilly/difficult states where private investor do not come forward. A capacity of 78,770 MT was created at 16 locations from 2017 onwards. In addition, A capacity of 81,880 MT is under construction at 8 locations. The State-wise details of godowns constructed and in progress since FY 2017-18 are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

**Asset Monetization-** Under Asset Monetization, godowns will be constructed on FCI vacant land. 177 locations were identified upon which 17.47 LMT can be constructed. In principle approval has been granted by Govt. of India (DFPD). State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-V and Statement-VI**.

(d): In order to enhance FCI's Storage Infrastructure, funds are released from Ministry to FCI under CSS scheme. For FY 2024-25, FCI already had an opening balance of Rs 89.55 Cr. in North East and Rs. 41.43 Cr. in other than North East as on 01.04.2024. During current financial year 2024-25, no equity has been allocated, however as on 31.10.2024, FCI has fund of Rs. 74.51 Cr. in NE and 23.02 Cr. for other than NE at its disposal. FCI has demanded additional fund of Rs.59.53 Cr. for NE and 7.44 Cr. for other than NE based on the balance financial outlay for the scheme for remaining period of 2024-25.

(e): The construction and maintenance of FCI storage facilities in remote and difficult areas all over India including North East region is done through **Central Sector Scheme "Storage and Godowns" (CSS)**. Apart from it a separate modified PEG Scheme with higher guarantee period etc. is under consideration of DFPD , Government of India.

During the execution of CSS projects and maintaining the storage capacity in these regions, Corporation faces certain challenges which are as follows:

1. Availability of suitable land for construction of Storage Godowns in hilly terrains of North East is difficult.
2. Difficulty in acquisition of land for new projects due to protests from local population.



3. Limitation of Hilly terrain including Road connectivity to the location and difficult Geographical features.
4. Limited availability of construction material.
5. Extreme weather conditions with long rainy season in North East, etc.

(f): In FCI, no foodgrains got spoiled due to lack of adequate storage facilities in warehouses. Further, it is to mention here that FCI is storing/handling large quantities of foodgrains over long periods for round the year distribution under welfare schemes of Government and for maintaining the buffer and strategic reserve for the country to ensure food security to the nation.

The steps taken by FCI to prevent the damage of foodgrains **Statement-**

**IX.**

**STATEMENT-I**

<b>FCI Capacity (Owned +Hired) Utilization Data of Last Three Years and Current Year</b>				
<b>(Fig. in LMT)</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>AS on</b>	<b>Capacity (Owned+Hired)</b>	<b>Stock</b>	<b>Utilization</b>
1	30.04.2021	413.52	350.52	<b>85%</b>
2	31.05.2021	430.97	385.28	<b>89%</b>
3	30.06.2021	442.04	405.23	<b>92%</b>
4	31.07.2021	443.06	400.36	<b>90%</b>
5	31.08.2021	435.68	367.80	<b>84%</b>
6	30.09.2021	430.48	351.11	<b>82%</b>

7	31.10.2021	429.32	311.06	<b>72%</b>
8	30.11.2021	427.75	292.31	<b>68%</b>
9	31.12.2021	426.98	290.71	<b>68%</b>
10	31.01.2022	429.49	292.97	<b>68%</b>
11	28.02.2022	428.46	298.63	<b>70%</b>
12	31.03.2022	426.69	307.52	<b>72%</b>
13	30.04.2022	426.30	334.85	<b>79%</b>
14	31.05.2022	418.67	336.37	<b>80%</b>
15	30.06.2022	413.00	324.01	<b>78%</b>
16	31.07.2022	403.22	294.08	<b>73%</b>
17	31.08.2022	389.12	252.02	<b>65%</b>
18	30.09.2022	374.36	210.62	<b>56%</b>
19	31.10.2022	362.71	180.02	<b>50%</b>
20	30.11.2022	353.60	139.83	<b>40%</b>
21	31.12.2022	348.13	141.14	<b>41%</b>
22	31.01.2023	347.36	175.56	<b>51%</b>
23	28.02.2023	342.07	199.97	<b>58%</b>
24	31.03.2023	337.43	214.65	<b>64%</b>
25	30.04.2023	359.10	261.15	<b>73%</b>
26	31.05.2023	371.23	323.70	<b>87%</b>
27	30.06.2023	371.94	331.79	<b>89%</b>
28	31.07.2023	371.69	326.41	<b>88%</b>
29	31.08.2023	371.10	314.68	<b>85%</b>
30	30.09.2023	368.94	297.95	<b>81%</b>
31	31.10.2023	366.69	281.93	<b>77%</b>
32	30.11.2023	363.69	258.07	<b>71%</b>
33	31.12.2023	361.62	238.65	<b>66%</b>
34	31.01.2024	363.57	235.13	<b>65%</b>
35	28.02.2024	367.40	256.77	<b>70%</b>

36	31.03.2024	371.37	274.97	<b>74%</b>
37	30.04.2024	382.92	315.49	<b>82%</b>
38	31.05.2024	403.89	365.28	<b>90%</b>
39	30.06.2024	408.09	384.27	<b>94%</b>
40	31.07.2024	409.48	385.50	<b>94%</b>
41	31.08.2024	409.27	385.68	<b>94%</b>
42	30.09.2024	409.74	383.28	<b>94%</b>
43	31.10.2024	410.88	364.21	<b>89%</b>

### STATEMENT- II

#### (A) Location wise List of Silos Completed and taken over

SL	State	Location	Agency (FCI/ State Govt)	Capacity (in LMT)	Mode (VGF/ Non-VGF)	Date of completion
1	Punjab	Kotkapura	FCI	0.25	VGF	30.09.2017
2	Punjab	Barnala	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	12.03.2020
3	Punjab	Patiala	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	23.08.2022
4	Punjab	Sangrur	FCI	1.00	Non-VGF	14.09.2020
5	Punjab	Sunam	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
6	Punjab	Malerkotla	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
7	Punjab	Ahmedgarh	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
8	<b>Punjab</b>	Bhagtanwala	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
9	Punjab	Batala	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	14.06.2024
10	Punjab	Sahnewal	FCI	0.50	VGF	01.05.2024
11	Punjab	Chhehreata	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	13.06.2024
12	Haryana	Bhattu	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	10.08.2022
13	Haryana	Jind	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	14.06.2022
14	Haryana	Sonepat	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	25.08.2021
15	Haryana	Panipat	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	25.05.2023

16	Haryana	Rohtak	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	18.06.2023
17	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	06.05.2021
18	Gujarat	Baroda	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	10.05.2024
19	Gujarat	Amreli	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	13.10.2023
20	Bihar	Samasthipur	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	09.05.2024
21	Bihar	Darbhanga	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	28.02.2024
22	Bihar	Katihar	FCI	0.50	VGF	01.04.2021
23	Assam	Changsari	FCI	0.50	VGF	23.12.2021
24	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
25	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
26	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
27	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
28	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
29	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
30	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
31	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
32	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	State Govt	0.50	VGF	2017-18
33	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	09.03.2023
34	Uttar Pradesh	Dhamora	FCI	0.50	VGF	04.03.2023
35	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	FCI	0.50	Non-VGF	24.09.2024
	<b>Total</b>			<b>17.75</b>		

**Status of Silos Under Construction/ Under Implementation**

S.N	State	Location	Agency	Capacity (in LMT)
1	Bihar	Khagaria	FCI	0.5
2	Bihar	Kaimur	FCI	0.5
3	Bihar	Buxar	FCI	0.5
4	Bihar	Madhubani and Benipatti	FCI	0.5
5	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	FCI	0.5
6	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	FCI	0.5
7	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	FCI	0.5
8	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	State Govt.	0.5
9	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	State Govt.	0.5
10	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	State Govt.	0.5
11	Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj	FCI	0.5
12	West Bengal	Murshidabad	FCI	0.5
13	West Bengal	Balurghat	FCI	0.5
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5</b>

**Silos Proposed under Hub and Spoke Model –DBFOT Phase –I**

Sl.No.	State	Location	Revenue District	Capacity in MT	Remarks (DBFOO/ DBFOT)
1	Bihar	Katihar	Katihar	50000	DBFOT
2	UP	FSD Gonda	Gonda	100000	DBFOT
3	UP	FSD Chandari	Kanpur Nagar	125000	DBFOT
4	Gujarat	FSD Gandhidham	Kucchh	37500	DBFOT

5	Gujarat	FSD Wadhwan	Surendra Nagar	25000	DBFOT
6	Gujarat	FSD Wankaner	Morbi	25000	DBFOT
7	Maharashtra	FSD Borivali	Mumbai Suburban	125000	DBFOT
8	UP	FSD Lalpur	Bulandshahar	100000	DBFOT
9	UP	Roza	Roza	50000	DBFOT
10	UP	FSD Dhamora	Rampur	25000	DBFOT
11	UP	FSD Khurja	Bulandshahar	50000	DBFOT
12	UP	Sandila	Hardoi	75000	DBFOT
13	Punjab	BG Malout	Muktsar	150000	DBFOT
14	Rajasthan	FSD Alwar	Alwar	75000	DBFOT

#### Silos Proposed under Hub and Spoke Model –DBFOO Phase –I

Sr. No.	State	Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)	Location	Revenue District	Capacity in MT	Remarks (DBFOO/DBFOT)
1	Bihar	Spoke	Purnea	Purnea	50,000	DBFOO
2	Bihar	Spoke	Araria	Araria	50,000	DBFOO
3	Bihar	Spoke	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	50000	DBFOO
4	Bihar	Spoke	Samastipur	Samastipur	50000	DBFOO
5	Bihar	Spoke	Begusarai	Begusarai	50000	DBFOO
6	Bihar	Spoke	Kishenganj	Kishenganj	50000	DBFOO
7	Gujarat	Spoke	Banaskantha	Banaskantha	62500	DBFOO
8	Haryana	Spoke	Assandh	Karnal	25,000	DBFOO
9	Haryana	Spoke	Gharaunda	Panipat	25,000	DBFOO
10	Haryana	Spoke	Samalkhan	Panipat	25,000	DBFOO
11	Haryana	Spoke	Gohana	Sonipat	25,000	DBFOO

12	Haryana	Spoke	Pilukhera	Jind	25,000	DBFOO
13	Haryana	Spoke	Uchana	Jind	25,000	DBFOO
14	Haryana	Spoke	Safidon	Jind	25,000	DBFOO
15	Haryana	Spoke	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	25,000	DBFOO
16	Haryana	Spoke	Ratia	Fatehabad	25,000	DBFOO
17	Haryana	Spoke	Bhuna	Fatehabad	25,000	DBFOO
18	Haryana	Spoke	Palwal	Palwal	25,000	DBFOO
19	Haryana	Spoke	Hodal	Palwal	25,000	DBFOO
20	Jammu	Spoke	Kathua	Kathua	75000	DBFOO
21	MP	Spoke	Ujjain	Ujjain	75000	DBFOO
22	MP	Spoke	Dhar	Dhar	50000	DBFOO
23	MP	Spoke	Guna	Guna	50000	DBFOO
24	MP	Spoke	Damoh	Damoh	50000	DBFOO
25	Punjab	Spoke	Dhuri	Sangrur	50,000	DBFOO
26	Punjab	Spoke	Moonak	Sangrur	37,500	DBFOO
27	Punjab	Spoke	Dirba	Sangrur	25,000	DBFOO
28	Punjab	Spoke	Khanauri	Sangrur	25,000	DBFOO
29	Punjab	Spoke	Patiala	Patiala	50,000	DBFOO
30	Punjab	Spoke	Samana	Patiala	75,000	DBFOO
31	Punjab	Spoke	Patran	Patiala	75,000	DBFOO

32	Punjab	Spoke	Mehalkalan	Barnala	37,500	DBFOO
33	Punjab	Spoke	Sehna	Barnala	25,000	DBFOO
34	Punjab	Spoke	Tapa	Barnala	37,500	DBFOO
35	Punjab	Spoke	Dhanaula	Barnala	25,000	DBFOO
36	Punjab	Spoke	Jaito	Faridkot	50,000	DBFOO
37	Punjab	Spoke	Faridkot	Faridkot	75,000	DBFOO
38	Punjab	Spoke	Sadiq	Faridkot	25,000	DBFOO
39	Punjab	Spoke	Payal	Ludhiana	25,000	DBFOO
40	Punjab	Spoke	Macchiwara	Ludhiana	37,500	DBFOO
41	Punjab	Spoke	Khanna	Ludhiana	37,500	DBFOO
42	Punjab	Spoke	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	25,000	DBFOO
43	Punjab	Spoke	Bariwala	Muktsar	25,000	DBFOO
44	Punjab	Spoke	Killanwali	Muktsar	37,500	DBFOO
45	Punjab	Spoke	Panniwala	Muktsar	25,000	DBFOO
46	Punjab	Spoke	Mehrajwala	Muktsar	25,000	DBFOO
47	Punjab	Spoke	Muktsar	Muktsar	1,00,000	DBFOO
48	Punjab	Spoke	Bhaliana	Muktsar	37,500	DBFOO
49	Punjab	Spoke	Gidderbaha	Muktsar	50,000	DBFOO
50	Punjab	Spoke	Abohar	Fazilka	50,000	DBFOO
51	UP	Spoke	Sitapur	Sitapur	25000	DBFOO



52	UP	Spoke	Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur	50000	DBFOO
53	UP	Spoke	Bahraich	Bahraich	25000	DBFOO
54	UP	Spoke	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	25000	DBFOO
55	UP	Spoke	Amethi	Amethi	25000	DBFOO
56	UP	Spoke	Auraiya	Auraiya	25000	DBFOO
57	UP	Spoke	Balrampur	Balrampur	25000	DBFOO
58	UP	Spoke	Kanpur Dehat	kanpur Dehat	25000	DBFOO
59	UP	Spoke	Ambedkar	Ambedkar	25000	DBFOO
60	UP	Spoke	Farukkabad	Farukkabad	25000	DBFOO
61	UP	Spoke	Raibareilly	Raibareilly	25000	DBFOO
62	UP	Spoke	Shrawasti	Shrawasti	25000	DBFOO
63	UP	Spoke	Sambhal	Sambhal	25000	DBFOO
64	UP	Spoke	Badayun	Badayun	25000	DBFOO
65	UP	Spoke	Unnao	Unnao	25000	DBFOO
66	West Bengal	Spoke	Malda	Malda	25,000	DBFOO

<b>DBFOO Bihar-1</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Bihar	Hub	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	50,000
2	Bihar	Spoke	Vaishali	Vaishali	25,000
3	Bihar	Spoke	Saran	Chapra	25,000

<b>DBFOO Bihar-2</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Bihar	Hub	Motihari	East Champaran	50,000
2	Bihar	Spoke	Siwan	Siwan	25,000

<b>DBFOO Gujarat-1</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Gujarat	Spoke	Mehsana	Mehsana	50,000
2	Gujarat	Spoke	Bharuch	Bharuch	37,500
3	Gujarat	Spoke	Anand	Anand	75,000
4	Gujarat	Spoke	Narmada	Narmada	25,000

<b>DBFOO Gujarat-2</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Gujarat	Spoke	Surat	Surat	1,00,000
2	Gujarat	Spoke	Valsad	Valsad	37,500
3	Gujarat	Spoke	Navasari	Navasari	37,500

<b>DBFOO Maharashtra-1</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Maharashtra	Spoke	Pune	Pune	1,00,000
2	Maharashtra	Spoke	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	75,000
3	Maharashtra	Spoke	Palghar	Palghar	50,000

<b>DBFOO Maharashtra-2</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Maharashtra	Spoke	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	75,000
2	Maharashtra	Spoke	Nanded	Nanded	50,000
3	Maharashtra	Spoke	Jalna	Jalna	37,500

<b>DBFOO Punjab-1</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Punjab	Hub	Between Bhatinda and Rampuraphul	Bhatinda	50,000
2	Punjab	Spoke	Bhuchchu	Bhatinda	37,500
3	Punjab	Spoke	Maur	Bhatinda	50,000
4	Punjab	Hub	Goniana	Bhatinda	50,000

<b>DBFOO Punjab-2</b>					
<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>	
Punjab	Hub	Budhlada	Mansa	50,000	
Punjab	Spoke	Mansa	Mansa	25,000	
Punjab	Spoke	Bhikhi	Mansa	50,000	
Punjab	Spoke	Sardulgarh	Mansa	50,000	
Punjab	Spoke	Bareta	Mansa	25,000	

<b>DBFOO Punjab-2</b>				
<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
Punjab	Hub	Budhlada	Mansa	50,000
Punjab	Spoke	Mansa	Mansa	25,000
Punjab	Spoke	Bhikhi	Mansa	50,000
Punjab	Spoke	Sardulgarh	Mansa	50,000
Punjab	Spoke	Bareta	Mansa	25,000

<b>DBFOO Punjab-3</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Punjab	Spoke	Phillaur	Jalandhar	50,000
2	Punjab	Hub	Dudhan	Patiala	50,000
3	Punjab	Spoke	Muktsar	Muktsar	50,000

<b>DBFOO Punjab-4</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Punjab	Hub	Moga	Moga	50,000
2	Punjab	Spoke	Shakot	Jalandhar	25,000
3	Punjab	Spoke	Zira	Ferozepur	50,000
4	Punjab	Spoke	Dharamkot	Moga	50,000

<b>DBFOO Rajasthan 1</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Rajasthan	Spoke	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	50,000
2	Rajasthan	Spoke	Srivijaynagar	Sriganganagar	25,000
3	Rajasthan	Spoke	Hanumangarh Jn.	Hanumangarh	50,000

4	Rajasthan	Spoke	Sangaria	Hanumangarh	25,000
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<b>DBFOO Rajasthan 2</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Rajasthan	Spoke	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	25,000
2	Rajasthan	Spoke	Udaipur	Udaipur	25,000
3	Rajasthan	Spoke	Rajsamand	Rajsamand	25,000

<b>DBFOO Uttar Pradesh-1</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Uttar Pradesh	Hub	Faizabad	Ayodhya	50,000
2	Uttar Pradesh	Hub	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	1,00,000
3	Uttar Pradesh	Spoke	Mau	Mau	25,000

<b>DBFOO Uttar Pradesh-2</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	Uttar Pradesh	Hub	Prayagraj	Prayagraj	1,00,000
2	Uttar Pradesh	Spoke	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	50,000

<b>DBFOO West Bengal-1</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	West Bengal	Spoke	Alipurduar	Alipurduar	25,000
2	West Bengal	Hub	Coochbehar	Coochbehar	50,000

<b>DBFOO West Bengal-2</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	West Bengal	Hub	Jangipur	Murshidabad	75,000
2	West Bengal	Spoke	Birbhum	Birbhum	25,000
3	West Bengal	Spoke	East Burdwan	East Burdwan	25,000

<b>DBFOO West Bengal-3</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Type of Silo (Hub/Spoke)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Revenue District</b>	<b>Capacity in MT</b>
1	West Bengal	Hub	West Midnapur	West Midnapur	50,000
2	West Bengal	Spoke	East Midnapur	East Midnapur	50,000
3	West Bengal	Spoke	Jhargram	Jhargram	25,000

**STATEMENT- III****STATEWISE CAPACITY COMPLETED BY CWC, SWCs and PRIVATE INVESTORS UNDER PEG SCHEME AS ON 01.11.2024**

														(Fig. in MT)
Sl. No.	State	Initial Capacity approved by HLC	Subsequent cancellation/addition in approved capacity	Approved capacity	Capacity transferred for Silo	Net Approved Capacity for PEG	Capacity for which tenders sanctioned / allotted	Capacity under construction	Capacity for which construction work is yet to start	Capacity completed with some pending minor ancillary works	Capacity completed in all respects	Total completed capacity	Capacity taken over	Capacity completed in all respect and yet to be taken over
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,32,000	-19,200	1,12,800	0	1,12,800	87,800	0	0	30,000	57,800	87,800	57,800	0
2	Bihar	9,40,000	-10,000	9,30,000	2,00,000	7,30,000	4,75,000	80,000	40,000	0	3,55,000	3,55,000	3,14,787	40,213
3	Chhattisgarh	5,42,600	-5,370	5,37,230	0	5,37,230	5,37,230	0	0	0	5,37,230	5,37,230	5,37,230	0
4	Gujarat	1,00,000	-200	99,800	50,000	49,800	49,800	0	0	0	49,800	49,800	34,800	15,000
5	Haryana	39,30,590	-1,27,001	38,03,589	3,00,000	35,03,589	35,01,589	15,000	0	0	34,86,589	34,86,589	34,28,739	57,850
6	Himachal Pradesh	1,42,550	11,670	1,54,220	0	1,54,220	70,520	0	13,000	0	57,520	57,520	57,520	0
7	Jammu and Kashmir	3,71,020	0	3,71,020	0	3,71,020	3,04,690	1,25,000	0	0	1,79,690	1,79,690	1,79,690	0
8	Jharkhand	4,75,000	-49,000	4,26,000	0	4,26,000	3,66,000	18,330	5,000	25,000	3,17,670	3,42,670	3,12,670	5,000
9	Karnataka	2,41,700	-260	2,41,440	0	2,41,440	2,41,440	0	0	0	2,41,440	2,41,440	1,94,269	47,171

27.11.2024

870

10	Kerala	55,000	0	55,000	50,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
11	Madhya Pradesh	23,66,600	-6,36,940	17,29,660	3,50,000	13,79,660	13,03,160	0	0	1,20,000	11,83,160	13,03,160	5,22,930	6,60,230
12	Maharashtra	6,83,167	-20,356	6,62,811	1,00,000	5,62,811	5,62,811	0	0	0	5,62,811	5,62,811	5,62,811	0
13	Odisha	3,75,000	-15,000	3,60,000	0	3,60,000	3,57,500	0	0	0	3,57,500	3,57,500	3,52,500	5,000
14	Punjab	49,99,000	4,82,637	54,81,637	9,88,142	44,93,495	44,68,836	0	0	0	44,68,836	44,68,836	44,68,836	0
15	Rajasthan	2,50,000	-15,000	2,35,000	0	2,35,000	2,35,000	0	0	67,000	1,68,000	2,35,000	1,68,000	0
16	Tamilnadu	3,45,000	-35,000	3,10,000	0	3,10,000	2,55,000	0	0	0	2,55,000	2,55,000	2,20,000	35,000
17	Telangana	3,19,000	0	3,19,000	0	3,19,000	3,19,000	0	0	81,000	2,38,000	3,19,000	2,38,000	0
18	Uttar Pradesh	32,95,500	-6,39,373	26,56,127	3,00,000	23,56,127	18,43,857	1,58,330	15,000	0	16,70,527	16,70,527	14,33,347	2,37,180
19	Uttarakhand	25,000	-15,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
20	West Bengal	6,43,600	-2,59,510	3,84,090	2,00,000	1,84,090	1,54,090	0	0	0	1,54,090	1,54,090	1,49,140	4,950
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,02,32,327</b>	<b>-13,52,903</b>	<b>1,88,79,424</b>	<b>25,38,142</b>	<b>1,63,41,282</b>	<b>1,51,48,323</b>	<b>3,96,660</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>3,23,000</b>	<b>1,43,55,663</b>	<b>1,46,78,663</b>	<b>1,32,48,069</b>	<b>11,07,594</b>
								<b>0</b>						<b>1,43,55,663</b>
<b>Status of PEG scheme in NE states</b>														
21	Assam	0	190000	1,90,000	0	1,90,000	25,000	0	0	0	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
22	Meghalaya	0	34180	34,180	0	34,180	15,000	0	0	0	15,000	15,000	15,000	0
23	Nagaland	0	13000	13,000	0	13,000								
24	Tripura	0	49000	49,000	0	49,000								
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,86,180</b>	<b>2,86,180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,86,180</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,02,32,327</b>	<b>-10,66,723</b>	<b>1,91,65,604</b>	<b>25,38,142</b>	<b>1,66,27,462</b>	<b>1,51,88,323</b>	<b>3,96,660</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>3,23,000</b>	<b>1,43,95,663</b>	<b>1,47,18,663</b>	<b>1,32,88,069</b>	<b>11,07,594</b>
														<b>1,43,95,663</b>



**STATEMENT- IV**

<b>State wise details of godowns constructed and in progress under Central Sector Scheme "Storage and Godowns" (from 2017-18 to 2024-25)</b>							
<b>(Status as on 01.11.2024)</b>							
<b>List of location where construction of Storage Godown has been completed</b>							
<b>Year</b>	<b>Zone (North East/other than NE)</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Capacity (MT)</b>	<b>Status</b>	
FY 2017-18	NE	Nagaland	1	Kohima	4590	Completed	
		Arunachal Pradesh	2	Bomdila	3340		
FY 2018-19		Manipur		3	Thoubal		2500
				4	Imphal East		10000
				5	Bishnupur		4600
FY 2019-20		Manipur	6	Churachandpur	2500		
FY 2021-22		Assam	7	Jonai (Dhemaji)	20000		
FY 2022-23		Manipur	8	Tamenglong	4730		
		Arunachal Pradesh	9	Aalo	1670		
		Meghalaya	10	Baghmara	2500		
FY 2023-24		Arunachal Pradesh	11	Roing	1120		
FY 2018-19	Other than NE	Kerala	12	West Hill	10000		
			13	Angadipuram	5000		
Himachal pradesh		14	Kangra	3340			
FY 2022-23		Himachal pradesh	15	Palampur	2240		
FY 2023-24		Himachal pradesh	16	Recongpeo	640		
<b>Total</b>					<b>78770</b>		

<b>List of location where construction of Storage Godown is in progress</b>						
	<b>Zone (North East/other than NE)</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Capacity (MT)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Status as on 01.11.2024	NE	Assam	1	Kokrajhar	15000	Work in progress
			2	Silchar	20000	
		Mizoram	3	Champai	3340	
			4	Sairang	10000	
	Other than NE	Himachal Pradesh	5	Mandi	3340	
			Jharkhand	6	Itkhor	
		7		Podaiyahat	10000	
		8		Dumka Ph-II	10200	
<b>Total</b>					<b>81880</b>	

**STATEMENT-V**

<b>State wise details of creation of capacity under Asset Monetization</b>			
<b>With PMS Services</b>			
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Capacity for which tender floated (MT)</b>
1	J and K	FSD Poonch	2,500
2	J and K	FSD Kishtwar	1,670
3	J and K	FSD Kathua	5,000
4	Uttarakhand	FSD Bazpur	12500

5	Uttar Pradesh	kabrai mahoba	6680
6	Uttar Pradesh	FSD Basti	8340
7	Punjab	Gobindgarh	12520
8	Punjab	FSD Bhagsar	9470
9	Gujarat	FSD DARED	20,000
10	Karnataka	FSD Bommapur	40000
11	Karnataka	FSD TAVAREKOPPA	28340
12	Karnataka	FSD Raichur	50000
13	Karnataka	FSD Bellary	50000
14	Karnataka	FSD KUSHALNAGAR	4500
15	Tamil Nadu	FSD Chidambaram	8350
16	Andhra Pradesh	FCI,BSC,HANUMAN JUNCTION	70992
17	Telangana	FCI, BSC, NALGONDA	35000
18	Telangana	FCI, FSD, Dichpally	40000
19	<b>Assam</b>	<b>FSD Narayanpur</b>	10,000
20	<b>Assam</b>	<b>FSD Archipathar</b>	13,360
21	<b>Assam</b>	<b>FSD Nilambazar</b>	3,340
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,32,562</b>

**STATEMENT-VI**

<b>State wise details of creation of capacity under Asset Monetization</b>			
<b>Without PMS Services</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Capacity for which tender floated (MT)</b>
1	JandK	FSD Baramulla	1670
2	Uttarakhand	FSD Rudrapur	8,340
3	Haryana	FCI FSD DABWALI	2,500
4	Haryana	FCI FSD Bhattu	2,100
5	Haryana	CAP Panipat, BG Panipat	3,340
6	Haryana	BG Dhand	8,940
7	Haryana	BG Kurukshetra	6,440
8	Haryana	FSD Kurukshetra	2,500
9	Haryana	BG Sirsa	5,000
10	Haryana	BG Narwana	6,680
11	Uttar Pradesh	FSD Orai	4,170
12	Uttar Pradesh	FSD VYASNAGAR	1670
13	Uttar Pradesh	FSD RAEBARELI	11680

		MASODHA	
14	Uttar Pradesh	FSD BARABANKI NEW	20590
15	Punjab	Rayya	2,500
16	Punjab	Jandiala	2,500
17	Punjab	FSD BATHINDA	3,920
18	Punjab	FSD Kotkapura	5,030
19	Punjab	BG Kotkapura	15,000
20	Punjab	FSD BATALA-I	3,360
21	Punjab	FSD Dhariwal	2,240
22	Punjab	FSD Gurdaspur	2,500
23	Punjab	FSD-Nasrala	2,500
24	Punjab	BG Tanda	36,680
25	Punjab	FSD Phagwara	2,500
26	Punjab	FSD-Moga + Silo	2,240
27	Punjab	FSD NABHA	3,430
28	Punjab	FSD NEW RAJPURA	10,000
29	Punjab	FSD, Vallah	1,680
30	Punjab	FSD Nawnsnar	2,240
31	Punjab	FSO Nawanshar III	1,820
32	Punjab	FSD Kapurthala (OLD)	2,660

33	Punjab	Bholath	1,680
34	Punjab	FAZILKA	1,670
35	Punjab	Kurali	1,680
36	Punjab	Patiala Buffer	24,160
37	Punjab	Bhawanigarh	2,530
38	Punjab	Dhuri(Buffer)	2,530
39	Punjab	Khanauri	1,670
40	Punjab	Barnala-I	3,340
41	Bihar	FSD NARAYANPUR ANANT	4,590
42	Odisha	Hirakud	5000
43	Chattisgarh	FSD Durg	2,310
44	Chattisgarh	FSD Arjuni	1,120
45	Maharashtra	FSD Bhiwandi	5000
46	Karnataka	FSD Maddur	1,670
47	Andhra Pradesh	FCI BSC-PENNADA	31,320
48	Assam	FSD Tangla	1,670
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,80,360</b>

**STATEMENT-VII**

<b>Status of tendering process in Punjab and Haryana ( 1<sup>st</sup> Phase) (13 LMT)</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site/ Location</b>	<b>Capacity to be created (in LMT)</b>
1	<b>Haryana</b>	Fetehabad	0.30
2		Jundla	0.30
3		Hemda	0.30
4		Nissing	0.30
5		Jagadhari(Khizrabad+ Bilaspur)	0.45
6		Ambala(Nariangarh)	0.30
7		Kurukshetra(Pipli)	0.45
8		Shahabad	0.50
9		Kaithal+ Jakholi)	0.40
10		Pehowa	0.70
<b>Total</b>			<b>4.00</b>
1	<b>Punjab</b>	RAMPURA PHUL	0.20
2		BUDHLADA	0.30

3		FARIDKOT	0.30
4		JAITO	0.30
5		BARIWALA	0.20
6		GIDDERBAHA	0.30
7		FEROZEPUR	0.30
8		GURUHARSAHAI	0.30
9		MAKHU	0.30
10		FSD PATIALA	0.30
11		DUDHAN	0.10
12		SAMANA	0.20
13		RAJPURA	0.10
14		MOONAK	0.10
15		BHAWANIGARH	0.20
16		BARNALA	0.40
17		NAKODAR	0.30
18		SARDULGARH	0.40
19		JAGRAON	0.40
20		PATRAN	0.30
21		RAMAN	0.60
22		BHUCHU	0.30



23	MANSA	0.60
24	MUKTSAR/LAKHEWALI	0.20
25	NIHAL SINGH WALA	0.20
26	AJITWAL	0.50
27	ROPAR	0.30
28	TAPA	0.40
29	NAWANSHAHR	0.20
30	BANGA	0.20
31	MULLANPUR	0.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>9.00</b>

**STATEMENT-VIII**

<b>Status of tendering process in Punjab and Haryana ( 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase) (25 LMT)</b>			
S. No.	Region	Site/ Location	Capacity to be created (in LMT)
1	<b>Haryana</b>	Jakhal, Hisar	0.10
2		Taraori, Karnal	0.20
3		Jagadhri, Karnal	0.40
4		Nasirpur, Karnal	0.10
5		Ambala Cantt. Karnal	0.35
6		Sadhaura, Karnal	0.15
7		Shahabad, Kurukshetra	0.25
8		Kaithal, Kurukshetra	0.25
9		Dhand, Kurukshetra	0.60
10		Narwana, Rohtak	<b>0.60</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>3.00</b>
1	<b>Punjab</b>	Bharariwal/Chabhal/Majitha	0.50
2		Bhikhiwind/Patti	0.50
3		Bathinda	0.70

4		Bhucho	0.30
5		Talwandi Sabo/ Raman	0.70
6		Bhagta Bhai	0.30
7		Goniana	0.30
8		Maur	0.50
9		Mansa	0.80
10		Budhlada/Bhikhi	0.80
11		Dappar	0.20
12		Kurali	0.20
13		Morinda	0.20
14		Khamanon/Sanghol	0.40
15		Sirhind	0.30
16		Ferozpur	0.30
17		Guruharsahai	0.30
18		Makhu/Zira	0.80
19		Talwandi Bhai	0.70
20		Batala	0.40
21		Balachaur	0.30
22		Garhshankar	0.40
23		Mukerian	0.50

24		Apra/Phillaur	0.50
25		Nurmahal	0.60
26		Lohian Khas/Shahkot	0.60
27		Banga	0.60
28		Nawanshahr	0.40
29		Bholath	0.40
30		Sulatanpur Lodhi	0.60
31		Phagwara	0.50
32		Jagraon	0.70
33		Mullanpur	1.00
34		Kilaraipur	1.50
35		Moga-AJL	1.50
36		AJL	0.80
37		KKP	1.50
38		Patiala	0.20
39		Rajpura	0.20
<b>Total</b>			<b>22.00</b>

**STATEMENT-IX****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.

## COAL ALLOCATION THROUGH E-AUCTION

### 451. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

(a) the total quantities of coal allocated by the Government through the spot e-auction of coal, special forward e-auction for power sector and exclusive e-auction for non-power sector till date; and

(b) the total quantity of coal imported in the country during the current financial year till date?

### THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES

#### (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):

(a): The total quantities of coal allocated by the Coal India Limited (CIL) through the Spot E-auction of coal, Special Forward E-auction for Power Sector and Exclusive E-auction for Non-Power Sector from 2015-16 onwards is as under:

(Figures in Lakh Tonnes)			
Auction	Spot E-auction of coal	Special Forward E-auction for Power Sector	Exclusive E-auction for Non-Power Sector
FY 2022-23	509.84	-	-
FY 2021-22	358.98	412.46	256.64

FY 2020-21	425.12	393.26	312.27
FY 2019-20	298.31	271.24	80.33
FY 2018-19	343.36	305.34	113.59
FY 2017-18	551.65	289.32	111.09
FY 2016-17	536.97	470.66	62.97
FY 2015-16	574.11	137.94	15.18

Government had approved in 2022 that all the non-linkage coal of the coal companies would be sold through one e-auction window. Thereafter, the coal companies are conducting e-auction under new Single Window Mode Agnostic E-auction Scheme.

(b): The quantity of coal imported in the country during FY 2024-25 (upto September, 2024) is 129.52 MT (provisional).

#### **WEATHER RADARS UNDER MISSION MAUSAM**

**452. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:**

**SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:**

**SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:**

**SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:**

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



- (a) whether the Government has taken measures to increase the weather radars in the country for enhancing the accuracy of forecasting system under Mission Mausam; and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the current setup deploys the latest available technology in the world and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the current setup of weather radars effectively predict high to very high rain in a specific area in order to warn and prevent natural disaster and if so, the details thereof along with the list of alerts sounded in the last one year?

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

- (a) Yes. The newly launched 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. Supply order for 34 nos. DWRs have already been placed, and

additionally, the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has approved the procurement of 53 more DWRs.

- (b) Yes. India Meteorological Department (IMD) has a high-end DWR network that utilizes well-proven world-class technologies like dual polarization, solid-state power amplifier (SSPA), etc.
- (c) Yes. Surface-based observations and DWR networks monitor high to very high rainfall over a location. The DWR observations are available every ten minutes in the form of cloud images and the velocity of winds over the region under the radar range. It helps monitor and issue a nowcast of associated heavy rainfall activities at a very short duration of up to 1 hour. DWR networks will not provide a forecast or prediction of rain.

India Meteorological Department (IMD) issues various outlooks/forecasts/warnings for the Public and disaster management authorities to prepare for extreme weather events, including high to very high rainfall, using DWR, in-situ observations, and models. While issuing the alert, a suitable color code is used to highlight the impact of the severe weather expected and signal disaster management about the course of action to be taken regarding an impending disaster weather event. IMD issues the necessary warnings and advisories well in

advance for preparedness, including high to very high rainfall throughout the year.

### फर्जी खबरों हेतु लोकपाल

#### 453. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार सम्पूर्ण देश में सोशल मीडिया पर फर्जी खबरें फैलाने वालों के विरुद्ध कोई कदम उठा रही है; और
- (ख) क्या सरकार फर्जी खबरों की बढ़ती घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सोशल मीडिया कंपनियों से लोकपाल नियुक्त करने के लिए कहने/करवाने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है?

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

(क) और (ख): सरकार ने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 के अंतर्गत दिनांक 25.02.2021 को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021 ("आईटी नियम, 2021") अधिसूचित किए हैं।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रशासित आईटी नियम, 2021 के भाग-II में मध्यस्थ/सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों पर उपयोगकर्ता द्वारा तैयार की गई सामग्री के लिए, ये नियम मध्यस्थों द्वारा समुचित सावधानी का प्रावधान करते हैं तथा ऐसे मध्यस्थों/सोशल मीडिया मध्यस्थों या प्लेटफार्मों पर विशिष्ट दायित्व डालते हैं, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वे अपने प्लेटफार्मों के सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय होने के

लिए जवाबदेह हैं और ऐसी कोई भी सामग्री नहीं रखते हैं जो आईटी नियम, 2021 के नियम 3(1)(ख) का उल्लंघन करती हो। ये नियम सोशल मीडिया मध्यस्थों पर नियमों के उल्लंघन से संबंधित शिकायतों को देखने के लिए एक शिकायत अधिकारी नियुक्त करने का दायित्व भी डालते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, महत्वपूर्ण सोशल मीडिया मध्यस्थों को अधिनियम और इसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु एक मुख्य अनुपालन अधिकारी भी नियुक्त करना होता है।

### **STUDY ON FREQUENT EARTHQUAKES**

**454. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**

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

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to understand the frequent earthquakes affecting the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of measures taken/being taken by Government in order to reduce the vulnerability and risk involved in this respect; and
- (d) the proposed measures to be taken/being taken by the Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S**

**OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):**

(a) and (b) Yes. The National Centre for Seismology (NCS) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences monitors and reports seismic activity nationwide through the National Seismic Network of 166 stations. Details of earthquakes are available on the website of NCS ([seismo.gov.in](http://seismo.gov.in)). Several studies have been conducted to understand the science of frequent earthquakes affecting the country, which include detailed Seismic Microzonation studies conducted in selected urban areas to understand local site effects, trend analysis of earthquake occurrences, etc. So far, such microzonation has been completed for Delhi, Kolkata, Gangtok, Guwahati, Bengaluru, Bhubaneshwar, Chennai, Coimbatore and Mangalore.

Besides, continuous data collection and analysis of historical earthquakes is done by NCS-MoES for better understanding of seismic patterns and source processes. Additionally, based on historical seismicity, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has developed a seismic zoning map of India, which classifies regions based on their earthquake risk, a vital aspect for urban planning and construction practices.

(c) and (d) Several measures are taken to mitigate the risks associated with earthquakes which include expansion of Seismic Monitoring Networks to ensure timely detection on earthquakes and dissemination of alerts, assigning the building codes by BIS for earthquake-resistant design and construction, particularly in high-risk zones, conducting awareness and Training Programs to educate the public about earthquake preparedness, including drills and awareness campaigns by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) under Ministry of Home Affairs, and developing emergency response and disasters management plans at state and district-level.

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ANIMATION POWER HOUSE**

#### **455: SHRI JAI PRAKASH:**

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

- a) whether the Government has explored the possibilities of establishing an international animation power house in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- b) the time by which the Union Government is likely to roll out its decision?

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

(a) and (b): The Union Cabinet has approved the setting up of an Indian Institute of Creative Technologies (IICT) with an aim to enhance the capabilities in content creation for the young creators so as to develop and hone the skill sets required by this industry. This shall support digital creators and consequentially augment the creator economy.

With the view to promote co-production of films between Indian film makers and film makers of different countries including in the animation and post-production sector, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has entered into seventeen Audio Visual Co-production Agreements with various countries to support collaborations between the film makers of the two countries and provide them institutional support, including financial incentives. Indian Cine Hub promotes ease of doing business by providing a single window approval process that facilitates the international productions with support for locations and resources.

The Union Cabinet has approved the setting up of an Indian Institute of Creative Technologies (IICT) with an aim to enhance the capabilities in content creation and design curriculum for the young creators so as to develop and hone the skill sets required by the industry. This shall

support digital creators and consequentially augment the creator economy. This sector holds immense promise globally and India's growing digital and social media footprint will be strengthened by the opportunities of innovation, growth and acceleration provided by IICT.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has announced to organise the first edition of the World Audio Visual and Entertainment Summit (WAVES) in New Delhi from February 5<sup>th</sup>- 9<sup>th</sup>, 2025. WAVES aims to play a pivotal role in promoting India's media and entertainment industry, including the animation sector, on the global stage by serving as a strategic platform for international collaboration and investment. This Summit is a transformative, one-of its kind initiative that positions Indian industry as a global content hub through convergence of all segments of the industry on a single platform.

As a precursor of WAVES, "Create in India Challenges (CIC): Season 1" has been launched as a platform to showcase Indian talent and foster innovation in various creative fields. Currently, 27 Challenges are being run across the MandE sector in fields such as animation, gaming, comics, films, broadcasting, music, new media, emerging technologies, etc. Thousands of students, amateurs and professionals have registered under these Challenges for various competitions.



**INADEQUATE MPLAD FUND****456. THIRU D M KATHIR ANAND:****SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:**

Will the Minister of **STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the MPLAD Scheme across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that Rs. 5 crore per annum is inadequate to complete local area development works in view of increase in the cost of building material and wage hike of skilled and unskilled labourers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to increase the MPLAD fund from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 10 crore per annum, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any such proposal has been sent to the Finance Ministry and if so, 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) The Ministry has conducted a Third-Party Physical Evaluation of the MPLADS works completed during the period 01-04-2014 to 31-03-2019, in 216 districts across the country. The Evaluation was done in the year 2021 and the agency submitted final report on 31-8-2021.

(b) to (d) The Ministry receives and examines, on a continuous basis, the new suggestions from stakeholders, including suggestions for revision of entitlement of funds, following due process in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

### **INDIA POST PAYMENTS BANK (IPPB)**

**457. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:**

**SHRI GYANESHWAR PATIL:**

**SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:**

**SHRIMATI KALABEN MOHANBHAI DELKAR:**

**SHRI SANDIPANRAO ASARAM BHUMARE:**

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

(a) the number of India Post Payment Banks functioning in the country from the last five years till date;

(b) the details of the services provided by the Government through the India Post Payment Banks;

- (c) the State-wise, district-wise and post office-wise details thereof including Sambhaji Nagar (Aurangabad) district in Maharashtra;
- (d) the effective steps being taken by the Government to increase the service of India Post Payment Banks in the country;
- (e) the provisions made by the Government to expand the Government schemes through these banks in the country including Madhya Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Karnataka and Maharashtra; and
- (f) the details thereof and the number of people benefitted through the scheme in Madhya Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Karnataka and Maharashtra in this regard?

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

- (a) There is only one payments bank, i.e., India Post Payments Bank (IPPB), set up under Department of Posts. The bank has 650 branches and over 1.63 lakh access points through the post office network.
- (b) IPPB is offering a range of services and products such as savings and current accounts, Virtual Debit Card, Domestic Money Transfer services, bill and utility payments, insurance services for IPPB customers, Post Office Savings Account (POSA) linkage with IPPB

accounts, online payment for Post Office Savings schemes, Digital Life Certificate (DLC), Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS), mobile number update in Aadhaar for any citizen and Child Enrolment services for any child of 0-5 years old.

(c) IPPB has opened 6,80,794 accounts in Sambhaji Nagar (Aurangabad) district in Maharashtra. Further, State wise details of accounts opened by IPPB as on 31.10.2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) IPPB's branded signage has been installed across all Post offices to inform the public about the availability of IPPB services. Department of Posts and IPPB regularly conduct camps for popularising IPPB products and services, particularly in rural areas. Various awareness and media campaigns are run through visual and print media, radio jingles and social media.

(e) Expansion in access to Government schemes like payments to Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) beneficiaries, issue of Digital Life Certificates and mobile number update in Aadhaar is enabled at the doorstep through IPPB's handheld mobile devices.

(f) The number of customers benefitted with the services offered by IPPB in Madhya Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Karnataka and Maharashtra as on 31.10.2024 are as under:

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Accounts (in Lakh)</b>	<b>DBT Beneficiaries (in Lakh)</b>	<b>Aadhaar Updation Services (in Lakh)</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>69.66</b>	<b>32.23</b>	<b>41.51</b>
<b>Dadar and Nagar Haveli</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>59.04</b>	<b>16.04</b>	<b>38.64</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>163.13</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>62.18</b>

**STATEMENT****State wise details of accounts opened by IPPB as on 31.10.2024**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State Name</b>	<b>Total Accounts</b>
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	5,126
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	55,02,874
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	75,237
4	ASSAM	36,72,368
5	BIHAR	1,33,87,524
6	CHANDIGARH	40,650
7	CHHATTISGARH	19,70,960
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	0
9	DELHI	5,42,349
10	GOA	57,075
11	GUJARAT	34,81,188
12	HARYANA	10,40,702
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7,38,808
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,88,486
15	JHARKHAND	21,76,899
16	KARNATAKA	59,04,193
17	KERALA	16,64,703

18	LADAKH	6,317
19	LAKSHADWEEP	838
20	MADHYA PRADESH	69,65,781
21	MAHARASHTRA	1,63,13,386
22	MANIPUR	3,19,369
23	MEGHALAYA	2,29,902
24	MIZORAM	1,11,904
25	NAGALAND	1,55,652
26	ODISHA	34,30,886
27	PUDUCHERRY	13,383
28	PUNJAB	8,72,200
29	RAJASTHAN	39,44,226
30	SIKKIM	13,015
31	TAMIL NADU	75,38,263
32	TELANGANA	44,62,778
33	TRIPURA	89,282
34	UTTAR PRADESH	1,70,57,928
35	UTTARAKHAND	5,26,753
36	WEST BENGAL	29,74,009

### सिरोही (राजस्थान) में रेल नेटवर्क का ना होना

#### 458. श्री लुम्बा राम:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आजादी के 76 वर्षों के बाद भी सिरोही निर्वाचन क्षेत्र रेल से नहीं जुड़ा है और जिले में रेल नेटवर्क की कमी के कारण विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) क्या सरकार का सिरोही मुख्यालय सहित देश के सभी आकांक्षी जिलों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर रेल नेटवर्क से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) और (ख): रेलवे परियोजनाओं/सर्वेक्षणों को राज्य-वार/जिला-वार/क्षेत्र-वार/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार नहीं, बल्कि जोन-वार स्वीकृत किया जाता है, क्योंकि भारतीय रेल की परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं/संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेलवे परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, अंतिम स्थान संपर्कता, छूटे हुए लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, भीड़भाड़ वाली/संतृप्त क्षेत्रों में लाइनों के विस्तार, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकता, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विचारों आदि के आधार पर जोनल रेलवे-वार शुरू किया जाता है, जो चल रही परियोजनाओं के थ्रोफारवर्ड और धन की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। आकांक्षी जिलों सहित रेल नेटवर्क से नहीं जुड़े क्षेत्रों में नई रेलवे लाइनों की मंजूरी देना भारतीय रेल की एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है।



01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान के सिरोही जिले सहित संपूर्ण भारतीय रेल में, कुल 44,488 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 488 रेल अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाएं (187 नई लाइन, 40 आमामान परिवर्तन और 261 दोहरीकरण), जिनकी लागत लगभग ₹ 7.44 लाख करोड़ है, योजना/निर्माण/अनुमोदन/निर्माण के चरण में हैं, जिनमें से 12,045 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक लगभग ₹ 2.92 लाख करोड़ का व्यय किया गया है। ये परियोजनाएं आकांक्षी जिलों सहित रेलवे नेटवर्क से असंबद्ध क्षेत्रों को संपर्कता प्रदान करेंगी।

### राजस्थान

राजस्थान में रेल परियोजनाओं को भारतीय रेल के उत्तर रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे, पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे जोनों द्वारा कवर किया जाता है। रेल परियोजनाओं की लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित उनका जोन-वार विवरण, भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

01.04.2024 तक, राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 4191 किलोमीटर लंबाई की ₹ 51814 करोड़ की लागत वाली 32 रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएँ (15 नई लाइनें, 05 आमामान परिवर्तन और 12 दोहरीकरण) योजना/निर्माण/अनुमोदन/निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं जिनमें से 1183 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च 2024 तक 14786 करोड़ ₹. का व्यय किया जा चुका है। इनका सार निम्नानुसार है:

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किमी में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किमी)	मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (₹ करोड़ में)
नई लाइनें	15	1230	134	3593
आमामान परिवर्तन	5	1252	759	5398
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	12	1709	290	5794
कुल	32	4,191	1,183	14,785

वर्ष 2014 से, अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं के लिए बजट आवंटन और तदनुरूपी कमीशनिंग में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए औसत वार्षिक बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	₹ 682 करोड़/वर्ष
2023-24	₹ 9532 करोड़ (लगभग 14 गुना)
2024-25	₹ 9959 करोड़ (लगभग 15 गुना)

भारतीय रेल में नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किया गया नया रेलपथ	नये रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	798 कि.मी.	159.6 कि.मी./वर्ष
2014-24	3742 कि.मी.	374.2 कि.मी./वर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

इसके अलावा, पिछले तीन वर्षों (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुल 4,944 किलोमीटर लंबाई की कुल 55 परियोजनाओं (23 नई लाइन और 32 दोहरीकरण) के सर्वेक्षण कार्य को मंजूरी दी गई है।

रेल परियोजना/परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना जैसे राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी मंजूरी, बाधक जनोपयोगिताओं का स्थानांतरण,

विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक मंजूरी, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियां, परियोजना/परियोजनाओं के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य महीनों की संख्या आदि विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजना/परियोजनाओं के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

रेल परियोजनाओं के प्रभावी और त्वरित कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न उपायों में (i) निधियों के आवंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि, (ii) फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन, (iii) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी (iv) भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी और वन्यजीव संबंधी मंजूरी में तेजी लाने और परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ नियमित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना शामिल हैं।

सिरोही जिला पहले ही भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क से जुड़ा हुआ है। सिरोही जिले से गुजरने वाली कुछ परियोजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं:

1. गतिशीलता में सुधार करने तथा यातायात की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने के लिए, 2023-24 में ₹ 3085.59 करोड़ की लागत से लूनी-समदड़ी-भीलड़ी (272 किमी) खंड के बीच दोहरीकरण का कार्य स्वीकृत किया गया है।
2. दोहरी लाइन डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (डीएफसी) सिरोही जिले से होकर गुजरता है।
3. तरंगा हिल-अंबाजी-आबू रोड नई लाइन परियोजना (116.65 किमी) को 2022 में 2798.16 करोड़ ₹. की लागत से स्वीकृत किया गया है। इस पर अक्टूबर 2024 तक 798 करोड़ ₹. का व्यय किया गया है।

### इंटरनेट कनेक्शन

#### 459. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में गांवों को इंटरनेट से जोड़ दिया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो दादरा और नागर हवेली में इंटरनेट कनेक्शन वाले गांवों का ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे प्रत्येक गांव में इन कनेक्शनों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) क्या विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान दादरा और नागर हवेली में इंटरनेट प्रयोक्ताओं की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे प्रयोक्ताओं/गांवों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा दादरा और नागर हवेली में प्रत्येक जिले के उक्त गांवों में इंटरनेट कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए गए हैं या उठाए जा रहे हैं?

**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री**

**(डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):**

(क) और (ख) सितंबर 2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश के 6,44,131 गांवों में से लगभग 6,22,840 गांवों में इंटरनेट सेवा उपलब्ध है।

सितंबर 2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, दादरा और नगर हवेली (दमन और दीव सहित) के सभी 95 गांवों में इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है।

(ग) जी हां, भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार मार्च 2024 तक दादरा और नगर हवेली (दमन और दीव सहित) में कुल इंटरनेट

कनेक्शन 8,35,247 हैं। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान दादरा और नगर हवेली (दमन और दीव सहित) में इंटरनेट प्रयोक्ताओं के संबंध में ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) जैसा कि ऊपर (क) और (ख) में उल्लेख किया गया है, सितंबर 2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार दादरा और नगर हवेली (दमन और दीव सहित) के सभी 95 गांवों में पहले से ही इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी सेवा उपलब्ध है। हालांकि डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) से वित्त पोषण के माध्यम से सरकार देश के ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को लागू कर रही है।

### विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान दादरा और नगर हवेली (दमन और दीव सहित) में इंटरनेट

उपयोगकर्ता:

क्र.सं.	तक की स्थिति के अनुसार	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल
1.	मार्च 24	दादर और नगर	8,35,247
2.	मार्च 23	हवेली	6,34,560
3.	मार्च 22	(दमन और दीव	5,84,033
4.	मार्च 21	सहित)	जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है
5.	मार्च 20		(इस अवधि के दौरान राज्य-वार आंकड़े रिपोर्ट नहीं किए गए थे)

**ANALOGUE MISSION IN TIBET REGION BY ISRO****460. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBAJIRAO MANE:****SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched its first analogue mission in Tibet region of the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the aims and objectives of this mission;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to send its first human to space under the Gaganyaan Mission and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the manner in which this analogue mission will be a game changer in sending the first Indian to space;
- (e) whether ISRO is also planning to set up its first space centre by the year 2035 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of the progress made in this regard and total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on the mission?

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

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

- a) First analogue space mission was carried out in Leh, as a collaborative effort by ISRO, AAKA Space Studio, University of Ladakh, IIT Bombay and supported by Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council.
- b) Aim and objectives are to simulate life in an interplanetary habitat to tackle the challenges of a base station beyond Earth.
- c) Yes, Sir. ISRO is targeting the first human space flight demonstration mission under the Gaganyaan programme by end of 2026. The Gaganyaan Programme envisages undertaking the human spaceflight to Low Earth Orbit (LEO) and to lay the foundation of technologies needed for an Indian human space exploration programme in the long run.
- d) Objectives of this analogue side mission are not linked with the planned first human space flight demonstration mission, targeted in 2026.
- e) Yes, Sir. ISRO is planning to set up its first space centre (space station) i.e Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS) by 2035. BAS will be the first National Space Laboratory to conduct multidisciplinary microgravity experiments and studies in the fields of Science, Technologies, Medicine, Agriculture, Space manufacturing, among others. BAS will also be acting as platform for global and national collaboration, gateway to lunar

exploration and beyond and to help boosting the Space Economy of the country.

- f) ISRO has initiated development of various technologies for the Bharatiya Antariksh Station. These technologies will be demonstrated through precursor missions for BAS, which have been recently approved as part of revision in Gaganyaan programme. With a net additional funding of ₹11,170 Cr in the already approved programme, the total revised funding of Gaganyaan Programme with enhanced scope is ₹20,193 Cr.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** सभा की कार्यवाही आज 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

**11.06 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

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**12.00 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

**12.0½ hrs**

*At this stage, Shri Awadhesh Prasad and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्यगण, कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

**12.01 hrs****PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**माननीय सभापति :** अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे। आइटम नम्बर – 2.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत जी।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह जी।

... (व्यवधान)

**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):** On behalf of Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 2022-2023.
  - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 2022-2023, together with Audit report thereon.
  - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda for the year 2022-2023.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 702/18/24]

- (3)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Buddhist Confederation, New Delhi for the year 2022-2023, along with audited accounts.
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Buddhist Confederation, New Delhi for the year 2022-2023.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 703/18/24]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of the Section 20E of the Ancient Monuments and

Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958:-

- (i) The National Monuments Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of the Protected Monument – Bir Singh Palace at Datia, Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument – ‘Tomb of Shah Makhdum Daulah Maneri and Ibrahim Khan’ and ‘The Tank at Maner’, Maner, Patna, Bihar.
- (iii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument – ‘Karan Cheupar Cave’, ‘Sudama Cave’ and ‘Lomas Rishi Cave’, Barabar and Nagarjuni Hill, Jehanabad, Bihar.
- (iv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument – ‘The tank and the remains at village Benisagar’, District – West Singhbhum, Jharkhand.
- (v) The National Monuments Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of the Protected Monument – Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu (Hanol), Dehradun (Uttarakhand).
- (vi) The National Monuments Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument – Vapiyaka cave and Vada Thika cave, Barabar and Nagarjuni hill, Jehanabad, Bihar.
- (vii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of

Centrally Protected Monument – Jageswar Group of Temples namely Jageswar, Mritunjaya, Nanda Devi, Shrine dedicated to Surya, Navagrah shrine, Pyramidal shrine, Kuber and Chandika Temples, Almora, Uttarakhand.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 704/18/24]

- (viii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument – ‘The Asoka column known as Laur Pillar at Lauriya Areraj’, Govindganj, District – East Champaran, Bihar.
- (ix) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument – ‘The Jamma Masjid at Hadaf’ and ‘Ruins of Baradari buildings with probable underground cells and passage standing on a high mound’, Village- Arazi Mukimpur, Rajmahal subdivision, Sahibganj, Jharkhand.
- (x) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument – ‘Rangamati Mosque and the ablution tank attached thereto’, Rangamati hill, District-Dhubri, Assam.
- (xi) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument – Tomb of Nadir Shah and Dome of Adil Shah Faruki, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh.
- (xii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument – Gopi Cave, Barabar hill and

Nagarjuni hill, Jehanabad, Bihar.

(xiii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument – ‘Excavated remains of stupa together with adjacent land comprised in whole of survey plot Nos. 261, 262, 263, 264,265,268, 269, 270 of village Harpur Basant and 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048 and 1049, of village Chakramdas’, Harpur Basant and Chakramdas, District – Vaishali, Bihar.

(xiv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument – ‘The supposed site of the Palace of Asoka’, Kumhrar, Patna, Bihar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 705/18/24]

(xv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument – ‘Budhist Stupa’, Tajpur Deur (Kesaria), District – East Champaran, Bihar.

(xvi) The National Monuments Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument – Sikandar Bagh Buildings and Monuments of the Ninety Third Highlanders, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

(xvii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument – “Emperor Aurangzeb’s Pavilion and Entire Compound Known as Bagh Badshahi,

Tehsil – Khajuha, District - Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh.”

- (xviii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument – Cemeteries near Kaiser Pasand, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (xix) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument – Tomb of Saadat Ali Khan, Tomb of Mashir Zaidi wife of Saadat Ali Khan and Sapper’s Tomb, Kaisarbagh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (xx) The National Monuments Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument – Dianut-ud-daula’s Karbala situated in muhalla Menhadiganj, Lucknow.
- (xxi) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of the Protected Monument – Queen Victoria’s Memorial in Alfred Park, Allahabad (Prayagraj), Uttar Pradesh.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 706/18/24]
- (xxii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument – “Cemetery at Alambagh”, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxiii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument – City Cemetery, Karwi, Village and Tehsil – Karwi, District Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxiv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of

Centrally Protected Monument – British Cemetery at Chiria Jhil, Lucknow.

- (xxv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument “Tomb of Nawab Sadar Jahan at Pihani in the Hardoi district, Uttar Pradesh.”
- (xxvi) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument – One Ancient Brick Temple Built on the same plan as Bhitargaon Temple, Kanchilipur (Karchulipur), District – Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxvii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument “Sai Bridge at second mile of the Raebareli and Pratapgarh Road, District-Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh”.
- (xxviii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument “Heritage Bye-Laws for Cemetery at mile 6, (Lucknow, Cawnpore Road) Bagawan District-Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh”.
- (xxix) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument- “Tomb of Ghazi-ud-din Haider (First King of Oudh) in the Shah Najaf on the right bank of the river Gumti, Tehsil and District – Lucknow, U.P.”

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 707/18/24]

- (xxx) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument- Kacheri Cemetery, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxxi) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument “Cemetery at Marion, Tehsil and District- Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh”.
- (xxxii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument- Jami Masjid, East of Banda City, Near Hospital, Banda, Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxxiii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of Protected Monument- Kaisarbagh Gates, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxxiv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of the Protected Monument- “Jama Masjid situated within the village of Erich, Paragana Garohta, District- Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh”.
- (xxxv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws, 2024 of the Protected Monument- Nasir-ud-Din Hiader’s Karbala at Daliganj, Tehsil Lucknow Sadar, District Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxxvi) The National Monuments Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of the Protected Monument- Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan a



Distinguished Officer of Shah Jahan, Tehsil Shahabad, District Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh.

(xxxvii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-laws 2024 of Protected Monument- The Tomb of Janab Aliya at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 708/18/24]

... (Interruptions)

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 444(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 445(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) दूसरा संशोधन विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 449(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

- (चार) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (वेतन) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 448(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पांच) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (काडर संख्या का नियतन) तीसरा संशोधन विनियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 463(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छह) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (वेतन) तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 2024 जो दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 464(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 709/18/24]

- (2) अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिनियम, 1951 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) सा.का.नि. 540(अ) जो 06 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसमें दिनांक 14 फरवरी, 2023 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 99(अ) का एक शुद्धिपत्र दिया हुआ है।
- (दो) सा.का.नि. 541(अ) जो 06 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसमें दिनांक 14 फरवरी, 2023 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 98(अ) का एक शुद्धिपत्र दिया हुआ है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 710/18/24]

- (3) अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 687(अ) जो 05 नवम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित अरुणाचल प्रदेश-गोवा-मिजोरम

संघ-राज्यक्षेत्र, संयुक्त काडर भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा और भारतीय वन सेवा के लिए संयुक्त काडर प्राधिकरण गठित किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 711/18/24]

- (4) (एक) आर्यभट्ट प्रेक्षण विज्ञान शोध संस्थान, नैनीताल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) आर्यभट्ट प्रेक्षण विज्ञान शोध संस्थान, नैनीताल के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 712/18/24]

- (5) (एक) बीरबल साहनी पुरावनस्पतिविज्ञान, लखनऊ के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) बीरबल साहनी पुरावनस्पतिविज्ञान, लखनऊ के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 713/18/24]

- (6) (एक) इंडियन एसोसिएशन फॉर द कल्टीवेशन ऑफ साइंस, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) इंडियन एसोसिएशन फॉर द कल्टीवेशन ऑफ साइंस, कोलकाता के वर्ष

2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 714/18/24]

(7) (एक) भारतीय खगोलभौतिकी संस्थान, बंगलोर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भारतीय खगोलभौतिकी संस्थान, बंगलोर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 715/18/24]

(8) (एक) भारतीय भूचुम्बकत्व संस्थान, नवी मुम्बई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भारतीय भूचुम्बकत्व संस्थान, नवी मुम्बई के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 716/18/24]

(9) (एक) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उच्च अध्ययन संस्थान, गुवाहाटी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उच्च अध्ययन संस्थान, गुवाहाटी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 717/18/24]

(10) (एक) नैनो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, मोहाली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नैनो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, मोहाली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 718/18/24]

(11) (एक) इंटरनेशनल एडवांस्ड रिसर्च सेंटर फॉर पाउडर मेटालुर्जी एंड न्यू मेटेरियल्स, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) इंटरनेशनल एडवांस्ड रिसर्च सेंटर फॉर पाउडर मेटालुर्जी एंड न्यू मेटेरियल्स, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 719/18/24]

(12) (एक) जवाहर लाल नेहरू उन्नत वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान केंद्र, बेंगलुरु के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) जवाहर लाल नेहरू उन्नत वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान केंद्र, बेंगलुरु के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 720/18/24]

- (13) (एक) रमन अनुसंधान संस्थान, बँगलुरु के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) रमन अनुसंधान संस्थान, बँगलुरु के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 721/18/24]

- (14) (एक) श्री चित्रा तिरुनल आयुर्विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) श्री चित्रा तिरुनल आयुर्विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 722/18/24]

- (15) (एक) सत्येन्द्रनाथ बोस नेशनल सेंटर फॉर बेसिक साइन्सेज, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) सत्येन्द्रनाथ बोस नेशनल सेंटर फॉर बेसिक साइन्सेज, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 723/18/24]

- (16) (एक) वाडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हिमालयन जियोलॉजी, देहरादून के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) वाडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हिमालयन जियोलॉजी, देहरादून के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 724/18/24]

(17) (एक) नेशनल इनोवेशन फाउंडेशन-इंडिया, अहमदाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नेशनल इनोवेशन फाउंडेशन-इंडिया, अहमदाबाद के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 725/18/24]

(18) (एक) नॉर्थ ईस्ट सेंटर फॉर टेक्नोलॉजी एप्लीकेशन एंड रीच, शिलोंग के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) नॉर्थ ईस्ट सेंटर फॉर टेक्नोलॉजी एप्लीकेशन एंड रीच, शिलोंग के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 726/18/24]

(19) (एक) इंडियन नेशनल एकेडमी ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) इंडियन नेशनल एकेडमी ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 727/18/24]

- (20) (एक) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान अकादमी, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान अकादमी, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 728/18/24]

- (21) (एक) नेशनल एकेडमी ऑफ साइंसेज, भारत, प्रयागराज के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) नेशनल एकेडमी ऑफ साइंसेज, भारत, प्रयागराज के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 729/18/24]

... (Interruptions)

**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):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind



permission, on behalf of my colleague Shri Jayant Chaudhary, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad (STARS), Mumbai, for the year 2021-2022, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad (STARS), Mumbai, for the year 2021-2022.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 730/18/24]

- (3) (i) A copy each of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, (STARS Scheme) Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, for the years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022.
- (ii) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha (STARS Scheme), Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, for the year 2020-2021 and 2021-2022.
- (4) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 731/18/24]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, Gujarat Council of School Education, Gandhinagar, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha, Gujarat Council of School Education, Gandhinagar, for the year 2022-2023.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 732/18/24]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, Tamil Nadu, Chennai, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha, Tamil Nadu, Chennai, for the years 2022-2023.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 733/18/24]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2022-2023.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha, Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2022-2023.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 734/18/24]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada, for the year 2021-2022, alongwith audited accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh for the year 2021-2022.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 735/18/24]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, U.P. Education for all Project Board, Lucknow, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the U.P. Education for all Project Board, Lucknow, for the year 2022-2023.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 736/18/24]

- (15) (i) A copy each of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha, Maharashtra Prathamik Shiksha Parishad, Mumbai, for the years 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha, Maharashtra Prathamik Shiksha Parishad, Mumbai, for the years 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.

- (16) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 737/18/24]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School Education Society, Himachal Pradesh, Samagra Shiksha, Shimla for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School Education Society, Himachal Pradesh, Samagra Shiksha, Shimla, for the year 2022-2023.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 738/18/24]

... (*Interruptions*)

**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 rise to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 739/18/24]

... (*Interruptions*)

**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):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague Shri Pankaj Chaudhary, I rise to lay on

the Table :-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970:-

- (i) The Union Bank of India (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2024 published in Notification No. UBI:HR:16061(E) in Gazette of India dated 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2024.
- (ii) The Indian Overseas Bank (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2024 published in Notification No. HRMD/PEN/001/2024 in Gazette of India dated 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2024.
- (iii) The Indian Bank (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2024 published in Notification No. F. No. Pen/01/2024(E) in Gazette of India dated 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2024.
- (iv) The Bank of India (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2024 published in Notification No. HO:HR:TBD:2024-25:01(E) in Gazette of India dated 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 740/18/24]

(2) A copy of the 54<sup>th</sup> Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, 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 Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 741/18/24]

- (4) A copy of the State Bank of India Employees' Pension Fund (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2024 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. HR/P&PMD/SPL/SP/2024-25/7 in Gazette of India dated 4<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 under sub-section (4) of Section 50 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 742/18/24]

- (5) A copy of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Salary and Allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of Chairperson and other members) Amendment Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.650(E) in Gazette of India dated 21<sup>st</sup> October, 2024 under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 743/18/24]

... (*Interruptions*)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

(i) The Battery Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. G.S.R.190(E) in Gazette of India dated 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2024.

(ii) The Battery Waste Management (Second Amendment) Rules, 2024 published in Notification No. S.O.2374(E) in Gazette of India dated 20<sup>th</sup> June, 2024.

(iii) The Green Credit Rules, 2023 published in Notification No. S.O.4458(E) in Gazette of India dated 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2023.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 744/18/24]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.05(E) (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2024, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.5481(E) dated 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 issued under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 745/18/24]

(3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.884(E) (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2024 notifying the



methodology for calculating the green credit in respect of any activity undertaken under the Green Credit Rules, 2023, issued under sub-rule(1) of rule 5 of the said Rules.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 746/18/24]

- (4) (i) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority, New Delhi, for the years 2018-2019 to 2022-2023 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2018-2019 to 2022-2023.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 747/18/24]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Biodiversity Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Biodiversity Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 748/18/24]

- (7) A copy of the Biological Diversity Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.665(E) in Gazette of India dated 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2024 under sub-section (3) of Section 62 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 749/18/24]

- (8) A copy of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Amendment Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.582(E) in Gazette of India dated 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 750/18/24]

... (*Interruptions*)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2024-2025.
- (2) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 751/18/24]

... (*Interruptions*)

**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):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir,  
with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, for the year 2022-2023.
  - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, for the year 2022-2023, together with Audit report thereon.
  - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, for the year 2022-2023.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 752/18/24]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2022-2023, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2022-2023.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 753/18/24]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, for the year 2022-2023, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, for the year 2022-2023.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 754/18/24]

... (*Interruptions*)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS;  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND  
HIGHWAYS (SHRI HARSH MALHOTRA):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I beg to lay

on the Table: -

- (1) A copy of the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.475(E) in Gazette of India dated 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2024, under sub-section (3) of Section 79 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.
- (2) A copy of the Companies (Adjudication of Penalties) Amendment Rules, 2024 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.476(E) in Gazette of India dated 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2024 sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 755/18/24]

... (Interruptions)

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया) :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ :

- (1) अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3959 (अ) की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) जो दिनांक 18 सितम्बर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा आधार (वित्तीय और अन्य सहायिकियों, प्रसुविधाओं और सेवाओं का लक्षित परिदान) अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 7 के अंतर्गत जारी दिनांक 8 फरवरी, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 371(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 756/18/24]

- (2) (एक) केंद्रीय भंडारण निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

- (दो) केंद्रीय भंडारण निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 757/18/24]

... (*Interruptions*)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI GEORGE KURIAN):** Hon. Chairperson,

Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2022-2023.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai for the year 2022-2023, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2022-2023.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 758/18/24]

... (*Interruptions*)

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**12.04 hrs**

**ASSENT TO BILLS**

**SECRETARY-GENERAL:** Sir, I lay on the Table the following 3 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Second Session of Eighteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2024: -

- I. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2024
- II. The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2024
- III. The Finance (No.2) Bill, 2024

... (Interruptions)

**माननीय सभापति :** आइटम नंबर 14. डॉ. फगन सिंह कुलस्ते जी – उपस्थित नहीं।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** श्री अनन्त नायक।

... (व्यवधान)

**12.05 hrs**

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEES**

- (i) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

**श्री अनन्त नायक (क्यौंझर) :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

“कि यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सभा, श्री कृष्ण लाल पंवार, जिन्होंने 14 अक्टूबर, 2024 से राज्य सभा से त्यागपत्र दे दिया है, के स्थान पर अनुसूचित

जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के कार्यकाल के समाप्त न हुए भाग के लिए, समिति के साथ सहयोजित होने के लिए राज्य सभा से एक सदस्य को नामनिर्दिष्ट करने के लिए सहमत हो और राज्य सभा द्वारा इस प्रकार नामनिर्दिष्ट सदस्य का नाम इस सभा को सूचित करे।”

**माननीय सभापति :** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सभा, श्री कृष्ण लाल पंवार, जिन्होंने 14 अक्टूबर, 2024 से राज्य सभा से त्यागपत्र दे दिया है, के स्थान पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के कार्यकाल के समाप्त न हुए भाग के लिए, समिति के साथ सहयोजित होने के लिए राज्य सभा से एक सदस्य को नामनिर्दिष्ट करने के लिए सहमत हो और राज्य सभा द्वारा इस प्रकार नामनिर्दिष्ट सदस्य का नाम इस सभा को सूचित करे।”

**प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।**

... (व्यवधान)

**12.06 hrs**

**(ii) Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes**

**श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

“कि यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सभा, श्री बीडा मस्थान राव यादव, जिन्होंने 29.08.2024 से राज्य सभा से त्यागपत्र दे दिया है, के स्थान पर अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के कार्यकाल के समाप्त न हुए भाग के लिए, समिति के साथ सहयोजित



होने के लिए राज्य सभा के सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य निर्वाचित करे और समिति के लिए इस प्रकार निर्वाचित सदस्य का नाम इस सभा को सूचित करे।”

**माननीय सभापति :** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सभा, श्री बीडा मस्थान राव यादव, जिन्होंने 29.08.2024 से राज्य सभा से त्यागपत्र दे दिया है, के स्थान पर अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के कार्यकाल के समाप्त न हुए भाग के लिए, समिति के साथ सहयोजित होने के लिए राज्य सभा के सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य निर्वाचित करे और समिति के लिए इस प्रकार निर्वाचित सदस्य का नाम इस सभा को सूचित करे।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

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... (व्यवधान)

**12.07 hrs**

**(iii) Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and  
Technology, Trivandrum**

**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):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind  
permission, I rise to move the following:-

“That in pursuance of sub-section (j) of Section 5 read with sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 6 of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Act 1980, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Institute Body of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder.”

**माननीय सभापति :** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि श्री चित्रा तिरुनाल आयुर्विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम अधिनियम, 1980 की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) और (2) के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (ज) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से, जैसा अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबंधों तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों और विनियमों के अध्याधीन श्री चित्रा तिरुनाल आयुर्विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम के संस्थान निकाय के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

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... (व्यवधान)

**12.08 hrs**

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\***

**माननीय सभापति :** जिन माननीय सदस्यों को आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, वे अपने अनुमोदित पाठ को तुरंत व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

**(i) Need to address the problems in operation of Telephone Exchange in Karwar SSA in Uttara Kannada Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka.**

**SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI (UTTARA KANNADA):** My Parliamentary Constituency is situated near Western Ghat region in Karnataka and many telephone exchanges in Karwar SSA in my Parliamentary Constituency are going down within a few minutes of power failure as installed battery sets are not taking load and battery reading comes down to below 47V within a minute. In this regard, attempts to install good quality 2 or more battery sets for the purpose were made having consultation with the officer in-charge of concerned telephone exchange. But still the same problem persists and due to non-installation of proper battery backup, it leads to problems in operation of transmission equipments, Mobile BTS equipments, and Exchange equipments. There is requirement of power plant in Karwar SSA as many Exchanges in Karwar SSA are going down due to lack of power plant modules and the installed batteries are not being charged up properly due to fault of power plant. So, many transmission

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\* Treated as laid on the Table.

equipments, mobile BTS equipments and Exchange equipments are also going down. In this regard, I urge the Minister of Communications to give the direction to the concerned authority to consider the issue and take action on urgent basis.

**(ii) Regarding implementation of PM Surya Ghar Yojana in Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh**

**SHRI ANURAG SHARMA (JHANSI):** The PM Surya Ghar Yojana promises to transform the Bundelkhand region, including Jhansi, by harnessing the area's abundant sunlight. This initiative leverages the unique advantage of extended daylight hours in the region, making it an ideal area for solar power generation. By enabling households to install solar panels, the scheme aims to reduce electricity costs and ultimately provide free electricity to residents, significantly easing the financial burden on families in this economically disadvantaged area. Bundelkhand has long faced challenges of limited development and financial constraints, but with the Surya Ghar Yojana, residents have a promising opportunity to move towards energy independence. Access to free, sustainable electricity can empower local industries, agriculture, and households fostering overall economic growth. Additionally, the program promotes environmental sustainability by reducing reliance on traditional, non-renewable energy sources. In the long run, the PM Surya Ghar Yojana stands as a beacon of hope for Bundelkhand's revival, addressing both energy needs and economic disparities, and ensuring that even the remotest parts of the country benefit from renewable

energy advancements. With the sun shining late into the evening, Jhansi and the Bundelkhand region can now look forward to a brighter and more prosperous future.

**(iii) Need to expedite implementation of Patmada Pump Canal Project in East Singhbhum District, Jharkhand**

**श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) :** मैं पूर्वी सिंहभूम जिले के पटमदा, बोड़ाम और काटिन प्रखंड के किसानों के हित में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। 2021 में झारखंड राज्य के जल संसाधन विभाग ने इन क्षेत्रों के किसानों को सिंचाई सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए पटमदा पम्प नहर योजना को मंजूरी दी थी। इसके बावजूद अब तक इस पर कोई ठोस कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। इस योजना के लिए कंसल्टेंट द्वारा पिछले एक वर्ष में सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट भी प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है, लेकिन जल संसाधन विभाग ने अब तक इसे स्वीकृति नहीं दी है। इस विलंब के कारण लगभग 12,500 हेक्टेयर भूमि में किसानों को सिंचाई सुविधा से वंचित रहना पड़ा है, जो उनकी कृषि उत्पादन को प्रभावित कर रहा है। यह एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, क्योंकि सिंचाई की सुविधा से न केवल किसानों की खेती में सुधार होगा, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय कृषि उत्पादकता में भी वृद्धि होगी। अतः मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि जल संसाधन विभाग के अधिकारियों के द्वारा इस काम में की गई देरी पर उचित कार्रवाई की जाए, ताकि किसानों को शीघ्र ही आवश्यक सिंचाई सुविधाएँ मिल सकें और इस योजना की मंजूरी के लिए शीघ्र निर्णय लिया जाए।

**(iv) Need to include Sambalpuri / Kosali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution**

**श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित (बारगढ़):** मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री का ध्यान संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में संबलपुरी/कोसली भाषा को शामिल करने और इसे ओडिशा की आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में मान्यता देने की आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ओडिशा के 30 में से 11 जिलों में लगभग दो करोड़ लोग संबलपुरी/कोसली भाषा बोलते हैं। यह एक प्राचीन भाषा है, जो समृद्ध मौखिक परंपरा और साहित्यिक विरासत से परिपूर्ण है। इसमें रामायण, महाभारत और भगवत गीता के अद्भुत रूपांतरण समेत अनेक साहित्यिक कृतियां शामिल हैं। प्रतिष्ठित लोककवि पद्मश्री हलधा नाग, प्रसिद्ध गीतकार श्री मित्रभानु गौंटिया, और प्रतिभाशाली संगीतकार जितेंद्र हरिपाल जैसे व्यक्तित्व इस भाषा और संस्कृति की गहराई और गौरव को दर्शाते हैं। संबलपुरी/कोसली पश्चिमी ओडिशा के लोगों की प्राथमिक भाषा है। 1 मार्च 2014 को ओडिशा के तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री ने औपचारिक रूप से केंद्र सरकार से संबलपुरी/कोसली को आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने का अनुरोध किया था। दुर्भाग्य से तत्कालीन राज्य सरकार ने इस मामले को उतनी तत्परता से आगे नहीं बढ़ाई जितनी तत्परता से सभी को संबलपुरी/कोसली को आधिकारिक राज्य भाषा के रूप में मान्यता देनी चाहिए। मैं केंद्र सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि संबलपुरी/कोसली भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल के साथ ओडिशा की आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में मान्यता देने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

**(v) Need to expedite establishment of Sainik School in Godda, Jharkhand**

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA):** The overall condition of Education in Santhal Pargana region is a subject-matter of utter neglect in spite of the fact that since time immemorial, the entire region was considered to be a harbinger of ancient education practices and dissemination of social norms and mores. There has

been a vociferous demand of establishing a Sainik School in Godda/Deoghar so that this area could also share the pride of having quality education to their children. In February 2016, the then Honorable Defence Minister, visited my constituency and after acknowledging the backwardness of the region, he was kind to announce setting up of a Sainik School in Godda/Deoghar. Further, as a consequence to the said announcement, the Project for establishing a Sainik School was immediately sanctioned by the Ministry of Defence. However, it is a matter of concern that since then, more than seven years have elapsed, but the entire Project has not witnessed any visible progress.

**(vi) Regarding poor financial health of Discoms in Delhi**

**श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया (उत्तर-पश्चिम दिल्ली):** मैं आज दिल्ली के लोगों को प्रभावित करने वाले एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी की बिजली आपूर्ति का प्रबंधन तीन कंपनियों द्वारा किया जाता है टाटा पावर दिल्ली डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लिमिटेड, बीएसईएस यमुना पावर लिमिटेड और बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड। जबकि टीपीडीडीएल लाभ में चल रही है, अन्य दो कंपनी 26,000 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे में हैं जबकि पूरी दिल्ली में बिजली की दरें तीनों कंपनियों की समान हैं। यह चौंका देने वाला घाटा न केवल दिल्ली के बिजली क्षेत्र की वित्तीय स्थिरता को खतरे में डालता है, बल्कि नागरिकों पर एक समान बिजली दरों का बोझ भी डालता है। दिल्ली सरकार की कंपनियों से क्या शर्तें हैं जो उनके लाइसेंस रद्द नहीं किए गए? और दिल्ली सरकार के दो बिजली घरों को 26,000 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान करने में विफल रहने के बावजूद उनके लाइसेंस का नवीनीकरण क्यों किया जा रहा है? इस स्थिति के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली

के राजस्व में भारी नुकसान होता है। मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि इसकी जाँच की जाए और दोषियों के खिलाफ सख्त कारवाई हो ताकि सार्वजनिक राजस्व की रक्षा की जाए।

**(vii) Regarding augmentation of train services connecting Palamu  
Parliamentary Constituency**

**श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) :** पलामू संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत रेलवे से संबंधित मांगों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ जो निम्नलिखित हैं:-

1. 12453/12454 रांची-नई दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन का नगर उंटारी (श्री बंशीधर नगर) रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठहराव।
2. वन्दे भारत ट्रेन को रांची से डालटनगंज होते हुए वाराणसी तक चलाई जाए।
3. पटना-सिंगरौली एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन संख्या 23347/23348 एवं शक्तिपुंज एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन संख्या 11447/11448 का मेराल रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठहराव।
4. पलामू एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन संख्या 13347/13348 का रजहरा स्टेशन पर ठहराव।
5. गरीब रथ ट्रेन संख्या 12877/12878 का मोहम्मदगंज पर ठहराव।
6. रांची-नई दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन संख्या 12453/12454 वाया डालटनगंज होकर सप्ताह में 2 दिन चलती है, उसे चार दिन चलाई जाए।
7. रांची-नई दिल्ली गरीब रथ ट्रेन 12877/12878 को सप्ताह में तीन दिन चलती है उसे 6 दिन चलाई जाए।
8. रांची-वाराणसी इंटरसिटी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन संख्या 18311/18611 रांची से वाराणसी तक चलती है उसे गोरखपुर तक विस्तारित किया जाए।



9. रांची से वाया डालटनगंज होकर गोरखपुर तक एक नई ट्रेन चलायी जाय, जो कोरोना काल में चली थी। उसे बंद कर दिया गया है पुनः चालू किया जाय। डालटनगंज से गोरखपुर जाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या अत्यधिक है।

अतः सरकार उपरोक्त मार्गों को पूरा कराएं, ताकि यात्रियों का रेलवे की यात्रा सुगम हो सके।

**(viii) Need to implement stringent Banking Protocols and KYC Norms to curb cyber financial frauds**

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI):** Under PM Shri Narendra Modi Ji's visionary leadership, India has made significant progress in digital transformation. Today, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Home Minister and Finance Minister to an alarming issue of cyber financial frauds threatening our economy. Recent studies by the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) project potential losses of over ₹1.2 lakh crore in the next year, approximately 0.7% of our GDP. In just six months of 2024, reported losses have reached ₹11,269 crore, excluding unreported cases and direct police complaints. The situation is particularly concerning as most frauds originate from China and South-East Asian countries. Nearly 4,000 mule bank accounts are identified daily, with scam compounds operating from Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, and Azerbaijan. Fraudulent withdrawals occur both domestically and internationally. The grave concern is the use of crypto currencies for money laundering, with ₹5.5 crore laundered through international exchanges in just three months. I urge the MHA and Finance Ministry to implement stricter banking protocols and KYC norms, enhance international cooperation, and create robust public awareness

campaigns. This requires immediate intervention to protect our citizens' financial security and our economy.

**(ix) Regarding alternate route for proposed expansion of Chandikhole-Paradip Section of NH-53 in Odisha**

**SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (JAGATSINGHPUR):** The construction of National Highways (NH) touched to more than 30 Kms per day during the financial year 2023-24, and the network, which has increased by 60% from 91,287 km in 2014 to 1,46,145 km in year 2023. As part of this progress, the State of Odisha has also gained much during last 11 years. Recently, the work for the rehabilitation and upgradation from 4 to 8 lane of Chandikhole-Paradip section NH-53 has been awarded and is expected to be completed soon. However, this NH project will be acquiring land of two villages: Bijaychandrapur and Udaybat (around 2.5 km distance) and inhabitants of these two villages are going to be evicted. The villagers will be losing their home, shops and livelihoods. If an alternative route for the expansion of NH 53 on this 2.5 km stretch is readily available, and eviction of two villagers is avoidable without demolition of homes and shops, this may be considered instead of evicting families of these two villages. I would urge the Union Minister of Road Transport and Highways to look into the matter urgently and protect the interest of these two villagers in my Parliamentary Constituency-Jagatsinghpur, Odisha.

**(x) Need to enact the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019 for inclusion of six ethnic communities of Assam in the List of Scheduled Tribes**

**SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (JORHAT):** Six ethnic communities in Assam namely the Adivasi/Tea Tribes, Tai Ahom, Moran, Matak, and Chutia Koch-Rajbongshi have been demanding their inclusion in the Central list of Scheduled Tribes. The demand is based on the argument that these communities possess the characteristics of Scheduled Tribes and face socio-economic disadvantages. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has also approved their inclusion. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 8th January 2019. This bill sought to amend the list of Scheduled Tribes of Assam, specifically to include six ethnic communities: Adivasi/Tea Tribes, Tai Ahom, Moran, Matak, Chutia, and Koch-Rajbongshi. The delay in the enactment of this crucial legislation has had a profound and negative impact on these marginalized communities. They continue to suffer from socio-economic disparities, discrimination, and lack of adequate representation. The recognition as Scheduled Tribes would have provided them with much-needed constitutional safeguards, affirmative action, and access to Government schemes and resources. I urge the Government to prioritize this bill's passage and expedite the legislative process. The continued delay is causing immense hardship to these communities, and it is imperative to address their legitimate aspirations.

**(xi) Need to establish a National Mission for Springshed Management along with National Registry of Springs**

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI (NAGAON):** I am rising the issue of a slow-onset disaster in many hilly areas of the North East face. In recent years, several villages across the region have reported the drying up of their mountain springs. This is particularly alarming as many are wholly dependent on springs for water. For example, over half of Meghalaya's villages were dependent on springs and Sikkim too derives much of its drinking water from them. Springwater quality has been declining, according to a recent study on two springs in Tripura. Springs also contribute to the base flow of the region's great rivers, like the Brahmaputra, affecting those in the plains as well. A 2018 NITI Aayog Report stated that nearly half of the springs in the Indian Himalayas, many of which fall in the North East, had dried up or become seasonal due to development projects and climate change. I thus urge the Government to immediately establish a National Mission for Springshed Management, which can help states build capacity and integrate springshed management into development projects. A National Registry of springs must also be established to periodically monitor the health of springs and ensure a continuous supply of crucial data.

**(xii) Need to convert existing Ayurveda Hospital at Ezhukone, Kerala to a full-fledged Ayurveda Medical College**

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA):** I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister for Labour and Employment to the urgent need for improving healthcare and educational facilities in Ezhukone, Kollam, Kerala. The Ezhukone ESIC Hospital serves a vast population of insured workers and their families. However, it requires urgent upgradation to a 250-bed super-specialty allopathic hospital to meet the increasing demand for advanced medical care. Additionally, the dental and pharmacy courses earlier sanctioned for this institution must be reinstated to support healthcare education and skill development in the region. Furthermore, the existing Ayurveda Hospital in Ezhukone holds immense potential to transform into a full-fledged Ayurveda Medical College. Upgrading this facility would not only preserve and promote traditional medicine but also provide enhanced educational and research opportunities in the field of Ayurveda. I urge the Hon'ble Minister to prioritize these initiatives, ensuring improved healthcare services and educational facilities for the benefit of the region.

**(xiii) Regarding situation arising out of merger of Ananthpuri FM with Akashvani AM**

**DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM):** I wish to draw the Hon'ble Minister's attention to the unfortunate consequences of the merger of Ananthpuri FM with Akashvani AM, which has caused anguish to innumerable Keralites since late July 2023. Apart from the grievances of 4.5 million listeners,

many of whom grew up tuning into Ananthapuri FM every morning, the merger rendered numerous staff members unemployed, plunging them into financial and emotional turmoil. Especially affected were the casual staff between the ages of forty and sixty who, owing to age and limited employment prospects, have been struggling to find new livelihoods. Every month Ananthapuri FM employed around a hundred part-time anchors, several among them being women who are also single parents. These anchors hosted 5-6 programmes every month, making their stints at Ananthapuri a vital stream of income. That an FM channel which was immensely popular and generated a yearly revenue of 1.5 crores, and which embodied the popular and literary culture of Kerala, should have thus been dismantled is regrettable. I also wonder why the option of instituting a separate FM transmitter for Ananthapuri was not explored. I urge the Minister to take swift action to address the hardships faced by those who have lost their jobs due to the merger and those who can no longer enjoy a beloved and widely-heard radio channel.

**(xiv) Need to improve rail connectivity to Mau District, Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान जिला मऊ की जनता की परेशानियों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मऊ के अधिकांश लोग हैंडलूम एवं पावरलूम के कारोबार से जुड़े हुए हैं। कारोबार के सिलसिले में उन्हें मऊ से दक्षिण भारत के अनेक क्षेत्रों, उत्तर भारत के अनेक क्षेत्रों एवं दिल्ली और मुम्बई जाना पड़ता है, लेकिन पर्याप्त ट्रेन सेवा न होने के कारण उन्हें बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है, जिससे उनका व्यवसाय प्रभावित होता है और उन्हें आर्थिक हानि भी होती

है। मैं सरकार को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि जिला मऊ के हैंडलूम एवं पावरलूम कारोबारियों को पर्याप्त ट्रेन सेवा न होने के कारण बड़े व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रों से संपर्क बिगड़ता जा रहा है, जिससे कठोर परिश्रम करने के बावजूद उनकी माली हालत बिगड़ती ही जा रही है।

अतः मैं सरकार से पुरजोर अपील करता हूँ कि मऊ स्टेशन से एक नई ट्रेन दक्षिण भारत के लिए और मऊ स्टेशन से एक वन्दे भारत ट्रेन दिल्ली एवं मुम्बई के लिए शीघ्रताशीघ्र आरम्भ की जाये। साथ ही लोकमान्य तिलक ट्रेन जो मुम्बई तक जाती है, को साप्ताहिक के स्थान पर प्रतिदिन चलाया जाए। राजधानी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन जो गाजीपुर-बलिया तक जाती है, को मऊ रेलवे स्टेशन तक चलाया जाए।

मऊ हैंडलूम एवं पावरलूम के कारोबारियों की समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए दोहरीघाट रेलवे स्टेशन से एक इंटरसिटी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन को प्रयागराज रेलवे स्टेशन तक चलाया जाए।

**(xv) Need to improve healthcare facilities in Etah Parliamentary  
Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री देवेश शाक्य (एटा) :** मेरी लोक सभा एटा, कासगंज के अन्तर्गत आने वाले मेडिकल कालेज, जिला अस्पताल, सी० एच० सी० पी० एच० सी० पर डाक्टरों के पदों से भी आधे डाक्टर वर्तमान में स्थायी तौर पर है। जिससे स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं सुचारु रूप से नहीं चल पा रही हैं। लोगों को इलाज के लिये अलीगढ़ और आगरा जाना पड़ता है।

स्वास्थ्य विभाग द्वारा इन रिक्त पदों को स्थायी रूप से कब तक भरा जायेगा जिससे मरीजों को सुचारु रूप से इलाज मिल सके। रात्रि की स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं अच्छी नहीं हैं। एटा मेडिकल कालेज में एम० आर० आई० की व्यवस्था और आपरेटर नहीं है। कब तक इस व्यवस्था को पूर्ण किया जायेगा। एटा कासगंज की जनता को प्राइवेट लैबों में जाना पड़ता है, जिससे पीडित परिवारों पर आधिक बोझ पड़ता है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि एटा कासगंज में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को बेहतर करने के लिये जल्द से जल्द ठोस कदम उठाने का कष्ट करे।

**(xvi) Need to expedite construction of Railway line project between  
Tindivanam and Nagari in Tamil Nadu**

**SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S. (ARANI):** I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the need to expedite the long-delayed construction work of 196 kms railway line project between Tindivanam and Nagari which were announced in 2010 by the then Hon'ble Minister of Railways. The then Government had allocated Rs. 600 crore for this work. However, Rs. 192 crore has already been given by the Government to those who have given their land i.e. agricultural land covering 33 villages belonging to Vandavasi Seiyaru Arani taluks starting from S Kateri village in the Wayyora Arani Parliamentary Constituency in Tiruvannamalai district to Arani Irumpedu village for the construction of the railway line. This project was allocated limits Rs 350 crore in the Union Government's recent interim budget and Rs 200 crore last year. The Tamil Nadu Government has paid special attention to this and has excavated the land where the track is to be built and handed it over to the Railway department. In the funds allocated for this purpose, 75 percent of work of constructing flyovers on rivers including Suga Nadi Seyyar Balaru in the areas of Vandavasi Seyyar Ranipet Arcot is completed. Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways, in the interest of the general public of Arni district.



**(xvii) Need for investing in in-depth agricultural research in Andhra Pradesh**

**SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET):** The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in its first advance estimates has predicted a record Kharif harvest of 1,647.05 lakh metric tonnes. However, as we secure food for our nation, we must also prioritise its nutritional value. A recent ICAR study highlights a concerning trend: high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat have significantly reduced micronutrient densities, with zinc levels dropping by up to 33% in rice and 30% in wheat, and iron levels similarly declining. To achieve nutrition security, it is time to shift our focus from yield per hectare and lakh metric tonnes to nutritional output per hectare. We must promote crop diversity and introduce new metrics like an agriculture income diversity score and incentivize farmers accordingly. Indicators like soil organic carbon must be included in the soil health card. Other metrics such as landscape diversity scores, soil biological activity, and water-use efficiency must be mainstreamed into agricultural practices. I propose investing in in-depth agricultural research, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, the rice bowl of India and home to Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University. On the 125th anniversary of the legendary Rythu Ranga, let us honour his vision by driving innovation that ensures doubling of farmer income and sustainable agriculture.

**(xviii) Need to curb unethical practices of private finance companies in the country**

**श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) :** देश भर में कई निजी वित्तीय कंपनियां (पीएफसी) व्यक्तिगत और व्यावसायिक लोन प्रदान करती हैं, लेकिन इन पर सरकारी नियंत्रण की कमी के कारण ये कंपनियां ग्राहकों के प्रति अपमानजनक व्यवहार करती हैं। समय पर किस्त न देने पर कुछ पीएफसी आक्रामक और बलपूर्वक तरीके अपनाते हैं, जैसे बार-बार कॉल करना, धमकाना, और सार्वजनिक रूप से शर्मिंदा करना। वसूली एजेंट उधारकर्ताओं के रिश्तेदारों से संपर्क कर पुनर्भुगतान के लिए दबाव बनाते हैं, और कभी-कभी शारीरिक धमकी या हिंसा का सहारा लेते हैं। इसके अलावा, पीएफसी अक्सर लागू शुल्कों और ब्याज दरों का पहले से खुलासा नहीं करते, जिससे ग्राहकों पर अप्रत्याशित वित्तीय बोझ पड़ता है। कई कंपनियां भ्रामक जानकारी देकर ग्राहकों को प्रतिकूल शर्तों में फंसा देती हैं। बिना सहमति के ग्राहक डेटा को तीसरे पक्ष के साथ साझा करना भी एक गंभीर समस्या है, जो गोपनीयता का उल्लंघन और धोखाधड़ी का जोखिम बढ़ाता है। अतः, सरकार को इन पर कठोर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

**(xix) Need to redevelop Railway Mechanical Workshop, establish an Electric**

**Loco Shed and a New Workshop for LHB Maintenance in Samastipur**

**Parliamentary Constituency**

**श्रीमती शांभवी (समस्तीपुर) :** मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र समस्तीपुर मेधावी और परिश्रमी युवाओं की भूमि है, लेकिन संसाधनों की कमी और औद्योगिक विकास के अभाव में यह आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ है। रोजगार की कमी के कारण यहाँ के युवा देश के अन्य हिस्सों में पलायन करने को मजबूर हैं, जहाँ उन्हें क्षेत्रीय भेदभाव और कई समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। समस्तीपुर, भारत रत्न जननायक कर्पूरी ठाकुर की जन्म और कर्मभूमि है। उन्होंने सामाजिक असमानता को समाप्त कर एक

समतामूलक समाज के निर्माण का सपना देखा था। हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने उनके अतुलनीय योगदान को मान्यता देते हुए उन्हें भारत रत्न से सम्मानित कर सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि दी। उनका सपना अभी अधूरा है, क्योंकि हमारा समाज अब भी पूर्ण समानता की ओर अग्रसर नहीं हुआ है। समस्तीपुर का विशाल रेलवे नेटवर्क इस क्षेत्र के औद्योगीकरण और विकास की बड़ी संभावनाएं प्रदान करता है। मैं केंद्र सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ कि समस्तीपुर रेल मंडल के यांत्रिक कारखाने का नवीनीकरण किया जाए, विद्युत लोको शेड शुरू किया जाए और एलएचबी मेंटेनेंस के लिए नया कारखाना स्थापित किया जाए। इससे युवाओं को स्थानीय रोजगार मिलेगा, पलायन रुकेगा, और रेलवे राजस्व में वृद्धि होगी।

**(xx) Need to establish an AIIMS in Baghpat Parliamentary Constituency,  
Uttar Pradesh**

**डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र बागपत की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की स्थिति अत्यंत गंभीर है। क्षेत्र के नागरिकों को उचित और समय पर चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रही हैं। यहाँ मामूली बीमारियों के लिए लोगों को मेरठ, दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहरों का रुख करना पड़ता है। बागपत में विशेषज्ञ डॉक्टरों और आधुनिक चिकित्सा उपकरणों की कमी के कारण जनता को बड़ी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। गर्भवती महिलाओं, बुजुर्गों और बच्चों के लिए स्थिति और भी अधिक विकट है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ बेहद दयनीय हैं, और सरकारी अस्पतालों में बुनियादी सुविधाओं का भी अभाव है। इसलिए, मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि बागपत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुधारने के लिए अविलंब आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएँ। हमारे क्षेत्र में एक अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (AIIMS) की स्थापना की जाए। AIIMS का होना न केवल हमारे क्षेत्र के नागरिकों को उत्तम चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ प्रदान करेगा, स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे और क्षेत्र का समग्र विकास होगा। मैं

आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर शीघ्रता से विचार करेगी और बागपत के नागरिकों को बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाएगी।

**(xxi) Regarding rise in prices of food items**

**SHRI AMRA RAM (SIKAR):** In September this year average price rise hit a nine-month high of 5.5 per cent. More significantly prices of food items crossed 9.2 per cent. A majority of Indians spend nearly half of their income on food. So, food inflation hurts the most. Among food items, vegetables in particular saw a staggering price rise with year-on-year price increases of 42.4 per cent for tomatoes, 66.2 per cent for onions, and 65.3 per cent for potatoes. These three are the most consumed vegetables, across the country. While the Government cites usual reasons of weather disruptions, the fact remains that every year, prices of some vegetables undergo an unbearable spike that has the effect of transferring crores of rupees from already strained family budgets to the coffers of big traders and wholesalers. Several other items of consumption too are seeing exorbitant price rise. One of them is cooking oils, which is partly attributable to the rise in crude palm oil prices by over 45 per cent in the past three months. Crude palm oil is used not only for processed food items but also for items like soaps and cosmetics.

**(xxii) Need to bring a legislation on National Blood Transfusion to regulate and monitor blood transfusion services**

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** Over 1 million citizens in India require blood transfusions every month, yet many face significant challenges in accessing safe and timely blood supplies. Despite existing guidelines in the National Blood Policy (2002), hospitals often abdicate responsibility for sourcing blood, placing an undue burden on patients' families to organize blood donations. This situation has created a breeding ground for unethical practices, such as paid blood donations, and undermines patient safety. The need for a comprehensive legislative framework was emphasized in a 1996 Supreme Court ruling and is further supported by the World Health Organization. Although the National Blood Policy was established over 20 years ago, its implementation has been poor, leading to a fragmented blood transfusion system across various Government bodies. A National Blood Transfusion Act would streamline efforts to regulate and monitor blood services, ensuring consistent standards of safety, availability, and quality. This Act would empower a Central National Blood Transfusion Authority to set guidelines, regulate blood banks, ensure proper licensing, and enforce safety monitoring. It would also provide essential training, foster research, and improve coordination across healthcare institutions. I urge the Government to prioritize the creation of this Act to safeguard public health and ensure equitable access to safe blood transfusion services across the nation.

**(xxiii) Need to expedite completion of Peddapalli-Manuguru Railway Line in Manthani region of Peddapalle Parliamentary Constituency in Telangana**

**SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM (PEDDAPALLE):** I would like to bring attention to the concerns surrounding the Peddapalli-Manuguru railway line, which traverses the Manthani region within my constituency. Despite its designation as a 'special' project by the Centre, aimed at accelerating its progress, the survey remains incomplete, leaving the project in limbo. This ₹3,600 crore initiative is critical for the socio-economic development of the area, particularly benefiting the tribal population in the erstwhile Khammam district. The project promises direct rail connectivity to the national capital, improving accessibility and fostering growth. The railway line is vital for regions associated with the Singareni coal mines, as coal is currently transported via the Kazipet junction, incurring significant costs. The proposed line would reduce these expenses and enhance economic efficiency. However, delays in completing the survey and initiating construction hinder the realization of these benefits. It is imperative to clarify the funds allocated for the project this financial year and ensure their efficient utilization. Establishing a clear timeline for completing the survey and commencing construction is essential. Expediting the Peddapalli-Manuguru railway line will fulfill long-pending aspirations, bolster connectivity, and stimulate economic growth in the resource-rich Manthani region.

**(xxiv) Need to make available adequate quantity of DAP to farmers  
in Rajasthan**

**श्री राहुल कस्वां (चूरु) :** देश में इस समय रबी फसल की बुवाई शुरू हो चुकी है व देश भर में किसानों को इस समय भारी मात्रा में DAP की आवश्यकता है, जिसके कारण राजस्थान के किसानों के द्वारा DAP की काफी मांग की जा रही है, लेकिन मांग के अनुरूप पिछले अक्टूबर महीने से ही DAP उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है। जिसकी वजह से पूरे क्षेत्र में DAP की काफी ज्यादा किल्लत चल रही है। मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र चूरु में 12 हजार टन DAP की मांग विभाग द्वारा राज्य सरकार को भिजवाई गई थी लेकिन उसके एवज में 6 हजार टन DAP ही उपलब्ध करवाई गई है। भारत सरकार के द्वारा प्रचुर मात्रा में DAP राज्य सरकार को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के बावजूद भी राज्य सरकार द्वारा कृत्रिम कमी बताते हुए किसानों को उचित मात्रा में DAP उपलब्ध नहीं करवाई जा रही है जिसके कारण चूरु लोकसभा क्षेत्र सहित राज्य के किसानों में रोष व्याप्त है, और जगह जगह धरने प्रदर्शन आदि किये जा रहे हैं। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि राजस्थान राज्य सरकार को निर्देशित करते हुए राज्य के किसानों को उचित मात्रा में DAP उपलब्ध करवाई जावे ताकि रबी फसल की बुवाई की जा सके।

**(xxv) Regarding increasing incidents of human-wildlife conflict in Bodoland  
Territorial Region in Kokrajhar Parliamentary Constituency, Assam**

**SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY (KOKRAJHAR):** I would like to draw the urgent kind attention of Union Government on the regular human - wildlife conflicts in Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) in my Kokrajhar Parliamentary Constituency. Manas Nation Park (MNP) falls within the territorial domain of BTR and it is part of the larger MTR which covers an area of 2,837 sq km. The park in India shares its international border with Bhutan's Royal Manas National Park. Together these

two Protected Areas form the Manas landscape. Every year increasing incidents of wild animal attacks on the villages have affected the people as well the biodiversity of the area. Illegal poaching and tree cutting is also few of the major problems which need to be addressed. I, therefore, request the Union Government to look into the matter and take necessary action on illegal poaching and take measures to control elephants attack on villages.

**(xxvi) Need to grant classical language status to Maithili Language**

**श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर (दरभंगा) :** मैथिली भाषा की एक समृद्ध लिपि परम्परा है और करोड़ों लोगों की मातृभाषा है। यहां तक कि झारखंड राज्य की द्वितीय राजकीय भाषा मैथिली है। 2003 में परम श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार ने मैथिली भाषा को अष्टम अनुसूची में शामिल करके इस भाषा की महत्ता को स्वीकार किया है। आज मैथिली भाषा ना केवल शिक्षा का माध्यम है अपितु शासन और प्रशासन की भी भाषा है। मैथिली भाषा शास्त्रीय भाषा का दर्जा पाने हेतु सभी मापदंडों को पूर्ण करती है। इस भाषा की प्राचीन साहित्यिक विरासत है, यह भाषा सांस्कृतिक रूप से समृद्ध है। इस की अपनी भाषाई स्वतंत्रता है और इसका अपना ऐतिहासिक महत्त्व है। मैथिली भाषा का इतिहास अति प्राचीन है जो ऋग्वेद युगीन काल तक जाता है। मेरी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मांग है कि मैथिली भाषा को शास्त्रीय भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दी जाय और जिससे भाषाई एवं सांस्कृतिक विरासत का सम्मान, संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन होगा और साथ-साथ करोड़ों मिथिलावासियों को गौरवान्वित महसूस होने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा।

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... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** प्लीज आप सब बैठिये । आप सदन को चलने दीजिए । आपकी बात भी सुनी जाएगी । आपको भी पूरा मौका मिलेगा । प्लीज आप सब बैठिये ।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** प्लीज आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठिये । सदन को चलने दीजिए । सदन का महत्वपूर्ण समय है । पूरा देश देख रहा है । प्लीज आप सब अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठिये ।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** सभा की कार्यवाही गुरुवार, दिनांक 28 नवंबर, 2024 को प्रातः ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

**12.09 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock  
on Thursday, November 28, 2024/ Agrahayana 7, 1946 (Saka)*

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**ANNEXURE-I****Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
1	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	37
2	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	34
3	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	31
4	Ms Iqra Choudhary	35
5	Shri Ananta Nayak	39
6	Shri Arun Govil	21
7	Shri B K Parthasarathi	28
8	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	38
9	Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure	26
10	Shri Eatala Rajender	22
11	Shri G Lakshminarayana	40
12	Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol	36
13	Shri Haribhai Patel	30
14	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	33
15	Shri Manish Jaiswal	24
16	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	31
17	Shri Parshottambhai Rupala	23
18	Shri Radheshyam Rathiya	25
19	Shri Rahul Kaswan	32
20	Shri Ram Shiromani Verma	27
21	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	23
22	Shri Sudheer Gupta	39
23	Smt. D K Aruna	22

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<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
24	Smt. Kriti Devi Debbarman	24
25	Smt. Supriya Sule	37
26	Thiru D M Kathir Anand	29

**Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions**

<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
1	Adv Dean Kuriakose	315, 293
2	Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi	293
3	Adv K. Francis George	343
4	Adv. Adoor Prakash	310, 396
5	Com. Selvaraj V	249, 448, 429
6	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	305, 288, 285
7	Dr. Amar Singh	369
8	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	434, 236
9	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	339
10	Dr. Bholu Singh	276
11	Dr. D Ravi Kumar	405
12	Dr. Dharamvira Gandhi	401
13	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	278
14	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	242, 241, 428
15	Dr. Indra Hang Subba	361
16	Dr. K Sudhakar	395
17	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	443, 245
18	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	335, 307
19	Dr. Kalyan Vajjinathrao Kale	368
20	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	246, 445
21	Dr. Lata Wankhede	415
22	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	365

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
23	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	325, 324, 314
24	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	313
25	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	271, 454
26	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	296
27	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	262
28	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	259
29	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	366
30	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	430
31	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	330
32	Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	300, 264, 263
33	Km. Sudha R	333
34	Md Abu Taher Khan	423
35	Ms. S Jothimani	344
36	Prof. Sougata Ray	299
37	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	236, 434
38	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	337
39	Shri Abhishek Banerjee	336
40	Shri Adhikari Deepak Dev	238
41	Shri Ajay Kumar Mandal	386
42	Shri Amar Sharadrao Kale	236, 434
43	Shri Amra Ram	289
44	Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	282, 271, 277
45	Shri Anand Bhadauria	420
46	Shri Anil Firojiya	378
47	Shri Anto Antony	320, 314
48	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	319
49	Shri Anurag Sharma	277
50	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	297
51	Shri Appalanaidu Kalisetti	419
52	Shri Arun Bharti	328
53	Shri Arun Govil	436
54	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	237, 435
55	Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	348

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
56	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	243, 352
57	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	360
58	Shri Ashish Dubey	398, 263, 428
59	Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	347, 266, 428
60	Shri Azad Kirti Jha	301
61	Shri B K Parthasarathi	444
62	Shri B Y Raghavendra	318
63	Shri Baijayant Panda	231
64	Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	434, 236
65	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	442, 263, 241, 428
66	Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni	334
67	Shri Balwant Baswant Wankhade	370, 429
68	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	233, 442, 241
69	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	283, 452, 266, 241
70	Shri Benny Behanan	396, 320, 324
71	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	288
72	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	434, 236
73	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	407, 312, 457
74	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	288
75	Shri Biplab Kumar Deb	399
76	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	281
77	Shri C N Annadurai	412, 450, 253
78	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	251
79	Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy	371
80	Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	355
81	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	266, 263, 428
82	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	241, 439, 428
83	Shri Chudasama Rajeshbhai Naranbhai	294
84	Shri Damodar Agrawal	308
85	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	376
86	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	292, 456
87	Shri Devesh Chandra Thakur	402
88	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	273, 460

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
89	Shri Dharambir Singh	286
90	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	257
91	Shri Dilip Saikia	424
92	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	356, 276, 428
93	Shri Dulu Mahato	317
94	Shri Durai Vaiko	304
95	Shri Dushyant Singh	244, 441
96	Shri E T Mohammed Basheer	427
97	Shri Eatala Rajender	431
98	Shri Eswarasamy K	247, 446, 433
99	Shri G Kumar Naik	397
100	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	279
101	Shri Gaddigoudar Parvatagouda Chandanagouda	270, 429
102	Shri Ganesh Singh	382, 251
103	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	327
104	Shri Godam Nagesh	254, 451
105	Shri Gopal Jee Thakur	379
106	Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol	241
107	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	421
108	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	312, 457, 407
109	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	363
110	Shri Hibi Eden	321
111	Shri Imran Masood	447, 248
112	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	417
113	Shri Jagdambika Pal	411, 251, 288
114	Shri Jai Prakash	455, 272
115	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	404, 277
116	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	290, 266, 428
117	Shri Joyanta Basumatary	353
118	Shri Jugal Kishore	288, 263, 266, 241
119	Shri K C Venugopal	250
120	Shri K Gopinath	387
121	Shri K Radhakrishnan	425

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
122	Shri K Sudhakaran	314
123	Shri Kali Charan Singh	241
124	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	266
125	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	385
126	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	449, 252
127	Shri Khagen Murmu	408, 442, 266, 241
128	Shri Khalilur Rahaman	345
129	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	413
130	Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy	403
131	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	457, 275
132	Shri Kripanath Mallah	442, 241
133	Shri Kuldeep Indora	394
134	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	341
135	Shri Lumba Ram	458, 436, 288
136	Shri M K Raghavan	326
137	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	358
138	Shri Mahesh Kashyap	375
139	Shri Malaiyarasan D	302, 307
140	Shri Mani A	346
141	Shri Manickam Tagore B	267, 232
142	Shri Manish Jaiswal	266, 241, 428
143	Shri Manish Tewari	280
144	Shri Manoj Tiwari	255, 452, 288
145	Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava	389
146	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	434, 236
147	Shri Mukesh Rajput	255, 285, 241, 428
148	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	274, 356, 241, 428
149	Shri Murari Lal Meena	239, 437
150	Shri Murasoli S	433, 235
151	Shri N K Premachandran	390
152	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	377
153	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	291
154	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	430



SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
155	Shri Navaskani K	253, 450
156	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	434, 236
157	Shri P P Chaudhary	264, 263, 442, 439, 300
158	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	295
159	Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava	276, 428
160	Shri Parshottambhai Rupala	276, 442
161	Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	351
162	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	364
163	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	266, 241, 428
164	Shri Pradeep Purohit	384
165	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	261
166	Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi	300, 264, 263
167	Shri Praveen Patel	406
168	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	340
169	Shri Raja A	303
170	Shri Raja Ram Singh	311
171	Shri Rajeev Rai	256
172	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	426
173	Shri Rajesh Verma	430
174	Shri Rajkumar Roat	323
175	Shri Rajmohan Unnithan	367
176	Shri Raju Bista	338
177	Shri Ram Prasad Chaudhary	383
178	Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram Reddy	349
179	Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri	453
180	Shri Ranjit Dutta	380
181	Shri Rao Rajendra Singh	414
182	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	312, 407, 457
183	Shri Robert Bruce C	357
184	Shri S Jagathratchakan	298
185	Shri S Venkatesan	429
186	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	236, 434
187	Shri Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	372

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Member's Name</b>	<b>Question Number</b>
188	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka	432, 234
189	Shri Satpal Brahamchari	350
190	Shri Selvam G	412, 450, 253
191	Shri Shafi Parambil	354
192	Shri Shankar Lalwani	285, 251, 452, 439
193	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	352, 243
194	Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve	316
195	Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli	331
196	Shri Subbarayan K	448, 249, 429
197	Shri Sudama Prasad	359
198	Shri Sudheer Gupta	273, 460
199	Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi	418
200	Shri Sukhdeo Bhagat	410
201	Shri Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa	332
202	Shri Suresh Kumar Kashyap	440, 356, 428
203	Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar	431
204	Shri T R Baalu	373
205	Shri Tanuj Punia	324, 396, 314
206	Shri Tejasvi Surya	428, 452, 439
207	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	307, 302
208	Shri Ujjwal Raman Singh	374
209	Shri V K Sreekandan	329
210	Shri Vamsi Krishna Gaddam	381
211	Shri Varun Chaudhry	238
212	Shri Vijay Baghel	392, 439, 428
213	Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey	442, 263, 439, 241
214	Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	232
215	Shri Virendra Singh	391
216	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	362
217	Shri Vishnu Datt Sharma	268
218	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	263, 428, 266, 241
219	Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri	265, 264, 439
220	Shri Y S Avinash Reddy	322
221	Shri Yogender Chandolia	251, 439
222	Shri Zia Ur Rehman	388

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
223	Smt. Aparajita Sarangi	263, 251, 428
224	Smt. Bharti Pardhi	243, 352
225	Smt. D K Aruna	431
226	Smt. Daggubati Purandeswari	416
227	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	459, 312, 457
228	Smt. Dhanorkar Pratibha Suresh	393
229	Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor	309
230	Smt. Himadri Singh	263, 241, 428
231	Smt. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi	260
232	Smt. Kriti Devi Debbarman	264
233	Smt. Lovely Anand	409
234	Smt. Mala Roy	287
235	Smt. Malvika Devi	342
236	Smt. Manju Sharma	438, 240
237	Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	306
238	Smt. Rachna Banerjee	284
239	Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary	258
240	Smt. Sajda Ahmed	422
241	Smt. Sanjna Jatav	400
242	Smt. Shambhavi	430
243	Smt. Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh Baraiya	285, 288, 439, 428
244	Smt. Smita Uday Wagh	269, 251, 266, 428
245	Smt. Supriya Sule	434, 236
246	Thiru D M Kathir Anand	456

**ANNEXURE-II****Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Prime Minister	:	
Atomic Energy	:	
Coal	:	23, 25, 34
Communication	:	30, 32
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	22, 28
Development of North Eastern Region	:	
Earth Sciences	:	
Electronics and Information Technology	:	
Information and Broadcasting	:	21
Mines	:	
Minority Affairs	:	38
New and Renewable Energy	:	24, 37, 40
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions :		
Planning	:	27
Railways	:	26, 29, 31, 33, 35, 36, 39
Science and Technology	:	
Space	:	
Statistics and Programme Implementation	:	

## Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Prime Minister	
Atomic Energy	:255, 278, 298, 310, 330, 331, 357, 414
Coal	:241, 243, 293, 296, 327, 339, 342, 352, 365, 378, 384, 387, 441, 451
Communication	:247, 248, 260, 261, 264, 280, 291, 318, 320, 322, 333, 350, 358, 363, 369, 371, 377, 403, 411, 423, 445, 457, 459
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:238, 244, 263, 267, 270, 286, 295, 314, 335, 343, 349, 383, 392, 425, 430, 433, 443, 447, 450
Development of North Eastern Region	:309, 354, 399
Earth Sciences	:250, 281, 328, 434, 440, 452, 454
Electronics and Information Technology	:249, 258, 268, 276, 300, 303, 307, 362, 381, 386, 415, 444
Information and Broadcasting	:288, 329, 341, 366, 398, 412, 427, 431, 439, 446, 453, 455
Mines	:290, 301, 316, 323, 355, 364, 376, 382, 442
Minority Affairs	:256, 283, 289, 324, 345, 390, 405, 420, 432
New and Renewable Energy	:245, 246, 253, 282, 294, 302, 308, 334, 337, 338, 346, 353, 374, 393, 404, 422, 436, 448
Parliamentary Affairs	:262, 285
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:257, 313, 356
Planning	:231, 240, 266, 279, 397, 449

Railways	:234, 236, 237, 239, 242, 252, 254, 259, 271, 272, 274, 275, 277, 284, 287, 304, 305, 306, 311, 315, 317, 319, 321, 332, 336, 340, 344, 347, 348, 359, 361, 367, 368, 370, 372, 373, 375, 379, 380, 385, 388, 389, 391, 394, 395, 396, 400, 401, 402, 406, 407, 409, 410, 413, 416, 418, 419, 421, 424, 426, 428, 429, 435, 437, 438, 458
Science and Technology	: 232, 235, 251, 265, 297, 312, 417
Space	: 273, 299, 460
Statistics and Programme Implementation	: 233, 269, 292, 325, 326, 351, 360, 408, 456

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business  
in Lok Sabha (Seventeenth Edition)