

Chaitra 12, 1947 (Saka)

(Original Version)



NEW DELHI

EDITORIAL BOARD

Utpal Kumar Singh

Secretary-General

Lok Sabha

Mamta Kemwal

Joint Secretary

Bishan Kumar

Director

Narad Prasad Kimothi

Sunita Thapliyal

Joint Director

Maneesha Bhushan

Deputy Director

Krishna Bist

Editor

© 2025 Lok Sabha Secretariat

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

C O N T E N T S

**Eighteenth Series, Vol. VIII, Fourth Session, 2025/1947 (Saka)
No. 24, Wednesday, April 02, 2025/ Chaitra 12, 1947 (Saka)**

<u>S U B J E C T</u>	<u>P A G E S</u>
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 441 to 447	14-71
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	72-894
(i) Starred Question Nos. 448 to 460	72-119
(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 5061 to 5290	119-894

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 895-897

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 897

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

1st Report 897-898

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, WOMEN,
CHILDREN, YOUTH AND SPORTS**

366th Report 898

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Withdrawal of funds from the Contingency Fund of
India

Dr. Chandra Sekhar Pemmasani 898

**MOTION RE: 9th REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE** 899

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 899-922

- (i) Regarding four-laning of NH 848 and construction
of a bridge over Vatrak river near Vatrak Village in
Gujarat

**Shrimati Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh
Baraiya** 900-901

- (ii) Need to check smuggling of chinese garlic

Shri Suresh Kumar Kashyap 901-902

- (iii) Need to expedite construction of alternative
highway to Darjeeling and Siliguri Ring Road
Projects in West Bengal

Shri Raju Bista 902

- (iv) Regarding inclusion of 'Bundeli' language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution
Shri Anurag Sharma 903
- (v) Need to establish an Intra Circle Hub (ICH) Centre at Narkatiaganj in West Champaran district, Bihar
Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal 903-904
- (vi) Need to constitute Airport Advisory Committee for Jaipur Airport
Shrimati Manju Sharma 904
- (vii) Need to expedite environmental clearance and land acquisition process for speedy implementation of Pipalapanka Dam Project in Aska Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha
Shrimati Anita Subhadarshini 904-905
- (viii) Regarding delay in distribution of assistive devices to divyangjans and senior citizens in Chikkaballapur Parliamentary Constituency under ADIP and RVY Schemes
Dr. K. Sudhakar 905-906
- (ix) Need to increase sections from class I to VIII and introduce teaching of all subjects in class XI and XII in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kasrawad in Khargone Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh
Shri Gajendra Singh Patel 906
- (x) Need to set up fast track courts for disposal of cyber-crimes
Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan 906-907

(xi)	Regarding alleged misappropriation of coal in Dhanbad district, Jharkhand Shri Dulu Mahato	908
(xii)	Need to increase the width of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	908-909
(xiii)	Need to establish Grain ATMAnnapurti in Anand Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat Shri Mitesh Patel (Bakabhai)	909
(xiv)	Need to increase the quantity of foodgrains distributed through PDS Shrimati Pratibha Suresh Dhanorkar	909-910
(xv)	Regarding allocation and appropriation of Lignite mines in Barmer, Rajasthan Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	911
(xvi)	Need to declare Kuttanad and Upper Kuttanad in Kerala as a Special Agricultural Zone (SAZ) Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	911-912
(xvii)	Need to address the problems faced by the Department of Posts Adv. Dean Kuriakose	912-913
(xviii)	Need for CBI investigation into death of workers due to alleged illegal rat-hole mining in Dima Hasao, Assam Md. Rakibul Hussain	913-914

- (xix) Need to establish a National Design Centre (NDC) in Telangana
Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram Reddy 914
- (xx) Regarding various issues relating to Railway Services in Kairana Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh
Sushri Iqra Choudhary 914-915
- (xxi) Need for legislation to uproot superstition from the country
Shri Ramashankar Vidyarthi Rajbhar 915-916
- (xxii) Need for comprehensive measures to address the increasing incidents of suicide committed by students in higher educational institutes
Prof. Sougata Ray 916-917
- (xxiii) Need to review the decision regarding exclusion of farmers from the PM-KISAN scheme owing to acquisition of land ownership after 1st February, 2019
Shri Tamilselvan Thanga 917
- (xxiv) Need to establish a Textile Park in Anantpur Parliamentary Constituency, Telangana
Shri G. Lakshminarayana 917-918
- (xxv) Need to increase the amount of pension under National Social Assistance Programme
Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske 918-919

- (xxvi) Need to establish a modern multi-purpose stadium under Khelo India scheme in Khagaria district, Bihar

Shri Rajesh Verma 919

- (xxvii) Need for legislation to control crimes/killings in the name of honour in the country

Dr. D. Ravi Kumar 920

- (xxviii) Regarding problems being faced by the chilli growers in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy 920-921

- (xxix) Need to sanction for development of Kollam-Edamon and Edamon-Punalur bypass projects on old NH-744 in Kerala

Shri N. K. Premachandran 921-922

- (xxx) Regarding alleged coal-pilferage in Jharkhand.

Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary 922

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024 922-924

AMENDMENTS MADE BY RAJYA SABHA

Motion to Consider 923

Shri Pankaj Choudhary 923

Clause 1 923

Motion to Pass 924

WAQF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025

AND

MUSSALMAN WAKF (REPEAL) BILL, 2024 925-1335

Motion to Consider 929, 950

Shri Kiren Rijiju	929 930-949, 1201-1212
Amendment to Motion to Consider	930
Prof. Sougata Ray	930
Shri Gaurav Gogoi	950-962
Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	962-970
Shri Akhilesh Yadav	970-977
Shri Kalyan Banerjee	977-993
Shri A. Raja	994-1007
Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	1007-1012
Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh <i>alias</i> Lalan Singh	1012-1017
Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	1018-1023
Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	1023-1025
Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	1025-1030
Shri Imran Masood	1030-1035
Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	1035-1046
Shri Arun Bharti	1046-1049
Shri Mohibbullah	1049-1056
Shri P. V. Midhun Reddy	1057-1058
Shri Sudhakar Singh	1058-1060
Shri K. Radhakrishnan	1060-1063
Shri K. C. Venugopal	1063-1069

Shri Amit Shah	1070-1084
Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer	1084-1087
Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	1087-1089
Dr. Mohammad Jawed	1089-1094
Sushri Iqra Choudhary	1094-1100
Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	1100-1102
Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak	1102-1104
Shrimati Kamaljeet Sehrawat	1104-1107
Shri Subbarayan K.	1107-1109
Shri Tangella Uday Srinivas	1109-1111
Shri Mian Altaf Ahmad	1111-1113
Sushri S. Jothimani	1113-1116
Shri Tejasvi Surya	1116-1119
Dr. Thol Thirumaavalavan	1120-1122
Shri Raja Ram Singh	1122-1123
Shri M. Mallesh Babu	1124-1126
Shri Afzal Ansari	1127-1128
Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	1128-1130
Shrimati Smita Uday Wagh	1130-1132
Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal	1132-1135
Shri Dileshwar Kamait	1135-1137
Shri Hibi Eden	1137-1139
Shri George Kurian	1140

Dr. Sambit Patra	1141-1145
Shri Rajesh Ranjan	1145-1147
Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve	1147-1149
Dr. Nishikant Dubey	1149-1153
Shri Abu Taher Khan	1153-1155
Thiru Dayanidhi Maran	1155-1158
Shri N. K. Premachandran	1158-1161
Shri Zia Ur Rehman	1161-1164
Shri Rajkumar Roat	1164-1166
Shri Hanuman Beniwal	1166-1169
Shri Abdul Rashid Sheikh	1169-1171
Shri Mohmad Haneefa	1172-1173
Adv. Francis George	1173-1176
Adv. Chandra Shekhar	1176-1179
Shri Abhijit Gangopadhyay	1179-1181
Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	1181-1188
Shri P. P. Chaudhary	1188-1191
Shri Durai Vaiko	1191-1193
Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	1193-1194
Shri Jagdambika Pal	1194-1201
Amendment to Motion to Consider- Negatived	1212
WAQF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025	
Clauses 2 to 44 and 1	1241-1306

Motion to Pass 1307

MUSSALMAN WAKF (REPEAL) BILL, 2024

Clauses 2 and 1 1334

Motion to Pass 1335

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF
PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO
THE STATE OF MANIPUR**

Motion to Consider 1335-1352

Shri Amit Shah 1335,
1349-1352

Dr. Shashi Tharoor 1336-1341

Shri Lalji Verma 1341-1342

Sushri Sayani Ghosh 1342-1344

Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi 1344-1346

Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant 1346-1347

Shrimati Supriya Sule 1347-1348

Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha 1348

Shri Kishori Lal 1348

Resolution Adopted 1352

ANNEXURE – I

1354-1363

(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

1354

(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

1355-1363

ANNEXURE – II

1364-1367

(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

1364-1365

(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

1366-1367

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Om Birla

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

Shri Jagdambika Pal

Shri P. C. Mohan

Shrimati Sandhya Ray

Shri Dilip Saikia

Kumari Selja

Shri A. Raja

Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar

Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti

Shri Awadhesh Prasad

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri Utpal Kumar Singh

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 02, 2025/ Chaitra 12, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS***Starred Question Nos. 441 to 447**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल । क्वेश्चन नंबर 441, श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया जी ।

एनईएसआईडीएस-ओटीआरआई के अंतर्गत शामिल परियोजनाएं

***441. †श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:**

श्री नव चरण माझी:

क्या **उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) मंत्रालय द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान फरवरी 2025 तक उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र (एनईआर) के लिए कितनी परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई हैं तथा उक्त अवधि के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की कुल लागत कितनी है; और
- (ख) उत्तर-पूर्वी विशेष अवसंरचना विकास योजना-सड़क अवसंरचना के अलावा (एनईएसआईडीएस-ओटीआरआई) के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं का हिस्सा कितना है तथा उक्त परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय की विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत 28.02.2025 तक 2,806.82 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली कुल 74 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं। इन परियोजनाओं में से 969.82 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 10 परियोजनाएं उत्तर पूर्व विशेष अवसंरचना विकास स्कीम - सड़क अवसंरचना के अलावा (एनईएसआईडीएस-

* 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.

ओटीआरआई) स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत की गई हैं। एनईएसआईडीएस (ओटीआरआई) स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की कार्यान्वयन अवधि भौगोलिक स्थिति, भूभाग, भूमि की उपलब्धता, अनिवार्य वैधानिक मंजूरी, बाधाओं को दूर करना, वित्तीय समापन आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है।

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया : सर, मंत्री जी ने अच्छे से जवाब दिया है। आज का दिन सबको थोड़ा सा एक साथ रहने का है, इसलिए मैं इधर आ गया हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, नॉर्थ ईस्ट के डेवलपमेंट के लिए अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने 'डोनर' मिनिस्ट्री का गठन किया था। 'डोनर' मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने पूरे पूर्वोत्तर के अष्टलक्ष्मी को देश की मुख्यधारा में, विकास की मुख्यधारा में लाने का भरपूर प्रयास किया। 70 बार से अधिक समय माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नॉर्थ ईस्ट का दौरा किया।

मेरा प्रश्न है कि नॉर्थ ईस्ट को आगे आने वाले 10 सालों में विकास की जो गति है, जो स्मार्ट सिटी है, डेवलपड सिटी है, उसके साथ नॉर्थ ईस्ट को एक समान तरीके से आगे लेकर जाने के लिए 'डोनर' मिनिस्ट्री की क्या योजना है? 'नेसिडस' (NESIDS) से लेकर पीएम-डिवाइन तक जो भी योजना नॉर्थ ईस्ट में चल रही है, उसमें बढ़ोतरी के लिए उनका क्या प्लान है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : सर, सांसद महोदय ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया है। पूर्व में उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों को देश के आखिरी टापू के रूप में देखा जाता था। प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद जो दृष्टिकोण उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों के प्रति होता था, उसे भारत का पहला अंग बनाने का कार्य हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया है। यह मात्र वाक्य नहीं है। अगर हम आंकड़ों को भी देखें तो 54 मंत्रालयों का जो बजटरी एलोकेशन है, उन 54 मंत्रालयों में जहां 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजटरी एलोकेशन वर्ष 2004 से 2014 तक होता था, आज वह बजटरी एलोकेशन 91 हजार करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष हो चुका है, जो साढ़े तीन गुना है। उसके विरुद्ध जो खर्चा है, क्योंकि आउटलेज़ की एक बात होती है, उससे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण आउटकम्स होता है और प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र

मोदी जी की सरकार आउटकम्स पर आधारित है। पिछले वर्ष जो 91 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट है, उस बजट के प्रति 1 लाख 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में हुआ है। यह अपने आप में एक नया कीर्तिमान है।

‘डोनर’ मंत्रालय के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने ध्यान देने के लिए गठित किया था। पिछले वर्ष जहां 2400 करोड़ रुपये का बजट का आवंटन था, आज 5800 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। हमारे उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में हमारे कैपेक्स इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर स्पेंड के आधार पर आज रेलवे के 19 प्रोजेक्ट्स 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये के चल रहे हैं। जिस उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य में केवल 9 एयरपोर्ट्स होते थे, उनमें से दो-तीन राज्यों में 65 वर्षों में एक विमान तल भी नहीं होता था। उदाहरण के तौर पर अरुणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम – आज 17 विमान तल उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में चल रहे हैं। अगर हम वाटरवेज की बात करें तो जहां एक वाटरवे होता था, आज वहां 20 वाटरवेज हैं।

उसके साथ-साथ, टेलिकॉम कनेक्टिविटी में भी लगभग साढ़े चार हजार गांवों को 4जी नेटवर्क के साथ जोड़ा गया है। आने वाले दिनों में, हम लोग साढ़े पाँच हजार गांवों में साढ़े चार हजार टावर्स लगाने जा रहे हैं। नेशनल हाइवेज के क्षेत्र में, जहाँ 65 वर्षों में, केवल 10 हजार किलोमीटर के हाइवेज बने थे, वहीं केवल 10 वर्षों में साढ़े पाँच हजार किलोमीटर हाइवेज प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने बनायी है। ग्रामीण सड़कों को जोड़ने के लिए 45 हजार किलोमीटर रोड्स 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए की लागत से उत्तर-पूर्व के राज्यों में बने हैं। इसी के आधार पर भारत आगे बढ़ रहा है, अग्रसर हो रहा है। हमारी जीडीपी ग्रोथ रेट 7 प्रतिशत है, लेकिन यह जानकर आपको भी आश्चर्य होगा कि आठ उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में 5 प्रतिशत जीडीपी ग्रोथ रेट नहीं है, 8 प्रतिशत जीडीपी ग्रोथ रेट नहीं है, बल्कि उन राज्यों में जीडीपी ग्रोथ रेट 12 प्रतिशत है। आज प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में, उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्य भारत को आगे ले जा रहे हैं।

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा एक सवाल यह है कि समयबद्ध तरीके से सभी योजनाओं को समाप्त करने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी के पास क्या प्लान है?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : सर, दिलीप जी का प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं उनको आश्चस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले एक वर्ष में हमने मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत लगभग 1133 प्रोजेक्ट्स ongoing हैं, 'डोनर' मंत्रालय की 5 स्कीम्स हैं। उनके तहत हमने दो सिस्टम्स शुरू किये हैं। पहला यह है कि हमने थर्ड पार्टी ऑडिट का सिस्टम शुरू किया है। जो प्रोजेक्ट्स कम्प्लीट हैं, उन प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में थर्ड पार्टी ऑडिट सिस्टम के आधार पर एजेंसी को भेजकर सर्वे कराया जाता है। किस बात का सर्वे? यह केवल इसके लिए नहीं कि अधोसंरचना बनी है कि नहीं, क्योंकि कई बार सफेद हाथी की तरह भी अधोसंरचना बन जाती है। लेकिन हर मनुष्य को उससे लाभ मिल रहा है कि नहीं? अगर मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर कहूँ, तो अगर कहीं पर स्कूल बना है या कहीं पर अस्पताल बना है, उसकी यूसी आ गई, सीसी आ गई, तो हम साधारण तौर पर टिक कर लेते हैं कि काम हो गया। लेकिन यह सर्वे टीम जाकर देख रही है कि उस स्कूल से बच्चों को शिक्षा मिल रही है कि नहीं, वहाँ टीचर्स हैं कि नहीं। अगर अस्पताल है, तो वहाँ उपकरण हैं या नहीं, वहाँ कितने मरीजों का इलाज हो रहा है, हमने यह सिस्टम 'डोनर' मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत सेट अप किया है। हमने इस बात की भी तहकीकात की है कि हमारे जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनको समाप्त करने के लिए हम लगभग डेढ़ साल की अवधि देते हैं। केवल रोड्स के लिए दो से ढाई साल का समय दिया जाता है क्योंकि आपको भी मालूम है कि उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में लगभग पाँच-छः महीने तक वर्षा ऋतु होती है। उस समय में कुछ भी कार्य नहीं हो पाता है, इसलिए उसके लिए हम थोड़ा और समय देते हैं। जो प्रोजेक्ट्स डेढ़ साल से ज्यादा डिलेड हैं या ढाई साल से ज्यादा, उनके लिए मैंने स्वयं मुख्यमंत्रियों को लिखा है कि इस पर तीव्र गति से ध्यान दें ताकि जल्द से जल्द स्वीकृति मिले। स्वीकृति मिलकर जब सीसी आएगी, तो हम लोग और राशि प्रदेश सरकार को देंगे।

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI : Hon. Speaker Sir, I want to know about the major achievements in infrastructure in North-Eastern India.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कौन-कौन सी उपलब्धियाँ हैं, ये उनके बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : सर, पिछले 10 वर्षों में, प्रधानमंत्री जी की जो नीति रही है, उसके

आधार पर अगर हम मुख्य प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में चर्चा करें।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ये माननीय सदस्य ओडिशा से हैं।

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : जी सर। लेकिन अगर उनकी रुचि है, तो मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : उनकी रुचि ज्यादा नहीं है, केवल उनकी रुचि ओडिशा के बारे में है।

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : सर, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, क्योंकि सदन के पटल पर और इस सदन के माध्यम से, हम लोग देश को भी सूचित करना चाहते हैं कि जो अधोसंरचना की बात है, उसके बारे में हमने प्रश्न के संबंध में चर्चा की थी, लेकिन जो मुख्य प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, हमने प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में, उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में जो अधोसंरचनाएं बिछाई हैं, आज उन्हीं के फलस्वरूप देश में जो सेमीकंडक्टर की फैब लग रही है, उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में टाटा की सेमीकंडक्टर फैब्स 27 हजार करोड़ रुपए के निवेश के आधार पर असम में लगने जा रही है।

उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य में टाटा की सैमी-कन्डक्टर-फैब 27 हजार करोड़ रुपए के निवेश के आधार पर असम में लगने जा रही है। ... (व्यवधान) यह आज राष्ट्र में ही नहीं, बल्कि विश्व स्तर पर एक कीर्तिमान बनाया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) इसी के साथ अगर हम लोग रिफाइनरी की बात करें, तो नुमालीगढ़ रिफाइनरी का एक्सपेंशन 28 हजार करोड़ रुपए के निवेश के आधार पर हो चुका है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि हम अधोसंरचना की बात करें, गडकरी साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं, ब्रह्मपुत्र एक्सप्रेस-वे, 900 किलोमीटर का एक्सप्रेस-वे, कनेक्टिविटी एड्रेस करने के लिए पूर्ण रूप से आज तैयार हो रहा है। भुपेन हज़ारिका ब्रिज – भारत के सबसे लंबे रोड ब्रिज अगर कहीं हैं, तो आज हमारे उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य में है, जो अरुणाचल प्रदेश और असम को जोड़ता है। ... (व्यवधान)

इसी के साथ मणिपुर में विश्व का, देश का नहीं, विश्व का सबसे ऊंचा पियर ब्रिज आज मणिपुर में बन रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, सिक्किम में सिवोक-रंगपो लाइन है, पहला रेल-लिंक सिक्किम में बन रहा है, जो 75

वर्षों में संभव हो पाया है, तो प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में संभव हो पाया है । ...
(व्यवधान)

असम में पहली वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन के माध्यम से आज गुवाहाटी से न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी तक कनेक्टिविटी हो चुकी है । ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि इसी के साथ पावर के क्षेत्र में देखें, तो अरुणाचल प्रदेश, जहां अधिक क्षमता है, हाईड्रोपावर में वहां एक लाख मेगावॉट की क्षमता है । ... (व्यवधान) वहां दो हजार करोड़ रुपए का लोअर सुबनसिरी हाइड्रो प्रोजेक्ट आज क्रियान्वित है । ... (व्यवधान)

यदि हम अपने वॉटरवेज की बात करें, तो आप उसकी कनेक्टिविटी देखिए । एमवी गंगा विलास के आधार पर हमने उत्तर प्रदेश को हमने बोगीबील के साथ जोड़ा है । विश्व का सबसे लॉन्गस्ट क्रूज़ आज उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मणिपुर में स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी बनी है । देश में अगर कहीं पहली स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी बनी है, तो उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य में बनी है, जो कि प्रधानमंत्री जी की स्पोर्ट्स की तरफ सोच और विचारधारा है ।

सर, आज आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और सूचना एवं प्रौद्योगिकी का युग है । देश में सबसे बड़ा नैशनल डेटा सेंटर आज असम में बनने जा रहा है । एशिया का सबसे बड़ा, 'लार्जैस्ट रेटेड-4 हाईपरस्केल डेटा सेंटर' भी आज असम में बनने जा रहा है ।

हमारे उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य में पहला एम्स गुवाहाटी में बन चुका है । हमारे उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में विकास और प्रगति प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में सुनिश्चित है । यही रेल का इंजन होगा, जो देश के सारे डिब्बों को आगे ले जाएगा ।

SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI: Sir, thank you for allowing me to ask a supplementary question. I am sure the hon. Minister would appreciate that development is a holistic concept.

As far as the North-Eastern Region is concerned, there has been a great

fear and apprehension in the minds of the people of North-East as of now because there have been confirmed international media reports that the Chinese Government is constructing the world's largest hydropower project, and the dam is just 40 kilometres North of the border of the North-Eastern State, that is, Arunachal Pradesh. If the Chinese builds this dam, as per media reports, and if they allow diversion of the water of the Brahmaputra water river system, that will create a lot of problems in the downstream States and the riparian States.

My question to hon. Minister is this. You are playing the role of a catalyst, as you say, for the development of the North-Eastern States. Would you please take up this issue on behalf of the North-Eastern people and talk with the External Affairs Ministry and the Defence Ministry, so that we can have a bilateral agreement?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Sir, Pradeep Ji has raised a very important question. The fact is that today when we look at the hydropower potential in our country, hydropower can play a huge role in terms of the growth of renewable energy in our country. Of the hydropower potential in our country, the maximum potential does lie in the North-East. The North-East today has capability of generating close to 1,00,000 megawatts of hydropower, and this hydropower can play a huge role in the demand requirement of our country. We today have close to 436 GWs of power.

Out of it, close to about 201 GW, which is almost 50 per cent of our power generation capacity, comes from renewables, which goes across hydro, solar and wind. In this scheme of things, looking at climate change and global

warming, the Prime Minister's resolve is to increase the hydropower potential. For that, the Brahmaputra basin presents a tremendous opportunity. In the last 65 to 70 years, we have exploited only about 5000 to 6,000 MW out of the 1,00,000 MW capacity in this basin. I would like to assure the Member that I will certainly discuss this not only with the EAM, but also with the Power Ministry. This is because this basin is extremely important for us in terms of being able to generate power not only for Arunachal Pradesh and the North-East, not only for India, but it can become a huge resource for us to be able to export power to other countries, which we have already started through our grid network, the SIDS network that allows us to export power to our neighbours as well.

श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब : महोदय, धन्यवाद ।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों में जो स्कीम्स होती हैं, वह राज्य सरकार को दी जाती हैं और इनमें जो राशि बच जाती है, जो अनस्पेंड मनी रह जाती है, वह वापस फाइनेंस पूल में आ जाती है । इस राशि को अलग-अलग स्कीम्स के माध्यम से नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स में ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च किया जाए । क्या ऐसी कोई योजना 'डोनर' मिनिस्ट्री में है और अगर है तो वह योजना किस तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट की जायेगी? मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य महोदय को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो 54 मंत्रालयों का 10 प्रतिशत जीबीएस (ग्रॉस बजटरी सपोर्ट) है, उसमें हम लोग पूरी निगरानी रखते हैं और हमारी कोशिश होती है कि सारे मंत्रालयों के साथ एक कंसर्टेड एप्रोच डेवलपमेंट और विकास के लिए उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में किया जाए । जैसा मैंने अपने ओपनिंग स्टेटमेंट में कहा था कि अगर हम पिछले तीन वर्षों की अवधि देखें तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में जो 10 प्रतिशत 54 मंत्रालयों का आबंटन है, उससे करीब 106 प्रतिशत ज्यादा भारत सरकार ने 54 मंत्रालयों के साथ उन उत्तर-पूर्वी

राज्यों में निवेश कर लिया है। जो बिप्लब जी की चिंता है कि वह फंड लैप्स न हो, वह जाहिर है, लेकिन मैं उनको आश्वासित कराना चाहता हूँ कि केवल 'डोनर' मिनिस्ट्री ही नहीं, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने सदैव कहा है कि होल-ऑफ गवर्नमेंट एप्रोच होना चाहिए। उस होल-ऑफ गवर्नमेंट एप्रोच के तहत हमारे 54 मंत्रालय अपनी पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि समूची राशि ही नहीं, बल्कि उससे ज्यादा अतिरिक्त राशि भी उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में खर्च की जाए। मैंने पिछले वर्ष का उदाहरण दिया था कि 91 हजार करोड़ रुपये का 54 मंत्रालयों का बजट था, लेकिन 1,02,374 करोड़ रुपये 54 मंत्रालयों ने उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में निवेश कर लिया है। टारगेट की पूर्ति ही नहीं, बल्कि टारगेट से भी आगे हम चल रहे हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक प्रश्न में 20 मिनट का समय लग गया है।

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : महोदय, कभी-कभी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का प्रश्न आ पाता है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन न० 442, श्रीमती पूनमबेन माडम।

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS

***442. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has a long-term strategy for maintaining and improving passenger safety;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has implemented measures to ensure the safety of vulnerable children at railway stations and for women travelling alone;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the personnel deployed for passengers safety are trained to handle sensitive cases involving women and children; and

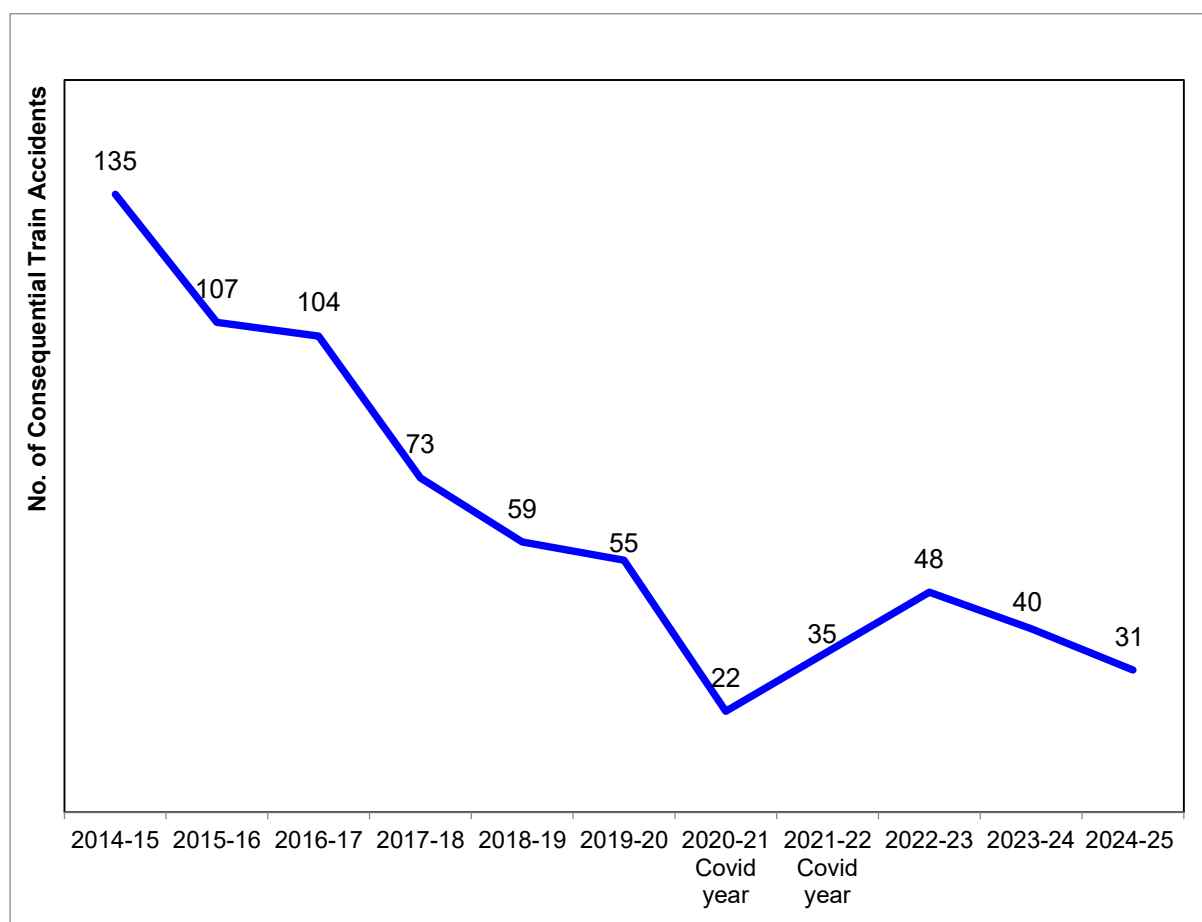
(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (च) भारतीय रेल में संरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में काफी गिरावट आई है। परिणामी गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं वर्ष 2014-15 में 135 से घटकर वर्ष 2024-25 में 31 रह गई हैं, जिन्हें नीचे दिए गए ग्राफ में दर्शाया गया है।



यह नोट किया जाए कि वर्ष 2004-14 की अवधि के दौरान, परिणामी गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की

संख्या 1711 (औसतन 171 प्रतिवर्ष) थी, जो वर्ष 2024-25 में घटकर 31 रह गई हैं।

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

रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:-

1. भारतीय रेल पर संरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर व्यय पिछले कुछ वर्षों में निम्नानुसार बढ़ा है:

संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यकलापों पर व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)					
	2013-14 (वास्तविक)	2022-23 (वास्तविक)	2023-24 (वास्तविक)	संशोधित अनुमान 2024- 25	बजट अनुमान 2025-26
रेलपथ का अनुरक्षण और निर्माण कार्य	9172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316
रेल इंजनों और चल स्टॉक का अनुरक्षण	14796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
मशीनों का अनुरक्षण	5406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
सड़क संरक्षा समपार और ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल	1986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
रेलपथ नवीकरण	4985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800
पुल संबंधी कार्य	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार संबंधी कार्य	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
उत्पादन इकाइयों सहित कारखानों तथा संरक्षा पर विविध व्यय	1823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
कुल	39463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. मानवीय विफलता के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाएं कम करने के लिए 28.02.2025 तक 6,623 स्टेशनों पर प्वाइंटों और सिगनलों के केंद्रीकृत परिचालन वाली इलेक्ट्रिकल/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. समपार फाटकों पर संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 28.02.2025 तक 11,089 समपार फाटकों पर

इंटरलॉकिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है।

4. संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 28.02.2025 तक 6,631 स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों द्वारा रेलपथ अधिभोग के सत्यापन के लिए स्टेशनों के पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
5. कवच अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन की आवश्यकता होती है। कवच को जुलाई, 2020 में राष्ट्रीय स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी रक्षण (एटीपी) प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया था। कवच प्रणाली की उत्तरोत्तर चरणबद्ध रूप में व्यवस्था की जा रही 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 कि.मी.) पर कार्य प्रगति पर है। इन रेलमार्गों पर लगभग 2066 मार्ग कि.मी. 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 के रेखांकन तैयार करने आदि पर विस्तृत अनुदेश 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 डिवाइस (एफएसडी) की व्यवस्था की जाती है जिससे लोको पायलट को आने वाले मुख्य स्थलों यथा सिगनल, रेल फाटकों आदि की दूरी का पता लग जाता है।

11. प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण करते समय 60 किग्रा की आधुनिक रेलपथ संरचना, 90 अल्टीमेट टेन्सिल स्ट्रेंथ (यूटीएस) पटरियां, प्रीस्ट्रेस्ड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) लोचदार बंधन वाले सामान्य/चौड़ी सतह के स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपर्स पर फैनशेड लेआउट टर्नआउट, गर्डर पुलों पर स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर्स का उपयोग किया जाता है।
12. मानवीय त्रुटियों को कम करने के लिए पीक्यूआरएस, टीआरटी, टी-28 जैसी रेलपथ मशीनों के उपयोग के माध्यम से रेलपथ बिछाने की गतिविधियों का यांत्रिकीकरण।
13. संरक्षा बेहतर करने के लिए रेलपथ नवीकरण की प्रगति बढ़ाने और ज्वाइंटों की वेल्डिंग से बचने के लिए 130 मीटर/260 मीटर लंबे पटरी पैनलों की आपूर्ति को अधिकतम करना।
14. पटरियों में दोष का पता लगाने और दोषपूर्ण पटरियों को समय पर हटाने के लिए रेल की 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 ज्यामिति 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 जाँच करने और उन्हें जागरूक करने के लिए नियमित अंतराल पर निरीक्षण।
20. युक्तिसंगत अनुरक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकता और इनपुट के इष्टतमीकरण से संबंधित निर्णय लेने के लिए ट्रैक डाटाबेस और डिजीजन सपोर्ट सिस्टम जैसी रेलपथ परिसंपत्तियों की वेब आधारित ऑनलाइन निगरानी प्रणाली को अपनाया गया है।
21. रेलपथ की संरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों अर्थात् एकीकृत ब्लॉक, कॉरिडोर ब्लॉक, कार्य साइट पर

- संरक्षा, मानसून संबंधी सावधानियों आदि पर विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
22. गाड़ियों का सुरक्षित परिचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेल परिसंपत्तियों (सवारी डिब्बों एवं मालडिब्बों) का निवारक अनुरक्षण।
 23. पारंपरिक आईसीएफ डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बों के स्थान पर एलएचबी डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बे लगाए जा रहे हैं।
 24. जनवरी 2019 तक बड़ी लाइन मार्ग पर सभी चौकीदार रहित समपारों (यूएमएलसी) को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।
 25. पुलों का नियमित निरीक्षण करके रेल पुलों की संरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाती है। इन निरीक्षणों के दौरान स्थितियों के आकलन के आधार पर पुलों का मरम्मत/पुनर्स्थापन कार्य किया जाता है।
 26. भारतीय रेल ने सभी सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रियों की व्यापक सूचना के लिए सांविधिक “आग संबंधी सूचनाएं” लगाई हैं। सभी डिब्बों में आग संबंधी पोस्टर लगाए गए हैं ताकि यात्रियों को आग से बचने के लिए ‘क्या करें’ और ‘क्या न करें’ संबंधी विभिन्न दिशानिर्देशों के बारे में सूचित और सतर्क किया जा सके। इसमें सवारी डिब्बों के भीतर ज्वलनशील वस्तुएँ, विस्फोटकों को साथ न ले जाने, धूम्रपान न करने, जुर्माना आदि से संबंधित सूचनाएं शामिल हैं।
 27. उत्पादन इकाइयां नवनिर्मित पावर कारों और पैन्ट्री कारों में अग्नि संसूचन एवं शमन प्रणाली तथा नवनिर्मित सवारी डिब्बों में अग्नि एवं धुआं संसूचन प्रणाली की व्यवस्था कर रही हैं। क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा मौजूदा सवारी डिब्बों में चरणबद्ध तरीकों से प्रोग्रेसिव फिटमेन्ट का कार्य भी चालू है।
 28. कर्मचारियों की नियमित काउन्सलिंग की जाती है और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।
 29. दिनांक 30.11.2023 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत भारतीय रेल (ओपन लाइनें) सामान्य नियमों में रोलिंग ब्लॉक की अवधारणा को समाविष्ट किया गया 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 बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियों, प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों, बेहतर अवसंरचना और चल

स्टॉक आदि से संबंधित संरक्षा कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार सारणीबद्ध है:-

क्र.सं.	मद	2004-05 से 2013-14	2014-15 से 2024-25 (जनवरी 2025 तक)	2004-14 की तुलना में 2014- 25
प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधार				
1	उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली पटरियों का उपयोग (60 कि.ग्रा.) (कि.मी.)	57,450 कि.मी.	1.4 लाख कि.मी.	2 गुना से अधिक
2	लंबी रेल पटरियां (260 मीटर) (कि.मी.)	9,917 कि.मी.	76,000 कि.मी.	7 गुना से अधिक
3	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग (स्टेशन)	837 स्टेशन	3,243 स्टेशन	4 गुना
4	फॉग पास सेफ्टी उपकरण (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 90	31.01.25 तक: 25,293	281 गुना
5	थिक वेब स्विच (अदद)	शून्य	27,079 अदद	
बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियां				
1	प्राथमिक रेल नवीकरण (रेलपथ कि.मी.)	32,260 कि.मी.	49,000 कि.मी.	1.5 गुना
2	यूएसएफडी (अल्ट्रा सोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन) वेल्डिंग परीक्षण (अदद)	79.43 लाख	1.9 करोड़	2 गुना से अधिक
3	वेल्ड संबंधी विफलताएं (अदद)	2013-14 में: 3699 अदद	2024-25 में: 301 अदद	92% कमी
4	पटरियों में दरारें (अदद)	2013-14 में: 2548 अदद	2024-25 में: 243 अदद	91% कमी
बेहतर अवसंरचना एवं चल स्टॉक				
1	जोड़े गए नए रेलपथ कि.मी. (रेलपथ कि.मी.)	14,985 अदद	34,000 कि.मी.	2 गुना से अधिक
2	फलाईओवर (आरओबी)/ अंडरपास (आरयूबी) (अदद)	4,148 अदद	12,771 अदद	3 गुना से अधिक
3	बड़ी लाइन पर चौकीदार रहित समपार (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 8948	31.03.24 तक: शून्य (31.01.19 तक सभी बंद कर दिए गए)	हटा दिए गए
4	एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का विनिर्माण (अदद)	2,337 अदद	41,551	17 गुना से अधिक

भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत 'पुलिस' एवं 'सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था' राज्यों के विषय हैं और इस प्रकार, रेलों में अपराधों की रोकथाम, पता लगाना, पंजीकरण और जांच करना तथा कानून एवं व्यवस्था बनाए रखना आदि राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है, जिसे वे अपनी कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों यथा राजकीय रेल पुलिस/जिला पुलिस के माध्यम से निभाती हैं। रेलवे सुरक्षा बल रेल संपत्ति, यात्री क्षेत्र और यात्रियों की बेहतर सुरक्षा और संरक्षा मुहैया कराने और उनसे जुड़े मुद्दों पर राजकीय रेल पुलिस/जिला पुलिस के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

रेलगाड़ियों में बच्चों और अकेले यात्रा करने वाली महिलाओं सहित यात्रियों और स्टेशनों पर संरक्षा व सुरक्षा के लिए रेलवे द्वारा राजकीय रेल पुलिस के साथ समन्वय करके निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं:-

1. अधिकांश सवारी डिब्बों में और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सीसीटीवी कैमरों के माध्यम से निगरानी रखी जाती है।
2. संवेदनशील रेलवे स्टेशनों पर निगरानी तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए, भारतीय रेल के कई स्टेशनों पर सीसीटीवी निगरानी प्रणाली, एक्सेस कंट्रोल, पर्सनल और बैगेज स्क्रीनिंग सिस्टम और बम संसूचन प्रणाली से युक्त एकीकृत सुरक्षा प्रणाली (आईएसएस) संस्थापित की गई है।
3. संवेदनशील और पहचाने गए मार्गों/खंडों पर, विभिन्न राज्यों की राजकीय रेल पुलिस द्वारा प्रतिदिन रेलगाड़ियों की सुरक्षा के अलावा रेलवे सुरक्षा बल द्वारा रेलगाड़ियों की सुरक्षा की जाती है।
4. तत्काल सहायता के लिए यात्री सीधे रेल मदद पोर्टल पर या हेल्पलाइन नंबर 139 [इमरजेंसी रिस्पांस सपोर्ट सिस्टम (ईआरएसएस) नंबर 112 के साथ एकीकृत] के माध्यम से शिकायत कर सकते हैं।
5. यात्रियों की सुरक्षा बढ़ाने और उनकी सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए रेलवे ट्विटर और फेसबुक जैसे विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से यात्रियों के साथ

नियमित संपर्क में रहती है।

6. चोरी, छीना-झपटी, ज़हरखुरानी आदि के तहत सावधानी बरतने के लिए यात्रियों को सचेत करने के लिए जन उद्घोषणा प्रणाली के माध्यम से लगातार घोषणाएं की जाती हैं।
7. रेलवे की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की नियमित निगरानी और समीक्षा के लिए राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के संबंधित पुलिस महानिदेशक/आयुक्त की अध्यक्षता में सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए राज्य स्तरीय रेलवे सुरक्षा समिति (एसएलएससीआर) गठित की गई है।
8. 'मेरी सहेली' पहल के तहत, लंबी दूरी की रेलगाड़ियों में अकेले यात्रा करने वाली महिला यात्रियों की संपूर्ण यात्रा अर्थात् प्रारंभिक स्टेशन से गंतव्य स्टेशन तक संरक्षा व सुरक्षा पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।
9. महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध को रोकने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा बल कर्मियों की क्षमता निर्माण के लिए 19.03.2024 को राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग और रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।
10. महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित डिब्बे में पुरुष यात्रियों के प्रवेश के खिलाफ अभियान चलाए जाते हैं और अपराधियों के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाती है।
11. जोनल रेलवे को अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे ट्रेन एस्कॉर्ट पार्टियों में जहाँ तक संभव हो पुरुष और महिला आरपीएफ/आरपीएसएफ कर्मियों की उचित संयुक्त संख्या की तैनाती करें।
12. रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में महिला कर्मियों की वर्तमान संख्या 9.5 प्रतिशत है जो भारत में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों में सबसे अधिक है। इन महिला रेलवे सुरक्षा बल कर्मियों को सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और महिला यात्रियों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।
13. अकेले या महिला यात्रियों के समूह में यात्रा करने वाली महिला यात्रियों के लिए, भले उनकी आयु कुछ भी हो, लंबी दूरी की मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों में शयनयान श्रेणी में छह शायिकाओं का आरक्षण कोटा और गरीब रथ/राजधानी/दूरांतो/पूर्णतया वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों

की तृतीय वातानुकूल श्रेणी में छह शायिकाओं का आरक्षण कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है।

14. वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, 45 वर्ष एवं अधिक आयु की महिला यात्रियों और गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए शयनयान श्रेणी में छह से सात निचली शायिकाएं प्रति सवारी डिब्बा, वातानुकूल 3 टियर श्रेणी में चार से पांच निचली शायिकाएं प्रति सवारी डिब्बा और वातानुकूल 2 टियर श्रेणी में तीन से चार निचली शायिकाएं प्रति सवारी डिब्बा (रेलगाड़ी में उस श्रेणी के डिब्बों की संख्या के आधार पर) का एक संयुक्त आरक्षण कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है।
 15. लंबी दूरी की अधिकांश मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों में द्वितीय श्रेणी-सह-सामान-सह गार्ड कोच (एसएलआर) में महिलाओं के लिए द्वितीय श्रेणी स्थान निर्धारित किया गया है।
 16. मांग के पैटर्न के साथ-साथ गाड़ी में स्थान की उपलब्धता के आधार पर इलेक्ट्रिकल मल्टीपल यूनिटों/डीजल मल्टीपल यूनिटों/मल्टी मोडाल परिवहन प्रणाली रेलगाड़ियों और लोकल पैसेंजर गाड़ियों में महिला यात्रियों के लिए अनन्य अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बे/कूपे होते हैं।
 17. मुंबई, कोलकाता, सिकंदराबाद और चेन्नई के उपनगरीय रेलखंडों के साथ-साथ दिल्ली-राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के रेलखंडों पर महिला स्पेशल ईएमयू/मेमू/एमएमटीएस सेवाएं चलाई जाती हैं।
 18. रेलवे सुरक्षा बल ने भारतीय रेल के माध्यम से की जाने वाली मानव तस्करी को रोकने के लिए चौकी (थाना) स्तर पर 750 से अधिक मानव तस्करी रोधी इकाइयाँ (एएचटीयू) स्थापित की हैं।
 19. महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के सहयोग में, देखभाल और संरक्षण की आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों की सुरक्षा के लिए भारतीय रेल के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर बाल सहायता केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं। इन बाल सहायता केंद्रों का संचालन जिला स्तर पर जिला बाल संरक्षण इकाइयों (डीसीपीयू) द्वारा किया जा रहा है।
- यात्रियों की संरक्षा के लिए तैनात सुरक्षा कर्मियों को महिलाओं और बच्चों से जुड़े संवेदनशील

मामलों को संभालने के लिए नियमित आधार पर विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों अर्थात् प्रारंभिक प्रशिक्षण पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम, पदोन्नति पाठ्यक्रम और अभिमुखता पाठ्यक्रम में प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है। ये प्रशिक्षण रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के केंद्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में दिए जाते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग द्वारा विकसित, बाल सुरक्षा पर 3.5 घंटे का प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल भी पाठ्यक्रम प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों (प्रारंभिक/पुनश्चर्या/प्रोन्नति पाठ्यक्रमों के दौरान) के भाग के रूप में शामिल किया गया है ताकि रेल कर्मचारियों (विशेष रूप से चल टिकट परीक्षक, रेलवे सुरक्षा बल और स्टेशन मास्टर) को रेलवे के संपर्क में आने वाले खोए हुए बच्चों के बारे में पर्याप्त रूप से संवेदनशील बनाया जा सके।

इसके अलावा, महिला यात्रियों और बच्चों की संरक्षा पर कारवाई योजना के कार्यान्वयन पर गठित समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों/उत्पादन इकाइयों को निम्नलिखित उपायों को लागू करने को कहा गया है:

1. जहां कहीं व्यावहारिक हो, महिलाओं और बच्चों को आत्मरक्षा प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करें।
2. रेल कर्मचारियों के नियमित प्रशिक्षण में संवेदनशीलता पाठ्यक्रम को शामिल करना।

इन प्रशिक्षणों के अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर संरक्षा और अग्रिम पंक्ति के कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों द्वारा कुछ अन्य/विशेष पाठ्यक्रम भी चलाए जाते हैं, जैसे व्यावहारिक कौशल में अग्रिम पंक्ति के कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण, ग्राहक सेवा प्रशिक्षण, आपदा प्रबंधन प्रशिक्षण, खतरे की धारणा और आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया, अग्निशमन और प्राथमिक चिकित्सा कौशल, लैंगिक संवेदीकरण आदि।

श्रीमती पूनमबेन माडम : महोदय, आज हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जिस तरह से हमारी भारतीय रेल एक्सपेंड और मॉडर्नाइज कर रही है, उसके हम सभी साक्षी हैं। सभी विभाग में ठोस कदम हमारे इस यातायात के माध्यम को मजबूत करने के लिए, इसे विकसित भारत की परिकल्पना के साथ जोड़ने के लिए और उसे साकार करने के लिए उठाये जा रहे हैं। यह हमारा बजट सत्र है, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार भी व्यक्त करूंगी कि मेरे क्षेत्र में बहुत सारे काम हो रहे

हैं, चाहे डबलिंग का काम हो, चाहे इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम हो, वंदे भारत ट्रेन चलाने की बात हो, ये सारी सुविधाएँ मेरे क्षेत्र को मिली है।

सर, आज मेरा प्रश्न रेलवे सिक्योरिटी और सेफ्टी को लेकर है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूँगी कि विशेषकर महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए हमने आज सिक्योरिटी की व्यवस्था रेलवेज में की है। आज हमारी रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स में महिला कार्मिकों की बहुत बड़ी उपस्थिति है।

इस प्रेजेंस को बढ़ाने से महिला एवं बाल सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से विशेषकर महिला सुरक्षा में क्या कोई मेज़रेबल अचीवमेंट देखा गया? क्या इसके पीरियॉडिक रिव्यूज़ होते हैं? विमेन पर्सोनेल्स की एडिक्वेसी को फर्दर बढ़ाने के लिए क्या प्रावधान है?

सर, पिछले दस सालों में रेलवे में जिस प्रकार से काम किए गए हैं, उसके संदर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूँगी कि पिछले 60 सालों की तुलना में इन 10 सालों में केवल सेफ्टी एवं सिक्योरिटी के लिए कितना व्यय किया गया?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सांसद महोदया ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है। महिलाओं और विशेषकर बच्चों की सेफ्टी और सिक्योरिटी के लिए रेलवे में कई सारे स्टेप्स लिए गए हैं। इन स्टेप्स के बारे में विस्तृत उत्तर मैंने माननीय सांसद के सामने रखा है। फिर भी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद को इसके तीन-चार प्वायंट्स के बारे में जवाब दूंगा।

बहुत सारे स्टेशन्स पर सीसीटीवी कैमराज़ लगाए गए हैं और उस काम को लगातार आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है। एक-डेढ़ साल के अन्दर करीब-करीब हर स्टेशन्स में सीसीटीवी कैमराज़ पर्याप्त संख्या में लग जाएंगे।

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल (आर.पी.एफ.) का जो रोल है, उसके बारे में माननीय सांसद महोदया ने बहुत अच्छा मेन्शन किया है। रेलवे सुरक्षा बल में अब करीब 9.5 प्रतिशत महिला कर्मचारी आ चुकी हैं और इसका बहुत अच्छा लाभ भी मिल रहा है। जैसा कि हम सब जानते हैं कि महाकुम्भ के दौरान हमारे आर.पी.एफ. की महिला जवानों ने जिस तरह से काम किया, वह एक अद्भुत काम था। उन्होंने पूरे सिस्टम में एक संवेदना के साथ सबकी सेवा करने का काम किया।

महोदय, इसके अलावा, हेल्पलाइन नम्बर '139' को सिग्निफिकेंटली इम्प्रूव करके आज हर डिवीजन में, हर ज़ोन में और रेलवे बोर्ड में 'वॉर रूम' का एक बहुत ही अच्छा सिस्टम बनाया गया है। इससे लगातार मॉनिटरिंग होती है। इसमें अगर कोई प्वायंट आता है तो उसका समाधान करने में पूरा का पूरा रेलवे प्रशासन लग जाता है।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही साथ, महिलाओं के लिए ए.सी., नॉन ए.सी. और सभी कैटेगरीज़ में हर कोच में 'लोअर बर्थ' का एक विशेष प्रावधान भी किया गया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, ओवरऑल, रेलवे में सेफ्टी में बहुत सिग्निफिकेंटली इम्प्रूवमेंट आया है। जहां एक साल में माननीय लालू जी के समय में करीब 700 एक्सीडेंट्स होते थे, माननीय ममता जी के समय में 400 के आस-पास होते थे, माननीय खरगे जी के समय में जो करीब 385 के आस-पास होते थे, तो अभी जो वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्त हुआ, उसमें वह संख्या 400 से कम होकर 31 पर आ गयी है। इसमें बहुत सिग्निफिकेंट इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है। हम लगातार मेहनत कर रहे हैं। हम हर एक्सीडेंट के 'रूट कॉज़' में जा रहे हैं। टेक्नोलॉजिकल चेंजेज, प्रोसीजरल चेंजेज, ट्रेनिंग के मेथड के माध्यम से, हर तरीके से प्रयास करके एक्सीडेंट्स की संख्या को और भी कम करने का लगातार प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

श्रीमती पूनमबेन माडम : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगी कि काफी बार हमारे पास कोई कम्प्लेन आती है और जब यात्रा में होते हैं, तब कोई एफ.आई.आर. रजिस्टर नहीं होता, काफी बार उसकी फरियाद लेने वाला कोई योग्य व्यक्ति ट्रेन में मौजूद नहीं होता। To ensure the reporting of any crime promptly, इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है?

देश में ऐसे जो वल्लरेबल सेक्टर्स हैं, चाहे वे राज्य हों या एरिया हों, जहां से ऐसी क्राइम की शिकायतें ज्यादा आती हैं, क्या वहां कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की गयी है?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : महोदय, राज्य सरकार का जो जी.आर.पी. होता है, उसके साथ आर.पी.एफ. का को-ऑर्डिनेशन लगातार रहता है। माननीय सांसद महोदय ने जो विषय उठाया है, तो अभी न्याय

संहिता के जो तीनों कानून आए हैं, उसमें एक ज़ीरो एफ.आई.आर. का भी प्रावधान है। सभी राज्यों की अलग-अलग जी.आर.पी. होती है, तो जी.आर.पी. और आर.पी.एफ. के बीच में लगातार संवाद चल रहा है। दोनों के बीच संवाद के माध्यम से ज़ीरो एफ.आई.आर. वाला जो एक मैकेनिज्म है, तो जैसे-जैसे हर राज्य में न्याय संहिता का अनुपालन होने लगेगा, तो उसके होने से माननीय सांसद महोदया ने जो विषय उठाया है, उसका समाधान निकलेगा।

श्री राहुल कास्वां : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि ब्रॉडगेज कनवर्जन करने के बाद राजस्थान जैसे प्रदेश में आरयूबी की काफी डिमांड हो रही है। आपके ही मंत्रालय द्वारा बीकानेर डिविजन को वर्ष 2023-24 के अंदर 300 करोड़ रुपये के 46 आरयूबी सैंक्शन किए गए। सर, आरयूबी की इतनी ज्यादा मांग है कि अकेले मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में 48 से ऊपर आरयूबी की डिमांड है। सेफ्टी पर्पज से क्या सरकार अपने बजट से आरयूबी का निर्माण करने का काम करेगी?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सांसद ने जो विषय उठाया है, आरयूबी और आरओबी का, उसमें भी इन दस वर्षों में रिकॉर्ड काम हुआ है। राहुल कास्वां जी के क्षेत्र में तो बहुत काम हुआ है। ठीक है वे आज वहां पर हैं, वह अलग बात है, लेकिन इनके क्षेत्र में काम बहुत हुआ है। अध्यक्ष जी, एक साल में हजार से ज्यादा आरओबी, आरयूबी बनाने का रिकॉर्ड भी बना है। आरयूबी में एक नई टेक्नोलॉजी भी अभी लाई जा रही है, जिससे पानी की समस्या को भी सॉल्व किया जा सकेगा। ओवरऑल देशभर में आरओबी, आरयूबी के लिए एक लगातार प्रयास है और इस प्रयास के अच्छे फल भी मिल रहे हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नं० 443, श्री राजेशभाई नारणभाई चुड़ासमा।

VANDE BHARAT EXPRESS TRAINS

***443. †SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) the details of the number of Vande Bharat Express trains operational in the country till now, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of proposed Vande Bharat Express trains and the number of trains expected to start in the country, State/UT-wise particularly in the State of Gujarat;
- (c) the average occupancy of Vande Bharat Express trains on operational routes, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government plans to add either Bapatla or Chirala in Andhra Pradesh as a stoppage for Vande Bharat Express and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (d) Railway network straddles across State boundaries. Accordingly, trains are introduced as per network requirement across such boundaries.

As on 31st March, 2025, 136 Vande Bharat train services, having Chair Cars, are operational on the Indian Railways network. Of these, 08 Vande Bharat train services, on originating/terminating basis, are catering to the stations located in the State of Gujarat. Besides, 02 Namo Rapid Rail Services are also operational on the Ahmedabad-Bhuj sector.

The overall occupancy of Vande Bharat trains during financial year 2024-

25 (upto February, 2025) is more than 100%.

Presently, Bapatla and Chirala are being served by 27 pairs and 40 pairs of regular train services, which are providing connectivity to various stations including Secunderabad/Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Chennai and Tirupati.

20701/20702 Secunderabad-Tirupati Vande Bharat Express has scheduled stoppage at Guntur and Ongole while 20677/20678 Chennai Central - Vijayawada Vande Bharat Express has scheduled stoppage at Tenali and Ongole.

Besides, introduction of new train services and provision of stoppage of existing train services, including Vande Bharat services, is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability, etc.

श्री राजेशभाई नारणभाई चुड़ासमा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं देश की जनता की ओर से माननीय मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करता हूँ, जिन्होंने इतने कम समय में 136 वंदे भारत ट्रेन्स चलाने का काम किया है। महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रयासों से कई वैश्विक धरोहरों का विकास हुआ है। इनमें प्रथम ज्योतिर्लिंग सोमनाथ मंदिर, एशियाटिक शेरों के प्रसिद्ध गिर, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान तथा एशिया का सबसे बड़ा गिरनार रोपवे शामिल है। जिसके कारण प्रति वर्ष लाखों देशी-विदेशी पर्यटक एवं श्रद्धालु यहां आगमन करते हैं। हालांकि आवश्यक यातायात सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण पर्यटकों को अत्यधिक असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। यदि अहमदाबाद और सोमनाथ-सूरत मार्ग पर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस ट्रेनों का संचालन किया जाए तो इससे इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस पर कोई कदम उठा रही है या इस संबंध में कोई योजना प्रस्तावित की है कि नहीं की है?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, सोमनाथ हमारी एक ऐसी सांस्कृतिक धरोहर है जो हमारे

राष्ट्र के इतिहास में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है, उसके लिए कई प्रयास किए गए। सोमनाथ मंदिर के पास में जो स्टेशन है, उसका भव्य नवनिर्माण किया जा रहा है और संस्कृति के आधार पर उस स्टेशन का डिज़ाइन किया गया है। काम बहुत तेज़ी से चल रहा है। शीघ्र ही वह काम कंपलीट होगा। मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने अहमदाबाद से सोमनाथ के लिए वंदे भारत ट्रेन की रिक्वेस्ट की है, उसको मैंने नोट लिया है और इसकी फिज़िबिलिटी जांच करने के बाद मैं माननीय सांसद को इसकी डिटेल बताऊंगा।

श्री राजेशभाई नारणभाई चुड़ासमा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के मुख्यालय जूनागढ़ शहर के मध्य से गुज़रने वाली मीटरगेज लाइन पर कुल सात रेलवे क्रॉसिंग्स हैं। जिसके कारण संपूर्ण शहर दो भागों में विभाजित हो जाता है। इससे वर्षभर अत्यधिक ट्रैफिक जाम की समस्या बनी रहती है। इस संदर्भ में विगत कई वर्षों से स्थानीय नागरिकों एवं जनप्रतिनिधियों की यह मांग रही है कि इस समस्या का समाधान जल्द से जल्द किया जाए, ताकि यातायात व्यवस्थाओं को सुचारु किया जा सके और नागरिकों को राहत मिल सके।

मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस विषय पर कोई विचार-विमर्श किया है तथा क्या इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु योजना बनाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मान्यवर सांसद राजेशभाई के साथ इस विषय पर बहुत डिटेल में चर्चा हुई है। वाकई यह एक बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। एक छोटे से स्ट्रेच में सात जगहों पर गेट हैं। इसको सॉल्व करने के लिए एक तरीका भी मान्यवर सांसद ने सुझाया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने बताया है कि पूरे शहर में रेलवे को किस तरह से रीऑर्गनाइज करे और इसके लिए उन्होंने एक अच्छा मार्ग भी सुझाया है। ऐसे ही कानपुर में भी एक प्रॉब्लम थी। मान्यवर सांसद अवस्थी जी शायद यहां पर होंगे। मान्यवर सांसद और उनके प्रेडिसेसर की मदद से इस प्रॉब्लम का समाधान करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। जहां पर भी इस तरह की समस्याएं आती हैं, उनका एक-एक करके समाधान करने का लगातार प्रयास रहता है।

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN: Sir, I would like

to raise certain concerns to the hon. Minister through you regarding the onboard services of Vande Bharat trains, particularly on routes such as Train no. 20665 (Chennai to Tirunelveli) and Train no. 20628 (Nagercoil to Chennai). We are very happy and thankful that you have given 11 Vande Bharat trains, and we are proud that they are being manufactured in ICF of Chennai.

Despite this fact, the onboard menu in these Vande Bharat Express trains predominantly features North Indian cuisine, overlooking the rich cultural and culinary heritage of Tamil Nadu. Has any data been collected from passengers regarding their feedback on the menu? I have received pleas and complaints requesting the inclusion of South Indian cuisine, which I would like the hon. Minister to consider.

Additionally, there is a complaint that most pantry workers speak predominantly Hindi, making it difficult for commuters to communicate their needs. Will the Minister mandate that pantry workers be proficient in either English or Tamil, or in other languages?

Sir, I have one more question. My questions have been clubbed. I want to say that major cities such as Madurai and Tiruchirappalli lack direct Vande Bharat train services. Given their economic and cultural significance, would the Minister consider adding routes for Vande Bharat trains to these important cities?

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Member for acknowledging the fact that many Vande Bharat trains have been allocated to Tamil Nadu, and the people of Tamil Nadu are truly happy with this approach of our hon. Prime Minister, who believes in 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'. All the

states have been benefited by this.

I would also like to mention that when the entire Vande Bharat train programme was being rolled out, our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, clearly mandated that in the initial period, every State with a broad-gauge electrified network should receive a Vande Bharat train, including the North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala etc. Each State has been provided with a good quality Vande Bharat train service.

Regarding food service, we have conducted an important experiment in Southern Railways to ensure that local cuisine can be served to passengers. We have created a new structure called YSA, and as a result, South Indian food has already started being served in many trains running predominantly in Southern Railways.

As this programme expands, more trains will offer local cuisine, and this initiative is for the entire country. Whichever train predominantly passes through a particular region, Railways is now striving to provide passengers with a delightful experience of the local cuisine, whether it is in the east, west, north, or south. It is a continuous process of improvement that we are undertaking.

श्री हरीभाई पटेल : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। क्या रेल मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर गुजरात से सूरत और वलसाड एवं मुंबई तक नई गाड़ियाँ शुरू करने की कोई योजना है? अगर इसकी कोई योजना है तो माननीय मंत्री जी इसका ब्यौरा देने की कृपा करें?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसके उत्तर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर गुजरात से सूरत और मुंबई के लिए काफी डिमांड आती है और इसको

पूरा करने के लिए कई प्रयास हाथ में लिए गए हैं। विशेषकर जो डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर है, उसके कारण कैपेसिटी सिग्निफिकेंटली इम्प्रूव हुई है। वेस्टर्न डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर करीब-करीब कंप्लीट हो गया है। महाराष्ट्र में पहले थोड़ी दिक्कत हुई थी, जब तक श्री उद्धव ठाकरे जी की सरकार थी। उनके समय में जमीन के एक्वीजिशन के बारे में काफी दिक्कतें हुईं, लेकिन अब अच्छा काम चल रहा है और वह कंप्लीट होने वाला है। नई कैपेसिटी बनने के कारण कई नई ट्रेन सर्विसेज भी इंटीरोड्यूस हुई हैं। अहमदाबाद और सूरत स्टेशन का अभी मेजर रीकंस्ट्रक्शन का काम चल रहा है। उसके कंप्लीट होने के बाद कैपेसिटी एक साथ बढ़ेगी और उस कैपेसिटी के बढ़ने से नई सर्विसेज आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना भी बढ़ेगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अवधेश प्रसाद जी, आपकी रिकमेंडेशन अखिलेश जी ने की है।

श्री अखिलेश यादव : आप देखिएगा कि सवाल भी कैसा आता है। ... (व्यवधान) मंत्री जी जवाब नहीं देंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अवधेश प्रसाद : मान्यवर, नवरात्रि का समय चल रहा है। हम माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हैं कि इन्होंने वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस अयोध्या से, लखनऊ से चलाई है। मान्यवर, यह दो-तीन बार सांड से टकरा चुकी है। इस समस्या का निदान माननीय मंत्री जी कर दें। यह इटावा में तथा और कई जगह टकराई है। इटावा में खास तौर से इसके लिए आप कुछ करें तो आपकी कृपा होगी।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : उनके सलाहकार बैठे हैं। आपके सलाह की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, मान्यवर सांसद ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है और मैं इस विषय का डिटेल में जवाब देना चाहूंगा। मान्यवर, अखिलेश जी के कमेंट की जरूरत नहीं है। यह विषय एक बहुत ही इंपोर्टेंट सेफ्टी का विषय है। देश भर में जिस तरह से ऐट-ग्रेड रेलवे लाइन्स हैं, उसके कारण कैटल जब लाइन के ऊपर आता है, तब प्रॉब्लम होती है। उस प्रॉब्लम को सॉल्व करने के लिए बहुत ही फोकस्ड वे में हाथ में काम लिया गया है। देश भर में एक नए डिजाइन की फेन्सिंग का काम चालू हुआ है। करीब-करीब अब तक 800-900 किलोमीटर में, जहां-जहां नई

डिजाइन की फेन्सिंग लगी है, वहां कैटल रन ओवर प्रैक्टिकली जीरो हो गया है। उसका बहुत बड़ा बनेफिट भी देश में मिला है, क्योंकि कैटल रन ओवर के कारण एक्सीडेंट की सम्भावना बढ़ती थी। उस सम्भावना में भी इससे सिग्नीफिकेंटली इम्प्रूवमेंट आया है। जैसे यह एक्सपेरीमेंट अभी ठीक से चला है, तो इसे देश के और भी कई भागों में करेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इटावा में इसलिए टकराती है कि आप वहां हो, बताइए न उनको।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मैं कुछ कहना चाहता था, लेकिन आपने कह दिया। मैं अब और कुछ इसमें नहीं बोलूंगा।

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में मुंबई से सोलापुर तक दो वंदे भारत ट्रेन्स चलती हैं, जिसका पहला स्टॉप कल्याण में है। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में लोनावाला पर्यटन स्थल है। देश भर से बहुत सारे पर्यटक यहां आते हैं। कल्याण से पुणे तक 140 किलोमीटर की दूरी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या भविष्य में मंत्रालय की लोनावाला में वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस का स्टॉप देने की कोशिश रहेगी?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, मान्यवर सांसद महोदय की रिक्वैस्ट मैंने नोट कर ली है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नं० 444, श्री अरुण भारती।

CAPACITY AUGMENTATION PROJECTS IN RAILWAYS

***444. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**

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

- (a) the details of capacity augmentation projects undertaken by the Railways during the current fiscal to enhance safety and speed;
- (b) the budget allocated for these projects and the percentage of funds utilised so far;

- (c) the progress made in implementing cutting-edge projects under the 'Viksit Bharat' vision;
- (d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to integrate advanced technologies for passenger safety, comfort and convenience particularly in Jamui Parliamentary Constituency; and
- (e) the future plans of Railways for expanding capacity and improving passenger services in the next fiscal year including timelines for their implementation?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (ङ) रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृत/निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है, न कि राज्य-वार/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार, क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल में, कुल 44,488 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई वाली 488 रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएँ (187 नई लाइन, 40 आमाम परिवर्तन और 261 दोहरीकरण), जिनकी लागत लगभग ₹7.44 लाख करोड़ है, योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिनमें से, मार्च, 2024 तक 12,045 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और लगभग ₹2.92 लाख करोड़ का व्यय किया जा चुका है। इनका सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई नई लाइन/आमान परिवर्तन/दोहरीकरण (कि.मी.)	मार्च 2024 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	187	20,199	2,855	1,60,022
आमान परिवर्तन	40	4,719	2,972	18,706
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	261	19,570	6,218	1,13,742
कुल	488	44,488	12,045	2,92,470

भारतीय रेल में नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नये रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	7,599 कि.मी.	4.2 कि.मी. प्रतिदिन
2014-24	31,180 कि.मी.	8.54 कि.मी. प्रतिदिन (2 गुना से अधिक)

रेल परियोजनाओं की लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार विवरण भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 और वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में, भारतीय रेल में कुल 9,605 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 245 परियोजनाओं (46 नई लाइन, 18 आमान परिवर्तन और 181 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिनकी लागत लगभग 1,75,000 करोड़ रुपए है। इसमें 72,740 करोड़ रुपए लागत तथा कुल 2,803 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 63 परियोजनाएँ (19 नई लाइनें और 44 दोहरीकरण) शामिल हैं, जिनको वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में स्वीकृत किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, इस अवधि के दौरान 72,818 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई के 1033 सर्वेक्षण (313 नई लाइन, 13 आमान परिवर्तन और 707 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे जोनों के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं का लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित जोन-वार ब्यौरा सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

बिहार:

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, जमुई सहित बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 79,356 करोड़ रुपए लागत की 5,064 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई वाली 55 परियोजनाएं (31 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 22 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिनमें से मार्च, 2024 तक 1,194 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और 26,983 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया जा चुका है। इसका सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	मार्च 2024 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइनें	31	2,712	464	13,629
आमान परिवर्तन	2	348	288	1,520
दोहरीकरण/ मल्टीट्रैकिंग	22	2,005	442	11,834
कुल	55	5,065	1,194	26,983

बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों हेतु बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,132 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष
2025-26	10,066 करोड़ रुपए (लगभग 9 गुना)

2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	318 किलोमीटर	63.6 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष
2014-24	1,669 किलोमीटर	166.9 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (लगभग 3 गुना)

भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर जमुई स्टेशन, दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग पर किऊल और झाझा के बीच मौजूदा स्टेशन है। जमुई क्षेत्र में रेल संपर्क में और सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएँ शुरू की गई हैं:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	झाझा-बतिया नई लाइन	20	496
2	बैजनाथपुर-अंदौली और झाझा के बीच सरायगढ़ में बाईपास लाइन	5	79

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 और 2024-25 के दौरान, बिहार राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले कुल 4,200 कि.मी. लंबाई के 77 सर्वेक्षण (13 नई लाइन और 64 दोहरीकरण/मल्टी ट्रैकिंग) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें जमुई में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले निम्नलिखित सर्वेक्षण शामिल हैं:-

(i) सीतारामपुर से झाझा (चौथी लाइन) - 154 कि.मी.

(ii) झाझा के रास्ते सीतारामपुर से किऊल (तीसरी लाइन) - 199 कि.मी.।

विकसित भारत:

विकसित भारत 2047 की खोज में, भारतीय रेल आधुनिकीकरण और प्रगति के एक नए युग का मार्ग प्रशस्त करते हुए अपनी परिवर्तनकारी यात्रा को जारी रखे हुए है। विश्वस्तरीय यात्रा अनुभव, माल ढुलाई दक्षता को बढ़ाने और उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने पर बल देते हुए, रेलवे ने राष्ट्रीय प्रगति के उत्प्रेरक के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को मजबूत किया है। आधुनिक स्टेशनों, अत्याधुनिक रेलगाड़ियों और नवोन्मेषी संरक्षा प्रणालियाँ रेल यात्रा के परिदृश्य को नया आकार दे रही हैं। संधारणीयता के लिए प्रतिबद्ध, रेलवे व्यापक अवसंरचना के उन्नयन और क्षमता निर्माण के माध्यम से आर्थिक विकास को आगे बढ़ाते हुए लगातार हरित संचालन की ओर बढ़ रही है। रेलवे क्षेत्र में

2047 तक 'विकसित भारत' बनाने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न प्रयास इस प्रकार हैं:

- (i) रेल मंत्रालय ने भारतीय रेल पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' शुरू की है। इस योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत् आधार पर स्टेशनों के विकास की संकल्पना की गई है। इसमें रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं जैसे रेलवे स्टेशन तक पहुंच में सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार 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 नामित स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि जैसी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन करना शामिल हैं। वर्तमान में, इस योजना के अंतर्गत पुनर्विकास के लिए 1,337 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- (ii) रेलवे टर्मिनलों पर दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए 2022 में "गति शक्ति कार्गो टर्मिनल (जीसीटी)" नीति शुरू की गई है। अब तक, 97 गति शक्ति कार्गो टर्मिनलों को पहले ही कमीशन किया जा चुका है।
- (iii) परिवहन क्षमता में वृद्धि, तेज पारवहन समय और उच्च औसत गति, डबल स्टैक कंटेनर रेलगाड़ियों के संचलन में वृद्धि, उद्योगों तक बेहतर रेल संपर्क और कार्बन डाईऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन में कमी का लाभ उठाने के लिए, भारतीय रेल ने दो समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारों अर्थात् पूर्वी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारा और पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारा का निर्माण शुरू किया है। अब तक, 2,843 किलोमीटर में से कुल 2,741 किलोमीटर गलियारों को कमीशन कर दिया गया है।
- (iv) मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल (एमएचएसआर) परियोजना शुरू की गई है जो गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा और नगर हवेली से होकर गुजरती है। परियोजना की लंबाई 508 किलोमीटर है जिसमें मुंबई, ठाणे, विरार, बोईसर, वापी, बिलिमोरा, सूरत, भरुच, वडोदरा, आनंद, अहमदाबाद और साबरमती में 12 स्टेशन बनाने की योजना है।

- (v) भारतीय रेल ने अपने बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का लगभग 98% विद्युतीकरण पूरा कर लिया है। पर्यावरणीय संधारणीयता और कार्बन उत्सर्जन में कमी के अलावा, रेल विद्युतीकरण समग्र परिवहन दक्षता, लागत में कमी, तेल आयात और विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत में भी योगदान देगा।
- (vi) चलती रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए आधुनिक सिगनल प्रणालियों की संस्थापना और स्वयं की स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी रक्षण प्रणाली "कवच" का विकास और कमीशनिंग कार्य भी शुरू किया गया है।

रेल अवसंरचना का आधुनिकीकरण और संरक्षा में सुधार लाना सतत एवं जारी रहने वाली प्रक्रिया है। भारतीय रेल में संरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:-

1. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारतीय रेल पर संरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर व्यय में बढोत्तरी की गई है, जो निम्नानुसार है:

संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यकलापों पर व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)					
	2013-14 (वास्तविक)	2022-23 (वास्तविक)	2023-24 (वास्तविक)	संशोधित अनुमान 2024-25	बजट अनुमान 2025-26
रेलपथ का अनुरक्षण और निर्माण कार्य	9172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316
रेल इंजनों और चल स्टॉक का अनुरक्षण	14796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
मशीनों का अनुरक्षण	5406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
सड़क संरक्षा समपार और ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल	1986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
रेलपथ नवीकरण	4985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800
पुल संबंधी कार्य	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार संबंधी कार्य	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800

उत्पादन इकाइयों सहित कारखानों तथा संरक्षा पर विविध व्यय	1823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
कुल	39463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

- मानवीय विफलता के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाएं कम करने के लिए 28.02.2025 तक 6,623 स्टेशनों पर प्वाइंटों और सिगनलों के केंद्रीकृत परिचालन वाली इलेक्ट्रिकल/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- समपार फाटकों पर संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 28.02.2025 तक 11,089 समपार फाटकों पर इंटरलॉकिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 28.02.2025 तक 6,631 स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों द्वारा रेलपथ अधिभोग के सत्यापन के लिए स्टेशनों के पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- कवच अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन की आवश्यकता होती है। कवच को जुलाई, 2020 में राष्ट्रीय स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी रक्षण (एटीपी) प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया था। कवच प्रणाली की उत्तरोत्तर चरणबद्ध रूप में व्यवस्था की जा रही 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 2066 मार्ग किमी पर रेलपथ साइड कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। इन खंडों पर नियमित परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं।
- सिगनल प्रणाली की संरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों जैसे अनिवार्य साम्यता जांच, परिवर्तन कार्य संबंधी प्रोटोकॉल, पूर्ण हो चुके कार्यों के रेखांकन तैयार करने आदि पर विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
- 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 डिवाइस (एफएसडी) की व्यवस्था की जाती है जिससे लोको पायलट को आने वाले मुख्य स्थलों यथा सिगनल, रेल फाटकों आदि की दूरी का पता लग जाता है।
11. प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण करते समय 60 किग्रा की आधुनिक रेलपथ संरचना, 90 अल्टीमेट टेन्सिल स्ट्रेंथ (यूटीएस) पटरियां, प्रीस्ट्रेसड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) लोचदार बंधन वाले सामान्य/चौड़ी सतह के स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपर्स पर फैनशेप्ड लेआउट टर्नआउट, गर्डर पुलों पर स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर्स का उपयोग किया जाता है।
12. मानवीय त्रुटियों को कम करने के लिए पीक्यूआरएस, टीआरटी, टी-28 जैसी रेलपथ मशीनों के उपयोग के माध्यम से रेलपथ बिछाने की गतिविधियों का यांत्रिकीकरण।
13. संरक्षा बेहतर करने के लिए रेलपथ नवीकरण की प्रगति बढ़ाने और ज्वाइंटों की वेल्डिंग से बचने के लिए 130 मीटर/260 मीटर लंबे पटरी पैनलों की आपूर्ति को अधिकतम करना।
14. पटरियों में दोष का पता लगाने और दोषपूर्ण पटरियों को समय पर हटाने के लिए रेल की अल्ट्रासोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन परीक्षण (यूएसएफडी)।
15. लंबी पटरियां बिछाना, एल्यूमिनो थर्मिक वेल्डिंग के उपयोग को कम करना और रेलपथों के लिए बेहतर वेल्डिंग प्रौद्योगिकियों अर्थात् फ्लैश बट वेल्डिंग अपनाना।
16. ओएमएस (दोलन निगरानी प्रणाली) और टीआरसी (रेलपथ रिकॉर्डिंग कारों) द्वारा रेलपथ ज्यामिति 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 जाँच करने और उन्हें जागरूक करने के लिए नियमित अंतराल पर निरीक्षण।
20. युक्तिसंगत अनुरक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकता और इनपुट के इष्टतमीकरण से संबंधित निर्णय लेने के लिए ट्रैक डाटाबेस और डिजीजन सपोर्ट सिस्टम जैसी रेलपथ परिसंपत्तियों की वेब आधारित ऑनलाइन निगरानी प्रणाली को अपनाया गया है।
21. रेलपथ की संरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों अर्थात् एकीकृत ब्लॉक, कॉरिडोर ब्लॉक, कार्य साइट पर संरक्षा, मानसून संबंधी सावधानियों आदि पर विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
22. गाड़ियों का सुरक्षित परिचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेल परिसंपत्तियों (सवारी डिब्बों एवं मालडिब्बों) का निवारक अनुरक्षण।
23. पारंपरिक आईसीएफ डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बों के स्थान पर एलएचबी डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बे लगाए जा रहे हैं।
24. जनवरी 2019 तक बड़ी लाइन मार्ग पर सभी चौकीदार रहित समपारों (यूएमएलसी) को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।
25. पुलों का नियमित निरीक्षण करके रेल पुलों की संरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाती है। इन निरीक्षणों के दौरान स्थितियों के आकलन के आधार पर पुलों का मरम्मत/पुनर्स्थापन कार्य किया जाता है।
26. भारतीय रेल ने सभी सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रियों की व्यापक सूचना के लिए सांविधिक “आग संबंधी सूचनाएं” लगाई हैं। सभी डिब्बों में आग संबंधी पोस्टर लगाए गए हैं ताकि यात्रियों को आग से बचने के लिए ‘क्या करें’ और ‘क्या न करें’ संबंधी विभिन्न दिशानिर्देशों के बारे में सूचित और सतर्क किया जा सके। इसमें सवारी डिब्बों के भीतर ज्वलनशील वस्तुएँ, विस्फोटकों को साथ न ले जाने, धूम्रपान न करने, जुर्माना आदि से संबंधित सूचनाएं शामिल हैं।
27. उत्पादन इकाइयां नवनिर्मित पावर कारों और पैन्ट्री कारों में अग्नि संसूचन एवं शमन प्रणाली

तथा नवनिर्मित सवारी डिब्बों में अग्नि एवं धुआं संसूचन प्रणाली की व्यवस्था कर रही हैं। क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा मौजूदा सवारी डिब्बों में चरणबद्ध तरीकों से प्रोग्रेसिव फिटमेन्ट का कार्य भी चालू है।

28. कर्मचारियों की नियमित काउन्सलिंग की जाती है और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

29. दिनांक 30.11.2023 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत भारतीय रेल (ओपन लाइनें) सामान्य नियमों में रोलिंग ब्लॉक की अवधारणा को समाविष्ट किया गया 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 बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियों, प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों, बेहतर अवसंरचना और चल स्टॉक आदि से संबंधित संरक्षा कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार सारणीबद्ध है:-

क्र.सं.	मद	2004-05 से 2013-14	2014-15 से 2024-25 (जनवरी 2025 तक)	2004-14 की तुलना में 2014- 25
प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधार				
1	उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली पटरियों का उपयोग (60 कि.ग्रा.) (कि.मी.)	57,450 कि.मी.	1.4 लाख कि.मी.	2 गुना से अधिक
2	लंबी रेल पटरियां (260 मीटर) (कि.मी.)	9,917 कि.मी.	76,000 कि.मी.	7 गुना से अधिक
3	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग (स्टेशन)	837 स्टेशन	3,243 स्टेशन	4 गुना
4	फॉग पास सेफ्टी उपकरण (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 90	31.01.25 तक: 25,293	281 गुना
5	थिक वेब स्विच (अदद)	शून्य	27,079 अदद	
बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियां				
1	प्राथमिक रेल नवीकरण (रेलपथ कि.मी.)	32,260 कि.मी.	49,000 कि.मी.	1.5 गुना
2	यूएसएफडी (अल्ट्रा सोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन) वेल्डिंग परीक्षण (अदद)	79.43 लाख	1.9 करोड़	2 गुना से अधिक
3	वेल्ड संबंधी विफलताएं (अदद)	2013-14 में: 3699 अदद	2024-25 में: 301 अदद	92% कमी

4	पटरियों में दरारें (अदद)	2013-14 में: 2548 अदद	2024-25 में: 243 अदद	91% कमी
बेहतर अवसंरचना एवं चल स्टॉक				
1	जोड़े गए नए रेलपथ कि.मी. (रेलपथ कि.मी.)	14,985 अदद	34,000 कि.मी.	2 गुना से अधिक
2	फ्लाईओवर (आरओबी)/ अंडरपास (आरयूबी) (अदद)	4,148 अदद	12,771 अदद	3 गुना से अधिक
3	बड़ी लाइन पर चौकीदार रहित समपार (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 8948	31.03.24 तक: शून्य (31.01.19 तक सभी बंद कर दिए गए)	हटा दिए गए
4	एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का विनिर्माण (अदद)	2,337 अदद	41,551	17 गुना से अधिक

बिहार राज्य के जमुई संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित जमुई और सिमुलतला रेलवे स्टेशनों को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है। इन स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं और निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। जमुई स्टेशन पर, चारदीवारी का निर्माण और पुराने क्वार्टरों को ध्वस्त करने का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार आदि का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

सिमुलतला स्टेशन पर, द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार की ओर नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, प्लेटफार्म का विस्तार, प्लेटफार्म की सतह में सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र और अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा उन्नत संकेतकों और प्रकाश व्यवस्था के लिए कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत 1337 स्टेशनों को विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से जमुई और सिमुलतला स्टेशनों सहित 98 रेलवे स्टेशन बिहार राज्य में स्थित हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए बिहार राज्य में चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम

बिहार	98	अनुग्रह नारायण रोड, आरा, अररिया कोर्ट, बख्तियारपुर, बांका, बनमनखी, बापूधाम मोतिहारी, बड़हिया, बरौनी, बाढ़, बरसोई जंक्शन, बेगूसराय, बेतिया, भभुआ रोड, भागलपुर, भगवानपुर, बिहारशरीफ, बिहिया, बिक्रमगंज, बक्सर, चकिया, चौसा, छपरा, दलसिंह सराय, दरभंगा, दौराम मधेपुरा, डेहरी ऑन सोन, ढोली, दिघवारा, डुमरांव, दुर्गावती, एकमा, फतुहा, गया, घोड़ासहन, गुरारू, हाजीपुर जंक्शन, जमालपुर, जमुई, जनकपुर रोड, जयनगर, जहानाबाद, झंझारपुर, कहलगांव, करागोला रोड, कटिहार, खगड़िया जंक्शन, किशनगंज, कुदरा, लाभा, लहेरिया सराय, लखीसराय, लखीमिनिया, मधुबनी, महेशखुंट, मैरवा, मानसी जंक्शन, मोकामा, मोतीपुर, मुंगेर, मुजफ्फरपुर, नबीनगर रोड, नरकटियागंज, नौगछिया, नवादा, पहाड़पुर, पाटलीपुत्र, पटना, पीरो, पीरपैती, रफीगंज, रघुनाथपुर, राजेंद्र नगर, राजगीर, राम दयालु नगर, रक्सौल, सबौर, सगौली, सहरसा, साहिबपुर कमल, सकरी, सलौना, सलमारी, समस्तीपुर, सासाराम, शाहपुर पटोरी, शिवनारायणपुर, सिमरी बख्तियारपुर, सिमुलतला, सीतामढ़ी, सीवान, सोनपुर जं., सुल्तानगंज, सुपौल, तरेगना, ठाकुरगंज, थावे

अमृत भारत स्टेशन 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, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म के ऊपर कवर, स्वच्छता, निःशुल्क वाई-फाई, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि जैसी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन करना शामिल है।

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

भारतीय रेल में सुविधाओं का प्रावधान/उन्नयन और स्टेशनों का विकास एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में निर्माण कार्य उनकी परस्पर प्राथमिकता और धन

की उपलब्धता के अध्यक्षीन, आवश्यकतानुसार किए जाते हैं। स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन के लिए कार्यों को मंजूरी देते और निष्पादित करते समय निचली कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्च कोटि के स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन कार्य सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किए जाते हैं। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आवंटन का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। बिहार राज्य चार जोनों अर्थात् पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के अंतर्गत आता है। इन जोनों के लिए, योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 2,111 करोड़ रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान) का आवंटन किया गया है।

यात्रियों की संरक्षा के लिए जमुई और झांझा रेलवे स्टेशन पर सीसीटीवी सिस्टम उपलब्ध कराया गया है। जमुई संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सभी पांच स्टेशनों अर्थात् जमुई, झांझा, गिरधौर, चौरा और दादपुर पर यात्री सुविधाएं अर्थात् वाई-फाई, जन उद्घोषणा प्रणाली उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं। यात्रियों की सुविधा और आराम के लिए जमुई और झांझा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ट्रेन इंडिकेशन बोर्ड और कोच इंडिकेशन बोर्ड उपलब्ध हैं। झांझा रेलवे स्टेशन पर हैंड हेल्ड मेटल डिटेक्टर उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं।

भारतीय रेल विभिन्न प्रकार की नियमित समय-सारणी वाली रेलगाड़ियों का संचालन करती है जैसे उपनगरीय, कम दूरी की यात्री रेलगाड़ियां, लंबी दूरी/मेल/एक्सप्रेस/सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ियां जो विभिन्न यात्री वर्गों के लिए विभिन्न संरचना के साथ चलती हैं। इसके अलावा, अपनी वहन क्षमता बढ़ाने के अपने निरंतर प्रयास में, भारतीय रेल नई सेवाएं शुरू करती है, आवृत्ति बढ़ाती है और मौजूदा सेवाओं में सवारी डिब्बे भी जोड़ती है। भारतीय रेल त्योहारों, छुट्टियों के दौरान यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त भीड़ को संभालने के लिए या पर्यटन और तीर्थयात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए पर्यटक महत्व के स्थलों के लिए स्पेशल रेलगाड़ियां भी चलाती है। ये भारतीय रेल में यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यक्षीन, सतत प्रक्रियाएं हैं।

श्री अरुण भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले रेल मंत्री जी का अभिवादन करना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र जमुई से एक बहुत लम्बे समय से कटौना हॉल्ट की डिमांड थी, वह इन्होंने पूरी की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र जमुई से जुड़ी कई नई रेल परियोजनाओं को केन्द्र सरकार ने स्वीकृति दी है, जैसे बरियारपुर, मननपुर, नवादा, लक्ष्मीपुर, झाझा, बटिया, जसीडीह, चकाई, कोडरमा। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूं कि जमुई से जुड़ी इन रेल परियोजनाओं को आवश्यक धनराशि का आबंटन अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। इसके कारण मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में सिंकदरा, खैरा, बरहट, सोनो, चकाई और अलीगंज जैसे प्रखंड आज भी रेल नेटवर्क से कटे हुए हैं। इन परियोजनाओं से जमुई सहित मुंगेर, नवादा, शेखपुरा, लखीसराय और बांका जिले में लाखों लोगों को लाभ होगा।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या जमुई लोक सभा क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित नई रेल परियोजनाओं हेतु शीघ्र आवश्यक धनराशि की स्वीकृति और आबंटन को लेकर समयबद्ध कोई योजना बनायी जा रही है, जिससे इन रेल लाइनों का निर्माण तत्काल प्रभाव से शुरू हो सके?

श्री अधिनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, मान्यवर सांसद श्री अरुण भारती जी ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय सदन के सामने रखा है। मैं कुछ फैक्ट्स रखना चाहूंगा। जब श्री लालू जी रेल मंत्री थे ऐसे पीरियड में भी यूपीए के समय बिहार जैसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेश को मात्र 1,132 करोड़ रुपये मिलते थे। रेलवे के एलोकेशन का इतना हिस्सा ही बिहार को मिलता था।

आज प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने बिहार के लिए 10 हजार 66 करोड़ रुपये का बजट आबंटन किया है। इस बजट आबंटन के कारण बहुत अच्छा काम तेजी से चल रहा है। बिहार में रेलवे को सरकार का सहयोग पूरी तरह से मिल रहा है। मान्यवर सांसद महोदय दो महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट्स रखें। झाझा-बटिया न्यू रेलवे लाइन पर 496 करोड़ रुपये के एलोकेशन के साथ काम किया जा रहा है और इजरा सरायगढ़ से बैजनाथपुर, अनदोली से झाझा लाइन को 79 करोड़ रुपये

के सैंक्शन के साथ प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा किया जा रहा है। सीतारामपुर से झाझा फोर्थ लाइन 154 किलोमीटर, सीतारामपुर से किऊल वाया झाझा थर्ड लाइन 199 किलोमीटर का सर्वे बहुत तेजी से प्रोग्रेस हो रहा है। इसके अलावा, बिहार में 98 स्टेशन्स का अमृत भारत स्टेशन के माध्यम से पुनर्निर्माण किया जा रहा है। माननीय सांसद महोदय के दो क्षेत्र जमुई और सिमुलतला आते हैं। दोनों स्टेशनों में बहुत अच्छी प्रोग्रेस है। दोनों ही जगह बहुत अच्छे से तेजी से काम चल रहा है। मैं मान्यवर सांसद महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप कृपया वहां जाकर विजिट करें और अपना फीडबैक मुझे दें।

श्री अरुण भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वंदे भारत मेरे जमुई लोक सभा क्षेत्र में कहीं नहीं रुकती है। जमुई स्टेशन पर वंदे भारत ट्रेन का ठहराव हो। जमुई स्टेशन अमृत भारत स्टेशन के तहत आता है, वहां पर कार्य की प्रगति बहुत धीमी चल रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इसे तेजी से करने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, मान्यवर सांसद महोदय ने वंदे भारत ट्रेन की जो रिक्वेस्ट की है, उसको मैंने नोट किया है। वहां काम बहुत तेजी से चल रहा है। करीब देश भर में 1200 स्टेशनों पर एक साथ इतना बड़ा काम चल रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री जी का भारत के रेलवे स्टेशन को ट्रांसफार्म करने का बहुत बड़ा विजन है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में आज विश्व में सबसे बड़े रेलवे स्टेशन के री-डेवलपमेंट का काम हिन्दुस्तान में चल रहा है।

श्री राजेश रंजन : अध्यक्ष महोदय धन्यवाद। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप लगातार डेटा बोल देते हैं और तालियां भी बटोर लेते हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि कोसी, सीमांचल और मिथिलांचल बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाके हैं। आपने कंप्लीट रूप से नई परियोजना की बात की है। मैं लगातार यह बात उठा रहा हूं कि देवघर से नौगछिया होते हुए सिंहेश्वर स्थान तथा किशनगंज से जलालगढ़, बनमनखी, कुशेश्वर स्थान होते हुए मुजफ्फरपुर और गरीबनाथ धाम तक यह है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने 173 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए हैं। इसके लिए मैं अपने दिल की गहराइयों से आपको धन्यवाद देता

हूँ।

महोदय, मेरा आग्रह है कि मेरे इलाके में सबसे बड़ी फैक्ट्री है। मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि यह परियोजना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। आप सनातन की बात करते हैं, तो बीड नगर को जोड़ने के लिए उस इलाके की जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना है, क्या इन दोनों रेल लाइनों को इसी वर्ष बनाने का प्रयास करेंगे? मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, सर्वप्रथम मैं मान्यवर सांसद श्री पप्पू यादव जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आप मुझसे लगातार मिलते भी हैं और आपके यहां एक इतना बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट स्वीकृत और अप्रूव हुआ है। उस पर काम भी चल रहा है।

मान्यवर सांसद ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है। आपने जो स्थान बताए हैं, नौगछिया को कनेक्ट करते हुए बटेश्वर स्थान का पुल है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने ऑलरेडी उसको स्वीकृत कर दिया है। उसके डिजाइन का काम भी चल रहा है। अगर थोड़ी ताली आप भी बजा देंगे, तो अच्छा रहेगा। बहुत जल्द उसका फाउंडेशन स्टोन भी ले हो जाएगा।

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश की राजधानी रह चुकी तथा सम्राट हर्षवर्धन की नगरी में अमृत काल में एक रेलवे स्टेशन बन रहा था। पता नहीं क्यों, उसकी गुणवत्ता इतनी अच्छी थी कि उसके नीचे 30 मजदूर दब गए थे?

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इत्र की नगरी, सम्राट हर्षवर्धन की नगरी तथा जो भारत की राजधानी रह चुकी है, क्या आप वहां का रेलवे स्टेशन विश्वस्तर का बनाएंगे या नहीं? वहां पर जो काम चल रहा था, जिसके कारण उसके नीचे 30 मजदूर दब गए थे, क्या आप उन ठेकेदारों के खिलाफ कुछ कार्रवाई करेंगे? क्या वे आपके दल के हैं, इसलिए आप उन पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगे?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : अध्यक्ष जी, मान्यवर सांसद बहुत ही वरिष्ठ सांसद हैं। आपने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है। हां, कन्नौज में यह घटना घटी थी। उसके ऊपर तुरंत कार्रवाई की गई है और

कठोर से कठोर कार्रवाई की जा रही है। इसके साथ ही साथ उस घटना के रूट कॉज एनॉलिसिस के बाद स्टेशन का जो डिजाइन है, उसमें भी एक परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है। वह समस्या इसलिए हुई थी, क्योंकि वहां पिलर्स के बीच में बहुत लंबा स्पेन था। भविष्य में किसी और स्टेशन में इतना लंबा स्पेन न बने, वह व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन न० 445 , श्री गोविन्द मकथप्पा कारजोल – उपस्थित नहीं।

WESTERN GHATS PROJECT

***445. **SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any request regarding springshed management and linking of ecohydrological processes to human well-being in water-scarce regions of the Western Ghats using geospatial technology under Department of Science & Technology (DST) Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any initiatives on above-said project;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to implement this project?

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह):
(क) से (ड) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

****** Since Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol was not present Hon'ble Speaker asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply.

विवरण

(क) से (ख) जी, हां। दिनांक 13 जून 2024 को "भू-स्थानिक प्रौद्योगिकी और समाधान" पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक परियोजना प्रबंधन प्रणाली पोर्टल (ई-पीएमएस पोर्टल) के माध्यम से प्रस्ताव आह्वान (सीएफपी) जारी किया गया था जिसमें शिक्षाविद, स्टार्टअप्स/एमएसएमई/उद्योग और प्रयोक्ता-एजेंसियां/व्यवसायी को समाविष्ट करते हुए कंसोर्टियम मोड में प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए गए थे।

इस प्रस्ताव आह्वान (सीएफपी) के तहत कुल 280 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए। उपर्युक्त प्रस्ताव आह्वान (सीएफपी) के तहत "भू-स्थानिक प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग करके पश्चिमी घाटों के जल संकटग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में स्प्रिंगशेड प्रबंधन और पारिस्थितिकी जलविज्ञान प्रक्रियाओं का मानव कल्याण से संयुग्मन" नामक प्रस्ताव भी ऑनलाइन प्राप्त हुआ। इस प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य वाटरशेड हाइड्रोलॉजी पर जलवायु और भू-उपयोग के प्रभावों के आकलनार्थ पश्चिमी घाटों के चयनित जिलों के लिए भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली (जीआईएस) आधारित स्प्रिंग सूचना प्रणाली विकसित करना था।

(ग) से (घ) जी, हां। एक प्रतिष्ठित प्रोफेसर की अध्यक्षता और भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो), सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया (एसओआई), वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर), केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, अन्य आईआईटी, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर), साथ ही निजी क्षेत्र इत्यादि के अन्य विशेषज्ञ सदस्यों के प्रतिनिधित्व वाली परियोजना छानबीन समिति का गठन किया गया। ई-पीएमएस पोर्टल के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन प्राप्त कुल 280 प्रस्ताव 26-27 सितंबर 2024 को आईआईटी दिल्ली में आयोजित बैठक में परियोजना छानबीन समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किए गए। उक्त प्रस्ताव को परियोजना छानबीन समिति द्वारा अगले स्तर के लिए अनुशंसित नहीं किया गया क्योंकि समिति की यह राय थी कि "प्रस्ताव अधिक शोध केंद्रित प्रतीत होता है जिसमें मापनीयता और वाणिज्यीकरण क्षमता का अभाव है; संघ भागीदार के पास अनुभव और/अथवा विशेषज्ञता की कमी है।" 280 प्रस्तावों में से, समिति ने वित्तीय सहायता के लिए अंततः 11 प्रस्तावों की सिफारिश की।

(ड) लागू नहीं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन न० 446 , श्री सुनील कुमार ।

राशन डीलरों को कमीशन

***446. श्री सुनील कुमार:**

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का देश भर में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के डीलरों को मानदेय प्रदान करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त योजना कब तक लागू होने की संभावना है;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का डीलरों द्वारा अर्जित कमीशन में एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उक्त डीलरों की वित्तीय स्थिति पर विचार करते हुए कम से कम 'एक राष्ट्र एक कमीशन' योजना लागू करने का विचार है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ड) क्या सरकार का महंगाई के दृष्टिगत उक्त डीलरों के लिए कमीशन बढ़ाने तथा न्यूनतम कमीशन दर तय करने का विचार है तथा यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया)

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

विवरण

(क) से (ड) लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) का संचालन केंद्र और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत किया जाता है। उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) को लाइसेंस जारी करने, उचित दर दुकानों के कामकाज की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण सहित परिचालन संबंधी जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार की होती है। टीपीडीएस (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2015

के खंड 9 के उप-खंड (7) के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार उचित दर दुकान के मालिक के मार्जिन के रूप में एक राशि तय करेगी, जिसकी समीक्षा उचित दर दुकान के संचालन की निरंतर व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समय-समय पर की जाएगी। खंड 9 के उप-खंड (9) के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार उचित दर दुकानों के संचालन की व्यवहार्यता में सुधार करने के लिए उचित दर दुकानों पर टीपीडीएस के तहत वितरित खाद्यान्नों के अलावा अन्य वस्तुओं की बिक्री की अनुमति देगी।

उचित दर दुकानों के डीलरों के मार्जिन/कमीशन/मानदेय आदि की वास्तविक दर निर्धारित करने में केंद्र सरकार की भूमिका सीमित है। केंद्र सरकार खाद्य सुरक्षा (राज्य सरकारों को सहायता) नियम, 2015 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, केवल एनएफएसए के तहत खाद्यान्नों के अंतरा-राज्यीय संचलन और हैंडलिंग तथा उचित दर दुकानों के डीलरों के मार्जिन पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करती है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ व्यय के मानदंड और केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी का पैटर्न भी शामिल है। उचित दर दुकानों की व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, एफपीएस डीलरों के मार्जिन के मानदंडों को अप्रैल, 2022 से नीचे दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार बढ़ाया गया था:

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की श्रेणी	एफपीएस डीलरों के मार्जिन का घटक	पूर्व-संशोधित मानदंड (रुपये प्रति क्विंटल में दर) मार्च, 2022 तक	संशोधित मानदंड (रुपये प्रति क्विंटल में दर) अप्रैल, 2022 से लागू	केंद्रीय हिस्सा (प्रतिशत में)
सामान्य श्रेणी	मूल मार्जिन	70	90	50
	अतिरिक्त मार्जिन	17	21	
विशेष श्रेणी	मूल मार्जिन	143	180	75
	अतिरिक्त मार्जिन	17	26	

हालांकि, राज्य सरकारें वास्तविक दरें तय करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं, जो नियमों में निर्दिष्ट मानदंडों से अधिक हो सकती हैं। केंद्रीय सहायता, नियमों में निर्दिष्ट दरों या पूरे राज्य के लिए वास्तविक औसत दरों, जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित होगी, जिस पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा वास्तव में

व्यय किया गया था।

श्री सुनील कुमार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य सुरक्षा कानून के तहत उपभोक्ताओं के जन वितरण प्रणाली के दुकानदारों द्वारा निर्धारित दर तथा मात्रा में खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? क्योंकि उपभोक्ताओं की तरफ से यह शिकायत आती है कि कई बार थंब नहीं लगने के कारण राशन नहीं मिल पाता है। इसके साथ ही साथ मेरा यह कहना है कि राशन डीलरों को गुजरात की तर्ज पर देश भर में मानदेय देने की समान व्यवस्था के लिए क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठाएगी?

श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी सरकार खाद्य सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने और गरीबी को खत्म करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी साहब के नेतृत्व में हर गरीब, हर व्यक्ति तक पोषण पहुंचाना हमारी सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। आज हम सबके लिए गर्व की बात है कि विश्व का सबसे बड़ा फूड प्रोग्राम भारत में चल रहा है।

हमारा तंत्र देश के कोने-कोने तक, हर एक गांव तक राशन पहुंचा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) के तहत लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली केन्द्र और राज्य, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत संचालित की जाती है। एफपीएस को लाइसेंस देना, उनकी मॉनिटरिंग करना राज्य सरकार का काम है। टीपीडीएस ऑर्डर, 2015 के तहत एफपीएस ऑनर के मार्जिन को राज्य सरकार फिक्स करती है। राज्य सरकार एफपीएस को टीपीडीएस के अंतर्गत बेचे जाने वाले खाद्यान्न के अतिरिक्त भी कमोडिटी बेचने की अनुमति दे सकती है।

श्री सुनील कुमार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या अन्य राज्यों की भांति गेहूं चावल के अलावा सरकार बिहार में भी सरकारी दरों पर सरसों का तेल, चीनी, साबुन आदि सामग्री उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध कराने पर विचार करेगी?

महोदय, इसके साथ ही क्या सरकार डीलरों को अन्य विभागों की तरह साप्ताहिक छुट्टी, अनुकंपा के मामलों में आयु सीमा की बाध्यता समाप्त करने, 60 साल की उम्र वाले डीलरों के परिवार के सदस्यों को योग्यतानुसार अनुज्ञप्ति स्थानांतरित करने और डीलरों के मरने उपरांत उनके आश्रितों

को पेंशन देने पर विचार करेगी?

श्रीमती निमुबेन जयंतीभाई बांभणिया : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है, उसके उत्तर में बताना चाहती हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकार को एफपीएस मार्जिन के लिए सहायता प्रदान करती है, जनरल कैटेगरी राज्य के लिए प्रति क्विंटल 45 रुपये और स्पेशल कैटेगरी राज्य के लिए प्रति क्विंटल 135 रुपये है तथा राज्य सरकार इससे ज्यादा भी मार्जिन फिक्स कर सकती है।

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

We do admit that the targeted Public Distribution System is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central Government and the State Government. After having Targeted Public Distribution System, in particular, the dealers of the fair price shops are facing difficulty because the commission is very meagre. The margin allowable to the fair price shop dealers and ration dealers are very meagre or negligible.

The Central share is 50 per cent as far as the general category is concerned and as far as the special category is concerned it is 75 per cent. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Will the Government of India consider enhancement of the margin and commission of the fair price shop dealers? Will they enhance the Central share in this respect? This is the specific question. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, as rightly quoted by Shri Premachandran, it is the joint responsibility.

Sir, through you, let me brief the entire House and the entire country that

we are spending Rs. 2,11,000 crore for free distribution of food grains to 81 crore people. We are spending so much and we are giving it free of cost. हम मुफ्त में दे रहे हैं। भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी प्रोक्योरमेंट की है और प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए हम पैसा देते हैं। राज्यों के जो डेजिग्नेटेड गोदाम हैं, हम वहां तक पहुंचाते हैं। डेजिग्नेटेड गोदाम से राज्य डायरेक्टली फेयर प्राइस शॉप तक पहुंचा सकते हैं, अन्यथा अपने गोदाम में लेकर ट्रांसपोर्ट कर सकते हैं। इंट्रास्टेट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन भी हम देते हैं। मैक्सिमम कैप 90 रुपये जनरल स्टेट के लिए है और 180 रुपये स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेट के लिए है। स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेट में हम 75 परसेंट शेयर करते हैं और जनरल स्टेट के लिए हम 50 परसेंट शेयर करते हैं। राशन शॉप का लाइसेंस देना, मंजूरी देना, ये सब काम राज्य करते हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गोवा, गुजरात, झारखण्ड, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मिजोरम, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु जैसे कई राज्य ज्यादा भी दे रहे हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमने एक प्रयोग भी किया है। उधर कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर शुरू कर सकते हैं, पोषण केंद्र शुरू कर सकते हैं, और अन्य वस्तुएं उधर सेल कर सकते हैं। ऐसे प्रावधान भी हमने किए हैं, इसलिए केंद्र सरकार करीब 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा खर्च करके राशन राज्यों को देती है। कमीशन जिस प्रकार से अन्य राज्यों ने ज्यादा किया है, इसी प्रकार बाकी राज्य भी कर सकते हैं। इसकी जिम्मेदारी केवल राज्य सरकार की है, फिर भी हम 50 परसेंट सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस दे रहे हैं। It is not that हम उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, फिर भी हम 50 परसेंट सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस दे रहे हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन न० 447, श्री पुट्टा महेश कुमार।

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

***447. †SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:**

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) the details of the railway projects proposed, under-construction and their

- status at present in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru district;
- (b) the details of total amount of funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised, project-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru district;
- (c) the details of the timeline, if any, fixed for completion of railway projects in Andhra Pradesh especially in Eluru district, project-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans for establishing any new railway lines in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru district and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any awareness/ promotional campaigns regarding new railway projects in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (e) Railway projects are sanctioned and executed Zonal Railway wise not State wise/District wise as Railway project/s may span across state boundaries. Railway projects are taken up 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 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, total 41 Railway projects (17 New Lines and 24 Doubling), covering total length of 5,329 km, costing ₹73,743 crore, falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh are in the stage of planning/approval/execution, out of which 1006 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹24,150 crore has been incurred upto March 2024.

Category	No. of projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (in km)	Length Commissioned till (Km)	Total Exp upto March 2024 (Rs. in cr.)
New Lines	17	1935	184	5530
Doubling	24	3394	822	18620
TOTAL	41	5329	1006	24150

65 Surveys (13 New Line and 52 Doubling) covering a total length of 6764 kms falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh including Eluru District have been sanctioned in last three years i.e. 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and current year 2024-25.

Survey of Vijayawada-Duvvada 3rd line (335 km) has been sanctioned which passes through Eluru District.

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 the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Year	Budget outlay	Increase w.r.t. average annual allocation during 2009-14
2009-2014	₹886 cr/year (including Telangana)	-
2025-2026	₹9,417 cr	More than 10 times

Commissioning of infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Period	Total Length Commissioned	Average Length Commissioned	change w.r.t. average commissioning during 2009-14
2009-14	363 km	72.6 km/Year (including Telangana)	-
2014-24	1,510 km	151 km/Year	More than 2 times

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.

Informative Creatives on various Railway Projects are posted on social media handles of Zonal Railways and Indian Railways from time to time.

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR: Sir, the Government has completed the track renewal on a stretch of 6,450 kms. However, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Bhadrachalam-Kovvur railway line, sanctioned in 2012-13 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,155 crore remains pending. The project internally proposed for Andhra Pradesh remains crucial for the State's economic development post-bifurcation. This project, if completed, would significantly reduce the travel distance between Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad by 150 kms and also ensure rail connectivity to as many as 200 tribals and remote villages.

I would like to ask hon. Minister whether the Government will consider taking the necessary steps to execute the construction and connect the Bhadrachalam-Kovvur railway line.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, the hon. MP has mentioned about the Bhadrachalam-Sathupalli-Kovvur railway line which is a 119-km new line project. This was sanctioned on a 50 per cent cost sharing basis with the State Government. The total project cost was about Rs. 2,155 crore. The stretch of 56 kms of Bhadrachalam-Sathupalli railway line was completed in May, 2022. I will follow up with the State Government to expedite the project.

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR: A total of 4,344 ROB's and RUB's have been

sanctioned across Indian Railways. This includes 282 such projects in Andhra Pradesh, sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 9,455 crore, which are currently at various stages of planning and execution. Given their significance, I would like to ask hon. Minister whether the Government will take necessary steps to sanction five to six ROBs in Eluru to facilitate timely execution of these ROBs and RUBs.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, I have taken note of the demand for ROBs which the hon. MP has made. I would also like to point out that the budget allocation for Andhra Pradesh has increased significantly in the last few years. The budget allocation for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh combined during the UPA Government used to be just about Rs. 886 crore which has now increased to Rs. 9,417 crore just for the State of Andhra Pradesh alone. This will really help in improving the railway connectivity in Andhra.

11.58 hrs

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

Madam, I would also like to mention that the pace of work has also increased significantly. In the last 10 years, from 2014 to 2024, in Andhra Pradesh alone, the total length of tracks completed is 1,510 kms, which is more than double of what was there during the UPA regime, which was just about 72 kms per year. Now, that has become 151 kms per year.

Overall, Madam, I would like to mention that the hon. Prime Minister has put huge focus on developing the railway network in Andhra Pradesh and that is why the South Coast Railway was also sanctioned. The hon. Prime Minister has already laid the foundation of it.

The hon. Prime Minister has already laid the foundation of it. So many new

initiatives have been taken, including the connectivity to Amaravati. In a sense, this is the time when railway connectivity in Andhra Pradesh will significantly improve.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 448 to 460

REVENUE GENERATED BY RAILWAYS***448. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:****SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:**Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total revenue generated by the Railways during the financial year 2024-25;
- (b) the details of revenue generated during the last three financial years;
- (c) the details of revenue generated by the railway freight in the current financial year;
- (d) whether the Government plans to increase railway freight revenue and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any incentives have been introduced by the Government with the aim for industries to shift to rail freight from road transport and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Details of total revenue of Indian Railways during the last three financial years is as under:

Financial Year (FY)	Total Revenue (₹ in crore)
2021-22 (COVID year)	1,91,278
2022-23	2,40,137

2023-24	2,55,366

During FY 2024-25 (till Feb'25), the total revenue is ₹ 2,38,310 Crs which includes ₹1,54,835 Crs from freight traffic.

To increase freight revenue, Indian Railways is taking multi-pronged approach such as General Purpose Wagon Investment Scheme (GPWIS), Liberalized Special Freight Train Operator (LSFTO) scheme and Automobile Freight Train Operator (AFTO) scheme to increase the freight handling capacity in Indian Railways. 'Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminal (GCT)' policy has been launched in the year 2021 with the objective of increasing investment in development of additional terminals for handling rail cargo.

So far, 97 new GCTs have been commissioned since the implementation of the policy, with an estimated traffic capacity of 149 million tonnes per annum (MTPA).

In addition to above a number of incentives are being given to Railway customers which includes- granting of 50% discount in haulage charges of empty container laden rakes returning to originating cluster after transporting the Tiles traffic to destination, Liberalized Automatic Freight Rebate scheme for traffic loaded in empty flow direction, discounts on loading of bagged consignment in open and flat wagon, short lead concession for traffic upto 90 Km (except for Coal & Coke, Iron ore, Military traffic and Container traffic), rationalised freight rates for automobile traffic etc. Measures to enhance earnings from freight traffic is a continuous and an ongoing process.

The details of freight carried by Indian Railways since FY 2020-21 is as under:

Financial Year (FY)	Freight Loading (in Million Tonnes)
2020-21 (COVID year)	1233
2021-22 (COVID year)	1418
2022-23	1512
2023-24	1591
2024-25	1617

During 2024-25, Indian Railways has transported more than 1600 MT of freight traffic, becoming one of the top 3 freight carrying Railways in the World.

SANCHAR SAATHI MOBILE APP

***449. DR. MALLU RAVI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched the Sanchar Saathi Mobile App to enhance telecom connectivity and security across the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof including its key features and the expected impact on addressing telecom fraud and user grievances?

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

(a) Sanchar Saathi is a citizen centric initiative of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to empower mobile subscribers, strengthen their security and increase awareness. Sanchar Saathi Portal (<https://sancharsaathi.gov.in>) was launched in May, 2023 and as an extension

of the Sanchar Saathi portal, DoT launched Sanchar Saathi Mobile App on 17.01.2025.

(b) Sanchar Saathi Mobile App has following facilities for citizens:

- i. to report suspected fraud communications
- ii. to know the mobile connections issued in their name and report which are either not required or not taken by them
- iii. to report the stolen / lost mobile handset for blocking and tracing
- iv. to check the genuineness of mobile handset while buying a new/old device
- v. to report the incoming international calls received with Indian Number

Sanchar Saathi initiative of DoT has yielded following outcomes for prevention of misuse of telecom resources for cyber frauds:

S.No.	Item Description	Outcome
1.	Mobile number disconnected based on AI based analysis, citizens feedback, inputs from stakeholders and exceeding individual limit	3.40 crore
2.	International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) of mobile handsets blocked	3.19 lakh
3.	Bulk SMS senders (Principal Entities) blacklisted	20,096
4.	Profiles/accounts disengaged by WhatsApp associated with shared mobile connections	16.97 lakh

ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन

***450. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:**

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

(क) क्या हमारे वैज्ञानिक ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन और प्लास्टिक से होने वाले प्रदूषण का ठोस समाधान विकसित करने में विफल रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित सुधारात्मक कदमों 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) और (ख) जी, नहीं। भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट सहित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियां विकसित की हैं। भारतीय अनुसंधानकर्ताओं, संस्थानों और नवप्रवर्तकों ने ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधनार्थ प्रौद्योगिकियां और कार्यनीतियां बनाने में काफी प्रगति की है।

i. ठोस अपशिष्ट के प्रभावी प्रबंधनार्थ विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकियां विकसित की गई हैं। इनमें से कुछ प्रौद्योगिकियां निम्नवत् हैं: -

- सीएसआईआर-भारतीय रसायन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-आईआईसीटी) ने गंदा पानी और जैविक ठोस अपशिष्ट के विकेंद्रीकृत अनुप्रयोगों के लिए एक नवीन उच्च दर वाली जैव मीथेनेशन प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित की है। यह प्रौद्योगिकी बायोगैस और जैव-खाद उत्पादन के मामले में बेहतर है क्योंकि इसमें जैविक ठोस अपशिष्ट के जैव मीथेनेशन के लिए अपेक्षित नवीन पूर्व और पश्चात प्रसंस्करण प्रौद्योगिकियां शामिल हैं। इस प्रौद्योगिकी का वाणिज्यीकरण हो चुका है और इसका संचालन जारी है।
- सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय यांत्रिक अभियांत्रिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएमईआरआई) ने एक विकेंद्रीकृत ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित की है। इस प्रौद्योगिकी की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं में जैव-अपघट्य और गैर-जैव-अपघट्य अपशिष्ट के लिए यांत्रिक पृथक्करण पद्धति; एग्लोमिनेशन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट का पर्यावरण अनुकूल निपटान; जैविक कचरे से बायो-गैस का उत्पादन और कृषि-अपशिष्ट का ब्रिकेट में

रूपांतरण शामिल है। इस प्रौद्योगिकी को वाणिज्यीकरण के लिए उद्योगों को हस्तांतरित किया गया है।

- भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने निर्माण एवं विध्वंस (सीएंडडी) अपशिष्ट को पुनर्चक्रित करने के लिए एक प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित की है, जिससे उच्च संपीड़न शक्ति वाली ग्लास फोम ईंटें, जो पारंपरिक निर्माण सामग्री का टिकाऊ विकल्प पेश कर रही हैं, बनाई जा सकेंगी।
- सौर फोटोवोल्टिक (पीवी) मॉड्यूलों के कुशल वियोजन को सुगम बनाने के लिए सौर ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में उन्नत पुनर्चक्रण और सततता को सहायित करके सुदृढ़ यांत्रिक विभाजक विकसित किया गया है।
- सीएसआईआर- प्रगत पदार्थ तथा प्रक्रम अनुसंधान संस्थान (एएमपीआरआई) ने संश्लिष्ट सूक्ष्म और स्थूल मिश्रण के उत्पादन में उड़न राख (फ्लाई ऐश) के बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोगार्थ एक प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित की है जो निर्माण में पारंपरिक प्राकृतिक मिश्रण की जगह ले सकती है जिससे स्थिरता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और पारंपरिक मिश्रण उत्पादन के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम किया जा सकेगा।
- भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईआईएसईआर) तिरुपति और सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला (एनएमएल) ने उच्च ऊर्जा ली-आयन कैपेसिटर के लिए प्रयुक्त लीथियम-आयन बैटरियों से ग्रेफाइट के पुनर्चक्रण के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित की है।
- विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के सहयोग से, सीएसआईआर- हिमालय जैवसंपदा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईएचबीटी) ने ठंडे क्षेत्रों में नगरपालिका के ठोस अपशिष्ट और कृषि अपशिष्ट के त्वरित खाद निर्माण के लिए स्वदेशी गैर-रोगजनक साइकोफिलिक जीवाणु संरूपण (फार्मूलेशन) और खाद निर्माण विधि विकसित की है।
- आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) ने पृथक्कृत सूखे कचरे की छंटाई,

प्रसंस्करण और पुनर्चक्रण के लिए देशभर में सामग्री पुनर्प्राप्ति सुविधाएं (एमआरएफ) स्थापित की हैं।

ii. प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधनार्थ विकसित प्रौद्योगिकियां:

- विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) ने अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रौद्योगिकी (डब्ल्यूएमटी) कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से परिवहन और औद्योगिक ऊष्मण अनुप्रयोगों के लिए नगर निगम के मिश्रित प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले प्लास्टो-ईंधन में बदलने की प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित और प्रदर्शित की है। वडोदरा में 2-टीपीडी (टन प्रति दिन) प्रदर्शन (डेमो) प्लांट स्थापित किया गया। यह प्लांट आवासीय समुदायों, रेलवे प्रतिष्ठानों और उद्योगों से एकत्रित सभी प्रकार के मिश्रित प्लास्टिक कचरे को परिवर्तित करने के लिए पर्याप्ततः परिवर्तनीय है।
- केंद्रीय पेट्रोरसायन अभियांत्रिकी एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (सीआईपीईटी)-भुवनेश्वर ने अपशिष्ट विद्युत और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों से लेकर उच्च प्रभाव ग्रेड प्लास्टिक तक विभिन्न ग्रेड के प्लास्टिक के अपसाइकिलिंग के लिए पर्यावरण अनुकूल प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित की है।
- प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट की टाइलों में पुनर्चक्रण: सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला (सीएसआईआर-एनपीएल) ने प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट स्क्रेप को फर्श टाइलों, इंटरलॉक टाइलों, पेवर टाइलों और छत टाइलों में बदलने के लिए नई प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित की है। इस प्रौद्योगिकी को वाणिज्यीकरण के लिए उद्योग को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया है।
- रसायन एवं पेट्रोरसायन विभाग (डीसीपीसी) ने प्रभावी प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन समाधान हेतु पर्यावरण अनुकूल लागत प्रभावी मूल्य वर्धित पुनर्चक्रण विकसित करने और प्लास्टिक पुनर्चक्रण और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन पर डिजिटल प्रदर्शन सुविधाएं स्थापित करने के लिए तीन प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन केंद्र (पीडब्ल्यूएमसी) स्थापित किए हैं।

- **स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (एसबीएम):** स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (एसबीएम) जैसी सरकारी पहल ने शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में ठोस अपशिष्ट और प्लास्टिक-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन को बेहतर बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। अक्टूबर 2021 में, सरकार ने "अपशिष्ट मुक्त शहर" बनाने के समग्र दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्वच्छ भारत मिशन शहरी 2.0 (एसबीएम-यू 2.0) शुरू किया। इस मिशन के तहत, सामग्री पुनर्प्राप्ति सुविधाएं (एमआरएफ), अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्र और पुनर्चक्रण इकाइयां बनाई गई हैं जिससे स्वच्छ भारत मिशन शहरी के तहत शहरी क्षेत्रों में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रसंस्करण क्षमता में 1,05,876 टीपीडी की वृद्धि हुई है।

ये कदम वैज्ञानिक नवाचार और व्यावहारिक कार्यान्वयन के बीच की खाई को पाटने, सतत ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करने और प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण में कमी लाने के लिए सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाते हैं।

अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र से संबंधित स्टार्टअप

*451. श्री शंकर लालवानी:

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

- क्या भारतीय अंतरिक्ष स्टार्टअप की संख्या वर्ष-दर-वर्ष बढ़ रही है और कई स्टार्टअप उक्त क्षेत्र में रुचि दिखा रहे हैं;
- क्या सरकार का कोई विशेष स्टार्टअप प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का विचार है;
- उक्त क्षेत्र से संबंधित प्रारंभिक वित्तपोषण और अन्य विशेषताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- अब तक कितने स्टार्टअप को सहायता प्रदान की गई 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):

- और (ख) जी हां, भारतीय अंतरिक्ष स्टार्ट-अप्स की संख्या वर्ष-दर-वर्ष बढ़ रही है और अनेक

स्टार्ट-अप्स उक्त क्षेत्र में रुचि दिखा रहे हैं तथा इन-स्पेस के पास निम्नलिखित अंतरिक्ष स्टार्ट-अप प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम/योजनाएँ हैं :

1. इन-स्पेस की सीड फंड योजना भारतीय अंतरिक्ष स्टार्ट-अप्स को नवीन अवधारणा के साथ प्रारंभिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। यह योजना इन स्टार्ट-अप्स को नए विचार प्रदर्शित करने और उन्हें अगले स्तर पर ले जाने में सक्षम बनाती है। चयनित स्टार्ट-अप्स को उपलब्धियों के आधार पर तीन या उससे अधिक किस्तों में अधिकतम 1 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान दिया जाएगा।
2. इन-स्पेस विभेदी मूल्य निर्धारण नीति के अंतर्गत अंतरिक्ष स्टार्ट-अप्स को अंतरिक्ष विभाग/इसरो की विभिन्न सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाने/उपयोग करने, प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण और प्रमोशन सेवाओं के लिए रियायती मूल्य सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।
3. इन-स्पेस का उद्देश्य अंतरिक्ष उत्पादों को विकसित करने के लिए गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों एनजीईआई (भारतीय प्रबंधन एवं नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत एनजीई) को बढ़ावा देकर अंतरिक्ष प्रणाली में वाणिज्यीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करना है, जिससे वैश्विक और घरेलू अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र की मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जाएगा। इस प्रयास के भाग के रूप में, अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने और अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों के वाणिज्यीकरण के संचालन हेतु डिज़ाइन की गई एक वित्तपोषण योजना, प्रौद्योगिकी अंगीकरण निधि (टीएएफ), की स्थापना की गई है।
4. उपर्युक्त के अलावा, संबंधित अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों के साथ-साथ अंतरिक्ष स्टार्ट-अप्स को परामर्श सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है।

(ग) इन-स्पेस सीड फंड योजना उन अंतरिक्ष स्टार्ट-अप्स तथा सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्योगों (एमएसई) को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बनाई गई है, जिनका उद्देश्य अभिनव अंतरिक्ष उत्पाद और सेवाएँ विकसित करना है। योग्य आवेदकों में शुरुआती चरण के ऐसे स्टार्ट-अप्स तथा सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्योग (एमएसई) शामिल हैं, जिनके पास नए विचार और परियोजनाएँ हैं, जो अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में ऊर्ध्व प्रवाह/मध्य प्रवाह और अनुप्रवाह चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करती हैं। सीड फंड चयनित आवेदकों को उनके विचारों को साकार करने और परियोजनाओं

को शुरू करने में मदद करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करेगा। इस सहायता में फंडिंग, मार्गदर्शन, प्रशिक्षण और नेटवर्किंग के अवसरों तक पहुँचना शामिल होगा।

(घ) इन-स्पेस सीड फंड योजना के तहत अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करके कृषि, आपदा प्रबंधन और शहरी विकास जैसे क्षेत्रों में उत्पादों और सेवाओं को विकसित करने के लिए इन-स्पेस ने छः भारतीय अंतरिक्ष स्टार्ट-अप्स को अनुदान प्रदान किया है।

DIFFICULTIES IN DATA COLLECTION IN TAMIL NADU

***452. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is facing difficulties in collecting data from higher-income groups particularly in gated communities in urban areas of Tamil Nadu to assess ground realities and if so, the details of specific challenges being faced;
- (b) the details of the data collection exercises or surveys in Tamil Nadu that have been impacted due to difficulties in gathering information from higher-income households;
- (c) the manner in which these challenges affect or have affected the accuracy and representativeness of national and State-level data sets particularly in Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure comprehensive data collection across all socio-economic groups in Tamil Nadu including higher-income sections?

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

(a) to (d) 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 including Tamil Nadu except some villages of Andaman & Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible. 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.

The large-scale sample surveys often face practical challenges, with non-response being a significant issue particularly from high-income groups, gated communities, and high-rise housing societies. 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.

MoSPI aims to enhance collaboration, build trust and improve data accuracy and comprehensiveness since addressing the non-response is crucial for obtaining representative data that accurately reflects societal trends and needs.

In case of non-cooperation from any of the selected households, the field officials engaged in primary data collection make viable efforts to address the issue and to encourage participation of the households such as persuading the informant with necessary information and documents, liaising with local police station/public representatives/RWA of the area at the Regional level to gather support and cooperation for conducting the survey smoothly, undertaking various awareness activities at local level to describe about the survey objective and usefulness of survey, assurance about confidentiality of data, etc. However, if the selected household could not be surveyed due to some reason or the other, the selected household is substituted with another household within the same sample.

Recently, with an objective to promote the awareness of data privacy practices and importance of survey participation for evidence-based policymaking, MoSPI organized a brainstorming session in September 2024 to address the issue of non-response in Sample Surveys which brought together key stakeholders, including policymakers, urban economists, survey agencies, Regulatory bodies and service agencies of the real estate sector, representatives from Residents Welfare Associations (RWAs) and gated Societies, representatives from housing societies from different parts of the country, representatives from multilateral organizations like the World Bank and ILO, as well as officials from State statistical agencies. The brainstorming session featured presentations on recent trends in non-response, their effects on data quality, and discussions on leveraging technology and customized

strategies to enhance survey participation among high-income groups. Discussions were held on various facets of issue of non-response in high income groups 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.

NATIONAL FILM HERITAGE MISSION

***453: SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any stakeholder consultations in Andhra Pradesh under the National Film Heritage Mission (NFHM) to assess the preservation, conservation and digitization needs of films produced in the State;
- (b) if so, the details of such consultations including the number of industry stakeholders, production houses and film associations from Andhra Pradesh that have participated therein along with the key outcomes of these discussions;
- (c) whether the Government plans to establish a dedicated training and capacity-building facility in Andhra Pradesh under NFHM to train professionals in film preservation, restoration and digitization;
- (d) if so, the proposed timeline, budget allocation and location for such a facility particularly in collaboration with leading film institutions and studios in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) whether any funds have been allocated for film preservation projects in Andhra Pradesh under NFHM and if so, the details of their utilization during the last three years?

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

(a) to (e) In 2015, Government launched National Film Heritage Mission (NFHM). The objective is to preserve, conserve, and digitize India's vast cinematic heritage. Work done under NFHM so far include:

- Collection assessment of 1,54,000 film reels;
- Preventive conservation of 69,036 film reels;
- Digitization of 6101 films; and
- Restoration of 943 films.

NFHM carried out the work following an extensive consultations across the country. Renowned producers, directors, distributors, production houses, film labs, industry associations, historians, academicians, critics, and journalists were consulted to develop the roadmap.

The discussions focused on key topics like film prioritization frameworks, cataloguing and content management systems, preservation techniques, technological advancements, and operating models for content acquisition.

The government has established Regional Committees, including one for the Telugu language, to select films for digitization and restoration under NFHM. These committees consist of filmmakers, historians, representatives from film

associations, and the respective State Film Development Corporation.

PENDING RAILWAY PROPOSALS

***454. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:**

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) the details of railway project proposals for laying of new lines, doubling and electrification received from the various State Governments and also pending with the Railways for the last five years, State/UT and project-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated for implementation of approved projects, State and project-wise;
- (c) the details of cost escalation due to non-completion of these railway projects and the timeline for completion of such railway projects;
- (d) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Government of Telangana regarding the stoppage of Express and Superfast trains at Mancherial, Mandamarri and Bellampalli stations in Telangana; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline for processing the request 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) Railway projects are surveyed/ sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise/UT wise/District wise as the Railway projects may span across State boundaries. Railway projects are sanctioned on the basis of

remunerativeness, traffic projections, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

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.

During FY 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and in FY 2024-25, 245 projects (46 New Line, 18 Gauge Conversion and 181 Doubling) of total length 9,605 Km costing approx. `1,75,000 Crore have been sanctioned across Indian Railways. Furthermore, during this period 1033 surveys (313 New Line, 13 Gauge Conversion & 707 Doubling) of total length 72,818 Km have been sanctioned.

As on 01.04.2024, across Indian Railways, 488 Railway infrastructure projects (187 New Line, 40 Gauge Conversion and 261 Doubling) of total length

44,488 Km, costing approx. ₹7.44 lakh crore are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which, 12,045 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of approx. ₹2.92 lakh crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (in Km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'24 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto Mar'24 (₹ in Crore)
New Lines	187	20199	2855	160022
Gauge Conversion	40	4719	2972	18706
Doubling / Multitracking	261	19570	6218	113742
Total	488	44,488	12,045	2,92,470

For Railway Electrification, an allocation of ₹6,150 crore has been made during FY 2025-26.

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

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

Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website. Completion of Railway project/s depends on various factors like quick land

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

TELANGANA

Railway projects in Telangana are covered by South Central Railway and South Western Railway Zones of Indian Railways.

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:

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commissioned (Km)	Exp. upto March 2024 (` in crore)
New Line	7	997	244	4432
Double Line	13	1301	230	5526
TOTAL	20	2298	474	9958

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:

Year	Budget outlay	Increase w.r.t. average annual allocation during 2009-14
2009-2014	Rs. 886 cr/year (Combined for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana)	-
2025-2026	Rs. 5,337 crore	More than 6 times

The details of commissioning/laying of new track in the State of Telangana is given below:

Period	Total Length Commissioned	Average Length Commissioned
2009-14	87 km (Combined for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana)	17.4 km/Year
2014-24	650 km	65 km/Year (More than 3 times)

During FY 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and in FY 2024-25, 13 projects (02 New Line and 11 Doubling) of total length 1088 Km costing `16,625 Crore have been sanctioned in the State of Telangana. Further, 62 Surveys (19 New Line and 43 Doubling) covering a total length of 6,075 kms falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana have been sanctioned during this period.

Receipt of requests/representations inter alia for stoppage of train services is a continuous and dynamic process. The Requests/Representations so received are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time.

Presently, Mancherial, Mandamarri & Bellampalli stations are served by following train services:-

S. No.	Station	Train services
1	Mancherial	73 services
2	Mandamarri	08 services
3	Bellampalli	52 services

Besides, provision of stoppage of train services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility etc.

राष्ट्रीय खनिज अन्वेषण ट्रस्ट के तहत खनिज अन्वेषण परियोजनाएं

***455. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:**

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान फरवरी 2025 तक देश भर में राष्ट्रीय खनिज अन्वेषण ट्रस्ट (एनएमईटी) के तहत खनिज अन्वेषण परियोजनाओं के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो छत्तीसगढ़ में जिन खनिज अन्वेषण परियोजनाओं को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है उनके ब्यौरे सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (जीएसआई) ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान फरवरी 2025 तक विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश में महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के अन्वेषण हेतु कोई परियोजना शुरू की है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या जीएसआई की महासमुंद और गरियाबंद जिलों में खनिजों के अन्वेषण की कोई योजना है

और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में फरवरी, 2025 तक एनएमईटी द्वारा छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश भर में खनिज गवेषण की कुल 113 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। इनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) कई महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों की मांग में हुई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जीएसआई ने छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश भर में महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए गवेषण कार्यक्रमों पर जोर दिया है। छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश भर में जीएसआई द्वारा वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान फरवरी 2025 तक कार्यान्वित 195 परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ङ) छत्तीसगढ़ के महासमुंद जिले में, जीएसआई ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में आधारधातु, आरईई, ग्लौकोनाइट, मोलिब्डेनम, स्वर्ण, फॉस्फोराइट और आरईई खनिज पदार्थों की 16 खनिज गवेषण परियोजनाएं शुरू की हैं।

जीएसआई ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में छत्तीसगढ़ के गरियाबंद जिले में कोई खनिज गवेषण परियोजना शुरू नहीं की है।

विवरण-I

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में एनएमईटी द्वारा फरवरी 2025 तक स्वीकृत खनिज गवेषण परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	एजेंसी	अवधि	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)	राज्य
1	आंध्र प्रदेश के गुंटूर जिले के मंगलागिरी के पास कृष्णा बेसिन में एक पैलियो-चैनल के हिस्से में हीरे के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4)।	मैसर्स जियो मरीन सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12	2.07	आंध्र प्रदेश

2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश के लोहित जिले के लालपानी क्षेत्र में और उसके आसपास ग्रेफाइट और वैनैडियम के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4)	मैसर्स कार्तिकेय एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड माइनिंग सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15	5.63	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
3	असम के कार्बी आंगलोंग जिले के दिल्लई क्षेत्र में चूना पत्थर के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4)	डीजीएम असम	12	3.48	असम
4	असम के कार्बी आंगलोंग जिले के शीलवेता क्षेत्र (25 वर्ग किमी) में चूना पत्थर के लिए टोही (जी-4) सर्वेक्षण	डीजीएम असम	12	2.68	असम
5	असम के दीमा हसाओ जिले के लोंगप्लाडिसा क्षेत्र (25 वर्ग किमी) में चूना पत्थर के लिए टोही (जी-4) सर्वेक्षण	डीजीएम असम	12	3.08	असम
6	असम के कार्बी आंगलोंग जिले के ऊपरी देवपानी, डिकुरुमेट्रोन क्षेत्र (20 वर्ग किमी) में चूना पत्थर के लिए टोही (जी-4) सर्वेक्षण	डीजीएम असम	12	2.22	असम
7	असम के मोरीगांव और पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलोंग जिलों के नेल्ली क्षेत्र (114.96 वर्ग किमी) और उसके आसपास टंगस्टन, आरईई और संबद्ध खनिजों के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4)	एमईसीएल	10	2.64	असम
8	लैंगमिपी - लाचिंग थिंग क्षेत्र (124.68 वर्ग किमी), पश्चिम कार्बी आंगलोंग जिला, असम में और उसके आसपास आरईई और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	एमईसीएल	15	4.57	असम
9	असम के कामरूप जिले के अम्परीखोला ब्लॉक में आरईई और संबद्ध खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 चरण)	एमईसीएल	12	8.82	असम
10	छत्तीसगढ़ के बालोद जिले के परसदा-नवापारा-गुरुर क्षेत्र (146.27 वर्ग किमी) में ग्लौकोनितिक बलुआ पत्थर के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4)	एमईसीएल	12	1.17	छत्तीसगढ़
11	छत्तीसगढ़ के सुखमा और बस्तर जिले के बेंगपाल-एलिंगनार-कुमाकोलेंग ब्लॉक और उसके आसपास लिथियम, नियोबियम, टैंटालम, टाइटेनियम और आरईई खनिजों के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	मैसर्स यूनाइटेड एक्सप्लोरेशन इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12	0.93	छत्तीसगढ़

12	छत्तीसगढ़ के बलरामपुर रामानुजगंज जिले के बरपत ब्लॉक में बॉक्साइट के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3)	डीजीएम छत्तीसगढ़	12	1.37	छत्तीसगढ़
13	नवागढ़-नेलसोड़-अंतागढ़ क्षेत्र, जिला उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर, छत्तीसगढ़ में लौह अयस्क के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	मैसर्स पीआरबी इन्फ्रा	10	1.17	छत्तीसगढ़
14	मुधन-खटिया ब्लॉक (129.00 वर्ग किमी), कच्छ जिला गुजरात में ग्लौकोनाइट के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	एमईसीएल	10	1.62	गुजरात
15	गुजरात के कच्छ जिले के मोथला ब्लॉक में बॉक्साइट के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण	सीजीएम गुजरात	8	2.26	गुजरात
16	गुजरात के गिर सोमनाथ जिले के लोधवा ब्लॉक में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण	सीजीएम गुजरात	8	0.47	गुजरात
17	गुजरात के गिर सोमनाथ जिले के मताना ब्लॉक में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण	सीजीएम गुजरात	6	0.57	गुजरात
18	गुजरात के गिर सोमनाथ जिले के सिमर ब्लॉक में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 स्तर)	सीजीएम गुजरात	6	0.30	गुजरात
19	गुजरात के गिर सोमनाथ जिले के बोलास ब्लॉक में चूना पत्थर के लिए विस्तृत गवेषण (जी-3 स्तर)	सीजीएम गुजरात	6	0.40	गुजरात
20	गुजरात के कच्छ जिले के अम्बारा पश्चिम ब्लॉक में ग्लौकोनाइट के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4)	एमईसीएल	12	1.08	गुजरात
21	गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र तट के किनारे समुद्र तट/टीले की रेत में मैग्नेटाइट युक्त रेत में वैनेडियम और टाइटेनियम के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	मैसर्स जियो मरीन सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15	1.70	गुजरात
22	अम्बारा-मारु ब्लॉक, जिला कच्छ, गुजरात में ग्लौकोनाइट, फॉस्फोराइट और आरईई के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4 चरण)	एमईसीएल	10	2.30	गुजरात
23	गुजरात के कच्छ जिले के संधान ब्लॉक में बॉक्साइट, गैलियम, वैनेडियम, आरईई के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 चरण)	मैसर्स जियो मरीन सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14	2.03	गुजरात
24	गुजरात के कच्छ जिले के नारेडी बॉक्साइट ब्लॉक में बॉक्साइट, गैलियम, वैनेडियम और आरईई खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 चरण)	मैसर्स जियो मरीन सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट	14	2.33	गुजरात

		लिमिटेड			
25	गुजरात के कच्छ के महान रण में लिथियम और संबंधित खनिजों की उपस्थिति स्थापित करने के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4 चरण)	सीजीएम गुजरात	10	0.31	गुजरात
26	लाखोंड क्षेत्र, कच्छ जिला, गुजरात में बॉक्साइट, गैलियम, वैनेडियम, टीन और आरईई के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	मैसर्स क्रिटिकल मिनरल ट्रेकर	10	0.60	गुजरात
27	गुजरात के कच्छ जिले के नदापा क्षेत्र में बॉक्साइट, गैलियम, वैनेडियम, टीन और आरईई के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	मैसर्स क्रिटिकल मिनरल ट्रेकर	10	0.54	गुजरात
28	गुजरात के कच्छ जिले के रेलडी मोती क्षेत्र में बॉक्साइट, गैलियम, वैनेडियम, टीन और आरईई के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	मैसर्स क्रिटिकल मिनरल ट्रेकर	10	0.55	गुजरात
29	भादली ब्लॉक (107.89 वर्ग किमी) में वोलास्टोनाइट के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4), जिला: बनासकांठा, गुजरात	एमईसीएल	10	1.61	गुजरात
30	जुलराई ब्लॉक, जिला: कच्छ, गुजरात में बॉक्साइट और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	14	2.46	गुजरात
31	ध्रांग ब्लॉक, जिला: कच्छ, गुजरात में बॉक्साइट और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	14	1.51	गुजरात
32	ग्राम भाटिया-गोकलपुर, जिला- देवभूमि द्वारका, गुजरात में भाटिया क्षेत्र में चूना पत्थर के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	मैसर्स पीआरबी इन्फ्रा	8	0.70	गुजरात
33	ठाकुरडीह क्षेत्र-1 ब्लॉक (5.1 वर्ग किमी), सिंहभूम कोपर बेल्ट, पूर्वी सिंहभूम जिला, झारखंड में तांबा और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	12	4.67	झारखंड
34	झारखंड के लोहरदगा जिले के अनवरपाट ब्लॉक (1.00 वर्ग किमी) में बॉक्साइट, टाइटेनियम और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 स्तर)	एमईसीएल	8	1.76	झारखंड
35	बॉक्साइट, टाइटेनियम और संबद्ध खनिजों के हरहापट ब्लॉक, गुमला, झारखंड के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3)	जेईएमसीएल	10	0.74	झारखंड

36	झारखंड के पश्चिमी सिंहभूम जिले के मुसाबनी, डुमरिया, महेशपुर क्षेत्रों के आसपास तांबा युक्त खनिजों की खोज के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	मैसर्स प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रभाग, टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड	10	2.88	झारखंड
37	जरीडीह-पिपराडीह ब्लॉक, जिला: गिरिडीह, झारखंड में तांबा और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3)	एमईसीएल	15	4.00	झारखंड
38	पिपराडीह क्षेत्र (7.00 वर्ग किमी.) में मैग्नेटाइट और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 चरण), जिला: गिरिडीह, राज्य: झारखंड	सीएमपीडीआई	8	1.47	झारखंड
39	जोजोबेरा-उलिहुरंग ब्लॉक, अर्की ब्लॉक, खूंटी जिला, झारखंड में सोने के लिए टोही (जी4 चरण)	जेईएमसीएल	10	1.13	झारखंड
40	झारखंड के पश्चिमी सिंहभूम जिले के कंकुरा ब्लॉक में मैंगनीज और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3)	मैसर्स प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रभाग, टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड	15	3.96	झारखंड
41	कर्नाटक के बेल्लारी जिले के रामगढ़ ब्लॉक में लौह और मैंगनीज खनिजीकरण के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	मैसर्स इकोमेन माइनिंग प्राइवेट	12	1.64	कर्नाटक
42	कर्नाटक के गुलबर्गा जिले में मालखेड-1 उत्तर, मालखेड-1 दक्षिण, मालखेड-2 उत्तर और मालखेड-2 दक्षिण ब्लॉक (18.02 वर्ग किमी के विस्तार में) में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 स्तर)	एमईसीएल	6	1.22	कर्नाटक
43	कर्नाटक के उत्तर कन्नड़ जिले के मुंडल्ली ब्लॉक में एल्युमिनस लैटेराइट और संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण तत्वों (वैनेडियम, गैलियम और आर्ईई) के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण	मैसर्स जियो मरीन सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10	0.91	कर्नाटक
44	कर्नाटक के कोप्पल और रायचूर के किलारहट्टी क्षेत्र में सोने और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण	मैसर्स माइनिंग टेक कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	10	3.74	कर्नाटक

45	कर्नाटक के हावेरी जिले के चिन्निकट्टी ब्लॉक में सोने के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 चरण)	मैसर्स माइनिंग टेक कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	12	4.69	कर्नाटक
46	कर्नाटक के उडुपी जिले के गोविंदगुडे और सुदीगुडे ब्लॉक में एल्युमिनस लेटराइट और संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 चरण)	मैसर्स क्रिटिकल मिनरल ट्रेकर	6	0.44	कर्नाटक
47	ओडिशा के रायगडा जिले के कलिचोचरा ब्लॉक में बॉक्साइट के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	डीजीएम ओडिशा	12	1.00	कर्नाटक
48	कर्नाटक के उत्तर कन्नड़ जिले के निट्टाडगी ब्लॉक में बॉक्साइट के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	मैसर्स पीआरबी इन्फ्रा	12	1.41	कर्नाटक
49	मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले के झारी ब्लॉक (5.1 वर्ग किमी) में ग्लौकोनाइट सैंडस्टोन के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	9	0.72	मध्य प्रदेश
50	देउलहा ब्लॉक (8.5 वर्ग किमी.), जिला सतना, मध्य प्रदेश में ग्लौकोनाइट बलुआ पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	9	1.05	मध्य प्रदेश
51	मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर जिले के तिंदनी क्षेत्र (7.4 वर्ग किमी) में लोहा, मैंगनीज और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)।	एमईसीएल	15	3.69	मध्य प्रदेश
52	मझौली ब्लॉक (3.94 वर्ग किमी.), जिला- जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश में लौह और बॉक्साइट अयस्क के लिए प्रारंभिक (जी-3) गवेषण	एमईसीएल	10	0.67	मध्य प्रदेश
53	मध्य प्रदेश के अमोच-छपरा ब्लॉक (4.86 वर्ग किमी), जिला-जबलपुर और कटनी में लौह और बॉक्साइट अयस्क के लिए प्रारंभिक (जी-3) गवेषण	एमईसीएल	10	1.07	मध्य प्रदेश
54	मुरारा-देवेंद्रपुरा ब्लॉक, जिला-निवाड़ी, मध्य प्रदेश में टंगस्टन और टिन अयस्क का प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	12	3.09	मध्य प्रदेश
55	सलैया फाटक ब्लॉक, जिला: कटनी, मध्य प्रदेश में तांबा, सीसा, जस्ता और संबंधित धातुओं के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	12	1.39	मध्य प्रदेश
56	मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली जिले के चितरंगी ब्लॉक में लौह और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	12	1.96	मध्य प्रदेश

57	मध्य प्रदेश के श्योपुर जिले के धामनी-पीपरवासी सिमलिया क्षेत्र में ग्लौकोनाइट और संबंधित खनिजकरण के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	मैसर्स माहेश्वरी माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12	1.06	मध्य प्रदेश
58	मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर जिले के बड़ा मलेहरा तालुका में रॉक फॉस्फेट के लिए झालौथार फॉस्फोराइट ब्लॉक में प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी 3)	मैसर्स एंजियोटेक	12	1.72	मध्य प्रदेश
59	मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा जिले के मोरडोंगरी-जामताड़ा ब्लॉक में पीजीई और संबद्ध खनिज के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमपीएसएमसी	12	2.17	मध्य प्रदेश
60	मध्य प्रदेश के कोच्चिपुर जिले-सीधी में तांबे और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)।	सीएमपीडीआई	10	1.25	मध्य प्रदेश
61	मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले के संगमनिया ब्लॉक में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3)	एमपीएसएमसी	10	1.13	मध्य प्रदेश
62	मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले के किसनपुर ब्लॉक में ग्लौकोनाइटिक सैंडस्टोन के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	एमईसीएल	10	0.91	मध्य प्रदेश
63	जौली-सैलवाड़ा ब्लॉक (33.8 वर्ग किमी) में लौह, मैंगनीज और संबद्ध खनिजों के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4), जिला: जबलपुर, राज्य: मध्य प्रदेश	एमईसीएल	10	1.35	मध्य प्रदेश
64	मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी जिले के बमुरी ब्लॉक में लौह अयस्क और संबंधित खनिजों का प्रारंभिक गवेषण सर्वेक्षण (जी3)	मैसर्स माहेश्वरी माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12	2.87	मध्य प्रदेश
65	नन्हवारा किमोर क्षेत्र और उसके आसपास चूना पत्थर के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4 चरण), कटनी जिला, मध्य प्रदेश	मैसर्स एंजियोटेक	10	0.70	मध्य प्रदेश
66	मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी जिले के अम्हावा ब्लॉक में लौह अयस्क और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3)	मैसर्स माहेश्वरी माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12	3.97	मध्य प्रदेश
67	धवलपुर क्षेत्र (15.00 वर्ग किमी), नागपुर जिला, महाराष्ट्र में मैंगनीज अयस्क के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	12	2.32	महाराष्ट्र
68	महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर जिले के सावलहिरा (पूर्व) ब्लॉक में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	मैसर्स जेमकोकाटी एक्सप्लोरेशन प्राइवेट	10	0.87	महाराष्ट्र

		लिमिटेड			
69	महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर जिले के रूपापेठ ब्लॉक में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण	मैसर्स जेमकोकाटी एक्सप्लोरेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10	0.96	महाराष्ट्र
70	गोविंदपुर ब्लॉक (0.83 वर्ग किमी), चंद्रपुर जिला, महाराष्ट्र में तांबा और संबंधित खनिजीकरण के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	मैसर्स कार्तिकेय एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड माइनिंग सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	8	1.26	महाराष्ट्र
71	महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले के अडेगांव ब्लॉक में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 स्तर)	एमईसीएल	8	0.99	महाराष्ट्र
72	महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले के अकापुर ब्लॉक में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	10	0.97	महाराष्ट्र
73	मुंद्रा-चिलाईब्लॉक ब्लॉक (4.38 वर्ग किमी) जिला-यवतमाल, महाराष्ट्र में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	10	0.91	महाराष्ट्र
74	हीरधारा-गणेशपुरा ब्लॉक (2.81 वर्ग किमी) जिला-यवतमाल, महाराष्ट्र में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	10	0.94	महाराष्ट्र
75	अरेवाड़ा-हितापडी ब्लॉक (27 वर्ग किमी) में लौह अयस्क के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4 चरण), जिला: गढ़चिरौली, महाराष्ट्र	मैसर्स जेम्को काटी एक्सप्लोरेशन प्रा. लिमिटेड	6	0.17	महाराष्ट्र
76	पोनार ब्लॉक, आदिलाबाद जिला, तेलंगाना में चूना पत्थर का प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 चरण)	मैसर्स माहेश्वरी माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	8	1.04	महाराष्ट्र
77	चूना पत्थर की प्रारंभिक खोज (जी-3 चरण), गाडेघाट-खटेरा ब्लॉक, यवतमाल जिला, महाराष्ट्र	मैसर्स माहेश्वरी माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10	2.31	महाराष्ट्र

78	बोडकीपेट ब्लॉक (कुही और खोबना ब्लॉकों के बीच का क्षेत्र), जिला: नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र में टंगस्टन और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3)	एमईसीएल	12	4.15	महाराष्ट्र
79	धुनकी-चिलाई ब्लॉक जिले में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3) जिला: यवतमाल, महाराष्ट्र	एमईसीएल	8	0.98	महाराष्ट्र
80	मणिपुर के उखरुल जिले के फंगराई क्षेत्र में और उसके आसपास निकेल-कोबाल्ट, पीजीई और क्रोमियम के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	मैसर्स यूनाइटेड एक्सप्लोरेशन इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12	1.16	मणिपुर
81	मणिपुर के कामजोंग जिले के गमनोम ब्लॉक में निकल, कोबाल्ट, क्रोमियम और पीजीई खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण	मैसर्स यूनाइटेड एक्सप्लोरेशन इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	18	6.12	मणिपुर
82	खेती ब्लॉक, किफिरे जिला, नागालैंड में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	डीजीएम, नागालैंड	15	11.67	नागालैंड
83	ओडिशा के बलांगीर और नुआपारा जिले के चोरमुंडा ब्लॉक (3.75 वर्ग किमी) में ग्रेफाइट के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	12	2.60	ओडिशा
84	टेमरीमल ब्लॉक (4.0 वर्ग किमी.), जिला- बालंगीर और बरगढ़, ओडिशा में ग्रेफाइट के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	एमईसीएल	12	2.74	ओडिशा
85	पाटीमल ब्लॉक, जिला-बालंगीर, ओडिशा में ग्रेफाइट के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3)	एमईसीएल	12	2.08	ओडिशा
86	ओडिशा के सुंदरगढ़ जिले के जहरीटोला (3.34 वर्ग किमी) और मुंडाटोला (4.34 वर्ग किमी) ब्लॉकों में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 स्तर)	एमईसीएल	12	2.86	ओडिशा
87	ओडिशा के बोलनगीर जिले के खैरमल क्षेत्र और उसके आसपास ग्रेफाइट के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	ओएमसी	10	0.85	ओडिशा
88	धौराखामन क्षेत्र (60.0 वर्ग किमी), जिला: बोलंगीर, ओडिशा में ग्रेफाइट के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	ओएमसी	10	0.89	ओडिशा
89	ओडिशा के संबलपुर जिले की तहसील रायराखोल के कंदहाल क्षेत्र के आसपास मैंगनीज के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4)	डीएमजी ओडिशा	10	0.74	ओडिशा

90	डुम्बुरुनेली क्षेत्र, रायगडा जिला, ओडिशा में और उसके आसपास ग्रेफाइट के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4 चरण)	मैसर्स माहेश्वरी माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10	1.38	ओडिशा
91	राजस्थान के राजसमंद जिले के बोराना ब्लॉक में आरईई और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	मैसर्स जियोएक्सपोअर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12	1.47	राजस्थान
92	राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले के रांधा में खनिज-रॉक फॉस्फेट के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4)	फागमिल	12	1.37	राजस्थान
93	राजस्थान के पितुपुरा ब्लॉक, सवाई माधोपुर और करौली जिले में ग्लौकोनाइट और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए प्रारंभिक (जी3) गवेषण	मैसर्स जियोएक्सपोअर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	18	1.95	राजस्थान
94	नौसर-बामनी ढाणी-डंडाली ब्लॉक बाड़मेर, राज्य: राजस्थान में आरईई खनिजीकरण के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3-चरण)	एमईसीएल	14	6.11	राजस्थान
95	लाखासर पूर्व विस्तार ब्लॉक (9.50 वर्ग किमी), लाखासर उप बेसिन, राजस्थान के उत्तर पश्चिमी भाग, जिला- बीकानेर, राजस्थान में पोटाश के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3)	एमईसीएल	15	16.17	राजस्थान
96	हिरनोदा ब्लॉक, जयपुर, राजस्थान में आरईई और तांबे के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3)	एमईसीएल	12	4.39	राजस्थान
97	तमिलनाडु के शिवगंगा जिले के अरसानूर ईस्ट ब्लॉक में ग्रेफाइट के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	केआईओसीएल	12	3.46	तमिलनाडु
98	तमिलनाडु के तिरुप्पुर जिले के मारवापलियाम ब्लॉक में आरईई खनिजीकरण के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3)	एमईसीएल	12	1.25	तमिलनाडु
99	वेल्लाक्कल सेंट्रल ब्लॉक, उत्तांगराई सेक्टर, हारु-उत्तरागराई बेल्ट, जिला- कृष्णागिरि, तमिलनाडु में मोलिब्डेनम के लिए सामान्य गवेषण (जी2 चरण)	एमईसीएल	15	11.21	तमिलनाडु
100	वेल्लाक्कल नॉर्थ ब्लॉक (2.90 वर्ग कि.मी.) और वेल्लाक्कल साउथ ब्लॉक (1.55 वर्ग कि.मी.), उत्तांगराई सेक्टर, हारु-उत्तरागराई बेल्ट, जिला- कृष्णागिरि, तमिलनाडु में मोलिब्डेनम के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3)	एमईसीएल	15	9.12	तमिलनाडु

101	तमिलनाडु के कृष्णागिरी जिले के समलपट्टी में आरईई और आरएम (एससी, एनबी) खनिजकरण के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	केआईओसीएल	10	1.32	तमिलनाडु
102	तमिलनाडु के चोक्कनाथपुरम ब्लॉक, अरियालुर और पेरम्बलुर जिलों में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3 चरण)	मैसर्स जियो एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड मीनिंग सोल्यूशन्स	8	2.25	तमिलनाडु
103	तमिलनाडु के कुलुमुर ब्लॉक, अरियालुर और पेरम्बलूर जिलों में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3 चरण)	मैसर्स जियो एक्सप्लोरेशन एंड मीनिंग सोल्यूशन्स	8	2.25	तमिलनाडु
104	तेलंगाना के आदिलाबाद जिले के मंगरूर ब्लॉक में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3 चरण)	मैसर्स माहेश्वरी माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	8	0.70	तेलंगाना
105	तेलंगाना के महबूबाबाद और वारंगल जिलों के नेल्लिकुदुर क्षेत्र में आरईई और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4)	मैसर्स क्रिटिकल मिनरल ट्रेकर	10	1.03	तेलंगाना
106	तेलंगाना के विकाराबाद जिले के कोडंगल ब्लॉक में चूना पत्थर के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी-3)	टीजीएमडीसी	8	1.62	तेलंगाना
107	हंसपुर ब्लॉक, जिला झांसी, उत्तर प्रदेश में तांबा, मोलिब्डेनम, टंगस्टन और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4 चरण)	एमईसीएल	10	1.62	उत्तर प्रदेश
108	उत्तर प्रदेश के ललितपुर जिले के बुरोगांव-बिलतला-मोगन क्षेत्र में बेसमेटल्स के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4 चरण)	मैसर्स जियोवेल सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14	3.18	उत्तर प्रदेश
109	मटेना-सिरार क्षेत्र (60 वर्ग किमी.), अल्मोड़ा जिला, उत्तराखंड में ग्रेफाइट और वैनैडियम के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी4 चरण)	मैसर्स जियोवेल सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	12	2.60	उत्तराखंड
110	कांगड़ा ब्लॉक (6.35 वर्ग किमी क्षेत्र), जिला – टिहरी गढ़वाल, उत्तराखंड में टिन के लिए प्रारंभिक गवेषण (जी3-चरण)	एमईसीएल	15	6.05	उत्तराखंड

111	उत्तराखंड में देहरादून तथा टिहरी-गढ़वाल जिले के कफल्दा ब्लॉक में फॉस्फोराइट और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4 चरण गवेषण)	एमईसीएल	12	3.18	उत्तराखंड
112	पश्चिम बंगाल के बांकुरा जिले के कोरापारा में ग्रेफाइट के लिए टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4 चरण)	मैसर्स माहेश्वरी माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10	1.22	पश्चिम बंगाल
113	कोरापारा ईस्ट ब्लॉक, बांकुरा जिला, पश्चिम बंगाल का टोही सर्वेक्षण (जी-4 चरण)	मैसर्स माहेश्वरी माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10	1.25	पश्चिम बंगाल

विवरण -II

कार्य सत्र 2024-25 के दौरान फरवरी 2025 तक छत्तीसगढ़ सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में जीएसआई द्वारा की गई महत्वपूर्ण खनिज गवेषण परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य	परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या	खनिज पदार्थ (प्रथम अनुसूची के भाग घ में विनिर्दिष्ट)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	8	ग्रेफाइट, ग्रेफाइट/मैंगनीज, लिथियम, आरईई, आरईई/आरएम, फॉस्फोराइट, टिन/टंगस्टन/आरएम
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4	वैनेडियम/ग्रेफाइट, फॉस्फोराइट, वैनेडियम/ग्रेफाइट/चूना पत्थर
3	असम	4	आरईई, आरईई/आरएम
4	बिहार	7	आरईई, आरईई/आरएम, आरईई/ आधारधातु, लिथियम/ नियोबियम/ टैंटलम/आरईई-आरएम
5	छत्तीसगढ़	19	फॉस्फोराइट, ग्लौकोनाइट, लिथियम, आरईई, नाइओबियम/टैंटलम/आरईई/लिथियम/आरएम, आरएम
6	गुजरात	3	फॉस्फोराइट, ग्रेफाइट, आरईई/आरएम
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5	वैनेडियम
8	झारखंड	19	आरईई, आरईई/आरएम, आरईई/आरएम/आधारधातु, ग्रेफाइट/वैनेडियम, पोटाश/फॉस्फोराइट, टाइटेनियम/वैनेडियम/फॉस्फोराइट, लिथियम
9	कर्नाटक	11	पीजीई, वैनेडियम/निकल/पीजीई, निकल/क्रोमियम/पीजीई, आरईई, आरईई/आरएम, टिन, लिथियम/टंगस्टन, मोलिब्डेनम, लिथियम/आरएम
10	केरल	3	पीजीई/निकल, आरईई/मोलिब्डेनम/आरएम, आरईई/आरएम
11	मध्य प्रदेश	8	आरईई, ग्लौकोनाइट, आरईई/आरएम, वैनेडियम/टाइटेनियम/आरईई, निकल/क्रोमियम, आरएम/आरईई/आधारधातु

12	महाराष्ट्र	8	आरईई, आरईई/आरएम, वैनेडियम
13	मेघालय	4	टाइटेनियम/वैनेडियम/आरईई, आरईई/लिथियम, आरईई/टंगस्टन
14	नागालैंड	1	फास्फोराइट
15	ओडिशा	16	आरईई/आरएम/पीजीई, आरईई/आरएम, लिथियम/आरएम, वैनेडियम/टाइटेनियम, ग्रेफाइट, आरईई, निकल/पीजीई/स्वर्ण, निकल
16	राजस्थान	35	आरईई/आरएम, टंगस्टन/लिथियम, टिन/ लिथियम /आरएम, ग्रेफाइट, ग्रेफाइट/कॉपर, पोटाश, आरईई, आरईई/आरएम, टंगस्टन, निकल/ क्रोमम /कोबाल्ट, टंगस्टन/टिन, आरएम
17	तमिलनाडु	8	मोलिब्डेनम, आरईई, आरईई/आरएम, ग्रेफाइट, आरईई/टंगस्टन
18	तेलंगाना	6	लिथियम/आरईई/आरएम, आरईई/आरएम
19	त्रिपुरा	1	आरईई
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	4	निकल/तांबा, टंगस्टन, पोटाश
21	उत्तराखंड	4	वैनेडियम, आरईई/आरएम, फास्फोराइट/आरएम
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	11	नियोबियम/आरएम, आरईई/आरएम, निकल, टिन, आरईई, निकल/क्रोमियम/पीजीई, ग्रेफाइट, पीजीई/वैनेडियम
23	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4	लिथियम, लिथियम/वैनेडियम/आरएम/आरईई
24	लद्दाख	2	पीजीई/स्वर्ण/निकल/क्रोमियम/कोबाल्ट, लिथियम/रुबिडियम/, सीज़ियम
	कुल	195	

बेलापुर-परली रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण

*456. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में बेलापुर-परली रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण अंग्रेजों के शासन काल में किया गया था तथा इसके निर्माण के लिए धनराशि का प्रावधान भी किया गया था;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा अंग्रेजों के शासन काल में उक्त निर्माण कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई थी;
- (ग) क्या देश की आजादी के बाद उक्त रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) उक्त रेल लाइन के निर्माण में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री

(श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव):

(क) से (ड) स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से पहले, महाराष्ट्र में बेलापुर-परली रेल लाइन का कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया था। बहरहाल, 1920 के दशक की शुरुआत में बेलापुर-शेगाँव (80 कि.मी.) नई छोटी लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। बाद में वर्ष 1948 में कार्य को बंद कर दिया गया था। उस अवधि के दौरान निधि आवंटन का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

बेलापुर स्टेशन पहले से ही मनमाड-बेलापुर-अहमदनगर खंड पर एक मौजूदा स्टेशन है। बेलापुर पहले से ही परभणी, जालना और मनमाड के रास्ते परली से जुड़ा हुआ है। बेलापुर और परली के बीच संपर्कता को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, निम्नलिखित कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं:

- (i) अहमदनगर-बीड-परली वैजनाथ नई लाइन (250 किलोमीटर)। अब तक, अहमदनगर-बीड खंड (169 किलोमीटर) को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और शेष खंड पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान परियोजना के लिए ₹103 करोड़ का आवंटन किया गया है।
- (ii) मनमाड-अहमदनगर-दौंड दोहरीकरण (247 किलोमीटर) परियोजना के हिस्से के रूप में अहमदनगर-बेलापुर (67 किलोमीटर) खंड का दोहरीकरण कार्य शुरू किया गया है। अब तक, बेलापुर और अहमदनगर के बीच लगभग 48 किलोमीटर का दोहरीकरण पूरा हो चुका है और शेष 19 किलोमीटर का दोहरीकरण का कार्य शुरू किया गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में इस परियोजना के लिए ₹268 करोड़ का आवंटन किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, बेलापुर-शेगाँव-परली (241 किलोमीटर) के बीच नई लाइन के लिए एक व्यवहार्यता-पूर्व सर्वेक्षण वर्ष 2018 में पूरा किया गया था। बहरहाल, कम यातायात अनुमानों और पहले से स्वीकृत अहमदनगर-बीड-परली नई लाइन परियोजना के कारण इस परियोजना को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया गया।

MONITORING OF REVENUE

***457. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

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

- (a) whether the Railways monitors the flow of revenue generated by each railway station and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the steps being taken by the Railways to modernize the working model at each railway station, division-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to assign this task to expert agencies, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Railways is assessing the workload of each employee regularly and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Indian Railways has a detailed mechanism in place for continuous monitoring of revenue generated at each Railway Station. Based on passenger earnings and footfalls, Railway stations are categorized into Non-suburban Grade (NSG1-6), Suburban Grade (SG1-3) and Halt Grade (HG1-3) Stations.

The sources of revenue at the station include:

- (i) Passenger earnings: Reserved passenger earnings (through the Passenger Reservation System) and unreserved passenger earnings (through Unreserved Ticketing System).
- (ii) Freight earnings: transportation of Goods, demurrage, wharfage, etc.
- (iii) Other Coaching earnings: Parcel, Luggage, platform tickets, postal haulage charges, cloak room charges, demurrage / wharfage of

Parcels, etc. and

- (iv) Sundry earnings: revenue from rent, leased parking lots, catering receipts, revenue from commercial utilisation of land, advertisements on coaches and stations, etc.

Designated officials such as Commercial Inspectors, Travelling Inspectors of Accounts, etc. of the concerned Division supervise the revenues. The monitoring of revenue generated at each Railway station is done by concerned officials at all levels i.e. Station, Division and the Zonal Head Quarters.

With a view to ensure transparency, accuracy and efficiency in the present revenue management system, following digital applications are in use which are developed by domain experts of CRIS (Centre for Railway Information Systems):

- Passenger Reservation System(PRS)
- Terminal Management System(TMS)
- Parcel Management System(PMS)
- Freight Operations Information System(FOIS)
- Traffic Accounts Management System (TAMS)
- Online payment system
- e-payment system
- e-Balance sheet
- Indian Railways E-Procurement System (IREPS) etc.

(d) Human resources are very vital asset of Indian Railways and it is imperative

that it is utilised effectively, efficiently and rationally. In order to optimally utilize the manpower continuous review of manpower is crucial, in view of changing workload condition, introduction of new technologies, working systems and creation of new assets.

Indian Railways assessing the workload of each employee regularly by reviewing the yardsticks from time to time for achieving the same. Besides this, work studies and benchmarking are regularly conducted for rationalization of manpower for various activities of different departments to review the provision of staff.

The workload of each employee is also guided by provisions of Hours of Employment Regulations (HOER), which is statutory in nature. Classification of staff as per HOER is also periodically revised based upon job analysis. This exercise enables Indian Railways to deploy manpower for new organisations & assets and also to utilize its existing human resources in most efficient and productive manner.

DISCONTINUATION OF SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

***458. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:**

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

- (a) the reasons for discontinuing Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF), Post Matric Fellowship and Padho Pardesh Scheme for minority students;
- (b) the budget allocated and utilised for these schemes during the last ten years, year-wise;

- (c) whether any committee has been formed to look into the issue of discontinuation of these fellowships, if so, the details of the recommendations of the committee along with the names and designations of the members of this body; and
- (d) whether any student body, organisation, NGO or community-based organisation working with minorities have been consulted before discontinuing these fellowships, if so, the details thereof along with the nature of consultations and their views on the same?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes for socio-economic empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities viz. Muslim, Buddhist, Christian, Jain, Parsi and Sikh, including various educational empowerment Schemes such as (i) Pre-Matric, (ii) Post-Matric and (iii) Merit-cum-Means based scholarships, Maulana Azad National Fellowship and Padho Pardesh schemes, across the country.

The Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) Scheme was implemented by this Ministry on the lines of the JRF Scheme of UGC and CSIR. The UGC and CSIR Fellowship Schemes are open for candidates of all social categories and communities including minorities. In addition to this, students from minority communities are also covered under the Fellowship Schemes being implemented by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs for SC and OBC students and for ST students respectively. In view of the overlap among the aforesaid Schemes, it has been decided to

discontinue the MANF Scheme since 2022-23. No other fellowship scheme of this Ministry has been discontinued.

Similarly, Padho Pardesh- Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the students belonging to Minority communities was implemented by this Ministry. In recent years the Government has eased the norms and made various educational loans available easily to all students through Public Sector Banks. As a result educational loan up to Rs. 7.50 lakh is sanctioned without any collateral security and third party guarantee by a lending institution to the eligible borrower for higher education as per Indian Banks Association Model Educational Loan Scheme for pursuing Higher Education in India and Abroad is covered under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Educational Loans of Department of Higher Education. In addition to this, the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a PSU under Ministry of Minority Affairs, also provides educational loan for education abroad, at lower rate of interest, exclusively to students belonging to minority communities. It has also been observed that benefits of interest subsidy that get accrued to the beneficiaries under the Padho Pardesh scheme are limited and also that there is an apparent overlap with other similar schemes being implemented by other Ministries which are applicable to eligible minority community students as well. In view of this overlap, limited benefits and ease of availing education loans on lower rate of interest, it has been decided to discontinue Padho Pardesh Scheme since 2022-23.

The details of budget allocation and its utilization during the last ten years

under the aforesaid schemes are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)				
Scheme	MANF Scheme		Padho Pardesh Scheme	
Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Sanctioned	Budget Allocation	Amount Sanctioned
2014-15	1.00	0.12	3.50	3.50
2015-16	55.58	55.52	4.19	4.15
2016-17	120.00	119.92	5.32	4.00
2017-18	150.00	124.87	17.00	17.00
2018-19	153.00	97.85	45.00	45.00
2019-20	130.00	100.00	25.00	14.43
2020-21	100.00	73.50	22.00	20.19
2021-22	99.00	74.00	24.00	22.15
2022-23	99.00	98.85	24.00	24.00
2023-24	54.00	83.45	7.00	0.00
2024-25	45.08	25.00	15.30	0.00

ANUSANDHAN NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

***459. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**

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

- (a) the amount of funds approved for Anusandhan National Research Foundation and the amount of funds utilized;
- (b) whether educational universities are being provided research grants under Anusandhan National Research Foundation;

- (c) if so, the details of the educational universities that are being provided funds for research, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans for setting up regional centres of Anusandhan National Research Foundation in collaboration with educational institutions;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The government has established the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) through ANRF Act of 2023, which was notified in February 2024. The ANRF aims to receive funds in the form of ANRF Fund, Innovation Fund, Science and Engineering Research Fund and Special Purpose Funds. A budgetary provision of Rs. 14,000 crores have been made from the Central Government and remaining amount will be sourced through donations from any other source, including from public sector enterprises, the private sector, philanthropist organizations, foundations or recoveries made of the amounts granted to ANRF, any income from investment of the amounts received by ANRF and all amounts with the Fund for Science and Engineering Research under the repealed Science and Engineering Research Board Act, 2008. For the

Financial Year 2024-25, ANRF has been allocated a Revised Estimate (RE) of Rs. 966 crores of which Rs. 721 crores has already been utilized.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Educational universities can obtain research grant through submitting research proposals in competitive mode under the different calls advertised from ANRF as per respective guidelines. So far, five calls have been announced: Prime Minister Early Career Research Grant (PMECRG), EV-Mission, Inclusive Research Grant (IRG), Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research (PAIR) and JC Bose Grant. Among these, the PAIR program aims to strengthen the research capabilities of higher education institutions, where research is still in the early stages but holds significant potential. This program pairs emerging institutions with established, top-tier research institutions in a 'Hub & Spoke' framework, providing mentorship and support. The objectives of the PAIR programme include: support internationally competitive research with substantial impact and outcome; foster successful and productive collaborative networks between diverse institutions; and propel the advancement of institutions by (i) upscaling and building advanced research infrastructure and capabilities, (ii) enhancing the quality of research and (iii) facilitating infusion of best practices and research culture.

The PAIR program has earmarked a budget of **Rs. 1,500 crores** over five years, with each selected **PAIR network** eligible for funding up to **Rs. 100 crore**. Of this, **30%** of the funds will go to the **Hub** institution, while **70%** will be allocated to the **Spoke** institutions. It is envisaged that the hubs in tandem with select spokes are expected to come up with competitive, impactful research proposals

with potentially significant outcomes in the specified indicative themes.

In its first phase, the program is targeting universities that have demonstrated potential through national ranking and those that show promise for scaling up their research capabilities. The evaluation process for the proposals received under different ANRF calls is currently underway.

(d) to (f) Sir, as on date, there is no plan of setting up regional centres of Anusandhan National Research Foundation in collaboration with education institutions, however, under a program, Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research (PAIR) which is designed to work in 'Hub & Spoke' framework, hubs will be set up across the country.

MANAK MANTHAN INITIATIVE

***460. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**

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

DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures being taken by the Government to ensure wider adoption of BIS certified safety products across industries and workplaces;
- (b) the role of Manak Manthan Initiative in promoting awareness and implementation of labour safety standards;
- (c) the manner in which the newly discussed standards such as those related to respiratory protection, fall prevention and fire safety are likely to enhance occupational health and safety; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure compliance with

BIS safety standards among industries and construction sectors?

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

(a) and (d) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is dedicated to ensuring the quality of products and services in India. The Indian Standards formulated by BIS serve as the foundation for Product Certification Schemes, offering third-party assurance of product quality to consumers. To strengthen the country's quality eco system, the Government of India has issued various Quality Control Orders (QCOs) that mandate BIS certification for a range of products including industries and construction sectors. Under the provisions of BIS Act, 2016, products for compulsory BIS certification are notified by the concerned regulator/line ministry of Government of India through Quality Control Orders (QCOs) under various considerations viz. public interest, protection of human, animal or plant health, safety of environment, prevention of unfair trade practices and national security. Through the issuance of QCOs, the notified products shall conform to the requirements of the relevant Indian Standard including safety standard and the manufacturers of these products have to compulsorily obtain certification from BIS. So far, a total of 187 Quality Control Order's covering 769 products have been notified for compulsory certification of BIS by various regulators/line ministries of Government of India, the list of which is available at <https://www.bis.gov.in/product-certification/products-under-compulsory-certification/>. Additionally, the following two horizontal QCO's exclusively for safety aspects of products are also notified by Government of India:

- i. Safety of Household, Commercial and Similar Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 2024 issued by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Through the QCO, all electrical appliances intended for household, commercial or similar applications with rated voltage not exceeding 250 V single phase alternating current or 415 V three phase alternating current and which do not fall under the scope of any other Quality Control Order issued under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act are covered under compulsory certification of BIS.
 - ii. Machinery and Electrical Equipment Safety (Omnibus Technical Regulation) Order, 2024 issued by Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India. Through the QCO, 20 categories of machinery and electrical equipments and their sub-assemblies / components are covered under compulsory certification of BIS.
- (b) Branch Offices of BIS have conducted Manak Manthans on the subject Labour Safety at Workplace in different cities like Gwalior, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Hubli, Chennai, Dehradun. These sessions facilitated discussions among stakeholders, including government bodies, industries, and standard organizations, to improve safety practices at the workplace and raised awareness about labour safety standards and promoting their implementation.
- (c) Workplace safety is a critical component of occupational health, ensuring employee well-being and reducing risks that may lead to injuries or fatalities. The introduction and adherence to newly developed safety standards provide

comprehensive guidelines for mitigating workplace hazards. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has established various Indian Standards on Respiratory Protection, Fall Prevention, and Fire Safety to enhance overall Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), safeguarding workers and fostering a safer working environment.

i. **Respiratory Protection Standards and their Role in Occupational**

Health and Safety: Respiratory protection is crucial in industries such as mining, construction, chemical processing, and healthcare, where workers are exposed to harmful airborne contaminants. The Indian Standards (IS) for respiratory protective devices ensure that workers have access to high-quality protective equipment, reducing the risk of respiratory illnesses. Key Indian standards in Respiratory Protection are given as under:

1. IS 9473: 2002– Respiratory protective devices — Filtering half masks to protect against particles.
2. IS 14166: 1994– Respiratory protective devices – Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus.
3. IS 14746: 1999– Respiratory protective devices – Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus.
4. IS 15803: 2008– Respiratory protective devices – Powered filtering devices incorporating a helmet or hood.
5. IS 10245 (Part 1): 1996– Respiratory protective devices – Self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. IS 10245 (Part 2): 2023– Industrial and firefighting self-contained breathing apparatus.
7. IS 10245 (Part 3): 1999– Respiratory protective devices – Chemical oxygen apparatus.
8. IS 10245 (Part 4): 1982– Respiratory protective devices – Industrial and mining oxygen respirators.

ii. **Fall Prevention Standards and their Role in Occupational Health and**

Safety: Falls from height are a leading cause of workplace fatalities and injuries. The IS 3521 series provides guidelines on personal fall protection systems to mitigate risks in industries such as construction, manufacturing, and warehousing. Key Indian standards in Fall Prevention are given as under:

1. IS 3521 (Part 1): 2021 – Full-body harnesses.
2. IS 3521 (Part 2): 2021– Lanyards and energy absorbers.
3. IS 3521 (Part 3): 2000 – Self-retracting lifelines.
4. IS 3521 (Part 4): 2021– Vertical anchorage systems.
5. IS 3521 (Part 5): 2021 – Horizontal anchorage systems.
6. IS 3521 (Part 7): 2021 – Connectors.
7. IS 3521 (Part 8): 2021 – Rescue equipment.
8. IS 3521 (Part 9): 2021 – Anchorage devices.

iii. **Fire Safety Standards and their Role in Occupational Health and**

Safety: Fires pose a significant threat to workplace safety, particularly in industries handling flammable materials. The implementation of stringent

fire safety standards ensures that workers are adequately protected from burns, smoke inhalation, and other fire-related hazards. Key Indian standards in Fire Safety are given as under:

1. IS 16890: 2024 – Firefighter suits.
 2. IS 16874: 2018 – Firefighter gloves.
 3. IS 15683: 2018 – Fire extinguishers.
 4. IS 2745: 1983 - Non - Metal helmet for firemen and Civil Defence personnel
 5. IS 18582 (Part 6): 2024 - Foot wear used by Firefighters
-

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 5061 to 5290

OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL MISSION

5061. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) the features of the National Geospatial Mission;
- (b) the details of the funds estimated under this Mission;
- (c) its objectives for developing foundational geospatial infrastructure and data and the manner in which it will contribute to the modernization of India's spatial data systems;
- (d) the manner in which this Mission will support regional planning and

development particularly in rural and underserved areas by providing better data for decision-making and infrastructure projects; and

(e) the manner in which the Government will ensure long-term sustainability and security of geospatial data and infrastructure developed under this Mission and the measures will be taken for continuous updates and maintenance?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has announced the National Geospatial Mission in Union Budget 2025-26 with an initial outlay of Rs. 100 crores to develop foundational geospatial infrastructure and data across the country to facilitate modernization of land records, urban planning and design of infrastructure projects.

(c) to (e) The foundational geospatial infrastructure and data assist the economy to move towards digital economy and improve services to citizens in almost every domain of the economy ranging from agriculture (rural areas) to industries, development of urban or rural infrastructure, administration of land, economic activities of banking and finance, resources, mining, water, disaster management, social planning, delivery services, etc. The development of foundational geospatial infrastructure

and data which includes National Geodetic Reference Frame consisting of National Horizontal Reference Frame (NHRF) and National Vertical Reference Frame (NVRF) and consist of Orthorectified Imagery (ORI) and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) along with Geo-ICT Infrastructure will contribute to the modernization of India's Spatial data systems. As per National Geospatial Policy, 2022, Survey of India would play the lead role for creating and maintaining high resolution/high spatial accuracy Orthoimagery and the private sector will be free to take up creation, maintenance and use of such data suitable to the domain requirements.

INCLUSION OF MORE ITEMS IN PDS

5062. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

- (a) the details of the food items presently available through the Public Distribution System (PDS) for the ration cardholders along with the rates of these items;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal to include/increase the items like cereals apart from foodgrains through PDS; 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) to (c) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is now governed

as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act 2013. The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of rural population and upto 50% of urban population for receiving foodgrains free of cost covering about two-thirds of the total population which at Census 2011 comes to 81.35 crore. While Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households, which constitute poorest of the poor are entitled to 35 kg of foodgrains, per household per month, Priority Households (PHH) are entitled to 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month free of cost.

Under the Act, the term “foodgrains” is defined as rice, wheat or coarse grains or any combination thereof conforming to such quality norms as may be determined, by order, by the Central Government from time to time. At present, no proposal to include more commodities under the Act is under consideration of the Government.

SPENDING OF REVENUE GENERATING FROM MINING ACTIVITIES

5063. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has spent any percentage of the revenue generated from mining in tribal areas, particularly in Odisha and Jharkhand, on the welfare of local tribal communities; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of the revenue allocated for this purpose?

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

(a) and (b) The Section 9B of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 provides for establishment of District Mineral Foundation in every district in the country affected by mining related operations. The development and welfare projects/programs undertaken under DMF benefits the people and areas affected by mining activities. This also includes tribal communities residing in such areas. As on today, a total of 645 DMFs have been established in 23 States across the country.

The DMF is funded by statutory contributions from holders of mining lease and the funds accrued under DMF is spent by the concerned DMF as per the rules framed by the relevant State Governments. The rate of contribution in DMF is 10% of royalty for auctioned mines and 30% of royalty for non-auctioned mines. As per information received from State Government of Odisha and Jharkhand, the details of fund collected and spent on various welfare/development activities, including the welfare of tribal communities, under DMF are given below:

State	Collection (in Cr.)	Amount Allocated (in Cr.)	Amount Spent (in Cr.)
Odisha	30562.89	26975.72	17235.25
Jharkhand	13791.40	10355.41	6679.39

SETTING UP OF AMMONIUM NITRATE PLANT THROUGH COAL

GASIFICATION**5064. SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:**

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

- (a) whether Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) have any proposal to set up an ammonium nitrate plant through coal gasification by using indigenous technology in Lakhanpur area of Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited (MCFL) in the State of Odisha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any budgetary allocation has been made for the said project during the current year and if so, the details thereof along with the expected year of completion of this plant?

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

- (a) and (b) Yes sir. Bharat Coal Gasification and Chemicals Limited (BCGCL), a JV of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), has been incorporated on 21.05.2024 to undertake the coal to Ammonium Nitrate project at Lakhanpur, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Odisha. The gasification technology developed by the BHEL has been considered in the project to promote the Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat Yojana of Government of India. The project has been undertaken on Lump sum Turnkey (LSTK) mode. The Pre-Project activities have been completed.
- (c) Government of India has approved the "Scheme for Promotion of Coal/

Lignite Gasification” on 07.02.2024, with an outlay of ₹8,500 crore as financial assistance to Government PSU’s and Private Sector. Under this scheme, Coal gasification project of BCGCL, has been selected for the financial support of ₹1350 crores (under category-I of the scheme). In financial year 2024-25 no budgetary allocation has been made for this project. Coal Gasification Plant Development and Production Agreement with BCGCL has been signed on 12.03.2025. The expected year of completion of this plant is September, 2029.

SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS IN GUJARAT

5065. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) the total number of solar energy projects implemented under Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) in Gujarat’s panchayats along with other renewable energy initiatives and the specific districts where these projects have been deployed; and
- (b) whether any State-specific incentives have been provided to panchayats in Gujarat for adopting solar-powered public lighting, water pumping systems and microgrids and if so, the details of such financial incentives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND

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

(a) The PM KUSUM is a demand driven scheme and is being implemented in all states, including the State of Gujarat. Based on the demand received, the allocation and installation for Gujarat, as on 28.03.2025, is as follows:

Components	Sanction	Installation
Component-B (Nos. of Pumps)	18,212	9,349
Component-C (Feeder Level Solarization) (Nos. of Pumps)	7,25,000	1,13,435

As reported by the SIAs, the district wise installation under PM KUSUM scheme is given at the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) As reported by the SIA, no state specific financial incentives have been provided to panchayats in Gujarat for adopting solar powered public lighting, water pumping systems or microgrids.

However, state subsidy is provided to individual beneficiaries under Component B of the PM KUSUM, as follows:

- General Area: 30% state share apart from 30% central share
- Tribal area: 70% state share apart from 30% central share.

STATEMENT

District wise installation under PM KUSUM scheme in Gujarat (as on

28.03.2025)

S. No.	District Name	Component-B (No. of Pumps)	Component- C(FLS) (No. of Pumps)
1.	Ahmadabad	15	295
2.	Amreli	30	26,127
3.	Anand	2	0
4.	Arvalli	16	14,091
5.	Banas Kantha	585	6,977
6.	Bharuch	27	0
7.	Bhavnagar	20	13,925
8.	Botad	0	14,261
9.	Chhota udepur	189	0
10.	Dahod	70	0
11.	Dang	363	0
12.	Devbhumi Dwarka	1	0
13.	Gandhinagar	1	0
14.	Gir Somnath	237	0
15.	Jamnagar	4	9,638
16.	Junagadh	40	3,722
17.	Kachchh	138	727
18.	Kheda	7	0
19.	Mahesana	5	3,270
20.	Mahisagar	315	0
21.	Morbi	4	488
22.	Narmada	6186	0
23.	Navsari	102	0
24.	Panch Mahal	13	0
25.	Patan	1	0
26.	Porbandar	1	1,219
27.	Rajkot	5	11,890
28.	Sabar Kantha	58	6,213
29.	Surat	31	0

30.	Surendranagar	18	592
31.	Tapi	218	0
32.	Vadodara	5	0
33.	Valsad	642	0
	Total	9,349	1,13,435

**INCENTIVES TO STATES GENERATING SURPLUS
NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY**

5066. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has incentivized the States which are generating surplus new and renewable energy in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the new and renewable energy generation capacity installed and generated in various States along with the surplus renewable energy generating States in the country; and
- (d) the funds allocated and disbursed to various new and renewable energy power surplus generation States during the last five years, project-wise?

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

- (a) and (b) At present there is no specific provision to incentivise states for generating surplus new and renewable energy in the country. However,

the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing various schemes and programmes, which are mostly demand driven, providing financial support and incentives for installation of renewable energy projects by states/UTs. The states/UTs can avail financial support and incentives through participation in these schemes and programmes. Further, the economy of the home State where new and renewable energy plants are set up already gains by way of increased business, higher employment, and additional GST revenue.

(c) The source-wise and state-wise renewable energy capacity installed in the country as on 28.2.2025 is given at **Statement-I**.

(d) Most of the schemes and programmes being implemented by MNRE are demand driven, and therefore, state-wise allocation is not made. The detail of funds released under various schemes and programme of the Ministry during last five years is given at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise and source-wise renewable energy capacity installed in the country as on 28.2.2025 (in MW)

S/N	State/UTs	Small Hydro	Wind	Bioenergy	Solar	Large Hydro	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	163.31	4096.65	574.39	5179.23	1610.00	11623.58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	140.61	0.00	0.00	14.85	1115.00	1270.46
3	Assam	34.11	0.00	2.00	192.34	350.00	578.45
4	Bihar	70.70	0.00	140.22	319.44	0.00	530.36
5	Chhattisgarh	76.0	0.00	277.09	1340.54	120.00	1813.63
6	Goa	0.05	0.00	1.94	55.44	0.00	57.43
7	Gujarat	106.64	12583.88	118.10	18125.41	1990.00	32924.03
8	Haryana	73.50	0.00	292.62	2025.18	0.00	2391.30
9	Himachal Pradesh	1000.71	0.00	10.20	170.26	10281.02	11462.19
10	Jammu and	189.93	0.00	0.00	74.49	3360.00	3624.42

S/N	State/UTs	Small Hydro	Wind	Bioenergy	Solar	Large Hydro	Total
	Kashmir						
11	Jharkhand	4.05	0.00	20.14	199.870	210.00	434.06
12	Karnataka	1284.73	6878.30	1909.95	9312.71	3689.20	23074.89
13	Kerala	276.52	63.50	2.50	1482.14	1904.15	3728.81
14	Ladakh	45.79	0.00	0.00	7.80	89.00	142.59
15	Madhya Pradesh	123.71	2844.29	150.88	5012.88	2235.00	10366.76
16	Maharashtra	384.28	5279.08	2992.57	9881.37	3047.00	21584.30
17	Manipur	5.45	0.00	0.00	13.79	105.00	124.24
18	Meghalaya	55.03	0.00	13.80	4.28	322.00	395.11
19	Mizoram	45.47	0.00	0.00	30.39	60.00	135.86
20	Nagaland	32.67	0.00	0.00	3.17	75.00	110.84
21	Odisha	115.63	0.00	60.05	621.84	2154.55	2952.07
22	Punjab	176.10	0.00	568.25	1421.43	1096.30	3262.08
23	Rajasthan	23.85	5195.82	200.56	27636.75	411.00	33467.98
24	Sikkim	55.11	0.00	0.00	7.56	2282.00	2344.67
25	Tamil Nadu	123.05	11514.64	1045.45	9723.95	2178.20	24585.29
26	Telangana	90.87	128.10	221.67	4842.10	2405.60	7688.34
27	Tripura	16.01	0.00	0.00	21.24	0.00	37.25
28	Uttar Pradesh	49.10	0.00	2273.67	3357.51	501.60	6181.88
29	Uttarakhand	233.82	0.00	142.24	593.07	4035.35	5004.48
30	West Bengal	98.50	0.00	348.36	320.62	1341.20	2108.68
31	A&N Islands	5.25	0.00	0.00	29.91	0.00	35.16
32	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.85	0.00	78.85
33	DNH and DD	0.00	0.00	3.75	48.12	0.00	51.87
34	NCT of Delhi	0.00	0.00	84.00	313.40	0.00	397.40
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.97	0.00	4.97
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.11	0.00	54.11
37	Others	0.00	4.30	0.00	45.01	0.00	49.31
	Total	5100.55	48588.56	11454.40	102566.00	46968.17	214677.70

STATEMENT-II

**Funds released under various schemes and programme of the
MNRE during last five years (in Crore)**

Scheme	Year				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Solar Parks	227.34	68.18	207.33	676.11	715.50
Roof	290.7	466.4	1482.	1558.	1558.

Top Solar*	0	0	30	60	60
PM KUSUM	151.26	156.44	406.05	801.37	1000.60
Solar Off-grid	303.87	147.22	159.49	56.35	34.32
Bio-energy **	39.95	43.83	96.75	72.79	70.54
SHP	77.33	40.78	28.01	17.96	13.46
GEC	52.61	159.52	134.67	250.00	413.14
Others	613.72	1049.20	390.04	565.44	2305.49
Total:	1756.78	2131.57	2904.64	3998.61	6111.64

* Including PM Surya Ghar

** Including Bio-mass, Bio-gas and Waste to Energy

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NER

5067. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the details of efforts being made to improve the tourism sector in the North Eastern Region (NER) and the manner in which the local communities are being involved in this growth;
- (b) whether it is true that the tourism has suffered a lot due to internal conflicts in some parts of North Eastern Region;
- (c) if so, the manner in which the Government is addressing the issue of the internal conflicts and ensuring peace and stability in the North

Eastern States to create a conducive environment for development of the region as well as tourism; and

- (d) the role the local entrepreneurs and businesses play in the development of the region and the manner in which the Government is supporting their growth?

**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) Development and promotion of tourism sector, is undertaken by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism complements the efforts of States/Union Territory Administrations including North Eastern States in promotion of Tourism. Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan', 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)', 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure in the country including North Eastern Region. Ministry of Tourism also promotes various tourist destinations of North Eastern Region through various initiatives including promotional events, assistance to State Governments, stakeholders for organizing fairs and festivals, participation in exhibitions, website and social media. The Ministry has been organizing International Tourism Mart (ITM) in the North Eastern Region to showcase the tourism potential of

North Eastern States of India. The latest edition of ITM was held in Kaziranga, Assam from 26th to 29th November, 2024. Through its Central Institutes of Hotel Management (CIHMs) at Guwahati and Shillong, Ministry of Tourism imparts professional education and training in the field of hospitality to create a pool of manpower sufficient to meet the needs of the tourism and hospitality industry. For projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Tourism encourages the State Governments/UT Administrations for due consultation with local communities during preparation of projects. Ministry of Tourism under its scheme Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP) has undertaken various skill development programs to provide education, training and certification to the tourism service providers covering different level of Hospitality sector.

Further, promotion of tourism in the North Eastern Region is one of the focus sectors of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER). MDoNER under its scheme viz. North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE), Schemes of North Eastern Council etc. has sanctioned various infrastructure projects, which also support the tourism sector in North Eastern Region.

The details of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) to North Eastern States during 2023 are given below:

S. No.	States	2023	
		DTV	FTV

i.	Arunachal Pradesh	10,40,601	4,496
ii.	Assam	76,12,720	23,818
iii.	Manipur	57,701	3,668
iv.	Meghalaya	13,71,674	19,973
v.	Mizoram	2,09,087	3,754
vi.	Nagaland	99,720	4,725
vii.	Sikkim	13,21,169	93,908
viii.	Tripura	3,66,104	66,708
	Total	1,20,78,776	2,21,050

FUNDS UNDER NCEEF

5068. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- (a) the total funds allocated under the National Clean Energy and Environment Fund (NCEEF) during the last five years;
- (b) the details of projects undertaken by the Ministry using this fund including project names, locations, objectives and the current status of their completion;
- (c) the funds disbursed to different States particularly coal-rich and thermal power-producing States to support clean energy initiatives and environmental mitigation measures;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the effectiveness of the fund in promoting renewable energy and addressing environmental concerns in high-pollution States; and
- (e) 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) to (e) As per the information received from the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, National Clean Energy and Environment Fund (NCEEF) was created out of cess on coal produced/ imported, through Finance Bill 2010-11. All the states were eligible for NCEEF support. Subsequently, the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act 2017, which has been notified in April 2017, provides that coal cess, along with some other cess would constitute Goods and Services Tax (GST) Compensation Fund and the same would be utilized to compensate the States for five years for potential losses on account of GST implementation.

STRENGTHENING OF COAL SUPPLY CHAIN

5069. SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH GANGWAR:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen Coal Supply Chain across the country;
- (b) the number of projects launched under the First Mile Connectivity (FMC) initiative;

- (c) the estimated total capacity of the said projects;
- (d) whether there has been an increase in coal movement by the Rail-Sea-Rail (RSR) initiative; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Following measures have been adopted to establish a resilient and cost-effective coal evacuation logistics system:

- i. **Coal Logistic Plan and Policy** was launched by Ministry of Coal in February, 2024 to enhance supply chain efficiency, reduce costs and promote sustainability.
- ii. **Development of First Mile Connectivity (FMC) Projects** to enhance the efficiency of coal evacuation from mines to dispatch points. These projects focus on developing mechanized coal loading infrastructure, such as conveyor belts, and crushers with minimal manual intervention to make the system more cost-effective.
- iii. **Improvement in Rail Infrastructure** to expand rail network to ensure smoother and faster evacuation of coal.
- iv. **Use of Rail Sea Rail Mode** as an alternate route to rail or road for coal evacuation especially for power plants and industries located near coastal regions to ease the coal transportation movement in the country.

(b) and (c) 39 First Mile Connectivity (FMC) projects with a total capacity of 386 million tons have been completed by coal companies.

(d) and (e) During last two years, coal movement via Rail-sea-Rail route has increased from about 28 million tons in financial year 2021-22 to about 54 million tons in financial year 2023-24.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DMF IN MADHYA PRADESH

5070. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) to ensure the welfare of mining-affected areas especially in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has extended the benefits of DMF to the districts of Katni, Panna and the town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Parliamentary Constituency;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/to be taken to make the foundation more effective; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

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

(a) to (d) The Section 9B of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 provides for establishment of District Mineral Foundation in every district in the country affected by mining related operations. The development and welfare projects/programs

undertaken under DMF benefits the people and areas affected by mining activities. As on today, a total of 645 DMFs have been established in 23 States across the country.

As per information received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, DMFs have been constituted in all 52 mining districts of State including Katni, Panna, and Chhatarpur that has the town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha constituency. Details of the projects undertaken through DMF fund by these districts are as below:

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of Projects Sanctioned	Total Amount Allocated (in Cr.)	Total Amount Spent (in Cr.)
1	Chhatarpur	17	46.41	36.03
2	Katni	233	98.43	67.53
3	Panna	107	50.98	47.25

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 20A of MMDR Act, 1957, Central Government has issued 'Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)' guidelines in 2015 with direction to the concerned States Government of incorporate the same into the rules framed by them for the DMFs. Further, in order to improving the impact of the projects taken up under PMKKKY, enhancing the effectiveness of the projects implemented and widening the scope of the PMKKKY scheme

intervention, Central Government has issued revised PMKKKY guidelines in January, 2024. Some of the key features of these guidelines includes utilisation of at least 70% of DMF funds in the directly affected area and high priority sectors and mandatory audit of DMF accounts by CandAG.

AMENDMENT IN TELECOM ACT, 2023

5071. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to amend the India's Telecom Act, 2023;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with aims and objectives thereto;
- (c) the salient features of the new Telecom Act;
- (d) whether the Government is also working to attract foreign investments and technological collaborations; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for aligning policies with global best practices 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) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration.
- (c) The Telecom Act has provisions for simple regulatory framework, optimal utilization of spectrum, effective Right of Way framework, public

safety, national security, innovation and technology development, user protection, effective adjudication mechanism, standardization and protection of Telecom networks, and digital by design implementation.

(d) and (e) The extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) framework allows 100% FDI in Telecom Sector, subject to applicable laws/regulations, licensing and security conditions and other conditionality. In addition, the department actively engages with its counterparts in key global markets, including the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Japan and Germany, among others. These engagements take place both bilaterally and through multilateral platforms with an objective to foster collaborations in cutting-edge and emerging technologies, including 5G, Beyond 5G, 6G, Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence (AI), and the Internet of Things (IoT). As part of these engagements, the Department actively participates in capacity-building initiatives and knowledge exchange sessions on emerging technologies. These interactions facilitate the alignment of India's technological advancements with global best practices.

USE OF SOLAR ENERGY IN RAILWAYS

5072. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) the details of railway stations and train coaches equipped with solar panels so far since 2020, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to promote the use of solar energy in Railways to achieve energy efficiency;
- (c) the details of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models being explored to accelerate solar energy adoption in train coaches and railway stations;
- (d) the details of the challenges faced by the Government in implementing solar energy solutions across railway stations and train coaches, and the steps taken to tackle them;
- (e) whether the Government has data on the expected long-term financial savings for the Railways through increased solar energy usage, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) whether the Government has detailed plans/roadmap for transitioning Railways to a more renewable energy-based system, 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) Indian Railways is making all endeavors to promote solar energy in line with the Government policies to proliferate renewable energy, environmental sustainability and to achieve long-term financial savings. The transition to renewable energy is an ongoing process.

Indian Railways has planned to progressively procure renewable energy through different power procurement modes for Round The Clock (RTC) power, which is hybrid solution for renewable power includes solar and wind etc. Most of the work of setting up of solar plants is undertaken by Railways through Power Purchase Agreement under developer mode.

During implementation of solar energy, many challenges like regulatory constraints, power evacuation and connectivity issues were faced by the railways. To tackle these issues, State Governments and Transmission Utilities were pursued on regular basis.

So far, about 209 MW of solar plants on 2249 Railway stations and service buildings across the country have been provided. State-wise and year-wise details are as under:

Sr. No.	State	Railway Stations Provided with Solar Plants (in Nos.)		
		2014-15 to 2019-20	2020-21 to February, 2025	Cumulative upto February, 2025
1	Rajasthan	73	200	275
2	Maharashtra	43	213	270
3	West Bengal	12	222	237
4	Uttar Pradesh	78	93	204
5	Andhra Pradesh	33	126	198
6	Karnataka	86	60	146
7	Madhya Pradesh	49	74	134
8	Odisha	30	103	133

9	Gujarat	11	96	112
10	Telangana	35	60	95
11	Bihar	25	42	81
12	Assam	27	48	78
13	Tamil Nadu	42	31	73
14	Jharkhand	10	35	47
15	Haryana	9	23	36
16	Punjab	19	11	30
17	Uttarakhand	1	17	18
18	Himanchal Pradesh	1	16	17
19	Tripura	15	1	16
20	Chhattisgarh	10	5	16
21	Kerala	12	1	13
22	Delhi	4	3	8
23	J and K	2	4	6
24	Nagaland	0	2	2
25	Meghalaya	0	1	1
26	Manipur	0	1	1
27	Chandigarh	0	1	1
28	Puducherry	1	0	1
	Total	628	1489	2249

BHARATNET PROJECT IN THE NORTH EASTERN REGION

5073. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the details of the percentage of Gram Panchayats in the North Eastern Region (NER) which are still not connected under the BharatNet project, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the speed of internet provided under BharatNet in the

NER and the all-India average for the same, State-wise;

- (c) the details of the share of Gram Panchayats in the NER that have been provided with a Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connection, State-wise; and
- (d) whether any customers who had availed WiFi services through BharatNet have chosen to give up their connections and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor across the country and 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) and (c) The State-wise details of the percentage of Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the North Eastern Region (NER) that are yet to be connected under the BharatNet project and the share of GPs that have been provided Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connection is available on Digital Bharat Nidhi website (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>).

(b) There is provision for speeds for broadband connection for GPs connected on Optical fibre. As per February 2025 report (<https://www.speedtest.net/global-index/india>), the median download speed is 61.66 Mbps for fixed broadband for India.

(d) The summary of FTTH connections in NER through BharatNet is as below:

Status as on	31.03.23	31.03.24	27.03.25
Provided	4,665	7,086	11,710

Closed	1,266	1,947	3,580
Active	3,399	5,139	8,130

REGULATION OF MINING ACTIVITIES

5074. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of mines which received clearance from the Government for operations in Rajasthan during the last five years;
- (b) the details regarding land allotment to mining companies including the total area allocated along with lease duration indicating company names and conditions imposed;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to regulate mining activities in Rajasthan particularly in preventing illegal mining and ensuring compliance with environmental and forest conservation laws;
- (d) the governance mechanisms put in place to promote sustainable mining practices including monitoring, enforcement and rehabilitation of mines areas; and
- (e) whether the Government is formulating a strategy to secure critical minerals for advanced technology sectors and if so, the details thereof along with policy reforms being introduced to ensure their sustainable extraction and utilization?

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

(a) and (b) As per the information received from the Government of Rajasthan, 16 major mineral mines have received clearance from the Government for operations in Rajasthan during the last five years. The details are given at **Statement**.

(c) As per section 23C of the MMDR Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to frame rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Therefore, prevention and control of illegal mining is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Government. The Central Government supports and augments efforts of State Governments through policy initiatives from time to time. As per available information, Government of Rajasthan has notified the Rajasthan Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2006 to curb illegal mining in the State. To assist the State Governments in detecting illegal mining activities, the Government of India has launched Mining Surveillance System (MSS) to detect instances of illegal mining activities around mining leases through satellite imagery.

(d) The Ministry of Mines has implemented Sustainable Mining Practices by making provisions under Chapter-V of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 2017. Provisions have been incorporated in the rules for precaution against air pollution, prevention of discharge of toxic liquid, precaution against noise, control of surface subsidence etc. Rule 35 of MCDR, 2017 provides for star rating of the mining leases based

on the sustainable mining practices adopted by the miners. The star rating scheme is designed to have an inbuilt compliance mechanism for environment and forest safeguards and has been helpful in recognizing good performers in the sector while encouraging all mining lease holders to strive for excellence. Further, as per Rule 35 (4) of MCDR, 2017, every holder of a mining lease is mandated to achieve at least three-star rating within a period of four years from the date of commencement of mining operations and thereafter maintain the same on year-on-year basis.

(e) The Union Cabinet has approved the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) on 29 January, 2025 with an expenditure of Rs.16,300 crore and an expected investment of Rs.18,000 crore from PSUs and other stakeholders. The NCMM aims to secure a long-term sustainable supply of critical minerals and strengthen India's critical mineral value chains encompassing all stages from mineral exploration and mining to beneficiation, processing, and recovery from end-of-life products. Under the NCMM, the government will create an enabling ecosystem for research and development (RandD) in the country, focusing on technology creation, global RandD collaboration and transfer across the critical mineral value chain.

STATEMENT

Details of major mineral mines have received clearance from the Government for operations in Rajasthan during the last five years

S. No.	Name of Lessee/Licence	Mineral Name	Area (HQ)	Period		Condition Imposed	Land Alloted	
				From	To		Area(HQ)	Land Type
1	M/s. Wonder Cement	Limestone	515.2	10.10.2022	19.10.2072	-	515.2	Govt
2	M/s. J K Cement Ltd	Limestone	304	28.06.2023	27.06.2073	-	304	Govt
3	Sh. Govind Goyal	Wolastonite and Feldspar	5	26.05.2003	25.05-2053	As Per Law	5	Govt
4	Sarasni	Limestone (Cement Grade)	470	12-04-2023	11-04-2073	As Per Law	125.2242	Govt
5	ACC Ltd.	Lime Stone (Cement Grade)	1516.88	01-08-1973	31-03-2030	-	1107.00	Non Forest Land
							409.88	Forest Land
6	Shree Cement	Lime Stone (Cement Grade)	624	08.05.19	07.05.69	As specified in the lease agreement	624	Govt./ Grazing Land/Private Land
7	Ojaswi Marble and Grenite	Iron-ore	180	18.12.21	17. 12.71	As specified in the lease agreement	180	Forest Land
8	Marwar Cement Pvt. Ltd	Limestone (Cement Grade)	195.706	07.02.20	06.02.70	Lease holder will install two million tons annual capacity cement plants	195.7064	Govt/ Private Land
9	M/s Shree Mama Dev Mines and Minerals	Garnet (Abrasive) Felspar and Quartz	4.3637	17.01.2014	16.01. 2064	Yes	4.3637	Khatedari Land

10	Jindal Saw Limited	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Lead, Nickel, Silver, Zinc	1556.78	08.12.2010	07.12.2060		1556.78	Govt./ Grazing Land/ Private Land
11	Ummed Singh Ranawat	Garnet, Quartz	4	27.11.2013	26.11.2063		4	Govt. Waste Land/Private Land
12	Pravin Jain (Dangi)	Felspar, Garnet, Mica, Quartz	4.06	01.10.2006	30.09.2064		4.06	Govt. Waste Land/Private Land
13	Jindal Saw Limited	Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Lead, Nickel, Silver, Zinc	433.1	09.05.2012	08.05.2062		433.1	Govt./ Grazing Land/Private Land
14	Akd Gem Garnet Mines	Garnet	5	14.05.2001	13.05.2051		5	Govt/Private Land
15	Hindustan Zinc Limited	Cadmium, Lead, Silver, Zinc	1200	13-03-1980	12.03.2030		1200	Govt./ Grazing Land/ Private Land
16	Dinesh Kumar Jain	Felspar, Garnet, Mica, Quartz	4.03	21.07.2008	20.07.2058		4.03	Govt./ Private Land

INDIA'S RANK IN GLOBAL PRESS FREEDOM INDEX

5075. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) the reasons for India's decline in the Global Press Freedom Index

ranking in 2024;

- (b) the measures undertaken by the Government to safeguard press freedom and journalists' rights; and
- (c) the details of consultations, if any, with media organisations and press bodies regarding concerns over press freedom?

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

(a) to (c) India has a vibrant press and media ecosystem, which does not need validation from foreign organizations.

India has about 1,45,000 printed publications, more than 900 private satellite TV channels and numerous publishers on digital media including OTT platforms, e-replica of newspapers, digital newspapers, news websites and news channels on social media platforms etc.

Legal framework to protect journalists:

- Freedom of speech and expression is protected under Article 19 of the Constitution.
- Press Council of India (PCI) is a statutory autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978. PCI is headed by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court and adjudicates on the complaints filed by the members of the press concerning curtailment of press freedom, physical assault/attack on journalists etc.
- Under Section 13 of the Press Council Act 1978, the PCI is also mandated to take suo-motu cognizance on the pressing issues

concerning freedom of Press and safeguarding of its high standards.

- Similarly, the freedom of press in electronic media is ensured through a self-regulatory mechanism under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

Besides the above, we have a robust judicial system that ensures the implementation of constitutional provisions.

NEW JHARGRAM-DIGHA TRAIN

5076. SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering to run Passenger and Express trains from Jhargram to Digha under Kharagpur Division in South Eastern Railway; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) At present, Jhargram-Kharagpur sector is being served by 18 pairs of train services while Kharagpur-Digha sector is being served by 02 pairs of train services. Passengers of Jhargram desirous of travelling to Digha may avail services from Kharagpur.

Besides, introduction of train services is an on-going process over Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources etc.

COMMUNITY RADIO STATIONS

5077. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- (i) the total number of community radio stations set up in the country, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh along with the details of the scheme under which these are set up;
- (ii) the total number of operational/commissioned community radio stations, State-wise till date;
- (iii) the funds sanctioned and released under the scheme during each of the last three years particularly for the State of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (iv) the total number of workshops conducted by the government under the scheme along with the number of beneficiaries who attended the same till date, State-wise?

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

(a) to (d) As of 27th March 2025, Government has sanctioned 532 Community Radio Stations across the country. The details of Community radio stations district and state-wise are available on the website of the ministry:

<https://mib.gov.in/sites/default/files/2025-03/list-of-commissioned-community-radio-stations-in-india-as-on-27.03.2025-1.pdf>.

Government regularly organizes workshops for promoting Community Radios and has organized 5 such workshops around the country so far in 2025.

The funds sanctioned and released under the Central Sector Scheme of Supporting Community Radio Movement in India for last three years is as under:

Year	Funds Sanctioned and released
2021-22	Rs. 1.30 Cr
2022-23	Rs. 1.53 Cr
2023-24	Rs. 2.60 Cr

One Community Radio Station in Andhra Pradesh sought financial assistance during this period and was duly provided assistance of Rs. 10 Lakh.

INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS

5078. SHRI ESWARASAMY K:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Intelligence Bureau has asked Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to direct Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to keep a record of all online activities of customers for a minimum of six months;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the response of Government and ISPs thereto;
- (d) whether keeping such records can threaten customer's privacy and security; and
- (e) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure protection of customers using the internet?

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) No such request has been received by the Department from Intelligence Bureau.
- (c) to (e) Does not arise in view of the reply for (a) and (b) above.

रेल पटरियों का नवीकरण

5079. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

श्री अरुण गोविल:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई स्थापित मानदंड हैं कि किसी रेल पटरी का नवीकरण कब किए जाने की आवश्यकता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) वर्तमान में पटरियों के नवीकरण संबंधी कितनी परियोजनाएं लंबित पड़ी हुई हैं और इसके समाधान हेतु क्या योजना है;
- (ग) फरवरी, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 2014-15 से 2024-25 की अवधि के दौरान विशेषकर राजस्थान के आकांक्षी जिले सिरौही, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में नवीकृत की गई पटरियों के खंड का राज्य/जोन-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) वित्त वर्ष 2014-15 से 2024-25 तक उक्त कार्य हेतु आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) वर्ष 2024 के दौरान रेलवे द्वारा लदान किए गए माल का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) 130 किमी. प्रति घंटा तक की गति हेतु नवीकरण/उन्नयन की गई पटरियों के खंड का जोन-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (छ) फरवरी, 2025 तक समर्पित मालभाड़ा गलियारों के लिए कितनी निधि आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई है; और
- (ज) समर्पित मालभाड़ा गलियारों के प्रचालन की स्थिति और निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च) रेलपथों का उन्नयन और नवीकरण सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। रेलपथ का नवीकरण उसकी आयु, वहन किए गए यातायात, अवस्था आदि के आधार पर निहित मानदंडों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

रेलपथ नवीकरण कार्यों की योजना बनाई जाती है और रेलपथ की अवस्था और विभिन्न अन्य कारकों को प्राथमिकता देते हुए उन्हें निष्पादित किया जाता है ताकि यह

सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि पटरियों पर गाड़ियां अनुमत गति से सुरक्षात्मक रूप से चलाई जा सकें।

वर्ष 2024-25 (फरवरी, 2025 तक) के दौरान, लगभग 6,300 किलोमीटर रेलपथ का नवीकरण पूरा किया जा चुका है। दिनांक 01.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, नवीकरण के लिए लगभग 10,000 किलोमीटर रेलपथ को स्वीकृति दी गई है।

वर्ष 2014-25 (फरवरी, 2025 तक) के दौरान किए गए रेलपथ नवीकरण का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

नवीकृत किए गए रेलपथ	~ 47,000 कि.मी.
व्यय	1,31,280 करोड़ रुपए

उपरोक्त रेलपथ नवीकरण में राजस्थान (सिरोही जिले में 68 कि.मी. सहित), मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्थित रेलपथ शामिल हैं।

पिछले वर्षों में माल लदान का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	ढुलाई किया गया माल
2004-05	602 मिलियन टन
2014-15	1098 मिलियन टन
2024-25	1617 मिलियन टन

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, रेलवे द्वारा लदान किया गया कुल माल लदान 1,600 मिलियन टन पार कर गया है, जिससे यह विश्व के शीर्ष 3 रेलों में शामिल हो गया है।

संरक्षा में सुधार लाने और रेलपथ की गति क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए, किए गए विभिन्न उन्नयन संबंधी उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:

- 60 किग्रा, 90 अल्टीमेट टेन्साइल स्ट्रेंथ (यूटीएस) रेल, प्री-स्ट्रेस्ड कंक्रीट स्लीपर

- (पीएससी) आधुनिक लोचदार फास्टनिंग वाले सामान्य/चौड़े बेस स्लीपर वाले आधुनिक रेलपथ घटकों का उपयोग करना।
- ii. थिक वेब स्विच और वेल्डेबल सीएमएस क्रॉसिंग के साथ पीएससी स्लीपरों पर फैन शेड टर्नआउट बिछाना।
 - iii. प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण के दौरान गर्डर पुलों पर स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर उपलब्ध कराना।
 - iv. जोड़ों की वेल्डिंग से बचने के लिए 130 मीटर/260 मीटर लंबे रेल पैनलों का उपयोग।
 - v. मोबाइल फ्लैश बट वेल्डिंग संयंत्र द्वारा फील्ड-वेल्डिंग और चरणबद्ध सरणी प्रौद्योगिकी द्वारा पटरियों/वेल्ड की उन्नत यूएसएफडी परीक्षण तकनीक।
 - vi. रेलपथ रिलेइंग गाड़ियों, पॉइंट्स एवं क्रॉसिंग बदलने की मशीनों, रेलपथ बिछाने के उपकरणों आदि का उपयोग करते हुए रेलपथ नवीकरण/प्रतिस्थापन में मशीनीकरण।
 - vii. इष्टतम अनुरक्षण आवश्यकताओं को प्रक्षेपित करने के लिए एकीकृत रेलपथ निगरानी प्रणाली (आईटीएमएस) और दोलन निगरानी प्रणाली (ओएमएस) संस्थापित करना ताकि समग्र स्थिति का मूल्यांकन किया जा सके।
 - viii. रेलपथ अनुरक्षण के लिए उन्नत आधुनिक मशीनों को शामिल करना, जैसे हाई आउटपुट टैम्पर्स, उच्च आउटपुट वाली गिट्टी साफ करने वाली मशीनें और पटरी ग्राइंडिंग मशीनें आदि।
 - ix. पटरियों/दरारों के परीक्षण के लिए स्वचालित अल्ट्रासोनिक पटरी परीक्षण यान (एसपीयूआरटी) और जांच (यूएसएफडी) परीक्षण प्रणाली रेल-सह-सड़क वाहन आधारित यूएसएसडी प्रणाली को अपनाना।
 - x. सटीक अनुरक्षण इनपुट प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त रेलपथ निरीक्षण रिकॉर्डों के एकीकरण और डेटा विश्लेषण के लिए वेब सक्षम रेलपथ प्रबंधन प्रणाली का उपयोग करना।

उपरोक्त उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, 110 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा और 130 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा की गति क्षमता वाली रेल पटरियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

110 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा और उससे अधिक की गति क्षमता	
2014	~ 31,000 कि.मी.
2025 (अभी तक)	~ 80,000 कि.मी. (2.5 गुना से अधिक)

130 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा की गति क्षमता	
2014	~ 5000 कि.मी.
2025 (अभी तक)	~ 23,000 कि.मी. (4.6 गुना से अधिक)

130 कि.मी. प्रति घंटे की गति क्षमता वाले रेलखंडों का जोन-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	जोन	खंड
1	मध्य रेलवे	जुझारपुर - बल्हारशाह
2	मध्य रेलवे	इगतपुरी - भुसावल - वर्धा
3	मध्य रेलवे	पुणे - दौंड - सोलापुर - वाडी
4	पूर्व रेलवे	प्रधान खांटा - हावड़ा
5	पूर्व रेलवे	सालानपुर - झाझा
6	पूर्व मध्य रेलवे	पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जं. – प्रधान खांटा
7	पूर्व मध्य रेलवे	पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जं.- झाझा
8	पूर्व तट रेलवे	भद्रक – विशाखापट्टनम
9	उत्तर रेलवे	नई दिल्ली - पलवल
10	उत्तर रेलवे	नई दिल्ली – चिपियाना बुजुर्ग
11	उत्तर रेलवे	दिल्ली - अम्बाला कैंट - लुधियाना
12	उत्तर मध्य रेलवे	पलवल-ललितपुर
13	उत्तर मध्य रेलवे	चिपियाना बुजुर्ग - पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय
14	उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे	मदार - पालनपुर
15	उत्तर पश्चिम	रेवाड़ी - मदार

	रेलवे	
16	दक्षिण रेलवे	गुडूर - चेन्नई
17	दक्षिण रेलवे	रेणिगुंटा जं. – अरक्कोणम जं. - चेन्नई
18	दक्षिण रेलवे	अरक्कोणम - जोलारपेट्टे
19	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	बल्लारशाह - विजयवाड़ा
20	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	दुव्वाडा - गूडूर
21	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	वाडी – रेणिगुंटा जं.
22	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	काजीपेट- सिकंदराबाद
23	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	धर्मावरम - गुत्ती
24	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	झारसुगुड़ा-राउरकेला-हावड़ा
25	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	खड़गपुर-भद्रक
26	दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे	नागपुर-झारसुगुड़ा
27	दक्षिण पश्चिम रेलवे	जोलारपेट्टे जं.(ईएक्सएल) – बेंगलुरु सिटी जं.
28	पश्चिम रेलवे	नागदा-रतलाम
29	पश्चिम रेलवे	गोधरा-विरार
30	पश्चिम रेलवे	वडोदरा-अहमदाबाद
31	पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे	मथुरा-नागदा
32	पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे	बीना-जुझारपुर
33	पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे	खंडवा-इटारसी

(छ) और (ज) समर्पित माल गलियारे का निर्माण डीएफसीसीआईएल द्वारा किया जा रहा है, जो रेल मंत्रालय के अधीन एक विशेष प्रयोज्य योजना है। दो समर्पित माल गलियारे अर्थात्

लुधियाना से सोननगर (1337 कि.मी.) तक पूर्वी समर्पित माल गलियारा (ईडीएफसी) और जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट टर्मिनल (जेएनपीटी) से दादरी (1506 कि.मी.) तक पश्चिमी समर्पित माल गलियारा (डब्ल्यूडीएफसी) के निर्माण की योजना बनाई गई है। कुल 2843 कि.मी. में से 2741 मार्ग किलोमीटर (96.4%) को कमीशन किया गया है और परिचालित किया जा रहा है। शेष खंड पर कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

फरवरी, 2025 तक, समर्पित माल गलियारा परियोजनाओं पर 99,034 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।

प्रधानमंत्री- सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना हेतु नोडल एजेंसी

5080. श्रीमती हिमाद्रि सिंह:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधानमंत्री- सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत देश में कितने परिवारों द्वारा सौर पैनल लगाने का लक्ष्य है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के लिए किसी नोडल एजेंसी की नियुक्ति की है; और

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

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) से (ग) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय, फरवरी 2024 से देश में पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 तक 75,021 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से आवासीय क्षेत्र में एक करोड़ घरों में रूफटॉप सौर ऊर्जा स्थापित करना है। पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य

केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके रूफटॉप सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र की स्थापना के माध्यम से प्रत्येक घर को प्रति माह 300 यूनिट तक मुफ्त बिजली उत्पादन में सहायता करना है।

(घ) और (ङ) आरईसी लिमिटेड को राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (एनपीआईए) के रूप में नामित किया गया है और डिस्कॉम/विद्युत विभाग, जैसा भी मामला हो, इस योजना के लिए राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां (एसआईए) होंगे।

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM LEAKAGES

5081. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) the estimated annual quantity of foodgrains, in million tonnes, that failed to reach intended beneficiaries due to leakages in the Public Distribution System (PDS) during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the estimated annual financial loss to the exchequer, in crore rupees, resulting from these PDS leakages during the same period;
- (c) the specific measures implemented to reduce such leakages including the introduction of digital technologies and monitoring systems;
- (d) whether the Government has ascertained the impact of these leakages in ensuring food security for the intended beneficiaries and if so, details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) Given the robust digital interventions on both the supply and distribution sides, the possibility of leakages in the system has been effectively eliminated. Consequently, there is no financial loss to the exchequer, as the system prevents any form of leakage or misallocation.

Under the technology-driven reforms of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the digitization of ration card and beneficiary databases has been successfully completed across all States and Union Territories (UTs). All 20 crore ration cards, covering more than 80 crore beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, have been fully digitized.

To enhance transparency and accountability, a dedicated transparency portal and an online grievance redressal system, including a toll-free helpline, have been implemented across all States and UTs. Furthermore, 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.

Food grain distribution is carried out through 5.41 lakh e-PoS devices, ensuring near-universal coverage of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) across the country. These e-PoS devices facilitate Aadhaar authentication during the distribution process, ensuring rightful targeting of beneficiaries. As a result, 98% of food grain distribution is conducted through Aadhaar authentication.

**REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOR ERNAKULAM TOWN AND
JUNCTION RAILWAY STATIONS**

5082. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) whether there are strategies to address obstacles and ensure the timely completion of the redevelopment projects in Ernakulam Town and Junction Railway Stations with specified quality, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the redevelopment plans consider passengers entering from the rear of the Ernakulam Town and Junction Railway Stations particularly in ensuring access to basic facilities like toilets, , if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether provisions have been made to meet the needs of special groups including lactating women, differently-abled individuals, transgenders and women concerning facilities, security and mandatory arrangements, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether a comprehensive overview is available for the new facilities planned for Ernakulam Town and Junction such as the proposed Sky Walks and Multilevel Car Parking ; and
- (e) if so, the details including capacity, quality, efficiency and effectiveness 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) Ministry of Railways has identified Ernakulam Town and Ernakulam Junction Railway Station for redevelopment under 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme'. The works at identified stations have been taken up with good pace. The progress at Ernakulam Town and Ernakulam Junction stations is given below:

At Ernakulam Junction station, the foundations work of east terminal building, multi-level car parking and service building completed. The structural works of east terminal building, multi-level car parking and service building have been taken up. Further the structural works of office building, P-way depot and P-way office completed, and the finishing works have been taken up. The foundation works of west terminal building have been taken up.

At Ernakulam Town station, the structural works of west terminal building (Segment -I), multi-level car parking have been taken up. The foot over bridge foundation works completed and fabrication works have been taken up. The structural work of residential tower completed, and block masonry works have been taken up. The works for temporary substation, new optical fibre cable repeater room and temporary sewage treatment plant have been completed.

Redevelopment plans of Ernakulam Junction and Ernakulam Town stations have provisions for passengers entering from rear side through station building/ foot over bridge/ Skywalks as applicable.

The redevelopment plans also have provisions for feeding room, Child Help line, health facilitation, security arrangements, toilets etc.

There is provision of Multi-Level Car Parking at Ernakulum Junction and Ernakulum Town and Skywalk arrangement from Ernakulum Junction station to Ernakulum South Metro station. Skywalk is planned from Ernakulum Town station to Ernakulum North Road Over Bridge from where access is available to bus stop and Town Hall Metro Station. East Terminal of Ernakulum Junction station is very close to Manorama Bus stand. Above arrangements are considered adequate and effective for passengers coming to Railway station by Metro/Bus/Road Vehicle.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long term approach. 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 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

Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brown field related challenges such as shifting of utilities, (involving water/sewage lines, optical fiber cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables etc.,) infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of high voltage power lines etc. and these factors affect the completion time.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORTIFIED RICE

5083. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the awareness campaigns implemented to encourage the consumption of fortified rice, highlighting the involvement of various stakeholders, State-wise; and
- (b) the details and the number of districts covered and the quantities of fortified rice distributed under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and the Prime Minister Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM-POSHAN) Scheme across different districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER

AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI BAMBHANIYA):

(a) To educate people about the benefits of fortified rice, various State Governments were requested to organize programmes to create awareness on benefits of fortified rice and its positive impact on nutritional security in the tribal areas of the country. Accordingly, workshops/seminars in 9 districts having tribal population – in the States of **Gujarat (Vapi), Maharashtra (Nashik and Nandurbar), Chhattisgarh (Kanker), Jharkhand (East Singhbhum), Madhya Pradesh (Shahdol, Mandla, Barwani)** and **Kerala (Wayanad)** were conducted with the involvement of DFPD, FCI and other stakeholders such as Field Experts including Medical Professionals, members of Media, prominent personalities, local leaders and Development Partners. Besides, various workshops were held at Divisional/Regional Office level by FCI to sensitize the stakeholders about the nutrition related benefits of fortified rice. Further, FSSAI had also issued an advisory to the Commissioners of Food Safety of all States/UTs to conduct special campaigns among beneficiaries of the Public Distribution System (PDS) to raise awareness about the nutritional benefits of fortified rice.

IEC materials were also shared by this Department with States/UTs for their dissemination for spreading awareness about it.

A provision of Administrative/Contingency Cost which inter-alia includes Information, Education, Communication (IEC) and Capacity Building to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakh per district was made, which was to

be borne by the Government of India, during the implementation of rice fortification initiative in Phase-II and Phase-III.

(b) The Rice Fortification Initiative was implemented in a phased manner, with the target of achieving 100% Rice distribution/lifting in all central Government schemes by 2024. The phase-wise implementation status is as under;

- Phase I (2021-22): Covered Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM-POSHAN), and nearly 17.51 LMT of fortified rice was lifted during the phase.
- Phase II (2022-23): Phase I plus Targeted Public Distribution (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) in 291 aspirational and high-burden districts, with nearly 136 LMT of fortified rice was lifted during the phase.
- Phase III (2023-24): Phase II plus the remaining districts of the country, with nearly 322 LMT of fortified rice was lifted/distributed during the phase.

As of March 2024, all schemes replaced custom-milled rice with fortified rice across the country.

COAL PRODUCTION IN ODISHA

5084. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to increase coal production in Odisha;
- (b) whether India exported coal to other countries and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production and export of coal;
- (d) the estimated potential of Odisha's clean coal reserves; and
- (e) the estimated potential of coal bed methane in Odisha?

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

(a) The steps taken by the Government to increase coal production in the country including the state of Odisha are as under:

- I. Regular reviews by Ministry of Coal to expedite the development of coal blocks.
- II. Enactment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021 [MMDR Act] for enabling captive mines owners (other than atomic minerals) to sell up to 50% of their annual mineral (including coal) production in the open market after meeting the requirement of the end use plant linked with the mine in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government on payment of such additional amount.
- III. Single Window Clearance portal for the coal sector to speed up the operationalization of coal mines.
- IV. Project Monitoring Unit for hand-holding of coal block allottees for

obtaining various approvals / clearances for early operationalization of coal mines.

- V. Auction of commercial mining on revenue sharing basis launched in 2020. Under commercial mining scheme, rebate of 50 % on final offer has been allowed for the quantity of coal produced earlier than scheduled date of production. Further, incentives on coal gasification or liquefaction (rebate of 50 % on final offer) have been granted.
- VI. Terms and conditions of commercial coal mining are very liberal with no restriction on utilization of coal, allowing new companies to participate in the bidding process, reduced upfront amount, adjustment of upfront amount against monthly payment, liberal efficiency parameters to encourage flexibility to operationalize the coal mines, transparent bidding process, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route and revenue sharing model based on the National Coal Index.

In addition to the above, coal companies have also taken the following steps to increase domestic coal production:

- I. Coal India Limited (CIL) has adopted a number of measures to increase coal production. In its Underground (UG) mines, CIL is adopting Mass Production Technologies (MPT), mainly with Continuous Miners (CMs), wherever feasible. CIL has also planned Highwalls (HW) mines in view of the availability

of Abandoned/ Discontinued mines. CIL is also planning large capacity UG mines wherever feasible. In its Opencast (OC) mines, CIL already has State-of-the- Art technology in its high-capacity Excavators, Dumpers and Surface Miners.

- II. Regular liaison is being undertaken by Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) for grounding of new projects and operation of existing projects. SCCL has initiated action for developing infrastructure for evacuation of coal like Coal Handling Plants (CHPs), Crushers, Mobile Crushers, Pre-weigh-bins etc.

(b) Coal exports by the country during the last five years and the current year (upto December, 2024) are as under:

(Figures in Million Tonne)

Year	Coal export quantity
2019-20	1.030
2020-21	2.945
2021-22	1.316
2022-23	1.166
2023-24	1.545
2024-25 (upto December, 2024) (Provisional)	1.370

(c) The steps taken by the Government to increase coal production have been mentioned in part (a) on the reply. Regarding export of coal, the coal companies can participate in the tenders floated by the neighbouring countries to export coal after meeting the domestic demand. The traders /

coal consumers of the neighbouring countries can also participate in the Special Spot e-auction / Spot e-auction windows of CIL.

(d) There is no specific concept to estimate Clean Coal Reserve. However, as per the “Indian Coal and Lignite Resources – 2024” published by Geological Survey of India (GSI), the coal resources in the State of Odisha as on 01.04.2024, are as under:

(Figures in Million Tonne)

State	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Odisha	53799.43	39053.01	6351.39	99203.83

(e) As per information available on the website of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the estimated Coal Bed Methane in Odisha is about 243.52 BCM (Billion Cubic Meters).

ग्राम पंचायतों में भारतनेट परियोजनाएं

5085. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को भारतनेट परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) राजस्थान के उदयपुर संभाग में उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी से वंचित ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या कितनी है और तत्संबंधी जिलावार और ब्लॉकवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान के उदयपुर संभाग में उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत ब्रॉडबैंड सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए चिह्नित की गई ग्राम पंचायतें कौन-कौन सी हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लिए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

(क) देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) में ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारतनेट को चरणबद्ध रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। कुछ स्थानों पर, मार्ग का अधिकार (आरओडब्ल्यू) अनुमतियों को प्राप्त करने में देरी, विकास कार्यों आदि के कारण ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल (ओएफसी) के क्षतिग्रस्त होने जैसी कठिनाइयाँ आई हैं। संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/एजेंसियों आदि के साथ नियमित समीक्षा बैठकों के माध्यम से समय-समय पर इनका समाधान किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) ग्राम पंचायतों को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करना तथा नेटवर्क को और मजबूत करना संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) के कार्यक्षेत्र में है। उदयपुर संभाग में अब तक भारतनेट से जोड़ी गई ग्राम पंचायतों का ब्यौरा डिजिटल भारत निधि की वेबसाइट (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>) पर उपलब्ध है।

SUBSIDY UNDER PM-SGMBY

5086. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has released subsidy payments under the Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) and if so, the total number of beneficiaries who have received subsidies under the yojana so far, State/UT-wise;

- (b) the details of the budget allocated for the implementation of the yojana since its inception, year and State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the implementation challenges faced under the PM-SGMBY since its launch and if so, the details thereof including the primary challenges identified; and
- (d) the number of households that have installed rooftop solar systems under the PM-SGMBY, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (d) Under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY), as on 26.03.2025, a total of 10,81,792 households have benefitted by installation of rooftop solar plants and an amount of Rs. 5297.05 crore has been disbursed as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to 6,80,481 beneficiaries under the scheme. State/UT-wise detail is given at **Statement**.

The total financial outlay under the PMSG: MBY is Rs. 75,021 crore targeting installation of rooftop solar in one crore households in the residential sector by FY 2026-27. The Budgetary Allocation at Revised Estimate stage is Rs 9278.43 crore for FY 2024-25. The scheme is open for all residential consumers, with a valid consumer account number from an electric distribution utility (i.e. DISCOM) across the country and therefore state-wise allocation of funds is not envisaged in the scheme.

The PMSG: MBY was launched in February 2024 and soon after the

launch of scheme, model code of conduct was imposed and the scheme guidelines were issued in June 2024 onwards.

Regular monitoring of the progress of the scheme including operational issues such as timely release of subsidy, on time inspections, ensuring vendor network availability, etc., are being carried out at various levels. Based on the feedback received during review meetings corrective steps are being taken from time to time.

STATEMENT

State-wise Progress under PMSG: MBY as on 26.03.2025

Sr No.	State	Household Benefitted (Nos.)	CFA Released to Beneficiaries (Nos.)	CFA Released Amount (in Cr.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	18,117	11,415	88.06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3	Assam	10,947	6,949	58.30
4	Bihar	5,218	3,267	25.04
5	Chhattisgarh	2,423	1,021	7.91
6	Goa	837	389	3.03
7	Gujarat	4,16,902	2,67,649	2,082.76
8	Haryana	22,297	13,394	100.36
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,789	1,169	10.00
10	Jharkhand	302	181	1.40
11	Karnataka	10,571	6,048	45.56
12	Kerala	83,430	67,023	522.47
13	Madhya Pradesh	32,093	25,505	198.09
14	Maharashtra	2,56,853	1,18,631	931.69

15	Manipur	221	168	1.43
16	Meghalaya	18	16	0.08
17	Mizoram	139	107	0.88
18	Nagaland	8	6	0.05
19	Odisha	3,426	2,448	18.57
20	Punjab	5,543	4,177	32.54
21	Rajasthan	35,640	27,868	217.02
22	Sikkim	4	2	0.02
23	Tamil Nadu	29,794	19,937	148.61
24	Telangana	14,876	7,384	57.91
25	Tripura	190	112	0.94
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,00,009	76,559	582.51
27	Uttarakhand	20,960	15,497	132.88
28	West Bengal	473	-	-
29	AandN Islands	20	8	0.06
30	Chandigarh	657	247	1.90
31	DNH and DD	156	67	0.52
32	Jammu And Kashmir	2,970	1,185	10.15
33	Ladakh	366	300	2.57
34	Lakshadweep	293	209	1.79
35	NCT Of Delhi	3,476	940	7.34
36	Puducherry	774	603	4.62
	Total	10,81,792	6,80,481	5,297.05

NUCLEAR ENERGY MISSION

5087. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to implement the proposed five indigenous Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) in the country, particularly in Maharashtra under the newly announced Nuclear Energy Mission;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (c) the timeline for the implementation of the proposed amendments to the Atomic Energy Act and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act to facilitate private sector participation;
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure safety standards for future SMR installations, particularly in potential sites like Jaitapur; and
- (e) the timeline for the implementation of the proposed amendments to the Atomic Energy Act and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act to facilitate private sector participation?

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

(a)and(b)The nuclear energy mission announced in the budget-2025 envisages deployment of 100 GWe of nuclear energy by 2047. Fund of INR 20,000 Crore allocated in the budget-2025 for deployment of five SMRs by 2033.

Currently BARC is developing following small modular reactors,

1. Bharat Small Modular Reactors (BSMR-200) for repurposing of retiring thermal power plants and captive power plants for energy

intensive industry such as aluminium, steel, metal.

2. Small Modular Reactors (SMR-55) for providing energy for remote as well as off-grid location with objective to decarbonise the energy sector.
3. High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor of capacity 5 MWth for hydrogen generation for decarbonisation of transport sector and process industries.

Lead units of these reactors are planned to be set up at DAE sites. The subsequent units are to be located at the sites of the end-user industry in case of captive power plants and at brown fields sites of retiring thermal power plants.

(c) The Committees have been constituted in the Department with Members from DAE, AERB, NITI Aayog and Ministry of Law and Justice (MOLJ) to discuss and propose amendment in the acts (Atomic Energy Act and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act) so as to allow participation of private parties in respect of Nuclear sector. The Committee also have to look in the aspect of the waste management, fuel sourcing and handling, decommissioning, implementation of security and safeguards. The activities related to the amendment in the Acts involves various stages of inter- ministerial consultations as well as scientific solution. These activities may require time and in view of this it is not feasible to give a timeline.

(d) Jaitapur is not being considered for SMR installation. It is suitable for

large size conventional reactors. All safety and environmental standards, as stipulated by regulatory authority for conventional large reactors, are followed and implemented at the stage of site selection.

(e) As (c) above.

CSIR'S CONTRIBUTIONS DURING INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF MILLETS

5088. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

- (a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has made contributions during the International Year of Millets to popularize millets and advance millet research, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether funds have been earmarked by CSIR specifically for millet research, 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)CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore - a constituent laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been carrying out research work on millets, covering both basic and applied research. The institute is carrying out extensive research work on millets under different verticals, such as establishing the health benefits, processing of millets for value addition, developing different products and technologies on millets including machinery development. The significant initiatives undertaken by CSIR in popularising millets and engaging in Millet research during the International Year of Millets is as follows:

- CSIR has launched a mission project on Millets with the following objectives:
 - Nutritional profiling of 100 varieties of millet
 - Promotion of region-specific millet products
 - Shelf life enhancement of millet's products
 - Global awareness of the health and nutritional attributes of millets CSIR-CFTRI is the nodal laboratory and nine other CSIR laboratories are participating in this mission-mode project.
- Around 130 varieties of millets collected from various millet growing areas of the country have been analysed for nutritional composition, nutraceutical value, bio-accessibility

of minerals like calcium, iron and zinc, protein and starch digestibility, amino acid composition, lipid profile, available lysine and anti-nutrients like phytic acid, oxalic acid, trypsin inhibitors. Released varieties popularly grown, hybrids, biofortified varieties and varieties from the tribal regions were collected for analysis. The data for each variety was compiled in the form of a book entitled “Millets of Bharath Vol 1” which was released in October 2024. This study will identify millets with a better nutritional profile that could be popularized. Further, the selected varieties were subjected to processing like refining, popping, malting etc., to understand the status of the nutrients and anti-nutrients.

- The survey on millet consumption patterns was conducted in urban, rural and tribal cohorts of Karnataka, Telangana, Maharashtra, Odisha and western Himalayan millet growing and consuming regions. During the survey, around sixty recipes for millet-based traditional foods were collected. These foods were prepared in the laboratory and the nutritional profile along with the Effective Glycaemic Index (eGI) has been determined in the laboratory. The millet-based traditional foods along with the nutritional profile is being compiled in the form of a compendium.
- Two millet-based products viz., Siddu and nuggets have been

identified in *Poshan Abhiyan* and Mid Day Meal (MDM) programs to tackle malnutrition in the Himalayan region.

- To promote the health benefits of millets, convenient and palatable products have been developed, including:
 - Millet-based beverages, enhanced with xerobiotics, spice bio-actives, and indolamines for added nutrition and flavour, and
 - Ready-to-eat products, such as millet noodles and semolina, to offer menu diversity and convenience for the target population.
- Large-scale extraction of Edible oil from millet bran has also been achieved.
- Blockchain technology for Millet Supply Chain and Life Cycle Assessment for Ragi in Kerala is completed and the survey is being extended to other states like Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- Bio-degradable cutlery using the milling by-product from millet milling has been developed. Edible cutlery from finger millet has also been developed, paving the way for innovation in circular economy in millet processing.
- An innovative animal fodder formulation has been developed using delignified cellulose derived from millet by-products.

This enhanced fodder offers: a) an Improved nutritional profile and b) enhanced digestibility, providing a high-quality nutritious feed option for livestock.

- Sensors for the detection and quantification of gluten content in millet-based products have been developed. Sensors for the detection of mycotoxins have also been developed.
- A novel pheromone formulation for managing stored pests has been successfully developed and tested. The formulation has been scaled up for industrial production, paving the way for its commercial application in pest control.
- A co-fumigation System (Biofumigants and Ozone) for the prevention of stored grain pests of Sorghum and Pearl millets is also in place.
- To promote the adoption of millets, capacity-building initiatives have been undertaken, including:
 - Training and mentoring programs for start-ups focused on millet-based products
 - Raising awareness through published articles in magazines
 - Broadcasting millet-related content on All India Radio
 - Telecasting two live programs on Doordarshan

These efforts aim to popularize millet and encourage their

inclusion in mainstream diets.

- CSIR-CFTRI co-organized two prominent conferences that brought together experts and stakeholders to discuss key issues and opportunities related to millets, nutritional security, and economic development. The two conferences are:
 - TRIMSAFE-9th IFCON
 - Millets for Achieving Nutritional and Economic Security
- As part of globalization and popularization of millet products, a multi-millet bun with 5 millets was developed co-partnering with McDonald's, which was launched on September 04, 2023.

(b) CSIR has earmarked/allocated Rs.19.00 crores for the Millet Mission project for a period of 2 years (2023-2024 to 2024-2025).

COAL BLOCK ALLOCATION TO SCCL

5089. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government of Telangana has sent any proposal for Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) requesting for allocation of Koyagudem Block-III, Sathupalli Block-III to meet immediate requirement of power besides allotment of PK OC-II dip side block and

other block identified by SCCL with Godavari Valley Coal Field (GVCF) in Telangana State under Section 11A/17(A) (2) of MMDR Act, 1957 to meet the power requirement of the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES

(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY):

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the policy followed for allocation of coal blocks, all the coal blocks are now being offered for allocation by way of auction for sale of coal.

Koyagudem Block-III has been successfully auctioned to M/s Auro Coal Private Limited under 2nd attempt of 3rd round of auctions. The Successful Bidder has not complied with the Vesting Conditions and a Termination Notice has been issued on March 13, 2023. The matter is sub-judice.

Sattupalli Block-III has been successfully auctioned to M/s Sri Avantika Contractors (I) Limited under 2nd attempt of 6th Round of auctions. Coal Mine Development and Production Agreement (CMDPA) has been signed on 8th January 2024. However, the Vesting order has not been issued since the Successful Bidder has not complied with the Vesting Conditions. The matter is sub-judice.

Further, PK OC-II dip side coal block has never been offered for auction.

IMPACT OF LA NIÑA ON CLIMATE PATTERNS

5090. SHRI SALENG A SANGMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent report of Copernicus Climate Change Service stating that January 2025 was the hottest on record despite the development of La Niña conditions and if so, the Government's assessment of this phenomenon;
- (b) the expected impact of La Niña on the Indian monsoon, agriculture and overall climate patterns in 2025;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated any measures to mitigate the adverse effects of extreme climate variations caused by El Niño and La Niña particularly in sectors such as agriculture and disaster management; and
- (d) the steps being taken to strengthen climate prediction models and early warning systems to enhance preparedness for La Niña-related weather variations?

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 Copernicus Climate Change Service report states that the global average surface air temperature during January 2025 was the hottest on record (0.79°C warmer than the 1991-2020) despite the development of La Niña conditions. However, the average temperature in

the Indian region was the second highest since 1901 (0.98°C warmer than 1991-2020). The main reason for higher temperatures is global warming, which is closely linked to climate change. Global warming refers to the long-term increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to human activities, primarily burning fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas. This process releases greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, which trap heat and cause the planet to warm up.

(b) In general, during the La Niña years, the Indian summer monsoon experiences above-average rainfall, which is beneficial for better crop production. However, currently, neutral El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is prevailing over the equatorial Pacific Ocean with above-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the eastern and far western Pacific Ocean and below-average SSTs in the central Pacific Ocean. The latest Monsoon Mission Climate Forecasting System (MMCFS) and other global model forecasts indicate that neutral ENSO conditions are likely to continue during the southwest monsoon season of 2025. Thus, no La Niña impact is expected on the Indian monsoon during 2025. IMD will issue the first stage of the seasonal forecast for the 2025 Southwest monsoon seasonal rainfall by mid-April.

(c) and (d) Yes. Various organisations under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) have been conducting regular studies on monsoons and associated rainfall and temperature patterns in the country, including those

during the El Niño and La Niña periods. The India Meteorological Department continuously monitors the Sea Surface Temperature (SST) changes globally, especially in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, which have a significant impact on the Indian climate. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) also prepares forecasts based on the Monsoon Mission Climate Forecasting System (MMCFS) and issues the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO)/Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) bulletin every month (<https://www.imdpune.gov.in/cmpg/Product/Enso.php>). IMD also issues monthly and seasonal outlooks for rainfall and temperature with monthly updates, which helps to prepare for the impact of El Niño/La Niña-related weather variations. These forecasts are complimented by the extended range forecasts updated every week for the next four weeks. Additionally, the IMD issues agriculture-specific advisories to help farmers prepare for extreme weather events associated with El Niño and La Niña, such as heavy rains or droughts. These advisories are helpful for decision-making in various agriculture operations, such as crop selection, irrigation practices, pest and disease warnings, disaster management, preparedness, etc.

LICENSES FOR OFFSHORE MINING

5091. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has started the process to grant licenses for production leases and composite licenses for offshore mining among

seashore of the country;

- (b) if so, the details of the seashore mineral blocks proposed for offshore mining across the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any scientific study on the impacts in the fragile marine eco system and bringing an end to the livelihood of lakhs of fishermen of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the livelihood of fishermen of such areas?

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

(a) and (b) The Central Government has launched the first tranche of auction of 13 offshore blocks on 28.11.2024 for grant of composite licence, i.e. exploration licence-cum-production lease, in accordance with the Offshore Areas Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002. These blocks include three blocks of construction sand off Kerala Coast, 3 blocks of Lime Mud off Gujarat Coast and 7 blocks of Polymetallic Nodules and Crust off Great Nicobar Island.

(c) to (e) As per Rule 5(2) of the Offshore Areas Operating Right Rules, 2024, prior consultation with stakeholder Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) and Department of Fisheries is mandatory before notifying any offshore area for grant of operating right.

In the present case, the Ministry of Mines has consulted the

MoEFandCC, Department of Fisheries and other related Ministries/Departments before notification of above blocks for auction and the no objection of all Ministries/Departments was received prior to notification for auction.

In order to conserve marine species, MoEFandCC has notified 130 Marine Protected Areas across the Coastal States and Islands and 106 coastal and marine sites have been identified and prioritized as Important Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Areas (ICMBAs) to take care of marine species conservation. The offshore blocks have been carved by excluding these areas.

As per the provisions of the Offshore Areas Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2024, before execution of an operating right, the bidders are required to obtain all consents, approvals, permits, no-objections and the like as may be required under applicable laws for commencement of production operations.

As per the provisions of the Offshore Areas Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2024, no production operations shall be undertaken except in accordance with a production plan. The production plan, *inter-alia*, includes environment management plan indicating baseline information, impact assessment and mitigation measures.

Further, Section 16A of the Act provides for establishment of Offshore Areas Mineral Trust as a non-profit autonomous body. Accordingly, the Offshore Areas Mineral Trust has been established vide

S.O. 3246(E) dated 09.08.2024. The coastal States have been made members of the Governing Body and Executive Committee of the Trust.

The funds accruing to the aforesaid Trust shall, *inter-alia*, be used for research, administration, studies and related expenditure with respect to offshore areas and mitigation of any adverse impact that may be caused to the ecology in the offshore area, due to operations undertaken, providing relief upon the occurrence of any disaster in the offshore area and for the interest and benefit of persons affected by exploration or production operations undertaken.

खदानों की नीलामी

5092. श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

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

(क) वर्ष 2015 में नीलामी व्यवस्था शुरू होने से लेकर फरवरी, 2025 तक देश में कितनी

खदानों की नीलामी की गई है;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान फरवरी, 2025 तक कितनी खदानों की नीलामी की

गई है; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान फरवरी, 2025 तक खनन पट्टे के लिए कितनी खदानों

की नीलामी की गई है?

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

(क) वर्ष 2015 में नीलामी व्यवस्था शुरू होने के बाद से फरवरी, 2025 तक देश भर में 457 प्रमुख खनिज ब्लॉकों की नीलामी की गई।

(ख) और (ग) वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान फरवरी, 2025 तक 103 प्रमुख खनिज ब्लॉकों की नीलामी की गई है, जिनमें से 57 ब्लॉकों की नीलामी खनन पट्टे के लिए की गई।

SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING UNITS

5093. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

- the total number of semiconductor manufacturing units set up in Maharashtra during the last three years, location-wise;
- whether demand for semiconductors has increased in the country particularly in the automobile, electronics and consumer industries and if so, the details thereof;
- the total number of Semiconductor Fabrication Units (fabs) and

Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units set up in the country including Maharashtra during each of the last three years, location-wise;

- the key initiatives being undertaken by the Government to attract foreign investment, strengthen research and development and promote domestic chip manufacturing to achieve self-reliance in semiconductors;
- whether the Government has entered into any international collaborations or partnerships for semiconductor manufacturing and technology transfer and if so, the details thereof; and
- the other measures being taken by the Government to make India self-reliant in semiconductor manufacturing including the role of Maharashtra in this initiative?

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), (c), (d) and (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 India. which provides:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Fiscal support of 50% of Project Cost on pari-passu basis for

setting up of Display Fabs in India.

- (iii) Fiscal support of 50% of the Capital Expenditure on pari-passu basis for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics (SiPh) / Sensors (including Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems) Fab/ Discrete Semiconductor Fab and Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) / Outsourced Semiconductor Assembly and Test (OSAT) facilities in India.
- (a) 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 for incentivising chip design.

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

To strengthen 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.

This Programme is a pan India programme. Under this programme, Government has approved five (5) semiconductor manufacturing projects that includes One Semiconductor Fabrication facility and Four (4) Semiconductor ATMP/OSAT facilities under Semicon India Program with cumulative investment of around Rs. 1,52,000 crore.

17 semiconductor design companies have also been approved under the Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme to design chips for Indian products. Further 67 companies (including 4 companies from Maharashtra) have been approved under DLI Scheme for EDA tool infrastructure support.

ISM has 19 approved beneficiaries in the state of Maharashtra as detailed in the **Statement**.

(b) Semiconductors are central to the global digital economy. As per industry estimates, the global semiconductor demand is estimated to reach USD 1 trillion by 2030. Industry estimates indicate, the semiconductor demand in India to reach around USD 100 billion by 2030, with the automobile, consumer electronics, and industrial sectors being the major contributors to this demand.

(f) The other steps taken by the Government to make India self-reliant in semiconductor manufacturing sector:

- I. **Talent Development:** Recognizing the importance of Talent development in Semiconductor domain, Government of India has been making significant efforts to develop India as a global talent hub for semiconductors. New curriculums for Diploma, Under-Graduate, Post Graduate and Doctoral programmes have been prepared in consultation with Industry which are being implemented by Ministry of Education and AICTE.
- II. **Chips to Start-up (C2S) Programme:** has also been initiated with an

aim to train 85,000 number of industry-ready manpower specialized in the area of VLSI/ Chip design/ Embedded System Design and leapfrog in ESDM space by way of inculcating the culture of Chip/ System-on-Chip (SoC)/ System Level Design and act as catalyst for growth of Start-ups involved in semiconductor design in the country.

- III. **Collaborations with other nations:** Government of India has also established collaborative partnership with relevant stakeholders such as MoU with USA, Japan, European Union. Additionally, India Semiconductor Mission has signed MoU with Purdue University and IBM India Private Limited.

STATEMENT

List of Beneficiaries for EDA tool support under Design Linked Incentive Scheme of Semicon India Programme in the state of Maharashtra

1. Panache Digilife Ltd
2. Vasbeam Pvt Ltd
3. Tahinium Technologies Pvt Limited
4. Imumbai Semiconductors Private Limited

List of Beneficiaries under Chips -to- Start (C2S) Program in the state of Maharashtra

1. Indian Institute of Technology Bombay
2. V. E. S. Institute of Technology, Mumbai
3. National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology
Aurangabad
4. Cummins College of Engineering for Women, Pune

5. Indian Institute of Information Technology Pune
6. M/s Aryabhata Circuits and Research (ABCR) Labs Pvt. Ltd
7. M/s Panache Digilife Limited
8. VNIT Nagpur
9. COEP Technological University, Pune
10. Symbiosis Institute of Technology, Pune
11. SVERI's College of Engineering, Pandharpur
12. Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj College of Engineering (SSGMCE),
Shegaon, Maharashtra
13. ACTS, CDAC, Pune
14. K J Somaiya College of Engineering, Mumbai
15. Vishwakarma Institute of Technology, Pune
16. Pimpri Chinchwad College of Engineering, Pune
17. Ramdeobaba University, Nagpur
18. Yeshwantrao Chavan College of Engineering,
19. Nagpur Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune

G-20 GLOBAL MILLETS CONFERENCE

5094. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- whether G-20 Global Millets Conference was held recently in Delhi;

- if so, the details of discussions held in areas like farming of millets, millet economy, health benefits, income to farmers, etc. and conclusions arrived at in the conference;
- the efforts being made by the Ministry to ensure that all States and UTs cultivated millets apart from the present 12-13 States;
- the reaction of the Government towards increase in per head consumption of millets from 3 kgs earlier to more than 13 kgs now; and
- the efforts being made/to be made to push further use of millets per head?

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

(a) and (b) To create domestic and global demand and to provide nutritional food to the people, Government of India had proposed to the United Nations for declaring the year 2023 as the International Year of Millets (IYM). The proposal of India was supported by 72 countries and United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) declared 2023 as International Year of Millets. The Government of India has taken a proactive multi-stakeholder engagement approach (engaging various central government Ministries/Departments, States/UTs, farmers, start-ups, exporters, retail businesses, hotels, Indian Embassies etc.) to achieve the objectives of IYM and taking Indian millets globally.

The focus during IYM was to enhance production and productivity,

consumption, export, strengthening value chain, branding, creating awareness for health benefits etc. The Government of India has organized various events to make it peoples' movement so that the Indian millets, recipes, value added products be promoted globally. Millets were promoted during the G20 presidency in India, Millet Culinary carnival, International Trade Events, Chef's Conference, exhibition of Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs), road shows, kisan melas, Chef's training for paramilitary forces, ASEAN India Millet Festival at Indonesia and Delhi etc.

A key event organized towards International Year of Millets was the Global Millets(Shree Anna) Conference, held from 18th – 19th March 2023 at IARI Pusa campus, New Delhi which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. To make India a global hub for Shree Anna', the Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR), Hyderabad has been declared as the Global Centre of Excellence for sharing best practices, research and technologies at the national and international level.

(c) A Sub-Mission on National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)-Nutri Cereals is being implemented in all districts of 28 States and 2 Union Territories viz. Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. Under NFSNM–Nutri Cereals, the incentives are provided to the farmers, through the States/UTs, on crop production and protection technologies, cropping system based demonstrations, production and distribution of certified seeds of newly released varieties/hybrids, Integrated Nutrient and Pest

Management techniques, capacity building of farmers through trainings during cropping season, organizing events/workshops, distribution of seed mini kits, publicity through print and electronic media etc.

In addition, Government of India also provides flexibility to the states for state specific needs/priorities under Pradhan Mantri - Rashtirya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY). The states can promote Millets (Shree Anna) under PM-RKVY with approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary of the State.

(d) and (e) The distribution of Millets has increasing trend:

Financial Year	Distribution of Millets (in MT)
2021-22	8,33,172
2022-23	6,43,169
2023-24	10,41,660
2024-25	11,55,236 (as on 27.03.2025)

Department has taken various initiatives to increase Millets Procurement:

- i. **Revision in Guidelines:** Distribution period/Shelf life of millets was increased from earlier 3 months to 6-10 months, thus enhancing higher level of procurement.
- ii. Provision of inter-state transportation of surplus millets through FCI had also been incorporated.
- iii. Increase in administrative charges on acquisition stage from 1% to 2% of MSP, to incentivise procurement of millets.

iv. **Inclusion of minor millets in TPDS/OWS:** Government has recently expanded scope of procurement of millets by states/UTs by including minor millets: Foxtail Millet (Kangani/Kakun), Proso Millet (Cheena), Kodo Millet (Kodo), little millet (Kutki), Buck-wheat (kuttu) and Ameranthus (Chaulai) under MSP scheme on the MSP of Ragi for next three years (from 2023).

EFFECTIVENESS OF PRAGATI PLATFORM

5095. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) whether PRAGATI is an effective platform for tracking the progress of developmental projects in the country and if so, the details thereof regarding its implementation and outcomes;
- (b) whether the PRAGATI platform ensures transparency in the monitoring of Government schemes and if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which it promotes accountability across ministries/departments;
- (c) whether PRAGATI has led to an improvement in coordination between various Government agencies and if so, the details thereof in terms of enhanced communication and project execution;

- (d) whether PRAGATI has contributed towards reduction in delays in the implementation of projects and if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which it has expedited decision-making processes; and
- (e) whether PRAGATI's use of technology has facilitated better governance and public service delivery and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance and Timely implementation) is an IT based multi-purpose and multi-modal interactive platform which aims at reviewing important schemes/programmes, sectoral grievances and projects of the Government of India as well as the projects flagged by State Governments for timely implementation and desired outcomes.

Stakeholders like Secretaries of Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India, and Chief Secretaries/Administrators of States/UTs are onboarded onto the PRAGATI portal to provide inputs on the implementation and progress of Projects, Programmes, Schemes, and Grievance Resolution, among other areas. Till date, a total number of 363 projects having a cost of Rs. 19.12 lakh crore have been reviewed.

In case of pending issues discussed in the PRAGATI meeting, the concerned Ministries/Departments of Central and State Governments are also encouraged to provide timelines for the resolution of issues, which enables their expeditious resolution and timely completion of projects.

Recently a study published by a reputed international University acknowledged that PRAGATI reviews have been instrumental in resolving intergovernmental issues. These reviews serve as a platform for open dialogue and collaborative problemsolving, promoting mutual understanding and cooperative planning. By fostering a spirit of unity and shared responsibility, PRAGATI has helped bridge the gap between different levels of government, ensuring that policies and projects are implemented smoothly across jurisdictions. This has not only enhanced the efficiency of governance but also strengthened the overall fabric of national administration.

REGULARISATION OF NETWORK FIELD ENGINEERS

5096. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

- (a) whether the services of Network Field Engineers under the ICT Services and NICNET Project are likely to be regularized considering their vital role in managing NIC services nationwide;
- (b) if not, the alternative measures taken to address their concerns particularly regarding frequent third-party vendor changes leading to wage reduction, implementation of transfer policies in certain States and other labour-related challenges;

- (c) the existing provisions for experienced and qualified Network Field Engineers, holding a Bachelor's degree or equivalent, who have exceeded the age limit for NIC's Scientific Officer recruitment, despite years of service;
- (d) the reasons for not conducting recruitment for technical non-scientific officers by NIC given the shortage of Government personnel for ICT services and NICNET support; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to fill this gap apart from outsourcing manpower?

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) National Informatics Centre (NIC) engages various types of service providers for managing various systems and facilities.

NIC operates in rapidly changing technological environment. Therefore, this model of working with service providers is helping NIC to upgrade technology and provide appropriate service.

TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPED BY DAE

5097. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) the details of technologies being developed by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) specifically for renewable energy integration, medical applications and national security;
- (b) the key partnerships or collaborations established by DAE during the last year to accelerate research and development in these areas;
- (c) the initiatives undertaken for human resources development including the number of scientists and technical personnel trained during the last three years and the institutions involved; and
- (d) the new projects or initiatives planned by DAE in 2025 for expanding applications of nuclear and allied technologies across various sectors?

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

(a) The details of technologies being developed by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) for renewable energy integration, medical applications and national security are given below.

1. Renewable energy integration:

Technology has been developed for extraction and purification of samarium (Sm) neodymium (Nd) and rare earth metals, for magnetic applications required in wind turbine.

2. Medical applications:

i. Radiopharmaceuticals:

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) a constituent unit of DAE is involved in the development of radio chemicals and radiopharmaceuticals for various oncological and non-oncological applications. BARC has developed ^{90}Y -labeled glass microspheres (Bhabha spheres) for the treatment of unresectable liver carcinoma, ready-to-use injections of ^{177}Lu -DOTA-TATE for the treatment of neuroendocrine cancers, ^{177}Lu -HA for radiation synovectomy of medium-sized joints and ^{90}Y -HA for radiation synovectomy of large-sized joints. These products are regularly supplied through Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) to various hospitals of the country for the treatment of cancer patients. BARC has also developed the technology for production of high specific activity no-carrier-added ^{177}Lu and ^{64}Cu (theranostic radionuclide) suitable for the treatment of cancer patients. Additionally, BARC has developed and started supplying (through BRIT) radiolabelled skin-patches for the treatment of Keloids.

ii. Ligands for Radiopharmaceuticals:

BARC has developed and deployed peptide-based ligand, PSMA-617, for use in prostate cancer therapy as import substitute. The indigenously developed nuclear medicine ligand, ^{177}Lu -PSMA617 is regularly supplied to hospitals pan India. Synthesis protocols have been optimized for affordable sestaMIBI production and it is regularly used as $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MIBI for

heart imaging in Indian patients. Recently, another ligand, PSMA-11 has been developed for production of ^{68}Ga -PSMA11 for diagnosis of prostate cancer.

iii. Radioprotector for cancer patients:

BARC has developed chlorophyllin based nutraceutical tablets for mitigating the side effects of cancer radiotherapy. This Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) approved nutraceutical is aimed at enhancing the quality of life for cancer patients. It has shown remarkable results, particularly in pelvic cancer patients suffering from radiotherapy-induced Cystitis (Blood in urine). The product has been commercialised by licensee.

iv. Production of radioisotope Lu-177:

BARC developed process for indigenous production of medically very important radioisotope Lu-177 for cancer treatment. The process is being scaled up to ensure India's self-sufficiency in carrier-added Lu-177-based medicines.

v. Indigenous Digital radiotherapy simulator for tumour localization, radiotherapy treatment planning and plan verification has been developed for more accurate radiation dose delivery leading to improved clinical performance. More than 30 such machines are operational.

vi. NO_x based wound dressing: A cost effective advanced wound dressing, specifically designed for diabetic foot ulcer (DFU) and other chronic wounds, has been developed. It enables in-situ generation and delivery of therapeutically optimised nitric oxide (NO_x) to promote wound healing. The technology has been transferred to two private firms and approval of Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) has been obtained for manufacturing and commercialisation.

vii. Bio-available curcumin formulation (CUR-Gel): Curcumin, the active constituent from turmeric is well-proven immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory agent for general health benefits. However, its therapeutic efficacy is limited due to poor bioavailability. The intended formulation has been designed to facilitate the curcumin absorption through buccal cavity and to improve its bioavailability. The know-how of the technology has been transferred.

viii. The proton beams from 30 MeV Medical Cyclotron Facility (MCF) at Chakgaria campus, Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC) Kolkata, is producing radioisotopes / radiopharmaceuticals (in collaboration with BRIT), which are used for cancer diagnostics.

ix. Commercial production and supply of Radiopharmaceuticals, ¹⁸F-Sodium Fluoride (for bone scanning), and Gallium-68-PSMA (for diagnostics of Prostate cancer) have been started.

x. Production and successful human application of Thallium-201-Chloride Radiopharmaceuticals has been (for conducting Cardiac studies, diagnosis of brain tumour) successfully carried out first time in India.

xi. Production of various radio-pharma products, such as, PET radiopharmaceutical, Copper-64-Chloride, SPECT radioisotopes Iodine-123 and Lead-203, have been initiated on trial basis Jointly with Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) at the Medical Cyclotron Facility.

xii. VECC is also engaged in the development of first indigenous 18 MeV Medical Cyclotron (MC18) in India in collaboration with BARC.

xiii. Magnetocardiography (MCG) and Magnetoencephalography (MEG): Magnetocardiography (MCG), is complementary to Electrocardiography (ECG), being used for functional heart imaging. It is sensitive even under rest condition to detect coronary ischemia. Using this system, various research investigations have been carried out on both healthy volunteers and on patients with different cardiac dysfunctions from DAE hospital, Kalpakkam and JIPMER, Puducherry. These investigations are aimed towards highlighting the unique diagnostic information provided by MCG which is not readily observed in those of the conventional voltage based techniques like Electrocardiogram (ECG).

xiv. Thermal Imaging for Early Detection of Breast Cancer - Technique has been applied for early detection of breast cancer successfully as an adjunct imaging modality in rural area and is now proposed on a larger scale.

xv. Radio-isotope Production: The indigenous production of Sr-89 is an important societal need and a valuable import substitution; it is a pure beta emitter with a half-life of 50.5 days and used for palliative care of bone metastatic cancer. Production of Sr-89 with high specific activity at Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR), Kalpakkam was successfully demonstrated. The product satisfied all the Quality Control Parameters as per the US, European and International Pharmacopeia. Bio-distribution study in progress. This technology ensures increased availability and complete import substitution.

xvi. Pilot scale production of radio isotopes (Y-90 and P-32) for the benefits of society was initiated during April, 2024

xvii. “Mobile Health – Wellness Program for the Rural Population” is being implemented in the rural areas with DAE developed Technologies.

xviii. Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT) has developed the following technologies for medical applications:

- Tuberculoscope - A low-cost fluorescence imaging device for rapid diagnosis of tuberculosis (TB).
- OncoDiagnoScope- Tablet computer based, user-friendly portable optical spectroscopic device for screening/ diagnosis of oral cavity cancer.

- Raman Probe - The Raman probe is meant for in situ measurement of good quality Raman spectra from low Raman-active materials like biological tissues.
- Vision Enhancement Module (VEM) - A low-cost fluorescence imaging tool for in-vivo screening/diagnosis of malignant and potentially malignant lesions of human oral cavity.
- NeelBhasmi - UV based area sanitization device to inactivate various micro-organisms including corona viruses.

3. National security:

- Indigenous Cargo Container Scanner system has been designed and developed. This is a dual energy-based gantry type system which can be used at land ports. A demonstration unit was operationalised at BARC.
- BARC has developed Ballistic Resistant (BR) jackets utilizing indigenously developed Hot-Pressed Boron Carbide (HPBC) and Carbon Nanotube (CNT) technologies which are ~20% lighter than the existing jackets. The Level-III BR jackets weighs around 4.8 kg with trauma less than 20 mm, whereas Level-III+ BR jackets with boron carbide backed with CNT-polymer composite weighs around 6.5 kg with trauma less than 15 mm. This technology has

been transferred to MIDHANI and 3 more reputed companies for large scale production.

- Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (**IGCAR**) a constituent unit of DAE is involved in the development and deployment of compact Ion Mobility Spectrometer (IMS) at important security posts as an import substitute, for trace level detection of explosives and narcotics, by taking swab samples.

(b) The key partnerships or collaborations:

RRCAT has signed MoU with Lord's Mark Industries Pvt. Ltd., Thane, Maharashtra for translation of RRCAT technologies (Tuberculosiscope, OncoDiagnoScope, Raman Probe, Vision Enhancement Module (VEM)) to industries with collaborative work to improve the product qualification by regulatory bodies.

(c) The initiatives undertaken for human resource development:

- Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) provides training to the Trainee Scientific Officers (TSOs) in BARC Training School under one-year 'Orientation Course for Engineering Graduates and Science Postgraduates (OCES)' programme. This training programme is continuing since 1957. These TSOs are selected from various disciplines of engineering and basic sciences. The data for last three years is listed in the table-1 below.

Table-1: Number of TSOs joined the OCES programme in last three years

Year	2024	2023	2022
Total TSOs joined	201	171	163

Various Institutions of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) are part of this training programme e.g., BARC, IGCAR, RRCAT, NFC, AMDER etc.

Apart from OCES, a total 140 scientific and technical personnel have been recruited either directly or through Category-I and Category-II training in the last three years. Breakup of the appointments is given in the table-2.

Table-2: Number of scientists and technical personnel joined directly or through Category-I and Category-II training in last three years

Sr. No.	Designation	Nos.
1	Scientific Officer/D	5
2	Sub-Officer B	1
3	Technical Officer/C	56
4	Scientific Assistant/B	18
5	Nurse/A	19
6	DPOF/A	9
7	Scientific Assistant/C (2 through CAT-I)	22
8	Technician/B (3 through CAT-II)	8

9	Technician/D (2 through CAT-II)	2
TOTAL		140

A total of 428 trainees in Category-I and 850 trainees in Category-II joined BARC recently and are under training. BARC also provides opportunities for project trainees and PhD students.

- Management Development Programme by Administrative Training Institute, DAE at GCNEP, Bahadurgarh during 27.01.2025 to 30.01.2025. Number of Scientists and Technical personnel trained: 02
- Capacity Building Training Programme organised by ATI, DAE in collaboration with Arun National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad during 02.09.2024 to 04.09.2024. Number of Scientists and Technical personnel trained: 01
- Initiatives are continuously undertaken at IGCAR for human resource development. The number of scientists and technical personnel trained during the last three years is tabulated below:

Training Programme	Brief Description	No. of Personnel trained		
		2024	2023	2022
Orientation Course for Engineering Graduates and Science Postgraduates (OCES)	One year orientation programme for Trainee Scientific	20	29	20

	Officers (TSO's)			
Directly recruited Officer Training	3 months class room orientation	--	27	--
Stipendiary trainee CAT-I (Diploma level)	6 months of class room training and 18 months of on-the-job training.	79*	58	66
Stipendiary trainee CAT-II (Technician level)		77*	68	71

*Training under progress

- Total 20 scientific officers were trained at Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (**RRCAT**) in last 3 years.
- Trade Apprenticeship Scheme at RRCAT (TASAR) is a long-term skill development program being run at RRCAT since 2018. It is implemented by Directorate General of Training (DGT), MSDE under 'The Apprentices Act, 1961' to impart on-the-job-training to ITI and school pass-outs. In the last three years, nearly 175 ITI passed students in various trades have successfully completed the training at RRCAT and awarded National Apprenticeship Certificate (NAC) by DGT.

(d) **The new projects or initiatives planned by DAE in 2025:**

- RandD for development of technologies in the applications of nuclear and allied technologies is a continuous process pursued under various projects. **BARC** has planned to pursue around 50 projects/ initiatives in year 2025. These projects are mainly aligned with the Amritkaal targets and Nuclear Energy Mission.
- Design and development of a 30 MeV Medical Cyclotron (MC30) and a 10 MeV PET cyclotron (MC10) and development of Gamma Camera for medical imaging these projects have been planned by **VECC** under new projects in 2025
- Upgradation of critical components of Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) towards life extension of the reactor
- Upgradation of sodium and water test facilities for troubleshooting and testing of critical systems of FBRs
- Extending technical support for integrated commissioning activities of PFBR leading to first approach to criticality and further operation
- Pilot scale production of radio isotopes (Y-90 and P-32) for the benefits of society
- Preliminary studies and inputs for the preparation of detailed project report for FBTR-II, a metal fueled FR along with reprocessing

- Testing and development of critical components and systems for the upcoming FBR-1 and 2 as well as future FBRs
- Establishment of state-of-the-art facility for growth and characterization of single crystals for varied applications like radiation detectors, non-destructive examination applications and other sensors
- Green hydrogen production by copper-chlorine cycle developed by BARC and coupling with sodium systems in offline mode.

DIGITAL VILLAGE PILOT PROJECT

5098. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

- (a) the current status of the 'Digital Village Pilot Project' being implemented across the country and the specific number of villages covered in Tamil Nadu especially in Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) the objectives and functions of the 'Digital Village Pilot Project' and the manner in which it aims to benefit rural communities in terms of education, healthcare, governance and economic development;
- (c) the total funds allocated for the Digital Village Pilot Project for Tamil Nadu so far;

- (d) the technological infrastructure provided under the Digital Village initiative including internet connectivity, digital literacy programmes and access to Government services in participating village especially in Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency;
- (e) the timeline for the expansion of the Digital Village Pilot Project; and
- (f) whether there are plans to include more villages in Tamil Nadu in the future and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) approved 'Digital Village Pilot Project' on 31.10.2018, to provide education services, health services, skill development services, solar powered street lights and financial inclusion services along with government-to-citizen services and business-to-citizen services in **700 villages** (one village from each district of States and Union Territories (UTs)) across the country. The project has been successfully closed w.e.f 31st March, 2024, the achievements of the project is at **Statement-I**. The list of villages in Tamil Nadu covered under the said project is at **Statement-II**.

Digital Village project on a pilot scale was approved under the Digital India Central Sector Scheme of MeitY, with a revised budget outlay of Rs 86.76 crore.

The project utilized already existing infrastructure such as internet connectivity (BharatNet and other available connectivity) and functional/operational Common Services Center (CSCs) for its implementation. Moreover, the initiatives under Digital Village Project expanded digital literacy by way of training on digital courses, financial inclusion awareness programme etc.

With rapid expansion of 4G/5G and Digital India Program, all villages in India are getting benefitted.

STATEMENT-I

Physical achievement

Sr. No.	Deliverables	Target	Revised Target	Achievement
1	NIELIT-Facilitation Center Registration	700	700	700
2	NIELIT - Basic Computer Course (BCC)	98,000	45,498	45,498
3	NIELIT - Course on Computer Concept (CCC)	49,000	10,178	10,178
4	Tally - Kaushal Praman Patra	7,000	14,000	14,000
5	Basic Course on Information Technology (BCIT)	-	40,600	40,600
6	Tele-consultation (5-consultation in a year)	8,40,000	8,40,000	8,40,000
7	Veterinary Tele-Consultation	2,10,000	2,10,000	2,10,000
8	Financial Inclusion Awareness Program	700	700	700
9	Solar Street Lighting (8-Light per Village)	5,600	5,600	5,600
10	Awareness Campaigning and Training programs	700	700	700

11	Base line survey per House Hold	4,20,000	4,20,000	4,20,000
12	Competitive Exams Training	2,800	2,800	2,800
13	Solid edge fundamental CAD - Siemens	1,400	1,400	1,400
14	Automotive Service Technician (Two-Wheeler) (2 per village)	1,400	1,400	1,400
15	Handset Repair Engineer (2 per village)	1,400	1,400	1,400
16	Field Technician – Home Appliances (2 per village)	1,400	1,400	1,400
17	Electrical Technician (2 per village)	1,400	1,400	1,400

STATEMENT II

List of villages in TamilNadu covered under Digital Village Pilot project

S. no	District	Block	Village
1	Ariyalur	Sendurai	Nagalkuzhi
2	Chennai	Ayanavaram	Ayanavaram
3	Coimbatore	Periyanaickenpalayam	Vadavalli
4	Cuddalore	Nallur	Eraiyrur
5	Dharamapuri	Pennagaram	Onnapagoundanahalli
6	Dindigul	Dindigul	Adiyanuthu
7	Erode	Erode	Erode
8	Kancheepuram	Sriperumbudur	Vanjuvanchery
9	Kanniyakumari	Munchirai	Painkulam
10	Karur	Aravakurichi	Aravakurichi
11	Krishnagiri	Bargur	Majeethkollahalli
12	Madurai	Madurai North Taluk	Thathaneri
13	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	VadakuPoigainallur

14	Namakkal	Tiruchengode	Kumarapalayam
15	Perambalur	Perambalur	Udumbium
16	Pudukkottai	Aranthangi	Aranthangi
17	Ramanathapuram	Paramakudi	Vendhoni
18	Salem	Mettur	Moolakadu
19	Sivaganga	Sivaganga	Idayamelur
20	Thanjavur	Orathanadu	Vadaseri
21	The Nilgiris	Udhgamandalam	Udhgamandalam
22	Theni	Chinnamanur	Chinnamanur
23	Thiruchirappali	Thiruverambur	Thiruverambur
24	Thiruvallur	Perambur	Kolathur
25	Thiruvannamalai	Thiruvannamalai	Vengikkal
26	Thiruvarur	Thiruvarur	Vilamal
27	Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi
28	Tirunelveli	Radhapuram	Tisaiyanvilai
29	Tiruppur	Tiruppur	Thottipalayam
30	Vellore	Walajah	Ranipet
31	Villupuram	Kandamangalam	Kumalam
32	Virudhunagar	Sivakasi	Thiruthangal

खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतों की निगरानी

5099. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

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

- (क) मंत्रालय द्वारा फरवरी, 2025 तक मूल्य में उतार-चढ़ाव की जांच के लिए निगरानी की जा रही खाद्य वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) मंत्रालय द्वारा फरवरी, 2025 तक खुदरा और थोक मूल्यों में उतार-चढ़ाव के लिए दैनिक आधार पर कितनी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की निगरानी की जा रही है

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय ने इस संबंध में कीमतों की प्रभावी ऑनलाइन निगरानी के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं; और

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

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

(क) और (ख) फरवरी 2025 तक, उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग देश भर में राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा केंद्रीय सहायता से स्थापित 555 मूल्य निगरानी केंद्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत 38 आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं की दैनिक कीमतों की निगरानी करता है। जिन 38 वस्तुओं पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है वे हैं चावल, गेहूं, आटा, मैदा, सूजी, बाजरा, ज्वार, रागी, चना दाल, तूर दाल, उड़द दाल, मूंग दाल, मसूर दाल, बेसन, मूंगफली तेल, सरसों तेल, वनस्पति, सोया तेल, सूरजमुखी तेल, पाम तेल, घी, मक्खन, आलू, प्याज, टमाटर, बैंगन, काली मिर्च, धनिया, जीरा, लाल मिर्च, हल्दी पाउडर, केला, अंडा, चीनी, गुड़, दूध, चाय और नमक।

(ग) और (घ) उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 555 मूल्य रिपोर्टिंग केंद्रों द्वारा दैनिक मूल्यों की रिपोर्टिंग के लिए मोबाइल ऐप विकसित किया है। रिपोर्टिंग को आसान बनाने के अलावा, मोबाइल ऐप रिपोर्ट किए गए मूल्य डेटा की जियोटैगिंग के माध्यम से वास्तविक बाजार स्थानों से रिपोर्टिंग सुनिश्चित करता है। मूल्य संबंधी आंकड़े दैनिक आधार पर ऑनलाइन मूल्य निगरानी पोर्टल पर अपलोड और प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग के पास मूल्य रिपोर्टिंग केंद्रों द्वारा रिपोर्ट की गई कीमतों की वास्तविक समय निगरानी और जाँच के लिए समर्पित कर्मचारियों की टीम है। इससे कीमतों की वास्तविक समय पर प्रभावी निगरानी सुनिश्चित होती है।

TRANSFER OF WORKS AND FUNDS TO THE SITTING MP

5100. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to ensure the transfer of works and funds from the predecessor Member of Parliament (MP) to the sitting MP from the same constituency;
- (b) whether specific orders have been issued regarding the transfer of works and funds in case of fresh delimitation and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are delays in transferring uncommitted balances to the account of the sitting MP of the 18th Lok Sabha on the e-SAKSHI portal and if so, the reasons for such delays; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the timely transfer of uncommitted balances and the smooth transition of works from the 17th Lok Sabha to the 18th Lok Sabha?

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

- (a) and (b) In 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. [Para 10.5.1 of the MPLADS Guidelines]

(c) and (d) The process of transferring uncommitted balances to the account of the sitting Member of Parliament (MP) of the 18th Lok Sabha on the e-SAKSHI portal is governed by the provisions outlined in para 10.5.1 of the MPLADS guidelines. This transfer is subject to the submission of a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the concerned Nodal District Authority.

AGREEMENT FOR ANGAMALI-SABARI RAILWAY PROJECT

5101. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government of Kerala has communicated to the Railway its readiness to bear 50 percent of the cost of the Angamali-Sabari railway line project, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government of Kerala has informed the Railways that unconditional tripartite agreement for Angamali-Sabari railway line with Railways and Reserve Bank is not acceptable for the State, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government of Kerala has requested Railways that the debt incurred by the Kerala Investment Infrastructure Fund Board (KIIFB) for Sabari railway project may be exempted from the State's borrowing limit;

- (d) if so, whether the Railways has apprised the Ministry of Finance about Kerala's request for exemption of this debt from the State borrowing limit; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Railways to defreeze the project, distribution of land price and restart the construction of the project?

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

(a) to (e) Angamali - Sabarimala via Erumeli new line project was sanctioned in 1997-98. Work on Angamali-Kaladi (7 Km) and long lead works on Kaladi-Perumbavoor (10 Km) was taken up. However, further works on this project could not be taken forward due to protests by local people against land acquisition and fixing of alignment of the line, court cases filed against the project and inadequate support from the State Government of Kerala.

The estimated cost of the project has been updated at ₹3801 crore and submitted to Government of Kerala in December, 2023 for the acceptance of the estimate and willingness to share cost of the project.

In August 2024, the Government of Kerala has communicated their conditional consent.

Government of Kerala has been requested by Railway to submit unconditional consent for sharing the Cost. The Government of Kerala has also been requested to enter into tripartite MoU among State Government of Kerala, Ministry of Railways and RBI for the Project but no

communication has been received from Government of Kerala regarding the same.

SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION PLANTS

5102. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the details of the semiconductor fabrication plants established in India since, 2020, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the semiconductor manufacturing units approved under the India Semiconductor Mission and their expected timeline for completion and operationalization, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the policy measures introduced to promote domestic semiconductor production and reduce dependence on imports;
- (d) the details of the collaborations with the global technology companies for semiconductor fabrication in India;
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to establish India as a global hub for semiconductor manufacturing; and

- (f) whether the Government has plans to ensure continuous innovation and scalability in the semiconductor sector for future technological advancements and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) 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 India. which provides:

- I. 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.
- II. Fiscal support of 50% of Project Cost on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Display Fabs in India.
- III. Fiscal support of 50% of the Capital Expenditure on *pari-passu* basis for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics (SiPh) / Sensors (including Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems) Fab/ Discrete Semiconductor Fab and Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) / Outsourced Semiconductor Assembly and Test (OSAT) facilities in India.
- IV. 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 for incentivising chip design.

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

Government has approved five (5) semiconductor manufacturing projects that includes One Semiconductor Fabrication facility and Four (4) Semiconductor ATMP/OSAT facilities under Semicon India Program with cumulative investment of around Rs. 1,52,000 crore. The approved projects are under various phases of implementation and are expected to be completed in 4–6-year timeframe.

Further, to strengthen 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.

Semiconductor manufacturing is very complex and Technology intensive sector which requires specialized skilled manpower. To address this, the following measures have been taken by the Government:

1. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has launched the new curriculum for B. Tech in Electronics Engineering (Very Large-Scale Integration (VLSI) Design and Technology), Diploma in Integrated Circuit (IC) manufacturing and Minor Degree in Electronics Engineering (VLSI Design and Technology), as a step towards creation of Talent pool in Semiconductor domain.

2. Government has launched the Chips to Startup ('C2S') programme which plans to train 85,000 industry ready workforce at about 113 participating institutions in VLSI and Embedded System Design. More than 43,000 engineering students have been onboarded for training at 113 organizations under C2S Programme till date.
3. A Skilled Manpower Advanced Research and Training (SMART) Lab has been setup in NIELIT Calicut in 2022 with an aim to train one lakh engineers nation-wide within 5 years in VLSI and Embedded System design. More than 42,000 engineers have been trained nationwide using the SMART Lab.
4. Further, the following collaborations/ partnerships have been entered into by India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) to encourage skill development:
 - (i) MoU between ISM with IISc and Lam Research: To train about 60,000 Indian engineers in the upcoming 10 years through Lam Research's Semiverse platform.
 - (ii) MoU between ISM and IBM: To facilitate Indian students/professionals to build a broad skill base by gaining access to laboratories and research focal centers and establishing internship and fellowship programs.
 - (iii) MoU between ISM with Purdue University: To promote the cutting-edge research and development and commercialization thereof, curating skilled talent pool and investment opportunities

in India enabling the Indian professionals to explore their potential in the semiconductor and display space.

(f) Government is focused on its objective of building the overall semiconductor design and manufacturing ecosystem with an emphasis on fostering RandD in semiconductor area in the country. MeitY supports RandD projects in the area of semiconductors at academic institutions, research organizations, and startup companies through a dedicated RandD Scheme. Some of them includes but not limited to the following- nanotechnology, semiconductor materials, semiconductor processes, chip design, semiconductor IP Cores etc

EXTENDING RENEWABLE ENERGY TO AGRICULTURE SECTOR

5103. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) reflect the Government's commitment to extend renewable energy to the agriculture sector;
- (b) the manner in which the Ministry ensures that the goals of the PM-KUSUM are aligned with India's national objectives for renewable energy and climate change mitigation; and
- (c) the manner in which the PM-KUSUM is setting the stage for integrated agriculture and solar energy production?

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

(a) PM-KUSUM Scheme was launched by the Government in March 2019 to enable the installation of standalone solar pumps, solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps, and installation of solar power plants on farmer's land. The details of three components of the scheme are placed at **Statement**.

(b) The PM KUSUM helps reduce dependence on fossil fuels, lowers greenhouse gas emissions, and provides an additional income stream for farmers. The scheme is playing a crucial role in advancing India's renewable energy goals and climate change mitigation efforts. Through its three components it is promoting solar energy generation through decentralized grid connected renewable energy power plant, installation of solar pumps to de-dieselise the farm sector, and enabling assured day time power supply to farmers through solarisation of agricultural load on feeder. This provides energy security and also contributes to the country's larger renewable energy targets of achieving 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based energy by 2030. The scheme aims to mitigate carbon emissions of 40 million tons when fully implemented.

(c) The PM KUSUM scheme promotes integrated farming by providing solar-powered irrigation pumps, solarization of agriculture load on feeders, and establishing decentralized solar power plants. These initiatives help farmers access day time assured electricity, lower irrigation costs, and

enable the use of solar energy for various farm operations. By allowing farmers to sell surplus power back to the grid, the scheme creates additional revenue streams.

STATEMENT

Targets, features and incentives under PM-KUSUM Scheme

Scheme Component	Targets and features	Incentives structure
Component 'A'	● Target of setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/ Stilt Mounted Grid Connected Solar or other Renewable Energy based Power Plants (up to 2 MW each) by the farmers on their land. ● Farmers /Cooperatives /Panchayats / Project developer /Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) / Water User associations (WUA) are eligible.	● PBI@ Rs. 0.40 per unit for five years is provided to DISCOMs (max Rs 33 Lac/year)
Component 'B'	● Target of installation of 14 lakh standalone off-grid solar water pumps	● 30% Central assistance to all other States/UTs (50% to NER/Hilly region/Islands).
Component 'C' (Individual Pump Solarization)	● Target of solarization of 35 lakh existing grid-connected agriculture pumps and through feeder level solarization (FLS).	● 30% Central assistance to all other States/UTs (50% to NER/Hilly region/Islands) for

		Individual Pump Solarization.
Component 'C' (Feeder Level Solarization)		Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 1.05 Cr/MW for solarizing agriculture load on the feeder under Feeder Level Solarization

NATIONAL MISSION ON INTERDISCIPLINARY-CYBER PHYSICAL SYSTEMS

5104. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of research projects piloted under National Mission on Interdisciplinary-Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) along with the funds allocated and disbursed for the same since its inceptions, year-wise and location-wise;
- (b) the number of technology products developed and jobs created by supported projects under the scheme, location-wise;
- (c) the details of the total number of Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) approved and established under the scheme along with funds allocated and disbursed for establishing the same, year-wise and State-wise;

- (d) the details of the number of Centre of Excellence (CoEs) established under the scheme for such CoEs, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (e) the total number of Government and Industry Research and Development (R&D) labs participating under this scheme, year-wise and State-wise?

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

(a) The details of the total number of research projects piloted under National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS), along with the funds allocated and disbursed, year-wise and location-wise are as under:

S. No.	TIH Name and Location	No. of Research Projects	Funds Allocated (In Lakhs)	Funds Disbursed (in Lakhs)				
				(Financial year-wise)				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	TIH Foundation For IOT And IOE, IIT Bombay, Powai, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400076	88	3715.37	-	-	317.25	639.42	490.82

S. No.	TIH Name and Location	No. of Research Projects	Funds Allocated (In Lakhs)	Funds Disbursed (in Lakhs) (Financial year-wise)				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
2	IIIT-H Data I-Hub Foundation, IIIT Hyderabad, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500032	68	1272.9	13.14	189.41	82.67	508.09	132.09
3	I-HUB for Robotics and Autonomous Systems Innovation Foundation, IISc Bengaluru, CV Raman Rd, Bengaluru, Karnataka - 560012	5	7667.53	165.32	537.08	1430.74	2340.64	3193.75
4	IHUB NTIHAC Foundation, IIT Kanpur, Kalyanpur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh - 208016	50	1300.13	-	139.65	211.62	346.39	301.92
5	IHUB Drishti Foundation, IIT Jodhpur, NH 62, Karwar, Jodhpur, Rajasthan - 342030	50	2369.63	174	441.87	935.29	818.47	-

S. No.	TIH Name and Location	No. of Research Projects	Funds Allocated (In Lakhs)	Funds Disbursed (in Lakhs) (Financial year-wise)				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
6	Divyasampark IHUB Roorkee for Devices Materials and Technology Foundation, IIT Roorkee, Roorkee, Uttarakhand - 247667	88	2968.99	285.20	468.20	444.40	1442.79	264.40
7	IIT Patna Vishlesan I-hub Foundation, IIT Patna, Bihta, Patna, Bihar - 801106	7	199.95	-	-	34.33	18.33	13.08
8	IIT Madras Pravartak Technologies Foundation, IIT Madras, Sardar Patel Rd, Chennai, Tamil Nadu - 600036	31	2508.48	-	1326.73	160.44	930.20	91.11
9	NMICPS Technology Innovation Hub on Autonomous Navigation Foundation (TiHAN), IIT Hyderabad, Kandi, Sangareddy, Telangana - 502284	153	3158.65	-	1008.43	1242.39	395.02	186.58

S. No.	TIH Name and Location	No. of Research Projects	Funds Allocated (In Lakhs)	Funds Disbursed (in Lakhs) (Financial year-wise)				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
10	I-DAPT-HUB Foundation, IIT (BHU) Varanasi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh - 221005	25	488.91	-	44.55	189.59	168.40	62.53
11	IIT Guwahati Technology Innovation and Development Foundation, IIT Guwahati, Amingaon, Guwahati, Assam - 781039	151	4727.57	-	315	533.87	3641.20	237.50
12	IIT Mandi IHub and HCI Foundation, IIT Mandi, Kamand, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh - 175075	24	1746.34	-	-	328.03	354	588.48
13	I-Hub Foundation for Cobotics (IHFC), IIT Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 110016	49	4339	32.35	1007.30	586.47	397.96	176.42

S. No.	TIH Name and Location	No. of Research Projects	Funds Allocated (In Lakhs)	Funds Disbursed (in Lakhs) (Financial year-wise)				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
14	IIT Palakkad Technology Ihub Foundation, IIT Palakkad, Pudussery, Palakkad, Kerala - 678623	63	2498.58	-	281.25	530.52	326.35	574.96
15	IIT Ropar Technology and Innovation Foundation, IIT Ropar, Rupnagar, Punjab - 140001	87	4831.13	4	545.14	703.20	861.91	676.02
16	Technology Innovation in Exploration and Mining Foundation, IIT (ISM) Dhanbad, Sardar Patel Nagar, Dhanbad, Jharkhand - 826004	62	1933	-	94.66	79.84	705.55	476.51
17	IIITB Comet Foundation, IIIT Bangalore, Electronic City, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560100	17	10872.51	-	-	1156.70	2370.19	2386.34

S. No.	TIH Name and Location	No. of Research Projects	Funds Allocated (In Lakhs)	Funds Disbursed (in Lakhs) (Financial year-wise)				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
18	BITS BioCYTiH Foundation, BITS Pilani, Vidya Vihar, Pilani, Rajasthan - 333031	43	1942.07	-	20.71	160.77	488.22	429.82
19	IDEAS - Institute of Data Engineering, Analytics and Science Foundation, ISI Kolkata, 203, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700108	20	912	-	0	222	266.80	48.50
20	IITI Drishti CPS Foundation, IIT Indore, Khandwa Road, Simrol, Indore, Madhya Pradesh - 453552	82	696.40	-	7.68	173.06	229.86	88.33
21	AI4ICPS I-Hub Foundation, IIT Kharagpur, Kharagpur, West Bengal - 721302	63	1474.45	-	-	-	1474.45	-

S. No.	TIH Name and Location	No. of Research Projects	Funds Allocated (In Lakhs)	Funds Disbursed (in Lakhs) (Financial year-wise)				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
22	IHUB Anubhuti-IIITD Foundation, IIIT Delhi, Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi - 110020	35	1482.26	-	54.72	228.91	241.87	258.54
23	I-Hub Quantum Technology Foundation, IISER Pune, Dr. Homi Bhabha Road, Pashan, Pune, Maharashtra - 411008	27	8619.37	-	-	949.72	1388.11	86.51
24	IIT Tirupati Navavishkar I-Hub Foundation, IIT Tirupati, Yerpedu, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh - 517619	27	1290.93	-	-	-	401.18	714.81
25	IIT Bhilai Innovation and Technology Foundation, IIT Bhilai, Kutelabhata, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh - 490020	96	5238.62	-	38.58	153.72	2242.92	-

S. No.	TIH Name and Location	No. of Research Projects	Funds Allocated (In Lakhs)	Funds Disbursed (in Lakhs) (Financial year-wise)				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
	Subtotal	1411	78254.77	674.01	6520.96	10855.53	22998.32	11479.02
Total				52527.84				

(b) The number of technology products developed and jobs created by supported projects under NM-ICPS, location-wise are as under:

S. No.	TIH Name and Location	No. of Technology Products Developed	No. of Jobs created
1	TIH Foundation For IOT And IOE, IIT Bombay, Powai, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400076	17	89
2	IIIT-H Data I-Hub Foundation, IIIT Hyderabad, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500032	38	152
3	I-HUB for Robotics and Autonomous Systems Innovation Foundation, IISc Bengaluru, CV Raman Rd, Bengaluru, Karnataka - 560012	54	-
4	IHUB NTIHAC Foundation, IIT Kanpur, Kalyanpur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh - 208016	62	126

S. No.	TIH Name and Location	No. of Technology Products Developed	No. of Jobs created
5	IHUB Drishti Foundation, IIT Jodhpur, NH 62, Karwar, Jodhpur, Rajasthan - 342030	-	1238
6	Divyasampark IHUB Roorkee for Devices Materials and Technology Foundation, IIT Roorkee, Roorkee, Uttarakhand - 247667	3	16
7	IIT Patna Vishlesan I-hub Foundation, IIT Patna, Bihta, Patna, Bihar - 801106	-	-
8	IIT Madras Pravartak Technologies Foundation, IIT Madras, Sardar Patel Rd, Chennai, Tamil Nadu - 600036	31	68
9	NMICPS Technology Innovation Hub on Autonomous Navigation Foundation (TiHAN), IIT Hyderabad, Kandi, Sangareddy, Telangana - 502284	198	781
10	I-DAPT-HUB Foundation, IIT (BHU) Varanasi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh - 221005	31	61
11	IIT Guwahati Technology Innovation and Development Foundation, IIT Guwahati, Amingaon, Guwahati, Assam - 781039	78	138
12	IIT Mandi IHub and HCI Foundation, IIT Mandi, Kamand,	7	22

S. No.	TIH Name and Location	No. of Technology Products Developed	No. of Jobs created
	Mandi, Himachal Pradesh - 175075		
13	I-Hub Foundation for Cobotics (IHFC), IIT Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 110016	40	85
14	IIT Palakkad Technology Ihub Foundation, IIT Palakkad, Pudussery, Palakkad, Kerala - 678623	11	51
15	IIT Ropar Technology and Innovation Foundation, IIT Ropar, Rupnagar, Punjab - 140001	72	167
16	Technology Innovation in Exploration and Mining Foundation, IIT (ISM) Dhanbad, Sardar Patel Nagar, Dhanbad, Jharkhand - 826004	34	818
17	IIITB Comet Foundation, IIIT Bangalore, Electronic City, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560100	15	338
18	BITS BioCYTiH Foundation, BITS Pilani, Vidya Vihar, Pilani, Rajasthan - 333031	5	6
19	IDEAS - Institute of Data Engineering, Analytics and Science Foundation, ISI Kolkata, 203, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700108	28	54

S. No.	TIH Name and Location	No. of Technology Products Developed	No. of Jobs created
20	IITI Drishti CPS Foundation, IIT Indore, Khandwa Road, Simrol, Indore, Madhya Pradesh - 453552	83	170
21	IHUB Anubhuti-IIITD Foundation, IIIT Delhi, Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi - 110020	66	107
22	AI4ICPS I-Hub Foundation, IIT Kharagpur, Kharagpur, West Bengal - 721302	17	146
23	I-Hub Quantum Technology Foundation, IISER Pune, Dr. Homi Bhabha Road, Pashan, Pune, Maharashtra - 411008	12	29
24	IIT Tirupati Navavishkar I-Hub Foundation, IIT Tirupati, Yerpedu, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh - 517619	-	-
25	IIT Bhilai Innovation and Technology Foundation, IIT Bhilai, Kutelabhata, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh - 490020	71	295
Total		973	4957

(c) A list of TIHs approved and established under NM-ICPS (State-wise) along with the total funds allocated and disbursed (year-wise) till date is as under:

TIH Name and Host Institution	State/UT	Sanctioned Year	Funds Allocated (₹ Cr)	Funds Disbursed (₹ Cr)
TIH Foundation For IOT And IOE, IIT Bombay	Maharashtra	2020	170.00	97.41
Project 'BharatGen' on LLM		2024	235.18	89.66
IIIT-H Data I-Hub Foundation, IIIT Hyderabad	Hyderabad	2020	110.00	58.77
I-HUB for Robotics and Autonomous Systems Innovation Foundation, IISc Bangalore	Karnataka	2020	170.00	113.25
IHUB NTIHAC Foundation, IIT Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2020	170.00	143.19
IHUB Drishti Foundation, IIT Jodhpur	Rajasthan	2020	115.00	54.95
Divyasampark IHUB Roorkee for Devices Materials and Technology Foundation, IIT Roorkee	Uttarakhand	2020	135.00	111.70

TIH Name and Host Institution	State/UT	Sanctioned Year	Funds Allocated (₹ Cr)	Funds Disbursed (₹ Cr)
IIT Patna Vishlesan I-hub Foundation, IIT Patna	Bihar	2020	110.00	22.25
IIT Madras Pravartak Technologies Foundation, IIT Madras	Tamil Nadu	2020	170.00	156.18
NMICPS Technology Innovation Hub on Autonomous Navigation Foundation (TiHAN), IIT Hyderabad	Hyderabad	2020	135.00	127.43
I-DAPT-HUB Foundation, IIT (BHU) Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2020	110.00	23.37
IIT Guwahati Technology Innovation and Development Foundation, IIT Guwahati	Assam	2020	135.00	92.76
IIT Mandi IHub and HCI Foundation, IIT Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	2020	110.00	58.25
I-Hub Foundation for	Delhi	2020	170.00	85.92

TIH Name and Host Institution	State/UT	Sanctioned Year	Funds Allocated (₹ Cr)	Funds Disbursed (₹ Cr)
Cobotics (IHFC), IIT Delhi				
IIT Palakkad Technology Ihub Foundation, IIT Palakkad	Kerala	2020	100.00	47.08
IIT Ropar Technology and Innovation Foundation, IIT Ropar	Punjab	2020	110.00	79.12
Technology Innovation in Exploration and Mining Foundation, IIT Dhanbad	Jharkhand	2020	110.00	63.20
IIITB Comet Foundation, IIIT Bangalore	Karnataka	2020	150.00	69.59
BITS BioCYTiH Foundation, BITS Pilani	Rajasthan	2020	125.00	59.25
IDEAS - Institute of Data Engineering, Analytics and Science Foundation, ISI Kolkata	Kolkata	2020	100.00	12.19

TIH Name and Host Institution	State/UT	Sanctioned Year	Funds Allocated (₹ Cr)	Funds Disbursed (₹ Cr)
AI4ICPS I-Hub Foundation, IIT Kharagpur	Kolkata	2020	170.00	24.45
IITI Drishti CPS Foundation, IIT Indore	Madhya Pradesh	2020	100.00	47.19
IHUB Anubhuti-IIITD Foundation, IIIT Delhi	Delhi	2020	100.00	36.59
I-Hub Quantum Technology Foundation, IISER Pune	Maharashtra	2020	170.00	88.13
IIT Tirupati Navavishkar I-Hub Foundation, IIT Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2020	100.00	39.75
IIT Bhilai Innovation and Technology Foundation, IIT Bhilai	Chhattisgarh	2020	55.00	50.80
Total			3435.18	1852.43

(d) The details of the number of Centre of Excellence (CoEs) established under NM-ICPS, year-wise and State-wise is as under:

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of CoEs Established (year-wise)
1	Uttar Pradesh	2 (2022, 2025)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of CoEs Established (year-wise)
2	Goa	3 (2023, 2025)
3	Tamil Nadu	2 (2024, 2025)
4	Himachal Pradesh	2 (2024)
5	Haryana	1 (2022)
6	Delhi	3 (2023)
7	Jharkhand	10 (2022, 2023, 2024, 2025)
8	Karnataka	4 (2023, 2024, 2025)
9	Nagaland	1 (2025)
10	Manipur	1 (2025)
11	Mizoram	1 (2025)
12	Maharashtra	1 (2025)
13	West Bengal	1 (2025)
14	Madhya Pradesh	1 (2023)
15	Rajasthan	2 (2024, 2025)
16	Andhra Pradesh	5 (2025)
17	Telangana	2 (2025)
18	Kerala	2 (2023, 2025)
19	Punjab	12 (2022, 2023, 2024, 2025)
20	Uttarakhand	1 (2024)
21	Ladakh	1 (2024)
22	Sikkim	1 (2024)
23	Assam	5 (2022, 2023, 2024)
Total		64

(e) The total number of Government and Industry Research and Development (RandD) labs participating under NM-ICPS, year-wise and State-wise are as under:

S. No.	TIH Name	State	Total number of Government and Industry Research and Development (R&D) labs (year-wise)
1	IIIT-H Data I-Hub Foundation	Telangana	44 (2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025)
2	NMICPS Technology Innovation Hub on Autonomous Navigation Foundation (TiHAN)		
3	I-HUB for Robotics and Autonomous Systems Innovation Foundation	Karnataka	5 (2021, 2023, 2024, 2025)
4	I-DAPT-HUB Foundation	Uttar Pradesh	5 (2020, 2021, 2022, 2023)
5	IHUB Drishti Foundation	Rajasthan	6 (2024, 2025)

S. No.	TIH Name	State	Total number of Government and Industry Research and Development (R&D) labs (year-wise)
6	BITS BioCYTiH Foundation		
7	IIT Madras Pravartak Technologies Foundation	Tamil Nadu	5 (2021, 2022)
8	IIT Guwahati Technology Innovation and Development Foundation	Assam	11 (2023, 2024)
9	IIT Mandi IHub and HCI Foundation	Himachal Pradesh	5 (2022, 2023)
10	I-Hub Foundation for Cobotics (IHFC)	Delhi	55 (2020, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025)
11	IHUB Anubhuti-IIITD Foundation		
12	IIT Palakkad Technology Ihub Foundation	Kerala	4 (2023, 2024, 2025)

S. No.	TIH Name	State	Total number of Government and Industry Research and Development (R&D) labs (year-wise)
13	IIT Ropar Technology and Innovation Foundation	Punjab	6 (2021, 2022, 2023, 2024)
14	Technology Innovation in Exploration and Mining Foundation	Jharkhand	4 (2022, 2023, 2024)
15	IIT Kharagpur AI4ICPS I-Hub Foundation	West Bengal	6 (2023, 2024, 2025)
16	IITI Drishti CPS Foundation	Madhya Pradesh	6 (2021, 2022, 2024)
17	IIT Tirupati Navavishkar I-Hub Foundation	Andhra Pradesh	4 (2023, 2024)
18	IIT Bhilai Innovation and Technology Foundation	Chhattisgarh	2 (2022, 2024)
Total			168

AADHAAR GOOD GOVERNANCE PORTAL

5105. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

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

- (a) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure seamless Aadhaar authentication for both Government and private entities providing public interest services;
- (b) the manner in which the portal is likely to assist businesses and institutions in sectors like healthcare, e-commerce and education in using Aadhaar authentication for service delivery;
- (c) the manner in which the Aadhaar Good Governance portal supports service providers in efficiently verifying identities and enhancing trust in digital transactions; and
- (d) the safeguards put in place to ensure that Aadhaar authentication remains secure while expanding its scope for Non-Government entities?

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

- (a) to (d) Aadhaar is the world's largest biometric identity system comprising more than 133 crore individuals and has completed more than 13,000 crore authentication transactions.

The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 mandates every authentication user

agency to ensure that the identity information of the Aadhaar number holders collected during authentication and any other information generated during the authentication process is kept confidential, secure and protected.

The Act and guidelines issued by Unique Identification Authority of India provide for measures for protection of data and privacy of residents, while enabling residents better access to public and financial services.

Government has recently amended the Aadhaar Authentication for Good Governance (Social Welfare, Innovation, Knowledge) Rules, 2020 to provide Aadhaar authentication facility for entities providing public interest services. This amendment is aimed at facilitating delivery of subsidies, benefits and services by such entities. Government has also developed Aadhaar Good Governance Portal (<https://swik.meity.gov.in>) to facilitate the application process for such entities.

PAY FIXATION OF RE-EMPLOYED EX-SERVICEMEN

5106. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry of Communications has instructed Department of Posts to implement the order of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) vide ID Note No. 3/1/2024-P.P.Pay (Depn/re-emp) Pt. 5 dated 09.08.2024 mentioned in Establishment Division/P.A.P. Section Department of Posts Dak Bhawan letter no. 02-61/2024-PAP dated

10/09/2024 with respect to the pay fixation of re-employed Ex-servicemen;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in implementation by the Department;
- (c) the number of Ex-servicemen got benefitted with the pay fixation, circle-wise;
- (d) whether Ministry of Communications proposes to instruct the Department of Posts to distribute a sample format of pay fixation performa for following the same, Pan India; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) serves as the formulator of policy and the watch-dog of the Central Government, ensuring that certain accepted standards and norms, as laid down by it, are followed by all Ministries/Departments, including the Department of Posts under the Ministry of Communications. These standards cover various aspects such as recruitment, service conditions, postings/transfers, deputations, and related matters. The DoPT, through its ID Note No. 3/1/2024-P.P. Pay (Dep/Re-emp) Pt.5 dated 09.08.2024 addressed to Department of Posts, merely clarified the applicability of Para 16(2) of OM No. 3/1/85-Estt-(Pay-II) dated 31.07.1986 in a specific case. No new general policy guidelines in the matter of fixation of Pay and

Allowances of Ex-servicemen on appointment to Civil posts were issued in the said ID Note dated 09.08.2024. The Department of Posts, subsequently conveyed this clarification so received from DoPT to Delhi Circle with copies to all other Circles through Letter No. 02-61/2024-PAP dated 10.09.2024. Thus, the instructions were promptly disseminated, and there was no delay in their circulation.

(c) to (e) The pay fixation of all Ex-servicemen appointed to civil posts, is governed by the provisions of DoPT OM No. 3/1/85-Estt-(Pay-II) dated 31.07.1986. As clarified by the DoPT in its aforementioned ID Note dated 09.08.2024, the benefit under Para 16(2) of the ibid OM dated 31.07.1986 applies to Ex-Combatant Clerks and Storemen, appointed as Lower Division Clerks, Junior Clerks, and Store Clerks in civil posts. However, in the past five years, no Ex-servicemen have been appointed to the posts of Lower Division Clerks, Junior Clerks, and Store Clerks in the Department of Posts. Therefore, a sample format of pay fixation proforma for implementation across the Circles was not circulated.

VACANCY/ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR GROUP 'D'

TECHNICAL POSTS

5107. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the eligibility criteria for Group D technical posts in the Railways have been lowered from requiring an

ITI certification to just a 10th pass qualification, potentially impacting the technical expertise of recruited personnel;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed its impact on the safety and efficiency of railway operations and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government intends to revise the eligibility criteria to ensure that technical posts require ITI-qualified candidates while non-technical Group D posts continue with the 10th pass requirement in order to maintain safety and quality standards in railway operations and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The nature of job in Level 1 posts (erstwhile Group 'D' posts) is to provide assistance to skilled technicians. It also serves partially as a feeding cadre to the category of Technicians. The technical expertise expected of Level 1 officials is that of a general nature. Level 1 employees learn the skills of the trades and are promoted to the grade of skilled technicians.

Sixth Central Pay Commission had recommended the upgradation of all the Group 'D' posts to Group 'C' posts with minimum educational qualification for future recruitments being matriculation (10th pass) or ITI. The same was implemented and the minimum educational qualification for all Group 'D' posts was fixed as 10th pass or ITI or equivalent or National

Apprenticeship Certificate (NAC) granted by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT).

Subsequently in the year 2017, it was decided by the Railway Board to raise the entry qualification of above Level-1 (erstwhile Group 'D') posts in the technical departments to 10th pass plus NAC granted by NCVT or 10th pass plus ITI.

However, in view of the experience of the previous recruitments and public demand, the issue of minimum educational qualification has been revisited by the Railway Board and it was felt desirable to keep the educational qualification as 10th pass or ITI or equivalent or National Apprenticeship Certificate (NAC) granted by NCVT for all future open market recruitments in Level-1 in Railways. It has been done as the talent pool available from 10th pass candidates is larger and has yielded good results.

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

After easing of restrictions imposed on account of COVID 19, two major examinations involving more than 2.37 crore candidates have been conducted successfully during 2020 to 2022.

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Centres	Days	Shifts
L2 - L6	1.26 cr	211	726	68	133
L1	1.1 cr	191	551	33	99

Based on these exams, 130581 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 2004-2005 to 2013-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014-2015 to 2023-2024 is given as under:-

Period	Recruitments*
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4.11 lakhs
2014-2015 to 2023-2024	5.02 lakhs

* Including Level-1 and security related posts.

Further, as a system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing annual calendar from 2024 for

recruitment to various categories of Group 'C' posts. The introduction of annual calendar will benefit the aspirants in the following manner:

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

Accordingly, eleven Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 102016 (Safety-73569, Non-Safety 28447) vacancies were notified during January 2024 to March 2025 for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots, Technicians, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical and Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial and Isolated Categories and Level-1.

For five notifications, Computer Based Tests (CBTs) have been completed in two phases from 25.11.2024 to 30.12.2024 and 02.03.2025 to 18.03.2025. The details are as under:-

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Centres	Days	Shifts
1 st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	18,40,347	156	346	5	15

CBT for the post of RPF-SI (452 vacancies)	15,35,635	143	306	5	15
1 st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	11,01,266	146	323	3	9
CBT for the post of Technician (14,298 vacancies)	26,99,892	139	312	9	27
CBT for the post of RPF-Constable (4208 vacancies)	45,30,288	149	354	12	36

कोयला खानों की नीलामी

5108. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्ष 2020 से देश में वाणिज्यिक खनन और अन्य खनिज नीलामी के माध्यम से आवंटित कोयला खदानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनकी वर्तमान प्रचालनात्मक स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या राजस्थान में भी कोई कोयला या लिग्नाइट खान आवंटित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) वाणिज्यिक कोयला खनन नीलामी से अब तक कुल कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ है और राजस्थान सहित राज्यवार कोयला और खनन क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए उक्त राजस्व का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है;
- (घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं कि पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी और भूमि अधिग्रहण से संबंधित समस्याओं के कारण कोयला खानों के प्रचालन में विलंब न हो; और

(ड) क्या राजस्थान में ऐसी कोई समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) वर्ष 2020 से वाणिज्यिक कोयला खान नीलामी के माध्यम से कुल 109 कोयला खानें आबंटित की गई हैं जिनमें से 15 खानें प्रचालनरत हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इसी अवधि के दौरान 392 गैर-कोयला प्रमुख खनिज ब्लॉकों की नीलामी की गई है, जिनमें से 32 प्रचालनरत हैं।

(ख) कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य में वाणिज्यिक कोयला खान नीलामी के माध्यम से कोई कोयला/लिग्नाइट खान आबंटित नहीं की गई है।

(ग) वर्ष 2020 में वाणिज्यिक कोयला खनन शुरू होने के बाद से जनवरी 2025 तक, आगे उपयोग के लिए कोयला/लिग्नाइट क्षेत्रों वाले राज्य सरकारों को अग्रिम राशि और मासिक भुगतान (रॉयल्टी, उपकर, डीएमएफ, एनएमईटी आदि को छोड़कर) के रूप में लगभग 4149.76 करोड़ रुपये का राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ है। अग्रिम राशि और मासिक भुगतान (रॉयल्टी, उपकर, डीएमएफ, एनएमईटी आदि को छोड़कर) के रूप में वाणिज्यिक खनन से प्राप्त राज्य-वार राजस्व निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	राज्य	जनवरी 2025 तक राजस्व (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	छत्तीसगढ़	1722.85
2	झारखंड	579.07
3	महाराष्ट्र	143.07
4	मध्य प्रदेश	549.21
5	ओडिशा	1061.78
6	पश्चिम बंगाल	93.60
7	असम	0.18
कुलयोग		4149.76

(घ) कोयला मंत्रालय अनेक महत्वपूर्ण उपायों के माध्यम से पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृतियों और भूमि अधिग्रहण सहित कोयला खान प्रचालन में विलंब का सक्रिय रूप से समाधान कर रहा है। नियमित समीक्षा करने और ब्लॉकों के विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए सचिव (कोयला) की अध्यक्षता में एक निगरानी समिति का गठन किया गया है जिसमें संबंधित मेजबान राज्यों के मुख्य सचिव, सचिव (एमओईएफ और सीसी), कोयला नियंत्रक संगठन (सीसीओ) और सीएमपीडीआईएल समिति के सदस्यों के रूप में शामिल हैं।

(ङ) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

SCHEMES TO ACHIEVE SOLAR POWER TARGET

5109. SHRI A. RAJA :

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

- (a) the details of flagship programmes and schemes to achieve 280 GW of solar power by 2030 in the country;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that Indian companies are dependent on other countries for solar energy components which are hindering the abilities of Indian solar companies; and
- (c) if so, the details of the initiatives that are proposed to be taken by the Government to develop the complete ecosystem of solar equipment manufacturing in the coming years?

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

(a) In order to promote development of solar energy in the country, Government has introduced various schemes from time to time. The list of operational schemes in the country are given at **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c) Presently, the installed solar PV module manufacturing capacity in the country, as per the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers, issued on 17.02.2025 is around 67 GW. The present solar PV cell manufacturing capacity in the country as per the information provided by the Solar PV Manufacturers Associations, is around 25 GW. The installed Ingot and Wafer manufacturing capacity in the country is around 2 GW. At present there is no commercial production of Polysilicon in the country. The aforesaid manufacturing capacity of solar PV cells and modules includes around 3.2 GW fully integrated thin film solar PV module manufacturing capacity, which is not dependent on imported Solar Cells, Wafers, and Polysilicon, as the manufacturing process is fully integrated and all the major steps involved in the manufacturing process, take place in India. The country's solar PV module manufacturing is sufficient to cater to domestic demand. However, there is some import dependency for solar PV cells and even higher import dependency for wafers. However, the Government has taken several steps to develop the complete ecosystem of solar equipment manufacturing in India, which inter-alia include those mentioned at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the operational schemes to promote solar power

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 and II).
4. PM-KUSUM Scheme to promote small Grid Connected Solar Energy Power Plants, stand-alone solar powered agricultural pumps and solarisation of existing grid connected agricultural pumps. The scheme is not only beneficial to the farmers but also to 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. New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA) with a provision for providing off-grid Solar Lighting where electricity supply through grid is not techno-economically feasible.

STATEMENT-II

Details of Initiatives taken to develop the complete ecosystem of solar equipment manufacturing in India

(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, Solar PV Modules and Solar Glass: The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of Solar PV Cells, Solar PV Modules and Solar Glass.

(v) Discontinuation of Customs Duty Concessions: MNRE has discontinued issuance of Customs Duty Concession Certificates for import of material /equipment for initial setting up of solar PV power projects with effect from 02.02.2021.

INFLATION RATE OF ESSENTIAL FOOD COMMODITIES

5110. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) the year-wise inflation rate of essential food commodities during the last three years;
- (b) the measures taken to control food price volatility particularly for pulses, wheat and edible oils;
- (c) whether any new mechanisms have been introduced to improve supply chain efficiency and prevent hoarding; and
- (d) 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) Food inflation measured by year-on-year percentage variation in Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) during last three years as published by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is given at **Statement.**

(b) Government keeps a close watch on the production and availability of essential commodities through regular reviews by the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). The Committee reviews, on regular basis, the situation

of prices and price trends of essential agri-horticulture commodities and suggests measures to enhance availability through increased domestic production and through imports.

In order to tackle the volatility in prices, government maintains buffer stocks of pulses and onion for market interventions through calibrated and targeted release to moderate the prices in the market. Part of the stock of pulses from the buffer 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. To manage the overall food security and to prevent hoarding and unscrupulous speculation, Government imposed stock limits on wheat till 31st March 2025. In addition, Government has, since April, 2024, allocated 30 lakh tonnes of wheat for sale in open market under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) to control wheat prices. The international and domestic prices of edible oils are closely monitored for taking necessary policy interventions to keep the prices affordable while keeping in mind the interest of domestic farmers and edible oil industry. To augment domestic availability of pulses and control price volatility, Government allowed import of Tur and Urad under 'Free' category till 31st March, 2026. Duty free import of Chana has been allowed till 31st March, 2025 to augment domestic availability and control prices. Further, to augment the overall availability of pulses, duty free import of Yellow Peas has also been allowed till 31st May, 2025. In order to manage the overall food security of

the country and to support the needs of the neighbouring and other vulnerable countries, Government has amended the export policy of wheat from 'free' to 'prohibited' category on 13th May 2022 for restricting export of Indian Durum Wheat.

(c) and (d) Department of Consumer Affairs developed stock disclosure portal to monitor the stock of pulses with various entities and discourage hoarding. State Governments have been advised to ensure disclosure of stocks by various entities like traders, dealers, importers, millers, stockists and big chain retailers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1995 through online stock disclosure portal. Similarly, Department of Food and Public Distribution has advised State Governments to ensure the disclosure of stock in respect of wheat by various entities.

STATEMENT

Food inflation rate measured by year-on-year percentage variation in Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI)

(in percentage)

Month	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
April	8.31	3.84	8.70
May	7.97	2.96	8.69
June	7.75	4.55	9.36
July	6.69	11.51	5.42
August	7.62	9.94	5.66
September	8.60	6.62	9.24
October	7.01	6.61	10.87

November	4.67	8.70	9.04
December	4.19	9.53	8.39
January	6.00	8.30	6.02
February	5.95	8.66	3.75
March	4.79	8.52	

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

गांवों में डिजिटल अवसंरचना का उन्नयन

5111.श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर :

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का गांवों में डिजिटल अवसंरचना के उन्नयन, अंतिम छोर तक संपर्क प्रदान करने और डिजिटल साक्षरता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नई योजना बनाने का विचार है अथवा किसी नए प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा गांवों में डिजिटल अवसंरचना को उन्नत करने, अंतिम छोर तक संपर्क प्रदान करने तथा डिजिटल साक्षरता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त प्रयोजनार्थ अन्य मंत्रालयों अथवा गैर-सरकारी संगठनों अथवा निजी कंपनियों के साथ कोई भागीदारी करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना की कोई समीक्षा की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान उक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित योजनाओं और गतिविधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन और प्रत्येक शीर्ष/लक्ष्य की तुलना में प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) क्या सरकार ने गांवों में डिजिटल अवसंरचना के उन्नयन, अंतिम छोर तक संपर्क प्रदान करने और डिजिटल साक्षरता बढ़ाने के प्रस्तावों की कोई समीक्षा की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ज) राष्ट्रीय ब्रॉडबैंड मिशन की उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और वर्ष 2025 तक सभी गांवों में ब्रॉडबैंड की पहुंच को सुगम बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

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

(क) से (छ) भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ताकि देश भर में मांग के आधार पर ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) से परे सभी जीपी और गांवों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान की जा सके।

उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण इंटरनेट सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक विश्वसनीय नेटवर्क प्रदान करने हेतु, 04.08.2023 को केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ रिंग आर्किटेक्चर में मौजूदा भारतनेट नेटवर्क को अपग्रेड करने, भारतनेट उद्यमियों के माध्यम से नेटवर्क के उपयोग पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने, सेवा स्तर समझौते (एसएलए), समर्पित नेटवर्क संचालन केंद्र आदि के आधार पर पूरे नेटवर्क के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत बीएसएनएल को एकल परियोजना प्रबंधन एजेंसी (पीएमए) के रूप में नियुक्त करने के प्रावधान हैं।

भारतनेट के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए एफटीटीएच कनेक्शनों का राज्य-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

भारत सरकार ने **17 जनवरी, 2025 को** डिजिटल संचार बुनियादी अवसंरचना के तीव्र विस्तार को तेजी से ट्रैक करने, डिजिटल विभाजन को पाटने और डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण

और समावेशन को बढ़ावा देने, सभी के लिए हाई-स्पीड ब्रॉडबैंड और सार्थक कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से **एनबीएम 2.0** लॉन्च किया।

एमईआईटीवाई ने राष्ट्रव्यापी 6 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों (प्रति परिवार एक व्यक्ति) में डिजिटल साक्षरता तक पहुंचने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान (पीएमजीदिशा) की शुरुआत की। यह योजना सीएससी ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा देश भर में ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर मौजूद सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) के माध्यम से लागू की गई थी। 6 करोड़ की तुलना में 6.39 करोड़ व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया। योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन आधिकारिक तौर पर 31 मार्च, 2024 को संपन्न हुआ। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार उपलब्धि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ) ने अपने 79वें दौर (जुलाई, 2022 से जून, 2023) में 'व्यापक वार्षिक मॉड्यूलर सर्वेक्षण' (सीएमएस) आयोजित किया। सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, 15-24 वर्ष की आयु के व्यक्तियों में, लगभग 78.4 प्रतिशत ने संलग्न फाइलों (जैसे, दस्तावेज, चित्र, वीडियो) के साथ संदेश भेजने (जैसे, ई-मेल, संदेश सेवा, एसएमएस) के कौशल के निष्पादन की सूचना दी। इसके अलावा, लगभग 94.2 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों और लगभग 97.1 प्रतिशत शहरी परिवारों के पास टेलीफोन और/या मोबाइल फोन हैं। उक्त रिपोर्ट से, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्मार्ट-फोन के उपयोग, इंटरनेट पैठ और डिजिटल जुड़ाव में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि को देखते हुए, योजना के उद्देश्यों को सफलतापूर्वक प्राप्त किया गया था।

पीएमजीदिशा योजना का प्रभाव विश्लेषण तीन एजेंसियों आईआईटी दिल्ली, सामाजिक विकास परिषद (सीएसडी) और भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (आईआईपीए) द्वारा किया गया था। मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट का सार यह है कि पीएमजीदिशा अपने बड़े पैमाने और दूरस्थ रूप से संचालित परीक्षाओं के उपयोग के कारण एक अनूठी योजना है। पीएमजीदिशा के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए प्रशिक्षण का सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) और डिजिटल मीडिया के अन्य रूपों को अपनाने पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ा है। इसने अपने

प्रतिभागियों को विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए सूचना और सेवाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला तक उनकी पहुंच को सक्षम करके लाभान्वित किया है, जिससे देश में समग्र डिजिटल विभाजन को कम करने में मदद मिली है।

(ज) राष्ट्रीय ब्रॉडबैंड मिशन (एनबीएम) सरकार द्वारा 17 दिसंबर, 2019 को शुरू किया गया था, जिसे दूरसंचार विभाग द्वारा डिजिटल संचार बुनियादी ढांचे के तेजी से विकास को सक्षम करने, डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण और समावेशन के लिए डिजिटल विभाजन को पाटने; और सभी के लिए ब्रॉडबैंड के लिए सस्ती और सार्वभौमिक पहुंच प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से लागू किया गया है। एनबीएम राइट ऑफ वे (आरओडब्ल्यू) मुद्दों की प्रमुख बाधाओं का समाधान करता है, जिससे देश भर में तेजी से दूरसंचार बुनियादी ढांचे के नियोजन को सक्षम किया जा सकता है। एनबीएम के तहत प्रमुख पहल हैं:

- (i) केन्द्रीकृत राइट ऑफ वे (आरओडब्ल्यू) पोर्टल गतिशक्ति संचार
- (ii) दूरसंचार राइट ऑफ वे नियमावली, 2024
- (iii) 'कॉल बिफोर यू डिग' (सीबीयूडी) मोबाइल ऐप
- (iv) प्रधानमंत्री गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) मंच

लॉन्च के बाद से राष्ट्रीय ब्रॉडबैंड मिशन (एनबीएम) 1.0 के अंतर्गत प्रगति

- ब्रॉडबैंड ग्राहकों की कुल संख्या 66 करोड़ से बढ़कर 94.49 करोड़ हो गई।
- प्रति व्यक्ति औसत मासिक वायरलेस डेटा की खपत 10 जीबी से बढ़कर 21.10 जीबी हो गई।
- औसत मोबाइल ब्रॉडबैंड डाउनलोड गति में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि देखी गई, जो 2019 में 10.71 एमबीपीएस से बढ़कर फरवरी 2025 में प्रभावशाली 144.33 एमबीपीएस हो गई। इसी तरह, ऊकला के स्पीडटेस्ट ग्लोबल इंडेक्स के अनुसार, मीडियन फिक्स्ड

ब्रॉडबैंड डाउनलोड स्पीड 2019 में 29.25 एमबीपीएस से बढ़कर फरवरी 2025 में 61.66 एमबीपीएस हो गई।

- ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल (ओएफसी) की लंबाई 19.35 लाख रूट कि. मी. से बढ़कर 42.13 लाख रूट कि. मी. हो गई।
- मोबाइल टावरों की संख्या 5.37 लाख से बढ़कर 8.23 लाख हो गई।
- बेस ट्रांसीवर स्टेशन (बीटीएस) 4.69 लाख 5जी बीटीएस सहित 21.80 लाख से बढ़कर 29.97 लाख हो गए।
- 25 मार्च, 2025 तक, मिशन के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और देश भर में ब्रॉडबैंड के प्रसार के लिए 206 राज्य ब्रॉडबैंड समिति (एसबीसी) की बैठकें आयोजित की गईं।
- स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, उद्योग 4.0 और सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा डोमेन जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए अधिकांश राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 5जी उपयोग के मामलों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण सम्मेलन आयोजित किए गए।

विवरण- I

भारतनेट के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए एफटीटीएच कनेक्शनों का राज्य/ संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र वार ब्यौरा

क्र . सं.	राज्य	कुल एफटीटीएच कनेक्शन
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	7741
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	50142
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	16
4	असम	5877
5	बिहार	42121
6	चंडीगढ़	300
7	छत्तीसगढ़	12202
8	दादरा नगर हवेली	173
9	दमन और दीव	0

10	गुजरात	125864
11	हरियाणा	150256
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3650
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	9789
14	झारखंड	25899
15	कर्नाटक	53530
16	केरल	199753
17	लक्षद्वीप	0
18	लेह (यूटी)	0
19	मध्य प्रदेश	57914
20	महाराष्ट्र	27328
21	मणिपुर	3957
22	मेघालय	102
23	मिजोरम	48
24	नागालैंड	136
25	ओडिशा	11832
26	पुडुचेरी	4105
27	पंजाब	230243
28	राजस्थान	52041
29	सिक्किम	46
30	तेलंगाना	22409
31	तमिलनाडु	102
32	त्रिपुरा	1408
33	उत्तर प्रदेश-पूर्वी	77698
34	उत्तर प्रदेश-पश्चिम	
35	उत्तराखंड	21481
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	55834
	कुल	12,53,997

स्रोत: दूरसंचार विभाग

विवरण- II

पीएमजीडिशा योजना के तहत हासिल की गई राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार उपलब्धि

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	पंजीकृत अभ्यर्थी	प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थी
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5,564	2,931
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	23,01,731	19,17,452
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14,949	11,615
4	असम	27,21,585	23,60,195
5	बिहार	82,40,606	74,12,740
6	छत्तीसगढ़	24,86,455	21,37,064
7	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	20,522	18,029
8	गोवा	58,569	53,784
9	गुजरात	30,31,310	26,83,286
10	हरियाणा	18,57,815	15,77,109
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6,61,922	5,32,976
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	8,70,451	7,06,991
13	झारखंड	27,52,731	22,86,356
14	कर्नाटक	29,64,726	24,40,957
15	केरल	1,77,165	1,18,132
16	लद्दाख	24,785	22,122
17	लक्षद्वीप	142	35
18	मध्य प्रदेश	56,92,467	50,69,449
19	महाराष्ट्र	61,23,970	53,23,817
20	मणिपुर	28,397	18,286
21	मेघालय	1,52,783	1,06,063
22	मिजोरम	30,317	23,125
23	नागालैंड	11,990	8,968
24	ओडिशा	36,16,441	30,86,143

25	पुडुचेरी	22,079	15,801
26	पंजाब	17,46,448	15,14,820
27	राजस्थान	45,06,184	39,70,690
28	सिक्किम	27,035	23,122
29	तमिलनाडु	17,04,537	14,07,880
30	तेलंगाना	14,56,226	12,10,448
31	त्रिपुरा	3,25,000	2,64,186
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,63,14,369	1,45,48,273
33	उत्तराखंड	7,85,978	6,73,306
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	28,36,714	23,95,565
कुल		7,35,71,963	6,39,41,716

IMPORT DUTY ON MOBILE PHONES

5112. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

- whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) proposes to cut import duty on mobile phones;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the steps taken by the Government 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) and (b) No recommendation for reduction of import duty on mobile phones has been received from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

(c) In the Union Budget 2024-2025, the Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on cellular mobile phone has been reduced from 20% to 15%.

EDUCATIONAL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS RUN BY MINORITIES

5113. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has any data regarding the total number of educational institutions and vocational institutions under the control of the Ministry being run by the minorities in the country, State-wise, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total number of students currently pursuing education and training in these institutions as on date, State-wise; and
- (c) whether any financial and technical assistance has been provided by the Ministry to these institutions during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c) No educational institutions and vocational institutions run by the minorities are under the control of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. However, Ministry implemented a scheme namely Naya Savera Scheme through

Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) which are mainly educational and vocational institutions for qualifying examinations for admission in technical/professional courses and competitive examination for recruitment to Group 'A, 'B' and 'C' services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State Governments including public sector undertakings, banks, railways etc. Under the scheme, a total 1,19,273 number of students/candidates were provided coaching for qualifying examinations. The scheme has been discontinued from 2022-23.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH FROM MINORITY COMMUNITIES

5114. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to enhance employment opportunities for youth from minority communities;
- (b) the details of skill development and vocational training programmes implemented for youth from minority communities during the last three years including the number of beneficiaries;
- (c) whether the Government seeks to collaborate with private sector companies to promote employment for minority youth and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures being taken to ensure equitable access to these schemes to youth in rural and remote areas?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) has been implementing various skilling and education schemes for socio-economic development of minorities to make them employment ready.

The Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry which converges five erstwhile schemes viz. 'Seekho Aur Kamao', 'Nai Manzil', 'Nai Roshni', 'USTTAD' and 'Hamari Dharohar' schemes and focuses on upliftment of six notified minority communities through the following:

- i. Skilling and Training (Non-traditional and traditional)
- ii. Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship
- iii. Education (through National Institute of Open Schooling)
- iv. Infrastructure Development (through Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram)

The scheme also provisions to facilitate credit linkages by connecting beneficiaries with loan programs offered by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). Under the scheme, the Ministry has received some proposals and is in the process of short-listing and finalising the projects.

(c) Under the scheme, the implementing partners are to ensure placement of candidates trained through their linkages with the industries.

(d)The Ministry is collaborating with the Central Government Ministries/Departments and State/UT governments to seek proposals from willing agencies under the Scheme. Further, Ministry also spread awareness about its schemes through initiatives like Hunar Haat and Lok Samvardhan Parv, print and social media platforms, etc. This is a central sector scheme which would be implemented at pan India basis.

MINING TENEMENT SYSTEM

5115. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI KARTICK CHANDRA PAUL:

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

- (a) the key recommendations made by the Government in the comprehensive report on States Best Practices in mining;
- (b) the main objectives of the newly launched Mining Tenement System (MTS);
- (c) the impact of the adoption of best mining practices is likely to have on small and medium scale mining operations; and
- (d) the manner in which the Conference thereon contributes to Indian's long term goal of achieving self-sufficiency in critical minerals?

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

- (a) The comprehensive report on States Best Practices in Mining documents the best practices adopted by various States in mineral

administration to promote peer learning among the States and contribute to the overall growth of the mining sector. The key recommendations made in the report, focusing on improving exploration efficiency, promoting sustainability, simplifying regulations, and enhancing community benefits, *inter-alia* include streamlining mining clearances and approvals, integration of exploration data with National Geoscience Data Repository, Star Rating for minor minerals, strengthening State Directorates of Mining and Geology for building technical capacity, operationalization of auctioned mineral blocks, adoption of Mining Surveillance System (MSS) and Mining Tenement System (MTS) for minor minerals to curb illegal mining, and creation of land banks to facilitate compensatory afforestation.

(b) The main objectives of the newly launched Mining Tenement System (MTS) are to digitize and streamline the mining related processes, enhance transparency, facilitate better data management, enhance collaboration among stakeholders, provide a flexible system to accommodate future technology advancements and improve efficiency of mineral resource management.

(c) By adopting best mining practices, small and medium scale mining operations in India can increase their competitiveness and operational efficiency, ensure sustainability, and hence, lead to overall growth of mining sector.

(d) The 3rd National Mining Ministers' Conference, held in January 2025, was attended by the Mining Ministers from mineral-rich States, industry leaders, and other key stakeholders. A major focus was on the National Critical Mineral Mission, which aims at securing long-term sustainable supply of critical minerals and strengthening India's critical mineral value chains, encompassing all stages from mineral exploration, mining, processing and recycling. During the Conference, State Governments were encouraged to take proactive steps to promote exploration, mining, processing, Research and Development (RandD) in critical minerals, fast-track the operationalization of auctioned mines, integrate exploration data into the National Geoscience Data Repository and encourage industries to acquire and bring critical minerals from abroad to strengthen domestic supply. The Conference also marked the launch of auction of the fifth tranche of 15 critical mineral blocks across eight States including critical minerals like Graphite, Tungsten, Rare Earth Elements (REEs), and Nickel. These initiatives are intended to build and strengthen domestic supply chains and contribute to India's long-term goal of achieving self-sufficiency in critical minerals.

DISCONTINUATION OF PINK BOOK

5116. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

(a) the details of the reason to discontinue Pink Book; and

(b) whether Government intends to restart publishing and issuing Pink Book, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) It has been decided to prepare comprehensive budget documents for each Zonal Railway and Production Unit incorporating details of Earnings, Working Expenses, Capital expenditure, list of works etc. The work of preparation of these documents has been taken up.

सोनीपत में डाकघर योजनाएं

5117. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी :

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

- (क) हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के डाकघरों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत खोले गए खातों की योजनावार और जिलावार संख्या कितनी है और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लोगों द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत डाकघरों में कुल कितनी राशि जमा की गई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या बड़ी संख्या में लाभार्थियों ने लाभों से वंचित किए जाने की शिकायत की है और विभिन्न स्तरों पर शिकायतें दर्ज कराई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) धोखाधड़ी की गतिविधियों में लिप्त लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और ऐसी घटनाओं की जांच के लिए क्या तंत्र मौजूद है; और

(ड) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कम्प्यूटरीकृत डाकघरों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) दिनांक 28.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में डाकघरों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत खोले गए खातों की योजना-वार और जिला-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ख) दिनांक 28.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लोगों द्वारा डाकघरों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत जमा की गई कुल धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग) हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लाभार्थियों से, लाभों से वंचित रह जाने के संबंध में कोई विशिष्ट शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं। शिकायत निवारण तंत्र के तहत प्राप्त शिकायतों का समाधान कर शिकायतकर्ता को सूचित किया जाता है।

(घ) धोखाधड़ी संबंधी गतिविधियों में लिप्त लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने हेतु बने प्रावधानों और ऐसी घटनाओं की जांच के लिए मौजूदा तंत्र का विवरण निम्नानुसार है :

(i) धोखाधड़ी संबंधी गतिविधियों में लिप्त लोगों के खिलाफ की गई कार्रवाई

मामले की गंभीरता के आधार पर, इसे पुलिस अथवा सीबीआई में रिपोर्ट किया जाता है। साथ ही, लिप्त अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आपराधिक कार्रवाई के अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा नियम 1965 के अनुसार अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई भी की जाती है। दिए गए दंड की पर्याप्तता की समीक्षा की जाती है और दोषी अपराधी से धोखाधड़ी की राशि वसूली जाती है एवं बकाया नुकसान की वसूली के लिए, संबंधित राज्यों के वसूली अधिनियम के तहत कार्रवाई प्रारंभ की जाती है।

(ii) ऐसी घटनाओं की जांच के लिए मौजूदा तंत्र

धोखाधड़ी/दुर्विनियोजन के मामलों/शिकायतों की जांच विभागीय स्तर पर की जाती है और मामले की गंभीरता के अनुसार, इन्हें केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप, सीबीआई और प्रवर्तन निदेशालय को भी रिपोर्ट किया जाता है। डाक नियम-पुस्तिका खंड III और डाक नियम-पुस्तिका खंड V में किए गए प्रावधान के अनुसार विभागीय जांच की जाती है। धोखाधड़ी का पता चलने के बाद, उक्त की जांच, निर्धारित धन-सीमा के अनुसार, डिवीजन / क्षेत्रीय और सर्कल स्तर पर विभाग द्वारा विहित “मानक प्रश्नावली प्रारूप और प्रक्रिया” के आधार पर की जाती है।

(ड) हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कंप्यूटरीकृत किए गए डाकघरों की जिला-वार संख्या **विवरण-III** के रूप में संलग्न है।

विवरण-I

हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में डाकघरों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत खोले गए खातों की जिला-वार संख्या

(हजार में)

जिला	बचत खाता	आवर्ती जमा	सावधि जमा	मासिक आय योजना	लोक भविष्य निधि	सुकन्या समृद्धि खाता	राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र	किसान विकास पत्र	वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना	महिला सम्मान बचत पत्र	कुल
जींद	43.08	48.45	17.2	2.83	3.67	22.25	12.2	2.1	1.74	0.42	153.94
सोनीपत	95.03	70.39	28.69	4.29	3.4	56.11	15.96	16.34	2.15	2.00	294.36
कुल	138.11	118.84	45.89	7.12	7.07	78.36	28.16	18.44	3.89	2.42	448.3

विवरण-II

हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लोगों द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं में जमा की गई कुल धनराशि (करोड़ रुपए में) :

योजना का नाम	सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
बचत खाता	496.34
आवर्ती जमा	547.42
सावधि जमा	819.84
मासिक आय योजना	300.86
लोक भविष्य निधि	472.69
सुकन्या समृद्धि खाता	759.38
राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र	374.64
किसान विकास पत्र	272.01
वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना	222.61
महिला सम्मान बचत पत्र	25.76
कुल	4291.55

विवरण-III

हरियाणा के सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कंप्यूटरीकृत डाकघरों की जिला-वार संख्या

जिला का नाम	कंप्यूटरीकृत डाकघरों की संख्या
जींद	10

सोनीपत	36
कुल	46

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS FOR INDIAN RESEARCHERS

5118. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to support international collaborations for Indian researchers, students and professionals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures implemented by the Government to support researchers by creating international opportunities and ensuring job security within the country with the aim of preventing brain drain?

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) Ministry of Science and Technology is facilitating international cooperation in all major areas of Science, Technology and Innovation with 40 countries through instruments such as Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), Letter of Intent (LoI), Programme of Cooperation (PoC) or other Agreements to support international collaborations for Indian researchers, students, and

professionals. Every year, the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) launch about 16 joint calls for Research and Development (RandD) proposals to enhance international bilateral collaboration as well as multilateral collaboration. Binational bodies such as Indo-French Centre for Promotion of Advanced Research (CEFIPRA), Indo-German Science and Technology Centre (IGSTC) and Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF) offer various kinds of collaborative opportunities for the research community. Collaborative partnership programme such as DBT-International Human Frontier Science Programme Organization (HFSPO) and Biomedical Research Career Programme (BRCP) with Wellcome Trust (UK) are fellowship programmes aimed to support high-quality biological research. India is also participating in the state-of-the-art research facilities like Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR) in Germany, Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT) in USA, Square Kilometer Array (SKA) in Australia and South Africa wherein India works closely with many leading countries across the globe. India is also a part of European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN, Geneva); ELLETRA Synchrotron (Italy); Sp-Ring-8 (Japan); KEK Accelerator (Japan); Fermi-Lab (US); Synchrotron light source (Brazil and Singapore); Synchrotron Radiation Sources Beam-line (Russia) etc. These collaborations helped in facilitating joint RandD projects, seminars, fellowships, training programmes, increased research capacity building and infrastructure development, exchange and exposure visits, access to advanced facilities, technology transfer, joint publications etc.

(c) Ministry of Science and Technology has formulated several schemes to create international opportunities and ensuring job security within the country with the aim of preventing brain drain. DST through the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Faculty Scheme provides attractive avenues and opportunities for international collaboration. Some academic and research institutions offer sabbatical to faculty / scientists to take up research positions in international universities and laboratories while retaining their regular job in the country. Partnership in global mega research infrastructure facilities enables access to our researchers to advanced facilities and participation in mega-science/ consortia projects. These international opportunities and availability of sophisticated research infrastructure facilities in our research and academic sector ensure retaining of quality researchers in the country and help preventing brain drain.

राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन

5119. श्री अरूण गोविल:

श्री बसवराज बोम्मई:

श्री कोटा श्रीनिवास पूजारी:

श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम (एनबीपी) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए निर्धारित प्रमुख उद्देश्यों और समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) देशभर में जैव ऊर्जा की कुल अधिष्ठापित क्षमता कितनी है और भविष्य में इसे बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने देशभर में जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए कोई दिशा-निर्देश अधिसूचित किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इनकी मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;
- (घ) क्या गुजरात, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और देश के आकांक्षी जिलों विशेषकर सिरौही में उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कोई विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा विशेष रूप से विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है;
- (च) सरकार द्वारा विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में जैव ऊर्जा के विकास के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (छ) देश में विशेषकर अमरोहा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित उक्त अवधि के दौरान स्थापित/संचालित जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

- (क) और (ख) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने दिनांक **02.11.2022** को दिशानिर्देशों के साथ वर्ष **2021-22** से वर्ष **2025-26** की अवधि के लिए देश में जैव ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की

स्थापना में सहयोग करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम (एनबीपी) अधिसूचित किया। राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न घटकों के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

- i. **अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम:** शहरी, औद्योगिक और कृषि अपशिष्टों/अवशेषों से ऊर्जा पर कार्यक्रम। इसका उद्देश्य शहरी, औद्योगिक और कृषि अपशिष्टों/अवशेषों से बायोगैस/बायोसीएनजी/विद्युत/उत्पादक या सिनगैस के उत्पादन के लिए अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना में सहायता करना है।
- ii. **बायोमास कार्यक्रम:** ब्रिकेट और पैलेट के विनिर्माण और उद्योगों में बायोमास (गैर-बगास) आधारित सह-उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने की योजना। इसका उद्देश्य देश में उद्योगों में बायोमास ब्रिकेट/पैलेट विनिर्माण संयंत्रों की स्थापना में सहायता करना और बायोमास (गैर-खोई) आधारित सह-उत्पादन परियोजनाओं को सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस योजना का व्यापक उद्देश्य अतिरिक्त कृषि अवशेषों का उपयोग करके पराली जलाने को कम करना, अतिरिक्त कृषि अवशेषों की बिक्री के माध्यम से किसानों को आय का अतिरिक्त स्रोत प्रदान करना और बेहतर पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन को सक्षम करना तथा प्रदूषण को कम करना है।
- iii. **बायोगैस कार्यक्रम:** लघु (प्रतिदिन 1 घन मी. से 25 घन मी. बायोगैस) और मध्यम आकार के बायोगैस संयंत्रों (प्रतिदिन 25 घन मी. से 2500 घन मी. बायोगैस उत्पादन) की स्थापना में सहयोग करने के लिए कार्यक्रम। इसका उद्देश्य स्वच्छ खाना पकाने हेतु ईंधन, प्रकाश व्यवस्था, उपयोगकर्ताओं की तापीय एवं लघु विद्युत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए बायोगैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना में सहायता करना है। बायोगैस संयंत्रों से प्राप्त घुलनशील घोल से उत्पादित किण्वित जैविक खाद, किसानों को रासायनिक उर्वरकों के उपयोग को कम करने/पूरक बनाने में लाभ पहुंचाती है।

योजना के अंतर्गत प्रदान की गई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

देश भर में जैव-ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की कुल संचयी संस्थापित क्षमता **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

(ग) एमएनआरई ने वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए दिनांक 02.11.2022 को एनबीपी के दिशानिर्देशों को अधिसूचित किया है। योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं निम्नानुसार हैं:

1. जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के तहत सीएफए का लाभ उठाने के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन।
2. नामित कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी के माध्यम से कार्यान्वयन।
3. सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन के समय न्यूनतम दस्तावेजों की आवश्यकता।
4. बैंक द्वारा वित्तपोषित और स्व-वित्तपोषित दोनों परियोजनाएं सीएफए का लाभ उठाने के लिए पात्र हैं।
5. नए संयंत्रों के लिए सीएफए की मंजूरी तथा साथ ही, क्षमता वृद्धि के लिए मौजूदा संयंत्रों की क्षमता का विस्तार।
6. सीएफए जारी करने से पूर्व संयंत्र प्रदर्शन निरीक्षण के लिए बहु निरीक्षण एजेंसियां।
7. कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी और निरीक्षण एजेंसी के लिए सेवा शुल्क का प्रावधान।
8. गौशालाओं, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, द्वीपसमूहों और पहाड़ी राज्यों के लिए अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मानक से 20% अधिक सीएफए का प्रावधान।
9. एससीएडीए/रिमोट मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम के माध्यम से संयंत्र के प्रदर्शन की निगरानी।
10. संयंत्र के प्रदर्शन के अनुसार वर्गीकृत सीएफए पैटर्न का प्रावधान।

11. गौशालाओं, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, द्वीपों और पहाड़ी राज्यों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लाभार्थियों के लिए बायोगैस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मानक से अधिक सीएफए का प्रावधान।

(घ) जी हाँ। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए उक्त कार्यक्रम के अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम और बायोगैस कार्यक्रम घटकों के अंतर्गत विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं। घटक-वार विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

- i. अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए 20% अधिक सीएफए प्रदान किया जाता है।
- ii. बायोगैस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में बायोगैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए अधिक केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

यह योजना गुजरात, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और देश के आकांक्षी जिलों सहित देश में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। तथापि, गुजरात और देश के आकांक्षी जिलों विशेषकर सिरौही के लिए उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कोई विशेष प्रावधान नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ङ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा 240.1 करोड़ रुपए की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

(च) और (छ) मंत्रालय ने पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा, बायोमास और बायोगैस परियोजनाओं की स्थापना में सहायता प्रदान की है। कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों सहित पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा (बायोऊर्जा) कार्यक्रम के तहत स्थापित जैव-ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण III (क), III (ख) और III (ग)** में दिया गया है। अमरोहा संसदीय क्षेत्र में **मेसर्स उमंग डेयरीज, गजरौला हसनपुर रोड, गजरौला, अमरोहा** में 1.75 मेगावाट क्षमता की एक बायोमास (गैर-बगास) सह-उत्पादन परियोजना स्थापित की गई है।

विवरण-I

जैव (बायो) ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए मौजूदा सीएफए सहायता

अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	सीएफए करोड़ रु. में
बायोगैस उत्पादन	0.25 करोड़ रु. प्रति 12000 सीयूएम/दिन
बायो सीएनजी उत्पादन	4.0 करोड़ रु. प्रति 4800 किलोग्राम/दिन (नए बायोगैस संयंत्र से बायो सीएनजी उत्पादन के लिए) 3.0 करोड़ रु. प्रति 4800 किलोग्राम/दिन (मौजूदा बायोगैस संयंत्र से बायो सीएनजी उत्पादन के लिए)
बायोगैस आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन	0.75 करोड़ रु./मेगावाट (नए बायोगैस संयंत्र से विद्युत उत्पादन हेतु) 0.5 करोड़ रु./मेगावाट (मौजूदा बायोगैस संयंत्र से विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए)
जैव और कृषि औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट पर आधारित विद्युत	0.4 करोड़ रु./मेगावाट
बायोमास गैसीफायर	विद्युत अनुप्रयोग के लिए दोहरे ईंधन इंजन के साथ 2500 रु./किलोवाट समतुल्य विद्युत अनुप्रयोग के लिए 100 प्रतिशत गैस इंजन के साथ 15,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य तापीय अनुप्रयोगों के लिए 2 लाख रु. प्रति 300 केडब्ल्यूएच

बायोमास कार्यक्रम	सीएफए
ब्रिकेट विनिर्माण संयंत्र	9.00 लाख रु./टीपीएच (अधिकतम सीएफए- 45.00 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना)
नॉन-टॉरिफाइड पैलेट विनिर्माण संयंत्र	1 टीपीएच संयंत्र के संयंत्र और मशीनरी के लिए 21.00 लाख रु./एमटीपीएच उत्पादन क्षमता या पूंजीगत लागत का 30%, जो भी कम हो, पर विचार किया जाता है (अधिकतम 105 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना)
टॉरिफाइड पैलेट विनिर्माण संयंत्र	1 टीपीएच संयंत्र के संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी के लिए 42.00 लाख रु./एमटीपीएच उत्पादन क्षमता या पूंजीगत लागत का 30%, जो भी कम हो, पर विचार किया जाता है (अधिकतम 210 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना)
गैर-बगास सह-उत्पादन परियोजनाएं	40 लाख रु./मेगावाट अधिकतम सीएफए- 5.00 करोड़ रु. प्रति परियोजना।

बायोगैस कार्यक्रम	सीएफए
लघु बायोगैस संयंत्रों के लिए (1-25 घन मी./दिन संयंत्र क्षमता):	संयंत्र के घन मी. में आकार के आधार पर 9,800/- रु. से 70,400/- रु. प्रति संयंत्र
विद्युत उत्पादन और तापीय अनुप्रयोगों के लिए (25-2500 घन मी./दिन संयंत्र क्षमता):	विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए 35,000/- रु. से 45,000/- रु. प्रति किलोवाट तापीय अनुप्रयोगों के लिए 17,500/- रु. से 22,500/- रु. प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य (नोट: एनईआर, ड्रीप, पंजीकृत गौशालाओं और एससी/एसटी लाभार्थियों के लिए मानक सीएफए से 20 प्रतिशत अधिक)

विवरण-II

राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के तहत जोड़ी गई संचयी स्थापित क्षमता निम्नानुसार है:

योजना का नाम	दिनांक 28.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार संचयी उपलब्धि
अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	711.29 मेगावाट समतुल्य
बायोमास कार्यक्रम	10743 मेगावाट (बगास सहित)
बायोगैस कार्यक्रम	51 लाख लघु बायोगैस संयंत्र (1-25 घन मीटर/दिन/दिन), 361 मध्यम आकार के बायोगैस संयंत्र (25 घन मीटर से अधिक से लेकर 2500 घन मीटर/दिन/दिन) 11.5 मेगावाट समतुल्य

विवरण-III (क)

पिछले पांच वर्षों (वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2023-24) में देश में स्थापित अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:-

क्र.सं.	राज्य	संख्या	स्थापित क्षमता (मेगावाट समतुल्य में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	13	36.31
2	बिहार	2	0.32
3	छत्तीसगढ़	1	0.08
4	दिल्ली	1	25.00
5	गोवा	3	1.94
6	गुजरात	13	17.43
7	हरियाणा	10	16.61
8	कर्नाटक	7	9.41
9	मध्य प्रदेश	7	9.81
10	महाराष्ट्र	11	18.37
11	पंजाब	8	19.26
12	राजस्थान	1	0.56
13	तमिलनाडु	7	9.84
14	तेलंगाना	10	38.34
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	24	53.56
16	उत्तराखंड	3	0.89
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	5	3.67
	कुल	126	261.40

विवरण-III (ख)

पिछले पांच वर्षों (वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2023-24) में देश में स्थापित बायोमास परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:-

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	ब्रिकेट/पैलेट विनिर्माण संयंत्रों की संख्या	क्षमता (एमटीपीएच)	सह उत्पादन परियोजनाओं की संख्या	क्षमता (मेगावाट)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	-	-	1	8
2	बिहार	-	-	1	14.2
3	छत्तीसगढ़	-	-	3	44
4	गुजरात	3	8.5	-	-
5	हरियाणा	3	6.5	6	52
6	झारखंड	-	-	2	14.8
7	कर्नाटक	-	-	4	88
8	केरल	-	-	1	1.55
9	मध्य प्रदेश	34	175.2	2	2.497
10	महाराष्ट्र	6	16.5	4	67.5
11	पंजाब	-	-	10	99.84
12	राजस्थान	5	21.3	-	-
13	तमिलनाडु	1	8	-	-
14	तेलंगाना	-	-	1	1.3
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	-	-	2	5.5
16	उत्तराखंड	-	-	1	2.5
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	-	-	4	23.6
	कुल	52	236	42	425.287

विवरण-III (ग)

पिछले पांच वर्षों (वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2023-24) में देश में स्थापित बायोगैस संयंत्रों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:-

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्थापित बायोगैस संयंत्रों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	5,552
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	230
3	असम	1,181
4	बिहार	206
5	छत्तीसगढ़	2,015
6	गोवा	19
7	गुजरात	1,764
8	हरियाणा	1,600
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	38

10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	6
11	झारखंड	78
12	लद्दाख	-
13	कर्नाटक	12,269
14	केरल	3,215
15	मध्य प्रदेश	10,899
16	महाराष्ट्र	25,666
17	मणिपुर	-
18	मेघालय	-
19	मिजोरम	2
20	नागालैंड	52
21	ओडिशा	310
22	पंजाब	5,982
23	राजस्थान	1,121
24	सिक्किम	-
25	तमिलनाडु	750
26	तेलंगाना	94
27	त्रिपुरा	107
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,141
29	उत्तराखंड	2,630
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	301
31	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-
32	चंडीगढ़	-
33	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	-
34	दमन और दीव	-
35	पुडुचेरी	-
36	दिल्ली	-
	कुल	77,228

नोट: वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान बायोगैस कार्यक्रम जारी नहीं रखा गया था, अतः इसमें कोई उपलब्धि नहीं हुई।

OPTIONAL TRAVEL INSURANCE IN RAILWAYS

5120. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) the details of passenger earnings of Railways along with the number of counter ticket sales and online ticket sales during the last three years;
- (b) whether there is a difference in price of counter ticket and internet ticket of Railways and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Railways is providing insurance coverage to all the passengers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of passenger insurance claims received, processed, disbursed and rejected by the Railways towards rail accidents during the last ten years, year-wise;
- (e) the details of passenger casualties occurred in various train accidents during the last three years;
- (f) the reasons for not providing optional travel insurance facility for counter issued railway tickets; and
- (g) whether the Government has any plan to extend the travel insurance facility to counter issued tickets also, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (g) The details of number of tickets booked through computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) and Unreserved Ticketing System(UTS) counters as well as through internet, during the financial years

2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 and the passenger revenue for the same period was as under:-

(Figures in crore)		
Year	Total Number of tickets Booked	Passenger Revenue
2021-22	131.69	39,214
2022-23	251.81	63,417
2023-24	279.58	70,693

Online booking of tickets as an option is available, apart from physical purchase of tickets. As far as fare is concerned which includes Basic fare, Reservation charges, Surcharge Superfast, GST as applicable are same for both Passenger Reservation System counter tickets and e-tickets.

Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has provided the facility to book reserved tickets online saving passengers from the botheration of going to reservation counters to book the tickets thus saving travel time and transportation costs. IRCTC levies a convenience fee. In addition, customers also pay transaction charges to Banks. The online ticket booking facility provided by IRCTC is one of the most passenger friendly initiatives of Indian Railways and at present more than 80% of the reserved tickets are booked online.

All Railway passengers irrespective of booking ticket online or at reservation counters and also all unreserved passengers are provided with compensation as defined under the Railways Act of 1989. In addition to this,

ex-gratia amount as an instant relief is also given to passengers who meet with train accident/untoward incidents.

Also, an option is given to passengers under the scheme namely Optional Travel Insurance Scheme (OTIS) who book online e-ticket through official website of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC). This scheme is purely optional in nature. Any passenger who wishes to avail insurance benefit can opt for this scheme at the time of booking the ticket at his/her own discretion. The scheme is available to the passengers who book e-tickets through IRCTC and it provides additional insurance cover to those who have opted for it and paid the premium. Passengers directly fill their nominations on the websites of insurance companies and settles claims directly with the insurance companies.

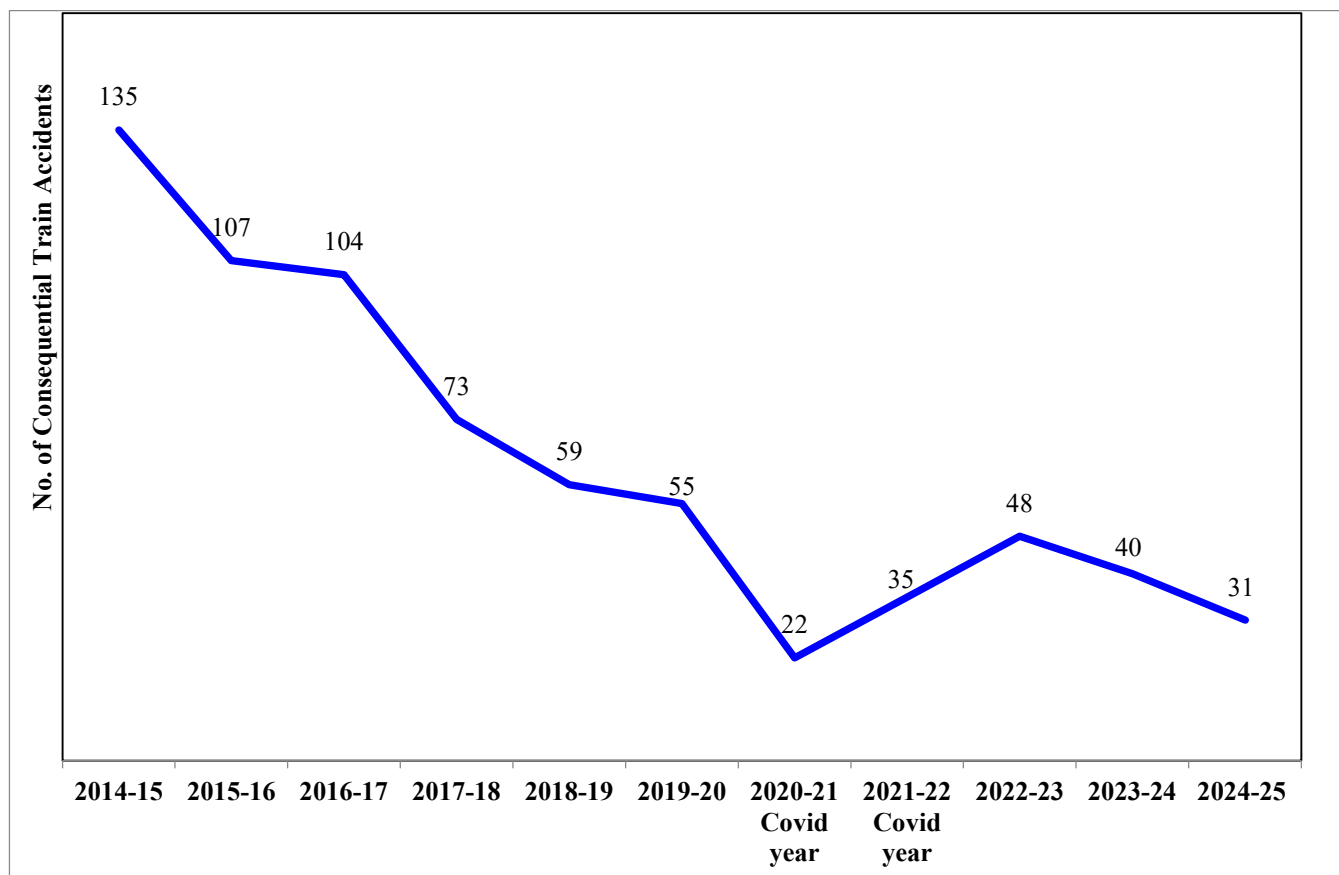
Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents. Consequential Train Accidents have reduced from 135 in 2014-15 to 31 in 2024-25 as shown in the graph below.

It may be noted that the Consequential Train Accidents during the period 2004-14 was 1711 (average 171 per annum), which has declined to 31 in 2024-25.

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.

The number of Consequential Train Accidents during the last three years is depicted in the graph below:-



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

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

Further various safety measures taken to enhance safety in train operations are as follows:-

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

Expenditure on Safety related activities(Rs. in Crore)					
	2013-14 (Actual)	2022-23 (Actual)	2023-24 (Actual)	RE 2024-25	BE 2025-26
Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	9172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	14796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
Maintenance of Machines	5406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
Road Safety LCs and ROB/ RUBs	1986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
Track Renewals	4985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800
Bridge Works	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
Signal and Telecom Works	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	1823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
Total	39463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,623 stations up to 28.02.2025 to eliminate accident due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,089 level Crossing Gates up to 28.02.2025 for enhancing safety at LC gates.
4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,631 stations up to 28.02.2025.
5. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order. Kavach was adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020. Kavach is provided progressively in phased manner. Kavach has already been deployed on 1548 RKm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 2066 RKm. Regular trials are being done on these sections.
6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for Signal and Telecom (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 Over Head Equipment (OHE) masts prior to the signals in electrified

territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.

10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.
11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fan shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like Plasser Quick Relaying System (PQRS), Track Relaying Train (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 Integral Coach Factory (ICF) design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any

inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

27. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.
28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.
29. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated maintenance/ repair/replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:-

S.No.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25 (till January 25)	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
	Technological improvements			
1	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 km	1.4 lakh km	More than 2 times
2	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 km	76,000 km	More than 7 times
3	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 stations	3,243 stations	4 times

4	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 nos.	As on 31.01.25: 25,293	281 times
5	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	27,079 nos.	
Better maintenance practices				
1	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 km	49,000 km	1.5 times
2	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 lakh	1.9 crore	More than 2 times
3	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 nos.	In 2024-25: 301 nos.	92 % reduction
4	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 nos.	In 2024-25: 243 nos.	91% reduction
Better infrastructure and Rolling stock				
1	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985 nos.	34,000 km	More than 2 times
2	Flyovers (RoBs)/ Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 nos.	12,771 nos.	More than 3 times
3	Unmanned Level crossings (nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 nos.	41,551	More than 17 times

AI SAFETY INSTITUTE

5121. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

- (a) whether India's Artificial Intelligence (AI) ambitions took a significant leap forward and also the country would launch an indigenous AI model and establish an AI Safety Institute (AISi) under the Safe and Trusted Pillar of the India AI Mission; and
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with funds sanctioned and spent therefor during the last three years in the States especially Telangana and Andhra Pradesh?

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 Government of India emphasizes the concept of '**AI for All**,' aligning with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratise use of technology. Government is committed to harnessing the power of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the good of our people in sectors like healthcare, agriculture and education while mitigating risks associated with AI deployment.

In order to promote adoption of AI in the country, Union Cabinet led by Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved the **IndiaAI Mission** on 7th March 2024, a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem that aligns with the country's development goals. This mission is driven by a vision to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by focusing on seven foundational pillars: IndiaAI Compute, IndiaAI FutureSkills, IndiaAI Startup Financing, IndiaAI

Innovation Centre, IndiaAI Datasets Platform, IndiaAI Applications Development Initiative and Safe and Trusted AI.

Government is promoting development of indigenous **Large Multimodal Models (LMMs)** trained on India-specific data under IndiaAI Innovation Centre and setting up **AI Safety Institute (AISI)** under Safe and Trusted AI pillar of IndiaAI Mission.

IndiaAI Innovation Centre:

- A **Call for Proposals** has been launched on 30th January, 2025 under this pillar to support the **development of foundational AI models**, inviting startups, researchers, and entrepreneurs to collaborate on creating state-of-the-art AI models using Indian datasets. **This initiative aims to establish indigenous AI models, which can be Large Multimodal Models, Large Language Models (LLM), or Small Language Models (SLM)**, to address India-specific challenges across various sectors. A total of **187 proposals** aimed at building India's foundation models, with contributions from both established startups and new teams of researchers and academia have been received till March 15.

Safe and Trusted AI:

- Under the Safe and Trusted Pillar of the IndiaAI Mission, **IndiaAI Safety Institute** has been launched to address AI risks and Safety Challenges. The Institute will be set up on a **hub and spoke model** with various research and academic institutions, private sector partners joining the hub and taking up projects under the Safe and Trusted Pillar of IndiaAI Mission.

- This pillar also 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. In this regard, **eight Responsible AI Projects** have been selected to address the need for robust guardrails to ensure the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI technologies. 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 details of the selected projects are given at the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- Expressions of Interest has been invited for responsible AI projects in the themes such as Watermarking and Labelling, Ethical AI Frameworks, AI Risk Assessment and Management, Stress Testing Tools, and Deepfake Detection Tools to ensure the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI technologies. A total of 420 proposals have been received.

In addition, the details of other pillars of IndiaAI Mission are as follows:

IndiaAI Applications Development Initiative:

- IndiaAI Application Development Initiative aims to develop, scale, and promote the adoption of impactful AI solutions to effectively tackle significant problem statements.
- IndiaAI Innovation challenge was launched on 13th August 2024 for the themes of healthcare, agriculture, improved governance, climate change and

disaster management and assistive technologies for learning disabilities. The Innovation Challenge was open to Indian innovators, startups, non-profits, students, academic/RandD organizations, and companies. A total of 900 applications have been received across the five focus areas by the deadline of 30th September. Following a rigorous evaluation process, **30 AI solutions have been shortlisted** for the next stage across three stages of maturity: Idea, Prototype, and Existing Solutions. The AI solutions at **idea stage have been supported by Rs. 5 Lakh** and the solutions at **prototype and solution stage have been supported by Rs. 25 Lakh**. Among the selected teams, **one team of Telangana named Moskeet AI** has been shortlisted. The details of shortlisted AI solutions are given at the enclosed **Statement-II**.

- CyberGuard AI Hackathon was launched on 17th October 2024 for Cybercrime prevention in collaboration with the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) and in response 263 responses have been received. Shortlisted 20 teams participated in 3 days hackathon and currently, top 3 teams are being evaluated.

IndiaAI Compute:

- 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).
- Applications were invited for Empanelment of Agencies for providing AI services on Cloud on 16th August 2024. 19 bidders had submitted proposals

to empanel their AI cloud services, out of which 10 bidders have been empaneled. Against the target of 10,000 GPUs outlined in the IndiaAI compute pillar, empanelled bidders have offered **14,517 GPUs at L1 rates**. The average L1 rate discovered for the GPUs is **Rs. 115 per GPU hour**. Additionally, the Government would support eligible end users to the extent of **40% of the AI compute cost**.

- To keep pace with the changes in technologies, IndiaAI enabled a continuous empanelment process inviting fresh proposals from the empaneled agencies for onboarding new GPUs and discovering any revised rates.

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.
- IndiaAI Fellowships are awarded to students pursuing relevant undergraduate and postgraduate programs at Private or Centrally Funded Technical Institutes (CFTIs) recognized by AICTE, NBA, NAAC, or UGC. So far, **150 undergraduate students, 48 postgraduate students, and 3 PhD scholars** have been selected for the fellowship. **A total of 13 students from Telangana (11 B.Tech and 2 M.Tech) have been selected for the IndiaAI Fellowship.**

- A model IndiaAI Data Lab in the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT's), Delhi has been set up, which acts as a reference point for the infrastructure to be set up in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities 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. **The list of 9 Govt. ITIs from Andhra Pradesh and 5 Govt. ITIs from Telangana** have been shared by the respective states for setting up the IndiaAI Data Labs. Additionally, IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT would establish 27 data labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country, details of which are placed at the enclosed **Statement- III.**

IndiaAI Datasets Platform:

- The IndiaAI Datasets Platform (IDP) seeks to enhance access, quality, and utilization of public sector datasets to make them AI-ready. The IDP aims to function as a unified data platform, integrating datasets from all existing data platforms as well as onboarding non-government data contributors and providing new-age AI-centric features
- To provide a unified portal for seamless access to datasets, tools and AI models, **AIKosh: IndiaAI Datasets Platform** has been launched. AIKosh is a secured platform that provides a repository of datasets, models and use cases to enable AI innovation. It also features AI sandbox capabilities through

an integrated development environment along with tools and tutorials. The platform is equipped with the features like content discoverability, AI readiness scoring of datasets, permission-based access and security mechanisms like data encryption at rest and in motion, secure API, and firewalls for real-time filtering of malicious traffic.

- At present the platform offers a comprehensive collection of resources for AI development, featuring over **300 datasets** sourced from more than 10 entities across 12 sectors. It also includes more than **150 AI models** provided by 5 different entities, alongside a library of over 5 use cases that demonstrate potential applications using the available datasets and models. Additionally, the platform provides over **10 toolkits** comprising development utilities for project integration, as well as tutorials to help users understand and navigate its features.

IndiaAI Startup Financing:

- IndiaAI Startup Financing pillar is to provide support to AI startups at all stages. Multiple rounds of stakeholder consultations have been held to deliberate on the scheme for supporting AI Startups at Pre-Seed, Seed and Growth stage.
- In collaboration with STATION F and HEC Paris, the IndiaAI Mission has launched an **acceleration program** for Indian AI startups. This four-month immersive program (1 month online, 3 months onsite at STATION F in Paris)

at the world's largest startup campus will provide 10 selected AI startups with access to mentorship, networking, and global market expansion opportunities in Europe. A total of **143 applications** have been received from Indian startups for participation in the acceleration program.

STATEMENT- I

The details of the selected projects under “Safe and Trusted AI” Pillar are as under:

NAME OF THE THEME	SELECTED APPLICANT	TITLE OF THE PROJECT
Machine Unlearning	IIT Jodhpur	Machine Unlearning in Generative Foundation Models
Synthetic Data Generation	IIT Roorkee	Design and Development of Method for Generating Synthetic Data for Mitigating Bias in Datasets; and Framework for Mitigating Bias in Machine Learning Pipeline for Responsible AI
AI Bias Mitigation Strategy	National Institute of Technology Raipur	Development of Responsible Artificial Intelligence for Bias Mitigation in Health Care Systems
Explainable AI Framework	DIAT Pune and Mindgraph Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Enabling Explainable and Privacy Preserving AI for Security
Privacy Enhancing Strategy	IIT Delhi, IIIT Delhi, IIT Dharwad and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Robust Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning Models
AI Ethical Certification Framework	IIIT Delhi and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Tools for assessing fairness of AI model

AI Algorithm Auditing Tool	Civic Data Labs Pvt. Ltd.	ParakhAI - An open-source framework and toolkit for Participatory Algorithmic Auditing
AI Governance Testing Framework	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Track-LLM, Transparency, Risk Assessment, Context and Knowledge for Large Language Models

STATEMENT- II

The details of shortlisted AI solution under IndiaAI Application Development Initiative are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
1	Promoting regenerative agriculture practices for a sustainable future using AI	In-house developed MRV (Measurement, Reporting, and Verification) technology designed to ensure the integrity and quality of generated carbon credits.	Solution	Varaha ClimateAG Private Limited	Agriculture
2	Krishi Sah'Al'yak - Farming Co-pilot	AI-powered conversational co-pilot to provide personalized advisory to farmers in Indic languages	Solution	Samagra Development Associates Pvt. Ltd	Agriculture

SI.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
3	Kadalcompass - We Amplify the voice of water using Hydro-AI, Underwatercom, IoT with Sensor Network	5G-enabled device that transforms fishing practices using AI, IoT, and advanced communication technologies	Solution	Innogle Technologies Pvt LTD	Agriculture
4	KissanCopilot Multilingual Multimodal personalized AI Assistant for small holder farmers	Powered by Dhenu's vertical LLM for agriculture, provides personalized agricultural advisory services to smallholder farmers.	Solution	Titodi Infotech Pvt Ltd	Agriculture
5	Rapid, chemical-free soil testing solution using NIR Spectroscopy and AI/ML models	End-to-end soil testing approach leverages an offline app, AI-powered spectral device, and ML models to deliver timely, chemical-free soil analysis.	Solution	Neoperk Technologies	Agriculture
6	AI deep-tech driven quality assessment of Maize	SAAS platform to provide objective quality assessment of maize including price estimation and sales pipelining.	Solution	RootsGoods (OPC) Pvt. Ltd.	Agriculture

SI.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
7	AI-Driven Live Fish Logistics and Mortality Reduction in Aquaculture	AI-driven solution that optimizes aquaculture operations	Solution	Shuvoneel Ras System Pvt. Ltd.	Agriculture
8	QScan	AI-powered IoT solution that captures critical data throughout the fresh produce lifecycle, providing real-time analysis of food quality and actionable insights to sellers.	Prototype	Qzense Labs Pvt Ltd	Agriculture
9	Heatwave Resilience: Integrating AI-based Advanced Forecasting for Extreme Heat Events	Integrates AI-based climate forecasting with health data to develop a targeted risk classification system for heat-health impacts	Idea	I-Hub for Robotics and Autonomous Systems Innovation Foundation	Climate
10	Multi-Hazard Susceptibility Mapping	hazard management system to predict Landslides, Debris Flows and Flash Floods	Prototype	Jarbits Pvt Ltd	Climate
11	DeepFlood: Rapid flood inundation mapping using Vision Transformers and Satellite Data	Advanced flood inundation mapping tool using SAR data and deep learning models for real-	Prototype	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	Climate

SI.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
		time, automated flood detection			
12	Moskeet: Climate impact on mosquito-borne diseases	AI-powered platform integrates real-time climate data with mosquito tracking to predict and prevent disease outbreaks.	Prototype	Moskeet AI	Climate
13	End to End AI Cloud Platform for Radiology Diagnosis	AI cloud platform for radiology diagnosis, integrating innovative technologies such as CV, GenAI, NLP, Dicom, mobile, and cloud computing	Solution	Endimension Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare
14	NIDAAN (iNtegrated lung health screening and tuberculosis Detection through Ai At National scale)	qXR, an advanced AI tool for interpreting chest X-rays (CXR), detects and localizes 30+ findings.	Solution	Qure.ai Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare
15	Impactful AI solution, preventing preventable blindness, for socio-economic transformation.	early detection of vision threatening retinal abnormalities	Solution	Artelus	Healthcare

SI.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
16	AI Powered Wearable Technology for Detection and Diagnosis of Musculoskeletal Joint Health Pain.	AI Enabled Hardware Platform for Joint Pain Diagnostics and Rehabilitation Segments of Healthcare	Solution	Startoon Labs Private Limited	Healthcare
17	VoxelBox	Neuro-informatics platform that allows to map the functional maps / connectomics of the human brain	Prototype	BrainSight Technology Pvt Ltd	Healthcare
18	Development of Ocellux: An AI-Based Solution for Enhanced Early Diabetic Eye Screening in INDIA.	Portable, affordable and highly accessible retina imaging device powered by AI for early detection of eye diseases like Diabetic Retinopathy, AMD and Glaucoma	Prototype	Anself Dynamics Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare
19	Revolutionizing healthcare using doctor-led AI	AI-powered personal doctor available 24x7 and free of cost, designed to assist people when they are sick, monitor their health through wearables, and act as a health coach	Prototype	Jivi Health Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare

SI.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
		to prevent diseases.			
20	AI/ML enabled MafPro device platform for cancer staging, localization, and margins.	MafPro handheld detector provides a radiation-free, non-invasive, safe and cost-effective solution that can reliably detect and adequately evaluate metastases in lymph nodes using AI/ML based algorithms	Prototype	SIAMAF Healthcare	Healthcare
21	Readabled (Online Dyslexia Training)	web-based application designed to help children with dyslexia improve phonetic awareness through interactive exercises.	Existing	Hermit Labs Pvt. Ltd.	Learning disabilities
22	Voice fusion AI	AI application to provide assistive support to individuals with SLDs in multiple Indian languages	Prototype	PerpetualBlock Technologies Private Limited	Learning disabilities
23	ScreenPlay - a digital game based screening	Digital, game-based screening tool designed to identify children	Existing	Kidaura Innovations Pvt Ltd	Learning disabilities

SI.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
	tool for autism and related disorders.	aged 3 to 6 who may be at risk for autism or related developmental conditions			
24	Jiveesha	AI-powered diagnostic platform for early detection of SLDs	Idea	Daira Edtech Private Limited	Learning disabilities
25	Adaptive Learning and Detection for SLDs	Advanced AI techniques to detect Specific Learning Disabilities (SLDs) such as dyslexia, dysgraphia, and dyscalculia.	Prototype	Narottam Innovations Pvt. Ltd.	Learning disabilities
26	Special Educator AI	AI-driven system designed to address India's shortage of special educators and support children with SLDs.	Idea	Banyan Intelligence Private Limited	Learning disabilities
27	ConvoZen.AI by NoBroker Technologies	AI-powered conversational platform that automates customer engagement across channels like chat, voice, email, and social media, offering fast, personalized,	Solution	Nobroker Technologies Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Governance

SI.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
		and multilingual support.			
28	AI contact center	AI-powered technologies like machine translation, NLP, ASR and TTS, and multilingual voice recognition to enhance governance by improving communication and accessibility across India's linguistic diversity	Solution	Devnagri AI Pvt. Ltd	Governance
29	Adalat AI: AI solutions for Courts	AI-powered platform provides real-time multilingual transcription, translation, live case flow management, and WhatsApp chatbots to streamline courtroom operations	Prototype	Legsys.AI Technology Foundation	Governance
30	Gov.Civis.Vote	AI-powered Digital Public Infrastructure designed to transform public	Solution	Civic Innovation Foundation	Governance

Sl.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
		consultations in India by making citizen engagement more inclusive, scalable, and comprehensive			

STATEMENT III

List of Data and AI labs planned by IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country:

S.No.	NIELIT Centre	State/UT
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	JandK
18	Jammu	JandK
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

PROMOTION OF SOLAR ENERGY IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

5122. 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 Eastern Region and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the number of schools provided with solar energy systems in the North Eastern Region, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is considering any financial incentives to increase uptake of solar energy systems of schools in the said region and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering extending 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 given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

A total of 3422 schools are reported to have installed solar energy systems in North East region. State-wise detail is given in the enclosed **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 given in the enclosed **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 _p)	Rs 33,000/kWp
2.	Residential Sector (additional 1 kW _p)	Rs 19,800/kWp
3.	Residential Sector (above 3 kWp)	No additional CFA
4.	GHS/RWA etc, for common facilities for up to 500 kW _p (@3 kW _p per house)	Rs 19,800/kWp

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 PVTGHabitations/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:

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 2025-26
2	Solar street lighting and provision of lighting in 1500 MPCs of PVTG areas	Rs. 1 lakh per MPC	15	
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**

Sr. No.	State	Number of Schools
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3
2	Assam	2319
3	Manipur	51
4	Mizoram	25
5	Meghalaya	633
6	Nagaland	355
7	Sikkim	36
Total		3422

IMPLEMENTATION OF DPDP ACT, 2023

5123. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) the status of the implementation of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023;
- (b) the manner in which the Government is addressing concerns about data privacy and security in digital platforms;
- (c) the measures in place to combat cybercrime, online fraud and ransomware attacks;
- (d) the manner in which the Ministry is ensuring the security of Government data and critical infrastructure; and

- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent data leaks and safeguard citizens' personal information?

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 Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (DPDP Act) has been enacted on 11th Aug 2023. The Ministry has notified draft Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 (Rules) for public consultation, which seek to operationalize the DPDP Act. Feedback comments from public including stakeholders have been invited in line with the Government's commitment of inclusive approach towards law-making.

The DPDP Act provides for the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognises both the rights of the individual to protect their personal data and the need to process such personal data for lawful purposes.

The Government of India has undertaken a multi-faceted approach to ensure protection of digital personal data. The Government has also taken several measures for improving cyber security and data privacy of data platforms including critical infrastructure. These include:

- i. National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC) under the National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) ensures coordination amongst different agencies.
- ii. Under the provisions of section 70B of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is

designated as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents.

- iii. National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) implemented by the CERT-In detects cyber security threats. NCCC facilitates coordination among different agencies by sharing with them the metadata from cyberspace for taking actions to mitigate cyber security threats.
- iv. Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) is a citizen-centric service provided by CERT-In, which extends the vision of Swachh Bharat to the Cyber Space. Cyber Swachhta Kendra is the Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre and helps to detect malicious programs and provides free tools to remove the same. It also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations.
- v. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has created the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) to deal with cybercrimes in a coordinated and effective manner.
- vi. Under the provisions of section 70A of the IT Act, 2000, the Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country.
- vii. The Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011 under the IT Act prescribes reasonable security practices and procedures to protect sensitive personal data of users.

- viii. Capacity building and awareness are integral components of the Government's IT security strategy. Training programs are conducted across sectors, focusing on developing IT security skills among officials and professionals. Public awareness campaigns, such as Cyber Security Awareness Month and Safer Internet Day, are organized to educate citizens about online safety, secure online transactions and digital services.
- ix. The cyber security advisories are regularly issued on emerging threats, mitigation strategies, and best practices to safeguard data. Initiatives like the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre) and the National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) focus on detecting and mitigating malicious activities, enabling situational awareness, and securing against potential threats.
- x. A significant step in this direction is the enactment of the DPDP Act, which establishes the legal framework for data protection and mandates data fiduciaries to implement comprehensive security safeguards in India. DPDP Act establishes the grievance redressal mechanism and adjudication process of the Data Protection Board, digital by design in nature, with a robust framework of accountability mechanisms to ensure the lawful processing of digital personal data with Data Protection Board as an independent adjudicatory body empowered to investigate complaints, conduct inquiries, and impose penalties for non-compliance of the provisions of the Act.

ALTERATION IN ROCK SALT

5124. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

- (a) whether the common sea salt is being artificially coloured pink and falsely marketed as Himalayan Pink Rock Salt in Gujarat and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (b) whether genuine rock salt is mined whereas salt in question is being chemically altered to resemble it, deceiving consumers and posing serious health risks and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to investigate the matter to ensure strict action against those involved and safeguard health and trust of millions of Indian consumers; and
- (d) 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) Food Safety and Standards Act 2006 and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder lay down the quality and safety standards for various articles of food. The issues related to food safety, adulteration, labelling violations, Quality control, inspections and penalties for violation of Food Safety and

Standards Act 2006, Rules and Regulations are dealt by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Implementation and enforcement of these standards primarily lies with the State/UT Governments.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is fully committed to ensure the availability of safe food products to the consumers across the country. Regular surveillance drives, monitoring, regulatory inspection and random sampling of various food products including salts are conducted throughout the year to check quality and safety parameters including testing for colours in food products. Any Food Business Operators found in contravention of the provisions of the FSS Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made thereunder are liable to face penal actions such as penalty, prosecution, suspension or cancellation of licenses as per nature of contraventions. Details of samples lifted of salts and iodized salt and further actions taken during last year is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

List of details of samples lifted of salts and iodized salt and further actions taken during last year is as under:-

Year	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of non-conforming Samples	Civil Cases			Criminal Cases		
			Cases launched	Conviction	Penalty (Rs)	Cases launched	Conviction	Penalty (Rs)
2023-24	2952	277	240	312	5831000	12	02	10000

Note: Samples analyzed/Cases launched/Conviction/Penalties may include data from previous Financial years.

MMTS RAIL FROM HYDERABAD TO YADAGIRIGUTTA

5125. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the time by when MMTS Rail (Yadadri) project from Hyderabad to Yadagirigutta is likely to be completed;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has declared that the share of the funds for the construction of the project would be completely borne in regard to the Government of Telangana, if so, the details thereof including the detail of the announcement made;
- (c) the reason for delay in completion of the project so far; and
- (d) the details of the funds allocated to Yadadri MMTS in the 2025 Union Budget and the amount required to complete the project?

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

(a) to (d) The Suburban Rail services in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities popularly known as Multi Modal Transport Services (MMTS) project costing ₹ 1169 Cr. were sanctioned on cost sharing basis with the State Government in the ratio of 1(Ministry of Railways) : 2 (Govt. of Telangana) and fully commissioned in March, 2024.

State Government is yet to pay the balance share of State Government of ₹ 279 Cr. towards this project.

The following lines were included in the MMTS project:-

S. No.	Name of Lines	Length (Km)
1.	Ghatkesar - Moula Ali C Cabin Quadrupling	12
2	Telapur - Ramchandrapuram New line	5
3.	Medchal – Bolarum Doubling	14
4.	Falaknuma - Umdanagar Doubling	14
5.	Sanathnagar - Moula Ali C cabin by pass line Doubling	22
6.	Secunderabad - Bolarum Electrification	15
	Total	82

Further, a 3rd line from Ghatkesar - Yadadri (33 km) costing ₹ 412 Cr. has been sanctioned in 2016 on cost sharing basis under MMTS. The project could not be taken up due to non-depositing of funds towards its share by State Government.

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.

DIGITAL INDIA COMMON SERVICE CENTRE

5126. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of one model Digital India Common Service Centre (DICSC) to be established in all gram panchayats across all districts of the country;
- (b) the budgetary allocation made for this project;
- (c) the current reach of Common Service Centre (CSC) across rural and urban areas and the manner in which it aligns with the goals set under the Digital India initiative;
- (d) the number of CSCs set up in the State of Tamil Nadu along with the percentage of the centres which are functional;
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure adequate internet connectivity at CSCs in remote and rural areas where network issues are prevalent;
- (f) the mechanisms put in place to monitor and improve the quality of services provided by CSCs; and
- (g) the other steps taken by the Government to bridge the digital divide in rural India and ensure that digital services reach every citizen?

**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) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) approved the Digital India Common Service Centres (DICSC) project with an objective of setting-up 4,740 CSCs at the Gram Panchayat (GPs) level in 10 districts. CSC e-Governance Services India Limited is the implementing agency for the project. These 10 districts are Gandhinagar, Chamba, Puducherry, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar (Aurangabad), Mamit, Jodhpur, Khammam, Pilibhit, Gorakhpur and Leh (Ladakh). Total budget outlay of the project is Rs. 31.6 Cr.

Common Services Centre (CSC) project i.e CSC 2.0 is an initiative of Government of India, under the 3rd pillar (Public Internet Access Programme) of Digital India initiative. It aims to expand the CSC network to GPs and access of e-services to the citizen. CSCs are setup and run/operated by the Village Level Entrepreneur (VLEs), on a self-sustainable basis. These Centres (CSCs) deliver over 800 services including government services, financial services and services related to Aadhaar, various social welfare schemes, education, telemedicine, travel bookings, utility payments, etc.

CSC e-Governance Services India Limited has apprised that in February, 2025, a total of 5,72,664 CSCs are functional across the country, with 4,51,880 CSCs functional at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level. In Tamil Nadu, a total number of 32,180 CSCs are registered, out of which in February 2025, 19,131 CSCs are functional i.e 59.45 % functional CSCs.

CSC operates on an entrepreneurship model and the VLE creates his/her own infrastructure for setting-up of CSCs.

Department of Telecommunications, has taken a number of steps and projects with funding from Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) [erstwhile Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)], Department of Telecommunications (DOT), for internet connectivity in remote and rural areas. Some of the projects have already been completed and many are under implementation. Details of the major projects are as follows:

i. **BharatNet project** is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages. 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 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) under Design, Built, Operate and Maintain (DBOM) model, for up-gradation of existing network of BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II, creation of network in 42,000 GPs (approx.), Operation and Maintenance for 10 years and utilization. The connectivity to remaining non-GP villages (about 3.8 lakhs) is to be provided on demand basis from their respective GPs. BSNL has been nominated as the Project Management Agency. As of Feb-2025; 2,14,323 GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project in the country.

ii. For provision of high-speed internet/data and Mobile Services (including 4G) in remote and rural areas of the country, various targeted schemes/projects have been implemented.

Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan (CTDP) for mobile connectivity in the North Eastern Region, Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for Islands (Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands), Scheme for providing mobile services in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, Schemes for providing mobile services in Aspirational Districts, Scheme for providing mobile services in the border villages and other priority areas, 4G Saturation scheme to provide mobile coverage in all uncovered villages etc. The project for saturation of 4G mobile services for providing 4G mobile services in uncovered villages in remote and difficult areas of the country is also under implementation at a total cost of Rs. 26,316 Cr. Till February 2025, 21, 577 villages/ locations have been covered under above mentioned mobile projects in the country.

iii. **Commissioning of submarine optical fibre cable** in Aug-2020 between Chennai and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (2312 Km) for providing high speed internet/data connectivity to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Commissioning of Submarine OFC connectivity between Mainland (Kochi) and Lakshadweep Islands (1869 km) (Total 11 Islands; Kavaratti, Kalpeni, Agatti, Amini, Androth, Minicoy, Bangaram, Bitra, Chetlat, Kiltan and Kadmath) in Jan-2024. Creation of 225Km OFC network in Lakshadweep Islands for provision of FTTH and other services. These optical fibre cable projects have facilitated faster roll out of

mobile services (4G/5G) and other high-speed data/internet services in the Islands.

(f) CSC e-Governance Services India Limited has apprised that it continuously monitors service delivery, provided by CSCs, through various mechanisms, as follows:

- i. Performance tracking through dashboards that monitor transactions and service delivery at each CSC.
- ii. A centralized grievance redressal system to address VLEs and citizen complaints.
- iii. Capacity building and training programs for VLEs to enhance the efficiency and skill set of VLEs.
- iv. At grassroot level, regular audits and assessments to ensure operational efficiency.

(g) The Government is taking various steps to bridge the digital divide, including:

- PMGDISHA (Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan) to enhance digital literacy among rural citizens.
- CSCs to deliver more G2C/B2C services (such as include banking, telemedicine, digital learning, and financial inclusion) at gram panchayat level.
- BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages. As of Feb 2025, 2,14,323 GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project in the country.

VACANCIES IN CONSUMER COMMISSIONS

5127. SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) the details of existing vacancies under various categories in consumer commissions at the National, State and district levels;
- (b) whether it is true that the Government is considering to fill up these vacancies in a time bound manner;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also true that the Government is considering to improve the functioning by strengthening the Consumer Commissions; and
- (e) 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 (c) At present, there are two vacancies of members in National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. The details of existing vacancies in State and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

As per Section 32 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, if, at any time, there is a vacancy in the office of the President or Member of the District Commission, the State Government may, by notification, direct -

- a) any other District Commission specified in that notification to exercise the jurisdiction in respect of that district also; or
- b) the President or a member of any other District Commission specified in that notification to exercise the powers and discharge the functions of the President or member of that District Commission also.

Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to fill up the vacancies of President and Members in the State Commissions and District Commissions. Further, as per Rule 6(4) of the Consumer Protection (Qualification for appointment, method of recruitment, procedure of appointment, term of office, resignation and removal of the President and members of the State Commission and District Commission) Rules, 2020, the process of appointments shall be initiated by the State Government atleast 6 months before the vacancy arises. Also, the Central Government has been continuously taking up with the State Governments/UT Administrations for expeditious filling up of the existing and anticipated vacancies of President and Members of the Consumer Commissions.

(d) and (e) To supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the 'Strengthening Consumer Commissions' (SCC) Scheme for strengthening the infrastructure of consumer commissions so that minimum level of facilities are made available at each consumer commission. So far, a total of ₹ 27.56 Crores has been released to various States/U.Ts for the upgradation of infrastructure of consumer commissions.

STATEMENT**Details of existing vacancies in State and District Consumer
Disputes Redressal Commission**

S. No	State	State Commission				District Commission			
		President		Member		President		Member	
		Sanctioned Post	Vacant Post	Sanctioned Post	Vacant Post	Sanctioned Post	Vacant Post	Sanctioned Post	Vacant Post
1	AandN Island (UT)	1	1	4	0	1	0	2	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	4	1	17	1	34	1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	2	25	0	50	41
4	Assam	1	1	4	1	23	3	46	2
5	Bihar	1	0	4	0	38	21	76	40
6	Chandigarh (UT)	1	0	4	1	2	0	4	1
7	Chhattisgarh	1	0	4	3	17	7	54	17
8	DandN Haveli and DandD (UT)	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1
9	Delhi (UT)	1	0	4	1	10	1	20	4
10	Goa	1	1	4	2	2	0	4	0
11	Gujarat	1	0	8	3	38	24	76	46
12	JandK (UT)	1	1	4	1	10	6	20	10
13	Kerala	1	0	4	3	14	5	28	26
14	Ladakh (UT)	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	3
15	Lakshadweep (UT)	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0
16	Haryana	1	0	4	0	22	2	44	6
17	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	2	2	4	0	24	17
18	Jharkhand	1	1	4	3	24	6	48	13
19	Karnataka	1	1	8	7	33	14	66	12
20	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	5	3	25	5	102	32
21	Maharashtra	1	0	11	4	40	10	80	24
22	Manipur	1	1	4	1	3	0	6	6
23	Meghalaya	1	0	4	2	7	0	14	1
24	Mizoram	1	1	4	2	11	0	22	4
25	Nagaland	1	0	2	1	16	0	32	10
26	Odisha	1	1	4	0	31	17	62	44
27	Puducherry (UT)	1	1	4	2	1	0	2	0
28	Punjab	1	0	4	1	23	5	46	14
29	Rajasthan	1	0	10	3	37	11	74	42

30	Sikkim	1	1	4	2	6	0	12	6
31	Tamilnadu	1	0	4	4	30	3	64	16
32	Telangana	1	1	4	0	12	3	24	3
33	Tripura	1	0	2	0	4	1	8	0
34	Uttarakhand	1	1	4	1	13	9	26	1
35	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	4	1	79	35	158	77
36	West Bengal	1	0	10	5	26	17	52	16
Total		36	18	161	66	648	209	1388	538

राजस्थान में कोयला खनन

5128. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान निजी और सरकारी कंपनियों द्वारा राजस्थान में जिलावार और कंपनीवार प्रतिवर्ष कितनी मात्रा में कोयले का खनन किया गया;
- (ख) क्या सरकार को कोयला खनन/उत्पादन में लगे सरकारी और निजी उपक्रमों के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्राप्त ऐसी शिकायतों और उनके समाधान का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) राजस्थान राज्य में कोई कोयला खान स्थित नहीं है।
- (ख) और (ग) विगत 5 वर्षों के दौरान कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

FRAMEWORK FOR AGRI PHOTO VOLTAIC TECHNOLOGY

5129. SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated a standardized definition and framework for Agri Photo Voltaic (APV) technology and if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government intends to do so;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to introduce incentives for Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and rural cooperatives to participate in APV development and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the eligibility criteria prescribed for agricultural land to qualify for APV installations;
- (d) whether the Government is considering measures to make land use policies flexible for allowing agricultural land to retain its status while also being used for power generation and if so, details thereof;
- (e) the steps taken to raise awareness regarding APV adoption among farmers and rural communities;
- (f) whether the Government is considering financial incentives such as fixed feed-in tariffs for APV projects and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the details of regulatory measures being undertaken to streamline the adoption of APV systems and integrate them within India's renewable energy and agricultural sectors?

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 (g) No proposal is under consideration for Agri Photo Voltaic (APV) standardized definition, framework, regulatory measures or incentives.

However, Component A PM KUSUM scheme allows the setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/ Stilt Mounted Grid Connected Solar Energy based Power Plants. Farmers can install solar plants up to 2 MW under this components, on their land. Group of farmers/ cooperatives/ panchayats/ Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO)/ Water User associations (WUA) etc. can also install power plant through developer(s). The scheme provides a procurement based incentive of Rs 0.40/unit for DISCOMS.

INFLATION RATES OF FOOD COMMODITIES

5130. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

- (a) the inflation rate of essential food commodities during each of the last three years;
- (b) the measures taken to control food price volatility particularly for pulses, wheat and edible oils;
- (c) whether any new mechanisms have been introduced to improve supply chain efficiency and prevent hoarding; and
- (d) 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) Food inflation measured by year-on-year percentage variation in Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) during last three years as published by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) Government keeps a close watch on the production and availability of essential commodities through regular reviews by the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). The Committee reviews, on regular basis, the situation of prices and price trends of essential agri-horticulture commodities and suggests measures to enhance availability through increased domestic production and through imports.

In order to tackle the volatility in prices, government maintains buffer stocks of pulses and onion for market interventions through calibrated and targeted release to moderate the prices in the market. Part of the stock of pulses from the buffer 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. To manage the overall food security and to prevent hoarding and unscrupulous speculation, Government imposed stock limits on wheat till 31st March 2025. In addition, Government has, since April, 2024, allocated 30 lakh tonnes of wheat for sale in open market under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) to control wheat prices. The international and domestic prices of edible oils are closely monitored for taking necessary policy interventions to keep the prices affordable while keeping in

mind the interest of domestic farmers and edible oil industry. To augment domestic availability of pulses and control price volatility, Government allowed import of Tur and Urad under 'Free' category till 31st March, 2026. Duty free import of Chana has been allowed till 31st March, 2025 to augment domestic availability and control prices. Further, to augment the overall availability of pulses, duty free import of Yellow Peas has also been allowed till 31st May, 2025. In order to manage the overall food security of the country and to support the needs of the neighbouring and other vulnerable countries, Government has amended the export policy of wheat from 'free' to 'prohibited' category on 13th May 2022 for restricting export of Indian Durum Wheat.

(c) and (d) Department of Consumer Affairs developed stock disclosure portal to monitor the stock of pulses with various entities and discourage hoarding. State Governments have been advised to ensure disclosure of stocks by various entities like traders, dealers, importers, millers, stockists and big chain retailers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1995 through online stock disclosure portal. Similarly, Department of Food and Public Distribution has advised State Governments to ensure the disclosure of stock in respect of wheat by various entities.

STATEMENT

**Food inflation rate measured by year-on-year percentage variation
in Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI)**

(in percentage)

Month	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25

April	8.31	3.84	8.70
May	7.97	2.96	8.69
June	7.75	4.55	9.36
July	6.69	11.51	5.42
August	7.62	9.94	5.66
September	8.60	6.62	9.24
October	7.01	6.61	10.87
November	4.67	8.70	9.04
December	4.19	9.53	8.39
January	6.00	8.30	6.02
February	5.95	8.66	3.75
March	4.79	8.52	

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

OBJECTIVES OF PM-SGMBY

5131. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the objectives of Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSGMBY) is to provide free electricity to households and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the details of eligibility criteria/conditions for availing the benefits of the yojana; and
- (c) the details of incentives/benefits that the Government proposes to provide to those installing rooftop solar panels?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) in the country since February 2024. One of the key objectives of the PMSG: MBY is to help in generation of free/low-cost electricity up to 300 units per month to an individual household by installation of rooftop solar plant with central financial assistance (CFA) as under:

- For individual households, the CFA is Rs. 30,000/- per kWp for the first 2 kWp and Rs. 18,000/- per kWp for the additional one kWp. The subsidy is capped at 3 kWp rooftop solar plant capacity for individual household.
- For Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) the CFA is Rs. 18,000/- per kWp with rooftop solar plant capacity limit of 500 kWp.
- In case of special category states/UTs including Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, JandK, Ladakh, States in the North East Region, UTs of AandN and Lakshadweep, the CFA is 10% higher.

All individual households and GHS/RWA having grid connected electricity connection under residential sector are eligible to participate in the scheme.

सांख्यिकीय प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकता मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट

5132. श्री चंदन चौहान:

श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे:

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा:

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

- (क) नवीनतम सांख्यिकीय प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकता मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;
- (ख) राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी प्रशिक्षण अकादमी (एनएसएसटीए) अपने प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई), बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स और मशीन लर्निंग जैसी उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों को किस प्रकार शामिल करती है;
- (ग) भारत की सांख्यिकीय प्रथाओं को वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के अनुरूप बनाने तथा उन्हें राष्ट्रीय नीति आवश्यकताओं के साथ जुड़ाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एनएसएसटीए द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या जमीनी स्तर पर नीति-निर्माण प्रक्रियाओं को मजबूत करने के लिए जिला स्तर पर डेटा संग्रहण और प्रसार का मजबूत करने की कोई आगामी योजना है?

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

- (क) सांख्यिकीय प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकता मूल्यांकन (एसटीए) सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट क्षमता निर्माण के लिए मौजूदा प्रशिक्षण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और कार्यनीति योजना का व्यवस्थित मूल्यांकन करती है। इस रिपोर्ट में न केवल मौजूदा क्षमताओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है, बल्कि उन क्षेत्रों पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है जहां महत्वपूर्ण कौशल अंतराल हैं, विशेष रूप से उभरते क्षेत्रों में। यह अपेक्षित कौशल को प्राथमिकता देता है, सीखने की शैलियों और सांस्कृतिक संदर्भों की जांच करता है। इससे प्राप्त निष्कर्ष

कौशल अंतराल को पाटने और सीखने के अंतर को राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के अनुरूप करने में सहायता करते हैं।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली प्रशिक्षण अकादमी (एनएसएसटीए) आधिकारिक सांख्यिकी और संबंधित विषयों के क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करती है जिसमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, एआई, बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स और मशीन लर्निंग जैसी उन्नत तकनीकों शामिल होती हैं। एनएसएसटीए उन्नत तकनीकों सहित दक्षताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए एकीकृत सरकारी ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण (आईजीओटी) कर्मयोगी मंच का भी लाभ उठाता है।

(ग) एनएसएसटीए/सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय आधिकारिक सांख्यिकी और संबंधित विषयों के क्षेत्र में ज्ञान और सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों को साझा करने के लिए वार्ता, वेबिनार, सेमिनार, कार्यशालाएं और प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करता है।

(घ) हाल ही के राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (एनएसएस) दौर में, चयनित सर्वेक्षणों के लिए, जिलों को 'मूल स्तर' मानने के लिए प्रतिदर्श डिजाइन में प्रावधान किए गए हैं ताकि सर्वेक्षण में भाग लेने वाले राज्यों द्वारा जिला स्तर के अनुमान तैयार किए जा सकें।

JOBSEEKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN INDIA

5133. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

- (a) the number of persons in the labour force, both rural and urban during each of the last three years;

- (b) the number of persons unemployed, willing to work and active job seekers enrolled with employment exchanges since 2016, for rural and urban, year-wise;
- (c) the number of persons unemployed, willing to work but inactive in seeking jobs, rural and urban during the last three years, year-wise;
- (d) the number of underemployed, marginally attached and discouraged workers both rural and urban during each of the last three years; and
- (e) the number of persons employed, full-time and part-time, separately during each of the last three years for rural and urban India?

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

(a) to (e) National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been conducting Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017 to estimate various indicators related to employment and unemployment situation in the country. PLFS gives estimates of key employment and unemployment indicators such as Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR), etc.

From the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted during the periods July 2021- June 2022 to July 2023 - June 2024, the estimates of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in usual status (ps+ss) for both rural and urban areas are given in Table below:

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in rural and urban areas from PLFS 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24		
All-India		
survey (year)	LFPR (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
PLFS, 2021-22	42.2	39.0
PLFS, 2022-23	43.4	39.8
PLFS, 2023-24	46.8	41.0
<i>Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24</i>		
<i>Note: 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024 likewise for 2022-23 and 2021-22</i>		

From the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted during the periods July 2017- June 2018 to July 2023 - June 2024, the estimates of Unemployment Rate (UR) in usual status (ps+ss) for both rural and urban areas are given in Table below:

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in rural and urban areas from PLFS		
All-India		
survey (year)	UR (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
PLFS, 2017-18	5.3	7.8
PLFS, 2018-19	5.0	7.7
PLFS, 2019-20	4.0	7.0
PLFS, 2020-21	3.3	6.7
PLFS, 2021-22	3.3	6.3
PLFS, 2022-23	2.4	5.4

PLFS, 2023-24	2.5	5.1
<i>Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24</i> <i>Note: 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024 likewise for 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 and 2017-18</i>		

From the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted during the periods July 2021- June 2022 to July 2023 - June 2024, the estimates of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in usual status (ps+ss) for both rural and urban areas and Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by status in employment in both rural and urban areas are given in Tables below:

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in rural and urban areas from PLFS 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24		
All-India		
survey (year)	WPR (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
PLFS, 2021-22	40.8	36.6
PLFS, 2022-23	42.3	37.7
PLFS, 2023-24	45.6	38.9
<i>Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24</i> <i>Note: 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024 likewise for 2022-23 and 2021-22</i>		

Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by status in employment in both rural and urban areas from PLFS 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24

All-India

survey (year)	Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) among rural areas in		
	Self employed	Regular wage / salary	Casual Labour
PLFS, 2021-22	61.5	12.5	25.9
PLFS, 2022-23	63.0	12.2	24.8
PLFS, 2023-24	64.7	12.7	22.5
survey (year)	Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) among urban areas in		
	Self employed	Regular wage / salary	Casual Labour
PLFS, 2021-22	39.5	47.1	13.4
PLFS, 2022-23	39.6	48.0	12.4
PLFS, 2023-24	40.4	47.5	12.1
Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24			
Note: 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024 likewise for 2022-23 and 2021-22			

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर वाई-फाई सुविधा

5134. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में वाई-फाई सुविधा वाले कुल रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा ऐसे स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को उपलब्ध इंटरनेट की औसत गति कितनी है तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) वाई-फाई सुविधा वाले स्टेशनों पर इस सेवा का उपयोग करने वाले यात्रियों की प्रतिदिन औसत संख्या कितनी है तथा उक्त सुविधा का उपयोग करके यात्रियों को क्या लाभ प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख) भारतीय रेल ने अब तक 6,115 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर वाई-फाई सेवाएं उपलब्ध करवाई हैं।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, लगभग सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा 4जी/5जी कवरेज उपलब्ध कराई गई है। इन नेटवर्क का उपयोग यात्रियों द्वारा डाटा संपर्कता के लिए भी किया जा रहा है, जिससे यात्रियों को बेहतर अनुभव हो रहा है।

राजस्थान में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा योजनाएं

5135. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) मंत्रालय द्वारा राजस्थान में क्रियान्वित की जा रही नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान सहित देश भर में पूरी की गई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) इस संबंध में कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है तथा उक्त योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय वर्ष 2030 तक 500 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म विद्युत क्षमता के लक्ष्य को साकार करने के लिए राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा (आरई) क्षमता बढ़ावा और गति देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश भर में चालू की गई अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, देश में नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख चालू अक्षय ऊर्जा योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में राजस्थान राज्य के लिए 1607.3 करोड़ रुपये सहित कुल 10904.47 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों (2021-22 से 2023-24) के दौरान, रूफटॉप सौर और पीएम-कुसुम योजनाओं के तहत राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश में कुल लाभार्थियों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

(संख्या लाख में)		
योजना	देश में लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या	राजस्थान राज्य में लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या
रूफटॉप सौर	5.7	0.09
पीएम-कुसुम	2.95	0.57

विवरण-I

राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा:

1. पीएम-सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना, जिसके तहत वर्ष 2026-27 तक कुल 75,021 करोड़ रु. के केन्द्रीय वित्तीय परिव्यय से रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना द्वारा एक करोड़ घरों को प्रति माह 300 यूनिट तक मुफ्त/कम लागत वाली बिजली उपलब्ध कराने में मदद करना।
2. छोटे ग्रिड संबद्ध सौर ऊर्जा विद्युत संयंत्रों, स्टैंड-अलोन, सौर चालित कृषि पंपों और मौजूदा ग्रिड कनेक्टेड कृषि पंपों के सौरीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम-कुसुम योजना। यह योजना न केवल किसानों के लिए, बल्कि राज्यों और डिस्कॉमों के लिए भी लाभदायक है। राज्यों को कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली पर दी जा रही सब्सिडी की बचत होगी और डिस्कॉमों को सस्ती सौर विद्युत मिलेगी, जिससे अंत में पारेषण एवं वितरण हानियाँ नहीं होंगी।
3. 40,000 मेगावाट क्षमता की स्थापना के लक्ष्य के साथ सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए योजना। इस योजना के तहत भूमि, सड़क, विद्युत निकासी प्रणाली, जल की सुविधाएं जैसी अवसंरचना सभी सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों/अनुमोदनों के साथ विकसित की जाती हैं। इस प्रकार, यह योजना देश में उपयोगिता-स्तर की सौर परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र विकास में मदद करती है।
4. उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों (भाग-I और II) में गीगावाट स्तर की उत्पादन क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए “राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम” नामक उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना।
5. सरकारी उत्पादकों द्वारा स्वयं के उपयोग के लिए अथवा सरकार/सरकारी संस्थाओं के उपयोग के लिए सीधे अथवा वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉमों) के माध्यम से व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) सहायता के साथ 12000 मेगावाट ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर फोटोवोल्टेक (पीवी) विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) की योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना)।

6. ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और उसके डेरिवेटिव्स के उत्पादन, उपयोग और निर्यात के लिए भारत को वैश्विक केन्द्र (ग्लोबल हब) बनाने के लक्ष्य से 19,744 करोड़ रु. के परिव्यय से राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन की शुरुआत।
7. ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर (जीईसी): अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए अंतर-राज्यीय (इंट्रा-स्टेट) पारेषण प्रणाली बनाना। अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं से विद्युत की निकासी के लिए ट्रांसमिशन अवसंरचना स्थापित करने के लिए केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है।
8. राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम:
 - अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम: शहरी, औद्योगिक और कृषि अपशिष्ट/अवशेषों से ऊर्जा संबंधी कार्यक्रम।
 - बायोमास कार्यक्रम: ब्रिकेट्स और पैलेट्स के निर्माण में सहायता और उद्योगों में बायोमास (गैर-बगास) आधारित सह-उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजना।
 - बायोगैस कार्यक्रम: पारिवारिक प्रकार के बायोगैस संयंत्रों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए।
9. ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर लाइटिंग प्रदान करने के प्रावधान के साथ प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी बसाहटों/गांवों के लिए), जहाँ ग्रिड के माध्यम से बिजली की आपूर्ति तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

विवरण-II

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश भर में चालू की गई अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता का ब्यौरा

(मेगावाट में)

स्रोत	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	देश में स्थापित क्षमता	राजस्थान राज्य में	देश में स्थापित क्षमता	राजस्थान राज्य में	देश में स्थापित क्षमता	राजस्थान राज्य में

		स्थापित क्षमता		स्थापित क्षमता		स्थापित क्षमता
सौर विद्युत	12760.52	6639.27	12783.82	4490.83	15033.26	4291.88
पवन विद्युत	1110.53	0.00	2275.55	866.60	3253.39	2.40
जैव विद्युत	142.16	0.00	119.69	0.00	139.10	0.56
जल विद्युत	456.75	0.00	215.20	0.00	136.95	0.00
कुल	14469.96	6639.27	15394.26	5357.43	18562.7	4294.84

स्थायी धृति क्षेत्रों का विकास

5136. श्री आशीष दुबे:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) स्थायी धृति क्षेत्रों (पीएचए) के विकास के लिए चयनित साठ रेलवे स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त स्थायी धृति क्षेत्रों का कार्य पूरा होने की अनुमानित समय-सीमा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त पहल को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले कोई व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन या प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं से संबंधित कार्य पूरा किया गया था और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
और
- (घ) उक्त स्थायी धृति क्षेत्रों के लिए योजनाबद्ध किए गए टिकटिंग जोनों, वाई-फाई और फूड स्टॉलों सहित सुविधाओं और सुख-सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (घ) भारतीय रेल स्टेशन की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर समय-समय पर भीड़ को नियंत्रित करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय करती है। त्यौहार/मेला अवधियों के दौरान स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों की अत्यधिक भीड़ को संभालने के लिए रेलवे द्वारा सीमित पहुंच नियंत्रण प्रणाली का प्रयोग किया गया है जहां ऐसे समय के दौरान, स्टेशनों के बाहर होल्डिंग क्षेत्र बनाए गए थे और यात्रियों को केवल तभी अनुमति दी गई जब गाड़ी प्लेटफॉर्म पर आ गई थी।

इसके अलावा, स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों की भारी भीड़ को संभालने के लिए, रेलवे द्वारा निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिए गए हैं:-

1. सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों में, 60 स्टेशनों पर स्थायी होल्डिंग क्षेत्र:

- i. 2024 के त्यौहारों के दौरान, स्टेशनों के बाहर होल्डिंग क्षेत्र बनाए गए थे। इन प्रतीक्षालयों के कारण सूरत, उधना, पटना और नई दिल्ली में यात्रियों की भारी भीड़ को संभाला जा सका। यात्रियों को केवल तब अनुमति दी गई जब गाड़ी प्लेटफॉर्म पर आ चुकी थी।
- ii. महाकुंभ के दौरान प्रयाग क्षेत्र के नौ स्टेशनों पर इसी तरह की व्यवस्था की गई थी।
- iii. इन स्टेशनों पर प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर, देश भर में 60 स्टेशनों पर, स्टेशन के बाहर जहां समय-समय पर अत्यधिक भीड़ होती है, वहां स्थायी प्रतीक्षालय बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया है।
- iv. नई दिल्ली, आनंद विहार, वाराणसी, अयोध्या और गाज़ियाबाद स्टेशनों पर प्रायोगिक परियोजनाएँ शुरू हो गई हैं। प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने के पश्चात् और अधिक स्टेशनों का चयन किया जाएगा।
- v. इस अवधारणा के अनुसार, अचानक बढ़ी भीड़ को प्रतीक्षा क्षेत्र के भीतर नियंत्रित किया जाएगा। यात्रियों को प्लेटफॉर्मों पर जाने की अनुमति केवल तब दी जाएगी जब गाड़ियां प्लेटफॉर्म पर पहुंच जाएंगी। इससे स्टेशनों पर भीड़ कम होगी।

2. पहुंच नियंत्रण:

- i. 60 स्टेशनों पर कंप्लीट एक्सेस कंट्रोल की शुरुआत की जाएगी।
- ii. पुष्टिशुदा आरक्षित टिकट वाले यात्रियों को प्लेटफॉर्मों पर सीधे एक्सेस दिया जाएगा।
- iii. बिना टिकट या प्रतीक्षा सूची टिकट वाले यात्री बाहर बनाए गए प्रतीक्षा क्षेत्र में इंतजार करेंगे।
- iv. सभी अनधिकृत एंट्री प्वाइंट को सील कर दिया जाएगा।

3. चौड़े फुट ओवर ब्रिज:

- i. 12 मीटर चौड़े (40 फीट) और 6 मीटर चौड़े (20 फीट) मानक पैदल पार पुल के दो नए डिज़ाइन विकसित किए गए हैं। रैंप वाले ये चौड़े फुट ओवर ब्रिज महाकुंभ के दौरान भीड़ संभालने में बहुत प्रभावी थे। ये नए मानक वाले चौड़े फुट ओवर ब्रिज सभी स्टेशनों पर स्थापित किए जाएंगे।

4. कैमरे:

- i. महाकुंभ के दौरान भीड़ संभालने में कैमरों की बड़ी भूमिका रही। सभी स्टेशनों और आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में गहन निगरानी के लिए बड़ी संख्या में कैमरे लगाए जाएंगे।

5. वार रूम:

- i. बड़े स्टेशनों पर वार रूम विकसित किए जाएंगे। भीड़ की स्थिति के दौरान सभी विभागों के अधिकारी वार रूम में काम करेंगे।

6. नई पीढ़ी के संचार उपकरण:

- i. भारी भीड़ वाले सभी स्टेशनों पर वॉकी-टॉकी, घोषणा प्रणाली, कॉलिंग प्रणाली जैसे नवीनतम डिज़ाइन के डिजिटल संचार उपकरण लगाए जाएंगे।

7. नए डिज़ाइन वाले आईडी कार्ड:

- i. सभी कर्मचारियों और सेवा प्रदाताओं को एक नए डिज़ाइन का पहचान पत्र दिया जाएगा ताकि केवल अधिकृत व्यक्ति ही स्टेशन में प्रवेश कर सकें।

8. कर्मचारियों के लिए नए डिज़ाइन की वर्दी:

- i. सभी सदस्य कर्मचारियों को नए डिज़ाइन की वर्दियां दी जाएंगी ताकि उन्हें संकट की स्थिति में आसानी से पहचाना जा सके।

9. स्टेशन निदेशक पद को अपग्रेड करना:

- i. सभी प्रमुख स्टेशनों पर एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को स्टेशन निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाएगा। सभी अन्य विभाग स्टेशन निदेशक को रिपोर्ट करेंगे।

- ii. स्टेशन निदेशक को वित्तीय शक्तियां दी जाएंगी ताकि वह स्टेशन सुधार के लिए तत्काल निर्णय ले सकें।

10. क्षमता के अनुसार टिकटों की बिक्री:

- i. स्टेशन निदेशक को स्टेशन की क्षमता और उपलब्ध गाड़ियों के अनुसार टिकटों की बिक्री को नियंत्रित करने का अधिकार होगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सुरक्षा व्यवस्था और यात्रियों की आवाजाही को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए, सभी हितधारकों को शामिल करके स्टेशन विशेष योजनाएँ बनाई जाती हैं, जिनमें राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस (जीआरपी), स्थानीय पुलिस और स्थानीय नागरिक प्रशासन शामिल होते हैं और तदनुसार यात्रियों के आगमन प्रबंधन संबंधी कार्रवाई की जाती है। महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों में बिना किसी परेशानी के चढ़ने के लिए प्रारंभिक स्टेशनों पर कतार प्रणाली बनाए रखी जाती है।

भारी भीड़ के दौरान, भगदड़ जैसी स्थिति से बचने और यात्रियों को वास्तविक समय पर सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस और रेल सुरक्षा बल कर्मचारियों को फुट ओवर ब्रिज पर भीड़ को सुचारु रूप से नियंत्रित करने के लिए तैनात किया जाता है। आसूचना इकाइयों (सीआईबी/एसआईबी) और सादे कपड़ों में कर्मचारियों को भीड़ के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिए तैनात किया जाता है और उसके अनुसार राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस/पुलिस की सहभागिता से व्यवस्थाएं की गई थी।

अत्यधिक भीड़-भाड़ के दौरान, जब यात्रियों की भारी आवाजाही की संभावना होती है, जो स्टेशन पर बुजुर्ग, अशिक्षित और महिला यात्रियों की सहायता के लिए आए हैं और जो रेलवे स्टेशनों पर स्वयं की देखभाल करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, को छोड़कर क्षेत्रीय रेलों को प्लेटफॉर्म टिकट जारी करने पर रोक लगाकर स्टेशनों पर प्रवेश प्रतिबंधित करने के लिए अधिकृत किया गया है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था और उन्नयन करना एक सतत और निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। भारतीय रेल स्टेशन की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर समय-समय पर भीड़ से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय करती है। अत्यधिक भीड़ को संभालने के लिए कई उपायों में पहुंच नियंत्रण, टिकटों

की जांच, सीसीटीवी कैमरे, वॉर रूम, घोषणा प्रणाली में सुधार, डिजिटल संचार आदि शामिल हैं, जो सतत् और निरंतर प्रक्रिया है।

CONCESSION AND INCENTIVES TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DONATING BODY PARTS

5137. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government servants are entitled for various concessions and incentives if they, donate their body parts;
- (b) If so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such employees are likely to get priority in their promotions and increments also; and
- (d) if so, the number of such organ donations, State wise and organ-wise?

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

(a) to (d) The Government of India has provided a maximum of 42 days Special Casual Leave to Central Government Servants for donating their organ(s).

DISINVESTMENT IN BSNL AND MTNL

5138. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has plan to disinvest in BSNL and MTNL;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether BSNL and MTNL been fully equipped with 5G spectrum to ensure competitiveness in market;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor not providing 5G services in BSNL and MTNL?

**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) No.

(c) to (e) The Government has reserved spectrum in 700 MHz, 3300 MHz and 26 GHZ to BSNL for providing 5G services. In line with Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL has placed purchase order for 1 Lakh indigenously developed 4G sites for pan India deployment including Delhi and Mumbai. Supply of 4G equipment has started from September 2023 and as on 08.03.2025, total 83,993 4G sites have been installed and 74,521 sites are ON-Air. The equipment is upgradable to 5G.

BHARATNET PROJECT IN ODISHA

5139. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

- (a) the progress made during the last three years and the current financial year in expanding 4G/5G mobile networks and BharatNet fiber connectivity in rural Odisha, particularly Kandhamal District;
- (b) the future plans of the Government to enhance telecom infrastructure including the number of new towers and fiber-optic networks proposed under Digital India in the current financial year; and
- (c) whether the Government has any incentives or special schemes to encourage telecom companies to expand network coverage in tribal and remote areas and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The progress made during the last three years and the current financial year in expanding 4G/5G mobile networks and BharatNet fiber connectivity in Odisha, and Kandhamal District is as under:

Item Name	As on	Odisha	Kandhamal district
Number of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSSs) of 4G/5G	31.03.2021	47,468	271
	31.03.2022	52,082	359
	31.03.2023	57,935	409
	31.03.2024	69,920	660
	28.02.2025	74,283	983
Number of Service Ready Gram Panchayats (GPs) under BharatNet Project	31.03.2021	5,818	151
	31.03.2022	6,672	153
	31.03.2023	6,782	170
	31.03.2024	6,785	171
	28.02.2025	6,785	171

(b) and (c) Government has taken up 'BharatNet' and various mobile projects with funding from Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) for expansion of telecom network coverage in uncovered remote and rural areas, including tribal areas of the country. As of Feb-2025; 2,14,323 GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project and 17,341 mobile towers have been commissioned in the country. Further, the Government has approved the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) to cover all GPs in the country on ring network, up-gradation of existing network of BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II, and connectivity to remaining non-GP villages on demand basis.

PROJECTS UNDER PMKKKY IN TIRUPATI

5140. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (g) the current status of implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) in Tirupati Parliamentary Constituency;
- (h) the funds allocated and utilized under the said Yojana in Tirupati for the development of mining affected areas and welfare of the local communities;
- (i) the key projects undertaken/proposed under PMKKKY in the said region specifically addressing areas related to health, education, infrastructure and environmental protection;
- (j) whether there are any specific challenges in implementing the said Yojana in Tirupati Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the steps being taken to overcome them; and

(k) the timeline for the completion of ongoing projects under PMKKKY and future plans to expand the scope of the said Yojana in the said region?

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

(a) and (b) As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has notified the District Mineral Foundation Rules, 2016 and DMFTs has been established in all the 26 Districts of the State including Tirupati. DMF Tirupati was established on 1st August 2022. Till January 2025, Rs.24.15 Cr. has been sanctioned for 148 projects under DMFT Tirupati, out of which a total of 66 projects have been completed and an amount of Rs.4.39 Cr. has been spent for the development of mining affected areas and welfare of the local communities.

(c) to (e) The details of the project taken up in the areas of health, education, infrastructure and environmental protection through DMFT Tirupati, till January 2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Further, no specific challenges were reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in implementing the PMKKKY in Tirupati Parliamentary Constituency. In order to enhance the effectiveness of the projects and widening of the scope of the works taken up through DMFs, the Central Govt. issued revised PMKKKY guidelines in January, 2024, with directions to all the States including Andhra Pradesh to incorporate the same in their State DMF Rules.

STATEMENT

Details of project taken under the sectors health, education, infrastructure and environmental protection

S. No	Name of Sector	Total no. of Projects sanctioned	No. of Projects Completed	Amount Allocated (in Cr.)	Amount Spent (in Cr.)
1	Health Care	1	-	1.25	-
2	Education	28	16	8.90	1.92
3	Physical infrastructure	32	14	12.19	1.58
4	Environmental protection	-	-	-	-

SUPPLY OF MILLETS UNDER PDS

5141. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

- whether the Government plans to procure and supply the nutritious Millets under the Public Distribution System throughout the country;
- if so, the details thereof and the amount spent during the last three years for the procurement and supply of Millets by the Government;
- the mechanisms in place to monitor and evaluate the scheme's effectiveness in reducing malnutrition, anaemia and diabetes among people;
- whether any other alternate foodgrains have been considered for addressing malnutrition and anaemia, especially promoting diverse, locally-available nutritious foods in 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) Procurement of millets is regulated by guidelines for allocation, distribution, and disposal of coarse grains (Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi etc.) and 6 minor millets procured by the States/FCI. Under these guidelines, States are allowed to procure these commodities in Decentralized Procurement mode from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS).

(b) Food subsidy released for procurement and supply of millets during last 3 years and current year:

Year	Food subsidy released (Rupees in crores)
2021-22	1682.12
2022-23	1724.94
2023-24	1198.77
2024-25 (as on 24.03.2025)	1629.40

(c) This Department engaged Monitoring Institutions (MIs) to undertake concurrent evaluation of the implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) in different States/UTs for Phase-I (2018-20) and Phase-II (2020-23).

(d) and (e) To combat anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies, the Government of India is supplying fortified rice through the Targeted Public

Distribution System (TPDS) and in Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) in all States and Union Territories (UTs). The initiative aims to provide fortified rice enriched with essential micronutrients such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin B12, to tackle micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia.

The initiative was scaled up in a phased manner, and by March 2024, all Custom-milled rice has been replaced with fortified rice in every scheme of the Government. In October 2024, the Cabinet approved the continuation of this initiative as Central Sector Initiative (fully funded by the Government) up to December 2028.

BSNL MOBILE USERS

5142. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of BSNL mobile users as on 28.02.2025 postpaid and prepaid user;
- (b) the details of the number of new connection are provided by BSNL (postpaid and prepaid) during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) the details of the number of connections are disconnected by the BSNL postpaid and prepaid during the last three years, year-wise?

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

- (a) to (c) The total number of BSNL mobile subscribers are 9,18,49,650 as on 28.02.2025, which consist of 8,71,20,809 prepaid connections and 47,28,841

postpaid connections. The year-wise details of new connections and disconnections of BSNL, are as below:

As on	New Connections	Disconnections
March, 24	1,23,16,855	2,44,96,702
March, 23	1,37,67,755	2,43,33,592
March, 22	1,66,13,776	1,67,46,867

खाद्यान्न भंडारण के लिए गोदाम

5143. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र में खाद्यान्न भंडारण के लिए कार्यात्मक गोदामों की जिलावार वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा उक्त गोदामों से लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त गोदामों की क्षमता कितनी है और क्या उक्त क्षमता संबंधित राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण के लिए पर्याप्त है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार संबंधित राज्यों विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में तथा विशेषकर यवतमाल-वाशिम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त गोदाम स्थापित करने का है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख) महाराष्ट्र एक उपभोक्ता क्षेत्र और एक विकेंद्रीकृत खरीद (डीसीपी) राज्य है। राज्य सरकार राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए)/अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं (ओडब्ल्यूएस) की आवश्यकता के अनुसार खाद्यान्न खरीदती है, भंडारण करती है और वितरित करती है। भारतीय

खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) कम खरीद के मामले में सामने आता है जिसमें स्टॉक को शामिल करके कमी को पूरा किया जाता है अथवा अधिक खरीद के मामले में अतिरिक्त स्टॉक को कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में ले जाया जाता है।

दिनांक 15.03.2025 तक, भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) पूरे महाराष्ट्र राज्य में केंद्रीय पूल खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण के लिए 64 गोदामों (स्वामित्व वाले-13 और किराए पर लिए गए-51) का संचालन कर रहा है जिसकी कुल क्षमता 17.54 लाख टन है। जिलेवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में है। इसके अतिरिक्त, दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक, केंद्रीय पूल खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण के लिए महाराष्ट्र के राज्य भंडारण निगम (एसडब्ल्यूसी) सहित राज्य एजेंसियों के पास (एफसीआई को दी गई क्षमताओं को छोड़कर) 6.98 लाख टन की कुल भंडारण क्षमता उपलब्ध है

महाराष्ट्र में चार महीने की आवश्यकता से अधिक की पर्याप्त भंडारण क्षमता है जो डीसीपी उपभोग करने वाले राज्य के लिए आदर्श है।

चूँकि, महाराष्ट्र एक विकेंद्रीकृत खरीद (डीसीपी) राज्य है, इसलिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) सीधे किसानों से खाद्यान्न नहीं खरीदता है। इसलिए, उक्त गोदामों से लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या के संबंध में प्रश्न लागू नहीं होता है।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) में भंडारण क्षमता की आवश्यकता खरीद के स्तर, बफर मानदंडों की आवश्यकता और खाद्यान्न (चावल और गेहूं) के लिए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) संचालन पर निर्भर करती है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) भंडारण क्षमता का लगातार आकलन और निगरानी करता है तथा आवश्यकता और भंडारण अंतराल के आकलन के आधार पर महाराष्ट्र सहित पूरे भारत में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के माध्यम से भंडारण क्षमताएं बनाई/किराए पर ली जाती हैं:

1. सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) पद्धति के तहत साइलो का निर्माण
2. निजी उद्यमी गारंटी (पीईजी) स्कीम

3. केंद्रीय क्षेत्र स्कीम "भंडारण और गोदाम"
4. केंद्रीय भंडारण निगम (सीडब्ल्यूसी)/राज्य भंडारण निगम (एसडब्ल्यूसी)/राज्य एजेंसियों से गोदाम किराए पर लेना
5. निजी भंडारण स्कीम (पीडब्ल्यूएस)
6. संपत्ति मुद्रीकरण के तहत गोदामों का निर्माण

विवरण

एफसीआई खाद्य भंडारण डिपो (स्वामित्व+किराए पर) का ब्यौरा - महाराष्ट्र				
दिनांक - 15.03.2025 तक				
क्र. सं.	राजस्व जिले का नाम	खाद्य भंडारण डिपो का नाम	स्वामित्व/किराए पर	वर्तमान क्षमता (टन में)
1	मुंबई	एफएसडी बोरिवली	स्वामित्व	120701
2	ठाणे	एफएसडी भिवंडी	स्वामित्व	12816
3	रायगढ़	एफएसडी पनवेल	स्वामित्व	97440
4	रायगढ़	तलोजा साइलो	किराए पर	50000
5	रत्नागिरी	एफएसडी रत्नागिरी	स्वामित्व	11664
6	रत्नागिरी	एसडब्ल्यूसी रत्नागिरी	किराए पर	7000
7	सिंधुदुर्ग	एसडब्ल्यूसी कुडाल	किराए पर	10600
8	नासिक	एफएसडी मनमाड	स्वामित्व	263492
9	नासिक	एफएसडी अंकाई कॉम्प्लेक्स	स्वामित्व	27546
10	जलगांव	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी जलगांव	किराए पर	53120
11	धुले	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी धुले 1	किराए पर	21284
12	अहमदनगर	एफएसडी अहमदनगर	स्वामित्व	5400
13	अहमदनगर	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी केडगांव	किराए पर	16240
14	अहमदनगर	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी नागपुर	किराए पर	7825
15	अहमदनगर	एसडब्ल्यूसी खडकी	किराए पर	8960
16	नंदुरबार	पीडब्ल्यूएस फीनिक्स एंटरप्राइजेज	किराए पर	22680
17	जलगांव	पीडब्ल्यूएस युगश्री जय साई डब्ल्यू/एच प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	किराए पर	13000

18	जलगांव	पीडब्लूएस कीर्ति एंटरप्राइजेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	किराए पर	13000
19	जलना	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी जालना बोकारधन	किराए पर	23720
20	औरंगाबाद	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी औरंगाबाद गुट 57	किराए पर	23360
21	जलना	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी जालना बोरखेड़ी	किराए पर	29100
22	नांदेड़	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी नांदेड़	किराए पर	25000
23	परभनी	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी परभणी	किराए पर	19900
24	बीड	एसडब्ल्यूसी परली वैजनाथ	किराए पर	9500
25	लातूर	एसडब्ल्यूसी लातूर	किराए पर	21410
26	लातूर	पीडब्ल्यूएस राजतारा डब्ल्यू/एच लातूर - I	किराए पर	9906
27	लातूर	पीडब्ल्यूएस राजतारा वेंचर्स लातूर - II	किराए पर	12320
28	बीड	पीडब्लूएस केसोना डब्ल्यू/एच कॉर्प. पारली	किराए पर	17500
29	नांदेड़	पीडब्ल्यूएस प्रशांत वेयरहाउसिंग नांदेड़	किराए पर	10440
30	परभनी	पीडब्लूएस देवा वेयरहाउस प्रभानी	किराए पर	30000
31	हिंगोली	पीडब्लूएस खुराना डब्ल्यू/एच हिंगोलो	किराए पर	8400
32	हिंगोली	पीडब्ल्यूएस संत नामदेव नगरी एसपीएम हिंगोली	किराए पर	4200
33	औरंगाबाद	पीडब्लूएस सहारा वेयरहाउसिंग सर्विस	किराए पर	11340
34	नागपुर	एफएसडी अजनी ओल्ड कॉम्प्लेक्स	स्वामित्व	52118
35	नागपुर	एफएसडी अजनी न्यू कॉम्प्लेक्स	स्वामित्व	33382
36	वर्धा	एफएसडी वर्धा	स्वामित्व	125525
37	गोंदिया	एफएसडी गोंदिया	स्वामित्व	35016
38	गोंदिया	सीडब्ल्यूसी गोंदिया-II	किराए पर	6264

39	चंद्रपुर	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी चंद्रपुर पडोली	किराए पर	16240
40	चंद्रपुर	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी ब्रह्मपुरी	किराए पर	5500
41	यवतमाल	सीडब्ल्यूसी यवतमाल	किराए पर	18714
42	अकोला	सीडब्ल्यूसी अकोला-I	किराए पर	13572
43	अकोला	सीडब्ल्यूसी अकोला-II	किराए पर	19152
44	अमरावती	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी धामणगांव	किराए पर	5100
45	बुलढाणा	पीडब्लूएस खामगांव ब्लैकस्टोन लॉजिस्टिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	किराए पर	35000
46	वाशिम	पीडब्लूएस वाशिम राबिया लॉजिस्टिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	किराए पर	30000
47	अमरावती	पीडब्लूएस बडनेरा रेणुका ऑयल इंडस्ट्रीज	किराए पर	25000
48	बुलढाणा	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी खामगांव वारखेड	किराए पर	15000
49	पुणे	एफएसडी पुणे	स्वामित्व	31577
50	सोलापुर	एफएसडी सोलापुर	स्वामित्व	31912
51	कोल्हापुर	सीडब्ल्यूसी कोल्हापुर	किराए पर	13584
52	पुणे	एसडब्ल्यूसी बारामती	किराए पर	11580
53	पुणे	पीडब्लूएस बारामती - I	किराए पर	10000
54	पुणे	पीडब्लूएस बारामती - II	किराए पर	10000
55	सांगली	सीडब्ल्यूसी मिराज	किराए पर	90072
56	सतारा	एसडब्ल्यूसी लोनंद	किराए पर	18392
57	सतारा	एसडब्ल्यूसी सतारा	किराए पर	11000
58	सतारा	एमएसडब्ल्यूसी सतारा जलगांव जंब	किराए पर	7000
59	सोलापुर	एसडब्ल्यूसी चिंचोली	किराए पर	13700
60	सोलापुर	एसडब्ल्यूसी ताड़वले	किराए पर	10000
61	सोलापुर	एसडब्ल्यूसी पंढरपुर	किराए पर	10000
62	सतारा	पीडब्लूएस कराड	किराए पर	9240
63	पुणे	पीडब्लूएस फुरसुंगी	किराए पर	14840
64	सतारा	पीडब्लूएस श्री गणराज डब्ल्यू/एच कंपनी.	किराए पर	6160

	कुल	1753504

महाराष्ट्र के सुदूर/जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में रेल विस्तार संबंधी परियोजनाएँ

5144. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (f) महाराष्ट्र के सुदूर एवं जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों में रेल लाइन विस्तार परियोजनाओं में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (g) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त क्षेत्रों के लिए रियायती रेल सेवाएं शुरू करने का है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (h) महाराष्ट्र में ग्रामीण एवं जनजातीय लोगों की रेल सेवाओं तक पहुंच में सुधार के लिए 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 का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार/जिले-वार नहीं बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है, क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्यों की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्वों आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत किया जाता है जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रो-फॉरवर्ड और निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

दिनांक 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 81,580 करोड़ रुपए की लागत और 5,877 कि.मी. कुल लंबाई की 41 रेल परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइन, 02 आमामान परिवर्तन और 23 दोहरीकरण) जिनमें दूरस्थ एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में परियोजनाओं का विस्तार भी शामिल है, योजना निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों 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।

कार्य की संक्षिप्त स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की सं.	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइन	16	2,017	166	8,529
आमामान परिवर्तन	2	609	312	3,332
दोहरीकरण / मल्टीट्रैकिंग	23	3,251	1,448	19,376
कुल	41	5,877	1,926	31,236

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली निम्नलिखित प्रमुख परियोजनाओं को हाल ही में स्वीकृति दी गई है:

क्रम.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1.	मनमाड़-इंदौर नई लाइन (309 कि.मी.)	16,321
2.	जालना-जलगांव नई लाइन (174 कि.मी.)	5,804
3.	औरंगाबाद - अंकाई दोहरीकरण (98 कि.मी.)	961
4.	परभणी-परली-वैजनाथ दोहरीकरण (65 कि.मी.)	770
5.	जलगांव-मनमाड चौथी लाइन (160 कि.मी.)	2,574
6.	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 कि.मी.)	3,285

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना संबंधी परियोजनाओं और अन्य कार्यों हेतु औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,171 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	23,778 करोड़ रुपए (20 गुना से अधिक)

2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले रेलखंडों (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) की कमीशनिंग का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	292 किलोमीटर	58.4 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष
2014-24	1830 किलोमीटर	183 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (3 गुना अधिक)

इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र में प्रमुख हाई स्पीड बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य तीव्र गति पर है। अब 100% भूमि अधिग्रहण पूरा हो चुका है। पुल, जलसेतु आदि का काम शुरू हो चुका है। समुद्र के नीचे लगभग 21 किलोमीटर लंबी सुरंग बनाने के लिए 3 टीबीएम के आदेश भी दिए गए हैं। इस बीच, टीबीएम के काम करने के लिए आवश्यक सभी प्रारंभिक कार्य जैसे शाफ्ट का निर्माण आदि भी शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

पश्चिमी डीएफसी भी महाराष्ट्र से होकर गुजरता है। पश्चिमी डीएफसी का लगभग 178 किलोमीटर मार्ग महाराष्ट्र में स्थित है, जो पश्चिमी डीएफसी की कुल मार्ग लंबाई का लगभग 12% है। महाराष्ट्र में न्यू घोलवड से न्यू वैतरणा तक इस परियोजना का 76 किलोमीटर हिस्सा पहले ही चालू हो चुका है। शेष कार्य शुरू हो चुके हैं। डब्ल्यूडीएफसी को जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट ट्रस्ट प्राधिकरण से जोड़ने से बंदरगाह से दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र तक कार्गो और कंटेनर यातायात को संभालने की क्षमता बढ़ेगी।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष यानी 2024-25) के दौरान, 95 सर्वेक्षण (28 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 65

दोहरीकरण/मल्टी ट्रेकिंग) को कुल 8,366 कि.मी. लंबाई के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः रूप से स्वीकृत किया गया है।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी स्वीकृति, लागत में भागीदारी वाली परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागत का हिस्सा जमा करना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, बाधक जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियां, परियोजना/ओं स्थल (स्थलों) के क्षेत्र में कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु अवस्थाओं के कारण परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

रेल परियोजनाओं के त्वरित अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई कदम उठाए गए हैं जिनमें (i) गति शक्ति इकाइयां स्थापित करना (ii) परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता निर्धारित करना (iii) प्राथमिकता वाली परियोजनाओं पर निधियों के आबंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करना (iv) फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन (v) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी और (vi) शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी और वन्यजीव संबंधी मंजूरीयों और परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों को सुलझाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित प्राधिकरणों के साथ नियमित रूप से अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना शामिल हैं। इनके परिणामस्वरूप, 2014 से कमीशनिंग की दर में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है।

भारतीय रेल समाज के सभी वर्गों को किफायती सेवाएँ प्रदान करने का प्रयास करती है और वर्ष 2022-23 में यात्री टिकटों पर 56,993 करोड़ रुपए की रियायत दी। यह रेलवे में यात्रा करने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को औसतन 46% की रियायत है। दूसरे शब्दों में, यदि सेवा प्रदान करने की लागत ₹100 है, तो टिकट की कीमत केवल 54 रुपए है। यह रियायत बिना किसी राज्य/क्षेत्र को ध्यान में रखते हुए सभी यात्रियों के लिए जारी है।

DISPOSAL RATE OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM**5145. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:**

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

- (d) whether the Government maintains any data on the disposal rate of public grievances registered on the grievance portal and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of grievances registered on the portal, State-wise;
- (f) the measures undertaken by the Government to expedite the resolution of public grievances across the country;
- (g) the details of vacancies in Central and State Government jobs in Punjab; and
- (h) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that all vacant Government posts in Punjab are filled?

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) Total number of grievances received and redressed on CPGRAMS portal www.pgportal.gov.in, in last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The details of the state wise grievances received on PG Portal during this period is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. A total of 1,15,52,503 grievances were redressed from 2020-2024 and an annual all-time high of 26,45,869 grievances have been redressed on CPGRAMS portal from January-December, 2024. The Government has adopted the 10 Step reforms of

CPGRAMS to make grievance redressal timely, meaningful and accessible and mapped 103,183 Grievance Officers on the CPGRAMS portal. This helped bring down the pendency in Govt. of India to 59,946 Public Grievances as on 28.02.2025. The average timelines of redressal have come down from 28 days in 2019 to 15 days in February, 2025. Government issued Comprehensive Guidelines for Effective Redressal of Public Grievances on 23rd August 2024. These guidelines envisage integration of various public grievance platforms, creation of dedicated grievance cells in Ministries/ Departments, appointment of experienced and competent nodal officers, emphasis on root cause analysis of grievances and action on feedback, strengthening escalation processes by appointing appellate authorities, grievance closure guidelines with further reduction in upper limit of resolution time from 30 days to 21 days. Redressal of Public Grievances is also one of the thrust areas of the Special campaign conducted by the Government on institutionalizing swacchata and reducing pendency in Government offices from 2 Oct -31 Oct. About 5.55 lakhs public grievances and appeals have been disposed of during the Special Campaign 2024.

(d) and (e) Occurrence and filling up of vacant posts in various Ministries/ Departments is a continuous process. The details of vacancies are maintained by the respective Ministries/Departments/State Governments. Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government have been directed, from time to time, to fill up the vacant posts in a time bound manner. Vacant posts of Central

Government have been filled up in mission mode, in Rozgar Melas launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22nd October, 2022.

STATEMENT- I

Grievances received and redressed on CPGRAMS portal

Year	Brought Forward	Receipt During Period	Total Receipt	Total Disposed in the year
2020	1071603	2271270	3342873	2319569
2021	1023304	2000590	3023894	2135923
2022	887971	1918238	2806209	2143468
2023	662741	1953057	2615798	2307674
2024	308124	2615321	2923445	2645869
Total		10758476	12096898	11552503

STATEMENT- II

State wise progress report for 01-01-2020 to 31-12-2024

State	Brought Forward	Receipt During Period	Total Receipt	Total Disposed	Total Pending
Government of Andaman and Nicobar	85	5704	5789	5755	34
Government of Andhra Pradesh	29985	39133	69118	65068	4050
Government of Arunachal Pradesh	548	2400	2948	2762	186
Government of Assam	28072	130742	158814	154233	4581
Government of Bihar	60836	165978	226814	218951	7863
Government of Chattisgarh	5492	44715	50207	48008	2199
Government of Goa	1712	7502	9214	8451	763
Government of Gujarat	9024	266779	275803	270475	5328
Government of Haryana	45802	157207	203009	191945	11064
Government of Himachal Pradesh	19520	20727	40247	34533	5714
Government of Jammu and Kashmir	14759	35398	50157	42810	7347
Government of Jharkhand	28379	89637	118016	112206	5810

Government of Karnataka	42179	96461	138640	133322	5318
Government of Kerala	27008	48583	75591	69811	5780
Government of Madhya Pradesh	99601	183280	282881	279288	3593
Government of Maharashtra	119868	212362	332230	313470	18760
Government of Manipur	1662	6562	8224	5939	2285
Government of Meghalaya	1545	2821	4366	3899	467
Government of Mizoram	515	1748	2263	1496	767
Government of Nagaland	280	2046	2326	1046	1280
Government of NCT of Delhi	14514	147912	162426	156682	5744
Government of Odisha	29692	68923	98615	80240	18375
Government of Puducherry	628	8535	9163	9116	47
Government of Punjab	16701	102648	119349	116235	3114
Government of Rajasthan	108046	148558	256604	255197	1407
Government of Sikkim	766	1265	2031	2004	27
Government of Tamil Nadu	23673	110690	134363	126461	7902
Government of Telangana	5781	38749	44530	44224	306
Government of Tripura	551	7662	8213	8160	53
Government of Union Territory of Chandigarh	320	20655	20975	20882	93
Government of Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52	1789	1841	1716	125
Government of Union Territory of Daman and Diu	37	1879	1916	1719	197
Government of Union Territory of Ladakh	6	1047	1053	1044	9
Government of Union Territory of Lakshadweep	2	1065	1067	1038	29
Government of Uttar Pradesh	115976	1169750	1285726	1273452	12274
Government of Uttarakhand	41131	70583	111714	108676	3038
Government of West Bengal	46969	76347	123316	83402	39914
Total	941717	3497842	4439559	4253716	185843

*Remaining 72,98,787 Grievances disposed during this period pertain to GOI.

ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS PROGRAMME

5146. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is lagging behind in achieving goals set under the Aspirational Districts Programme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the funds allocated and utilized under Aspirational Districts Programme during the last five years, year, State and district-wise including Kerala;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted a performance review study of districts under the Aspirational Districts Programme during the last five years and if so, the details thereof, year, State and district-wise including Kerala;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government is planning to add more districts under the Aspirational Districts programme, 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) The Aspirational Districts Programme aims at rapid transformation of relatively under-developed districts. Districts are monitored monthly across sectors such as Health and Nutrition, Education, Basic Infrastructure, Agriculture and Water Resources and Financial Inclusion and Skill Development. Aspirational districts have shown improvement since inception of the programme. The Aspirational districts' performance is monitored on the basis of progress made on these indicators which is

available in the public domain on the Champions of Change Dashboard (<http://championsofchange.gov.in/site/coc-home/>).

- (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 sanctioned and utilized under ADP by all the Aspirational Districts over the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**, including Kerala. Only Wayanad district is part of ADP in Kerala, with an amount sanctioned of Rs. 18.6 Cr and an amount utilized of Rs. 9.75 Cr.
- (c) and (d) There have been two independent assessments of the functioning and impact of the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP).
 - (i) UNDP made a comprehensive appraisal of this programme
 - (ii) 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.

(e) At present there is no proposal to add more districts under the Aspirational Districts Programme.

STATEMENT**Details of funds sanctioned and utilized under ADP by all the Aspirational Districts**

State	District	FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
		Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)
Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.39	8.14	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram Manyam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.61	3.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam*	2.92	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.01	5.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. Kadapa	0.00	0.00	5.00	3.71	0.01	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	12.01	12.01	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	Baksa	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.98	7.01	5.80	7.25	6.60	0.00	0.00

State	District	FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
		Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)
Assam	Barpeta	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.33	10.01	6.96	3.00	0.61	0.00	0.00
Assam	Darrang	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.66	1.01	0.79	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	Dhubri	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.01	3.01	2.20	1.73	0.00	0.00
Assam	Goalpara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00
Assam	Hailakandi	9.65	4.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.70	17.95	10.10	0.00	0.00
Assam	Udalguri	0.00	0.00	5.00	4.50	14.99	8.40	4.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Araria	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.97	0.01	0.00	5.36	0.99	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Aurangabad	0.00	0.00	3.64	2.66	7.38	5.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Banka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.01	5.36	2.00	0.34	3.00	3.74
Bihar	Begusarai	0.00	0.00	5.00	2.11	6.01	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Gaya	2.93	2.48	0.00	0.00	4.01	3.48	7.84	3.96	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Jamui	3.00	2.99	0.00	0.00	3.16	2.78	6.85	6.29	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Katihar	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.44	5.01	3.06	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Khagaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.81	12.59	3.72	1.26	13.35	0.00

State	District	FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
		Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.01	5.29	11.97	1.42	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Nawada	0.00	0.00	1.14	0.47	21.87	5.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Purnia	0.00	0.00	2.63	0.26	5.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Sheikhpura	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	3.01	2.65	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	Sitamarhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	1.33	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	0.00	0.00	1.93	1.93	4.08	3.38	6.23	2.55	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	2.98	2.98	9.34	9.34	0.01	0.00	8.58	8.58	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.009	3.00	0.63	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	8.53	6.69	1.47	1.15	8.01	6.51	2.20	0.63	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	Korba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	3.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	Mohla-Manpur-Ambagarh Chowki	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00

State	District	FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
		Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.01	4.53	4.26	3.65	4.99	2.00
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	Sukma	0.00	0.00	7.56	5.11	5.44	5.28	6.74	4.94	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	Dahod	0.00	0.00	4.93	3.85	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	Narmada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.01	7.85	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	Mewat (Nuh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.02	4.90	9.20	4.51	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.01	2.01	5.00	3.11	1.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.01	11.36	2.85	2.30	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.81	0.01	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	All Districts	0.00	0.00	20.25	5.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Bokaro	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.55	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Dumka	0.00	0.00	4.50	3.43	10.51	7.86	7.20	2.28	0.00	0.00

State	District	FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
		Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)
Jharkhand	Garhwa	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.01	5.00	5.07	0.00	3.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Giridih	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	2.01	1.37	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Godda	0.00	0.00	1.42	0.43	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Gumla	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.97	2.32	2.32	12.29	10.17	2.19	0.71
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.29	2.68
Jharkhand	Khunti	3.00	2.93	3.00	2.60	5.01	3.18	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Latehar	0.00	0.00	4.90	4.90	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.83	2.01	0.93	11.37	1.73	4.00	2.45
Jharkhand	Pakur	4.92	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Palamu	0.00	0.00	9.67	9.04	0.01	0.00	5.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.00	0.00	1.31	1.26	0.01	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	3.00	2.99	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	2.20	0.00	1.02	0.00
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

State	District	FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
		Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)
Jharkhand	Ranchi	0.00	0.00	5.00	4.50	0.01	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	6.60	3.22	3.33	3.33	3.22	1.54	9.06	2.12	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	Simdega	0.00	0.00	4.02	3.23	12.72	10.10	3.00	0.00	2.95	0.00
Karnataka	Raichur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.21	2.12	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	Yadgir	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	8.47	7.02	5.72	3.36	3.00	3.27
Kerala	Wayanad	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.91	5.01	4.65	10.00	2.20	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.01	12.51	2.20	1.61	1.00	0.28
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	0.00	0.00	7.00	6.24	7.71	5.33	8.65	2.51	0.36	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	3.00	2.93	3.05	2.92	0.00	0.00	4.98	2.51	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	3.00	1.78	0.00	0.00	4.79	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	2.92	2.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	8.04	2.57	0.00	0.30

State	District	FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
		Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.35	4.21	2.01	1.47	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.01	5.38	5.00	0.86	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	5.01	3.85	3.01	0.91	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	0.00	0.00	12.17	10.37	11.81	10.32	3.00	0.67	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.34	6.31	12.00	8.55	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	Washim	7.85	7.47	2.00	1.93	7.43	5.09	5.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	Chandel	0.00	0.00	2.99	2.99	7.01	7.01	10.20	5.30	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	3.00	2.99	0.00	0.00	6.88	3.58	6.13	4.26	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	Mamit	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	13.01	12.30	3.00	1.80	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	Kiphire	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26	1.26	8.96	8.96	0.00	0.00
Odisha	Balangir	0.00	0.00	6.54	4.67	6.47	4.66	2.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
Odisha	Dhenkanal	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.01	2.04	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

State	District	FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
		Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)
Odisha	Gajapati	3.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	13.01	11.67	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	Kalahandi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.01	4.08	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	Kandhamal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.01	4.67	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	Koraput	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.01	0.01	2.20	1.10	3.00	1.41
Odisha	Malkangiri	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.55	4.31	2.92	2.27	2.27	4.43	1.44
Odisha	Nabarangpur	0.00	0.00	5.00	4.09	3.01	2.90	3.00	2.69	0.00	0.00
Odisha	Nuapada	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.89	8.01	8.01	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	Rayagada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	Ferozepur	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.87	15.01	12.40	3.00	0.00	2.85	0.00
Punjab	Moga	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.66	6.01	4.11	5.00	1.08	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	Baran	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.36	14.83	9.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	Dholpur	5.00	4.10	5.00	4.45	0.01	0.74	7.19	2.54	5.00	3.32
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	2.99	1.27	0.00	0.00	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	Karauli	0.00	0.00	3.00	1.49	3.01	1.54	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.05

State	District	FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
		Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)
Rajasthan	Sirohi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	1.65	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	Soreng	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.01	1.00	0.50
Sikkim	West District***	4.65	4.52	5.35	4.43	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.01	5.39	3.00	0.00	4.00	0.59
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	10.01	3.73	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	0.00	0.00	1.36	1.36	0.01	0.00	6.99	0.86	3.00	1.43
Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalpally	0.00	0.00	1.36	1.36	10.01	10.00	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telangana	Kumurum Bheem Asifabad	0.00	0.00	4.36	4.36	0.01	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	Dhalai	10.00	9.99	3.00	3.00	1.99	1.98	10.72	6.03	4.50	2.99
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	6.01	3.92	5.00	0.75	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	2.47	2.47	0.00	0.00	17.95	10.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

State	District	FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
		Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs Cr.)	Utilized Amount (in Rs Cr.)
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	5.00	4.53	0.00	0.00	21.40	15.73	9.27	6.97	3.00	2.44
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	3.00	2.23	0.00	0.00	3.01	2.27	13.76	5.64	7.00	0.07
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	0.00	0.00	10.00	7.96	15.47	9.16	0.95	0.72	2.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	0.00	0.00	2.98	2.86	8.01	7.61	5.00	3.85	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	0.00	0.00	2.51	2.48	5.50	5.35	6.90	2.79	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.47	5.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	2.60	1.64	6.96	6.68	0.01	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	0.00	0.00	6.00	5.94	1.01	1.01	3.00	1.50	0.00	0.00

* Alluri Sitaramaraju District was carved out of the erstwhile Aspirational District of Visakhapatnam, and Parvathipuram Manyam District was carved out of the erstwhile Aspirational District of Vizianagaram on January 25, 2022. Both Alluri Sitaramaraju District and Parvathipuram Manyam District are now part of the Aspirational Districts Programme replacing Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram.

** Mohla-Manpur-Ambagarh Chowki has been carved out of the erstwhile Aspirational District of Rajnandgaon. Mohla-Manpur-Ambagarh Chowki District are now part of the Aspirational Districts Programme, replacing Rajnandgaon.

*** Soreng has been carved out of the erstwhile Aspirational District of West Sikkim. Soreng District are now part of the Aspirational Districts Programme, replacing West Sikkim.

MEETING OF STATE SECRETARIES

5147. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

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

(a) the details of areas focussed upon during the States 'Secretaries' meeting;

and

(b) whether any discussion took place on strengthening the National Statistical System 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) and (b) NITI Aayog does not hold any States 'Secretaries' meeting. However, National Conference of Chief Secretaries is held annually. The overall theme of the 4th National Conference of Chief Secretaries held during 13-15 December, 2024 was 'Promoting Entrepreneurship, Employment and Skilling – Leveraging the Demographic Dividend'.

VENTURE CAPITAL FUND FOR SPACE SECTOR

5148. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

- (a) the total funds approved by the Government for the Venture Capital Fund for the space sector;
- (b) the total amount disbursed to space sector start-ups as on February 2025;
- (c) the timeline for the operationalization of the funded scheme;
- (d) whether the Government has established a mechanism for selecting and monitoring startups under the scheme;
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the selection and monitoring process; and
- (f) whether any start-ups from Karnataka, particularly Dakshina Kannada, have been selected under the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The Union Cabinet has approved Rs. 1,000 crore Venture Capital Fund dedicated to Indian Space Sector under the aegis of IN-SPACe.
- (b) 'Nil', as the fund is in the process of being operationalized.
- (c) M/s SIDBI Venture Capital is selected as Fund Manager/Investment Manager for the Rs.1,000 crore Venture Capital Fund for space sector. Further process is underway. However, depending on the investment opportunities and fund requirements, the proposed break-up of investment (financial year wise) is as tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Estimate (In ₹ Crores)
1	2025-26	150.00
2	2026-27	250.00
3	2027-28	250.00
4	2028-29	250.00
5	2029-30	100.00
	Total Envelope (VC)	1000.00

(d) and (e) Yes sir, the ₹ 1,000 crore Space VC Fund will be structured to efficiently allocate resources from across various growth stages of the start-ups/space industry by proven selected fund manager.

(f) No sir.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC BETWEEN CHENNAI AND THOOTHUKUDI

5149. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- whether the Government proposes to address the issue of increasing passenger traffic between Chennai and Thoothukudi by introducing a new express train preferably following the old Janata Express route via Thanjavur and Kumbakonam to alleviate the overcrowding on the existing Pearl City Express;
- if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- whether the Government has restored the earlier Connecting Link Trains from Thoothukudi to the Guruvayur Express and Nagercoil Express which helped

passengers travel to Chennai during the daytime, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is planning to introduce the Vande Bharat Express train between Chennai and Thoothukudi; 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) Chennai – Tuticorin sector is presently being served by daily service of 12693/12694 Chennai Egmore - Tuticorin Pearl City Express. Further, to facilitate the passengers, connecting trains are being operated viz.

(i) 56724/56723 Vanchi Maniyachchi - Tuticorin Passenger connected with 16127/16128 Chennai Egmore - Guruvayur Express.

(ii) 56725/56726 Tuticorin - Vanchi Maniyachchi Passenger connected with 22667/22668 Nagercoil - Coimbatore Express.

Besides, introduction of train services, including Vande Bharat train services, is an on-going process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources etc.

SOLAR POWER IN LADAKH

5150. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) the details of companies investing in solar power in Ladakh;

- (b) the details of the energy-related investments that are currently in the pipeline in Ladakh, project-wise;
- (c) the measures taken to address the concerns of the local community and environmentalists regarding investments in the sensitive ecology of Ladakh; and
- (d) the steps taken to ensure that the investments are environmentally sustainable and socially responsible?

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) Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI) is implementing a grid-connected solar PV power project of capacity 25 MWac/50 MWdc with battery storage of 40 MWh at Taru, Leh, in Union Territory of Ladakh. The EPC contract for this project has been awarded to M/s Prozeal Green Energy Private Limited.

Hybrid renewable energy (RE) park of total 13 GW capacity is envisaged across Pang, Debring and Kharnak areas of Union Territory of Ladakh and includes solar, wind and battery energy storage system. As of now, no companies have been selected for setting up renewable power projects in the aforesaid RE park.

Ministry is implementing Inter State Transmission System in GEC-II for evacuation of 13 GW RE Projects in Ladakh with a total project cost of Rs. 20,773.70 crore and providing central financial assistance of 40% of DPR cost or awarded cost, whichever is lower. The scheme is implemented by PowerGrid Corporation of India Limited.

Zunkul Small Hydro Power project of 2.5 MW and Bogdang Small Hydro Power project of 0.80 MW are under construction in Ladakh.

(c) and (d) The solar photo-voltaic power projects are not covered under the ambit of environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 and no environment clearance is required for such projects under the provisions thereof. Further, to manage e-waste generated after the use of solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022, effective from 1st April, 2023. Additionally, the recycling of solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells are mandated for recovery of material as laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

The projects mentioned in reply to (a) and (b) above promote clean energy and reduce reliance on fossil fuels, thereby lowering greenhouse gas emissions and minimizing the environmental impact. Furthermore, the projects are expected to benefit the local community by creating employment opportunities, boosting small-scale businesses and enhancing the socio-economic conditions of the region. Interlinking works like Road/bridge infrastructure strengthening will facilitate movement of heavy equipment and shall lead to improved road access for local residents. The optimized electricity supply will improve energy reliability, contributing to the overall development and sustainability of the area. Additionally, SECI has undertaken Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, including the digitalization of education system, training of teachers, Environment

Sustainability, and supporting medical facilities, further demonstrating its commitment to social responsibility and community welfare.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS THROUGH FAIR PRICE SHOPS

5151. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

- (a) the number of Fair Price Shops operating in West Bengal;
- (b) the quantity of subsidized foodgrains distributed through these shops during the last year;
- (c) the measures taken to check the diversion of subsidized foodgrains to open market; and
- (d) the action taken against erring Fair Price Shop dealers?

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

- (a) As per information available in this Department, at present, 20,476 Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in West Bengal are involved in the distribution of foodgrains.
- (b) A total quantity of 38.80 LMT of foodgrains have been distributed by Government of West Bengal during the last year i.e. 2024.
- (c) to (d) 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.

Diversion of subsidized foodgrains to open market is an offence committed in violation of the provisions of TPDS (Control) Order, 2015 which 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 the relevant provisions of these Orders. Results of action taken by the State Government West Bengal under relevant clause of the TPDS (Control) Order, 2015 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details showing results of action taken by the State Government of West Bengal under relevant clauses of the TPDS (Control) Order 2015 (as on 31.12.2024)

Name of the State	Year	Number of Inspections	Number of raids conducted	Number of persons arrested/ prosecuted convicted	Number of FPS Licenses suspended/ Cancelled/ Show cause notices issued/ FIR Lodged
West Bengal	2015	7680	52	*	462
	2016	19619	233	*	41
	2017	36146	655	17	1841
	2018	43127	2057	19	2829

	2019	35378	581	15	2648
	2020	42840	222	57	3263
	2021	28994	156	42	4810
	2022-23	29995	98	59	3507
	2023	18422	2393	42	806
Total		262201	6447	251	20207

* Information not provided by State Government

PREMIUM TRAIN SERVICES FOR DALTONGANJ

5152. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) the number of premium trains including Vande Bharat and Amrit Bharat currently operating through Daltonganj; and
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the demand for additional train services for Palamu district?

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

- (a) and (b) Daltonganj is presently being served by 48 train services including 21893/21894 Tatanagar-Patna Vande Bharat Express, 12453/54 Ranchi-New Delhi Rajdhani Express and 20407/08 Ranchi-New Delhi Rajdhani Express. The

services catering to the needs of Daltonganj are providing connectivity to stations like Delhi, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Varanasi, Patna, Jabalpur etc.

Besides, introduction of new train services is an on-going process over Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, etc.

NEW TRAINS FOR KERALA

5153. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to introduce new train services to and within Kerala to improve connectivity and address increasing passenger demand;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposed new trains including routes, frequency, and expected date of commencement;
- (c) whether the Government has received any requests from the Kerala Government or public representatives for additional train services, and if so, the action taken thereon; and
- (d) the details of the steps being taken to enhance rail infrastructure including doubling, electrification and new railway line projects in Kerala to support the introduction of new trains?

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

(a) to (d) Railway network straddles across State boundaries. Accordingly, trains are introduced across such boundaries as per network requirement. However, during the period 2022-23 and 2024-25 (till February,2025), 10 new train services including 04 Vande Bharat train services (on originating /terminating basis) have been introduced, serving various stations located in the State of Kerala.

Further, receipt of requests/ representations *inter alia* for introduction of new train services is a continuous and dynamic process. The requests/representations so received are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time.

Besides, introduction of new train services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability, etc.

Presently, the Broad Gauge network situated in the State of Kerala has been 100% electrified.

Railway Infrastructure:

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

As on 01.04.2024, 08 projects (02 new lines, and 06 Doubling) of total length of 419 Km, costing ₹12,350 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 26 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹3,046 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	2	146	0	304
Doubling/ Multitracking	6	273	26	2,742
Total	8	419	26	3,046

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

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

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

Total Land required for Projects in Kerala	476 Ha
Land Acquired	66 Ha (14%)
Balance Land to be acquired	410 Ha (86%)

Support of the Government of Kerala is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

Details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition are as under:-

Land acquisition status in major Projects of Kerala					
Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total Status of Land (Ha)			Amount deposited with State govt. (Cr)
		Total Scope	Total Acquired	Total Pending	
1	Trivandrum-Kanyakumari Doubling	40	33	7	1312
2	Eranakulam- Kumbalam Doubling	4	2	2	262
3	Kumbalam-Turavur Doubling	10	6	4	248
4	Angamali - Sabarimala new line	416	24	392	282

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

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

**ELECTRIFICATION OF SAKALESHPUR AND SUBRAMANYA
ROAD GHAT SECTION**

5154. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) the present status of railway electrification between Sakaleshpur and Subramanya Road Ghat section;
- (b) whether there are any impediments delaying the completion of the electrification work and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the timeline for the completion of the said electrification;
- (d) whether the Government is considering the long-standing public demand to introduce a Vande Bharat Express connecting Karwar/Udupi with Bangalore upon completion of electrification in the Ghat section, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether a Feasibility Study was undertaken by SWR to upgrade Arebetta Railway Station into a crossing station to enhance ghat section capacity and if so, details thereof; and
- (f) the present status of the Study and whether any decision has been made regarding its implementation 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) Railway Electrification works have been completed in Subrahmanya Road to Shiribagilu (14 Rkm) and Sakleshpur-Donigal (9 Rkm) section of South Western Railway (SWR). Further, Electrification works have been undertaken in

the remaining section i.e. Shiribagilu-Donigal (32 Rkm) ghat section of Sakleshpur to Subrahmanya Road (55 Rkm) route.

The completion of Electrification project(s) depends on various factors like forest clearances 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)

At present, Karwar-Bengaluru sector is served by 2 pairs of train services while Udupi-Bengaluru sector is served by 3 pairs of train services. Besides, introduction of new train services including Vande Bharat train services is an on-going process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources etc.

Upgradation of any Railway station into a crossing station is taken up subject to traffic justification, line capacity utilization, operational feasibility, availability of resources, Geographical and topographical conditions of area etc. The examination of upgradation of Arebetta Railway Station into a crossing station has been taken up considering the site conditions.

डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डाटा संरक्षण अधिनियम के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत मामले

5155. श्री देवेश शाक्य :

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

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डाटा संरक्षण अधिनियम (डीपीडीपी अधिनियम) के लागू होने के बाद से अब तक इस अधिनियम के तहत जिलावार कितने मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं;
- (ख) उक्त सभी पंजीकृत मामलों में से कितने मामलों का निपटान कर दिया गया है;
- (ग) उक्त मामलों के निपटान की दर कितनी है और लंबित मामलों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा डाटा संरक्षण कानूनों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और शिकायतों के निवारण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ङ) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई विशेष तंत्र या निगरानी प्रणाली मौजूद है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) उत्तर प्रदेश में उक्त अधिनियम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए किस स्तर तक जांच की गई है या कार्रवाई की गई है; और
- (छ) क्या उक्त अधिनियम के तहत किसी संगठन या व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

- (क) से (छ) डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डाटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023 (डीपीडीपी अधिनियम) डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डाटाके प्रसंस्करण के लिए इस तरह से प्रावधान करता है जो व्यक्ति के अपने वैयक्तिक डाटाकी सुरक्षा के अधिकार और वैध उद्देश्यों के लिए ऐसे वैयक्तिक डाटा को संसाधित करने की आवश्यकता दोनों को मान्यता देता है। डीपीडीपी अधिनियम 11 अगस्त, 2023 को अधिनियमित किया गया है। मंत्रालय ने सार्वजनिक परामर्श प्रक्रिया के लिए डीपीडीपी नियम, 2025 के मसौदे को अधिसूचित किया है जो डीपीडीपी अधिनियम को लागू करने का प्रयास करता है। कानून बनाने के प्रति समावेशी दृष्टिकोण की सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता के अनुरूप हितधारकों सहित जनता से प्रतिक्रिया टिप्पणियाँ आमंत्रित की गई हैं।

डीपीडीपी अधिनियम डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डाटाप्रसंस्करण में शामिल संगठनों को डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डाटाके वैध प्रसंस्करण से पहले निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्यों के लिए सहमति प्राप्त करने और व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों के सम्मान सहित सुदृढ़ अनुपालन प्रतिउपायों को लागू करने के लिए बाध्य करता है। अधिनियम में डेटा फिड्यूशियरी को वैयक्तिक डाटाको जिम्मेदारी से संसाधित करने, उल्लंघनों को तुरंत अधिसूचित करने और यथोचित तकनीकी और संगठनात्मक प्रतिउपायों को लागू करके अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का प्रभावी पालन सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता होती है।

इसके अलावा, अधिनियम व्यक्तियों को अपने डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डाटातक पहुँचने, उसे सही करने और मिटाने के अधिकार प्रदान करता है, जिससे उनके वैयक्तिक डाटाके प्रसंस्करण और उपयोग के बारे में पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, डीपीडीपी अधिनियम शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित करने और डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड के माध्यम से डिज़ाइन न्यायनिर्णयन प्रक्रिया द्वारा डिजिटल निर्धारित करने के लिए बाध्य करता है।

डीपीडीपी अधिनियम डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डाटाके वैध प्रसंस्करण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जवाबदेही तंत्र का एक सुदृढ़ ढांचा स्थापित करता है, जिसमें डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड एक स्वतंत्र न्यायनिर्णयन निकाय है जो शिकायतों की जाँच करने, पूछताछ करने और अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का पालन न करने पर दंड लगाने के लिए सशक्त है।

INSTALLATION OF TRAIN ANTI-COLLISION SYSTEMS

5156. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

- (a) the current status of the installation of train anti-collision systems (such as TCAS/Kavach) in Railways alongwith the details of the number of trains equipped with this system and the number still lacking it;

- (b) the details of funds allocated and utilised for installation of Kavach during the year 2024-25 till 31st March, 2025 along with the physical progress in installation of the same;
- (c) the details of funds allocated for installation of anti-collision device – Kavach in Railways during the years 2025-26;
- (d) the details of breakdown of trains with and without anti-collision systems including passenger trains, freight trains and others, category-wise;
- (e) the time by when the Government has plan to ensure that all trains are equipped with such a system the steps taken/being taken by the Government to equip the entire Railways with Kavach in a time bound manner along with the target therefor;
- (f) the number of train accidents occurred on trains without such systems since implementation of an anti-collision system on Railways;
- (g) the details of status of each accident including the date, location, cause and whether the affected train had an anti-collision system installed, if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) whether many lives were lost and many passengers were injured in these accidents, if so, the details thereof alongwith its estimated economic loss?

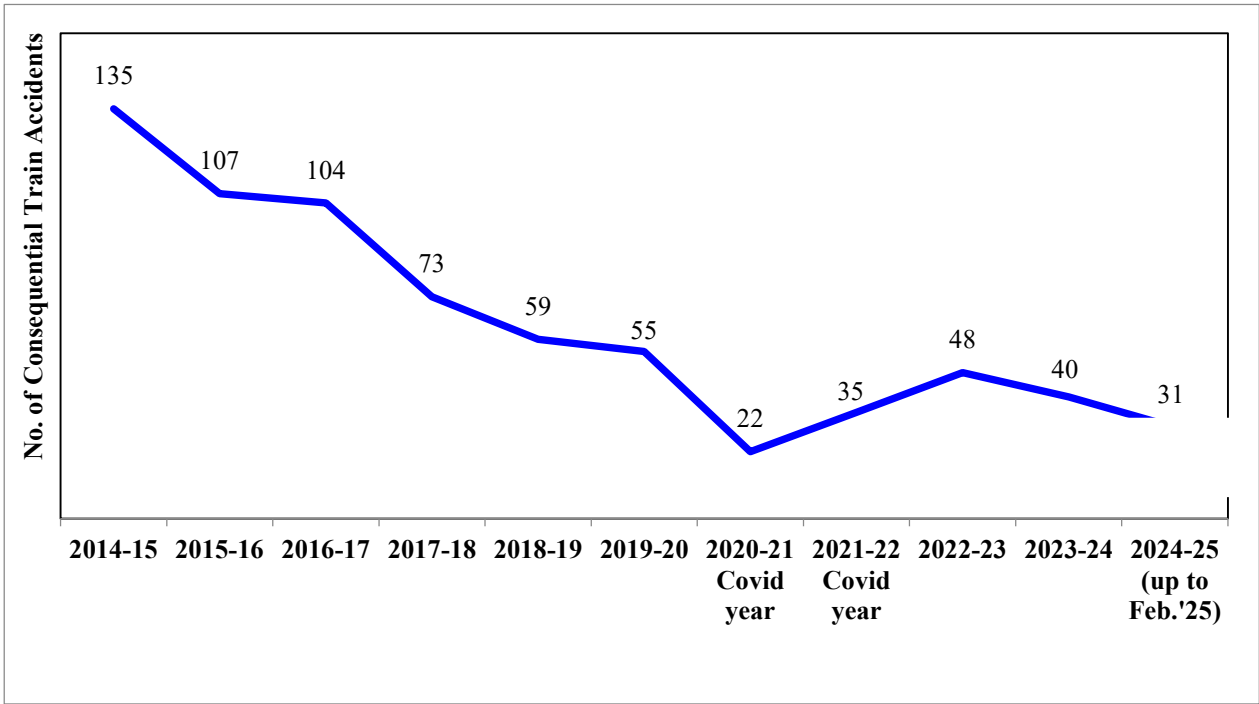
THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):

(a) to (h) Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a

steep decline in the number of accidents. Consequential Train Accidents have reduced from 135 in 2014-15 to 31 in the year 2024-25 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 31 in 2024-25.

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



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

Period	No. of Consequential	No. Of Deaths	No. Of Injuries

	Train Accidents		
2004-05 to 2013-14	1711	904	3155
2014-15 to 2023-24	678	748	2087

The various safety measures, including track modernization, taken to enhance safety in train operations are as under:-

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

Expenditure on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)					
	2013-14 (Act)	2022-23 (Act)	2023- 24(Act)	RE 2024-25	BE 2025-26
Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	9172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	14796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
Maintenance of Machines	5406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
Road Safety LCs and ROBs/ RUBs	1986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
Track Renewals	4985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800
Bridge Works	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
Signal and Telecom Works	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	1823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
Total	39463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,623 stations up to 28.02.2025 to eliminate accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,089 level Crossing Gates up to 28.02.2025 for enhancing safety at LC gates.
4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,631 stations up to 28.02.2025.
5. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order. Kavach was adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020. Kavach is provided progressively in phased manner. Kavach has already been deployed on 1548 RKm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 3727 RKm till end of Feb'25. Regular trials are being done on these sections.
6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for SandT equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.

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

18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches and Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

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

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

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

The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:-

SN	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25 (till Jan 25)	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
Technological improvements				
1	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 km	1.4 lakh km	More than 2 times
2	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 km	76,000 km	More than 7 times
3	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 stations	3,243 stations	4 times
4	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 nos.	As on 31.01.25: 25,293	281 times
5	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	27,079 nos.	
Better maintenance practices				
1	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 km	49,000 km	1.5 times

2	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 lakh	1.9 crore	More than 2 times
3	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 nos.	In 2024-25: 301 nos.	92 % reduction
4	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 nos.	In 2024-25: 243 nos.	91% reduction
Better infrastructure and Rolling stock				
1	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985 nos.	34,000 km	More than 2 times
2	Flyovers (RoBs)/ Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 nos.	12,771 nos.	More than 3 times
3	Unmanned Level crossings (nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 nos.	41,551	More than 17 times

The status of implementation of Kavach is as under:

- i. 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).
- ii. 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.

- iii. 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.
- iv. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
- v. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
 - i) Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
 - ii) Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
 - iii) Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
 - iv) Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
 - v) Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
- vi. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465Rkm on south central Railway, lot of experience was gained. Using that further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024
- vii. 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.
- viii. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yard, Station to Station

Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Ver.4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.

- ix. Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on Indian Railways upto Feb' 2025 is as under: -

SN.	Items	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	5743 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	540 Nos.
iii	Provision of Kavach at Stations	664 Nos.
iv	Provision of Kavach in Loco	795 Locos
v	Installation of Track side equipment	3727 Rkm

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

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

(b) Bids for track side Works of Kavach for approximately 15,000 RKm have been invited covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways, out of which works of 1865 RKm have been awarded.

- xi. 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.

- xii. 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 20,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.
- xiii. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far is Rs. 1950 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2024-25 is Rs. 1112.57 Crores. Further, provision of Rs. 2000 Crores has been made for Kavach work during the year 2025-26. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

REGULATION OF ONLINE GAMBLING ADVERTISEMENTS

5157. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study regarding the increasing presence of online gambling platforms on streaming and social media platforms;
- (b) if so, the details regarding the action undertaken by the Government in this regard during the last five years;
- (c) the total number of sites/social media accounts taken down during the last five years for online gambling advertisements; and

(d) whether the Government has considered introducing any mechanism to keep track of online gambling advertisements and its removal and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d)

Responsibility of State Governments:

- Betting and gambling come under Entry 34 and 62 of List-II (state list) of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution.

Efforts by Union Government:

- To mitigate the harms caused by online gambling and betting, Government has issued multiple advisories to print, electronic and digital media, Endorsers and Influencers on social media and, Social Media Intermediaries and Online Advertisement Intermediaries to refrain from publishing advertisements of online betting platforms or their surrogate products/services.
- These advisories can be viewed on the Ministry's website i.e. www.mib.gov.in.

- In addition, Section 79(3)(b) of IT Act, 2000 provides for notification by appropriate Governments of unlawful act or content to the intermediaries for removing/disabling access to such content.
- Ministry of Information and Broadcasting issues notifications to the intermediaries, including social media platforms, to remove/disable access to posts, links, etc. where advertisements and branded content of offshore online betting and gambling platforms is being published.

मलकेरा और महुदा खंड पर उपरिपुल का निर्माण

5158. श्री दुलू महतो:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का मलकेरा (एमएलक्यू) और महुदा (एमएचक्यू) खंड पर स्थित समपार एएम 50 और एएम 51 के बीच प्रस्तावित अंडरब्रिज के प्रस्तावित निर्माण को रद्द करने और वहां ग्रामीणों द्वारा प्रस्तावित स्थल पर उपरिपुल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने आद्रा रेल मंडल के मलकेरा और महुदा खंड पर उपरिपुल के निर्माण की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी लागत आने की संभावना है और उक्त परियोजना के निर्माण हेतु क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का ग्रामीणों के विरोध और उनकी मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यातायात की स्थिति और सुरक्षा में सुधार लाने के लिए उक्त उपरिपुल के निर्माण हेतु आवश्यक स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के लिए शीघ्र निर्णय लेने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) वहां पर बिना चौकीदार वाला समपार सं. एएम-50 था जिसे समपार सं. एएम-51 के माध्यम से सड़क यातायात को डायवर्ट करके पहले ही बंद कर दिया गया है। अब, अपेक्षित यातायात के स्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए, समपार सं. एएम-51 पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने की योजना बनाई गई है। समपार सं. एएम-51 के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण की तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता पहले ही पूरी की जा चुकी है और 5मीx5मी आकार का ऊपरी सड़क पुल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए इसे तकनीकी रूप से व्यवहार्य पाया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के कार्यों को मंजूरी देना सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा, गाड़ियों की गतिशीलता और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव तथा व्यवहार्यता आदि के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है।

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

अवधि	निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-25 (फरवरी, 2025)	12,977 अदद (झारखंड राज्य में 459 अदद सहित)

दिनांक 01.02.2025 तक, भारतीय रेल में 97,422 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 4,344 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिसमें झारखंड राज्य में 2,641 करोड़

रूप की लागत से 157 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल शामिल हैं, जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल संबंधी कार्यों का पूरा होना और चालू करना विभिन्न कारकों यथा समपारों को बंद करने के लिए सहमति देने में राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग, पहुँच संरेखण को अंतिम रूप देने, सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख का अनुमोदन, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाना, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, परियोजना/कार्य स्थल में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण परियोजना विशेष/कार्य स्थलों के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य महीनों की संख्या आदि पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के पूरा होने के समय को प्रभावित करते हैं

STATUS OF EAST-WEST AND EAST COAST DFCs

5159. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the details of all Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) including their current status (completed, ongoing, approved and proposed);
- (b) the total route length, investment and key infrastructure of each corridor;
- (c) the current operational status of the Eastern DFC and Western DFC along with the expected completion timeline for the remaining sections;
- (d) the status of the East-West and East Coast DFCs including land acquisition, funding, and execution progress;

- (e) whether the Government has proposed any new freight corridors such as the North-South and Southern DFCs, if so, the estimated timeline for their feasibility studies and approval; and
- (f) the expected impact of these corridors on logistics costs, industrial connectivity and freight movement State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

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 taken up construction of two Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) viz. Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) from Ludhiana to Sonnagar (1337 Km) and the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Dadri (1506 Km). Out of total 2843 Km, 2741 Route Kilometers (96.4%) has been commissioned and operational. The work in balance section has been taken up.

Upto Feb'2025, expenditure of ₹ 99,034 crores has been incurred on DFC Corridors.

Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project has positive impact on transportation and logistics sector as it enabled enhanced movement of Double Stack Container (DSC) trains, higher axle load trains, faster access of northern hinterland by Western Ports and development of new terminals/linkages with industries along the DFC. The Eastern DFC mostly caters to mineral traffic from Eastern India. These developments enabled reduction in logistic cost.

DFC has contributed to creating additional paths on the conventional network by diverting freight traffic to EDFC and WDFC. Traffic on DFC in 2024-25 (till Feb.2025) has reached to 352 average trains per day. In Feb. 2025, 371 average trains per day were run. As a result, Railways have been able to run additional goods and coaching services over its network with better punctuality.

Currently railways is working on increasing the capacity of its network. The line from Kolkata to Chennai (1685 km) is a high traffic density route of Indian Railways along east coast of India, identified for quadrupling. Status of projects are as below:

Section	Status of 3 rd and 4 th line
South Eastern Railway	
Kolkata (Howrah)– Kharagpur (109 km)	3 rd line is operational. Survey of 4 th line has been taken up
Kharagpur –Narayangarh (28 km)	3 rd line is operational. Survey of 4 th line has been taken up
	section has been taken up. Survey of 4 th line has been taken up
East Coast Railway	
Bhadrak-Nergundi (104 km)	41 Km out of 104 km 3 rd line commissioned. Work in balance section has been taken up. Survey of 4 th line has been taken up
Nergundi – Barang (22 km)	3 rd line is Sanctioned. Land acquisition in progress Survey of 4 th line has been taken up
Barang – Khurda Road (35 km)	3 rd line is operational. Survey of 4 th line has been taken up
Khurda road – Vizianagaram (363 km)	3 rd line is Sanctioned. Land acquisition in progress

	Survey of 4 th line has been taken up
Vizianagaram –Kottavalasa (35 km)	3 rd line is operational between Vizianagaram –Kottavalasa Construction of 4 th line between – Vizianagaram - Kottavalasa (35 km) has been taken up
Kottavalasa–Vishakhapatnam (26 km)	3 rd and 4 th line is operational between Kottavalasa – Vishakhapatnam
South Central Railway	
Vishakhapatnam –Nidadvolu (223 km)	Survey of 3 rd and 4 th line has been taken up
Nidadvolu–Vijaywada (154 km)	There are existing 4 lines between Nidadvolu–Vijaywada 2 lines via Eluru and 2 lines via Bhimavaram Jn. Survey of 3 rd line has been taken up for Vijaywada – Eluru- Nidadvolu section.
Vijaywada–Gudur (292 km)	241 Km out of 292 km 3 rd line commissioned. Work in balance section has been taken up. Survey of 4 th line has been taken up
Southern Railway	
Gudur–Attipattu (115 km)	Survey of 3 rd and 4 th line has been taken up
Attipattu–Chennai (27 km)	3 rd and 4 th lines are operational

Indian Railways has imbibed the principles of Gati Shakti in its project planning process and now survey of all Multi tracking projects are taken up under PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP) for the development of multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various Economic Zones with an objective to have

integrated planning, capacity augmentation, enhanced logistics efficiency and remove gaps for seamless movement of people, goods/commodities i.e. agricultural products, fertilizers, coal, iron ore, steel, cement, limestone etc. and services including connectivity to places of strategic importance, border areas, industrial clusters, ports, mines, power plants, villages etc.

PLFS REPORTS

5160. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

- (a) the key findings of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) reports in India including rural and urban areas during the last three years along with current status of PLFS including its latest findings on unemployment rates in India particularly among Youth and Women;
- (b) whether there are any proposals to conduct a more frequent and detailed survey on employment and unemployment and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh as per the latest report;
- (d) the measures undertaken to enhance the timeliness and reliability of PLFS data collection and reporting;

- (e) the details of the proposed framework for transitioning to monthly PLFS reports from January 2025;
- (f) the manner in which the monthly release of PLFS reports is expected to assist in formulating strategies to address employment issues; and
- (g) whether there has been an improvement in the Labour Force Participation Rate over the years since 2014-15 and any steps have been taken for monthly publications of PLFS 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 (RAOINDERJIT SINGH):

(a) From the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) during the periods July 2021- June 2022 to July 2023 - June 2024, the following estimates are given:

- Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) in usual status (ps+ss) for rural, urban and rural and urban areas combined are given in the table below:

Labour Force Indicators (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) rural, urban and rural and urban areas combined from PLFS 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24			
survey (year)	All-India		
	LFPR (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss)		
	Rural	Urban	(Rural + Urban)
PLFS, 2021-22	42.2	39.0	41.3

PLFS, 2022-23	43.4	39.8	42.4
PLFS, 2023-24	46.8	41.0	45.1
survey (year)	WPR (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss)		
	Rural	Urban	(Rural + Urban)
PLFS, 2021-22	40.8	36.6	39.6
PLFS, 2022-23	42.3	37.7	41.1
PLFS, 2023-24	45.6	38.9	43.7
survey (year)	UR (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss)		
	Rural	Urban	(Rural + Urban)
PLFS, 2021-22	3.3	6.3	4.1
PLFS, 2022-23	2.4	5.4	3.2
PLFS, 2023-24	2.5	5.1	3.2
Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24			
Note: 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024 likewise for 2022-23 and 2021-22			

- Unemployment Rate (UR) in usual status (ps+ss) among youth (persons of age 15-29 years) and among females for rural, urban and rural and urban areas combined are given in Table below:

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for rural, urban and rural and urban areas combined for youth (persons of age 15-29 years) and females from PLFS 2023-24		
All-India		
Sectors	UR (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) among	
	Youth (persons of age 15-29 years)	Females of all ages
Rural	8.5	2.1
Urban	14.7	7.1
(Rural + Urban)	10.2	3.1
Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24		
Note: 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024		

(b), (e), (f), (g) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), MoSPI since 2017 has been providing quarterly estimates of key labour force indicators viz., Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR) in the Current Weekly Status (CWS) for the urban areas along with annual estimates of all important parameters of employment and unemployment in both usual status (ps+ss) and current weekly status (CWS) covering both rural and urban areas. Considering the importance of the availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals at the overall country level and recognizing the need for producing employment unemployment indicators at sub-state level, the sample design of PLFS has been revamped from

January 2025. The revamped sample design along with the related changes in the survey execution essentially will result in the following updation in the PLFS dissemination:

- i. Availability of monthly estimates of key labour market indicators at the all-India level following the Current Weekly Status (CWS) approach.
- ii. Extending quarterly estimates to rural areas and thus availability of quarterly estimates of employment unemployment indicators for both rural and urban areas and hence for the entire country.
- iii. Provision of generation of district-level estimates of labour market indicators.

The sample design of PLFS in force since its inception from April, 2017 has been discontinued and the new sample design has been deployed since January 2025 for selection of samples and executing the rotational panel design for both rural and urban areas.

The monthly release of PLFS estimates has been planned keeping in view of the importance of the availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals at the overall country level. The monthly estimates of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) has the potential of facilitating timely policy interventions.

From the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) during the periods July 2017- June 2018 to July 2023 - June 2024 the estimates of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in usual status (ps+ss) for areas rural, urban and rural urban combined are given in Table below:

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in rural, urban and rural and urban combined areas from PLFS			
All-India			
survey (year)	LFPR (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) in		
	Rural	Urban	(Rural + Urban)
PLFS, 2017-18	37.0	36.8	36.9
PLFS, 2018-19	37.7	36.9	37.5
PLFS, 2019-20	40.8	38.6	40.1
PLFS, 2020-21	42.7	38.9	41.6
PLFS, 2021-22	42.2	39.0	41.3
PLFS, 2022-23	43.4	39.8	42.4
PLFS, 2023-24	46.8	41.0	45.1
Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24, Annual Report, PLFS, 2021-22 and Annual Report, PLFS, 2018-19 Note: 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024 likewise for 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 and 2017-18			

(c) From the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) during the periods July 2023 - June 2024, the State-wise estimates of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) in usual status (ps+ss) for different sectors (rural, urban, rural urban combined) and genders (male, female, person) categories are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) MoSPI is committed to ensuring that accurate and reliable employment statistics are brought out from PLFS. To achieve this, robust and well-defined mechanisms are employed which undergo periodic improvements based on evolving needs, feedback and advancements in methodologies to enhance their effectiveness. The primary data collection is being done in digital platform using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) or web-based application with in-built validation mechanism to ensure consistency at the stage of data collection. This digital platform ensures simultaneous data processing and has resulted into a drastic reduction in the time lag for releasing the reports of PLFS. A robust training mechanism is followed to address the conceptual queries and monitoring the data quality. The entire PLFS microdata, on which the PLFS survey findings are based, are brought out along with the annual disseminations of PLFS. This ensures that users can verify the PLFS findings at their ends also. The concepts and definitions in the surveys of MoSPI are formulated conforming to various standards. Further, various facets of internationally accepted standards on labour statistics are studied in MoSPI to assess their applicability and relevance in the country context.

STATEMENT**Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) among different sectors and genders during 2023-24**

State/UT	LFPR (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) from PLFS 2023-24 among								
	Rural Male	Rural Female	Rural Person	Urban Male	Urban Female	Urban Person	(Rural + Urban) Male	(Rural + Urban) Female	(Rural + Urban) Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	59.7	40.7	50.1	59.3	24.5	41.3	59.5	35.8	47.5
Arunachal Pradesh	59.3	53.1	56.3	56.0	34.5	45.1	58.7	49.9	54.4
Assam	60.7	38.2	49.6	64.3	25.5	45.0	61.1	36.8	49.1
Bihar	48.1	21.1	34.9	48.2	12.0	30.9	48.1	20.3	34.5
Chhattisgarh	65.2	50.4	57.8	63.6	27.9	46.4	64.9	46.1	55.5
Delhi	54.7	13.8	37.8	54.0	14.5	35.9	54.0	14.5	36.0
Goa	58.1	21.8	40.5	54.9	23.7	39.5	56.3	22.9	39.9
Gujarat	62.8	44.3	53.8	62.0	23.6	43.7	62.5	35.8	49.6
Haryana	51.8	20.2	37.1	56.3	16.7	37.9	53.5	18.8	37.4
Himachal Pradesh	64.9	58.7	61.7	64.2	35.7	51.4	64.8	56.2	60.5
Jharkhand	53.1	40.4	46.8	52.1	15.0	34.0	52.9	35.8	44.4
Karnataka	60.0	34.6	47.3	59.8	23.6	42.1	59.9	30.5	45.4
Kerala	59.7	36.2	47.3	58.4	30.3	43.3	59.1	33.4	45.4
Madhya Pradesh	63.2	45.4	54.6	58.7	22.3	40.7	62.0	39.4	51.0
Maharashtra	61.0	38.0	49.6	61.0	23.7	43.1	61.0	32.0	46.8
Manipur	52.8	36.5	44.6	52.4	35.7	43.9	52.7	36.3	44.4
Meghalaya	54.8	48.7	51.7	53.1	37.8	45.1	54.6	47.1	50.7
Mizoram	51.1	30.5	41.0	49.2	30.2	39.6	50.2	30.4	40.4
Nagaland	57.3	45.2	51.1	52.0	35.8	44.1	55.7	42.7	49.1
Odisha	61.9	40.3	50.8	59.1	24.4	42.0	61.5	38.0	49.4
Punjab	62.4	27.7	45.2	62.6	19.0	41.4	62.5	24.4	43.7
Rajasthan	56.4	43.0	49.6	56.8	23.5	40.9	56.5	38.0	47.3
Sikkim	67.1	65.5	66.4	61.1	26.2	46.0	65.7	56.9	61.7
Tamil Nadu	60.4	44.5	52.3	59.2	24.4	41.3	59.8	35.2	47.2
Telangana	61.4	44.0	52.4	57.5	24.5	41.3	59.8	36.5	48.0
Tripura	64.8	39.1	51.9	57.3	25.9	41.3	63.5	36.8	50.0
Uttarakhand	56.6	41.8	49.3	55.6	18.6	37.2	56.4	35.9	46.2
Uttar Pradesh	54.7	28.1	41.5	56.9	13.5	36.2	55.2	25.2	40.4
West Bengal	63.6	33.7	48.6	64.3	26.8	45.4	63.8	31.7	47.7
Andaman and N. Island	67.5	44.6	56.5	67.9	30.0	49.3	67.7	38.0	53.3

Chandigarh				60.1	25.0	43.5	60.1	25.0	43.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	62.1	54.3	58.3	69.9	18.5	47.9	66.7	34.7	52.3
Jammu and Kashmir	55.7	41.9	49.0	58.2	25.8	42.5	56.2	38.8	47.8
Ladakh	55.5	46.4	51.3	61.0	26.3	45.0	56.2	43.7	50.5
Lakshadweep	73.3	14.5	45.7	56.3	12.4	35.4	61.2	13.0	38.4
Puducherry	58.6	37.1	48.0	58.2	24.4	40.2	58.4	28.9	43.1
All India	57.9	35.5	46.8	59.0	22.3	41.0	58.2	31.7	45.1

Note: 1. 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024

2. For Chandigarh, entire area is treated as urban

Source:

Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) among different sectors and genders during 2023-24

State/UT	WPR (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) from PLFS 2023-24 among								
	Rural Male	Rural Female	Rural Person	Urban Male	Urban Female	Urban Person	(Rural + Urban) Male	(Rural + Urban) Female	(Rural + Urban) Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	57.4	39.6	48.4	56.0	22.8	38.9	57.0	34.5	45.6
Arunachal Pradesh	56.0	50.7	53.5	50.8	28.2	39.3	55.2	46.8	51.1
Assam	58.5	36.9	47.8	60.6	22.5	41.7	58.8	35.3	47.2
Bihar	46.5	20.9	34.0	44.8	10.9	28.7	46.3	20.1	33.5
Chhattisgarh	64.1	49.7	56.9	59.5	24.9	42.9	63.2	45.0	54.2
Delhi	52.8	11.1	35.5	52.8	14.3	35.2	52.8	14.2	35.2
Goa	54.0	18.8	36.9	52.8	19.3	36.3	53.3	19.1	36.5
Gujarat	62.5	44.2	53.6	60.8	22.8	42.7	61.8	35.4	49.1
Haryana	50.0	19.9	36.0	53.9	16.1	36.4	51.5	18.4	36.1
Himachal Pradesh	62.8	54.6	58.6	61.1	29.2	46.7	62.6	51.8	57.2
Jharkhand	52.7	40.4	46.6	49.1	14.1	32.1	52.0	35.6	43.9
Karnataka	58.5	34.3	46.4	57.4	22.5	40.3	58.1	29.9	44.1
Kerala	57.0	31.8	43.7	55.9	27.0	40.4	56.5	29.5	42.1
Madhya Pradesh	62.8	45.2	54.3	57.0	21.7	39.6	61.3	39.1	50.6
Maharashtra	59.3	37.5	48.5	58.1	22.3	40.9	58.8	31.2	45.3
Manipur	50.3	34.1	42.2	49.5	32.1	40.6	50.1	33.5	41.7
Meghalaya	52.8	45.5	49.0	48.4	30.0	38.8	52.2	43.2	47.6

Mizoram	50.3	30.1	40.5	47.7	29.1	38.2	49.1	29.6	39.5
Nagaland	54.1	42.6	48.2	46.2	31.7	39.1	51.8	39.6	45.7
Odisha	60.1	39.4	49.5	55.8	22.0	39.2	59.4	36.9	47.9
Punjab	59.2	26.0	42.7	59.6	17.4	39.0	59.4	22.8	41.3
Rajasthan	54.4	41.8	48.0	53.1	21.0	37.7	54.0	36.5	45.3
Sikkim	65.3	64.5	64.9	60.1	24.4	44.6	64.1	55.7	60.2
Tamil Nadu	58.3	43.3	50.7	57.3	22.9	39.6	57.8	33.9	45.6
Telangana	59.1	42.6	50.6	54.0	21.9	38.3	57.0	34.7	45.7
Tripura	63.8	38.7	51.1	55.8	24.8	39.9	62.4	36.2	49.2
Uttarakhand	53.9	40.7	47.3	53.7	16.2	35.1	53.8	34.4	44.2
Uttar Pradesh	53.3	27.7	40.6	53.7	12.1	33.8	53.4	24.6	39.2
West Bengal	62.1	33.0	47.5	62.6	25.4	43.9	62.2	30.8	46.4
Andaman and N. Island	62.8	37.2	50.5	63.1	21.4	42.6	62.9	30.1	47.0
Chandigarh				57.7	21.2	40.4	57.7	21.2	40.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	59.5	54.3	57.0	68.5	17.8	46.8	64.8	34.4	51.1
Jammu and Kashmir	53.8	38.9	46.6	55.4	18.8	37.7	54.1	35.1	44.9
Ladakh	54.3	43.3	49.3	57.5	17.3	39.0	54.8	39.9	47.9
Lakshadweep	72.4	7.4	41.9	50.1	9.0	30.5	56.5	8.6	33.8
Puducherry	58.5	35.4	47.1	54.6	22.7	37.6	56.1	27.2	41.1
All India	56.3	34.8	45.6	56.4	20.7	38.9	56.4	30.7	43.7

Note: 1. 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024

2. For Chandigarh, entire area is treated as urban

Source:

Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) among different sectors and genders during 2023-24

State/UT	UR (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) from PLFS 2023-24 among								
	Rural Male	Rural Female	Rural Person	Urban Male	Urban Female	Urban Person	(Rural + Urban) Male	(Rural + Urban) Female	(Rural + Urban) Person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	3.8	2.9	3.4	5.5	6.9	5.9	4.3	3.7	4.1

Arunachal Pradesh	5.4	4.6	5.0	9.4	18.1	12.8	6.0	6.2	6.1
Assam	3.6	3.5	3.5	5.7	11.8	7.4	3.8	4.1	3.9
Bihar	3.3	0.9	2.6	6.9	9.1	7.3	3.6	1.4	3
Chhattisgarh	1.6	1.3	1.5	6.5	10.6	7.6	2.6	2.4	2.5
Delhi	3.6	19.5	6.0	2.2	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.1
Goa	7.1	13.8	8.9	3.8	18.6	8.2	5.2	16.7	8.5
Gujarat	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.0	3.3	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
Haryana	3.6	1.7	3.1	4.1	3.3	4.0	3.8	2.2	3.4
Himachal Pradesh	3.2	7.0	5.0	4.8	18.2	9.0	3.4	7.8	5.4
Jharkhand	0.8	0.0	0.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	1.8	0.5	1.3
Karnataka	2.5	0.9	1.9	4.1	4.4	4.2	3.1	1.9	2.7
Kerala	4.6	12.1	7.6	4.2	10.9	6.7	4.4	11.6	7.2
Madhya Pradesh	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.9
Maharashtra	2.8	1.1	2.2	4.9	6.0	5.2	3.7	2.7	3.3
Manipur	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.6	10.3	7.5	5.0	7.7	6.1
Meghalaya	3.7	6.6	5.1	8.9	20.6	14.0	4.4	8.2	6.2
Mizoram	1.5	1.0	1.3	3.2	3.9	3.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
Nagaland	5.5	5.8	5.7	11.1	11.6	11.3	7.0	7.1	7.1
Odisha	2.9	2.0	2.6	5.6	9.7	6.8	3.3	2.7	3.1
Punjab	5.1	6.2	5.4	4.8	8.6	5.6	4.9	6.9	5.5
Rajasthan	3.5	2.7	3.2	6.5	10.9	7.7	4.3	4.0	4.2
Sikkim	2.7	1.6	2.2	1.7	6.9	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.3
Tamil Nadu	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.2	6.0	4.1	3.4	3.8	3.5
Telangana	3.7	3.1	3.5	6.0	10.4	7.3	4.6	5.0	4.8
Tripura	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.7	4.4	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.7
Uttarakhand	4.8	2.7	3.9	3.5	13.0	5.8	4.5	4.0	4.3
Uttar Pradesh	2.6	1.5	2.2	5.7	11.0	6.7	3.3	2.5	3
West Bengal	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	5.0	3.3	2.4	3.0	2.6
Andaman and N. Island	6.9	16.6	10.6	7.0	28.6	13.5	7.0	20.9	11.8
Chandigarh				3.9	15.3	7.1	3.9	15.3	7.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	4.2	0.0	2.3	2.0	3.8	2.3	2.9	1.1	2.3

Jammu and Kashmir	3.5	7.1	5.0	4.8	27.2	11.4	3.8	9.7	6.1
Ladakh	2.0	6.6	3.9	5.6	34.4	13.4	2.6	8.8	5.1
Lakshadweep	1.2	49.1	8.3	11.1	27.2	13.8	7.7	34.1	11.9
Puducherry	0.1	4.7	1.9	6.3	6.9	6.5	3.9	5.9	4.6
All India	2.7	2.1	2.5	4.4	7.1	5.1	3.2	3.1	3.2

Note: 1. 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024

2. For Chandigarh, entire area is treated as urban

Source:

Annual Report, PLFS, 2023-24

NET ZERO CARBON EMISSION BY 2030

5161. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) whether the Railways is working steadily towards achieving net zero Carbon Emissions by 2030 to become the world's largest Green Railway and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Union Government has embarked upon an ambitious plan of electrification of its complete Broad-Gauge network;
- (c) If so, details thereof along with the achievement made in this regard, zone-wise;
- (d) the details of the target fixed for rail routes electrification for the current financial year; and
- (e) the details of the rail routes electrified till 01 January, 2025, particularly in Maharashtra?

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

(a) to (e) Indian Railways has envisioned to become net zero carbon emitter through offsetting carbon emissions with the usage of power through non-fossil sources, saving in diesel consumption by electrification of railway tracks, consistent efforts directed towards modal shifting of cargo and passenger from road to rail, harnessing hydrogen gas to drive train sets etc. Through these efforts, Indian Railways are on way to achieve net zero carbon emitter status for scope 1 emissions.

About 98% of the total BG network of the Indian Railways has been electrified. Electrification carried out during 2014-24 and before 2014 is as under:

Period	Route Kilometer
Before 2014 (about 60 years)	21,801
2014-25 (upto Feb' 2025)	45,922

The electrification works in the balance sections have been taken up. Zone wise status of electrification till date is as under:

SN	ZONE	% ELECTRIFIED
1	SECR	100%
2	NR	100%

3	NER	100%
4	WCR	100%
5	NCR	100%
6	ECOR	100%
7	CR	100%
8	ER	100%
9	KRCL	100%
10	METRO	100%
11	SER	100%
12	ECR	100%
13	SCR	99%
14	SWR	98%
15	WR	98%
16	NWR	97%
17	SR	95%
18	NFR	85%

The completion of Electrification project(s) depends on various factors like forest clearances 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 project(s).

Broad Gauge railway lines situated in Maharashtra has been 100% electrified.

रेलवे द्वारा स्पेक्ट्रम का उपयोग

5162. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्तमान में रेलवे के पास उपलब्ध स्पेक्ट्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) रेलवे द्वारा विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए उपलब्ध स्पेक्ट्रम के उपयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या रेलवे ने व्यावसायिक उपयोग के लिए उपलब्ध स्पेक्ट्रम निजी कम्पनियों को उपलब्ध कराया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा देश भर में कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को वाई-फाई सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है?

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

(क) से (ङ) भारतीय रेल को आवृत्ति बैंड में निम्नलिखित स्पेक्ट्रम आवंटित किया गया है:

- i. संरक्षा और सुरक्षा के लिए मोबाइल ट्रेन रेडियो संचार प्रणाली के लिए 700 मेगाहर्ट्ज आवृत्ति बैंड में 5 मेगाहर्ट्ज स्पेक्ट्रम।
- ii. कवच अनुप्रयोग और डिस्ट्रीब्यूटेड पॉवर वायरलेस कंट्रोल सिस्टम (डीपीडब्ल्यूसीएस) के लिए 405-512 मेगाहर्ट्ज आवृत्ति बैंड में 15 स्पॉट आवृत्तियाँ।
- iii. वीसैट अनुप्रयोगों के लिए जीसैट-18 पर केयू बैंड में 9 मेगाहर्ट्ज।

iv. पश्चिम रेलवे और मेट्रो रेलवे, कोलकाता में गाड़ी परिचालन में ट्रेडा संचार के लिए 370-430 मेगाहर्ट्ज आवृत्ति बैंड में 125 किलोहर्ट्ज, और

v. रियल टाइम इन्फॉर्मेशन सिस्टम (आरटीआईएस) के लिए 5868.5-5917.10 मेगाहर्ट्ज (अपलिंग) और 2568.5-2587.10 मेगाहर्ट्ज (डाउनलिंग) आवृत्ति बैंड में 0.5 मेगाहर्ट्ज।

स्पेक्ट्रम को केवल अपने निजी उपयोग के लिए आवंटित किया गया है और भारतीय रेल द्वारा किसी भी निजी कंपनी को वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए कोई स्पेक्ट्रम आवंटित नहीं किया गया है।

वर्तमान में, भारतीय रेल के 6,115 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर वाई-फाई सेवाएँ प्रदान की गई हैं। इसके अलावा, लगभग सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा 4G/5G कवरेज प्रदान किया गया है। इन नेटवर्कों का उपयोग यात्रियों द्वारा डेटा कनेक्टिविटी के लिए भी किया जा रहा है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्री अनुभव में सुधार हुआ है।

राजस्थान में खनन

5163. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की खनन नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान राज्य के बालोतरा जिले के सिवाना, मोकलसर और सिणधरी क्षेत्रों में खनन करने का विचार है, जिनकी भूविज्ञान विभाग द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार आर्थिक विकास और सामरिक मांग की दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण माने जाने वाले मोनाजाइट, यूरेनियम, थोरियम, निकोडियन सहित 16 दुर्लभ और कीमती खनिजों के भंडार वाले स्थानों के रूप में पहचान की गई है;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ड) क्या बाड़मेर जिले और बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत जैसलमेर में सर्वेक्षण के दौरान इसी प्रकार खनिज भंडार पाए गए हैं;

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में प्रस्तावित कार्य योजना क्या है;

(छ) बजरी खनन नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ज) बाड़मेर जैसलमेर में खनन पट्टों के आवंटन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और खनन कार्य शुरू करने की प्रगति और योजना सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) खान विनियमन और खनिज विकास, उस सीमा तक जिस तक संघ के नियंत्रणाधीन ऐसे विनियमन और विकास को संसद द्वारा विधि द्वारा लोकहित में समीचीन घोषित किया जाता है, संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची-I की प्रविष्टि संख्या 54 के अनुसार संघ के नियंत्रणाधीन है। तदनुसार, केंद्र सरकार ने खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 (एमएमडीआर अधिनियम) अधिनियमित किया है।

(ख) से (घ) संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा एमएमडीआर अधिनियम और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार खनिज रियायतें दी जाती हैं। परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य के बालोतरा जिले के सिवाना, मोकलसर और सिणधरी क्षेत्रों में विभाग द्वारा 16 दुर्लभ और बहुमूल्य खनिजों के ऐसे किसी भंडार की पहचान नहीं की गई है। इसके अलावा, राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने वर्ष 2019-20 से 2022-23 के दौरान आरईई के लिए केवल प्रारंभिक भूवैज्ञानिक जांच की है, जो क्षेत्र में आरईई संसाधन सिद्ध करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

(ड) और (च) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, परमाणु खनिज गवेषण और अनुसंधान निदेशालय (एएमडी) ने राजस्थान के बालोतरा (तत्कालीन बाड़मेर) जिले में सियावाना रिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स में विस्तृत गवेषण कार्य शुरू किया है। इसके अलावा, एएमडी ने बालोतरा (तत्कालीन बाड़मेर) जिले में भाटीखेड़ा क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है।

भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (जीएसआई) ने कार्य सत्र 2021-22 से 2024-25 तक राजस्थान के बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में आरईई-आरएम, फॉस्फोराइट, चूना पत्थर, स्ट्रोंटियम और स्कैंडियम जैसे खनिज पदार्थों के लिए 36 गवेषण परियोजनाएं शुरू की हैं। इन गवेषण कार्यक्रमों के परिणामस्वरूप, जीएसआई ने जैसलमेर में चूना पत्थर के लिए संसाधन और राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिलों में आरईई के लिए संसाधन सिद्ध किए हैं।

इसके अलावा, मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड ने नौसर-बामनी ढाणी-दंडाली ब्लॉक, बालोतरा, राजस्थान में दुर्लभ मृदा तत्वों (आरईई) के लिए जी3 स्तर का गवेषण कार्य शुरू किया है।

(छ) एमएमडीआर अधिनियम की धारा 3(ड) के अनुसार बजरी गौण खनिज है। एमएमडीआर अधिनियम की धारा 15 के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारों को गौण खनिजों के संबंध में खदान पट्टे, खनन पट्टे या अन्य खनिज रियायतें देने को विनियमित करने तथा उनसे संबंधित उद्देश्यों के लिए नियम बनाने का अधिकार है। तदनुसार, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों ने गौण खनिज रियायत नियम बनाए हैं। राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य में कोई बजरी खनन नीति लागू नहीं की गई है तथा केवल सतत खनन के लिए निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।

(ज) भारतीय खान ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रदत्त सूचना के अनुसार राजस्थान के बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में खनन पट्टों का खनिज-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

जिला	खनिज	खानों की संख्या*
बाड़मेर	सेलेनाइट	3
	सिलिकायुक्त मृदा	8
जैसलमेर	चूना पत्थर	4
	सिलिकायुक्त मृदा	9

* परमाणु, गौण और हाइड्रोकार्बन ऊर्जा खनिजों से भिन्न।

छत्तीसगढ़ के रेल मार्गों में कवच प्रणाली का कार्यान्वयन

5164. श्री विजय बघेल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) रेलवे में यात्री सुरक्षा के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ख) क्या देश भर में रेलवे के सभी जोनों में कवच प्रणाली कार्यान्वित कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ के सभी रेलमार्गों में कवच प्रणाली लागू कर दी गई है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कार्यान्वयन में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारतीय रेल में संरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा संबंधी उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:

- 1.** भारतीय रेल में, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में संरक्षा से संबंधित कार्यकलापों पर व्यय में वृद्धि हुई है, जो निम्नानुसार है:

संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यकलापों पर व्यय	(करोड़ रु. में)				
	2013-14 (वास्तविक)	2022-23 (वास्तविक)	2023-24 (वास्तविक)	संशोधित अनुमान 2024-25	बजट अनुमान 2025-26
रेलपथ अनुरक्षण और निर्माण कार्य	9172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316
मोटिव पावर और चल स्टॉक का अनुरक्षण	14796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
मशीनों का अनुरक्षण	5,406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
सड़क संरक्षा समपार और ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल	1,986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
रेलपथ नवीकरण	4,985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800

पुल संबंधी कार्य	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार संबंधी कार्य	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
उत्पादन इकाइयों सहित कारखानों तथा संरक्षा पर विविध व्यय	1,823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
कुल	39,463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

- मानवीय चूक के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए 28.02.2025 तक 6623 स्टेशनों पर कांटों और सिगनलों के केंद्रीकृत परिचालन वाली इलेक्ट्रिकल/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- समपार फाटकों पर संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 28.02.2025 तक 11,089 समपार फाटकों पर इंटरलॉकिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- संरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए 28.02.2025 तक 6,631 स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों द्वारा रेलपथ अधिभोग के सत्यापन द्वारा स्टेशनों के पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- कवच अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन की आवश्यकता होती है। कवच को जुलाई, 2020 में राष्ट्रीय स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा (एटीपी) प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया था। कवच प्रणाली की उत्तरोत्तर चरणबद्ध रूप में व्यवस्था की गई है। कवच को पहले ही दक्षिण मध्य रेल और उत्तर मध्य रेल के 1548 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर संस्थापित किया गया है। वर्तमान में, दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा गलियारों (लगभग 3000 मार्ग किलोमीटर) का कार्य प्रगति पर है। इन रेलमार्गों पर लगभग 2066 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर रेलपथ साइड कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। इन खंडों पर नियमित परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं।
- सिगनल प्रणाली की संरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों जैसे अनिवार्य साम्यता जांच, परिवर्तन कार्य संबंधी प्रोटोकॉल, पूर्ण हो चुके कार्यों के आरेख तैयार करने आदि पर विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।

7. प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार उपस्करों के लिए डिस्कनेक्शन और रिकनेक्शन प्रणाली पर पुनः बल दिया गया है।
8. लोको पायलटों की सतर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए सभी रेल इंजनों में सतर्कता नियंत्रण उपकरण (वीसीडी) लगाए गए हैं।
9. मास्ट पर रेट्रो-रिफ्लेक्टिव सिग्मा बोर्ड लगाए जाने की व्यवस्था है जो विद्युतीकृत क्षेत्रों में सिगनलों से दो ओएचई मास्ट पहले स्थित होता है ताकि कोहरे के मौसम के कारण दृश्यता कम होने पर क्रू को आगे के संकेत के बारे में चेतावनी मिल सके।
10. कोहरे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में लोको पायलटों के लिए जीपीएस आधारित फॉग सेफ्टी डिवाइस (एफएसडी) की व्यवस्था की जाती है जिससे लोको पायलट को आने वाले मुख्य स्थलों यथा सिगनल, समपार फाटकों आदि की दूरी का पता लग जाता है।
11. प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण करते समय 60 किग्रा की आधुनिक रेलपथ संरचना, 90 अल्टीमेट टेन्सिल स्ट्रेंथ (यूटीएस) पटरियां, प्रीस्ट्रेस्ड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) लोचदार बंधन वाले सामान्य/चौड़े स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपर्स पर फैनशेपड लेआउट टर्नआउट, गर्डर पुलों पर स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर्स का उपयोग किया जाता है।
12. मानवीय त्रुटियों को कम करने के लिए पीक्यूआरएस, टीआरटी, टी-28 जैसी रेलपथ मशीनों के उपयोग के माध्यम से रेलपथ बिछाने की गतिविधियों का यांत्रिकीकरण।
13. संरक्षा बेहतर करने के लिए रेलपथ नवीकरण की प्रगति बढ़ाने और ज्वाइंटों की वेल्डिंग से बचने के लिए 130 मीटर/260 मीटर लंबे पटरी पैनलों की आपूर्ति को अधिकतम करना।
14. पटरियों में दोष का पता लगाने और दोषपूर्ण पटरियों को समय पर हटाने के लिए पटरियों की अल्ट्रासोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन परीक्षण (यूएसएफडी)।
15. लंबी पटरियां बिछाना, एल्यूमिनो थर्मिक वेल्डिंग के उपयोग को कम करना और पटरियों के लिए बेहतर वेल्डिंग तकनीक अर्थात् फ्लैश बट वेल्डिंग अपनाना।

16. ओएमएस (दोलन निगरानी प्रणाली) और टीआरसी (रेलपथ रिकॉर्डिंग यानों) द्वारा रेलपथ भूमिति की निगरानी।
17. वेल्ड/पटरियों की टूट-फूट का पता लगाने के लिए रेल पटरियों पर गश्त लगाना।
18. टर्नआउट नवीनीकरण कार्यों में थिक वेब स्विच और वेल्ड करने योग्य सीएमएस क्रॉसिंग का उपयोग।
19. संरक्षा पद्धतियों के अनुपालन हेतु कर्मचारियों को निगरानी और जागरूक करने के लिए नियमित अंतराल पर निरीक्षण।
20. युक्तिसंगत अनुरक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकता और इनपुट के इष्टतमीकरण से संबंधित निर्णय लेने के लिए ट्रैक डाटाबेस और डिजीजन सपोर्ट सिस्टम जैसी रेलपथ परिसंपत्तियों की वेब आधारित ऑनलाइन निगरानी प्रणाली को अपनाया गया है।
21. रेलपथ की संरक्षा संबंधी मुद्दों अर्थात् एकीकृत ब्लॉक, कॉरिडोर ब्लॉक, कार्य स्थल पर संरक्षा, मानसून संबंधी सावधानियों आदि पर विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
22. गाड़ियों का सुरक्षित परिचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेल परिसंपत्तियों (सवारी डिब्बों एवं मालडिब्बों) का निवारक अनुरक्षण।
23. पारंपरिक आईसीएफ डिज़ाइन के रेल डिब्बों के स्थान पर एलएचबी डिज़ाइन के रेल डिब्बे लगाए जा रहे हैं।
24. जनवरी 2019 तक बड़ी लाइन मार्ग पर चौकीदार रहित सभी समपारों (यूएमएलसी) को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।
25. पुलों का नियमित निरीक्षण करके रेल पुलों की संरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाती है। इन निरीक्षणों के दौरान स्थितियों के आकलन के आधार पर पुलों का मरम्मत/पुनर्स्थापन कार्य किया जाता है।
26. भारतीय रेल ने सभी सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रियों की व्यापक सूचना के लिए सांविधिक “आग संबंधी सूचनाएं” लगाई हैं। सभी डिब्बों में आग संबंधी पोस्टर लगाए गए हैं ताकि यात्रियों को आग से बचने के लिए ‘क्या करें’ और ‘क्या न करें’ के बारे में सूचित और सतर्क किया जा सके। इसमें सवारी डिब्बों

के भीतर ज्वलनशील वस्तुएँ, विस्फोटकों को साथ न ले जाने, धूम्रपान न करने, जुर्माना आदि से संबंधित सूचनाएं शामिल हैं।

27. उत्पादन इकाइयां नवनिर्मित पावर कारों और पैन्ट्री कारों में आग संसूचन एवं अवरोधन प्रणाली तथा नवनिर्मित सवारी डिब्बों में आग एवं धुआं संसूचन प्रणाली की व्यवस्था कर रही हैं। क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा मौजूदा सवारी डिब्बों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से प्रोग्रेसिव फिटमेन्ट का कार्य भी चल रहा है।

28. कर्मचारियों की नियमित काउन्सलिंग की जाती है और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

29. दिनांक 30.11.2023 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के तहत भारतीय रेल (चालू लाइन) साधारण नियम में रोलिंग ब्लॉक अवधारणा की शुरुआत की गई है जिसमें परिसंपत्तियों के एकीकृत अनुरक्षण/मरम्मत/प्रतिस्थापन के कार्य को रोलिंग आधार पर 52 सप्ताह पूर्व ही योजनाबद्ध किया जाता है और योजना के अनुसार निष्पादित किया जाता है।

रेलवे द्वारा किए गए बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियों, प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधार, बेहतर अवसंरचना और चल स्टॉक संबंधी संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार सारणीबद्ध है:-

क्र.सं.	मद	2004-05 से 2013-14	2014-15 से 2024-25 (जनवरी 2025 तक)	2004-14 की तुलना में 2014- 25
प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधार				
1	उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली पटरियों का उपयोग (60 कि.ग्रा.) (कि.मी.)	57,450 कि.मी.	1.4 लाख कि.मी.	2 गुना से अधिक
2	लंबी रेल पटरियां पैनल (260 मीटर) (कि.मी.)	9,917 कि.मी.	76,000 कि.मी.	7 गुना से अधिक
3	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग (स्टेशन)	837 स्टेशन	3,243 स्टेशन	4 गुना
4	फॉग पास सेफ्टी उपकरण (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 90	31.01.25 तक: 25,293	281 गुना
5	थिक वेब स्विच (अदद)	शून्य	27,079	
बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियां				

1	प्राथमिक रेल नवीकरण (रेलपथ कि.मी.)	32,260 कि.मी.	49,000 कि.मी.	1.5 गुना
2	यूएसएफडी (अल्ट्रा सोनिक फ्लॉ डिटेक्शन) वेल्डिंग परीक्षण (अदद)	79.43 लाख	1.9 करोड़	2 गुना से अधिक
3	वेल्ड संबंधी खराबियां (अदद)	2013-14 में: 3699 अदद	2024-25 में: 301 अदद	92% कमी
4	पटरियों में दरारें (अदद)	2013-14 में: 2548 अदद	2024-25 में: 243 अदद	91% कमी
बेहतर अवसंरचना एवं चल स्टॉक				
1	जोड़े गए नए रेलपथ कि.मी. (रेलपथ कि.मी.)	14,985 अदद	34,000 कि.मी.	2 गुना से अधिक
2	फलाईओवर (आरओबी)/ अंडरपास (आरयूबी) (अदद)	4,148 अदद	12,771 अदद	3 गुना से अधिक
3	बड़ी लाइन पर चौकीदार रहित समपार (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 8948	31.03.24 तक: शून्य (31.01.19 तक सभी बंद कर दिए गए)	हटा दिए गए
4	एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का विनिर्माण (अदद)	2,337 अदद	41,551	17 गुना से अधिक

कवच का क्रियान्वयन

1. कवच एक स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा प्रणाली है। कवच एक अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसे सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन (एसआईएल-4) की आवश्यकता होती है।
2. यदि लोको पायलट ब्रेक लगाने में विफल रहता है तो कवच स्वचालित ब्रेक लगाकर लोको पायलट को निर्दिष्ट गति सीमा के भीतर रेलगाड़ी चलाने में सहायता करता है और यह खराब मौसम के दौरान रेलगाड़ी को सुरक्षित ढंग से चलाने में भी सहायता करता है।

3. यात्री गाड़ियों पर पहला फील्ड परीक्षण फरवरी 2016 में शुरू किया गया था। प्राप्त अनुभवों और स्वतंत्र संरक्षा निर्धारक (आईएसए) द्वारा प्रणाली के स्वतंत्र संरक्षा मूल्यांकन के आधार पर कवच के वर्जन 3.2 की आपूर्ति के लिए 2018-19 में तीन फर्मों को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया था।
4. कवच को जुलाई 2020 में राष्ट्रीय एटीपी प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया था।
5. कवच प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन में शामिल मुख्य कार्यकलाप निम्नानुसार हैं:
 - क. प्रत्येक स्टेशन, ब्लॉक खंड पर स्टेशन कवच की संस्थापना।
 - ख. पूरे रेलपथ की लंबाई पर आरएफआईडी टैग लगाना।
 - ग. संपूर्ण रेलखंड में दूरसंचार टावरों की संस्थापना।
 - घ. रेलपथ के साथ ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना।
 - ङ. भारतीय रेल पर चलाए जाने वाले प्रत्येक रेलइंजन पर लोको कवच का प्रावधान।
6. दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे में 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच वर्जन 3.2 की संस्थापना के दौरान काफी अनुभव प्राप्त हुए, जिन्हें कार्यान्वित करते हुए आगे सुधार किए गए। अंततः दिनांक 16.07.2024 को कवच वर्जन 4.0 विशिष्टियों को आरडीएसओ द्वारा अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया।
7. कवच वर्जन 4.0 में विभिन्न रेल नेटवर्क के लिए अपेक्षित सभी मुख्य विशेषताएं शामिल हैं। भारतीय रेल हेतु संरक्षा के संबंध में यह विशिष्ट उपलब्धि है। अल्प अवधि के भीतर, भारतीय रेल द्वारा स्वचालित गाड़ी सुरक्षा प्रणाली को विकसित किया गया, परीक्षण किया गया और संस्थापित करना शुरू किया गया।
8. कवच के वर्जन 4.0 में प्रमुख सुधारों में अधिक सटीक अवस्थिति, बड़े यार्ड के लिए सिगनल संबंधी बेहतर जानकारी, ओएफसी पर स्टेशन से स्टेशन तक कवच इंटरफेस और मौजूदा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली के लिए सीधा इंटरफेस शामिल हैं। इन सुधारों के साथ, कवच वर्जन 4.0 को भारतीय रेल पर बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करने की योजना बनाई गई है।
9. फरवरी, 2025 तक भारतीय रेल में कवच प्रणाली में शामिल प्रमुख मदों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है: -

क्र.सं.	मर्दे	प्रगति
i.	ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना	5743 कि.मी.
ii.	दूरसंचार टावरों की संस्थापना	540 अदद
iii.	स्टेशनों पर कवच का प्रावधान	664 अदद
iv.	रेलइंजनों में कवच का प्रावधान	795 रेलइंजन
v.	ट्रैक साइड उपस्कर की संस्थापना	3727 मार्ग कि.मी.

10. कवच प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन के अगले चरण की योजना निम्नानुसार है:-

क. 10,000 रेल इंजनों में इसकी संस्थापना की परियोजना को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है। कवच प्रणाली की संस्थापना के लिए 69 अदद लोको शेडों को तैयार किया गया है।

ख. लगभग 15000 मार्ग कि.मी. के लिए कवच के रेलपथ साइड कार्यों के लिए बोलियां आमंत्रित की गई हैं जिसमें भारतीय रेल के सभी स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज (जीक्यू) रेलमार्ग, स्वर्णिम विकर्ण रेलमार्ग (जीडी), उच्च घनत्व नेटवर्क (एचडीएन) और चिह्नित रेलखंड शामिल हैं, जिसमें से 1865 मार्ग किलोमीटर का निर्माण-कार्य सौंप दिया गया है।

11. ऊपर उल्लिखित खंड छत्तीसगढ़ के रेल मार्ग से भी होकर गुजरते हैं।

12. वर्तमान में, कवच प्रणाली की आपूर्ति के लिए 3 ओईएम अनुमोदित हैं। क्षमता और कार्यान्वयन के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए और अधिक ओईएम के परीक्षण और अनुमोदन विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

13. सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय रेल के केंद्रीकृत प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में कवच से संबंधित विशेषज्ञता प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। अभी तक 20,000 से अधिक तकनीशियनों, ऑपरेटरों और इंजीनियरों को कवच प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। इन पाठ्यक्रमों को इरिसेट के सहयोग से तैयार किया गया है।

IMPOSITION OF DIGITAL TOOLS

5165. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government views the imposition of specific digital tools like Slack on Government employees without proper consultation or adherence to prescribed norms in light of DoPT's role as the nodal agency for personnel management policies; and
- (b) the measures being implemented by the Government to prevent such violations of service guidelines including those related to data security, and privacy and employee autonomy?

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

- (a) and (b) The policies of the Government of India are aimed at ensuring a safe, trusted and accountable cyberspace for users in the country. In this regard, key regulatory initiatives taken by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) focus on strengthening legal frameworks, enhancing data protection and cybersecurity infrastructure and promoting awareness among individuals and organizations.

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions have not issued any guidelines related to use of digital tools like slack by Government employees.

BLOCKED WEBSITES

5166. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

- (a) the details of websites blocked in India between 2019 to till date, year-wise and category-wise;
- (b) whether it is true that more than 55,605 websites have been blocked in India according to a report;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the constitutionally enshrined right to freedom of speech and expression?

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

(a) to (d) The policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring a safe, trusted and accountable Internet for its users while ensuring the Internet remains free from any form of unlawful content or information. The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 and Rules made thereunder provide for the legal framework to disable access to online resources. Appropriate governments are authorized to issue notices to

intermediaries for blocking access to online resources in terms of the provisions of the IT Act and its Rules.

VACANCIES IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN NORTH BENGAL

5167. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the number of sanctioned posts in various Central Government offices and institutions in North Bengal since 2019, district-wise;
- (b) the number of vacancies in these offices, category-wise and department-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to fill the said vacant posts and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the timeline by which these vacancies are expected to be filled?

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

(a) to (d) Maintaining data relating to sanctioned posts/vacancies is the responsibility of the respective cadre controlling authorities in various Central Government Ministries/ Departments/Organizations. Filling up of vacancies is done by the respective cadre controlling authorities in various Central Govt. Ministries, Departments and Organizations, and is a continuous process. Vacant posts in

Central Government are being filled in a mission mode by the respective Ministries/Departments through Rozgar Melas. A total of 13 Rozgar Melas have been held in West Bengal at various locations so far.

AROMA MISSION IN THE NORTH EASTERN STATES

5168. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the key achievements of the Aroma Mission in the North Eastern States, particularly in terms of farmer benefits, employment generation and industrial linkages;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to expand the Aroma Mission and Floriculture Mission to additional districts in the region, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the specific role of CSIR-NEIST in supporting farmers and entrepreneurs under these initiatives including the number of essential oil distillation units established and future targets;
- (d) whether the Government is considering incentives or subsidies to enhance private sector participation in the aromatic plants industry in the North East; and
- (e) the steps being taken under the Act East Policy to integrate the North East's aromatic products with international markets thereby boosting exports and regional economic development?

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

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

a) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is implementing “CSIR-Aroma Mission”, in all the north Eastern States from very first phase started during 2017. The following are few key achievements under the project in North Eastern States:

- More than 3,000 hectares of land has been brought under aromatic crop cultivation, ensuring optimal utilization of fallow, undulating, marginal, and unutilized lands.
- Cultivation of high-yielding varieties and value addition through essential oil production has resulted in enhanced income levels for farmers (Rs. 40,000 - Rs. 60,000/ha/year), providing them with an economically viable alternative to the traditional crops like rice.
- More than 140 awareness-cum-training programs have been conducted, directly benefiting over 10,000 farmers. These programs educated farmers on best practices for cultivation, harvesting, processing, and marketing of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs).
- A total of 90 essential oil distillation units have been installed across Northeast India, bridging the gap between farm production and industry requirements. These units support value addition at the local level, making the region a key player in the essential oils market.

- The expansion of aromatic crop cultivation and establishment of essential oil distillation units on a cluster basis has led to significant employment generation (10 lakh man-days), both in farming activities and in post-harvest processing sectors.
- By providing planting material and infrastructure support, the mission has empowered about 25 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) to engage in entrepreneurship, processing, and marketing of aromatic products, fostering self-reliance and rural entrepreneurship.

b) CSIR is implementing Aroma Mission activities in all the north Eastern States.

The expansion of area under the cultivation of aroma and floriculture crops is an inbuilt part of the mission project.

c) CSIR – North East Institute of Science and Technology (CSIR-NEIST), Jorhat has been actively involved in the CSIR-Aroma Mission since Phase-I, playing a pivotal role in promoting aromatic crops across Northeast India. The significant contribution of CSIR-NEIST in supporting farmers and entrepreneurs is as under:

- The institute has successfully provided 1.51 crore Quality Planting Material (QPM) of various targeted crops, including: Lemongrass, Java Citronella, Patchouli, *Kaempferia galanga*, Agarwood, Chamomile, Geranium, Rosemary, Lavender.
- Under the CSIR-Aroma Mission, CSIR-NEIST has successfully developed, registered, and commercialized eight high-yielding varieties of targeted

aromatic crops. These varieties are specifically designed to thrive in the agro-climatic conditions of Northeast India and have played a significant role in enhancing farmers' income, promoting sustainable agriculture, and strengthening the aromatic crop value chain in the region.

- CSIR-NEIST has actively facilitated linkages between farmers and industries, ensuring better market access and creating a sustainable farm-to-industry ecosystem in the Northeast. So far, we have connected more than 10 different aromatic industries to procure the essential oils and other products of aroma mission directly from the farmers eliminating middleman in the chain. A total of 39 essential oil distillation units have been provided to farmers, SHGs, and FPCs on cluster basis to support value addition and improve livelihood opportunities.
- To enhance the scientific foundation of aromatic crop research and development, CSIR-NEIST has published more than 65 high-quality SCI-rated research papers under this project. These publications contribute to advancing knowledge in the areas of crop improvement, essential oil extraction technologies, value addition, and sustainable farming practices.
- CSIR-NEIST has undertaken region-specific standardization of agro-technologies for key aromatic crops such as *Kaempferia galanga*, *Homolomena aromatica*, and Chamomile to optimize their cultivation in Northeast India's agro-climatic conditions.

- d) Under CSIR Aroma Mission, the quality planting material is provided to farmers at free of cost along with technical knowhow on cultivation, post-harvest, and on-the-farm processing. Regular industry meets are organized to assess the market demand and connecting buyers with the farmers. In January 2025, CSIR-NEIST successfully organized the NORTH EAST AROMA Conclave 2025, bringing together over 20 aromatic industries and about 180 aromatic farmers from across Northeast India. The conclave resulted in the finalization of an effective buyback mechanism, strengthening farmer-industry partnerships, ensuring stable market access for farmers as well as source of reliable raw materials for the industries. Industries like M/s. Ajmal Perfumers, Mumbai, M/s. Ashri Naturals, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh, M/s. Aroma India, Guwahati, M/s. Yethawat Essential Oil, Agra and Aromatic and Allied Pvt. Ltd., Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh have signed MoU for direct procurement of essential oil produced by farmers of NER.
- e) CSIR is closely working with the Government of Manipur, Government of Meghalaya (Meghalaya Basin Development Authority), and Government of Nagaland (Nagaland Bioresources Mission) including different Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) and agencies in the region under CSIR Aroma Mission.

CSIR participated in the India-United Kingdom Virtual Buyer-Seller Meet on Natural Products under NPNP (National programme on Natural Products) scheme held on 4th August 2022, organized by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. CSIR presented various

technologies/products based on aroma and floriculture crops to explore the export potential of natural products produced under these Mission Programmes.

SOLAR PANELS UNDER PM-SGMBY

5169. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the total number of households registered under the Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) since its inception, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh especially Bapatla Parliamentary Constituency (PC);
- (b) the total number of households with installed solar panels under the Yojana, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh especially Bapatla PC;
- (c) the total target number of households to be registered under the Yojana, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh especially Bapatla PC;
- (d) whether pucca houses are required for installing solar panels under the Yojana and if so, the provisions for providing permanent houses to people with kutcha houses; and
- (e) the total quantity of electricity generated under the Yojana and the timeline for saturation of the scheme especially in Bapatla PC?

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

(a) to (e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) in the country since February 2024. The scheme targets to achieve rooftop solar installations for one crore households in the residential sector by FY 2026-27. It is estimated to generate 1000 billion units through the solar capacity installed under the scheme.

The scheme is open for all residential consumers, with a valid consumer account number from an electric distribution utility (i.e. DISCOM) across the country and therefore state-wise allocation of targets are not envisaged in the scheme.

The solar panels can be installed on shadow free roof/terrace/balcony or on top of elevated structures or as Building Integrated Photovoltaics (BiPV) within the premises of the residential consumer of any type of house.

Under PMSG: MBY, as on 26.03.2025, a total of 48,40,100 applications have been registered on the National Portal of the scheme and 10,81,792 households have benefitted through installation of rooftop solar plants. The state-wise detail is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The district-wise detail for the state of Andhra Pradesh, including the districts covered under Baptala PC, is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Progress under PMSG: MBY as on 26.03.2025

S. No.	State	Applications (Nos)	Household Benefitted (Nos)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11,67,230	18,117

2	Arunachal Pradesh	96	-
3	Assam	3,08,156	10,947
4	Bihar	72,120	5,218
5	Chhattisgarh	37,904	2,423
6	Goa	4,537	837
7	Gujarat	4,06,478	4,16,902
8	Haryana	1,68,050	22,297
9	Himachal Pradesh	6,532	1,789
10	Jharkhand	7,331	302
11	Karnataka	2,16,285	10,571
12	Kerala	1,33,000	83,430
13	Madhya Pradesh	64,004	32,093
14	Maharashtra	5,75,687	2,56,853
15	Manipur	800	221
16	Meghalaya	2,066	18
17	Mizoram	684	139
18	Nagaland	246	8
19	Odisha	97,387	3,426
20	Punjab	14,987	5,543
21	Rajasthan	2,32,877	35,640
22	Sikkim	58	4
23	Tamil Nadu	84,202	29,794
24	Telangana	47,192	14,876
25	Tripura	3,592	190
26	Uttar Pradesh	10,59,560	1,00,009
27	Uttarakhand	49,105	20,960
28	West Bengal	27,214	473
29	AandN Islands	186	20
30	Chandigarh	1,390	657
31	DNH and DD	1,646	156
32	Jammu And Kashmir	37,968	2,970

33	Ladakh	713	366
34	Lakshadweep	756	293
35	NCT of Delhi	8,570	3,476
36	Puducherry	1,491	774
	Total	48,40,100	10,81,792

STATEMENT-II

District wise Progress of PMSG: MBY in Andhra Pradesh as on 26.03.2025

S.No	District	Application (Nos)	Household Benefitted (Nos)
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	1,788	3
2	Anakapalli	5,334	478
3	Anantapur	47,440	600
4	Annamayya	45,686	150
5	Bapatla	69,189	639
6	Chittoor	52,921	285
7	East Godavari	11,158	1419
8	Eluru	13,184	972
9	Guntur	90,321	1866
10	Kakinada	4,271	673
11	Konaseema	3,010	218
12	Krishna	1,06,541	1345
13	Kurnool	89,714	385
14	Nandyal	88,235	184
15	Ntr	90,293	979
16	Palnadu	81,360	317
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	889	65
18	Prakasam	78,561	1026
19	Srikakulam	3,410	833

20	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	73,962	682
21	Sri Sathya Sai	52,672	143
22	Tirupati	54,441	415
23	Visakhapatnam	9,052	1901
24	Vizianagaram	7,811	713
25	West Godavari	17,963	1292
26	Y.S.R.	68,024	534
	Total	11,67,230	18,117

IT HUB IN KOZHIKODE

5170. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) the details along with the status of proposed IT hub in Kozhikode near to Kozhikode Railway Station; and
- (b) the details of estimated cost of the project along with its planned size and capacity?

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 Government of India has launched several initiatives and programs to support the expansion of the IT sector and is constantly working to promote the sector throughout the country, especially in smaller cities and towns. The Software Technology Park (STP) is one such important scheme in this effort. Under this scheme, Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has established 67 centres

across the country as on date. Amongst these, two (2) centres in the state of Kerala at Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi have been set up. The criteria for new location for establishment of STPI centre is based on joint feasibility study by STPI with State Government to assess the potential of growth of IT sector at the location. The STP centres provide incubator facility which help entrepreneurs to convert their innovative ideas into startups. The incubator facility provides opportunity of meeting with investors like Venture Capitalists (VCs), mentors from IITs/NITs/Industry and networking opportunity with IT professionals through implementation of various schemes, programmes and Centres of Entrepreneurship.

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF DOMESTIC SOLAR PV MANUFACTURING

5171. SHRI P P CHAUDHARY

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

- (a) the current installed capacity of Solar PV Module manufacturing in India in comparison to other major manufacturing countries such as China, Vietnam and the United States;
- (b) whether any assessment has been conducted regarding India's competitive position in the global solar manufacturing value chain and if so, the details of findings and the gaps identified thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has implemented any specific incentives or policy measures to enhance domestic solar manufacturing capacity and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any targets have been set for increasing domestic value addition in solar manufacturing and if so, the details thereof and the progress achieved so far?

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 current installed capacity of solar PV module manufacturing in India, as per the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM), issued on 27.03.2025 is around 74 GW. As per the information provided by Indian Solar Manufacturers Association, the installed capacities of Solar PV Module manufacturing in China, Vietnam, and United States are around 1000 GW, around 23.35 GW, and around 50 GW respectively.

(b) No, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has not undertaken any such formal assessment.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to enhance domestic solar manufacturing capacity, which inter alia include those mentioned at **Statement**.

(d) No, the Government has not set any specific targets for increasing domestic value addition in solar manufacturing. However, the Government has taken several steps to increase domestic value addition in solar manufacturing. Under the PLI Scheme for high efficiency solar PV modules, the amount of PLI is linked to the local content in the solar PV modules manufactured by the solar PV manufacturers selected under the Scheme. The PLI amount increases with increased local value addition, thereby encouraging manufacturers to source their material domestically. Further, 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. Additionally, MNRE had notified Purchase Preference (linked with local content) for RE sector.

These steps, inter-alia, have begun to show encouraging signs, reflected in the growing domestic solar manufacturing capacity. The solar PV module manufacturing capacity, enlisted under ALMM, has risen to around 74 GW, ninefold increase over four years. The solar PV cell manufacturing capacity in the country as per the information provided by the Solar PV Manufacturers Associations, has increased to around 25 GW. Further, Ingot and Wafer manufacturing capacity of around 2 GW has also been installed in the country. The aforesaid manufacturing capacity of solar PV cells and modules includes around 3.2 GW fully integrated thin film solar PV module manufacturing capacity, which is not dependent on imported Solar Cells, Wafers, and Polysilicon, as the manufacturing process is fully integrated and all the major steps involved in the manufacturing process, take place in India.

STATEMENT

Initiatives taken to enhance domestic solar manufacturing capacity, inter-alia, include:

(i) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme: The Government of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, for achieving domestic manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules, with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore. Under the

scheme, Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of 48,337 MW of fully/partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing units.

(ii) Domestic Content Requirement (DCR): Under some of the current schemes of the MNRE, namely CPSU Scheme Phase-II, PM-KUSUM Components B and C, and PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, wherein government subsidy is given, it has been mandated to source solar PV cells and modules from domestic sources.

(iii) Preference to 'Make in India' in Public Procurement: In accordance with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) 'Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order', MNRE had notified Purchase Preference (linked with local content) for RE sector which, inter-alia, identified list of all goods and services or works in respect of which there is sufficient local capacity and local competition is available and mandated that only "Class-I local supplier" shall be eligible to bid for the above goods/services/works with the mandate that minimum local content should be at least 50%.

(iv) Imposition of Basic Customs Duty on import of solar PV cells, solar PV modules, and solar glass: The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of solar PV cells, solar PV modules, and solar glass.

(v) Discontinuation of Customs Duty Concessions: MNRE has discontinued issuance of Customs Duty Concession Certificates for import of material /equipment for initial setting up of solar PV power projects with effect from 02.02.2021.

(vi) Exemption of Custom Duty on capital goods for manufacture of Solar Cells and Modules: The Government has exempted customs duty on import of the goods

specified in List 41 of the notification No. 30/2024-Customs dated 23.07.2024, for the manufacture of solar PV cells and modules.

RAILWAY STATION ENTRY

5172. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has adopted a policy of only allowing passengers with a confirmed railway ticket to enter the 60 busiest stations in the country, if so, the details of this policy and the rationale behind it;
- (b) the list of stations to be covered under the policy, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is conceivable that more stations will be included thereunder, if so, the timeline of such expansion along with the details of the stations that are likely to be included;
- (d) the manner in which the Railways proposes to restrict the movement of non-passengers and attenders entering the railway station; and
- (e) the details of any technology or manpower used along with the financial outlay for such a project?

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

- (a) to (e) With a view to handle heavy rush of passengers at stations during festival/Mela periods, limited Access Control System has been experimented by

the Railways where during such periods, holding areas were created outside stations and passengers were allowed only when the train came to the platform.

Further, to handle heavy rush of passengers at stations, following decisions have been taken by railways -

1. Permanent holding areas at 60 stations:

- i. During the festival season of 2024, holding areas were created outside stations. These waiting areas were able to hold large crowds at Surat, Udhna, Patna and New Delhi. Passengers were allowed only when the train came to the platform.
- ii. Similar arrangements were made during Mahakumbh at nine stations of Prayag area.
- iii. Based on the experience of these stations, it has been decided to create permanent waiting areas outside stations at 60 stations across the country, which periodically face heavy crowds.
- iv. Pilot projects have started at New Delhi, Anand Vihar, Varanasi, Ayodhya and Ghaziabad stations.
- v. With this concept, the sudden crowd will be contained within the waiting area. Passengers will be allowed to go to platforms only when the trains arrive at the platform. This will decongest the stations.

2. Access control:

- i. Complete access control will be initiated at the 60 stations.
- ii. Passengers with confirmed reserve tickets will be given direct access to the platforms.

- iii. Passengers without a ticket or with a waiting list ticket will wait in the outside waiting area.
- iv. All unauthorised entry points will be sealed.

3. Wider foot-over-bridges (FOB):

- i. Two new designs of 12 metre wide (40 feet) and 6 metre wide (20 feet) standard FOB have been developed. These wide FOBs with ramps were very effective in crowd management during Mahakumbh. These new standard wide FOBs will be installed in all the stations.

4. Cameras:

- i. Cameras helped crowd management in a big way during Mahakumbh. A large number of cameras will be installed in all stations and adjoining areas for close monitoring.

5. War rooms:

- i. War rooms at large stations will be developed. Officers of all departments will work in the war room during crowd situations.

6. New generation communication equipment:

- i. Latest design digital communication equipment like walkie-talkies, announcement systems, calling systems will be installed on all heavy crowd stations.

7. New design ID card:

- i. All staff and service persons will be given a new design ID card so that only authorised persons can enter the station.

8. New design uniform for staff:

- i. All staff members will be given new design uniforms so that they can be easily identified during a crisis situation.

9. Upgradation of Station Director post:

- i. All major stations will have a senior officer as Station Director. All other departments will report to the Station Director.
- ii. Station Director will get financial empowerment so that he can take on- the-spot decisions for improving the station.

10. Sale of tickets as per capacity:

- i. Station Director will be empowered to control the sale of tickets as per capacity of the station and the available trains.

In addition, for the security arrangements and to streamline passenger flow, station specific plans are made involving all the stakeholders that include Government Railway Police (GRP), Local Police and Local Civil Administration and accordingly action is taken to manage the influx of passengers. Queue System is maintained for hassle free boarding of important trains at originating stations.

GRP and RPF staffs are deployed at foot-over bridges to regulate crowd smoothly in order to avoid stampede like situation during the heavy rush period and render real time assistance to passengers. Intelligence units (CIB/SIB) and plain cloth staff are deployed for collection of information about rush and accordingly arrangements were made associating GRP/Police.

During peak rush periods, when heavy movement of passengers is anticipated, Zonal Railways are authorized to restrict entry to stations by stopping issuing of platform tickets except for persons coming to the station just to assist the aged, illiterate and female passengers who are not in a position to fend for themselves at Railway stations.

Unauthorised entry of any person into railway premises is an offence and the persons entering into railway premises unauthorisedly are prosecuted under Section 147 of the Railways Act, 1989.

Taking such measures to handle heavy rush of passengers at stations during festival/Mela periods is a continuous and ongoing exercise in Indian Railways.

MISSION AMRIT SAROVER FOR RAILWAYS

5173. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether the Railways has decided to dig ponds under the Government's Mission Amrit Sarovar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is true that the Government shall undertake desilting, excavating identified waterbodies or constructing new ones at suitable sites in the vicinity of railway lines, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to work closely with the districts administration in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

- (e) whether the Government plan to complete rejuvenation or construction of a substantial number of ponds by August 15, 2025; 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) Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched in April 2022 with the ambitious goal of constructing / rejuvenating 75 Amrit Sarovars (ponds) in each district of the country. The guidelines for implementation of this mission was jointly issued by various Ministries of the Government including Railways.

Mission Amrit Sarovar works have been taken up by the States and Districts in convergence with the various ongoing schemes of the Government. The Mission has made significant contribution in addressing the critical issue of water scarcity and enhancing surface and groundwater availability across various regions. These Sarovars have not only addressed immediate water needs but also established sustainable water sources, symbolizing the commitment to long-term environmental sustainability and community well-being.

Under this mission, approx. 21 lakh cubic metre of excavated earth/soil from 72 Amrit Sarovars across the country was used for construction of new tracks.

Now, Phase II of Mission Amrit Sarovar has been launched and guidelines have been jointly issued by Railways and M/o Rural Development and it is envisaged to continue with a renewed focus on ensuring water availability, with community participation (Jan Bhagidaari) at its core, and aims to strengthen

climate resilience, foster ecological balance, and deliver lasting benefits for future generations.

Under this Phase II of the mission, Railways in coordination with District Authorities have taken up identification of the location of New Amrit Sarovars from where excavated earth/soil can be taken for construction of formation of Railway Projects/Works.

CYBER FRAUD IN INCOIS

5174. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) whether there are recent incidents of cyber fraud, particularly at the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) and if so, the details thereof along with the financial losses incurred due to these fraudulent activities;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the cybersecurity measures within its agencies especially at INCOIS to prevent further incidents of cyber fraud and safeguard sensitive financial data;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any internal audits or reviews to assess the vulnerabilities in the current cybersecurity infrastructure of INCOIS and other related institutions and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of collaborative efforts undertaken by the Government with cybersecurity experts or agencies to enhance the security of financial transactions and protect public funds from cyber threats and the specific actions being taken to train employees on identifying and preventing such fraud?

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

(a) Yes Sir. There were two incidents of cyber fraud at the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad. A man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack on 29th June 2024 and on 15th July, 2024, with the financial losses to the extent of Euro 44,946 and USD 1,98,943.65 respectively.

However, USD 1,98,943.65 was completely recovered after continuous follow-up with all the stake holders and credited back to INCOIS on 07th October 2024. With respect to the incident of Euro 44,946, efforts were initiated for recovery of the funds in co-ordination with Cyber Crime Police, Bankers at India and abroad as well as the Embassy of India at Portugal.

(b) Measures taken to strengthen the cyber security system at INCOIS are as follows:

- Securing access to INCOIS emails/ systems to authorized personnel using Virtual Private Network (VPN).
- Strengthening the email/system access by two factor authentication (2FA), complex passwords, periodic change of passwords, etc.
- Filtering of SPAM.
- Sensitizing staff on cyber security aspects for prevention of cyber frauds.

- Migrating email services to NIC.

(c) Yes sir. INCOIS conducted an internal review of the cyber security infrastructure and implemented the above-mentioned measures.

(d) In order to enhance the security of financial transactions, INCOIS has

- Established issuance of Usance Letters of Credit (ULC) for foreign orders.
- Conducting training of staff on cyber security aspects in co-ordination with Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology empanelled agencies.

In addition, Government has taken following measures to strengthen India's cyber security framework and prevent cyber fraud including curbing financial cyber crimes, which inter-alia, includes:

- i. The MHA has established the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) as an attached office to provide a framework and eco-system for LEAs to deal with cyber crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.
- ii. Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC) has been established at I4C where representatives of major banks, Financial Intermediaries, Payment Aggregators, Telecom Service Providers, IT Intermediaries and representatives of States/UTs Law Enforcement Agency working together for immediate action and seamless cooperation to tackle cybercrime. By bringing together financial institutions, CFMC aims to detect, prevent and mitigate the cyber financial frauds by preventing the dissemination of fraudulent funds across various financial sectors.

- iii. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Master Directions on Fraud Risk Management for the Regulated Entities viz. (i) Commercial Banks (including Regional Rural Banks) and All India Financial Institutions; (ii) Cooperative Banks (Urban Cooperative Banks / State Cooperative Banks / Central Cooperative Banks); and (iii) Non-Banking Finance Companies (including Housing Finance Companies) on 15.07.2024 for strengthening of framework on Early Warning Signals (EWS), inter alia, to monitor transactions / unusual activities in the non-KYC compliant and money mule accounts etc., to contain unauthorized / fraudulent transactions.
- iv. RBI through “RBI Kehta Hai” has issued awareness material / useful information on aspects such as different types of frauds, modus-operandi and measures to be taken during digital payment transactions and also through advertising (through prominent personalities) for creating awareness amongst public, etc. RBI has also issued the booklet “BE (A)WARE” on modus operandi of financial frauds in the public domain to educate the public.
- v. National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC) under the National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) to ensure coordination amongst different agencies.
- vi. National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) implemented by the CERT-In serves as the control room to scan the cyberspace in the country and detect cyber security threats. NCCC facilitates coordination among different agencies by sharing with them the metadata from cyberspace for taking actions to mitigate cybersecurity threats.

- vii. Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) is a citizen-centric service provided by CERT-In, which extends the vision of Swachh Bharat to the Cyber Space. Cyber Swachhta Kendra is the Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre and helps to detect malicious programs and provides free tools to remove the same. It also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations.
- viii. CERT-In issued Cyber Security Directions in April 2022 under sub-section (6) of section 70B of Information Technology Act, 2000 relating to information security practices, procedure, prevention, response and reporting of cyber incidents for Safe and Trusted Internet.
- ix. CERT-In issued guidelines on information security practices for government entities in June 2023 covering domains such as data security, network security, identity and access management, application security, third-party outsourcing, hardening procedures, security monitoring, incident management and security auditing.
- x. CERT-In has issued an advisory to various Ministries in November 2023 outlining the measures to be taken for strengthening the cybersecurity by all entities that are processing the digital personal data or information including sensitive personal data or information. CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and counter measures to protect computers, mobile phones, networks and data on an ongoing basis.
- xi. NIC has deployed advanced security tools including Threat Intelligence Platform to identify the security issues associated with Government network.

सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों की स्थापना के लिए राजसहायता

5175. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

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

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान देशभर में अब तक राज्यवार और स्थानवार विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने आधुनिक सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित किए गए हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देशभर में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित अनेक सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों को लगभग दस लाख रुपये की राजसहायता का भुगतान किया है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इनकी संख्या कितनी है; और
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

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

- (क) भारत के सभी प्रचालनरत सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों (सीआरएस) की सूची, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य और जिलेवार, नीचे दिए गए वेबपेज लिंक <https://mib.gov.in/sites/default/files/2025-03/list-of-commissioned-community-radio-stations-in-india-as-on-27.03.2025-1.pdf> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख) से (घ) विगत तीन वर्षों, 2021-24 तक “भारत में सामुदायिक रेडियो अभियान को समर्थन” स्कीम के तहत सामुदायिक रेडियो स्टेशनों (सीआरएस) को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार निम्नलिखित है –

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	राशि रुपए में	सीआरएस की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	10,00,000	1
बिहार	4,11,423	1
छत्तीसगढ़	27,50,000	3
हरियाणा	13,16,888	2
कर्नाटक	64,68,120	8
केरल	31,41,632	5
लद्दाख	10,00,000	1
मध्य प्रदेश	65,00,000	7
महाराष्ट्र	77,50,000	8
नागालैंड	12,00,000	1
ओडिशा	63,99,963	7
राजस्थान	30,00,000	3
सिक्किम	6,80,431	1
तमिलनाडु	25,73,035	4
तेलंगाना	5,16,039	1
उत्तर प्रदेश	77,84,156	9
उत्तराखंड	20,00,000	2

STATUS OF INDIA'S NUCLEAR ENERGY PROJECTS

5176.SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) the details and progress made in nuclear energy capacity expansion as outlined in recent policy initiatives;
- (b) the role of private sector participation in nuclear energy projects and its impact on investment in the atomic energy sector; and

(c) the Government's strategy for ensuring the safety and security of India's nuclear power plants?

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) RAPS-7 (700 MW reactor) was connected to the grid on March 17, 2025 taking the total number of reactors in operation to 25 and total capacity to 8880 MW. In addition, 13600 MW capacity addition is under implementation, on progressive completion of which the capacity will reach 22480 MW by 2031-32.
- (b) The private sector is already participating in a big way in manufacturing of equipment, supply and execution of nuclear power projects. Further, private investment in nuclear power generation has been enabled within the existing legal framework for setting up Bharat Small Reactors (BSRs).
- (c) Highest priority is accorded to safety and security in all aspects of nuclear power in NPCIL. Adequate measures are taken to ensure safety of nuclear power plant, viz. siting, design, construction, commissioning, and operation. Nuclear power plants are designed adopting safety principles of redundancy, diversity and provided fail-safe design features following a defence-in-depth approach, in line with codes and guides of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The operations are performed adopting well laid out procedures by highly qualified, trained and licensed personnel. There is a robust and independent regulatory

mechanism in place and safety of nuclear power plants is continuously monitored and reviewed by the AERB.

In respect of security, all nuclear power plants are provided with CISF security cover and various other security provisions like Electronic Surveillance systems and cyber security are in place at all operating Nuclear Power Stations. These systems are subjected to periodic audits, reviews and necessary upgrades.

NATIONAL RARE EARTH POLICY

517. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) the progress made on the implementation of the National Rare Earth Policy along with the expected timeline for achieving its objectives;
- (b) the steps being taken to enhance domestic production of rare earth elements and reduce import dependency; and
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any economic impact assessment on India's rare earth sector 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) Government of India has launched the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) in 2025 to establish an effective framework for India's self-reliance in the critical mineral sector. Under the NCMM, Geological Survey of India (GSI) has been assigned to carry out 1200 exploration projects from 2024-25 to 2030-31.
- (b) In order to reduce the import dependency of Rare Earth Elements (REE), Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) is carrying out exploration to augment resources of REE along the coastal / inland / riverine placer sands of the country for augmentation of heavy mineral resource, which include monazite (a phosphate mineral containing Th and REE) and xenotime (a phosphate mineral of yttrium and REE) as well as in several potential geological domains (hard rock) of the country. Further, during the last three years (2021-22 to 2023-24), GSI has taken up 368 mineral exploration projects on critical minerals including Rare Earth Elements (REE) and for 2024-25, GSI has taken up 195 exploration projects to assess the mineral potential of critical minerals including REE specified in Part D of First Schedule of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2023.

IREL (India) Limited (IREL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been mandated to produce Rare Earth Elements in the form of high pure Rare Earth Oxides from Rare Earths (RE) bearing mineral Monazite in India. IREL has been operating in three locations having the facility for integrated mining and processing of mineral sands and a facility each for extraction and refining of rare earths. With the grant of Letter of

Intent (LoI) for three more reserve deposits in different geographies of India, the domestic production is planned to be enhanced.

(c) As a part of functioning of IREL, IREL undertakes economic feasibility of mining of Rare Earths before taking up mining operations at each location.

KISAN RAIL SERVICES

5178. SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

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

- (a) the details of the objectives of Kisan Rail Services;
- (b) whether such services are available in Gujarat State;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) Kisan Rail enables movement of perishables including fruits and vegetables from production or surplus regions to consumption or deficient regions in reasonable time.

Since the launch of Kisan Rail service on 7th August 2020, Railways have operated around 2,364 Kisan Rail services, transporting approximately 7.9 lakh tonnes of perishables. Out of these, 65 services have operated from Gujarat to

different parts of the country, transporting 18,250 tonnes (approximately) of fruits and vegetables.

Potential circuits for movement of vegetables, fruits and other perishables are identified in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Agriculture/Animal Husbandry/Fisheries Departments of State Governments as well as local bodies and agencies, Mandis etc., and services are planned on the basis of demands placed taking into consideration, operational feasibility.

रेलवे में विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ में रक्तियां

5179. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) भारतीय रेलवे, विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ में रक्तियों की वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त रक्तियों को भरने की समय-सीमा क्या है; और
- (ख) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ में नए भर्ती किए गए कर्मियों की तकनीकी दक्षता बढ़ाने हेतु तैनाती से पहले उनके लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम हेतु कोई विशेष प्रशिक्षण केंद्र या संस्थान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) और (ख) भारतीय रेल के आकार, भौगोलिक वितरण और परिचालन महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए पदों का रिक्त होना और उसे भरा जाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। नियमित परिचालन, प्रौद्योगिकीय परिवर्तनों, यंत्रीकरण और नवोन्मेषी पद्धतियों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त जनशक्ति मुहैया कराई जाती है। रक्तियों को मुख्यतः परिचालनिक और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी

आवश्यकताओं तथा विशिष्ट पदों पर लागू भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार भर्ती एजेन्सियों को मांग पत्र भेज कर नियमित आधार पर भरा जाता है।

कोविड-19 के कारण लागू प्रतिबंधों में ढील देने के बाद, दो बड़ी परीक्षाओं जिनमें 2.37 करोड़ से अधिक अभ्यर्थियों ने भाग लिया, का सफलतापूर्वक आयोजन किया गया है।

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	केन्द्र	दिवस	पालियां
एल2 - एल6	1.26 करोड़	211	726	68	133
एल1	1.1 करोड़	191	551	33	99

इन परीक्षाओं के आधार पर, रेलों में 1,30,581 अभ्यर्थियों की भर्ती की गई है।

वर्ष 2004-2005 से 2013-14 की तुलना में 2014-2015 से 2023-2024 के दौरान भारतीय रेल पर की गई भर्तियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार दिया गया है:-

अवधि	भर्तियां
2004-2005 से 2013-14	4.11 लाख
2014-2015 से 2023-2024	5.02 लाख

इसके अलावा, प्रणालीगत सुधार के तौर पर, रेल मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2024 से समूह 'ग' पदों की विभिन्न कोटियों में भर्ती के लिए इस वर्ष वार्षिक कैलेंडर प्रकाशित करने की एक प्रणाली शुरू की है। वार्षिक कैलेंडर की शुरुआत करने से अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नानुसार लाभ होगा:

- अभ्यर्थियों के लिए अधिक अवसर;
- प्रतिवर्ष योग्यता प्राप्त करने वालों को अवसर;
- परीक्षाओं की निश्चितता;

- भर्ती प्रक्रिया, प्रशिक्षण और नियुक्तियों में तेज़ी।

तदनुसार, सहायक लोको पायलटों, तकनीशियनों, रेलवे सुरक्षा बल (आरपीएफ) में उप-निरीक्षक और कांस्टेबल, जूनियर इंजीनियर(जेई)/डिपो सामग्री अधीक्षक (डीएमएस)/रासायनिक एवं धातुकर्म सहायक (सीएमए), पैरामेडिकल कोटियों, गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां(स्नातक) और गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (पूर्व-स्नातक), मिनिस्टीरियल एवं आइसोलेटेड कोटियां और लेवल-1 के पदों को भरने के लिए जनवरी से दिसम्बर 2024 के दौरान 92,116 रिक्तियों के लिए दस केंद्रीकृत अधिसूचनाएं अधिसूचित की गई हैं।

45,708 पदों के लिए, प्रथम चरण कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षाएं दिनांक 25.11.2024 से 30.12.2024 तथा 02.03.2025 से 18.03.2025 तक दो चरणों में पूरी हो चुकी है। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	केन्द्र	दिवस	पालियां
एएलपी सीईएन सं. 01/2024 (18,799 रिक्तियां)	18,40,347	156	346	5	15
तकनीशियन सीईएन सं. 02/2024 (14,298 रिक्तियां)	26,99,892	139	312	9	27
जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए सीईएन सं. 03/2024 (7,951 रिक्तियां)	11,01,266	146	323	3	9
रे.सु.ब. (एस.आई) सीईएन सं. 01/2024 (452 रिक्तियां)	15,35,635	143	306	5	15
रे.सु.ब. (कांस्टेबल) सीईएन सं. 02/2024 (4,208 रिक्तियां)	45,30,288	149	354	12	36

भारतीय रेल, केंद्र सरकार का संगठन होने के कारण अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर भर्तियां आयोजित करती है। यह सार्वजनिक रोजगार के मामलों में समानता के अधिकार के संवैधानिक प्रावधान के अनुरूप है और इस प्रकार के मामलों में भारत सरकार के नोडल विभाग कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार है। प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार, चाहे उनका लिंग, भाषा, जन्म स्थान/क्षेत्र आदि कुछ भी हो, जो पात्रता मानदंडों को पूरा करता है, आवेदन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है। केंद्रीय रोजगार सूचनाओं

(सीईएन) के संबंध में आवेदन करने वाले स्थानीय उम्मीदवारों सहित सभी उम्मीदवारों पर रेलवे में भर्ती के लिए समान रूप से विचार किया जाता है। किसी भी राज्य या क्षेत्र के उम्मीदवारों को कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है और न ही भर्ती प्रक्रिया को किसी राज्य या क्षेत्र तक सीमित किया जाता है।

भारतीय रेल के लिए सुरक्षित गाड़ी संचालन सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता होने के कारण, संरक्षा श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण पर विशेष बल दिया जाता है। संबंधित कोटियों के लिए प्रारंभिक और पदोन्नति के चरण में निर्धारित अवधि के अनुसार विस्तृत प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल मौजूद हैं, साथ ही पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम और विशेषीकृत प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम भी हैं, जो व्यावहारिक पहलुओं पर जोर देते हैं ये उनके कौशल उन्नयन में सहायक हैं और संबंधित उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी को आत्मसात करने में सहायता करते हैं, जो कि समग्र सुरक्षा और यात्री अनुभव पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं। ये मॉड्यूल कार्यप्रणाली में प्रौद्योगिकीय परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी अद्यतन किए जाते हैं।

रेल परिचालन और प्रबंधन के विभिन्न पहलुओं से परिचित कराने के उद्देश्य से नए भर्ती होने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्रारंभिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए संबंधित तकनीकी निदेशालयों के परामर्श से विभागवार प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल विकसित किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, रेल कर्मचारियों के करियर के विभिन्न चरणों में निम्नलिखित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित किए जाते हैं:

- पदोन्नति प्रशिक्षण - अधिक उत्तरदायित्व वाले कार्यों के लिए सेवारत कर्मचारियों को पहले से तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से।
- पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण – सेवारत कर्मचारियों की दक्षता में सुधार के लिए नई अवधारणा और सिद्धांतों के साथ समय-समय पर अद्यतन कराने के उद्देश्य से।
- विशेषीकृत प्रशिक्षण - प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास, मात्रात्मक तकनीकों आदि जैसे यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली, नए रेलइंजन, सिगनल प्रणाली, रेलपथ प्रौद्योगिकी आदि के ज्ञान को अद्यतन करने के उद्देश्य से।

इन प्रशिक्षणों के अलावा, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों द्वारा कुछ अन्य/विशेष पाठ्यक्रम भी चलाए जाते हैं जैसे कि अग्रणी कर्मचारियों के लिए सॉफ्ट स्किल्स में प्रशिक्षण, ग्राहक सेवा प्रशिक्षण, आपदा प्रबंधन प्रशिक्षण, सभी पर्यवेक्षकों के लिए दुर्घटना अन्वेषण कार्यक्रम, जेई/एसएसई (रेलपथ) के लिए गाड़ी पटरी से उतरने के संबंध में अन्वेषण कार्यक्रम, चालकों के लिए ट्रेन पार्टिंग कार्यक्रम, खतरे की पहचान और आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया, अग्निशामक और प्राथमिक चिकित्सा दक्षता, लैंगिक संवेदीकरण, योग और ध्यान तथा अन्य प्रशिक्षण आदि।

भारतीय रेल के पास व्यापक प्रशिक्षण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र है, जिसके लिए क्षेत्रीय रेलों और उत्पादन इकाइयों के तहत प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों के रूप में विस्तृत अवसंरचना को विकसित किया गया है। एक जोन के भीतर भी, ये प्रशिक्षण केंद्र मंडल और कार्यशालाओं के विभिन्न स्थानों में फैले हुए हैं।

छत्तीसगढ़ दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और पूर्व तट रेलवे के अंतर्गत आता है। बिलासपुर में पहले से ही एक क्षेत्रीय रेल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान कार्यरत है जो दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे में तैनात रेल कर्मचारियों की प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है। छत्तीसगढ़ में निम्नलिखित रेलवे प्रशिक्षण संस्थान भी स्थित हैं:

- (क) बहु-विषयक संभागीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, रायपुर
- (ख) स्टाफ प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, भिलाई
- (ग) इंजीनियरिंग प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, बिलासपुर
- (घ) इलेक्ट्रिक लोको प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, उसलापुर, बिलासपुर
- (ङ) डिविजनल लोको प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, बिलासपुर
- (च) बेसिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, रायपुर

रेल कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में ये प्रशिक्षण केंद्र सक्षम हैं। फिर भी, आवश्यकतानुसार प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का युक्तिकरण और पुनर्गठन सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

रेलवे द्वारा ढोया जाने वाला माल-भार

5180. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्ष 2024 के दौरान रेलवे द्वारा कुल कितना माल-भार ढोया गया;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा समर्पित माल गलियारों के निर्माण के लिए फरवरी 2025 तक कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और
- (ग) समर्पित माल गलियारों के संचालन के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

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

(क) से (ग) वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए रेलवे द्वारा किया गया कुल माल भाग राजस्व लदान 1600 मिलियन टन से अधिक है, परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय रेल विश्व में माल लदान की शीर्ष तीन रेलों में शामिल हो गई है।

रेल मंत्रालय ने दो समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारों यथा लुधियाना से सोननगर तक (1337 कि.मी.) पूर्वी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारा और जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट टर्मिनल से दादरी तक (1506 कि.मी.) पश्चिमी समर्पित माल गलियारे के निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया है। 2741 मार्ग किलोमीटर को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और यह परिचालन में है। इन माल यातायात गलियारों पर औसतन 350 से अधिक रेलगाड़ियां परिचालित होती हैं।

फरवरी 2025 तक समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारों पर 99,034 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया जा चुका है।

निःशुल्क सोलर रूफटॉप विद्युत संयंत्र

5181. श्री राजीव भारद्वाज:

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का हिमाचल प्रदेश के सभी पंचायत कार्यालयों में निःशुल्क सौर रूफटॉप विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार या वहां की किसी एजेंसी/कंपनी ने उक्त योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए केंद्र सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है;और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) से (घ) वर्तमान में हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य की सभी पंचायत कार्यालयों में निःशुल्क सौर रूफटॉप विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

तथापि, प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के तहत, सरकारी भवनों के सौरीकरण के लिए बिना किसी केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) के एक घटक उपलब्ध है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में अक्षय ऊर्जा के लिए राज्य नोडल एजेंसी हिमऊर्जा से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

FAKE CALLS AND SMS SCAMS

5182. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the growing menace of fake calls and SMS scams in the country, which involve fraudsters using spoofing technology to

impersonate legitimate organizations such as banks, Government agencies and service providers;

- (b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last year, including the number of cases, regions most affected and the estimated financial loss caused by these scams;
- (c) the measures being taken to combat the issue of spoofed calls and SMS scams particularly the use of advanced technology by fraudsters to deceive the public;
- (d) whether any awareness campaigns are being conducted to educate the public about identifying and avoiding such fraudulent activities, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any collaboration has been made with telecom operators, law enforcement agencies and cybersecurity experts to trace and take action against the perpetrators of such scams; and
- (f) if so, the details of such collaborations and the success rate in curbing these frauds?

**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) Matters relating to Cyber Crime are under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) as per allocation of the business rules. Department of Telecommunications (DoT) undertakes efforts to prevent misuse of telecom resources for cyber frauds. Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. MHA has established the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (14C) as an attached office to provide a framework and eco-

system for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to deal with cyber-crimes. MHA has also launched the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal- NCRP (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) to enable public to report all type of cybercrimes. As per I4C, total number of complaints on NCRP and amount lost were 19.18 lakh and 22811.95 crore respectively in 2024. Further, DoT and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have devised a system to identify and block incoming international spoofed calls displaying Indian mobile numbers that appear to be originating from within India. These calls appeared to be originating within India but were being made by the cyber-criminals from abroad by spoofing the Calling Line Identity (CLI).

(d) DoT actively engages with citizens to raise awareness about telecom-related frauds and scams, to encourage the use of the Sanchar Saathi App/portal, a citizen centric initiative for accessing information, reporting suspected fraud communications, and staying updated on the latest telecom safety measures. Engagement with citizens is through robust social media campaigns, regular press releases, SMS campaigns and collaboration with multiple stakeholders like Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)/Banks/TSPs/Student Volunteers etc.

(e) and (f) DoT has developed an online secure Digital Intelligence Platform (DIP) for sharing of information related to misuse of telecom resources among the stakeholders for prevention of misuse of telecom resources for cyber-crime and financial frauds. About 560 organizations have been onboarded on DIP that include central security agencies, 35 State Police, TSPs, Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) etc. The system to identify and block incoming international spoofed calls displaying Indian mobile numbers was commissioned on 17.10.2024 and it

has shown significant results blocking 1.35 crore calls in 24 hours of its launch, after being identified as spoofed. As on 03.03.2025, calls identified as spoofed and blocked were only 4 lakh so the system has resulted in reduction of almost 97% incoming spoofed calls with Indian CLI.

INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS

5183. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

- (a) the total number of internet subscribers in the country as of February 2025 and the corresponding figure as of April 2014;
- (b) the number of internet subscribers in Maharashtra and specifically in the JalgaonLok Sabha constituency as of February 2025 and the corresponding figures as of April 2014;
- (c) the total number of broadband connections in the country as of February 2025;
- (d) the number of broadband connections in Maharashtra and Jalgaon as of February 2025; and
- (e) the average data consumption per wireless data subscriber in the country as of February 2025 and the corresponding figure as of April 2014?

**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 total number of internet subscribers in the country as of 31st January 2025 and as of 1st April 2014 is 970.21 million and 251.59 million, respectively, as reported by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).
- (b) The total number of internet subscribers in the state of Maharashtra as of 31st January 2025 and as of 1st April 2014 is 109.73 million and 40.21 million, respectively. Internet subscription data from the service providers are collected on the Licensed Service Area (LSA) or State/UT basis only.
- (c) The total number of broadband subscribers in the country as of 31st January 2025 is 945.16 million.
- (d) The total number of broadband subscribers in the state of Maharashtra as of 31st January 2025 is 107.78 million. Broadband subscription data from the service providers are collected on the Licensed Service Area (LSA) or State/UT basis only.
- (e) The average wireless data usage per wireless data subscriber per month in the country for the month of January, 2025 is 22,765 MB and for the quarter April-June 2014 is 70.10 MB.

शाहजहांपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त एफओबी

5184. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर रेलवे के अंतर्गत शाहजहांपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर तेल टैंक से ढाका ताल रेलवे कालोनी तक रेलवे स्टेशन के दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार की ओर सड़क को चौड़ा करने और पुनर्निर्माण करने और प्लेटफार्म संख्या 2 और 3 के तल का पुनर्निर्माण करने तथा उसे ऊंचा करने एवं

यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए एक प्लेटफार्म से दूसरे प्लेटफार्म पर जाने के लिए अतिरिक्त उपरिपुल का निर्माण करने और कोच मार्गदर्शन प्रणाली की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार किया है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में जन-प्रतिनिधियों से भी कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित शाहजहाँपुर स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है। शाहजहाँपुर स्टेशन पर विकास कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं दी जा चुकी हैं और मौजूदा स्टेशन भवन के सुधार कार्य, दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, प्लेटफार्म सं. 2 और 3 की ऊँचाई बढ़ाना, नए पैदल पार पुल का निर्माण, कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों का स्थानांतरण, आदि कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं। इस स्टेशन पर विकास कार्यों के दायरे में कोच निर्देशन प्रणाली का प्रावधान शामिल किया गया है।

शाहजहाँपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार की ओर जाने वाली ऑयल टैंक से ढक ताल रेलवे कॉलोनी तक सड़क उपलब्ध है। इस सड़क का अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत आवश्यकतानुसार नियमित आधार पर की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संदर्भ में कार्य पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन आवश्यकतानुसार किए जाते हैं।

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

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
उत्तर प्रदेश	157	अछनेरा, आगरा कैंट, आगरा फोर्ट, ऐशबाग, अकबरपुर जंक्शन, अलीगढ़, अमेठी, अमरोहा, आनंद नगर, आंवला, अयोध्या धाम, आजमगढ़, बाबतपुर, बछरावां, बदायूँ, बादशाहनगर, बादशाहपुर, बहेड़ी, बहराइच, बलिया, बालामऊ, बलरामपुर, बनारस, बांदा, बाराबंकी जंक्शन, बरेली जं., बरेली सिटी, बड़नी, बस्ती, बेलथरा रोड, भदोही, भरतकुंड, भटनी, भूतेश्वर, बिजनौर, बुलन्दशहर, चंदौली मझवार, चंदौसी, चिलबिला, चित्रकूट धाम कर्वी, चोपन, चुनार जं., डालीगंज, दर्शननगर, देवरिया सदर, धामपुर, दिलदारनगर, इटावा जं., फर्रुखाबाद, फतेहाबाद, फ़तेहपुर, फ़तेहपुर सीकरी, फ़िरोज़ाबाद, गजरौला, गढ़मुक्तेश्वर, गौरीगंज, घाटमपुर, गाज़ियाबाद, गाज़ीपुर सिटी, गोला गोकर्ननाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोंडा, गोरखपुर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, गुरसहायगंज, हैदरगढ़, हापुड, हरदोई, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह, इज्जतनगर, जंघई जंक्शन, जौनपुर सिटी, जौनपुर जंक्शन, कन्नौज, कानपुर अनवरगंज, कानपुर ब्रिज लेफ्ट बैंक, कानपुर सेंट्रल, कप्तानगंज, कासगंज, काशी, खलीलाबाद, खुर्जा जंक्शन, कोसी कलां, खोरसनरोड, कुंडा हरनामगंज, लखीमपुर, लालगंज, ललितपुर, लंभुआ, लोहता, लखनऊ (चारबाग एवं जंक्शन), लखनऊ सिटी, मगहर, महोबा, मैलानी, मैनपुरी जं., मल्हौर जं., मानकनगर जं., मानिकपुर जं., मरियाहू, मथुरा, मऊ, मेरठ सिटी, मिर्जापुर, मोदीनगर, मोहनलालगंज, मुरादाबाद, मुजफ्फरनगर, नगीना, नजीबाबाद जं., निहालगढ़, उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जं., फूलपुर, पीलीभीत, पोखरायां, प्रतापगढ़ जंक्शन, प्रयाग जंक्शन, प्रयागराज, पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय, रायबरेली जं., राजा की मंडी, रामघाट हॉल्ट, रामपुर, रेनुकूट, सहारनपुर जं., सलेमपुर, स्योहारा, शाहगंज जं., शाहजहाँपुर, शामली, शिकोहाबाद जं., शिवपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर, सीतापुर जं., सोनभद्र, श्री कृष्णा नगर, सुल्तानपुर जं., सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, तकिया, तुलसीपुर, टूंडला जं., उझानी, ऊंचाहार, उन्नाव जं., उतरेटिया जं., वाराणसी कैंट. वाराणसी सिटी, विंध्याचल, वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई, व्यासनगर, जाफराबाद

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित रेलवे स्टेशनों के अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं। इनमें से कुछ स्टेशनों पर प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- अयोध्या धाम स्टेशन पर स्टेशन भवन, रूफ प्लाजा, कर्मचारी क्वार्टर, सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट, विद्युत उप-स्टेशन, भूमिगत पानी की टंकी, परिसंचरण क्षेत्र का विकास, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, पहुंच मार्ग, प्रवेश द्वारों का निर्माण, शौचालय ब्लॉक, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार आदि का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और कमीशन किया जा चुका है।
- लखनऊ चारबाग स्टेशन पर, दूसरे प्रवेश वाले स्टेशन भवन (जी+6) का संरचनात्मक कार्य 5वीं मंजिल तक पूरा हो चुका है तथा इसके अलावा, संरचनात्मक कार्य, चिनाई कार्य और फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं। यात्रा टिकट परीक्षकों (टीटीई) के लिए विश्राम गृह और स्टोर डिपो का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा एयर कॉनकोर्स का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- प्रयागराज स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पैदल पार पुल संख्या 2, पार्सल भवन, आगमन भवन और बेसमेंट प्लाजा (सिविल लाइन की तरफ) के विस्तार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, विद्युत उप-स्टेशन, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 7 और 8 पर प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का प्रावधान आदि का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- गाजियाबाद स्टेशन पर दोनों तरफ स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, ऊपरी पैदल पार पुल, एयर कॉनकोर्स, श्रू रूफ, स्थानांतरित किए जाने वाले कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों का संरचनात्मक कार्य, विद्युत उप-स्टेशन, राजकीय रेल पुलिस और रेल सुरक्षा बल भवन आदि का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- सहारनपुर जंक्शन स्टेशन पर स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय, एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज, शौचालय, परिसंचरण क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, पहुंच मार्ग, फुटपाथ, लैंडस्केपिंग, प्रवेश द्वार, प्रवेश/निकास द्वार, संकेतक, प्रवेश रैंप का प्रावधान आदि के सुधार कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत् आधार पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसमें प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए स्टेशनों पर स्टेशन तक पहुंच, परिसंचरण क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म के ऊपर कवर, स्वच्छता, निःशुल्कल वाई-फाई, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामोद्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि जैसी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है।

इस योजना में आवश्यकता, चरणबद्धता एवं व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों छोरों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टी-मोडॉल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिड्टी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित अन्य योजनाओं के तहत स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन कार्य सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किए जाते हैं। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पांच जोनों अर्थात् पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत आता है। इन जोनों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत 4,188 करोड़ रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान) का आबंटन किया गया है।

रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे, मंडल कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर रेलवे को जन प्रतिनिधियों से यात्री सुविधाओं के संबंध में सुझाव/अनुरोध प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे सुझाव/अनुरोध प्राप्त होना और उन पर कार्रवाई करना सतत और निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए ऐसे अभ्यावेदनों का केंद्रीकृत संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है।

SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGY FOR E-WASTE MANAGEMENT**5185. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:****SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:****SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:**

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

- (a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed any specific technologies or processes for the safe and efficient management of e-waste;
- (b) if so, the key technological solutions developed by CSIR for e-waste recycling, dismantling and material recovery;
- (c) the current stage of development for these technologies;
- (d) the manner in which the CSIR is collaborating with international research institutions to advance e-waste management technologies;
- (e) whether the CSIR has partnered with any industries and Government agencies or NGOs to implement its e-waste management technologies;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the safety measures incorporated into the CSIR's technologies to protect the workers and the surrounding environment?

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

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed a few technologies/processes for the safe and efficient management of e-waste through its constituent laboratories, namely CSIR-National Metallurgical Laboratory (CSIR-NML), Jamshedpur and CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (CSIR-IMMT), Bhubaneswar.

CSIR-NML efforts are majorly focused on the recovery of metals from various parts of e-waste i.e. Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), Li-ion (LIBs), Hard disk, Opticalfibres to recover non-ferrous, rare, rare earth and precious metals. The technologies/processes have been developed for:

- **Recovery of Gold from Waste Mobile Phones and Scraps of various Equipment:**
A process has been developed for the dissolution of metal from the PCBs of waste mobile phones, small parts of various equipment containing gold on the outer layer. Chemical leaching followed by adsorption/ cementation with subsequent heat treatment was used to recover 99% gold.
- **Recovery of Cobalt from Discarded Li-ion Batteries of Mobile Phones:** A process has been developed for the dissolution of metals from discarded lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) of mobile phones. Diluted sulfuric acid in the presence of an oxidant was used to leach out ~70-80% cobalt along with other metals in 60 min at elevated temperature. The leach liquor generated was further processed

through solvent extraction, precipitation, crystallization/ electro-winning techniques to recover cobalt as salt/ metal.

- Recovery of Neodymium as a Value Added Product from Waste Hard Disk of Personal Computers: A process has been developed for the recovery of neodymium as value added product from magnets of discarded hard disk. Under optimized condition, sulfuric acid leaches 98% Neodymium (Nd), 97% Iron (Fe), 60% Nickel (Ni) and 7.5% Boric Acid leaching was followed by selective precipitation of Nd and leaching of the precipitate with 5-20% HF solution.
- Recycling of Spent/Used/Discarded Lithium Iron Phosphate (LFP) Batteries for recovery of Lithium, Iron and Phosphorus: With acid leaching using 10-20% solids, 98-100% Lithium (Li), Iron (Fe) and Phosphorus (P) could be extracted. The leach liquor was subjected to selective sequential precipitation route to extract 90-95%% pure lithium as lithium carbonate/lithium hydroxide and 98% pure iron phosphate. Purified graphite was a derivative in the process. The developed process recovers lithium in most desired marketable form, apart from iron phosphate. The derived values can be used for multiple applications apart from new battery manufacturing.
- Recovery of Lithium, Nickel, Cobalt, Manganese and Graphite from Spent/Used/Discarded Lithium-ion Batteries of mixed chemistries: With acid leaching using 20-30% solids, 94-96% Lithium (Li), Cobalt (Co), Nickel (Ni) and Manganese (Mn), was extracted. The leach liquor was subjected to selective sequential multistage solvent extraction and precipitation route to extract >96-

99.9% multiple variant pure salts of lithium, nickel, cobalt and manganese. High pure graphite is a derivative product of the process. The process enables recovery of acid and reagents. The developed technology can extract critical elements like Lithium, Cobalt and Nickel apart from manganese as salts in most desired marketable form, with holistic recycling to result in reusable graphite. For generic value, an estimate of 100kg of spent laptop LIBs gives 25kg electrode material, from which 5.7 kg Cobalt sulfate, 0.69 kg Lithium Hydroxide, 0.51 kg Nickel Carbonate, 5.4 kg Manganese Carbonate, 0.5 kg Alumina Powder and 12 kg graphite powder can be separated. CSIR-NML has also developed a pilot-scale facility to dismantle and recycle LIBs at 1TPD scale. This facility is capable of processing all LIBs to synthesise metal salts suitable for new battery making. CSIR-IMMT has developed the following technologies/processes for the management of e-waste:

- Utilising discarded desktop PCBs (e-waste) to form metal objects (artefacts) and construction materials: A process flowsheet for the recycling of the e-waste was developed following mechanical separation and hydrometallurgical route. The flotation technique (a physico-chemical separation method) was used to separate hydrophilic metallic and hydrophobic non-metallic particles. The fine metallic particles subjected for copper leaching. The residue obtained from the copper leaching circuit was subjected for tin and precious metal recovery circuit.

- Process flowsheet for the recovery of Nd and Pr and other Rare Earth Elements (REEs): The process flowsheet was developed for the recovery of Neodymium (Nd) and Praseodymium (Pr) and other Rare Earth Elements (REEs) from waste Neodymium Magnets (NdFeB) magnet, scrap, etc. present in the electronics.

(c) The processes/technologies developed by CSIR-NML are at Technology Readiness Level (TRL) – 6 and above. Further, technologies/processes developed by CSIR-IMMT are at TRL – 4.

(d) CSIR has partnered with research and technology institutions in Germany, Australia, France and Bulgaria in the recent past on research projects related to e-waste management covering the following areas, among others:

- o Advanced recovery of the battery materials and rare earth elements from ores and wastes;
 - o To develop an effective extraction and separation technology to selectively extract rare earth elements – Erbium (Er), Terbium (Tb), Europium (Eu), Praseodymium (Pr) Neodymium (Nd) and Dysprosium (Dy) from waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE); and
 - o International Clean Innovation Researcher Networks – Integrating End of Life (EoL) solar panel waste in a circular economy model
- CSIR-NML has partnered with the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources (KIGAM), Korea, for carrying out General Research in the domain.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Technologies/processes developed by CSIR for e-waste management have been transferred to several industries for recovery of metals from various parts of e-waste i.e. Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), Li-ion (LIBs), Hard disk, Optical fibres to recover non-ferrous, rare, rare earth and precious metals. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(g)The provisions and standard regulations of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) have been followed for the treatment of solid, liquid, and gases during the development. Licensee(s) Industries are advised and instructed to follow the same to protect the workers and the surrounding environment.

STATEMENT

Details of technologies/processes developed by CSIR transferred to industries

S.No.	Name of the Technology /Process	Licensee(s)
1	Know-How for Recovery of gold from the waste printed circuit boards (PCBs) of used and discarded mobile phones	M/s. ADV Metal Combine Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
2	Know-How (Laboratory Scale) for extraction of precious metals (Au, Pt, Pd) from the metallic concentrate of PC-PCBs	M/s. Evergreen Recyclekaro Pvt. Ltd., Navi Mumbai
3	Know-How for extraction of cobalt and gold from the black cathode material of Li-Co batteries and gold coated surface of e-waste, respectively	M/s. EXIGO Recycling Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
4	Know-How for extraction of cobalt metal/salt from Black Powder of Lithium Batteries	M/s. UNQ Ind Pvt. Ltd. Firozabad

5	Know-How (Lab scale) for extraction of valuable and precious metals (Cu, Au, Ag and Co, Mn) from scrap of electronic waste and waste Li-Cobalt Batteries	M/s. Walle Infotech, Ranchi
6	Know-How for extraction of cobalt metal/salt from the black powder of Li-cobalt batteries	M/s. Evergreen Recyclekaro India Pvt. Ltd., Navi Mumbai
7	Know-How (Laboratory Scale) for extraction of Cobalt and Manganese from the Black cathodic material of Li-cobalt batteries	M/s. SBCON Recycling Private Limited, Ahmedabad
8	Technological Know-How for the extraction of Cu, Al and Au from waste PCBs	M/s. Metaore Recycler Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata
9	Closed loop holistic recycling process for recovery of critical metals from any/mixed chemistries of lithium based batteries	M/s Recy Energy, Pune
10	Know-How for the recovery of Co, Li, and Mn from Lithium-ion batteries (LIBs)	M/s. MetaOre, Kolkata
11	Closed-loop Know-How to recycle spent Lithium-Ion Batteries (LIBs) to produce value-added products of Li, Co, Mn, Cu, Ni, saleable plastics and graphite	M/s. NILE Li-Cycle India Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad
12	Recycling Lithium Ion Batteries (LIBs) to recover sellable metal/salts of Li, Co, Mn, Ni, Cu, Al, graphite and plastics	M/s. Recyclib Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
13	Technological Know-How for the extraction of Cu, Al and Au as Metals/ salts from waste PCBs	M/s. Novasensa, New Delhi
14	Technological Know-How to recycle spent Lithium-Ion Batteries (LIBs) to produce value-added products of Li, Co, Mn, Cu, Ni, as metals/ salts	M/s. Novasensa, New Delhi

15	Know-How to recover saleable products of Cu, Al and Au as Metals/ salts from waste PCBs	M/s. Waste Management Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore

Chemical Symbols used:

(i) Au- Gold	(vi) Co- Cobalt
(ii) Pt- Platinum	(vii) Ag- Silver
(iii) Pd- Palladium	(viii) Cu- Copper
(iv) Li- Lithium	(ix) Mn- Manganese
(v) Ni- Nickel	(x) Al- Aluminum

संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी योजनाएं

5186. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

- (क) देश के विभिन्न भागों विशेषकर संघ राज्यक्षेत्र तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली में चल रही विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी योजनाओं का राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में उक्त योजनाओं के माध्यम से लाभान्वित और स्वरोजगार शुरू करने में सहायताप्राप्त लोगों, विशेषकर महिलाओं, की संख्या कितनी है?

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

- (क) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय अपने तीन विभागों, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी), जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीबीटी) और वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग (डीएसआईआर) के

माध्यम से देश में विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इनमें विज्ञान धारा, राष्ट्रीय अंतर विषयक साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली मिशन (एनएम-आईसीपीएस), राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (एनक्यूएम) और राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन (एनएसएम), जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान नवाचार और उद्यमिता विकास (बायो-राइड), व्यक्तियों, स्टार्ट-अप और एमएसएमई में नवाचारों को प्रोत्साहन (पीआरआईएसएम), महिलाओं के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और उपयोग कार्यक्रम हेतु सहायता (टीडीयूपीडब्ल्यू), आदि शामिल हैं। ये सभी योजनाएं दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं।

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में उक्त योजनाओं के माध्यम से लाभान्वित लोगों, विशेषकर महिलाओं और स्वरोजगार शुरू करने में सहायता प्रदान किए जाने के संबंध में कोई डेटा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

VIOLATION OF RELIGION SENTIMENTS ON OTT PLATFORMS

5187. SHRI BALYA MAMA SURESH GOPINATH MHATRE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the content/web series aired on OTT platforms often contain excessive depictions of sex, violence, abuse, vulgarity and content disrespectful to religious sentiments;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the number of complaints related to such content received so far, State/UT-wise particularly in Maharashtra;
- (c) the current legal procedures and penalties applicable for violations of religious sentiments and other objectionable content on OTT platforms;

- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce new regulatory laws or establish a dedicated regulatory authority for OTT platforms to address concerns related to objectionable, vulgar, obscene, sensitive or fake content; and
- (e) if so, the specific details of the proposal and the timeline fixed for its implementation?

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

(a) to (e) The Government has notified Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021) on 25th February, 2021 under Information Technology Act, 2000.

Part-III of these Rules, administered by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, provides for a Code of Ethics for publishers of online curated content (OTT platforms) and three tier grievance redressal mechanism to address grievances relating to violation of the Code of Ethics by the OTT platforms. The Code provides for general principles to be followed by OTT platforms which inter alia provide that a publisher shall take into consideration India's multi-racial and multi-religious context and exercise due caution and discretion when featuring the activities, beliefs, practices or view of any racial or religious group. The Code also requires OTT players not to transmit any content which is prohibited by law and to undertake age based self-classification of content into 5 categories, as under:

Nature of Content (suitable for)	Classification

Unrestricted access, regardless of age, and is family friendly	U
For persons aged 7 years and above, and can be viewed by a person under the age of 7 years with parental guidance	U/A 7+
For persons aged 13 years and above, and can be viewed by a person under the age of 13 years with parental guidance	U/A 13+
For persons aged 16 years and above, and can be viewed by a person under the age of 16 years with parental guidance	U/A 16+
Restricted to adults	A

Besides, Section 79(3)(b) of IT Act, 2000 provides for notification by appropriate Governments of unlawful act or content to the intermediaries for removing/disabling access to such content.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting takes action against OTT platforms for hosting content which is violative of the Code of Ethics or other Indian laws under the existing statutory framework.

UPGRADATION OF TRACK INFRASTRUCTURE FOR VANDE BHARAT TRAIN

5188. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

whether the Vande Bharat train sets have been designed to transform the rail travel experience for passengers with world-class amenities coupled with fast connectivity, 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):

Design and Development of Coaches including Vande Bharat to enhance the safety and passenger experience is continuous process over Indian Railways.

With a view to provide better travel experience to the passengers, Indian Railways has introduced indigenously designed and manufactured Vande Bharat trains with modern coaches, advanced safety features and passenger amenities. These new Vande Bharat Trains have following features:

- I. Fitted with KAVACH.
- II. Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH.
- III. Air conditioning units with indigenously developed UV-C lamp based disinfection system.
- IV. Jerk Free Semi-Permanent couplers.
- V. Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways.
- VI. Better Ride Comfort.
- VII. CCTVs in all Coaches.
- VIII. Emergency Alarm Push buttons and Talk Back Units on all Coaches.
- IX. Improved fire safety – Aerosol based fire detection and suppression system in electrical cabinets and lavatories.
- X. For Divyangjan passengers special lavatory in the driving coaches on each end.

XI. Driver-Guard communication with voice recording facility and Crash hardened memory.

XII. Coach condition monitoring System (CCMS) display with remote monitoring.

Further, Indian Railways has planned Vande Bharat Sleeper Trains for long and medium journey.

The first 16-Car prototype rake has been manufactured. Total 10 Rakes in 16-Car composition and 50 rakes in 24-Car configuration have been provisioned for manufacture at ICF Chennai.

Broad technological advancements and safety features provided in Vande Bharat Sleeper Trains are as below:

- I. Fitted with KAVACH.
- II. Crashworthy and Jerk-Free Semi permanent couplers and Anti Climbers.
- III. Crashworthy Design of Carbody complying with EN standards.
- IV. EN-45545 HL3 fire safety standards.
- V. Fire barrier doors at the end of each coach.
- VI. Regenerative braking system for energy efficiency.
- VII. Air conditioning units provided with indigenously developed UV-C lamp based disinfection system.
- VIII. Emergency talk-back unit for communication between Passenger and Train Manager/Loco Pilot in case of emergency.
- IX. Accommodation and accessible toilets for Passengers with Restricted Mobility (PRM) in the driving coaches on each end.

- X. Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways.
- XI. Ergonomically designed ladder for ease of climbing on to upper berths.

VIOLATION OF NORMS BY COAL MINING COMPANIES

5189. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether Hilltop Hiring Private Limited has been awarded for mining of coal on the basis of Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) model;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the allocation of sites to the said Company;
- (c) the details of environmental compliance and other statutory permission order NOC etc. submitted by company to competent authority;
- (d) whether the project affected families of the project area have been given compensation for their rehabilitation under RandR policy of Coal India Limited (CIL) 2012 and as per the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) is aware of violation of conditions of contract/bid condition by Hilltop Company which tried to forcibly take the land of the villagers with the help of criminals and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether BCCL proposes to take serious action against Hilltop Company and 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 letter of Award (LOA) has been issued to M/s Hilltop Hiring Private Limited as Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) contract.
- (b) As per provisions of NIT, limited land belonging to BCCL was allocated to the mine operator for preparatory infra structure /ancillary work prior to actual mining operation.
- (c) The process of Statutory Clearances/Permissions will be initiated after approval of Mining Plan.
- (d) No land acquisition has been done. This will be taken up in phased manner as per the mining requirement based on approved mining plan.
- (e) There is no violation of condition of contract / Bid conditions by the mine operator. There is no case of forcibly taking over the land of the villagers in the instant matter.
- (f) It has been reported that an incident took place on 9/1/2025 which is solely a law and order issue and accordingly FIR has been lodged and will be dealt accordingly by the State Government.

INSTALLATION OF NEW RADAR SYSTEM

5190. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

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

- (a) the details of proposed locations for installation of new radar system in the country;

- (b) the manner in which their placement be prioritised based on geographical vulnerability to extreme weather events;
- (c) whether the Government has outlined the expected percentage increase in forecast accuracy particularly for extreme weather conditions such as cyclones and thunderstorms, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the timeline for full deployment and operationalisation of these advanced data collection systems?

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 India Meteorological Department (IMD) has planned new radars across the country. Tentative sites where the radars are planned to be installed are given below:
 - 12 no. of C-Band Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) tentatively at Raipur, Mangalore, Ranchi, Lakshadweep, Malda, Aurangabad, Balasore, Sambalpur, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Rupsi, and Port Blair.

- 12 no. of X-Band DWRs tentatively at Pune, Kolkata, Purnea, Varanasi, Wayanad, Bhubaneswar, Dharwad, Lahaul and Spiti, Aligarh (GoUP), Azamgarh (GoUP), Jhansi (GoUP), Lucknow (GoUP).
- 10 no. of X-Band DWRs for North East tentatively at Jorhat, Tezpur, Aizawl, Namsai, Silchar, Imphal, Dimapur, Mandala Top, Central Arunachal Pradesh, and Guwahati.
- In addition, 53 radars (8 S-Band, 20 C-Band, and 25 X-Band) are also planned to be installed across the country under the Mission Mausam so that the entire country is brought under radar coverage.

(b) The locations of the DWRs have been arrived upon considering the gap areas in the coverage of the existing DWR network.

(c) In addition to the proposed improvement in the radar coverage mentioned above, other observation systems like wind profilers, radio sonde/radio wind, microwave radiometers, etc., are also planned under the Mission Mausam. Along with the improvement in the observational network, deployment of high-performance computing infrastructure, advanced Earth system models, integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) technologies, etc, under the Mission Masuam will help improve in forecasts on various timescales, especially in location-specific nowcast (forecast up to a few hours) to short-range forecast up to 3 days. The implementation of the Mausam Mission is likely to help (i) in capturing and monitoring all the weather events happening in the country so that no weather system will go undetected (ii)

improve the frequency of nowcasting extreme weather such as thunderstorms, lightening, strong winds, etc. from 3 hrs. to 1 hr. (iii) improve the short and medium range weather forecast accuracy by about 5-10% and (iv) improve air quality forecasts by about 5-10% in the major metro cities.

(d) The entire country will be under radar coverage within the next 2-3 years.

GLOBAL HYPERLOOP COMPETITION 2025

5191. SHRI KARTICK CHANDRA PAUL:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

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

- (a) the details of the key technological breakthroughs showcased by participants during the Global Hyperloop Competition 2025;
- (b) the manner in which the collaboration between Indian Railways and IIT Madras on the Vertical Take-Off and Landing (VTOL) Vehicle project supports innovation in transportation; and
- (c) the details of the steps planned to integrate Hyperloop and VTOL innovations into India's transportation ecosystem?

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

- (a) to (c) Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO), a unit under Ministry of Railways, has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with IIT/Madras on 22.09.2022 for setting up a Centre of Excellence for Hyperloop

technology with the objective of development of sub scale mode of Pod, Test Track and Vacuum Tube facility of the futuristic full scale Hyperloop at IIT/Madras for validation of this technology.

The Global Hyperloop Competition 2025, held at IIT Madras, demonstrated the rapid advancements in Hyperloop technology, with participant teams pushing the boundaries of engineering, design, and business strategy. Through cutting-edge pod systems, visionary infrastructure concepts, and comprehensive market strategies, these innovations may help in realizing an efficient, sustainable, and high-speed transportation future.

As an initiative, Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO), a unit under Ministry of Railways, has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with IIT/Madras in December 2024 for VTOL innovation and using it for Railway applications.

ROLE OF ASSAM IN INDIA'S SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING ECOSYSTEM

5192. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

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

- (a) the key benefits of Assam's role in India's semiconductor manufacturing ecosystem and the manner in which it is likely to support the country's technological self-reliance; and

(b) the role being played by public-private partnerships in accelerating Assam's digital transformation and positioning the State as a technology hub?

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. Under Semicon India Programme, Government has approved five (5) semiconductor manufacturing projects with cumulative investment of around Rs. 1,52,000 crore. This includes Tata Electronics Private Limited (TEPL)'s proposal for setting up of Outsourced Semiconductor Assembly and Test (OSAT) facility in Morigaon, Assam, with an investment of Rs. 27,120 crores and a production capacity of 48 million Units per day.

(b) MeitY has inter-alia funded following electronics manufacturing related initiatives to promote Assam's digital transformation and positioning the State as technology hub:

- i. Government has launched the Chips to Startup ('C2S') programme to train 85,000 industry ready workforce in VLSI and Embedded System Design at about 113 participating institutions, including one in Assam. More than 43,000 engineering students have been onboarded for training at 113 organizations under C2S Programme till date. Additionally, C2S Programme is providing EDA tool support and regular training to 300 organizations including 5 organizations in the state of Assam.

- ii. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) scheme was launched to provide financial support for creation of world class infrastructure along with common facilities for attracting electronics manufacturing units in the country. Under the scheme, establishment of one EMC is approved in the state of Assam.
- iii. Under the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPS), one company in the state of Assam has been approved for providing fiscal incentive for manufacturing of electronic products.

इंटरनेट से जुड़े गांव

5193. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

- (क) देश के सभी गांवों को इंटरनेट से जोड़ने के लिए युद्धस्तर पर क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ख) महाराष्ट्र में विशेषकर परभणी और वाशिम-यवतमाल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान इंटरनेट सेवाओं से जुड़े गांवों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में इंटरनेट सेवा से वंचित गांवों की संख्या कितनी है तथा तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं;
- (घ) इंटरनेट से जोड़े गए गांवों की संख्या और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) देश के प्रत्येक गांव में कब तक इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी मिल जाने की संभावना है;
- (च) गत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र, विशेषकर परभणी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए सरकार द्वारा आवंटित/जारी/उपयोग की गई निधियों और प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान डिजिटल साक्षरता में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आवंटित निधियों और प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ड.) सरकार देश के ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में 4जी मोबाइल टावर लगाकर इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी के विस्तार के लिए डिजिटल भारत निधि के तहत 4जी सेचुरेशन परियोजना सहित विभिन्न स्कीमें कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इसके अलावा, सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) में और मांग के आधार पर गांवों में वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट, फाइबर टू द होम (एफटीटीएच) कनेक्शन आदि जैसी ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

दिसंबर, 2024 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश के 6,44,131 गांवों (गांवों के आँकड़े भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार के अनुसार) में से, लगभग 6,25,853 गांवों में मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है जिनमें 4जी मोबाइल कवरेज वाले 6,18,968 गांव शामिल हैं। महाराष्ट्र में, 43931 गांवों में से, 41570 गांवों में मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है, जिनमें से 40,703 गांवों में 4जीमोबाइल कवरेज उपलब्ध है। परभणी, वाशिम और यवतमाल जिलों के 3752 गांवों में से, 3697 गांवों में मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है, जिनमें से 3601 गांवों में 4जीमोबाइल कवरेज उपलब्ध है।

(च) महाराष्ट्र के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों (2021-22 से 2023-24) और चालू वर्ष 2024-25 (दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक) के दौरान विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत 3187.83 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई/जारी की गई/उपयोग की गई है।

(छ) देश भर में डिजिटल साक्षरता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान (पीएमजीडिशा) के तहत पिछले 3 वर्षों में कुल 715.92 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए।

HIGH-SPEED INTERNET CONNECTIVITY IN ALL BLOCKS

5194. DR. RICKY A. J. SYNGKON:

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

- (a) the details on the Ministry's current and planned initiatives to deliver reliable and high speed internet connectivity across all blocks of the country with a focus on rural and underserved regions along with the projected timeline for completing this rollout;
- (b) the planned phases for this connectivity project and the timeline for each phase, especially concerning rural and remote blocks;
- (c) the projected budget for implementing this nationwide connectivity initiative; and
- (d) the measures likely to be adopted by the Ministry to ensure efficient use of funds, particularly in reaching underserved regions?

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

(a) and (b) Government is implementing various schemes under Digital Bharat Nidhi for expansion of internet based telecom connectivity through installation of 4G mobile towers in the rural and remote areas of the country including 4G saturation project which aim to provide coverage in each village of the country. In addition, BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity such as Wi-Fi Hotspots, Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections etc. to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages on demand basis. As of February 2025, 2,14,323 GPs have been made service ready under BharatNet project in the country.

As of December 2024, out of 6,44,131 villages in country (village data as per Registrar General of India), around 6,25,853 villages are covered with mobile connectivity including 6,18,968 villages having 4G mobile coverage.

(c) and (d) Rs. 2,34,649 crores have been projected under these initiatives. Following measures have been taken to ensure efficient use of funds and quality of work:

- (i) Setting up of Central Network Operating Centre (C-NOC).
- (ii) Setting up of Project Monitoring Unit.
- (iii) Videography/ photography of trenching, fibre laying, splicing etc.
- (iv) GIS mapping of network.
- (v) Quality testing of material being deployed.
- (vi) Appointment of independent engineers for inspection, validation, bill processing, etc.

NATIONAL BROADBAND MISSION IN TAMIL NADU

5195. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to implement the National Broadband Mission (NBM) in the State of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details of the progress made under the NBM since its launch;

- (b) the total length of optical fiber cables laid under the National Broadband Mission in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the number of villages and Gram Panchayats connected through broadband services under the Mission and the challenges forced in implementation in the State of Tamil Nadu particularly in Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency;
- (d) the timeline set for achieving 100% broadband connectivity in rural and urban areas;
- (e) the steps taken to address the challenges in laying fiber-optic cables in difficult terrains including hilly and remote areas;
- (f) the details of broadband penetration in tribal and remote regions under the NBM;
- (g) the measures being taken to ensure that the rural and remote areas in Tamil Nadu benefit equally from the broadband expansion under this Mission;
- (h) whether any special schemes have been implemented to improve connectivity in such areas;
- (i) whether the Government has allocated sufficient funds for the successful implementation of NBM in the State of Tamil Nadu and the total amount sanctioned in this regard; and
- (j) the timelines for achieving 100% connectivity in tribal belts?

**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 (j) The Government has taken the following key actions to improve broadband connectivity in rural areas and bridge the digital divide by implementing the National Broadband Mission (NBM) in the country, including the state of Tamil Nadu:

1. Launched the Gati Shakti Sanchar Portal on 14th May 2022, thus streamlining Right of Way (RoW) permissions for Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) laying and telecom tower installation. The Telecommunications Act, 2023 and the Telecommunications (Right of Way) Rules 2024, further streamlined RoW processes.
2. Further, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is ensuring stable broadband connectivity in rural areas (including tribal belts) and bridging the digital divide with funding from Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN). Key initiatives include:
 - a. The Amended BharatNet project providing broadband to Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages (on demand).
 - b. Various schemes for high-speed internet and mobile services (including 4G) in remote areas, such as the North-East, Islands, LWE(Left-Wing Extremism)-affected regions, Aspirational Districts, and border villages.
 - c. Submarine optical fiber cables were laid between Chennai and Andaman and Nicobar and Kochi and Lakshadweep for faster internet connectivity.

Under the state-led model in Tamil Nadu, the cost of work awarded is Rs.1544.44 crore (exclusive of taxes), out of which Rs.1093.74 crore has been utilized up to 28th Feb 2025. As of 24th Feb 2025, 10,298 GPs out of 12,524 have been made service-ready under the BharatNet Project in Tamil Nadu. 53,511 route kilometres of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) have been laid (as of 31st December 2024) under the BharatNet Project in Tamil Nadu. As of Feb 2025, 12,53,997 Fiber to the home (FTTH) connections have been provided through BharatNet.

SEAWEED CULTIVATION

5196. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

- (a) the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR's) contributions in enhancing seaweed cultivation in the country; and
- (b) the current status of seaweed processing and extraction technology developed by CSIR?

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 cultivation of seaweeds and processing them into value-added products are nationally important areas pursued by Council of Scientific and Industrial

Research (CSIR) through its constituent laboratory namely, CSIR-Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSIR-CSMCRI), Bhavnagar.

In this context, the key challenges currently addressed through RandD are developing and providing quality germplasm including stress tolerant variants, developing new cultivation protocols, enabling the availability of seed material, identifying locations conducive for cultivation at PAN India scale. The significant work carried out is as under:

- A methodology for elite germplasm has been developed for *Kappaphycus alvarezii* for commercial exploitation. 7500 elite germplasm have been distributed to commercial farmers. A pilot-scale seed production of *Kappaphycus alvarezii* for promoting extensive farming along the Tamil Nadu coast has been undertaken, wherein the production of 275 tons of fresh seed has so far been made and distributed to several hundred farmers for multiplication.
- Clonal propagation of *Gracilaria dura* (G. dura) and *Kappaphycus alvarezii* through imparting appropriate treatment of various growth-promoting substances has been developed. Based on the work of clonal propagation of *G. dura*, the first state-of-the-art facility in Public-

Private Partnership (PPP) mode has come up jointly with M/s. Indian Centre for Climate and Societal Impacts Research, Mandavi, under a Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC)-supported project. About 25,000 seedlings of *G. dura* are out-planted and provided to

fishermen of Gujarat, who have produced 500 kg germplasm for commercial farming.

- Pan-India pre-feasibility of seaweed farming is being carried out in mission mode at CSIR. Projects have also been supported by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY). A total of 269 sites were surveyed in all coastal states, including island territories Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. Of these, over 86 sites were found to be suitable for undertaking pre-feasibility, and among them, 62 sites were found to be conducive to undertaking commercial seaweed farming.

(b) The current status of seaweed processing and extraction technologies developed by CSIR-CSMCRI is at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Current status of seaweed processing and extraction technologies developed by CSIR-CSMCRI

S.No.	Technology Knowhow	Current status
1	Integrated process for the simultaneous recovery of liquid fertilizer (sap) and carrageenan (semi-refined and refined) from fresh <i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i> (USP No 6,893,479	Technology know how transferred to three industries and products are commercialized

2	Production of Sap from <i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i> and its application.	Technology knowhow transferred to Nine industries and products by few companies are commercialized
3	Process for preparation of agar from Indian <i>Gracilaria</i> spp.	Technology knowhow transferred to one NGO
4	An improved process for the extraction of agarose polymer from seaweed extractive.	Technology knowhow transferred to one industry.
5	Preparation of refined kappa carrageenan from <i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i> via semi refined kappa carrageenan	Technology knowhow transferred to two industries
6	Production of Liquid seaweed plant biostimulants from <i>Sargassum</i> spp.	Technology know how transferred to eleven industries and products by few companies are commercialized.
7	Zero Liquid Discharge Process for the production of alginic acid and its derivatives from alginophytes.	Technology knowhow transferred to one industry
8	<i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i> and Red Seaweed Based Formulations for Improving Productivity and Health of Dairy and Poultry Animals.	Technology knowhow transferred to one industry
9	<i>Kappahycus alvarezii</i> elite seedling production through micropropagation of tissue cultured plants	Technology developed
10	Process of production of seedlings in agarose yielding red seaweed <i>Gracilaria dura</i> for commercial exploitation	Technology developed

11	An integrated process to recover a spectrum of bioproducts from fresh seaweeds	Technology developed

TARANG FACILITY IN INDIA

5197. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

- (a) the features of Tarang facility at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services; and
- (b) whether the facility will help ocean scientists to provide warning for tsunamis in India and neighboring countries 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) 'TARANG' is a 64-bit High Performance Computing (HPC) system, capable of supporting multi-tasking, multi-programming, multi-user and time-sharing environment, of a proven architecture with scalable processing elements, scalable high performance I/O, scalable interconnection network and a balanced design to have 99.5% uptime with adequate redundancies and to avoid single point of failure so as to meet the operational requirements. The HPC system is supported by technical support facilities such as transformers, diesel generators,

UPS, batteries, multiple utility paths, lighting system, adequate number of earthing pits and cables.

The compute capacity is about 1 Peta FLOPS, with 2 Peta Byte storage and 3 Peta Byte archival storage. Additionally, there is a dedicated standalone system for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) applications with a capacity of 15.5 Peta FLOPS.

- (b) Yes sir. The HPC would help scientists to run advance operational models for providing Tsunami Early Warnings for India and other 25 countries on the Indian Ocean rim. Further, the new computational facility will also be used for next generation Ocean State Forecast system having more accurate representation of physical processes, non-hydrostatic dynamics, high resolution nests for local forecasts and advanced data assimilation techniques and augment the quality of the forecasts using the available GPU processors.

इनसैट-3डीएस के लिए आवंटित धनराशि

5198. श्री आलोक शर्मा:

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इनसैट-3डीएस) के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त उपग्रह से देश की मौसम संबंधी सेवाओं को किस प्रकार सुदृढ़ बनाया जा सकेगा; और
- (ग) इनसैट-3डी और इनसैट-3डीआर के संचालन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इनसैट-3डीएस) के प्रक्षेपण के लिए 480 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए हैं।

(ख) वर्तमान में, इनसैट-3डीआर के साथ इनसैट-3डीएस प्रचालन मौसम सेवाओं के लिए उपयोग में है और उपग्रह उत्पादों के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग इस प्रकार हैं:

- तीव्र स्कैन क्षमता के साथ खराब मौसम की स्थिति की चौबीसों घंटे निगरानी। आवश्यकता वाले क्षेत्र (जहां मौसम खराब है) के लिए हर 5 मिनट में उपग्रह से छवियां तैयार की जाती हैं।
- उपयोक्ता की पसंद के अनुसार उपग्रह छवियों और व्युत्पन्न उत्पादों को विज़ुअलाइज करने और विश्लेषण करने के लिए रियल टाइम एनालिसिस ऑफ प्रोडक्ट्स एंड इंफोर्मेशन डिस्सेमिनेशन नाम से जाना जाने वाला उपग्रह विज़ुअलाइज़ेशन टूल (<https://rapid.imd.gov.in/r2v/>)।
- प्रत्येक 30 मिनट के अंतराल पर अनेक उपग्रह-व्युत्पन्न उत्पाद और इमेजरी तैयार की जाती हैं, जो चक्रवात गतिविधि की वास्तविक समय में निगरानी तथा चक्रवात पथ और तीव्रता के निर्धारण में बहुत उपयोगी है।
- मार्च से मई तक की मानसून पूर्व ऋतु, गर्ज के साथ तूफान और बिजली गिरने की ऋतु के दौरान, आउटगोइंग लॉन्गवेव रेडिएशन, मात्रात्मक वर्षा पूर्वानुमान, समुद्री सतह का तापमान, आतपन, पवनें, पवनों से प्राप्त उत्पाद आदि तथा तापमान, आर्द्रता प्रोफाइल/थर्मोडायनामिक सूचकांक आदि जैसे विभिन्न उत्पादों का उपयोग संवहनीय मौसम प्रणालियों की गतिविधि की निगरानी के लिए किया जाता है।
- उपग्रह से प्राप्त उत्पाद दक्षिण-पश्चिम और उत्तर-पूर्वी मानसून के आरंभ, सक्रिय रहने और वापसी के चरणों की निगरानी में भी सहायक होते हैं। इसका उपयोग उत्तर भारत में आने वाले पश्चिमी विक्षोभ की उत्पत्ति, गति और संभावित प्रभाव की निगरानी और विश्लेषण करने के लिए भी किया जाता है।

- डेटा संग्रहण और प्रसारण: भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) की सहायता के लिए उपग्रह का डेटा रिले ट्रांसपोंडर विभिन्न भूमि आधारित स्टेशनों से मौसम विज्ञान, जल विज्ञान और समुद्र विज्ञान संबंधी डेटा के कुशल संग्रहण और वितरण की सुविधा प्रदान करता है।
- खोज और बचाव अभियान: उपग्रह में एक समर्पित खोज और बचाव पेलोड है जो समुद्रवर्ती और विमानन आपात स्थितियों के दौरान लोगों का पता लगाने और उनकी जान बचाने में सहायता करता है। इनसैट-3डीएस में इन प्रगतियों ने मौसम के पैटर्न की निगरानी और पूर्वानुमान करने की भारत की क्षमता को मजबूत किया है, जिससे चरम मौसम की घटनाओं के लिए बेहतर तैयारी संभव हुई है तथा कृषि और जल प्रबंधन निर्णयों को बेहतर बनाने में योगदान मिला है।
- दोनों INSAT से मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी डेटा और उत्पाद वास्तविक समय में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भी उपयोगी हैं:
 - विमानन मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी सेवाएँ (मूल पूर्वानुमान, संवहन बादल विकास, गति आदि)।
 - समुद्री मौसम पूर्वानुमान (संवहन गतिविधियाँ, उच्च/निम्न दाब क्षेत्र, हवाओं का अभिसरण, विचलन, आदि)।
 - बिजली क्षेत्र (बादल, संवहन, आदि)।
 - पर्यटन क्षेत्र (मूल, तापमान, बादल, शुष्क या नम क्षेत्र, पवने, परिसंचरण आदि)।
 - उपग्रह डेटा के दिन और रात (24 घंटे) कवरेज के माध्यम से भारतीय क्षेत्र/पड़ोसी देशों में अत्यधिक वर्षा की घटनाओं, लू की स्थिति, शीतलहर, दिन और रात कोहरा आदि जैसी गंभीर मौसम संबंधी घटनाओं की निगरानी आसानी से की जाती है।

- तीर्थयात्रा (जैसे अमरनाथजी यात्रा, कुंभ मेला, केदारनाथ जी यात्रा, आदि) के लिए क्षेत्र विशेष की छवियाँ तैयार की जाती हैं।
- सर्दियों के समय में जमा बर्फ से ढके क्षेत्र की छवियाँ विशेष रूप से ताजा एवं पुरानी बर्फ और इसके कवरेज की निगरानी के लिए तैयार की जाती हैं।
- कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए सेवाएँ। अनेक उपग्रह-व्युत्पन्न उत्पादों (जैसे आपतन, भूमि सतह तापमान, वाष्पन-उत्सर्जन आदि) की मदद से उपग्रह कृषि मौसम विज्ञान के लिए बेहतर मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है।
- नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र: उपग्रह-आधारित पवनें, बादल, आउटगोइंग लॉगवेव विकिरण आदि, संसाधनों का कुशलतापूर्वक प्रबंधन करने के लिए इस क्षेत्र को महत्वपूर्ण इनपुट प्रदान करते हैं।
- अनुसंधान और विकास गतिविधियाँ। प्रक्रिया को और अधिक व्यवस्थित करने के लिए नए एल्गोरिदम और दृष्टिकोण (जैसे AI/ML, डीप लर्निंग, आदि) का भी विकास किया जा रहा है।
- इसलिए, इनसैट-3डीएस (जो उन्नत इमेजिंग और साउंडिंग क्षमताएँ प्रदान करता है) की सहायता से, मौसम निगरानी सेवा क्षमताओं को बढ़ाया गया है। इसने भूमि और महासागर की सतहों के विस्तृत प्रेक्षण, बादल आच्छादन, नमी की मात्रा, तापमान प्रोफ़ाइल और अन्य वायुमंडलीय मापदंडों पर वास्तविक समय के डेटा प्रस्तुत किए हैं, जो मौसम की निगरानी के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

(ग) इनसैट-3डी अपना जीवनकाल पूरी कर चुका है और इसे इनसैट-3डीएस द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया गया है, जबकि इनसैट-3डीआर मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी आंकड़ों के संवेदन और प्रसारण में प्रचालनरत है।

INCLUSION OF NORTH BENGAL IN THE NEC

5199. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has considered the proposal to include North Bengal in the North Eastern Council (NEC), if so, the details and the current status thereof;
- (b) the specific economic and developmental benefits anticipated from incorporating North Bengal into the NEC particularly in terms of infrastructure, tourism, and trade; and
- (c) the manner in which the inclusion of North Bengal in the NEC is likely to impact existing developmental initiatives in the region along with the additional funding or programmes to be allocated for its growth?

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 (c) North Eastern Council (NEC) is a statutory body established under NEC Act, 1971 of Parliament for the north eastern areas of India with Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura as Member States. State of Sikkim was added vide NEC (Amendment) Act, 2002.

There is no proposal to include North Bengal in NEC.

IMPACT OF ONLINE GAMBLING

5200. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the rising trend of online gambling and its increasing negative impact on youth across the country;
- (b) if so, the details of studies or reports, if any, conducted to assess the social and financial consequences of online gambling particularly among young individuals;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any measures to regulate or curb online gambling platforms to protect youth from addiction and financial exploitation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) "Betting and gambling" is a State subject under entry 34 of the List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution and State legislations define betting and gambling related offences. Therefore, as per the provisions of article 246 read with article 162 of the Constitution, State Legislatures have power to legislate on matters related to betting and gambling.

Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including for action on illegal betting and gambling through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs).

Accordingly, State police departments take preventive and penal action as per law in respect of illegal betting and gambling. The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

The policies of the Central Government are aimed at ensuring an open, safe, trusted and accountable Internet for its users. To help achieve this aim, the Central Government has taken suitable steps to counter the risks posed by online gaming, betting and gambling operations and the associated potential harms and illegal activities like addiction, financial losses, financial frauds, money laundering and other unlawful activities, etc.

To protect users in India and the Indian internet at large from the emerging harms emanating from the misuse of technologies and to ensure accountability towards law of the land, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology ("MeitY") regularly engages with and receives inputs from the industry for promoting ethical use of technologies.

The Central Government after extensive consultations with relevant stakeholders notified amendments to the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021") under the

Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") to address various socio-economic concerns emanating from online games.

MeitY also reminds the intermediaries from time-to-time to ensure compliance with their due-diligence requirements under the IT Act and the IT Rules, 2021 to combat the unlawful activities/ information including betting and gambling made available on their platforms.

The IT Rules, 2021 casts specific obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries and online gaming intermediaries. The intermediaries are required not to host, store or publish any information violative of any law for the time being in force. They are also obligated to ensure their accountability that includes their expeditious action towards removal of the unlawful information categorised under the IT Rules, 2021 against the Government's order or on the basis of grievances received against any unlawful information. Such unlawful information comprises any information that, among other things, is harmful to child or that is relating or encouraging money laundering or gambling, or that is misinformation, patently false information, untrue or misleading in nature, or that threatens the unity, integrity, defence, security or sovereignty of India, public order, or that violates any law for the time being in force.

Section 112(1) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 ("BNS") which came into effect from July 1, 2024, punishes unauthorised betting and gambling with minimum 1 year of imprisonment that may extend to 7 years and with fine.

In addition, Government has introduced GST at the rate of 28% in online gaming from 1st October, 2023. The supplier of online money gaming shall obtain a single

registration under the Simplified Registration Scheme referred to in the Integrated Good and Services Tax Act, 2017 ("IGST Act").

The suppliers of offshore online money gaming are also being regulated under the IGST Act.

The Directorate General of GST Intelligence Headquarters ("DGGI") is empowered as appropriate government/agency under the IT Act and the IGST Act to direct intermediaries to block unregistered online money gaming platforms including offshore online money gaming platforms violating the IGST Act.

Further, the IT Act has provisions to issue blocking orders to intermediaries for blocking access to specific information/ link in the interest of sovereignty and integrity, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing to the incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above following the due process as envisaged in the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information for Public) Rules, 2009.

MeitY has issued 1410 blocking directions related to online betting/gambling/gaming websites (including mobile applications) between the year 2022- 25 (till February, 2025).

DGGI is also investigating offshore entities involved in the supply of online money gaming/betting/gambling are under DGGI's scanner. So far, 357 websites/URLs of illegal/non-compliant offshore online money gaming platforms have been blocked by the DGGI, in coordination with MeitY, under the IT Act. In two other separate cases, DGGI has collectively blocked nearly 2,400 bank accounts

and frozen nearly Rs. 126 crore. DGGI advised public to remain cautious and not engage with offshore online money gaming platforms.

The Ministry of Home Affairs ("MHA") has established the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre ("I4C") to provide a framework and eco-system for LEAs to deal with cyber-crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

MHA has also launched the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) to enable the public to report all types of cyber-crimes including cyber financial frauds. Cybercrime incidents reported on this portal are routed to the respective State/UT law enforcement agency for further handling as per the provisions of law. The portal has distinct mechanisms for registering complaints related to financial frauds.

A tollfree Helpline number '1930' has been operationalised to get assistance in lodging online complaints.

In addition, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ("MIB") has issued advisory to all private satellite television channels on 'Advertisements on Online Games, Fantasy Sports, etc.', advising all broadcasters that the guidelines issued by the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) be complied with and that the advertisements broadcast on television adhere to the same. The guidelines includes that every gaming advertisement must carry the disclaimer in line with ASCI code in print/static media as well as audio/video forms indicating that this game involves an element of financial risk and may be addictive. MIB has also issued advisories prohibiting advertisements (including surrogate) of betting and gambling platforms.

STANDARDIZATION OF LABORATORY PROCEDURES

5201. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether standardization of laboratory procedures and maintenance of accurate reference ranges is crucial to ensure consistent and comparable results across different laboratories;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government keeping in mind that clinicians desperately need accurate results that are uniformly comparable between different laboratories; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) to (c) Standardization of laboratory procedures and maintenance of accurate reference ranges are crucial for consistent and comparable results across different laboratories. It ensures that results produced by a laboratory are consistent, reproducible, and comparable with other standardized laboratories with minimum or no variability. Reference ranges are crucial to be defined with their basis recorded to serve the users and population served by the laboratories. The

Government emphasizes consistency in test results for accurate diagnosis and treatment, increasing confidence and satisfaction among stakeholders.

To ensure consistent results that can help clinicians access accurate results that are uniformly comparable between different laboratories, the government encourages laboratories to obtain accreditation from the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, which is a constituent Board of the Quality Council of India (QCI) and is the national accreditation body of India w.r.t. conformity assessment bodies offering testing (including medical/diagnostic testing), calibration, proficiency testing providers and reference material producers. NABL has been providing accreditation services to laboratories in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC 17011), accepted uniformly for laboratories across the world, such as:

- i. ISO/IEC 17025:2017 'General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories'
 - ii. ISO 15189:2022 'Medical Laboratories- Requirements for quality and competence'
 - iii. ISO/IEC 17043:2023 'Conformity assessment — General requirements for the competence of proficiency testing providers'
 - iv. ISO 17034:2016 'General requirements for the competence of reference material producers'
 - v. ISO 20387:2018 for 'Biotechnology-Biobanking-General requirements for Biobanking'
- NABL accreditation ensures the following:

- i. that all the components of laboratories- facilities, testing environment conditions, resources including personnel, equipment, Reagents and consumables, external services, examination methods, Internal quality checks, external quality assurance participation and management system requirements fulfil to the requirements of standard. It ensures that reference ranges are defined with their basis recorded to serve the users and population served by the laboratories.
- ii. periodic assessments, surveillance and continuous monitoring to assess the fulfilment of the requirements of the standard in the laboratories.
- iii. third party assessment wherein competency, impartiality and consistent operation of the laboratory is assessed for specific test(s) performed
- iv. validity of test results by means of participation in Proficiency Testing, Inter-laboratory comparison or Intra-laboratory comparisons
- v. quality management system in place in accordance with the requirement as laid down in relevant International standard i.e. ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189

NABL accreditation is already leveraged as a requirement for empaneling laboratories for regulatory or various government health services as a benchmark of quality and competence.

पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई के अन्तर्गत छतों पर सौर पैनल

5202. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) प्रधानमंत्री-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) के अंतर्गत आज तक शहरों/नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कितने घरों में छत पर सौर पैनल लगाए गए हैं;
- (ख) इस योजना के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को प्रदान की जा रही राजसहायता और वित्तीय लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) शहरी क्षेत्रों में सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किस प्रकार जन जागरूकता एवं प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

- (क) दिनांक 26.3.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, शहरों/शहरी क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में कुल 10.81 लाख परिवारों को पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई) के तहत रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्रों की स्थापना से इस योजना का लाभ मिला है।
- (ख) पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) निम्नानुसार है:
- व्यक्तिगत घरों के लिए प्रथम 2 किलोवाट पीक के लिए सीएफए 30,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक और अतिरिक्त 1 किलोवाट पीक के लिए 18,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) उपलब्ध है। व्यक्तिगत घरों के लिए सब्सिडी की सीमा 3 किलोवाट पीकरूफटॉप सौर संयंत्र क्षमता तक है।
 - समूह आवासीय सोसायटी/आवासीय कल्याण समिति (जीएचएस/आरडब्ल्यूए) के लिए सीएफए 18,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक है, जिसमें रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्र की क्षमता सीमा 500 किलोवाट पीक है।
 - विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों जैसे उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्य, अंडमान एवं निकोबार तथा लक्षद्वीप संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के मामले में सीएफए 10 प्रतिशत अधिक है।

(ग) देश में, विशेषकर शहरी क्षेत्रों में सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, एमएनआरई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों में प्रिंटविज्ञापन, टीवी विज्ञापन अभियानों, एफएम स्टेशनों सहित क्षेत्रीयचैनलों पर रेडियो अभियानों जैसी जागरूकता और पहुंच कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से जनजागरूकता बढ़ाई जा रही है।

शहरी क्षेत्रों सहित सौर परियोजनाओं की उचित स्थापना, प्रचालन और रख-रखाव के लिए कुशल मैनपावर तैयार करने के लिए, मानव संसाधन विकास (एचआरडी) कार्यक्रम के तहत विभिन्न कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम जैसे सूर्य मित्र (सौर पीवी तकनीशियन), वरुण मित्र (सौर जल पंपिंग तकनीशियन) आदि कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं।

FAIR AND REMUNERATIVE PRICE OF SUGARCANE

5203. SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the continuous increase in the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane without a corresponding increase in the Minimum Selling Price (MSP) of sugar and ethanol is putting sugar mills in financial distress and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has made any assessment of the impact of this imbalance on the sustainability of the sugar industry;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to increase the MSP of sugar and ethanol in proportion to the increasing FRP to ensure the survival of the sugar industry and timely payment to farmers;

- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps being taken to assist sugar mills in managing their financial viability while ensuring fair returns to sugarcane farmers?

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

(a) to (c) At present, all India average ex-mill price of sugar is at a reasonable level. Further, the sugar mills across the country are able to meet the cost of production of sugar.

In addition to the realization from sugar sale, various bi-products such as cane bagasse, cane molasses and press mud are also adding to the revenue of sugar mills. Considering the cost of cane at current level of FRP and conversion cost of sugar, there is sufficient margin of profitability of sugar mills across the country.

In order to liquidate excess stock and to maintain ex-mill sugar price at reasonable level, Government of India has allowed export of 10 LMT Sugar during the current Sugar Season. The allocation of 10 LMT export quota will not only enhance the liquidity of the sugar mills across the country but will also help in making timely payment of cane dues to sugarcane farmers. Government has also revised the price of ethanol made from C heavy molasses recently.

Interests of all the three major stakeholders, consumers, farmers and sugar mills have been protected by the Government by timely policy interventions.

(d) and (e) Various representations/suggestions have been received from sugar industry Associations and stakeholders to increase the MSP of Sugar. Government

is consulting with other concerned Ministries/Departments and seeking comments thereon.

(f) Government of India has made consistent efforts to ensure timely payment of cane dues to farmers which has resulted in ensuring 99.9% payment of cane dues to farmers upto previous 2023-24 sugar season. For Current Sugar Season 2024-25 more than 83% of cane dues has been cleared as on 21.03.2025.

Further, with a view to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills and to enable them to make timely payment of cane dues of farmers, Central Government had taken various measures in recent years which are as under:-

- (a) Diversion of surplus sugar to production of ethanol led to improved financial conditions of sugar mills.
- (b) Export of sugar allowed so that additional revenue may be generated for sugar mills which ultimately enabled them to make timely cane payments to farmers.
- (c) Financial assistance of more than Rs.16500 crore extended to mills resulting in clearance of farmers' dues during 2014-2021.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM-SGMBY

5204. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

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

- (a) whether the Pradhan Mantri -Surya Ghar Muft Bijlee Yojana (PM-SGMBY) is being implemented across the country and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the individual head of the households is likely to get the benefit of the said yojana in case they install solar panels in their courtyard or fields;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSG: MBY) across the country since February 2024. The scheme targets to achieve rooftop solar installations in one crore households in the residential sector by FY 2026-27 with an outlay of Rs 75,021 crore.

The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) available under PMSG: MBY for installation of rooftop solar is as under:

- For individual households, the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) available under PMSG: MBY is Rs. 30,000/- per kWp for the first 2 kWp and Rs. 18,000/- per kWp for the additional one kWp. The subsidy is capped at 3 kWp rooftop solar plant capacity for individual household.
- For Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) the CFA is Rs. 18,000/- per kWp with rooftop solar plant capacity limit of 500 kWp.
- In case of special category states/UTs including Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, JandK, Ladakh, States in the North East Region, UTs of AandN Islands and Lakshadweep, the CFA is 10% higher.

The solar panels can be installed on shadow free roof/terrace/balcony or on top of elevated structures or as Building Integrated Photovoltaics (BiPV) within the premises of the residential consumer. The CFA, as per provisions of the scheme, is disbursed directly in to the bank account of the residential consumer, who is having the electricity connection and installed rooftop solar under the scheme.

ABSS FOR RAILWAY STATIONS IN NASHIK DISTRICT

5205. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

- (a) the details of works completed under the Amrit Bharat Stations Scheme (ABSS) at Nashik Road, Devlali, Igatpuri, Lasalgaon and Manmad railway stations, station and project-wise;
- (b) the current status of ongoing projects under the scheme at the above-mentioned stations along with fund allocations and progress percentages;
- (c) the works planned, approved or proposed under the scheme for these stations along with their estimated costs and objectives;
- (d) the timeline for completion of both ongoing and planned projects to ensure seamless infrastructure upgrades;

(e) whether the Government is considering citizen's demand for additional platforms, pit lines and maintenance facilities at Nashik Road station, especially in light of the anticipated increase in passenger traffic during Kumbh Mela 2027; 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) Nashik Road, Devlali, Igatpuri, Lasalgaon and Manmad railway stations, located in the state of Maharashtra, have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. Tenders for development works at Devlali, Igatpuri, Lasalgaon and Manmad stations have been awarded and works have been taken up at a good pace.

At Devlali station, works of construction of entrance gate, entrance porch, boundary wall, new platform shelter, improvement of circulating area, parking area, toilets, provision of lifts, standard signages, improved lighting, etc. have been completed.

At Igatpuri station, works of construction of new entrance gate, covered for staircase of foot over bridge, new toilet block and sewage treatment plant have been completed and works of construction of new booking office, service building, improvement of station building, etc. have been taken up.

At Lasalgaon station, works of improvement of station building, circulating area, parking area, provision of additional platform shelters, construction of

entrance gate, boundary wall, toilets and new booking office have been completed.

At Manmad station, works of construction of new platform shelter and improvement of platform surfacing have been completed and works of construction of entrance gate, improvement of station building, toilets, booking office, circulating area, parking area, signages, station lighting, construction of new foot over bridge, provision of lifts and escalator, etc. have been taken up.

Master planning for development of Nashik Road station under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme has been taken up. This is an iterative process requiring optimization and the time frame and other details for such optimization cannot be indicated at this stage.

Further, development/upgradation of stations on Indian Railways, including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds. The priority for development/upgradation of stations is accorded to higher category of station over lower category of station while sanctioning and executing the works.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach. It involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the amenities at the stations like improvement of station access, circulating areas, waiting halls, toilets, lift/escalators as necessary, platform surfacing and cover over platform,

cleanliness, free Wi-Fi, kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product', better passenger information systems, executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

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

So far, 1337 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 132 stations are located in the state of Maharashtra. The names of stations identified for development under this scheme in the state of Maharashtra are as following:

State	No. of Amrit Stations	Names of Amrit Stations
Maharashtra	132	Ahmednagar, Ajni (Nagpur), Akalkot Road, Akola, Akurdi, Amalner, Amgaon, Amravati, Andheri, Aurangabad, Badnera, Balharshah, Bandra Terminus, Baramati, Belapur, Bhandara Road, Bhokar, Bhusawal, Borivali, Byculla, Chalisgaon, Chanda Fort, Chandrapur, Charni Road, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus, Chinchpokli, Chinchwad, Dadar (DDR), Dadar (DR), Dahisar, Daund, Dehu Road, Devlali, Dhamangaon, Dharangaon, Dharmabad, Dhule, Diva, Dudhani, Gangakher, Godhani, Gondia, Grant Road, Hadapsar, Hatkanangale, Hazur Sahib Nanded, Himayatnagar, Hinganghat, Hingoli Deccan, Igatpuri, Itwari, Jalgaon, Jalna, Jeur, Jogeshwari,

		Kalyan, Kamptee, Kandivali, Kanjur Marg, Karad, Katol, Kedgaon, Kinwat, Kolhapur, Kopargaon, Kurduwadi, Kurla, Lasalgaon, Latur, Lokmanya Tilak Terminus, Lonand, Lonavla, Lower Parel, Malad, Malkapur, Manmad, Manwath Road, Marine Lines, Matunga, Miraj, Mudkhed, Mumbai Central, Mumbra, Murtajapur, Nagarsol, Nagpur, Nandgaon, Nandura, Nandurbar, Narkher, Nashik Road, Osmanabad, Pachora, Palghar, Pandharpur, Panvel, Parbhani, Parel, Parli Vaijnath, Partur, Phaltan, Prabhadevi, Pulgaon, Pune Jn, Purna, Raver, Rotegaon, Sainagar Shirdi, Sandhurst Road, Sangli, Satara, Savda, Selu, Sewagram, Shahad, Shegaon, Shivaji Nagar Pune, Solapur, Talegaon, Thakurli, Thane, Titvala, Tumsar Road, Umri, Uruli, Vadala Road, Vidyavihar, Vikhroli, Wadsa, Wardha, Washim, Wathar

Development/upgradation of stations, including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or state-wise. The state of Maharashtra is covered under four zones viz. Central Railway, South Central Railway, South East Central Railway and Western Railway. For these zones, an allocation of Rs 3,854 Crores (Revised Estimate) has been made for the financial year 2024-25 under Plan Head-53 and an expenditure of Rs 3,235 Crores has been incurred during 2024-25 (up to February, 2025).

Development / upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as

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

MODERNIZATION OF STORAGE FACILITIES

5206. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) the total storage capacity of FCI warehouses along with the number of Government owned, hired and rented warehouses as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the supply-demand gap for foodgrains storage during the last five years, State-wise and the steps taken to address the shortfalls;
- (c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding grain spoilage, pest infestation or quality deterioration in FCI warehouses and if so, the details of such incidents along with the action taken thereon;
- (d) the details of proposals received for additional storage capacity from States particularly Andhra Pradesh along with their current status viz. approved, pending or under consideration;

- (e) the status of implementation of modern silo-based storage systems including the number of silos constructed and operationalized under Central Government initiatives; and
- (f) the measures being taken to modernize storage facilities, improve logistics and minimize wastage of foodgrains in FCI warehouses?

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

(a) FCI mainly stores wheat and rice after procurement for PDS operation and to maintain buffer stock. As on 01.02.2025, total Covered Storage Capacity available with FCI is 436.54 LMT (Owned – 147.10 LMT + Hired – 289.44 LMT) and 370.40 LMT available with the State agencies for storage of Central Pool foodgrain stock across the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

As on 01.02.2025, 2247 nos (Owned - 570 and Hired – 1677) of godowns of Food Corporation of India currently operating in the various states for storage of foodgrains throughout the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b) to (d) Andhra Pradesh is a Decentralized Procurement (DCP) State. Procurement, storage and distribution of food grains is carried out by State Government through its nodal agency in DCP State. FCI comes into picture in case of less procurement wherein shortfall is bridged by inducting stock or excess procurement wherein excess stock is moved to deficit areas. As on 01.02.2025, Covered storage capacity in Andhra Pradesh state for storing Central Pool stock is

28.70 LMT {11.54 LMT capacity of FCI (Owned -8.64 LMT +Hired – 2.90 LMT) and 17.16 LMT capacity of State Agencies}.

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

1. Construction of Silos under Public Private Partnership(PPP) mode
2. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
3. Central Sector Scheme “Storage and Godowns”
4. Hiring of godown from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)/ State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/State Agencies
5. Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS)
6. Creation of godowns under Asset Monetization

Further, details of incidents of grain spoilage, pest infestation, or quality deterioration in FCI warehouses along with actions taken by during last five financial years, are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(e) In order to upgrade and modernize the storage facilities, Government of India has approved Action Plan for construction of Steel Silos on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the country. Silos of 5.5 LMT capacity have been constructed and put to use in 2007-09 under circuit base model. Further, under

Rail/Road Linked plan, silos with a capacity of 17.75 LMT are completed. Location-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(f) In order to keep its storage infrastructure robust and updated, FCI is taking various steps of Modernization. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

STATEMENT-I

Central Pool Storage Capacity with FCI and State Govt.Agencies as on 01.02.2025																
(Figures in LMT)																
Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	Total Storage Capacity with FCI (Owned/Hired) (Covered and CAP)						Total (Owned + Hired)	Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains			Grand Total			
			Covered		CAP		Total			Cov.and CAP	State Agencies					Cov.
			Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired	Cov.	CAP				Cov.	CA P	Total		
EAST	1	BIHAR	3.45	8.03	0.00	0.00	11.47	0.00	11.47	10.13	0.00	10.13	21.60	0.00	21.60	
	2	JHARKHAND	0.89	3.82	0.00	0.00	4.71	0.00	4.71	1.78	0	1.78	6.49	0.00	6.49	
	3	ORISSA	3.65	2.82	0.00	0.00	6.47	0.00	6.47	6.12	0	6.12	12.59	0.00	12.59	
	4	WEST BENGAL	9.53	0.92	0.00	0.00	10.45	0.00	10.45	9.66	0	9.66	20.11	0.00	20.11	
	5	SIKKIM	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0	0.11	0.23	0.00	0.23	
Total East Zone			17.63	15.58	0.00	0.00	33.21	0.00	33.21	27.80	0	27.80	61.01	0.00	61.01	
N.E.	6	ASSAM	3.74	1.57	0.00	0.00	5.31	0.00	5.31	0.00	0	0.00	5.31	0.00	5.31	
	7	ARUNACHAL PD	0.41	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.00	0	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.42	

	8	MEGHALAY A	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.44	0.00	0	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.44
	9	MIZORAM	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.41	0	0.41	0.73	0.00	0.73
	10	TRIPURA	0.44	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.62	0.68	0	0.68	1.30	0.00	1.30
	11	MANIPUR	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.00	0	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.65
	12	NAGALAND	0.42	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.08	0	0.08	0.65	0.00	0.65
Total North East Zone			6.16	2.17	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	8.33	1.17	0	1.17	9.50	0.00	9.50
NORTH	13	DELHI	3.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28	0.00	3.28	0.00	0	0.00	3.28	0.00	3.28
	14	HARYANA	8.75	51.37	2.88	0.00	60.12	2.88	63.00	42.91	8.46	51.37	103.03	11.34	114.37
	15	HIMACHAL PD.	0.27	0.73	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	16	J and K	0.95	1.53	0.00	0.00	2.48	0.00	2.48	0.00	0	0.00	2.48	0.00	2.48
	17	LADAKH	0.25	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	0	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.31
	18	PUNJAB	27.17	106.53	3.31	0.00	133.70	3.31	137.01	48.62	41.61	90.23	182.32	44.92	227.24
	19	CHANDIGARH	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
	20	RAJASTHAN	8.52	8.94	0.60	0.00	17.45	0.60	18.05	0.00	0	0.00	17.45	0.60	18.05
	21	UTTAR PRADESH	15.68	38.91	0.00	0.00	54.59	0.00	54.59	0.00	0	0.00	54.59	0.00	54.59
	22	UTTARAKHAND	0.73	1.25	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.00	1.98	1.88	0	1.88	3.86	0.00	3.86
Total North Zone			65.59	209.41	6.79	0.00	275.00	6.79	281.79	93.41	50.07	143.48	368.41	56.86	425.27
SOUTH	23	ANDHRA PRADESH	8.64	2.90	0.00	0.00	11.54	0.00	11.54	17.16	0	17.16	28.70	0.00	28.70
	24	ANDMAN NIKOBAR	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.16	0	0.16	0.23	0.00	0.23
	25	TELANGANA	6.68	14.09	0.00	0.00	20.77	0.00	20.77	7.80	0	7.80	28.57	0.00	28.57
	26	KERALA	5.89	0.09	0.00	0.00	5.98	0.00	5.98	1.89	0	1.89	7.87	0.00	7.87
	27	KARNATAKA	4.60	5.53	0.00	0.00	10.13	0.00	10.13	0.00	0	0.00	10.13	0.00	10.13
	28	LAKSHDWEEP	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
	29	TAMIL NADU	6.46	6.02	0.00	0.00	12.48	0.00	12.48	8.92	0	8.92	21.40	0.00	21.40

	30	PUDDUCHERI	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.00	0	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.51
Total South Zone			32.87	28.63	0.00	0.00	61.50	0.00	61.50	35.93	0	35.93	97.43	0.00	97.43
WEST	31	GUJARAT	4.93	4.41	0.00	0.00	9.34	0.00	9.34	0.56	0	0.56	9.90	0.00	9.90
	32	DADAR NAGAR HAVELI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	33	MAHARASHTRA	9.23	8.99	0.00	0.00	18.22	0.00	18.22	6.98	0	6.98	25.20	0.00	25.20
	34	GOA	0.19	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
	35	MADHYA PRADESH	4.18	6.90	0.00	0.00	11.08	0.00	11.08	189.16	0.00	189.16	200.24	0.00	200.24
	36	CHHATTISGARH	6.32	13.30	0.00	0.00	19.61	0.00	19.61	15.39	0	15.39	35.00	0.00	35.00
Total West Zone			24.85	33.65	0.00	0.00	58.50	0.00	58.50	212.09	0.00	212.09	270.59	0.00	270.59
Grand Total			147.10	289.44	6.79	0.00	436.54	6.79	443.33	370.40	50.07	420.47	806.94	56.86	863.80

STATEMENT-II**State-wise Number of Storage Unit available with FCI as on 1st Feb, 2025**

S. N.	Region	FCI Owned*	Hired and Manage by FCI								Total FCI (Owned+ Hired)
			CWC	State Govt.	SWC	PEG	Hired Silo	PWS 2010	Others/ Pvt. Parties	Total Hired	
1	Bihar	11	9	1	28	16	2	5	3	64	75
2	Jharkhand	7	3	0	6	21	0	9	1	40	47
3	Odisha	19	6	2	13	0	0	0	0	21	40
4	West Bengal	22	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	6	28
5	Sikkim	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total East Zone		60	20	4	48	37	3	15	5	132	192
6	Arunachal Pradesh	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	17
7	Assam	21	3	0	4	1	1	0	5	14	35
8	Manipur	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
9	Nagaland	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6

10	Meghalya	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	5	9
11	Mizoram	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
12	Tripura	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	8
Total NE Zone		64	5	1	9	3	1	0	7	26	90
13	Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
14	Haryana	35	13	6	85	92	6	6	2	210	245
15	Himachal Pradesh	9	3	0	1	7	0	0	2	13	22
16	Jammu and Kashmir	12	1	1	0	10	0	2	0	14	26
17	Ladakh	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
18	Punjab	121	22	1	244	167	7	1	18	460	581
19	Chandigarh	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
20	Rajashthan	39	14	0	18	3	0	76	0	111	150
21	Uttar Pradesh	49	29	6	112	61	2	2	1	213	262
22	Uttarkhand	4	5	0	11	1	0	0	0	17	21
Total North Zone		279	93	14	471	343	15	87	23	1046	1325
23	Andhra Pradesh	22	3	0	19	0	0	0	0	22	44
24	And. and Nico.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Karnatka	21	7	0	22	2	1	7	0	39	60
26	Lakshdweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	Kerela	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24
28	Tamilnadu	10	8	1	12	4	2	1	0	28	38
29	Padducherry	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	8
30	Telangana	11	8	1	46	1	0	16	0	72	83
Total South Zone		93	29	2	101	7	3	24	0	166	259
31	Chattisgarh	21	8	3	69	3	0	1	1	85	106
32	Gujarat	14	10	2	0	0	3	6	3	24	38
33	DandNH and DandD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Madhya Pradesh	25	2	0	144	1	0	1	1	149	174
35	Maharashtra	13	5	0	25	2	1	15	1	49	62
36	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total West Zone		74	25	5	238	6	4	23	6	307	381

G. Total	570	172	26	867	396	26	149	41	1677	2247

<u>STATEMENT-III</u>							
Details of incidents of grain spoilage, pest infestation, or quality deterioration in FCI warehouses along with actions taken by during last five financial years							
S.no	Name of Zone	Year	Name of Region	Date of complaint	Nature of complaints (i.e. grain spoilage/pest infestation/quality deterioration in FCI warehouses)	Brief of complaint	Action taken on complaint
1	South	NIL					
2	West	NIL					
3	North-East	NIL					
4	East	NIL					
5	North	2020-21	Punjab	NIL			
6		2021-22		23.03.2022	Pest related	Weevil attack at Omaxe City, Patiala	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly
7		2022-23		11.07.2022	Pest related	Regarding Susri problem in FCI godown,K otakpura	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly
8		2022-23		21.07.2022	Pest related	Menace due to susri/insect from Fci godowns at Sirhind road patiala	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly

9		2022-23		12.08.2022	Pest related	Regarding Flying of Susri From FCI Depot at Banur	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly
10		2023-24		03.08.2023	Pest related	infestation of susri at home for 4-5 months	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly
11		2023-24		14.09.2023	Pest related	Problem by Susri coming from FCI Depot (Chinarth al Depot)	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly
12		2023-24		03.10.2023	Pest related	Problem of wheat beetle in Hira Enclave NABHA	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly
13		2023-24		01.11.2023	Pest related	Red Wheat Beetle (Susri) in Area in Sunam	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly

14		2024-25		14.06.2024	Pest related	Problem of insect in residential area	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly
15		2024-25		15.06.2024	Pest related	Regarding susri insect	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly
16		2024-25		15.06.2024	Pest related	Regarding susri insect	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly
17		2024-25		Jul-24	Pest related	Regarding susri insect	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly
18		2024-25		20.08.2024	Pest related	infestation of residential area with flour beetle (susri) insect	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly
19		2024-25		10.09.2024	Pest related	menace due to susri	Resolved by making stock pest-free and intimated accordingly

STATEMENT-IV**(A) Circuit based model established in 2007-08:**

S.No	State	Location	Capacity (in LMT)	Type of Depot	Circuit
1	Punjab	Moga	2.00	Base	Circuit-I
2	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	0.25	Field	
3	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	0.25	Field	
4	Karnatka	Banglore	0.25	Field	
5	Haryana	Kaithal	2.00	Base	Circuit-II
6	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	0.50	Field	
7	West-Bengal	Hoogly	0.25	Field	
Total			5.50		

(B) Location wise List of Silos Completed and taken over under rail/road linked:

SL	State	Location	Agency (FCI/ State Govt)	Capacity (in LMT)
1	Punjab	Kotkapura	FCI	0.25
2	Punjab	Barnala	FCI	0.50
3	Punjab	Patiala	FCI	0.50
4	Punjab	Sangrur	FCI	1.00
5	Punjab	Sunam	State Govt	0.50
6	Punjab	Malerkotla	State Govt	0.50
7	Punjab	Ahmedgarh	State Govt	0.50
8	Punjab	Bhagtanwala	State Govt	0.50
9	Punjab	Batala	FCI	0.50
10	Punjab	Sahnewal	FCI	0.50
11	Punjab	Chhehreata	FCI	0.50
12	Haryana	Bhattu	FCI	0.50

13	Haryana	Jind	FCI	0.50
14	Haryana	Sonepat	FCI	0.50
15	Haryana	Panipat	FCI	0.50
16	Haryana	Rohtak	FCI	0.50
17	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	FCI	0.50
18	Gujarat	Baroda	FCI	0.50
19	Gujarat	Amreli	FCI	0.50
20	Bihar	Samasthipur	FCI	0.50
21	Bihar	Darbhanga	FCI	0.50
22	Bihar	Katihar	FCI	0.50
23	Assam	Changsari	FCI	0.50
24	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	State Govt	0.50
25	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	State Govt	0.50
26	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	State Govt	0.50
27	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	State Govt	0.50
28	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	State Govt	0.50
29	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	State Govt	0.50
30	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	State Govt	0.50
31	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	State Govt	0.50
32	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	State Govt	0.50
33	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	FCI	0.50
34	Uttar Pradesh	Dhamora	FCI	0.50
35	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	FCI	0.50

	Total	17.75

STATEMENT-V

Modernization steps taken by FCI to keep its storage infrastructure robust and updated:

1. Construction of Silos under PPP Mode:

Steel Silo storage with bulk handling facility is highly mechanized and modernized way of storing food grains in bulk. It ensures better preservation of food grains and enhances its shelf life. If food grains are stored in Silos and transported in bulk, losses due to theft, pilferage and transportation would be negligible compared to food grains storage in bags in conventional warehouses. Steel Silos are constructed under Public Private Partnership Mode.

2. Third party assessment of warehouses by FCI from Quality Council of India (QCI)

Third party assessment of all warehouses operated by FCI was undertaken through QCI covering areas like Physical infrastructure, Compliance to SoPs, Safety standards and Benchmarking with best practices. Accordingly, grading of all warehouses was done in six categories namely “Excellent, 5 Star, 4 Star, 3 Star, 2 Star and 1 Star”.

Based on QCI feedback, FCI has re-visited/ revised SOPs. An action plan was prepared for upgradation of warehouses. The short and medium term deficiencies were rectified by FCI. Again second round of assessment was

undertaken by QCI. FCI has further upgraded the warehouses. The summary of 556 FCI owned warehouses is as under: -

No. of Depots with 5 Star and above category		
First QCI Assessment	Second QCI Assessment	After Up-gradation
102	382	479

After up-gradation 479 FCI owned depots falls in 5 star and above category which were 102 in the first assessment done by QCI.

Further Depot self-assessment portal is being developed to monitor infrastructural efficiency (Grading of the Depot) and a mobile app is also being developed for the same.

3. Mechanization of Warehouse operations:

The provision of mandatory mechanized handling has been introduced in the revised handling and transport tenders applicable w.e.f. 11.04.2023 for new contracts, to encourage innovation and modernization of operations. As per the Model Tender Form (MTF) provision the Contractor shall mandatorily bring in **modern technology for loading and unloading operations** at the same quoted price at its own cost. The contractor has to provide mandatorily mechanized loading/unloading points as under:

Capacity of Godown	Mandatorily mechanized loading/ unloading points to be provided by Contractor (minimum requirement)
Up to 20000 MT	1

20000 to 40000 MT	2
Above 40000 MT	3

In addition to above the Contractor shall have the option to bring in modern technology for all the loading and unloading points of operations in Depot at the same quoted price at its own cost. In case the contractor doesn't provide mechanized solution as per mandate given above, penalty as stipulated in the tender document shall be levied.

4. Computerization of depot operations

- i. The operation of depots was digitized through Depot Online System (DOS) making all transactions digitally verifiable and traceable. This also provides real time visibility of data and transactions happening in depots across the country.
- ii. DOS captures weight from weighbridges directly ensuring transparency and accuracy of weighment of stocks.

5. Monitoring of Depot Efficiency:

In order to improve Operational and Financial efficiency at Depot level, an initiative has been taken to develop a model for rating of the depots getting the data from Financial Accounting Package. The operational efficiency of the depots is rated based on the cost parameters viz., Storage loss in Rice, Transit loss in rice, Transit loss in Wheat, Demurrage charges, Handling cost of the depot, Establishment cost of staff, Overtime Allowances (OTA) for staff, across different types of godowns,

labour type [Departmental/Direct Payment System (DPS)/ No Work No Pay (NWNP)/Contract]. A Business Analytics Tool has also been deployed to capture the information as well as to provide an interactive platform with data visualization. This can be accessed at all levels of hierarchy to assess and compare the performance of the depots.

Now, Depot efficiency grading is being integrated with Depot Self-Assessment Portal-DSAP (Depot Darpan) and a mobile app is also being developed for the same (for rating/grading infrastructural facilities and operational efficiency).

VACANCY IN SAFETY CATEGORY

5207. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

- (a) the details of vacancies in Railways in safety category as on date, zone-wise;
- (b) the details of vacancies in safety category in Railways filled up during the last three years, year-wise and zone-wise; and
- (c) whether the Government has plan to fill up all the vacancies in safety category during 2025-26, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

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

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Centres	Days	Shifts
L2 - L6	1.26 cr	211	726	68	133
L1	1.1 cr	191	551	33	99

Based on these exams, 1,30,581 candidates have been recruited in Railways. Majority of the recruitments are in safety categories.

Recruitment done in Indian Railways during 2004-2005 to 2013-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014-2015 to 2023-2024 is given as under: -

Period	Recruitments
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4.11 lakhs
2014-2015 to 2023-2024	5.02 lakhs

Further, as a system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing annual calendar from 2024 for recruitment to various

categories of Group 'C' posts. The introduction of annual calendar will benefit the aspirants in the following manner:

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

Accordingly, ten Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 92,116 vacancies have been notified during January to December 2024 for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots, Technicians, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical and Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial and Isolated Categories and Level-1 posts. Majority of the vacancies notified are in safety categories.

First stage Computer Based Tests for 45,708 posts has been completed in two phases from 25.11.2024 to 30.12.2024 and 02.03.2025 to 18.03.2025. Details are as under: -

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Centres	Days	Shifts
ALP CEN No. 01/2024 (18,799 vacancies)	18,40,347	156	346	5	15
Technician CEN No. 02/2024 (14,298 vacancies)	26,99,892	139	312	9	27
JE/DMS/CMA CEN No. 03/2024 (7,951 vacancies)	11,01,266	146	323	3	9

RPF (SI) CEN No. 01/2024 (452 vacancies)	15,35,635	143	306	5	15
RPF (Constable) CEN No. 02/2024 (4,208 vacancies)	45,30,288	149	354	12	36

CURRENT ATOMIC ENERGY PLANTS IN THE COUNTRY

5208. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

- (a) the number of Atomic Energy Stations established in the country and the energy produced by each station;
- (b) whether there are any proposals to establish new Atomic Energy Stations in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government on safe disposal of waste fuel of Atomic Energy Stations?

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

(a) The details of the operational nuclear power plants along with the electricity generated in the current year (FY 2024-25), upto February-2025, is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c) The detail of the projects under different stages of implementation is given below:

State	Location	Project	Capacity(MW)
Projects Under Construction / Commissioning			
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPP-8	700
Tamil Nadu	Kudankulam	KKNPP-3and4	2 X 1000
		KKNPP-5and6	2 X 1000
	Kalpakkam	PFBR	1 X 500
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP-1and2	2 X 700
Projects under pre-project activities			
Karnataka	Kaiga	Kaiga-5and6	2 X 700
Haryana	Gorakhpur	GHAVP– 3and4	2 X 700
Madhya	Chutka	Chutka-1and2	2 X 700
Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara	Mahi Banswara-1and2	2 X 700
		Mahi Banswara-3and4	2 X 700

(d) India is pursuing a three-stage nuclear power programme, for optimum utilisation of its limited uranium resources and exploit vast thorium resources for long term energy security, by following nearly closed nuclear fuel cycle wherein the spent fuel from reactors is treated as resource material and not waste. India has developed expertise in backend fuel cycle of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs).

Currently, the spent fuel from PHWRs is reprocessed to extract fissile material for use as fuel for next stage nuclear power plants. However, a small volume of radioactive liquid wastes containing minor actinides and fission products is generated during reprocessing. The high level radioactive liquid waste, generated from reprocessing of spent fuel, is subjected to a process called vitrification, wherein it is converted to glass. This vitrified solid product is subjected to natural cooling in solid storage surveillance facility. This policy is at par with international practices following the guidelines of International Atomic Energy Agency.

For efficient management of high-level radioactive waste, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has developed and demonstrated partition technology for separation of long-lived actinides to facilitate increase in specific loading of waste in the vitrified solid and thereby facilitating substantial volume reduction of vitrified waste. Moreover, this partition technology also helps in recovery of useful radio-isotopes such as Caesium-137, Strontium-90, Ruthenium-106 from the liquid wastes for various societal applications.

Capacity enhancement for PHWR fuel reprocessing and waste management is under progress by construction of large capacity Integrated Nuclear Recycling Plant (INRP) for deploying the partition technology.

STATEMENT

Details of the operational nuclear power plants along with the electricity generated in the current year (FY 2024-25), upto February-2025

State	Location	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Generation (MUs)
Maharashtra	Tarapur	TAPS-1	160	<i>Under project mode for refurbishment</i>
		TAPS-2	160	
		TAPS-3	540	4283
		TAPS-4	540	3468
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPS-1	100	<i>Under extended shutdown</i>
		RAPS-2	200	1194
		RAPS-3	220	856
		RAPS-4	220	1406
		RAPS-5	220	1659
		RAPS-6	220	1823
		RAPS-7	700	<i>Connected to the grid on 17.03.2025</i>
Tamil Nadu	Kalpakkam	MAPS-1	220	<i>Under project mode for refurbishment</i>
		MAPS-2	220	1518
	Kudankulam	KKNPP-1	1000	7675
		KKNPP-2	1000	6643

Uttar Pradesh	Narora	NAPS-1	220	1682
		NAPS-2	220	1743
Gujarat	Kakrapar	KAPS-1	220	1512
		KAPS-2	220	1697
		KAPS-3	700	3838
		KAPS-4	700	4266
Karnataka	Kaiga	KGS-1	220	1672
		KGS-2	220	1412
		KGS-3	220	1866
		KGS-4	220	1750

RENEWABLE ENERGY GOALS

5209. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

- (a) the significant milestones achieved by the Ministry during 2024-25 towards the country's renewable energy goals particularly under the Panchamrit initiative;
- (b) the manner in which schemes like the Pradhan Mantri-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) and the National Green Hydrogen Mission contribute towards achieving the target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030;

- (c) the strategies being employed to ensure sustained growth in solar, wind and other renewable energy sectors including offshore wind and biomass; and
- (d) the manner in which the Ministry is fostering international collaboration and partnerships to strengthen the country's position as a global leader in renewable energy?

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

- (a) In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister's announcement at COP26, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. As on 28.02.2025, a total of 214.68 GW renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country. Further, about 175.89 GW of renewable energy projects are under implementation and projects of 70.21 GW have been tendered. The share of total non-fossil power capacity in the total power generation capacity in the country as on 28.02.2025 has increased to 47.37% from 32.5% as on 31.03.2014.
- (b) PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana has been approved by the Cabinet on 29.02.2024 with a total outlay of Rs.75,021 crore for installing rooftop solar for One Crore households in the country by 2026-27 to facilitate large scale adoption of rooftop solar. It is estimated that the scheme will result in addition of 30 GW of solar capacity through installations of rooftop solar in the residential sector.

National Green Hydrogen Mission has been approved by the Cabinet with a total outlay of Rs. 19,744 crore up to the year 2029-30. The expected outcomes of the mission by 2030 *inter-alia*, include, renewable energy capacity addition of 125 GW.

(c) Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country including solar, wind, Bio and small hydro power. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy collaborates with other countries in the field of Renewable Energy through various mechanisms which, *inter-alia*, include Memorandums of Understanding, Letters of Intent, Joint Declarations of Intent, Energy Dialogues and Partnerships. The modalities of collaboration in the various domains of Renewable Energy sector include exchanging policies, capacity building and lessons learned, exchange of personnel for training, exchange of scientific information, organization of workshops, seminars and working group meetings, development of joint research or technical projects on subjects of mutual interest etc. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy takes periodic action to further bilateral Renewable Energy cooperation as per the agreed terms of these mechanisms.

STATEMENT

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

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

- Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm and Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evamUtthaanMahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.
- Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.

- “National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023” has been issued.
- “Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- Standard and Labelling (SandL) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection

aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.

- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.
- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.

बागपत में रेलवे संपर्क

5210. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार बागपत जिले में रेलवे संपर्क सुधारने के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का क्षेत्रीय सम्पर्क में सुधार के लिए नई यात्री रेलगाड़ियां अथवा मालगाड़ियां शुरू करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त जिले में रेलवे नेटवर्क में अवसंरचना संबंधी कमियों की पहचान करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) उक्त जिले में रेलवे स्टेशनों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सरकार ने क्या विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार यात्रियों के लिए बेहतर परिवहन सुविधाएं सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उक्त जिले से गुजरने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की आवृत्ति बढ़ाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ड) रेल नेटवर्क जिलों की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैला होता है। तदनुसार, गाड़ियां नेटवर्क की आवश्यकता के अनुसार ऐसी सीमाओं के आर-पार शुरू की जाती हैं। बागपत जिले में मुख्य रूप से बागपत रोड, बड़ौत, मोदीनगर आदि स्टेशन हैं जो दिल्ली-सहारनपुर रेलखंड पर स्थित हैं।

वर्तमान में, बागपत रोड, बड़ौत और मोदीनगर स्टेशनों को क्रमशः 12 जोड़ी, 13 जोड़ी और 13 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है जो दिल्ली, हरिद्वार, सहारनपुर आदि शहरों को सीधा संपर्कता प्रदान करती हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत और मौजूदा रेलगाड़ियों की फेरे में वृद्धि सतत् प्रक्रियाएं हैं।

रेल परियोजनाएं

रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार/जिला-वार नहीं, बल्कि जोन-वार किया जाता है क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति देना भारतीय रेल की एक सतत् एवं गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर तक कनेक्टिविटी, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्ग, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के विस्तार, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक और पर्यटन स्थलों तक कनेक्टिविटी सहित सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है, जो चालू परियोजनाओं की देयता, निधि की समग्र उपलब्धता और प्रतिस्पर्धी मांगों पर निर्भर करता है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से आने वाली ₹92,001 करोड़ की लागत वाली कुल 5,874 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 68 रेलवे परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइन, 03 आमाम परिवर्तन और 49 दोहरीकरण) योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं,

जिनमें से 1,313 किलोमीटर लंबाई कमीशन हो गई है और मार्च 2024 तक 28,366 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय हो चुका है। कार्य की स्थिति संक्षेप में निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	16	1740	297	8672
आमान परिवर्तन	3	261	0	26
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	49	3873	1016	19668
कुल	68	5874	1313	28366

उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,109 करोड़ रुपए/प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	19,858 करोड़ रुपए (लगभग 18 गुना)

वर्ष 2009-14 और वर्ष 2014-24 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	996 कि.मी.	199.2 कि.मी./वर्ष
2014-24	4,902 कि.मी.	490.2 कि.मी./वर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

इसके अतिरिक्त, पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 और वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/ अंशतः आने वाली कुल 6,443 किलोमीटर लंबाई के 110 सर्वेक्षण (दोहरीकरण, नई लाइनें) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल संबंधी निर्माण कार्य

उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले में 210 करोड़ रूपए की लागत से 05 ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जो योजना निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

इसके अलावा, समपार (एलसी) के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के कार्यों को स्वीकृति देना भारतीय रेल की सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। रेल परिचालन में संरक्षा पर इसके प्रभाव, रेलगाड़ियों की गतिशीलता और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर प्रभाव और व्यवहार्यता आदि के आधार पर कार्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और शुरू किया जाता है।

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

अवधि	निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-25 (फरवरी 25)	12,977 अदद

01.02.2025 तक, भारतीय रेल पर 97,422 करोड़ रूपए की लागत से 4,344 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जो योजना निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

स्टेशन सुधार/ पुनर्विकास कार्य

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बागपत संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थित मोदीनगर रेलवे स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है। मोदीनगर स्टेशन पर विकास कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं तथा स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय, एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, लिफ्ट और सीढ़ी के साथ पैदल पार पुल, प्रवेश द्वार प्रांगण, अतिरिक्त प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का प्रावधान, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, परिसंचारी क्षेत्र आदि का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है।

हाल के वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बागपत जिले में स्थित रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्री सुविधाओं के कई कार्य पूरे/शुरू किए गए हैं। गोत्रा, फखरपुर, सुनेरा, अहेरा, सूजरा, बरका, बावली, अलावलपुर इंदरीसपुर, बुद्धपुर और असारा स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफॉर्म को ऊंचा करने का काम पूरा हो चुका है और खेकड़ा और कासिमपुर खीरी स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफॉर्म को ऊंचा करने का काम शुरू किया गया है।

बागपत रोड और खेकड़ा स्टेशनों पर मिनी प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्रतीक्षालय, प्रतीक्षा कक्ष, शौचालय, परिसंचारी क्षेत्र में सुधार, पैदल पार पुल को कवर करने का काम आदि का काम पूरा हो चुका है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत अब तक 1337 स्टेशनों को विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से 157 स्टेशन उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में इस योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
उत्तर प्रदेश	157	अछनेरा, आगरा कैंट, आगरा फोर्ट, ऐशबाग, अकबरपुर जंक्शन, अलीगढ़, अमेठी, अमरोहा, आनंद नगर, आंवला, अयोध्या धाम, आजमगढ़, बाबतपुर, बछरावां, बदायूँ, बादशाहनगर, बादशाहपुर, बहेड़ी, बहराइच, बलिया, बालामऊ, बलरामपुर, बनारस, बांदा, बाराबंकी जंक्शन, बरेली जं., बरेली सिटी, बड़नी, बस्ती, बेलथरा रोड, भदोही, भरतकुंड, भटनी, भूतेश्वर, बिजनौर, बुलन्दशहर, चंदौली मझवार, चंदौसी, चिलबिला, चित्रकूट धाम कर्वी, चोपन, चुनार जं., डालीगंज, दर्शननगर, देवरिया सदर, धामपुर, दिलदारनगर, इटावा जं., फर्रुखाबाद, फतेहाबाद, फतेहपुर, फतेहपुर सीकरी, फ़िरोज़ाबाद, गजरौला, गढ़मुक्तेश्वर, गौरीगंज, घाटमपुर, गाज़ियाबाद, गाज़ीपुर सिटी, गोला गोकर्ननाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोंडा,

		गोरखपुर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, गुरसहायगंज, हैदरगढ़, हापुड, हरदोई, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह, इज्जतनगर, जंघई जंक्शन, जौनपुर सिटी, जौनपुर जंक्शन, कन्नौज, कानपुर अनवरगंज, कानपुर ब्रिज लेफ्ट बैंक, कानपुर सेंट्रल, कप्तानगंज, कासगंज, काशी, खलीलाबाद, खुरजा जंक्शन, कोसी कलां, खोरसनरोड, कुंडा हरनामगंज, लखीमपुर, लालगंज, ललितपुर, लंभुआ, लोहता, लखनऊ (चारबाग एवं जंक्शन), लखनऊ सिटी, मगहर, महोबा, मैलानी, मैनपुरी जं., मल्हौर जं., मानकनगर जं., मानिकपुर जं., मरियाहू, मथुरा, मऊ, मेरठ सिटी, मिर्जापुर, मोदीनगर, मोहनलालगंज, मुरादाबाद, मुजफ्फरनगर, नगीना, नजीबाबाद जं., निहालगढ़, उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जं., फूलपुर, पीलीभीत, पोखरायां, प्रतापगढ़ जंक्शन, प्रयाग जंक्शन, प्रयागराज, पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय, रायबरेली जं., राजा की मंडी, रामघाट हॉल्ट, रामपुर, रेनुकूट, सहारनपुर जं., सलेमपुर, स्योहारा, शाहगंज जं., शाहजहाँपुर, शामली, शिकोहाबाद जं., शिवपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर, सीतापुर जं., सोनभद्र, श्री कृष्णा नगर, सुल्तानपुर जं., सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, तकिया, तुलसीपुर, टूंडला जं., उझानी, ऊंचाहार, उन्नाव जं., उत्तरेटिया जं., वाराणसी कैंट. वाराणसी सिटी, विंध्याचल, वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई, व्यासनगर, जाफराबाद

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं। उपरोक्त कुछ स्टेशनों पर प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- अयोध्या धाम स्टेशन पर स्टेशन भवन, रूफ प्लाजा, कर्मचारी क्वार्टर, सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट, इलेक्ट्रिक सबस्टेशन, भूमिगत पानी की टंकी, परिसंचरण क्षेत्र का विकास, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, पहुंच मार्ग, प्रवेश द्वारों का निर्माण, शौचालय ब्लॉक, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार आदि का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और कमीशन किया जा चुका है।
- लखनऊ चारबाग स्टेशन पर, दूसरे प्रवेश वाले स्टेशन भवन (जी+6) का संरचनात्मक कार्य 5वीं मंजिल तक पूरा हो चुका है तथा इसके अलावा, संरचनात्मक कार्य, चिनाई कार्य और फिनिशिंग कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं। यात्रा टिकट परीक्षकों (टीटीई) के लिए विश्राम

गृह और स्टोर डिपो का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा एयर कॉनकोर्स का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- प्रयागराज स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पैदल पार पुल संख्या 2, पार्सल भवन, आगमन भवन और बेसमेंट प्लाजा (सिविल लाइन की तरफ) के विस्तार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, इलेक्ट्रिक सबस्टेशन, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 7 और 8 पर प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का प्रावधान आदि का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- गाजियाबाद स्टेशन पर दोनों तरफ स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण, ऊपरी पैदल पार पुल, एयर कॉनकोर्स, थ्रू रूफ, स्थानांतरित किए जाने वाले कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों का संरचनात्मक कार्य, इलेक्ट्रिक सबस्टेशन, राजकीय रेल पुलिस और रेल सुरक्षा बल भवन आदि का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- सहारनपुर जंक्शन स्टेशन पर स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय, एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, शौचालय, परिसंचरण क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, पहुंच मार्ग, फुटपाथ, लैंडस्केपिंग, प्रवेश द्वार, प्रवेश/निकास द्वार, संकेतक, प्रवेश रैंप का प्रावधान आदि के सुधार कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन 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 अनसुार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म के ऊपर कवर, स्वच्छता, निःशुल्क वाई-फाई, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए क्योस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि जैसी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है।

इस योजना में आवश्यकता, चरणबद्धता एवं व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों छोरों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टी-मोडॉल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिड्डी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के निर्माण की भी संकल्पना की गई है।

भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्य आवश्यकतानुसार किए जाते हैं, जो परस्पर प्राथमिकता और धन की उपलब्धता के अधीन हैं। स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन के लिए कार्यों को स्वीकृति देने और निष्पादित करते समय निचली कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्च कोटि के स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित अन्य योजनाओं के तहत स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन कार्य को सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पांच ज़ोनों अर्थात् पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत आता है। इन ज़ोनों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत 4,188 करोड़ रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान) का आबंटन किया गया है।

चंद्रपुर से पुणे-मुंबई तक सीधी रेलगाड़ी सेवा

5211. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर जिले से पुणे और मुंबई के लिए बहुत कम सीधी रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा बल्लारपुर से पुणे और बल्लारपुर से मुंबई तक नियमित सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ियां और वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियां शुरू करने की संभावना है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उक्त क्षेत्रों के लिए रेलगाड़ियां कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग) बल्हारशाह-चंद्रपुर-मुंबई क्षेत्र के यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए, 22109/22110 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - बल्हारशाह एक्सप्रेस (साप्ताहिक) को दिनांक 12-03-2024 से शुरू किया गया है। तदनुसार, उक्त क्षेत्र अब 11001/11002 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी)-बल्हारशाह एक्सप्रेस दैनिक सेवा सहित 02 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है।

इसी प्रकार, बल्हारशाह-चंद्रपुर-पुणे क्षेत्र वर्तमान में 22151/22152 पुणे-काजीपेट एक्सप्रेस द्वारा सेवित है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर वंदे भारत सेवाओं सहित नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना सतत् प्रक्रिया है जो यातायात औचित्य, परिचालन व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन है।

DIGITAL SERVICES AT RAILWAY STATIONS

5212. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) the current status of digital services at Railway Stations such as mobile ticketing and online reservations, for railway passengers in the country including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the number of railway stations in Tamil Nadu currently offering free Wi-Fi services to passengers along with the details of plans to expand this facility;

- (c) the percentage of train tickets in the country currently being booked through mobile ticketing and online reservation systems;
- (d) whether any efforts are being made by the Government to streamline or improve the user experience of mobile ticketing and online reservation platforms for passengers in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the number of railway stations in the country equipped with Wi-Fi services along with the details of plans, if any, to extend Wi-Fi coverage to more rural or smaller stations; and
- (f) whether the Government has taken steps to improve internet speeds and reliability of Wi-Fi services at major railway stations in Tamil Nadu, 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) Currently digital ticketing services are available to passengers through IRCTC Rail Connect App for reserved tickets and UTS on Mobile Application for unreserved tickets. The Percentage of online reserved train tickets booked currently is approximately 86% and nearly 8% of unreserved tickets are being booked through UTS on Mobile Application on Indian Railways. Additionally, Application Programming Interface (API) has been shared with various private applications through which reserved tickets can be booked.

Indian Railways have provided free Wi-Fi services at nearly 6,115 railway stations so far including 415 railway stations in Tamil Nadu. In addition, almost all the railway stations have 4G/5G coverage provided by the Telecom Service providers. These networks are also being utilized by passengers for data connectivity resulting in enhanced passenger experience.

Expansion of the facilities, system improvement and technological upgradation is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to technical feasibility and available resources.

SAFETY AND QUALITY CONCERNS IN SPICE EXPORTS

5213. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

- (a) the number of export consignments of Indian spices rejected due to quality concerns in the last year;
- (b) the measures implemented to improve quality control and testing standards for exported spices; and
- (c) the steps taken to strengthen food safety regulations to prevent quality-related export rejections in the future?

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

(a) to (c) During FY 2023-24, India has received a total of 183 rejection/recall alerts from importing countries /regions due to noncompliance of spices and spice products with applicable food safety and quality parameters. The total number of consignments of spices and spice products exported from India to these countries during the period is estimated to be 31813, of which 183 alerts have been raised, amounting to an alert rate of 0.58 % only. Countries across the world have different standards / levels for contaminants, residues, toxins etc. Failure of spice export consignments with the applicable standards of the importing country, recall of export consignments etc, are common instances in the export- import sector and are directed towards specific export consignments and do not constitute a general ban of the produce from the exporting country.

Spices Board is mandated with the Export Promotion of spices and quality evaluation of spices exported from India (52 scheduled spices and its products) and Research and Development of Cardamom (Small and Large). The Board, in line with its mandate, has been undertaking quality evaluation of export consignments of select spices to select destinations based on previous rejections and non-compliances as well as the requirements of the importing countries.

Under the Board's quality evaluation system for exports, the export consignments are subjected to mandatory pre-shipment sampling, testing and clearance. The list of spices and parameters under mandatory testing are revised by the Board periodically based on the regulatory requirements, emerging risks,

recalls by the importing countries etc so as to ensure that the spices exported from India complies with the applicable standards of quality and safety.

The Board has established state of the art, NABL accredited quality evaluation laboratories (QELs) across the major exporting centers, viz., Cochin in Kerala, Mumbai in Maharashtra, Guntur in Andhra Pradesh, Chennai and Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu, Narela in New Delhi, Kandla in Gujarat and Kolkata in West Bengal which undertake quality evaluation of export consignments of spices. Further testing facilities have been established at Idukki in Kerala and Jodhpur in Rajasthan.

Also, the Board has empanelled 19 NABL accredited private laboratories across various States of India whose services are availed for analysis of spice export consignments, as required. The Board's QELs also participate in standard setting activities, undertaken by various national and international organizations. During FY 2023-24, the Board's QELs have analysed 1,50,004 parameters in samples from export consignments of spices. The export consignments are screened for known and emerging quality and safety concerns.

Also, the Board has put in a system to handle the cases export alerts, the details of which are given below:

1. The Board has constituted a 'Techno-Scientific Committee' comprising of technical and scientific officials, for conducting a detailed assessment of such failure / recall.

2. The Committee collects all relevant information, analyses the documents related to the alert, including the root cause analysis and if found necessary, inspects the facilities / laboratories involved in the processing and regulatory testing of the recalled consignment.
3. The findings during the inspections are analysed by the Committee and accordingly the committee comes up with recommendations, to the exporters whose products were marked with alerts and to the spice industry.
4. Based on the Committee's recommendations as well as the reports receiving from various sources on the emerging issues/risks in the export of Spices, the Board issues Comprehensive Guidelines, Circulars, Advisories etc for sensitizing the exporters on the relevant issues, so as to ensure compliance of the export consignments of spices with the applicable standards.
5. Also, Spices Board takes up with Indian Embassy/Mission in the countries which have recalled / spices and spice products from India, informing the effective steps taken by the Board for addressing the alert, for taking up the same with the authorities concerned. Further, if found necessary, the Board engages in technical discussions with regulatory bodies of the importing country through the Indian Embassy/Mission, so as to address the issue.

Further, Spices Board had taken the initiative for the establishment of a new Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) under the Codex

Alimentarius Commission (CAC) for development of harmonised quality standards in spices and culinary herbs. CCSCH has successfully developed 14 Codex standards for 16 spices— viz. black/white/green pepper, cumin, thyme, garlic, cloves, oregano, basil, ginger, nutmeg, chilli pepper and paprika, saffron, cardamom, turmeric, allspice, star anise and juniper berries.

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS IN ASSAM

5214. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) the details of ongoing and proposed renewable energy projects in Assam particularly in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts;
- (b) whether the Government has any specific schemes to promote solar, wind and small hydropower projects in the North Eastern Region especially in remote tribal areas;
- (c) the funds allocated and utilized for renewable energy development in Assam during the last three years;
- (d) whether the Government is providing any financial or technical assistance to local entrepreneurs and startups for setting up renewable energy projects in the region; and
- (e) the steps taken to ensure off-grid and mini-grid renewable energy solutions for rural electrification in remote parts of Assam?

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 detail of ongoing and sanctioned renewable energy projects in Assam also available for Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts is given in the enclosed

Statement-I

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing various schemes for promotion of Solar Energy in the country including in the North Eastern Region. The detail of these schemes is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Presently, there is no specific scheme on Wind and Small Hydro Power.

(c) MNRE has released Rs. 35.40 Cr under various renewable energy schemes in Assam during the last three years (i.e. FY 2021-22 to 2023-24).

(d) The local entrepreneurs and startups are also allowed for participating in the schemes and programmes being implemented by the MNRE. However, there is no separate provision of financial assistance for them.

The local entrepreneurs and startups can also participate in the Ministry's Human Resource Development (HRD) programme for developing their skills in the renewable energy sector.

(e) To encourage off-grid and mini-grid renewable energy solutions for rural and remote areas including in the state of Assam, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing following schemes:

- (i) PM KUSUM Component-B for installation of standalone solar pumps for irrigation.
- (ii) New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) for electrification of households (through standalone solar home lighting systems or solar microgrids) and solarisation of Multi-Purpose Centres and Public Institutions in identified PVTG and Tribal Areas.
- (iii) National Bioenergy Programme covering biomass, waste to energy and biogas components including decentralised mode of operation.

STATEMENT- I

Details of ongoing and sanctioned renewable energy projects in Assam also applicable for Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts

PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (as on 28.03.2025)

No. of applications received on National Portal	308,949
Households benefitted by installation of rooftop solar	11,179

PM KUSUM:

Capacity of Solar Plants capacity sanctioned under component-A (MW)	2
Standalone Solar Water Pumps sanctioned under Component-B (Nos)	4000

Biogas Programme:

Annual target of Forest Development Agency (Social Forestry) for FY 2024-25	63 nos.

STATEMENT- II**Detail of the major ongoing schemes to promote solar energy in the North East region including Assam****(i) PM-KUSUM Scheme:**

PM-KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam UtthaanMahabhiyan) 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) as under:

S. No.	Type of Residential Segment	CFA in NER
1.	Residential Sector (first 2 kW _p)	Rs 33,000/kWp
2.	Residential Sector (additional 1 kW _p)	Rs 19,800/kWp
3.	Residential Sector (above 3 kWp)	No additional CFA
4.	GHS/RWA etc, for common facilities for up to 500 kW _p (@3 kW _p per house)	Rs 19,800/kWp

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 AabaJanjatiya 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:

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 2025-26
2	Solar street lighting and provision of lighting in 1500 MPCs of PVTG areas	Rs. 1 lakh per MPC	15	
3	Solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems	Rs 1 lakh per kW	400	FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29

DEVELOPMENT OF NALGONDA AND MIRYALAGUDA

RAILWAY STATIONS UNDER ABSS

5215. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Nalgonda and Miryalaguda Railway Stations which are part of the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, lack basic facilities such as escalators, elevators and sufficient waiting halls causing inconvenience to pregnant women, elderly passengers and differently-abled individuals, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the details of funds allocated and utilized for the development of these two stations under the said scheme and the timeline proposed for completing the planned upgrades;
- (c) whether steps will be taken by the Government to prioritize and fast-track the installation of escalators and elevators at these stations, considering their high passenger traffic and revenue generated by the Railways from these stations, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the plans to enhance other essential infrastructure including waiting halls, booking offices, seating arrangements, drinking water facilities and restrooms; and
- (e) the specific measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that these infrastructure upgrades are completed on a fast-track basis to meet the basic needs of passengers?

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

(a) to (e) Nalgonda and Miryalaguda railway stations located in the state of Telangana have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. Tenders for development works at these stations have been awarded and works have been taken up.

At Nalgonda station, works of provision of additional platform shelters, improvement of booking office and platform surfacing have been completed and works of construction of new foot over bridge, improvement of station building, waiting hall, toilets, circulating area, parking area, provision of amenities for Divyangjan, lifts, escalators, signages, etc. have been taken up.

At Miryalaguda station, works of improvement of platform surfacing and additional platform shelters have been completed and works of construction of new foot over bridge, improvement of station building, waiting hall, toilets, circulating area, parking area, provision of amenities for Divyangjan, lifts, escalators, signages, etc. have been taken up.

Further, provision/upgradation of amenities and development of stations on Indian Railways is a continuous and ongoing process and works in this regard are undertaken as per requirement, subject to inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long-term approach. It involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the amenities at the stations like improvement of station access, circulating areas, waiting halls, toilets, lift/escalators as necessary, platform surfacing and cover over platform, cleanliness, free Wi-Fi, kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product', better passenger information systems, executive lounges,

nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

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

So far, 1337 railway stations, including 40 stations located in the state of Telangana, have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. The names of stations identified for development under this scheme in the state of Telangana are as following:-

State	No. of Amrit Stations	Names of Amrit Stations
Telangana	40	Adilabad, Basar, Begumpet, Bhadrachalam Road, Gadwal, Hafizpeta, Hi-tech City, Huppuguda, Hyderabad, Jadcherla, Jangaon, Kacheguda, Kamareddi, Karimnagar, Kazipet Jn, Khammam, Lingampalli, Madhira, Mahabubabad, Mahbubnagar, Malakpet, Malkajgiri, Manchiryal, Medak, Medchal, Miryalaguda, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Peddapalli, Ramagundam, Secunderabad, Shadnagar, Sri Bala Brahmeswara Jogulamba, Tandur, Umdanagar, Vikarabad, Warangal, Yadadri, Yakutpura, Zahirabad

Upgradation/development of railway stations, including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or State-wise. The state of Telangana is covered under South Central Railway. The allocation for the financial year 2024-25 (Revised Estimate) under Plan Head-53 for this zone is Rs 1,053 Crores and an expenditure of Rs 871 Crores has been incurred during the current year (up to February, 2025).

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

रद्द किए गए टिकटों की धन वापसी

5216. श्री अनन्त नायक:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) गत वर्ष के दौरान देश भर में कितने यात्रियों ने रेलगाड़ियों में देरी के कारण अपने टिकट रद्द किए तथा धन वापसी का दावा किया तथा उनमें से कितने यात्रियों को सफलतापूर्वक धन वापसी हुई;
- (ख) ऐसे कितने मामले सामने आए हैं जहां ट्रेन के तीन घंटे या उससे अधिक विलंब होने के बावजूद यात्रियों को धन वापसी नहीं मिली तथा तत्संबंधी मुख्य कारण क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार रेलवे टिकट धन-वापसी प्रक्रिया को तीव्र, सरल और पारदर्शी बनाने के लिए कोई नई योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है; और
- (घ) रेलगाड़ियों का समय पर परिचालन सुनिश्चित करने तथा देरी के कारण यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधा को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) टिकट रद्द करने पर रेल यात्री (टिकट रद्दकरण और किराए का प्रतिदाय) नियम, 2015 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार प्रतिदाय दिया जाता है। विभिन्न परिस्थितियों के अंतर्गत, जैसा भी मामला हो, टिकट रद्द किए जा सकते हैं या टीडीआर दर्ज किया जा सकता है।

भारतीय रेल यात्रियों को प्रतिदाय देने की कार्यप्रणाली में लगातार सुधार करने का प्रयास करती है। हाल के दिनों में प्रतिदाय देने में तेजी लाने के लिए उठाए गए कदम इस प्रकार हैं:-

- प्रतिदाय देने में तेजी लाने के लिए, अब रद्दकरण के दिन ही रद्दकरण लेनदेन का समाधान कर दिया जाता है और उसी दिन प्रतिदाय भी शुरू कर दिया जाता है।
- अब प्रतिदाय अनुरोधों को विभिन्न सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) एप्लीकेशन के एकीकरण के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन प्रोसेस किया जाता है, जैसे राष्ट्रीय रेलगाड़ी पूछताछ प्रणाली (रेलगाड़ी

के चलने की स्थिति के लिए), हैंड हेल्ड टर्मिनल एप्लिकेशन (वास्तविक यात्रा स्थिति के लिए), यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली (बुकिंग स्थिति के लिए) और नेक्स्ट जनरेशन ई-टिकटिंग प्रणाली (प्रतिदाय अनुरोध दाखिल करने और प्रतिदाय की प्रक्रिया के लिए)।

भारतीय रेल रेलगाड़ियों को उनके निर्धारित समय और सही समय पर चलाने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास करती है। रेलगाड़ियों की समयपालन विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जैसे कि परिसंपत्ति की विफलता, कानून व्यवस्था की समस्या, प्राकृतिक आपदाएं, कोहरा, खराब मौसम की स्थिति आदि।

रेलगाड़ियों के समयपालन में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय रेल ने कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें मंडल और जोन स्तर पर यात्री गाड़ियों के परिचालन की कड़ी निगरानी, रेलों का मानकीकरण, योजनाबद्ध तरीके से अवसंरचनात्मक बाधाओं को दूर करना, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से समय सारणी को युक्तिसंगत बनाना, जहाँ भी संभव हो, रेलगाड़ियों को डीजल कर्षण से इलेक्ट्रिक कर्षण में बदलना, मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों के पारंपरिक रेलों (इंटीग्रल कोच फैक्ट्री डिज़ाइन रेलों) को एचएलबी (लिंक हॉफमैन बुश रेलों में बदलना), इंजन रिवर्सल से बचने के लिए स्टेशनों पर बाईपास का प्रावधान करना शामिल है। इसके अलावा, यात्री गाड़ियों के आगमन/प्रस्थान की वास्तविक समय और प्रत्यक्ष रिपोर्टिंग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, डेटा-लॉगर्स का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

UNRESOLVED GRIEVANCES

5217. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

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

the reasons for 20% of grievances still remain unresolved within the stipulated 60-day period given that the average grievance disposal time in Central Ministries/Departments was 14 days as of June 2024?

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):

Government has established the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), a 24x7 online platform that enables citizens to lodge grievances related to service delivery by public authorities. Since 2019, more than 1.15 crore grievances have been redressed, with around 103,183 Grievance Officers mapped on the CPGRAMS portal. Government has adopted the 10 Step reforms of CPGRAMS to make grievance redressal timely, meaningful and accessible to Citizen through which the timelines of redressal have come down from 28 days in 2019 to 13 days in 2024 for Central Government. Grievances related to policy issues raised by citizen might take larger time to resolve. In such cases, Government has issued detailed guidelines for use of CPGRAMS, the latest being on August 23, 2024, where it has prescribed a 21-day timeframe for grievance redressal, with mandatory interim replies if resolution within the stipulated time is not possible. As on 28.02.2025, there exists a pendency of 59,946 PG cases in Ministries/Departments of Government of India, out of which 63.86 % of grievances are pending for less than 21 days.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES IN BHARATNET PROJECT IN BIHAR**5218. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Right of Way (RoW) issues, frequent fiber breakages and delays in vendor execution have significantly hindered the implementation of the BharatNet Project in various parts of the country including Bihar;
- (b) if so, the specific number of villages in Bihar where BharatNet implementation has been stalled due to RoW disputes, fiber damages or contractor delays;
- (c) the details of any pending approvals or disputes with state agencies and local authorities that have affected the timely laying of optical fiber in Bihar;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any measures to fast-track RoW clearances and ensure coordination between the Central and State Governments to avoid delays, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the number of instances of fiber breakages recorded in Bihar under BharatNet, the average time taken for repairs and the measures taken to improve network resilience?

**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) BharatNet is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country, including

Bihar. In Bihar, 8,340 GPs planned under BharatNet Phase-I and Phase-II have been made service ready. At some places, the difficulties like delay in obtaining Right of Way permissions (RoW), damage of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) due to development works took place. These have been addressed from time to time by regular review meetings with the respective State Government/agencies, etc.

(d) The GatiShakti Sanchar Portal, launched in May 2022, is a collaborative institutional mechanism amongst all stakeholders including Central and State/UT Government(s), Local bodies, and Service Providers to fast-track RoW clearances by ensuring better coordination between the Central and State Governments. The government has notified Telecommunications (Right of Way) Rules, 2024 that has further streamlined RoW clearance process.

(e) Some instances of fibre cut/damage are recorded in BharatNet in Bihar from time to time, which have been addressed by engaging Planned Maintenance Agency (PMA) and Fiber Maintenance Agency (FMA) in the state. To improve network resilience, Service Level Agreement (SLA) based Operation and Maintenance contracts have been done by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) with the professional agencies. These agencies have deployed district-wise patrol teams and Fibre repair teams (FRTs) for monitoring and repair of BharatNet Optical fibre cable (OFC) routes.

स्वच्छ एवं हरित रेलवे

5219. श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) रेलवे को अधिक लाभकारी बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) रेलवे में स्वच्छता और पर्यावरण संरक्षण संबंधी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा लंबी दूरी की रेल यात्रा को तीव्रतर और सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) छात्रों, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों और दिव्यांगजनों को किराये में रियायत देने की योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) 2023-24 के दौरान, भारतीय रेल की आमदनी 2,56,093 करोड़ रुपए और राजस्व व्यय 2,52,834 करोड़ रुपए था। 2023-24 में शुद्ध राजस्व बढ़कर 3,260 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है। मुख्य व्यय कार्मिक लागत, पेंशन, ऊर्जा खपत आदि पर किया जाता है। लाभ बढ़ाने के लिए, भारतीय रेल ने दो-आयामी दृष्टिकोण अर्थात् राजस्व में वृद्धि और परिचालनिक व्यय में कुशलता लाने को अपनाया है।

माल भाड़ा राजस्व से संबंधित कई पहलकदमियों के कार्यान्वयन के कारण, 2020-21 के दौरान भारतीय रेल द्वारा लदान किया गया माल 1,233 मिलियन टन था, जो 2023-24 के दौरान बढ़कर 1,591 मिलियन टन हो गया, अर्थात् 29% की वृद्धि हुई। भारतीय रेल वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 1.6 बिलियन टन माल लदान का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए तैयार है, जिससे यह दुनिया में तीसरी सबसे बड़ी माल यातायात प्रबंधन रेल प्रणाली बन जाएगी। माल ढुलाई में सुधार के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय शामिल हैं-

- गति शक्ति मल्टी-मॉडल कार्गो टर्मिनल (जीसीटी) नीति के तहत आधुनिक रेल माल यातायात टर्मिनलों को विकसित करने के लिए निजी क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहित करना और रेलवे के स्वामित्व वाले माल शेडों में अवसंरचना को बढ़ाना/उन्नत करना।
- सीमेंट, तेल, इस्पात, फ्लाई ऐश, ऑटोमोबाइल आदि के लिए पण्य केंद्रित विशेषज्ञीकृत माल डिब्बों सहित माल डिब्बों में निवेश के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को लागू करना।
- कार्गो एकत्रीकरण को सुविधाजनक बनाना और उसके द्वारा, “कार्गो एग्रीगेटर परिवहन उत्पाद” और “संयुक्त पार्सल उत्पाद-रैपिड कार्गो सेवाएं” की नीति सहित योजनाओं द्वारा कमोडिटी बास्केट का विस्तार करना।
- रेल मोड को सड़क के मुकाबले प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाकर रेल का हिस्सा बढ़ाने के लिए कई दर सूची संबंधी उपायों को लागू करना। इनमें 90 किलोमीटर तक के यातायात के लिए कम गमन रियायत, खाली प्रवाह दिशा में लदान किए गए यातायात के लिए उदारीकृत स्वचालित माल भाड़ा छूट योजना, खुले और सपाट माल डिब्बों में बैग वाले माल के लदान पर छूट, फ्लाई ऐश/बेड ऐश यातायात के लिए माल भाड़े में छूट, कंटेनर ट्रेन के लिए मिनी रेक का परिचालन, सामान्य कंटेनरों में परिवहन किए जाने पर बल्क सीमेंट (खुले रूप में सीमेंट) के लिए विशेष ढुलाई दर का निर्धारण शामिल है।

भारतीय रेल ने गैर-किराया राजस्व बढ़ाने के लिए भी कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, जैसे विज्ञापन आय बढ़ाने के उपाय, राजस्व सृजन के नवीन विचारों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एनआईएनएफआरआईएस (गैर-किराया राजस्व सृजन के लिए नवीन और अभिनव विचार और अवधारणा योजना) नीति को लागू करना भी जैसी कई पहल की हैं। नर्सिंग पॉड, लगेज रैपिंग और सेनिटाइजेशन, डिजिटल क्लॉकरूम, डिस्पोजल लिनन कियोस्क, नकली आभूषण कियोस्क, खादी बेचने वाले कियोस्क, हस्तशिल्प कियोस्क, ऑनलाइन शिक्षा प्लेटफार्मों के लिए कियोस्क, इलेक्ट्रिक चार्जिंग सुविधाएं, ऑक्सीजन पार्लर

आदि एनआईएनएफआरआईएस संविदाओं के कुछ उदाहरण हैं। लीजशुदा पार्सल स्पेस, पार्किंग स्थल, एटीएम आदि जैसी परिसंपत्तियों की बोली में तेजी लाने के लिए ई-नीलामी नीति लागू की गई है। ई-नीलामी मॉड्यूल के लाभों में - प्रत्येक परिसंपत्ति की वास्तविक कमाई क्षमता की वसूली, निविदाओं को अंतिम रूप देने में लगने वाले समय में कमी और इस कारण से होने वाली राजस्व हानि को रोकना, किसी भी ठेकेदार द्वारा कार्य शुरू करने में विफलता के मामले में त्वरित समय में विवरण को फिर से प्रदान करना आदि शामिल हैं।

भारतीय रेल ने यात्री क्षेत्र से आय बढ़ाने के लिए भी विशेष रेलगाड़ियां चलाना, ऑन-बोर्ड क्षमता में वृद्धि करना तथा उचित किराए पर उच्च सुविधाओं के साथ नई रेलगाड़ियां शुरू करना जैसे कदम भी उठाए हैं।

इसी तरह, रेलवे में इष्टतम व्यय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमित रूप से विभिन्न उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। रेलों पर कुछ व्यय प्रबंधन में जनशक्ति प्रबंधन, रेलवे पटरियों का विद्युतीकरण आदि शामिल हैं। रेलवे पटरियों के विद्युतीकरण जैसे उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में डीजल कर्षण के तहत 4700 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की बचत हुई है।

(ख) स्वच्छता एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है और स्टेशनों तथा रेलगाड़ियों में स्वच्छता बनाए रखने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं, जिनमें प्रमुख स्टेशनों तथा रेलगाड़ियों में एकीकृत हाउसकीपिंग विवरण, मशीनीकृत सफाई, यात्री डिब्बों में जैव-शौचालय, लंबी दूरी की रेलगाड़ियों में ऑन बोर्ड हाउसकीपिंग सेवा (ओबीएचएस) योजना, नामित स्टेशनों पर मार्ग में चिह्नित रेलगाड़ियों के लिए स्वच्छ रेलगाड़ी स्टेशन (सीटीएस) योजना, जैव-निम्नीकरणीय तथा गैर-जैव-निम्नीकरणीय अपशिष्टों के लिए कूड़ेदान आदि शामिल हैं।

भारतीय रेल ने पर्यावरण हितैषी और संधारणीय पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। उनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं:-

- ध्वनि, वायु प्रदूषण और डीजल की खपत को कम करने के लिए एंड ऑन जेनरेशन (ईओजी) ट्रेनों को हेड ऑन जेनरेशन (एचओजी) ट्रेनों में बदलना।
- पूर्व और पश्चिम समर्पित माल गलियारों (डीएफसी) का निर्माण।
- भविष्य की ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं के लिए विभिन्न बिजली खरीद माध्यमों से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की खरीद।
- बिजली की खपत में कमी के लिए स्टेशनों, सेवा भवनों, आवासीय क्वार्टरों और सवारी डिब्बों सहित सभी रेलवे प्रतिष्ठानों में ऊर्जा कुशल लाइट एमिटिंग डायोड (एलईडी) प्रकाश व्यवस्था का प्रावधान।
- स्टार रेटेड उपकरणों का उपयोग।
- 98% रेलपथ का विद्युतीकरण हो चुका है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप डीजल की खपत में बचत हुई है।
- ट्रेन सेट चलाने के लिए हाइड्रोजन गैस का उपयोग करना।
- रेलवे प्रतिष्ठानों का ग्रीन सर्टिफिकेशन।
- उचित अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन।

(ग) यात्रियों की संरक्षा और आराम बढ़ाने के लिए चल स्टॉक में सुधार/उन्नयन भारतीय रेल पर एक सतत और चलायमान प्रक्रिया है। इन पहलों में 160 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की परिचालन गति वाले एलएचबी कोच, बेहतर राइडिंग इंडेक्स, बेहतर सौंदर्य और हल्के वजन का डिज़ाइन, एंटी-टेलीस्कोपिक और एंटी क्लाइम्बिंग सुविधाएँ, सेंटर बफर कपलर, एक्सल माउंटेड डिस्क ब्रेक सिस्टम आदि जैसी संरक्षा सुविधाएँ शामिल हैं, जो 1960 के दशक के पारंपरिक आईसीएफ कोचों की तुलना में बेहतर हैं।

यात्रियों को द्रुत सेवा और बेहतर यात्रा अनुभव प्रदान करने के अपने निरंतर प्रयास में, भारतीय रेल वंदे भारत ट्रेनों और नमो रैपिड रेल सेवा शुरू कर रहा है, जिसमें आधुनिक सवारी डिब्बे, बेहतर संरक्षा सुविधाएं और बेहतर सुविधाएँ हैं। वर्तमान में, भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर 136 वंदे भारत सेवाएं और 2 नमो रैपिड रेल सेवाएँ चल रही हैं।

भारतीय रेल ने आधुनिक, पूरी तरह से गैर-वातानुकूलित अमृत भारत गाड़ियां भी शुरू की हैं। इन गाड़ियों में झटके रहित यात्रा के लिए सेमी-परमानेंट कपलर, क्षैतिज स्लाइडिंग विंडो, वंदे भारत स्लीपर की तर्ज पर बेहतर लुक और फील के साथ बर्थ की बेहतर सुंदरता, कोचों में बेहतर क्रैशवर्थनेस, इमरजेंसी टॉक बैक यूनिट, बेहतर एलईडी लाइट फिटिंग और चार्जिंग सॉकेट, फोल्डेबल स्नैक टेबल और बॉटल होल्डर, मोबाइल होल्डर आदि जैसी उन्नत सुविधाएँ हैं। इन ट्रेनों में 12 स्लीपर क्लास कोच और 8 सामान्य श्रेणी के कोच शामिल हैं। वर्तमान में, 4 अमृत भारत सेवाएँ चल रही हैं। चल स्टॉक में सुधार के अलावा, रेलवे पटरियों को उन्नत करने के लिए भारतीय रेल द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

- (i) 60 किग्रा, 90 अल्टीमेट टेन्साइल स्ट्रेंथ (यूटीएस) रेल, प्री-स्ट्रेस्ड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) आधुनिक लोचदार फास्टनिंग वाले सामान्य/चौड़े बेस स्लीपर वाले आधुनिक ट्रैक घटकों का उपयोग करना।
- (ii) थिक वेब स्विच और वेल्डेबल सीएमएस क्रॉसिंग के साथ पीएससी स्लीपर्स पर फैन शेपड टर्नआउट बिछाना।
- (iii) प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण के दौरान गर्डर पुलों पर स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर उपलब्ध कराना।
- (iv) जोड़ों की वेल्डिंग को कम से कम के लिए 130 मीटर/260 मीटर लंबे रेल पैनलों का उपयोग।

- (v) मोबाइल फ्लैश बट वेल्डिंग प्लांट द्वारा फील्ड-वेल्डिंग और चरणबद्ध सरणी प्रौद्योगिकी द्वारा पटरियों/वेल्ड की उन्नत यूएसएफडी परीक्षण तकनीक।
- (vi) रेलपथ रिलेइंग गाड़ियों, पॉइंट्स एवं क्रॉसिंग बदलने की मशीनों, रेलपथ बिछाने के उपकरणों आदि का उपयोग करते हुए रेलपथ नवीकरण/प्रतिस्थापन में मशीनीकरण।
- (vii) इष्टतम अनुरक्षण आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाने के लिए एकीकृत रेलपथ निगरानी प्रणाली और ऑसिलेशन मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम लगाना ताकि समग्र स्थिति का मूल्यांकन किया जा सके।
- (viii) रेलपथ अनुरक्षण के लिए हाई आउटपुट टैम्पर्स, उच्च आउटपुट वाली गिट्टी साफ करने वाली मशीनें और पटरी ग्राइंडिंग मशीनें आदि जैसी उन्नत आधुनिक मशीनों को शामिल करना।
- (ix) पटरियों/दरारों के परीक्षण के लिए स्वचालित अल्ट्रासोनिक पटरी परीक्षण यान (एसपीयूआरटी) और जांच (यूएसएफडी) परीक्षण प्रणाली रेल-सह-सड़क वाहन आधारित यूएसएसडी प्रणाली को अपनाना।
- (x) सटीक अनुरक्षण इनपुट प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त रेलपथ निरीक्षण रिकॉर्डों के एकीकरण और डेटा विश्लेषण के लिए वेब सक्षम रेलपथ प्रबंधन प्रणाली का उपयोग करना।

उपरोक्त उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, वर्तमान में लगभग 80,000 किमी की गति क्षमता में 110 किमी प्रति घंटे का उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है जो 2014 में यह क्षमता केवल लगभग 31,000 किमी में थी। इसके अतिरिक्त, 2014-15 से 2024-25 (फरवरी 2025 तक) तक लगभग 23,000 किमी रेलपथ का उन्नयन और सुधार 130 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति क्षमता के लिए किया गया है।

(घ) भारतीय रेल समाज के सभी वर्गों को किफायती सेवाएँ प्रदान करने का प्रयास करता है और वर्ष 2022-23 में यात्री टिकटों पर 56,993 करोड़ रुपये की रियायत दी गई। यह रेल में यात्रा करने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को औसतन 46% की रियायत है। दूसरे शब्दों में, यदि सेवा प्रदान करने की लागत ₹100 है, तो टिकट की कीमत केवल 54 रुपये है। यह रियायत सभी यात्रियों के लिए जारी है। इसके अलावा,

विकलांग व्यक्तियों की 4 श्रेणियां (दिव्यांगजन), रोगियों की 11 श्रेणियां और छात्रों की 8 श्रेणियां जैसी कई श्रेणियों के लिए इस सब्सिडी राशि से अलग रियायतें जारी हैं।

ROAD AND RAILWAYS PROJECTS TO BOOST ECONOMY OF NER

5220. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- (a) the details regarding the Railway Projects and Road Infrastructure Projects that have been carried out in the North-Eastern Region during the last five years;
- (b) the amount of budget/funds allocated for the Railway and Road Projects in the North East, particularly in the State of Tripura; and
- (c) the anticipated degree to which the Rail and Road Infrastructure Projects will boost the economy of the North-Eastern States?

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 (c) The details of the Railway and Road Infrastructure projects in the North Eastern Region (NER) during the last five years from 2019-20 to 2023-24 is as under:

SN	Name of Scheme	No. of Projects	Length (in Kms)	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹crore)
1	Railway Line Constructed by Ministry of Railways	18	1,368	74,972

2	National Highways under Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways	-	6,806	77,654
3	PMGSY under Ministry of Rural Development	6,793	25,011	19,448.89
4	Roads under Ministry of DoNER	75	1255	4668

The railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise as the railway projects may span across state boundaries. However, the funds spent in respect of the State of Tripura by the MoRTandH, MoRD and MDoNER during the last five years from 2019-20 to 2023-24 for road projects are ₹4,988 crore, ₹606.71 crore and ₹347.82 crore respectively.

The improved road and railway infrastructure in the NER has led to increase in access to markets, tourism, cross-border trade, skill generation, creation of construction jobs, lower logistics costs, faster movement of man and materials, attracting private investments, urban development etc.

राजस्थान में सामान्य सेवा केंद्र

5221. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

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

- (क) राजस्थान राज्य में कार्य कर रहे सामान्य केन्द्रों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) राजस्थान में कुल कितने सामान्य सेवा केंद्र स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य है और उक्त केन्द्रों की स्थापना किस वर्ष तक किए जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को सामान्य सेवा केन्द्रों पर अनावश्यक शुल्क की मांग किए जाने के संबंध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

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

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

(क) सामान्य सेवा केन्द्र (सीएससी) ग्राम स्तरीय उद्यमियों (वीएलई) द्वारा स्थापित किए जाते हैं और यह सीएससी ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड, जो इस उद्देश्य के लिए स्थापित एक स्पेशल पर्पज व्हीकल (एसपीवी) है, के माध्यम से इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की एक पहल है। सीएससी पहल (अर्थात् सीएससी 2.0 परियोजना) का उद्देश्य ग्राम पंचायत स्तर तक नागरिकों को सेवाएं प्रदान करके सरकार को ग्रामीण नागरिकों से जोड़ना है। सामान्य सेवा केंद्र (सीएससी) सरकारी सेवाओं, वित्तीय सेवाओं और आधार से संबंधित सेवाओं, विभिन्न सामाजिक कल्याण योजनाओं, शिक्षा, टेलीमेडिसिन, यात्रा बुकिंग, उपयोगिता भुगतान आदि सहित 800 से अधिक सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं।

सीएससी ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड ने बताया कि 28.02.2025 तक देश भर में कुल 5,72,664 सीएससी कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें से 4,51,880 सीएससी ग्राम पंचायत (जीपी) स्तर पर कार्यरत हैं। राजस्थान में वर्तमान में 20,914 सीएससी कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें से 16,356 ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर कार्यरत हैं। चालू/कार्यात्मक सीएससी की जिलेवार स्थिति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) सीएससी 2.0 परियोजना में प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में कम से कम एक सीएससी के साथ ग्राम पंचायत स्तर तक सीएससी का विस्तार करने और नागरिकों को ई-सेवाओं तक पहुंच प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई थी। सीएससी ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड ने अवगत कराया है कि राजस्थान में सभी 11,340 ग्राम पंचायतों को कम से कम एक सीएससी के साथ कवर किया गया है।

(ग)और (घ): सीएससी ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड ने बताया कि चालू वित्त वर्ष (2024-25) के दौरान सीएससी की हेल्पलाइन, जिला प्रशासन और सीपीजीआरएमएस पोर्टल के माध्यम से सीएससी पर अनावश्यक शुल्क की मांग के संबंध में 67 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। प्रत्येक शिकायत की गहन जांच की जाती है और सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है, जिसमें शामिल हैं:

- जांच पूरी होने तक संबंधित वीएलई की सीएससी आईडी को तत्काल ब्लॉक किया जाएगा।
- संबंधित वीएलई को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया जाएगा।

विवरण

फरवरी-2025 तक राजस्थान में कार्यात्मक सीएससी की जिलेवार संख्या

क्र.सं	जिले का नाम	कुल (शहरी + ग्रामीण)	ग्रामीण	शहरी
1	अजमेर	560	391	169
2	अलवर	530	439	91
3	अनूपगढ़	193	169	24
4	बालोतरा	304	286	18
5	बांसवाड़ा	593	534	59
6	बारां	614	500	114
7	बाड़मेर	494	460	34
8	ब्यावर	235	179	56
9	भरतपुर	487	330	157
10	भीलवाड़ा	574	447	127
11	बीकानेर	534	372	162
12	बूंदी	493	390	103
13	चित्तौड़गढ़	465	388	77
14	चुरू	657	490	167
15	दौसा	562	474	88
16	डीग	271	203	68
17	धौलपुर	499	390	109

18	डीडवाना	445	358	87
19	दूदू	91	91	0
20	डूंगरपुर	330	314	16
21	गंगानगर	355	249	106
22	गंगापुरसिटी	197	154	43
23	हनुमानगढ़	712	564	148
24	जयपुर	824	295	529
25	जयपुर ग्रामीण	458	412	46
26	जैसलमेर	174	154	20
27	जालोर	320	283	37
28	झालावाड़	775	658	117
28	झुंझुनू	461	335	126
30	जोधपुर	318	125	193
31	जोधपुर ग्रामीण	471	430	41
32	करौली	393	284	109
33	केकड़ी	230	188	42
34	खैरथल-तिजारा	200	151	49
35	कोटा	724	359	365

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING OF SOLAR CELLS

5222. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

- (a) the details of capital goods recently exempted from customs duties for manufacturing solar cells and panels and their expected impact on domestic manufacturing capacity and import dependency;

- (b) the current manufacturing capacity for solar cells and panels in the country and the progress achieved so far in reducing reliance on imports through such exemptions;
- (c) the reasons for not exempting customs duties on solar glass and tinned copper interconnects and the anticipated impact of this decision on production costs;
- (d) the measures being taken to ensure domestic manufacturers remain competitive while meeting energy efficiency and sustainability goals in the solar energy sector; and
- (e) the future plans to enhance solar energy manufacturing including new incentives or initiatives, if any, to support capacity expansion and increase adoption of solar energy across India?

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

(a) The Government of India vide its notification No. 30/2024-Customs dated 23.07.2024 has exempted custom duty on import of;

(i) the goods specified in List 41 of the aforesaid custom notification (details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**), for the manufacture of solar photovoltaic cells falling under tariff item 85414200 or solar photovoltaic modules falling under tariff items 85414300.

(ii) Parts, for manufacture of goods at item (i) above.

The aforesaid measure is envisaged to reduce the cost of setting up of solar PV cell and module manufacturing units in the country and increase the cost competitiveness of domestic solar cell and module manufacturers and thereby contributing to reduction in import dependency.

(b) Presently, the installed solar PV module manufacturing capacity in the country, as per the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers, issued on 27.03.2025 is around 74 GW. The present solar PV cell manufacturing capacity in the country as per the information provided by the Solar PV Manufacturers Associations, is around 25 GW.

Imports of solar PV cells and modules in India have declined in last few years. In FY 2021-22, the value of import of solar PV cells and modules was around 4501 million USD, which declined to around 2489 million USD in FY 2024-25 till December 2024. Thus, various policy measures taken by the Government have resulted in reduction of imports of solar PV cells and modules and the exemption from customs duty on the specified goods for manufacturing solar cells and modules is envisaged to further complement the reduction in Imports.

(c) The Government had not exempted customs duties on solar glass and tinned copper interconnect to provide level playing field to domestic manufacturers of these items, vis-à-vis the foreign manufacturers supplying these items to Indian market. The impact of the imposition of Customs Duties on import of solar glass and tinned copper interconnect depends upon various factors like demand supply

scenario, prevalent local and global prices, variation in prices of foreign currencies etc. However, it is envisaged that the overall impact on the production cost of solar modules will be marginal in the long run.

(d) The Government has taken several measures to incentivize domestic solar PV manufacturing, which inter alia include those mentioned at **Statement-II**. These steps are, inter-alia, envisaged to ensure domestic manufacturers remain competitive while meeting energy efficiency and sustainability goals in the solar energy sector.

(e) In Union Budget Speech for FY 2025-26, the Government has announced setting up of National Manufacturing Mission covering small, medium and large industries for furthering “Make in India” by providing policy support, execution roadmaps, governance and monitoring framework for central ministries and states. The Mission will also support Clean Tech manufacturing. This will aim to improve domestic value addition and build our ecosystem for solar PV cells.

Further, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is working towards achieving 500 GW of electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

These initiatives, along with the measures outlined in **Statement-II**, are anticipated to contribute to the development of solar energy manufacturing and its adoption across India.

STATEMENT-I

List 41 mentioned in notification No. 30/2024-Customs dated 23.07.2024

- (1) Solar Cell Tabber and Stringer Machine with or without automation
- (2) Automatic Laminating and Hot Pressing Tool
- (3) Electroluminescent and Visual Inspection Machines
- (4) Sun Simulator or Flash Tester
- (5) Auto Bussing and Soldering tools
- (6) Laser Cutting Machine
- (7) IQC lab and Reliability Chamber Tools
- (8) Automation Line for Solar Module Manufacturing
- (9) Wafer Inspection Camera or Machine
- (10) Wafer Texture Machine
- (11) Wafer Polishing Machine
- (12) Automation Line for Solar Cell Manufacturing
- (13) Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition (PECVD) machines
- (14) Passivation Tool
- (15) LDSE (Laser Detective Selective Emitter) Machine
- (16) Printing Machine (Line)

(17) Abatement or Gas Treatment System

(18) All types of Boats or carriers in Solar Photovoltaic Cell including Graphite, Quartz Silicon Carbide boats and boat cleaning tool

(19) Wafer Cleaning Machine

(20) Cell Tester and Sorter

(21) Rework Tool

(22) Process Ultra-Pure Water Generation Unit

(23) Semi-Conductor Treatment Unit

(24) Substrate Cleaning and Treatment Unit

(25) Chemical Dispensing Unit

(26) Chemical Application Unit

(27) Cell Definition

(28) Module Finishing Unit

(29) Inspection Measurement Systems.

STATEMENT-II

Initiatives taken to incentivize domestic solar PV manufacturing, inter-alia, include:

(i) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme: The Government of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, for achieving domestic manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules, with an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crore. Under the scheme, Letters of Award have been issued for setting up of 48,337 MW of fully/partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing units.

(ii) Domestic Content Requirement (DCR): Under some of the current schemes of the MNRE, namely CPSU Scheme Phase-II, PM-KUSUM Components B and C, and PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, wherein government subsidy is given, it has been mandated to source solar PV cells and modules from domestic sources.

(iii) Preference to 'Make in India' in Public Procurement: In accordance with Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) 'Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order', MNRE had notified Purchase Preference (linked with local content) for RE sector which, inter-alia, identified list of all goods and services or works in respect of which there is sufficient local capacity and local competition is available and mandated that only "Class-I local supplier" shall be eligible to bid for the above goods/services/works with the mandate that minimum local content should be at least 50%.

(iv) Imposition of Basic Customs Duty on import of solar PV cells, solar PV modules, and solar glass: The Government has imposed Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on import of solar PV cells, solar PV modules, and solar glass.

(v) Discontinuation of Customs Duty Concessions: MNRE has discontinued issuance of Customs Duty Concession Certificates for import of material /equipment for initial setting up of solar PV power projects with effect from 02.02.2021.

(vi) Exemption of Custom Duty on capital goods for manufacture of Solar Cells and Modules: The Government has exempted customs duty on import of the goods specified in List 41 of the notification No. 30/2024-Customs dated 23.07.2024, for the manufacture of solar PV cells and modules.

MEASURES TO UPLIFT ECONOMICALLY VULNERABLE POPULATION

5223. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) whether any measures are being taken by the Government to address the issue of 34% of Indians surviving on less than Rs. 100 a day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the specific plans with the Ministry to uplift economically vulnerable population particularly in Telangana and improve their access to sustainable livelihoods?

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

- (a) and (b) The Government has launched various schemes / initiatives to reduce multidimensional poverty as also to improve the livelihood of economically

vulnerable population, which, inter alia, include (i) Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), (ii) Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN), (iii) Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana for upliftment of urban poor, (iv) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for guaranteed employment of 100 days in a year, (v) PM Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), (vi) PM Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), (vii) Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY) for health, (viii) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) for life and disability, (ix) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for accidental insurance, (x) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) for old age pension, (xi) Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0, (xii) Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan, (xiii) Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), (xiv) PM Ujjwala Yojana, (xv) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), (xvi) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), (xvii) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), (xviii) PM Vishwakarma, etc.

(c) The Central Government, in order to remove the financial burden of the economically vulnerable population, is providing food grains free of cost to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority House Holds (PHH) beneficiaries, under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). In the State of Telangana, 191.70 lakh beneficiaries are covered under the Scheme. Under the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC), pan Indian access to all beneficiaries to take delivery of food grains from any FPS at uniform entitlement and price across

the country is provided. Furthermore, to combat anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies, the Government of India is supplying fortified rice through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and in Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) in all States and Union Territories (UTs). The initiative aims to provide fortified rice to vulnerable population, enriched with essential micronutrients such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin B12, to tackle micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anemia.

5वीं और 6वीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत शामिल क्षेत्रों में जारी खनन पट्टे

5224. श्री राजकुमार रोटः

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) देश में 5वीं और 6वीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत शामिल राज्यों में जारी किए गए खनन पट्टों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और इसके अंतर्गत कुल कितना क्षेत्रफल कवर किया गया है;
- (ख) उक्त पट्टों में से राज्यवार कितने पट्टों में खनन कार्य चल रहा है और इससे कितना राजस्व अर्जित किया जा रहा है;
- (ग) उक्त सभी खनन क्षेत्रों से राज्यवार कितने लोग विस्थापित हुए हैं और उन्हें कितनी-कितनी मुआवजा राशि दी गई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, राजस्थान और छत्तीसगढ़ के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में किस प्रकार की भूमि के लिए खनन पट्टे जारी किए गए हैं;
- (ङ) क्या पीईएसए अधिनियम के अंतर्गत उक्त खनन पट्टों के लिए ग्राम सभा की सहमति ली गई थी;

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार और खनन पट्टा-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त सहमति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त राज्यों के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में वन भूमि और चारागाह भूमि पर खनन की अनुमति किन-किन प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत दी गई है और विभागीय अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) देश में 5वीं और 6वीं अनुसूची क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत शामिल राज्यों में प्रमुख खनिजों के कुल खनन पट्टों की संख्या के साथ कुल पट्टाक्षेत्र और प्रचालनरत खानों की राज्यवार संख्या **विवरण** में दी गई है। खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) (एमएमडीआर) अधिनियम, 1957 और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारों को अपने संबंधित अधिकार क्षेत्र में अवस्थित खनिजों के लिए खनिज रियायतें देने और उन पर सृजितराजस्व एकत्र करने का अधिकार है। खनन पट्टों से प्राप्त राजस्व राज्य सरकारों को प्राप्त होता है।

(ग) विस्थापित लोगों के पुनर्वास का विषय राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है।

(घ) से (छ) पिछले 5 वर्षों (2020-21 से आगे) के दौरान कुल 107 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में 7 पट्टे दिए गए हैं। गुजरात, राजस्थान और छत्तीसगढ़ में पिछले 5 वर्षों में अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में कोई खनन पट्टा नहीं दिया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उक्त 7 पट्टे, सभी आवश्यक अनुमतियां प्राप्त करने के पश्चात दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

देश में 5वीं और 6वीं अनुसूची क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत शामिल राज्यों में प्रमुख खनिजों के कुल खनन पट्टों की संख्या के साथ कुल पट्टाक्षेत्र और प्रचालनरत खानों की राज्यवार संख्या

राज्य	कुल पट्टों की संख्या	कुल पट्टा क्षेत्र का योग (हेक्टेयर में)	प्रचालनरत/कार्यशील पट्टों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	27	657	10
असम	6	859	4
छत्तीसगढ़	78	16146	38
गुजरात	3	1108	2
झारखंड	31	4548	4
मध्य प्रदेश	153	6318	77
महाराष्ट्र	50	7102	33
मेघालय	23	825	15
ओडिशा	127	40023	79
राजस्थान	17	6715	14
तेलंगाना	15	1835	6
सकल योग	530	86136	282

MAJOR RAIL ACCIDENTS AND DERAILMENTS

5225. KUMARI SELJA:

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

- the details of major train accidents and derailments that have occurred in the country since June 2023 along with the number of casualties and injuries reported in each case;
- whether inquiries have been conducted into these incidents, if so, the key findings and causes indentified; and
- the corrective measures taken by the Government to enhance railway safety and prevent such incidents in the future particularly in high-density traffic zones?

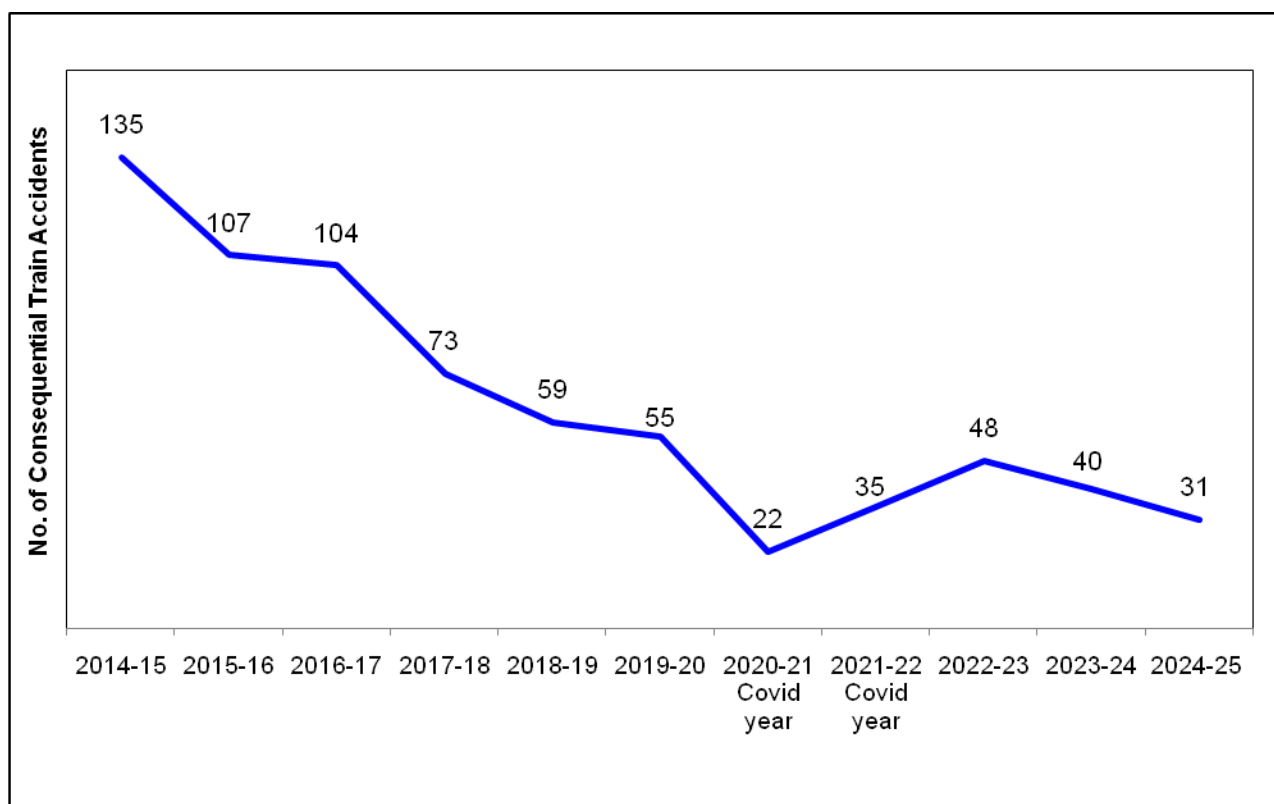
THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):

(a) to (c) Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents. Consequential Train Accidents have reduced from 135 in 2014-15 to 31 in 2024-25 as shown in the graph below.

It may be noted that the Consequential Train Accidents during the period 2004-14 was 1711 (average 171 per annum), which has declined to 31 in 2024-25.

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.

The number of Consequential Train Accidents during 2023-24 and 2024-25 are depicted in the graph below:-



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

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

Each and every train accident is inquired into either by the statutory body, the Commission of Railway Safety (CRS) under Ministry of Civil Aviation or Departmental Inquiry Committees of Railways as per laid down norms. The Inquiry Committees, after due deliberations, submit their findings and recommendations in various

accidents. Appropriate action is taken by the respective Railway administration for implementation of the recommendations by the committees in their report. The causes of the train accidents broadly include track defects, Loco/Coach defects, equipment failures, human errors etc.

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

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

Expenditure on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)					
	2013-14 (Act.)	2022-23 (Act.)	2023-24 (Act.)	RE 2024-25	BE 2025-26
Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	9,172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	14,796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
Maintenance of Machines	5,406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
Road Safety LCs and ROB/ RUBs	1,986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
Track Renewals	4,985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800
Bridge Works	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
Signal and Telecom Works	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc.	1,823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134

expenditure on Safety					
Total	39,463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,623 stations up to 28.02.2025 to eliminate accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,089 Level Crossing Gates up to 28.02.2025 for enhancing safety at LC Gates.
4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,631 stations up to 28.02.2025.
5. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order. Kavach was adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020. Kavach is provided progressively in phased manner. Kavach has already been deployed on 1548 RKm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 2066 RKm. Regular trials are being done on these sections.

6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g., mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for SandT equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.
10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.
11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fan shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.

13. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
15. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches and Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.

23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.
27. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.
28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.
29. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated maintenance/ repair/replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:-

S.No.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024- 25 (till Jan 25)	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
	Technological Improvements			
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.4 lakh Km	More than 2 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	76,000 Km	More than 7 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,243 Stations	4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.01.25: 25,293	281 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	27,079 Nos.	
	Better Maintenance Practices			
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	49,000 Km	1.5 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 lakh	1.9 Crore	More than 2 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 Nos.	In 2024-25: 301 Nos.	92 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 Nos.	In 2024-25: 243 Nos.	91% reduction

	Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock			
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Nos.	34,000 Km	More than 2 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/ Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	12,771 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	41,551	More than 17 times

रेल यात्रा बीमा के लिए नीति

5226. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या रेल यात्रा बीमा का लाभ केवल ऑनलाइन टिकट बुक करके ही प्राप्त किया जा सकता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नीति बनाने का विचार है कि काउंटर पर टिकट बुक कराने वाले तथा सामान्य डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को बीमा का लाभ मिले; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) इंडियन रेलवे कैटरिंग एंड टूरिज़्म कॉर्पोरेशन की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन ई-टिकट बुक करने वाले कन्फर्म/आरएसी यात्रियों के लिए वैकल्पिक यात्रा बीमा योजना उपलब्ध है। इस योजना के तहत इंडियन रेलवे कैटरिंग एंड टूरिज़्म कॉर्पोरेशन की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट

के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन ई-टिकट बुक करने वाले यात्रियों को वैकल्पिक यात्रा बीमा योजना का विकल्प दिया जाता है। यह योजना पूरी तरह से वैकल्पिक प्रकृति की है। कोई भी यात्री जो बीमा लाभ लेना चाहता है, वह टिकट बुक करते समय अपने विवेक से इस योजना का विकल्प चुन सकता है। यह योजना उन यात्रियों के लिए उपलब्ध है जो आईआरसीटीसी के माध्यम से ई-टिकट बुक करते हैं और यह उन लोगों को अतिरिक्त बीमा कवर प्रदान करती है जिन्होंने इसके विकल्प का चयन किया है और प्रीमियम का भुगतान किया है।

सभी रेल यात्रियों को, चाहे वे ऑनलाइन या आरक्षण काउंटर से टिकट बुक करें तथा सभी अनारक्षित यात्रियों को रेल अधिनियम, 1989 के तहत मुआवजा प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, रेल दुर्घटना/अप्रिय घटना के पीड़ित यात्रियों को तत्काल राहत के रूप में अनुग्रह राशि भी दी जाती है।

AI BASED STARTUPS IN TIER-2 AND TIER-3 CITIES

5227. SHRI SAGAR ESHWAR KHANDRE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any schemes to support AI-based startups in tier-2 and tier-3 cities; and
- (b) if so, the details of such schemes including financial assistance, incubation support and project facilitation?

**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 Government of India emphasizes the concept of '**AI for All**,' aligning with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratise use of technology. Government is committed to harnessing the power of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the good of our people in sectors like healthcare, agriculture and education while mitigating risks associated with AI deployment.

Government has undertaken few initiatives and measures to promote a technology-led startups and innovation ecosystem in the electronics and ICT domains in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities including AI domain in the country. Major initiatives have been elucidated here:

GENESIS (Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups): Government has initiated the 'Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups (GENESIS)' Scheme with the aim to strengthen the startup ecosystem in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities across India with an outlay of Rs. 490 Crore over period of five years. The scheme envisages scaling up about 1,600 technology startups, to discover, nurture and grow technology startups.

Government has established 24 CoEs at Software Technology Park of India, an autonomous society under Ministry of Electronics and IT focused on various emerging technologies and sectors and also implementing **Next generation Incubation Scheme (NGIS) from 12 Tier-2 locations** across the nation. Through these initiatives, 360 degree support is provided to entrepreneurs in order to develop their ideas into innovative products. This support is in the form of

Mentoring, Networking, Funding, Access to Investor Community, IPR facilitation, Market Connect, showcasing opportunities at various platforms/events nationally and internationally along with world class plug-n-play infrastructure and domain specific lab support. Total **458 AI startups** have been supported through 24 CoEs and NGIS. Also, **104 AI startups** are supported by the scheme/CoEs where there is a provision of seed funding, detailed as below:

- Under **NGIS, 38 startups** have been supported through seed funding support of upto ₹ 25 lacs each.
- Under **IMAGE CoE, 17 startups** are working in the field of AI/ using AI in other verticals such as Gaming, Animation, VFX, Computer Vision and AI at Hyderabad. The CoE has a seed fund provisioned up to Rs. 5 Lakhs to the startups in the focussed domain.
- In **OCTANE, 39 startups** have been supported through a cluster of 8 CoEs is in the North-East in the domain of AI, from which CoE on Data Analytics, and AI is at Agartala. The seed fund provision available to startups is up to ₹ 25 Lakhs to the startups.
- In **Emerging Technology CoE, 10 startups** have been supported at Bhubaneswar based on AI. There is a seed fund provision available of up to ₹ 2 Lakhs to the startups in the focussed domain.

Government has initiated **Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE 2.0)** Scheme with an aim to promote tech-based

entrepreneurship through financial and technical support to incubators. The scheme had provisions to support 51 incubators in institutes of higher learning and premier RandD organizations pan India to support approximately 2000 tech start-ups. Till now, total of **21 AI startups** have been supported under the scheme.

In order to promote adoption of AI in the country, Union Cabinet led by Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved the **IndiaAI Mission** on 7th March 2024, a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem that aligns with the country's development goals. This mission is driven by a vision to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by focusing on seven foundational pillars: IndiaAI Compute, IndiaAI FutureSkills, IndiaAI Startup Financing, IndiaAI Innovation Centre, IndiaAI Datasets Platform, IndiaAI Applications Development Initiative and Safe and Trusted AI.

Startups are being supported for building Foundation Models, AI Applications and Safe and Trusted tools under IndiaAI Mission.

IndiaAI Applications Development Initiative:

- IndiaAI Application Development Initiative aims to develop, scale, and promote the adoption of impactful AI solutions to effectively tackle significant problem statements.
- IndiaAI Innovation challenge was launched on 13th August 2024 for the themes of healthcare, agriculture, improved governance, climate change and disaster management and assistive technologies for learning disabilities. The Innovation

Challenge was open to Indian innovators, startups, non-profits, students, academic/RandD organizations, and companies. A total of 900 applications have been received across the five focus areas by the deadline of 30th September. Following a rigorous evaluation process, **30 AI solutions have been shortlisted** for the next stage across three stages of maturity: Idea, Prototype, and Existing Solutions. The AI solutions at **idea stage have been supported by Rs. 5 Lakh** and the solutions at **prototype and solution stage have been supported by Rs. 25 Lakh**. The details of shortlisted AI solutions are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

- CyberGuard AI Hackathon was launched on 17th October 2024 for Cybercrime prevention in collaboration with the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) and in response 263 responses have been received. Shortlisted 20 teams participated in 3 days hackathon and currently, top 3 teams are being evaluated.

Safe and 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. In this regard, **eight Responsible AI Projects** have been selected to address the need for robust guardrails to ensure the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI technologies. 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 details of the selected projects are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

- **Expressions of Interest** has been invited for responsible AI projects in the themes such as Watermarking and Labelling, Ethical AI Frameworks, AI Risk Assessment and Management, Stress Testing Tools, and Deepfake Detection Tools to ensure the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI technologies. A total of **420 proposals** have been received.

IndiaAI Innovation Centre:

- IndiaAI Innovation Centre aims to develop and deploy indigenous Large Multimodal Models (LMMs) trained on India-specific data
- A **Call for Proposals** has been launched on 30th January, 2025 under this pillar to support the development of foundational AI models, inviting startups, researchers, and entrepreneurs to collaborate on creating state-of-the-art AI models using Indian datasets. This initiative aims to establish indigenous AI models, which can be Large Multimodal Models, Large Language Models (LLM), or Small Language Models (SLM), to address India-specific challenges across various sectors. A total of **187 proposals** aimed at building India's foundation models, with contributions from both established startups and new teams of researchers and academia have been received till March 15.

IndiaAI Startup Financing:

- IndiaAI Startup Financing pillar is to provide support to AI startups at all stages. Multiple rounds of stakeholder consultations have been held to deliberate on the scheme for supporting AI Startups at Pre-Seed, Seed and Growth stage.
- In collaboration with STATION F and HEC Paris, the IndiaAI Mission has launched an **acceleration program** for Indian AI startups. This four-month immersive program (1 month online, 3 months onsite at STATION F in Paris) at the world's largest startup campus will provide 10 selected AI startups with access to mentorship, networking, and global market expansion opportunities in Europe. A total of **143 applications** have been received from Indian startups for participation in the acceleration program.

STATEMENT I

The details of shortlisted AI solution under IndiaAI Application Development Initiative are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
1	Promoting regenerative agriculture practices for a sustainable future using AI	In-house developed MRV (Measurement, Reporting, and Verification) technology designed to ensure the integrity and quality of generated carbon credits.	Solution	Varaha ClimateAG Private Limited	Agriculture

Sl.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
2	Krishi Sah'Al'yak - Farming Co-pilot	AI-powered conversational co-pilot to provide personalized advisory to farmers in Indic languages	Solution	Samagra Development Associates Pvt. Ltd	Agriculture
3	Kadalcompass - We Amplify the voice of water using Hydro-AI, Underwatercom, IoT with Sensor Network	5G-enabled device that transforms fishing practices using AI, IoT, and advanced communication technologies	Solution	Innogle Technologies Pvt LTD	Agriculture
4	KissanCopilot Multilingual Multimodal personalized AI Assistant for small holder farmers	Powered by Dhenu's vertical LLM for agriculture, provides personalized agricultural advisory services to smallholder farmers.	Solution	Titodi Infotech Pvt Ltd	Agriculture
5	Rapid, chemical-free soil testing solution using NIR Spectroscopy and AI/ML models	End-to-end soil testing approach leverages an offline app, AI-powered spectral device, and ML models to deliver timely, chemical-free soil analysis.	Solution	Neoperk Technologies	Agriculture
6	AI deep-tech driven quality assessment of Maize	SAAS platform to provide objective quality assessment of maize including price estimation and sales pipelining.	Solution	RootsGoods (OPC) Pvt. Ltd.	Agriculture
7	AI-Driven Live Fish Logistics and Mortality Reduction in Aquaculture	AI-driven solution that optimizes aquaculture operations	Solution	Shuvoneel Ras System Pvt. Ltd.	Agriculture

Sl.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
8	QScan	AI-powered IoT solution that captures critical data throughout the fresh produce lifecycle, providing real-time analysis of food quality and actionable insights to sellers.	Prototype	Qzense Labs Pvt Ltd	Agriculture
9	Heatwave Resilience: Integrating AI-based Advanced Forecasting for Extreme Heat Events	Integrates AI-based climate forecasting with health data to develop a targeted risk classification system for heat-health impacts	Idea	I-Hub for Robotics and Autonomous Systems Innovation Foundation	Climate
10	Multi-Hazard Susceptibility Mapping	hazard management system to predict Landslides, Debris Flows and Flash Floods	Prototype	Jarbits Pvt Ltd	Climate
11	DeepFlood: Rapid flood inundation mapping using Vision Transformers and Satellite Data	Advanced flood inundation mapping tool using SAR data and deep learning models for real-time, automated flood detection	Prototype	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	Climate
12	Moskeet: Climate impact on mosquito-borne diseases	AI-powered platform integrates real-time climate data with mosquito tracking to predict and prevent disease outbreaks.	Prototype	Moskeet AI	Climate

Sl.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
13	End to End AI Cloud Platform for Radiology Diagnosis	AI cloud platform for radiology diagnosis, integrating innovative technologies such as CV, GenAI, NLP, Dicom, mobile, and cloud computing	Solution	Endimension Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare
14	NIDAAN (iNtegrated lung health screening and tuberculosis Detection through Ai At National scale)	qXR, an advanced AI tool for interpreting chest X-rays (CXR), detects and localizes 30+ findings.	Solution	Qure.ai Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare
15	Impactful AI solution, preventing preventable blindness, for socio-economic transformation.	early detection of vision threatening retinal abnormalities	Solution	Artelus	Healthcare
16	AI Powered Wearable Technology for Detection and Diagnosis of Musculoskeletal Joint Health Pain.	AI Enabled Hardware Platform for Joint Pain Diagnostics and Rehabilitation Segments of Healthcare	Solution	Startoon Labs Private Limited	Healthcare
17	VoxelBox	Neuro-informatics platform that allows to map the functional maps / connectomics of the human brain	Prototype	BrainSight Technology Pvt Ltd	Healthcare
18	Development of Ocellux: An AI-Based Solution for Enhanced Early Diabetic Eye Screening in INDIA.	Portable, affordable and highly accessible retina imaging device powered by AI for early detection of eye diseases like Diabetic Retinopathy, AMD and Glaucoma	Prototype	Anself Dynamics Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare

Sl.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
19	Revolutionizing healthcare using doctor-led AI	AI-powered personal doctor available 24x7 and free of cost, designed to assist people when they are sick, monitor their health through wearables, and act as a health coach to prevent diseases.	Prototype	Jivi Health Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare
20	AI/ML enabled MafPro device platform for cancer staging, localization, and margins.	MafPro handheld detector provides a radiation-free, non-invasive, safe and cost-effective solution that can reliably detect and adequately evaluate metastases in lymph nodes using AI/ML based algorithms	Prototype	SIAMAF Healthcare	Healthcare
21	Readabled (Online Dyslexia Training)	web-based application designed to help children with dyslexia improve phonetic awareness through interactive exercises.	Existing	Hermit Labs Pvt. Ltd.	Learning disabilities
22	Voice fusion AI	AI application to provide assistive support to individuals with SLDs in multiple Indian languages	Prototype	PerpetualBlock Technologies Private Limited	Learning disabilities
23	ScreenPlay - a digital game based screening tool for autism and related disorders.	Digital, game-based screening tool designed to identify children aged 3 to 6 who may be at risk for	Existing	Kidaura Innovations Pvt Ltd	Learning disabilities

Sl.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
		autism or related developmental conditions			
24	Jiveesha	AI-powered diagnostic platform for early detection of SLDs	Idea	Daira Edtech Private Limited	Learning disabilities
25	Adaptive Learning and Detection for SLDs	Advanced AI techniques to detect Specific Learning Disabilities (SLDs) such as dyslexia, dysgraphia, and dyscalculia.	Prototype	Narottam Innovations Pvt. Ltd.	Learning disabilities
26	Special Educator AI	AI-driven system designed to address India's shortage of special educators and support children with SLDs.	Idea	Banyan Intelligence Private Limited	Learning disabilities
27	ConvoZen.AI by NoBroker Technologies	AI-powered conversational platform that automates customer engagement across channels like chat, voice, email, and social media, offering fast, personalized, and multilingual support.	Solution	Nobroker Technologies Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Governance
28	AI contact center	AI-powered technologies like machine translation, NLP, ASR and TTS, and multilingual voice recognition to enhance	Solution	Devnagri AI Pvt. Ltd	Governance

Sl.No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Stage	Team Name	Theme
		governance by improving communication and accessibility across India's linguistic diversity			
29	Adalat AI: AI solutions for Courts	AI-powered platform provides real-time multilingual transcription, translation, live case flow management, and WhatsApp chatbots to streamline courtroom operations	Prototype	Legsys.AI Technology Foundation	Governance
30	Gov.Civis.Vote	AI-powered Digital Public Infrastructure designed to transform public consultations in India by making citizen engagement more inclusive, scalable, and comprehensive	Solution	Civic Innovation Foundation	Governance

STATEMENT II

The details of the selected projects under “Safe and Trusted AI” Pillar are as under:

NAME OF THE THEME	SELECTED APPLICANT	TITLE OF THE PROJECT
Machine Unlearning	IIT Jodhpur	Machine Unlearning in Generative Foundation Models

Synthetic Data Generation	IIT Roorkee	Design and Development of Method for Generating Synthetic Data for Mitigating Bias in Datasets; and Framework for Mitigating Bias in Machine Learning Pipeline for Responsible AI
AI Bias Mitigation Strategy	National Institute of Technology Raipur	Development of Responsible Artificial Intelligence for Bias Mitigation in Health Care Systems
Explainable AI Framework	DIAT Pune and Mindgraph Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Enabling Explainable and Privacy Preserving AI for Security
Privacy Enhancing Strategy	IIT Delhi, IIIT Delhi, IIT Dharwad and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Robust Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning Models
AI Ethical Certification Framework	IIIT Delhi and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Tools for assessing fairness of AI model
AI Algorithm Auditing Tool	Civic Data Labs Pvt. Ltd.	ParakhAI - An open-source framework and toolkit for Participatory Algorithmic Auditing
AI Governance Testing Framework	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham and Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	Track-LLM, Transparency, Risk Assessment, Context and Knowledge for Large Language Models

IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY OF RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE

5228. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

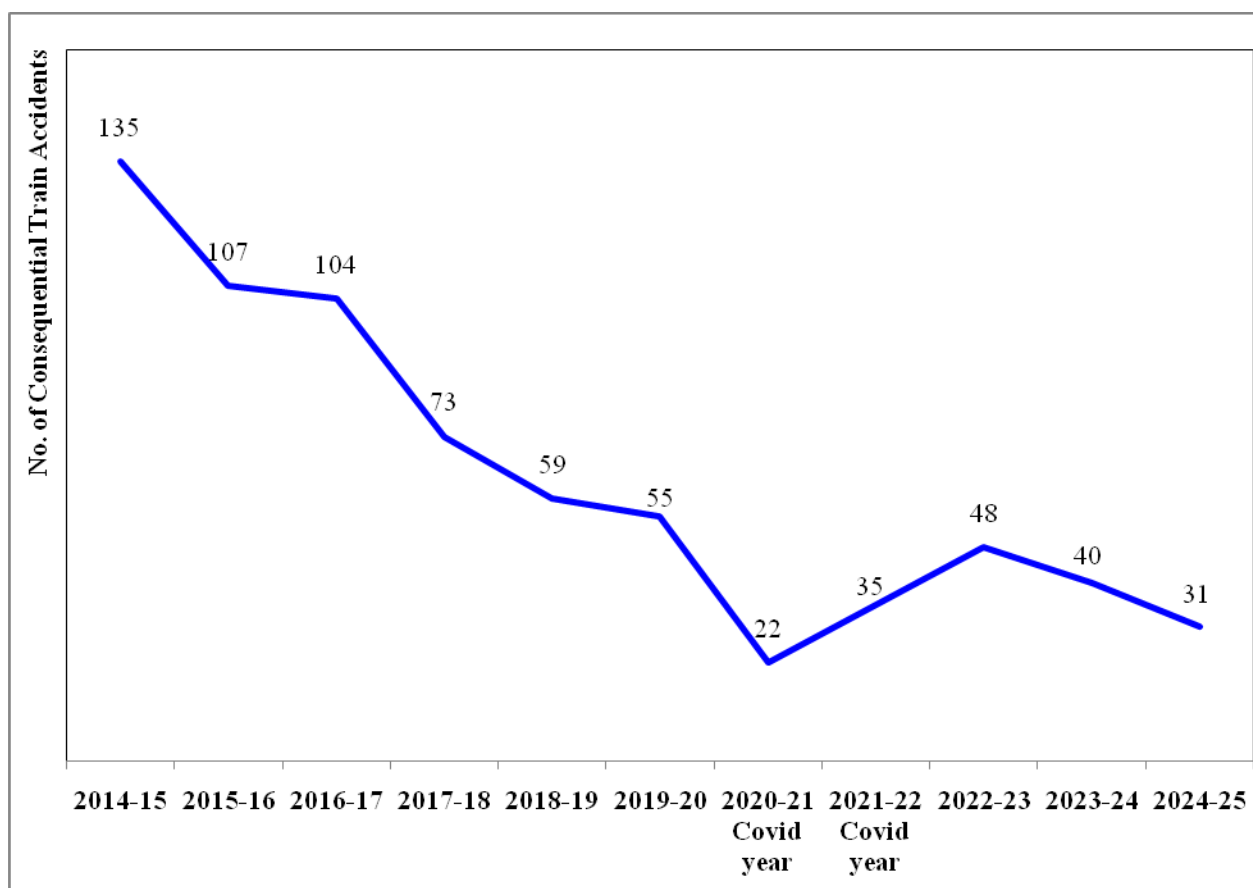
- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the quality of railway infrastructure in light of the various train collisions reported in the year 2024;
- (b) whether the Government has identified specific gaps in the existing safety systems and if so, the measures being implemented to address these issues;
- (c) the manner in which the Government is planning to fill the 1.5 lakh vacant posts in the safety category particularly to ensure that adequate number of skilled frontline safety staff are employed; and
- (d) the timeline fixed and strategy followed for recruiting and training safety staff to enhance the overall safety and reliability of railway operations?

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

(a) to (d) Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents. Consequential Train Accidents have reduced from 135 in 2014-15 to 31 in the year 2024-25 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 31 in 2024-25.

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.



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

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

Expenditure on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)					
	2013-14 (Act)	2022-23 (Act)	2023- 24(Act)	RE 2024- 25	BE 2025- 26
Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	9172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	14796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
Maintenance of Machines	5406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
Road Safety LCs and ROBs/ RUBs	1986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
Track Renewals	4985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800
Bridge Works	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
Signal and Telecom Works	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	1823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
Total	39463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,623 stations up to 28.02.2025 to eliminate accident due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,089 level Crossing Gates up to 28.02.2025 for enhancing safety at LC gates.
4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,631 stations up to 28.02.2025.
5. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order. Kavach was adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020. Kavach is provided progressively in phased manner. Kavach has already been deployed on 1548 RKm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 2066 RKm. Regular trials are being done on these sections.
6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for SandT equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.

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

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

so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

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

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

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

The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:-

SN	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25 (till Jan 25)	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
	Technological improvements			
1	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 km	1.4 lakh km	More than 2 times
2	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 km	76,000 km	More than 7 times
3	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 stations	3,243 stations	4 times

4	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 nos.	As on 31.01.25: 25,293	281 times
5	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	27,079 nos.	
Better maintenance practices				
1	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 km	49,000 km	1.5 times
2	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 lakh	1.9 crore	More than 2 times
3	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 nos.	In 2024-25: 301 nos.	92 % reduction
4	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 nos.	In 2024-25: 243 nos.	91% reduction
Better infrastructure and Rolling stock				
1	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985 nos.	34,000 km	More than 2 times
2	Flyovers (RoBs)/ Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 nos.	12,771 nos.	More than 3 times
3	Unmanned Level crossings (nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 nos.	41,551	More than 17 times

Implementation of Kavach:

- i) 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).

- ii)** 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.
- iii)** 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.
- iv)** Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July 2020.
- v)** 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.
- vi)** Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465Rkm on south central Railway, lot of experience was gained. Using that further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
- vii)** 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.

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

ix) Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on Indian Railways upto Feb' 2025 is as under: -

SN	Items	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	5743 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	540 Nos.
iii	Provision of Kavach at Stations	664 Nos.
iv	Provision of Kavach in Loco	795 Locos
v	Installation of Track side equipment	3727 Rkm

x) Next phase of Kavach implementation is planned as under:-

- a. Project for equipping 10,000 Locomotives has been finalized. 69 number of loco sheds have been prepared for equipping with Kavach.
- b. Bids for track side Works of Kavach for approximately 15,000 RKm have been invited covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways, out of which works of 1865 RKm have been awarded.

- xi)** 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.
- xii)** 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 20,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.

Recruitment:

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

After easing of restrictions imposed on account of COVID 19, two major examinations involving more than 2.37 crore candidates have been conducted successfully during 2020 to 2022.

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Centres	Days	Shifts
L2 - L6	1.26 cr	211	726	68	133

L1	1.1 cr	191	551	33	99

Based on these exams, 130581 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 2004-2005 to 2013-2014 vis-à-vis during 2014-2015 to 2023-2024 is given as under:-

Period	Recruitments*
2004-2005 to 2013-2014	4.11 lakhs
2014-2015 to 2023-2024	5.02 lakhs

* Including Level-1 and security related posts.

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

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

Accordingly, ten Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 92,116 (Safety-63669, Non-Safety 28447) vacancies have been notified during January to December 2024 for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots, Technicians, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical and Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial and Isolated Categories and Level-1.

For Five notifications, Computer Based Tests (CBTs) have been completed in two phases from 25.11.2024 to 30.12.2024 and 02.03.2025 to 18.03.2025. The details are as under:-

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Centres	Days	Shifts
1 st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	18,40,347	156	346	5	15
CBT for the post of RPF-SI (452 vacancies)	15,35,635	143	306	5	15
1 st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	11,01,266	146	323	3	9
CBT for the post of Technician (14,298 vacancies)	26,99,892	139	312	9	27

CBT for the post of RPF- Constable (4208 vacancies)	45,30,288	149	354	12	36

Training:

As safe train operation is the top most priority of Indian Railways special emphasis is laid on the training of safety category employees. Detailed training modules including on Kavach system as per prescribed periodicity are available for respective categories at initial and promotional stages along with refresher courses as well as specialized training courses, laying emphasis on practical aspects which help them in skill upgradation and assimilation with related advanced technology, keeping a focus on overall safety and passenger experience. These modules are also updated keeping in view the technological changes in working practice.

Training Centres located all over Indian Railways impart various type of trainings i. e. Initial, Promotional, Refresher and Specialized:

- Initial Training - for the purpose of introducing the new entrants to the various facets of Railway operations and management.
- Promotional Training - for the purpose of preparing serving staff in advance for jobs of higher responsibilities.
- Refresher Training – for the purpose of refreshing the serving employees periodically with new ideas and principles for improving efficiency in their jobs.

- Specialized Training – for the purpose of updating the knowledge of technological developments, quantitative techniques, etc. e.g. PRS, new locomotives, signalling system, Track Technology etc.

In the Last 5 years (i.e. from 2019-20 to 2023-24), 22,98,293 employees have undergone training viz. initial, promotional, refresher and specialized training. In the current financial year 4,44,475 employees have undergone such training upto February 2025.

Besides these training, some other / special courses are also run by the Training Institutes for non-gazetted staff on Indian Railways i.e. Training for Frontline Staff in Soft Skills, Customer Care Training, Disaster Management Training, Accident Investigation Programme for all Supervisors, Investigation for derailment for JE/SSE (P.Way), Train Parting Programme for Drivers, Threat Perception and Emergency Response, Fire Fighting and First Aid Skills, Gender sensitization, Yoga and Meditation and other training etc.

Moreover, in the last 3 years various Training Modules have also been introduced on Indian Railways. Further, training modules along with training content on Kavach training for LP/ALP/CLI and staff of Traffic Department have recently been introduced on Indian Railways.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM

5229. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

- (a) whether there are any moves being contemplated by the Ministry to have its own Artificial Intelligence (AI) System; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the cost of investment for the same?

**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) Union Cabinet led by Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved the **IndiaAI Mission on 7th March 2024**, a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem that aligns with the country's development goals. The financial outlay of the mission is **Rs 10,371.92 Crore**.

IndiaAI Mission encompasses key pillars of the AI ecosystem including, IndiaAI Compute Capacity, IndiaAI Innovation Centre, IndiaAI Datasets Platform, IndiaAI Application Development Initiative, IndiaAI FutureSkills, IndiaAI Startup Financing and Safe and Trusted AI.

By democratizing access to computing resources, enhancing data quality, nurturing homegrown AI expertise, attracting top talent, fostering industry partnerships, supporting startup ventures, promoting socially impactful AI projects, and emphasizing ethical practices, the mission seeks to foster responsible and inclusive growth within India's AI landscape.

IndiaAI under the IndiaAI Innovation Pillar, on 30th January, 2025, had **launched a Call for Proposals** inviting proposals from startups, researchers, and entrepreneurs to collaborate **on building state-of-the-art foundational AI models trained on Indian datasets**. The initiative aims to establish indigenous AI models that align with global standards while addressing unique challenges and opportunities within the Indian context.

Till 15th March, IndiaAI Mission has received a total of **187 proposals** aimed at building India's foundation models, with contributions from both established startups and new teams of researchers and academia. Along with funding support, **a wide range of GPUs have been requested** by teams submitting these proposals.

RESERVATION OCCUPANCY OF AMRIT BHARAT TRAINS

5230. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the current reservation occupancy percentage of Amrit Bharat Trains and whether there has been any assessment of passenger demand for these trains;
- (b) the number of Amrit Bharat Trains currently under construction and the expected timeline for their completion/ deployment;

- (c) whether the Government has plans for increasing the number of Amrit Bharat Trains in Bihar, given the high passenger demand and limited availability of affordable long-distance travel options in the State, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the timeline for introducing more Amrit Bharat Trains on key routes in Bihar; and
- (e) whether any new routes have been identified for future expansion, 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) At present two pairs of Amrit Bharat trains i.e. 13433/13434 SMVT Bengaluru – Malda Town and 15557/15558 Darbhanga Junction - Anand Vihar Terminal, are operational on Indian Railways. During the financial year 2023-24 and 2024-25 (up to February 2025), the overall occupancy of Amrit Bharat Trains is more than 100%.

A production programme for manufacturing of 100 Amrit Bharat Trains in coach production units of Indian Railways has been issued. The timelines for the production of these trains depend upon a number of factors including traffic requirements vis-a-vis other coach variants and smooth supply of material etc.

Further, on Indian Railways, occupancy pattern of trains is not uniform throughout the year and it varies over lean and peak periods. During peak rush periods, the occupancy of the trains especially on popular routes remains full

whereas during lean period and on less popular routes, there is sub optimal utilization.

Moreover, Railway network straddles across State boundaries. Accordingly, trains are introduced, as per network requirement, across such boundaries. Of the 2 pairs of Amrit Bharat Express trains presently operational on the Indian Railways network one pair namely, 15557/15558 Darbhanga Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express is catering to the needs of passengers of the stations located in the State of Bihar.

Besides, introduction of train services, including Amrit Bharat services, is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability etc.

UNRESERVED TICKETS ISSUED FOR KUMBH SPECIAL TRAIN

5231. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) the number of unreserved tickets issued per hour for the Kumbh Special train, which was a key factor in the Delhi stampede incident;
- (b) whether the Government is addressing the recent railway accidents caused by human error, infrastructure failure and track defects ensuring that comprehensive safety measures are put in place if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government plan to promote the electrification of railway tracks reducing dependence on fossil fuels and lowering carbon emissions?

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

(a) to (c) The details of general class tickets sold during Feb 2025 from New Delhi Railway station are as under:

Average general tickets in Feb'2025	40,334 tickets
Tickets sold on 15/02/2025	49,041 tickets (only about 8700 tickets more)
Special trains planned for 15/02/2025	5 special trains with a planned capacity of 15,000 passengers which were sufficient to carry an extra 8700 passengers

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

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

Expenditure on Safety related activities (Rs. in Crore)					
	2013-14 (Actual)	2022-23 (Actual)	2023-24 (Actual)	RE 2024-25	BE 2025-26

Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	9,172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	14,796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
Maintenance of Machines	5,406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
Road Safety LCs and ROBs/ RUBs	1,986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
Track Renewals	4,985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800
Bridge Works	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
Signal and Telecom Works	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	1,823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
Total	39,463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,623 stations up to 28.02.2025 to eliminate accident due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,089 level Crossing Gates up to 28.02.2025 for enhancing safety at LC gates.

4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,631 stations up to 28.02.2025.

5. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order. Kavach was adopted as a National ATP system in

July 2020. Kavach is provided progressively in phased manner. Kavach has already been deployed on 1548 RKm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 2066 RKm. Regular trials are being done on these sections.

6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for Signal and Telecom (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 Over Head Equipment (OHE) masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.
10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.

11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fan shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like Plasser Quick Relaying System (PQRS), Track Relaying Train (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 Integral Coach Factory (ICF) design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.
27. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system

in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

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

The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:-

S.No.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25 (till January 25)	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
	Technological improvements			
1	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 km	1.4 lakh km	More than 2 times
2	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 km	76,000 km	More than 7 times
3	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 stations	3,243 stations	4 times
4	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 nos.	As on 31.01.25: 25,293	281 times
5	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	27,079 nos.	
	Better maintenance practices			
1	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 km	49,000 km	1.5 times

2	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 lakh	1.9 crore	More than 2 times
3	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 nos.	In 2024-25: 301 nos.	92 % reduction
4	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 nos.	In 2024-25: 243 nos.	91% reduction
Better infrastructure and Rolling stock				
1	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985 nos.	34,000 km	More than 2 times
2	Flyovers (RoBs)/ Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 nos.	12,771 nos.	More than 3 times
3	Unmanned Level crossings (nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 nos.	41,551	More than 17 times

Currently, about 98% of the Indian Railways' (IR) Broad Gauge (BG) network has been electrified and balance sections have been taken up. Significant progress has been made in railway electrification in recent years, a comparison of electrification before and after 2014 is as follows:

Period	Route Kilometer
Before 2014 (about 60 years)	21,801
2014-25 (upto February, 2025)	45,922

Electrification of Railway network helps in reducing dependence on fossil fuels and lowering carbon emission. CO2 emissions in transportation by railways as compared to transportation by road is as under:

Mode of Transportation	CO2 emission for transportation of 1 tonne for 1 km
Road	101 gm
Rail	11.5 gm (about 89% less)

Also, by adopting electrification, IR has witnessed reduction in fuel consumption for traction purpose by 136 crore litres during 2023-24 as compared to 2018-19.

SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES FOR RELIGIOUS MINORITIES

5232. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

- (a) the details of Schemes and programmes implemented by the Ministry for the economic empowerment and skill development of religious minorities in the country including Karnataka;
- (b) the details of funds sanctioned, released to the State of Karnataka for implementation of the schemes 'Seekho aur Kamao' (Learn and Earn), Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD), 'Nai Manzil' scheme to provide education and skill training to the

youth from minority communities and 'Nai Roshni'- Scheme for Leadership Development of minority women; and

(c) the details of the number of beneficiaries under the said schemes/programmes in Davangere Lok Sabha Constituency along with the funds spent thereunder?

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

(a) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has launched a Central Sector Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS), which converges five erstwhile schemes viz. 'Seekho Aur Kamao', 'USTTAD', 'Nai Manzil', 'Nai Roshni' and 'Hamari Dharohar'; and focuses on upliftment of six notified minorities through skill development; entrepreneurship and leadership of minority women; and education support for school dropouts. Under the scheme, the Ministry has received some proposals and is in the process of short-listing and finalising the projects. A brief of these converging schemes along with the achievements made therein specifically in Karnataka is as under:

i) Seekho aur Kamao (SAK) scheme, started in 2014-15, targeted to upgrade the skills of minority youth (14-45 years) in various modern/ traditional skills depending upon their qualification, prevailing economic trends, and market potential, that could earn them suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to take up self-employment. Since inception 4,68,170 candidates were trained under the scheme, out of whom 9,478 beneficiaries were from State of Karnataka.

ii) USTTAD (and Hamari Dharohar) scheme started in 2015 and targeted capacity building and upgrading of the traditional skills of master craftsmen/ artisans. Since inception 21,611 candidates were trained under the scheme, out of whom 45 beneficiaries were from State of Karnataka.

iii) Nai Roshni, a Leadership Development Programme for Minority Women was launched in 2012-13 with an objective to empower and instill confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels. Since inception 4,35,125 candidates were trained under the scheme, out of whom 9,875 beneficiaries were from State of Karnataka.

iv) Nai Manzil scheme started in 2015, and was implemented with an objective to benefit the minority youth who do not have formal school leaving certificate. The scheme provided a combination of formal education (Class VIII or X) and skills and enabled the beneficiaries to seek better employment and livelihoods. Since inception 98,712 candidates were trained under the scheme, out of whom 2,368 beneficiaries were from State of Karnataka.

(b) and (c) The aforesaid converging schemes were Central Sector Schemes, hence, State specific physical/ financial target allocations were not made therein. A break-up of funds sanctioned under the said converging schemes in the last (03) three years is as follows:

Budget Sanctioned under Skilling schemes of the Ministry during 2022-23 to 2024-25 (Rs. in Cr.)					
Schemes	SeekhoAur Kamao	Nai Manzil	USTTAD	Nai Roshni	PM VIKAS
2022-23 to 2024-25	235.41	46.1	47.1	2.6	1,040

मुफ्त राशन वितरण

5233. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

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

- (क) राशन की दुकानों पर मुफ्त राशन वितरण संबंधी प्रधानमंत्री की योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है;
- (ख) ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में इसके समान कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-कौन से विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या उक्त योजना का किसानों और खाद्य उत्पादन प्रणाली पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है;
- (घ.) वितरण प्रक्रिया में भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने और उसमें लाभार्थियों को राशन का सुचारु वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-कौन से विभिन्न निगरानी तंत्र विकसित किए गए हैं; और
- (ड.) भविष्य में उक्त योजना को टिकाऊ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यनीति अपनाई जा रही है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (ड.) प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) को देश में कोविड-19 के प्रकोप से उत्पन्न आर्थिक व्यवधानों के कारण गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों के समक्ष आई कठिनाइयों को कम करने के

विशिष्ट उद्देश्य से शुरू किया गया था। पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत, लाभार्थी अर्थात् अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) परिवार और प्राथमिकता वाले परिवार (पीएचएच), प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह अतिरिक्त 5 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने के पात्र थे, जो कोविड-19 के दौरान नियमित आबंटन के अतिरिक्त था। पीएमजीकेएवाई (चरण I-VII) के तहत 28 माह की अवधि के लिए लगभग 1118 लाख टन खाद्यान्न आवंटित किया गया था, जिसका कुल नियोजित वित्तीय परिव्यय लगभग 3.91 लाख करोड़ रुपये था।

केंद्र सरकार ने गरीब लाभार्थियों के वित्तीय बोझ को कम करने और गरीबों की सहायता के लिए कार्यक्रम की राष्ट्रव्यापी एकरूपता एवं प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत दिनांक 1 जनवरी 2023 से एएवाई परिवारों और पीएचएच लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराए थे। निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरण की अवधि को दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 2024 से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है, जिसका अनुमानित वित्तीय परिव्यय 11.80 लाख करोड़ रुपये है, जिसे पूरी तरह से केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा।

केंद्र सरकार, एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत पात्र परिवारों के व्यक्तियों को खाद्यान्न की नियमित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत केंद्रीय पूल से राज्य सरकारों को खाद्यान्नों की अपेक्षित मात्रा आबंटित करती है। केंद्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्न स्टॉक की खरीद केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य प्रचालन के माध्यम से किसानों से की जाती है।

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 में राज्य में इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी और समीक्षा के उद्देश्य से राज्य खाद्य आयोग के गठन/पदनाम का प्रावधान करता है।

लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, इस अधिनियम में स्थानीय प्राधिकरण या राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिकृत किसी अन्य प्राधिकरण या निकाय के माध्यम से उचित दर दुकानों, लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली और अन्य कल्याणकारी स्कीमों के कामकाज पर आवधिक सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा का प्रावधान है। केंद्र सरकार भी ऐसे लेखा

परीक्षा करने में अनुभव रखने वाली स्वतंत्र एजेंसियों के माध्यम से सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा कर सकती है या करवा सकती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, इस अधिनियम में लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की पारदर्शिता और उचित कामकाज तथा इस प्रणाली में पदाधिकारियों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य, जिला, ब्लॉक और उचित दर दुकान स्तर पर सतर्कता समितियों के गठन का प्रावधान है।

निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न का प्रावधान समाज के प्रभावित वर्ग की वित्तीय कठिनाई को संधारणीय रूप से कम करेगा तथा लाभार्थियों के लिए शून्य लागत के साथ दीर्घकालिक मूल्य निर्धारण रणनीति सुनिश्चित करेगा, जो सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

जनहित में चक्रधरपुर रेलवे स्टेशन का विकास

5234. श्रीमती जोबा माझी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का पोर्टरखोली और बाजार से आने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए धुलाई स्थल को पुनःस्थापित करने, बुकिंग काउंटर को पुनः खोलने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का चक्रधरपुर रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड को फिर से स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का चक्रधरपुर स्टेशन के सामने और आरपीएफ बैरकों के निकट पट्टाधारी दुकानदारों को बेदखल करने से पूर्व उनके सुव्यवस्थित पुनर्वास की प्रक्रिया को प्राथमिकता देने और चक्रधरपुर

रेलवे अस्पताल में विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सकों को तैनात करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का चक्रधरपुर रेलवे स्टेशन का जनहित में विकास करने के लिए महात्मा गांधी पार्क का समुचित रख-रखाव तथा चक्रधरपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट बाल उद्यान का सौंदर्यीकरण करने का विचार है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की संभावित तारीख क्या है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (च) रेल मंत्रालय ने भारतीय रेल में रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' शुरू की है। इस योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत् आधार पर स्टेशनों के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसमें प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं में सुधार के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और चरणबद्ध तरीके से उनका क्रियान्वयन करना शामिल है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 1337 स्टेशनों की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें झारखंड राज्य में चक्रधरपुर स्टेशन सहित 57 रेलवे स्टेशन हैं।

चक्रधरपुर स्टेशन पर विकास कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं प्रदान कर दी गई हैं और नए पैदल पार पुल, द्वितीय प्रवेश के लिए चाहरदिवारी, प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 2 और 3 का विस्तार, और प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 1 की सतह में सुधार संबंधी निर्माण कार्यों को पूरा कर लिया गया है और द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार पर स्टेशन भवन के निर्माण, परिसंचरण क्षेत्र में सुधार, पहुंच पथ, जल निकासी कार्य आदि के निर्माण कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत पोर्टरखोली और बाजार से आने वाले यात्रियों के लिए द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार पर बुकिंग काउंटर उपलब्ध कराने की योजना है।

स्टेशन पुनर्विकास और परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए अन्य अवसंरचनात्मक कार्यों हेतु रेल भूमि की आवश्यकता है। चक्रधरपुर स्टेशन के परिसंचरण क्षेत्र में विवरण पर आवंटित दुकानों को विवरण की निबंधन एवं शर्तों के अनुसार रेलवे के विकास कार्यों के लिए हटा दिया गया है।

परिचालनिक और रखरखाव आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार वाशिंग पिट की योजना तैयार की जाती है और उनका क्रियान्वयन किया जाता है। वर्तमान में, चक्रधरपुर और इसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में रेलगाड़ियों के परिचालनिक आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए मौजूदा पिट लाइन सुविधाएं पर्याप्त हैं।

रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड भारतीय रेल के क्षेत्राधिकार के आधार पर स्थापित किए जाते हैं, न कि राज्यों, क्षेत्रीय रेलों और क्षेत्रों के आधार पर। भारत में विभिन्न समूह 'ग' पदों की भर्ती के लिए 21 रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड स्थित हैं। चक्रधरपुर को रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड रांची द्वारा सेवित किया जाता है।

रोगविज्ञानी, संज्ञाहरणविज्ञानी, शिशु रोग विशेषज्ञ, चिकित्सक, दंत सर्जन, कान, नाक और गला (ईएनटी) सर्जन, त्वचा विशेषज्ञ, प्रसूति एवं स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञ और जनरल सर्जन जैसे विशेषज्ञ डॉक्टर पहले से ही मंडल रेल अस्पताल, चक्रधरपुर में तैनात हैं।

"पी" ब्लॉक रेलवे कॉलोनी/चक्रधरपुर स्थित महात्मा गांधी उद्यान और रेलवे स्टेशन के पास स्थित बाल उद्यान का रखरखाव और सौंदर्यीकरण कार्य नियमित आधार पर किया जाता है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन को आम तौर पर योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार, स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। झारखंड राज्य तीन क्षेत्रों

अर्थात् पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के अंतर्गत फैला हुआ है। इन क्षेत्रों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत 1,499 करोड़ रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान) का आवंटन किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर सुविधाओं का प्रावधान/उन्नयन और स्टेशनों का विकास एक सतत् और जारी प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्य पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन आवश्यकतानुसार किए जाते हैं।

ENHANCEMENT OF HIGH-SPEED RAIL CONNECTIVITY

5235. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is taking steps to enhance high-speed rail connectivity and improve the efficiency of existing railway networks particularly in overburdened corridors like Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Kolkata, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether many railway stations across the country still lack basic amenities such as clean waiting areas, escalators and adequate security measures despite the push for railway modernization, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the specific plans of the Government to upgrade railway stations especially in tier-2 and tier-3 cities to improve passenger experience and safety?

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

(a) to (c) Presently, Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 Kms) is the only sanctioned project of High Speed Rail in India under execution with technical and financial assistance from Government of Japan.

Being highly capital intensive, the decision to sanction any HSR Corridor/Project depends on many factors such as outcome of DPR, techno-economic feasibility, availability of resources such as financing options.

In order to increase the speed and capacity of Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes, following works/surveys have been taken up:

Delhi-Mumbai section (1386 Km):

1. The work for raising sectional speed to 160 kmph has been sanctioned and is in advance stage.
2. Out of 1386 Km route length, 196 Km has 4 rail lines and construction of 3rd and 4th line between Dahanu Road-Virar (64 Km) has been taken up.
3. Survey for 3rd and 4th line in the balance section for 1126 KM has-been sanctioned.
4. 1404 Km of Western DFC (double line) has been commissioned and the work in the balance section for 102 Km has been taken up.
5. Construction of Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Corridor (double line) covering length of 508 Km has been taken up.

Delhi-Howrah section (1450 Km):

1. The work for raising sectional speed to 160 kmph has been sanctioned and is in advance stage.
2. Presently, out of 1450 Km route length, 194 Km is 4 line section, 312 Km is 3 line section and balance 944 Km is double line rail section.
3. Following projects have been sanctioned and work taken up:
 - Multi tracking of Son Nagar – Andal (375 Km)
 - Aligarh - Daud Khan 3rd line (18 Km)
 - Mughalsarai - Allahabad 3rd line (150 Km)
 - Kalipahari-Bakhtarnagar 5th Line (18 Km)
 - Saktigarh-Chandanpur 4th line (43 Km)
 - Extension of Nimcha up avoiding line (9.42 Km)
4. Surveys for construction of 3rd line of 480 km, 4th line of 96 Km and 5th line of 151 Km have been sanctioned.
5. Eastern DFC (1337 Km) has been commissioned.

Augmentation/Improvement of passenger amenities on Indian Railways is a continuous and on-going process. Accordingly, Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations which envisages development of stations with a long-term approach. It involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the amenities at the

stations like improvement of station access, circulating areas, waiting halls, toilets, lift/escalators as necessary, platform surfacing and cover over platform, cleanliness, free Wi-Fi, kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product', better passenger information systems, executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages improvement of building, integrating the station with both sides of the city, multimodal integration, amenities for Divyangjans, sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks, etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term. So far, 1337 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

In order to ensure safety, Indian Railways continuously upgrades and modernises its signalling system like Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals, Complete Track Circuiting of stations, Interlocking of Level Crossing Gates (LC) etc. Indian Railways has also gone for implementation of advance technology system "Kavach" as an Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system which required safety certification of highest order.

अल्पसंख्यकों के विकास के लिए नीतियां/कार्यक्रम

5236. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

क्या अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार की प्रमुख नीतियां और कार्यक्रम कौन-कौन से हैं जिन्हें विशेष रूप से अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के विकास के लिए तैयार किया गया है;
- (ख) कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करने और उक्त कार्यक्रमों की लक्षित लाभार्थियों तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है;
- (ग) सरकार देश में विभिन्न अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों को पेश आ रही विशिष्ट चुनौतियों से किस प्रकार निपट रही है;
- (घ) अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के युवाओं की नियोजनीयता में वृद्धि करने के लिए चलाए जा रहे कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के पारंपरिक कौशल और शिल्प का संरक्षण और संवर्धन किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है; और
- (च) अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के साथ हो रहे भेदभाव और सामाजिक बहिष्कार की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) सरकार अल्पसंख्यकों, विशेष रूप से समाज के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर और कम सुविधा प्राप्त वर्गों सहित हर वर्ग के कल्याण और उत्थान के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को लागू करती है। अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय विशेष रूप से केंद्रीय रूप से अधिसूचित छह (6) अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक और शैक्षिक सशक्तीकरण के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को लागू करता है, ये योजनाएं पूरे देश में लागू की जाती हैं। मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार हैं:

1. शैक्षिक सशक्तीकरण योजनाएँ

- i. मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना
- ii. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना

iii. मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति योजना

छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं को राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल (एनआईसी द्वारा प्रबंधित) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है जो एक निरंतर विकसित होने वाला मंच है। छात्रवृत्ति भुगतान डीबीटी मोड के तहत आधार भुगतान ब्रिज सिस्टम (एपीबीएस) के माध्यम से किया जाता है ताकि लाभ वास्तविक लाभार्थियों तक पहुंच सके।

2. रोजगार और आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण योजनाएं

i) प्रधानमंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (पीएम विकास)

ii) **राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास और वित्त निगम (एनएमडीएफसी):** यह देश भर में स्वरोजगार आय सृजन पहलों के लिए रियायती ऋण प्रदान करके अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के बीच “पिछड़े वर्गों” के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए सावधि ऋण, सूक्ष्म वित्त, शिक्षा ऋण और विरासत योजनाओं को लागू करता है। एनएमडीएफसी की योजनाओं को संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य प्रशासन, पंजाब ग्रामीण बैंक और केनरा बैंक द्वारा नामित राज्य चैनलाइजिंग एजेंसियों (एससीए) के माध्यम से लागू किया जाता है।

अपनी योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए, एनएमडीएफसी नियमित रूप से देश भर में लक्षित समूहों पर एनएमडीएफसी वित्तपोषण के उचित उपयोग और प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र तृतीय-पक्ष संगठनों/एजेंसियों को शामिल करके “लाभार्थी सत्यापन” और “प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन” संचालित करता है। एनएमडीएफसी के अधिकारी लाभार्थियों से बातचीत के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य प्रशासन का दौरा भी करते हैं।

3. अवसंरचना विकास योजना

i) प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके): "प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम" (पीएमजेवीके)

एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, महिला केंद्रित परियोजनाएं, पेयजल

और आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता और खेल जैसे क्षेत्रों में देश के अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक अवसंरचना के निर्माण के लिए मंत्रालय के प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों में से एक है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य उस विशेष क्षेत्र के अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति को बढ़ावा देना भी शामिल है।

पीएमजेवीके के तहत परियोजनाओं पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन से प्राप्त अनुरोधों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है और उन्हें मंजूरी दी जाती है। मंत्रालय को परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करना, स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का निष्पादन और पूर्ण परियोजनाओं का संचालन और रखरखाव संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है।

(ग) और (च) राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM), मंत्रालय के तहत एक वैधानिक निकाय है जिसकी स्थापना एनसीएम अधिनियम, 1992 के तहत की गई थी। अपने कार्य के हिस्से के रूप में, यह अल्पसंख्यकों की याचिकाएं प्राप्त करता है और उन्हें आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए उपयुक्त अधिकारियों/राज्य सरकारों के समक्ष उठाता है। इसके अलावा, सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, एनसीएम के माननीय अध्यक्ष और सदस्य अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ नियमित बैठकें करते हैं। इसके अलावा, समुदायों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने और सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एनसीएम अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ 'सर्व धर्म संवाद' भी संचालित करता है।

(घ) और (ङ) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय (MoMA) अल्पसंख्यकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए विभिन्न कौशल और शिक्षा योजनाओं को लागू कर रहा है ताकि उन्हें रोजगार के लिए तैयार किया जा सके।

प्रधानमंत्री विरासत का संवर्धन (पीएम विकास) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय की एक प्रमुख योजना है जो पांच पूर्ववर्ती योजनाओं को एकीकृत करती है और कौशल विकास, अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं

की उद्यमिता और नेतृत्व; और स्कूल ड्रापआउट्स के लिए शिक्षा सहायता के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यकों के उत्थान पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है।

पीएम विकास से पहले, मंत्रालय ने अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के युवाओं को रोजगार और आजीविका के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए 'सीखो और कमाओ', 'नई मंजिल' और 'उस्ताद' योजनाओं के तहत कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया था, जिन्हें अब पीएम विकास योजना में मिला दिया गया है। 2020-21 के बाद उक्त पूर्ववर्ती योजनाओं के तहत कोई नया लक्ष्य आवंटित नहीं किया गया।

इन योजनाओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण और उनमें प्राप्त उपलब्धियां इस प्रकार हैं:

i) सीखो और कमाओ (SAK) योजना, जिसे 2013-14 में शुरू किया गया था, का लक्ष्य अल्पसंख्यक युवाओं (14-45 वर्ष) के कौशल को उनकी योग्यता, मौजूदा आर्थिक रुझानों और बाजार की संभावनाओं के आधार पर विभिन्न आधुनिक/पारंपरिक कौशल में उन्नत करना था, जिससे उन्हें उपयुक्त रोजगार मिल सके या वे स्वरोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिए उपयुक्त रूप से कुशल बन सकें। शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक इस योजना के तहत लगभग 4.68 लाख लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

ii) नई मंजिल योजना 2015 में शुरू हुई थी, और इसका उद्देश्य अल्पसंख्यक युवाओं को लाभ पहुंचाना था, जिनके पास स्कूल छोड़ने का औपचारिक प्रमाण पत्र नहीं है। इस योजना ने औपचारिक शिक्षा (कक्षा आठवीं या दसवीं) और कौशल का संयोजन प्रदान किया और लाभार्थियों को बेहतर रोजगार और आजीविका प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाया। शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक इस योजना के तहत 98,712 लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

iii) उस्ताद और हमारी धरोहर योजना इस योजना को 2015 में लक्षित क्षमता निर्माण और कुशल कारीगरों के पारंपरिक कौशल के उन्नयन के लिए शुरू किया गया था। शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक इस योजना के तहत लगभग 21,611 लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

iv) **नई रेशनी** अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं के लिए नेतृत्व विकास कार्यक्रम 2012-13 में शुरू किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं को सभी स्तरों पर सरकारी प्रणालियों, बैंकों और अन्य संस्थानों के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए ज्ञान, साधन और तकनीक प्रदान करके सशक्त बनाना और उनमें आत्मविश्वास पैदा करना था। शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक इस योजना के तहत 4.35 लाख से अधिक लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त संस्थानों जैसे कि राष्ट्रीय फैशन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (NIFT), राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान (NID) और भारतीय पैकेजिंग संस्थान (IIP) को डिजाइन हस्तक्षेप, उत्पाद रेंज विकास, पैकेजिंग, प्रदर्शनियों और ब्रांड निर्माण आदि के लिए विभिन्न शिल्प समूहों में काम करने के लिए नियुक्त किया है।

हुनर हाट और लोक संवर्धन पर्व जैसी मंत्रालय की पहलों का उद्देश्य आमजन के बीच योजनाओं के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाना और अल्पसंख्यक पारंपरिक कारीगरों को उनके उत्पादों के प्रदर्शन और विपणन के माध्यम से उत्थान के अवसर प्रदान करना है। 2015 से अब तक, मंत्रालय द्वारा देश भर में ऐसे 43 कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं।

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

LACK OF BROADBAND AND FIBER-OPTIC INTERNET CONNECTIVITY

5237. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of villages in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh that still lack broadband and fiber-optic internet connectivity;

- (b) the progress of BharatNet and other Government schemes aimed at providing high-speed internet access in the constituency;
- (c) whether the Government has set any target to ensure 100% internet penetration in rural areas of Bhiwani-Mahendragarh, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of public Wi-fi hotspots established under the Digital India initiative in the constituency; and
- (e) whether any measures are being taken to improve telecom and internet services in educational institutions and small businesses in the region and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) In the Bhiwani-Mahendergarh constituency, 768 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made service ready under the BharatNet project. All villages in the constituency have 4G mobile coverage. Wi-Fi service is supported by equipment installed at many GPs. Further, under the Prime Minister's Wi-Fi Access Network Interface (PM-WANI) framework, the total number of PM-WANI compliant Wi-Fi hotspots installed in Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts are 226 and 51 respectively. Providing connectivity to remaining GPs and further strengthening of the network is under the scope of Amended BharatNet Program (ABP). ABP also includes connectivity to all non-GP villages on demand basis. Presently, process for selection of project implementation agency is under tender stage.

(e) In Haryana, 6,094 number of fiber to the home (FTTH) connections have been provided to educational institutions using the BharatNet network.

रेल आरक्षण केन्द्र में कर्मचारी

5238. श्री लक्ष्मीकान्त पप्पू निषाद:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) रेल आरक्षण केन्द्र में कितने कर्मचारी और अधिकारी तैनात हैं और ये कर्मचारी और अधिकारी कितने वर्षों से तैनात हैं;
- (ख) प्रतिनियुक्ति पर जाने वाले और वर्ष 2006 से वापस स्थानांतरित किए गए मुख्य आरक्षण पर्यवेक्षक/आरक्षण लिपिकों का ब्यौरा क्या है और ये पर्यवेक्षक/लिपिक कितने वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं;
- (ग) क्या प्रतिनियुक्ति पर जाने वाले रेलवे के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों पर रोटेशन स्थानांतरण लागू होता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या रेल आरक्षण केन्द्र में कार्यरत कर्मचारी क्षेत्रीयता, जाति, धर्म और किसी अन्य विशेष व्यक्तिगत प्राथमिकता के आधार पर या किसी सांसद के साथ संबंधों के आधार पर आरक्षण देते 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(घ) रेल आरक्षण केन्द्रों में तैनाती सहित रेल कर्मचारियों का स्थानांतरण/तैनाती/प्रतिनियुक्ति प्रशासनिक, परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं और उपलब्ध रिक्तियों पर विचार करते हुए मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों/मानदंडों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

संवेदनशील पदों पर तैनात रेल कर्मचारियों, जिनमें वे कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं जो अक्सर जनता अथवा/और ठेकेदारों/आपूर्तिकर्ताओं के संपर्क में रहते हैं, को एक निश्चित अवधि के बाद, जैसा भी मामला हो, उनके मौजूदा पद/सीट अथवा स्टेशन से स्थानांतरित किया जाना अपेक्षित होता है।

रेल कर्मचारियों के आवधिक स्थानांतरण हेतु निर्देशों में वाणिज्य विभाग के कर्मचारी (जैसे वाणिज्य पर्यवेक्षक, आरक्षण क्लर्क/बुकिंग क्लर्क, सभी प्रकार के वाणिज्यिक संविदाओं/लाइसेंसों से संबंधित कर्मचारी, टिकट जाँच कर्मचारी आदि) शामिल हैं।

साथ ही, आरक्षण केंद्र के कर्मचारी नियमों के अनुसार टिकट जारी करते हैं जो न्यायसंगतता, पारदर्शिता, निष्पक्षता और समानता पर आधारित होता है। सार्वजनिक सेवाएँ प्रदान करने में किसी भी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है।

ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

5239. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

- (a) the manner in which the co-location of Energy Storage Systems (ESSs) with solar PV enhance grid stability and reliability in India;
- (b) the expected benefits of mandating a minimum two-hour ESS duration for future solar PV tenders;
- (c) the manner in which the integration of storage with solar PV contributes to India's goal of achieving 500 GW of non-fossil fuel generation by 2030; and
- (d) the manner in which introduction of double-cycle operation for energy storage improves power availability during the peak demand period;

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) Renewable Energy sources are variable and intermittent in nature and Co-locating Energy Storage Systems (ESS) with Solar PV enhances grid stability by addressing intermittency and variability and ensuring reliable power supply. Co-located Energy Storage Systems can help by storing excess Solar PV energy generation during solar hours and supply the same during non-Solar hours and during peak demand. This also enables peak load management, frequency regulation, reduces Renewable Energy curtailment and enhances grid resilience.

(b) Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Ministry of Power on 18/02/2025 has issued an 'Advisory on co-locating Energy Storage Systems with Solar Power Projects to enhance grid stability and cost efficiency'. Mandating a minimum 2-hour Energy Storage Systems in future Solar PV tenders can enhance the grid reliability and mitigate intermittency issues by ensuring consistent power supply during peak demand periods, and reducing reliance on conventional power sources.

(c) India has set a target of achieving 500 GW installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. As per the National Electricity Plan published by the Central Electricity Authority, in order to integrate the 364 GW of solar and 121 GW of wind capacity by 2031-32, India would require 411.4 GWh of storage capacity (175.18 GWh from PSP and 236.22 GWh from BESS). Integration of storage with Solar PV

ensures a steady, reliable supply of power and facilitating a higher share of solar in the energy mix.

(d) In double-cycle operation, energy storage can be charged not only from solar power but also from the grid during low-demand hours and can be discharged during peak periods and during non-solar hours. This approach enhances power availability, ensuring more stable and reliable energy supply to optimize the grid efficiency.

घरेलू प्रयोजनार्थ खुले बाजार में बिक्री योजना

5240. श्री राजेश रंजन :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि घरेलू प्रयोजनार्थ खुले बाजार में बिक्री योजना (ओएमएसएस-डी) के तहत आम उपभोक्ताओं को रियायती दरों पर आटा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारत ब्रांड योजना चरण-1 के आरंभ के दौरान आटे की बिक्री के लिए केंद्रीय भंडार को लगभग पांच लाख मीट्रिक टन गेहूं आवंटित किया गया था;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केंद्रीय भंडार ने आवंटित गेहूं से तैयार किए गए भारत आटा के 10 किलोग्राम के लगभग 4 करोड़ बैग बेचने के निर्धारित लक्ष्य के मुकाबले 2023 से जनवरी 2025 की अवधि के दौरान अपनी खुदरा दुकानों के माध्यम से केवल नौ लाख बैग बेचे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केंद्रीय भंडार ने शेष भारत आटा बैग 3 से 4 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की रिश्त लेकर खुले बाजार में बेचे, जिससे लगभग 250 से 300 करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला हुआ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक और सीबीआई से कार्यनिष्पादन संबंधी लेखापरीक्षा और मामले की जांच कराने का विचार है; और

(ङ) 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) खुला बाजार बिक्री योजना (घरेलू) नीति के तहत पूरे देश भर में बड़ी संख्या में बिक्री केन्द्रों (आउटलेटों) पर भारत आटा को उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए केन्द्रीय भंडार/एनएएफईडी/एनसीसीएफ जैसे अर्द्ध-सरकारी एवं सहकारी संगठनों तथा अन्य खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों (आउटलेटों) (जैसे दिल्ली में सफल, अन्य राज्यों में अन्य खुदरा शृंखलाओं/सहकारी संस्थान) के साथ इन संगठनों के टाई-अप के माध्यम से, आम उपभोक्ताओं को रियायती दरों पर आटा (गेहूं का आटा) उपलब्ध करवाने की दृष्टि से, दिनांक 06.11.2023 को भारत आटा का शुभारंभ किया गया था। चरण-1 के दौरान, भारत आटा के रूप में बिक्री हेतु कुल 5,09,000 मीट्रिक टन गेहूं केन्द्रीय भंडार को आवंटित किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) चरण-1 के दौरान, केन्द्रीय भंडार द्वारा एफसीआई से भारत आटा के लिए 5,07,399 मीट्रिक टन गेहूं उठाया गया था और उठाए गए गेहूं की पूरी मात्रा को भारत आटा के रूप में बेचा गया था।

(घ) और (ङ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

ASSISTANCE TO SUGARCANE FARMERS

5241. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the total area under sugarcane cultivation in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years along with the figures of production and yield per hectare;
- (b) the number of operational sugar mills in the State along with the details of mills that have shut down in recent years and the reasons for their closure;
- (c) the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) and State Advised Price (SAP) for sugarcane in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and whether there have been any delays in payments to farmers;
- (d) the status of ethanol production from sugarcane in the State including the Government support, if any, for ethanol blending and infrastructure development;
- (e) the challenges faced by sugarcane farmers including water availability, rising input costs, climate impact and marketing constraints; and
- (f) the details of pending financial assistance and subsidies along with the relief measures provided to sugarcane farmers and sugar mills in Andhra Pradesh including outstanding dues, if any?

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

- (a) The information is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (b) In Andhra Pradesh, out of total 29 sugar mills, 5 sugar mills are operational during current Sugar Season 2024-25 (Oct – Sept). Remaining 24 sugar mills could not take up crushing operations due to non-availability of sufficient sugarcane, other financial problems etc.
- (c) The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) declared by the Central Government is applicable to the state of Andhra Pradesh, and there is no separate State Advised Price (SAP) in place. The FRP for sugarcane over the last five years and current year is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Cane payment to farmers is a continuous process. As reported by State Govt, cane dues position of the last 5 years and current year is as under :-

Sugar Season	Amount Due (Rs. In crores)
2019-20	35.92
2020-21	No dues
2021-22	No dues
2022-23	No dues
2023-24	7.16
2024-25	44.67

(d) Out of 5 working sugar mills in the State, only 4 sugar mills are producing ethanol. Ethanol production during 2023-24 season was 3.43 cr. liters and estimated Ethanol production during 2024-25 is 4.58 cr. Liters.

Further, the Government has notified various ethanol interest subvention schemes from 2018 to 2022 (in 2021 ethanol production from grain was also included under these schemes) to encourage sugar mills and distilleries to enhance their ethanol production capacities.

Under all these subvention schemes, Government is facilitating project proponents to avail loans from banks/financial institutions for which interest subvention @ 6% or 50% of the interest charged by the banks/financial institutions, whichever is lower, is being borne by the Government for a period of five years including one year moratorium period.

(e) Water availability is limited in uplands especially in north costal districts and Chittoor district. Cost of cultivation is more in Andhra Pradesh compared to major sugar producing states especially due to high labour cost.

In Andhra Pradesh most of the sugar factories are located in coastal area. Sugar recovery is low due to inadequate cane crush and climatic conditions i.e., less diurnal variation in the temperatures between day and night time.

(f) Generally the Sugar mills in the state of Andhra Pradesh are providing seed, fertilizers, pesticides, support for harvesting, transportation and drip irrigation to

their cane growers on subsidy / free of cost / interest free basis, depending on their financial condition. State Government is extending financial assistance to the cooperative sugar factories whenever necessary.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing Area under sugarcane cultivation, production and Yield in Andhra Pradesh					
Particular	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Area (in L Ha)	0.86	0.55	0.47	0.40	0.27
Production (in LMT)	67.24	41.39	36.45	29.56	22.14
Yield (Ton/ Ha)	78.19	75.25	77.56	73.89	80.53

Source:- DAandFW

STATEMENT-II

FRP for sugarcane over the last five years and current year

SugarSeason	(₹ per quintal)	Basic Recovery Level
2019-20	275	10%
2020-21	285	10%
2021-22	290	10%
2022-23	305	10.25%
2023-24	315	10.25 %
2024-25	340	10.25 %

**PROMOTION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN ELECTRONICS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECTOR**

5242. SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Research and Development of Electronics and Information Technology Sector is being neglected in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the justification thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated any scheme to promote Research and Development in Electronics and Information Technology sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details regarding the contribution of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) in the development and financial inclusion of 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 (d) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology ('MeitY') is promoting research and development in Electronics and Information Technology in the country through its Digital India Program. Under this programme, new and indigenous

technologies/ system/ software/ tools are developed from Proof of Concept (PoC) to system development and deployment to address various societal, industrial and strategic needs. Government supports the RandD ecosystem which includes capacity building, creation of infrastructure for research and through suitable policy intervention at academia/Research organization/ startups and industry.

The government through different ministries are encouraging the Research efforts in this sector. Some of the major government initiatives to boost Research under the Digital India Program (DIP) in the country are highlighted below: -

- **IndiaAI Mission:** The Cabinet has approved the IndiaAI Mission at a total outlay of Rs. 10,371.92 Crores as a comprehensive programme for leveraging transformative technologies to foster inclusion, innovation and adoption for social impact as well as to make India a global leader in the AI space and ensure responsible and transformational use of AI for All. The India AI mission seeks to foster responsible and inclusive growth within India's AI landscape by democratizing access to computing resources, enhancing data quality, nurturing homegrown AI expertise, attracting top talent, fostering industry partnerships, supporting startup ventures, promoting socially impactful AI projects, and emphasizing ethical practices in AI.
- **National Supercomputing Mission:** The mission was launched in 2015, to foster a robust ecosystem in High-Performance Computing (HPC). Under NSM, more than 30 Peta-Flop (10¹⁵) capacity supercomputers have been

deployed across academic institutions, RandD labs like IISc, IITs, etc. enabling over 8000 researches from 200 institutes to execute more than 94 lakh application codes. These supercomputers are pivotal in developing national-level applications in genomics, drug discovery, flood forecasting, disaster management, and seismic data processing. Over 20,000 individuals have been trained in HPC and AI areas under the Mission.

To achieve the 'Atmanirbhar' (self-reliance) in HPC and AI, development of indigenous supercomputing sub-components i.e. Server Board, High Speed Interconnect, Complete Software Stack, Direct contact liquid Cooling (DCLC) cooling technology etc. have been undertaken through the mission.

- **BHASHINI:** MeitY has launched Mission Digital India Bhashini in the year 2022 with an outlay of Rs 495.51 crore. Aim is to develop core language technologies for speech and text translation for 22 scheduled Indian languages in open source to help transcend language barriers in the digital medium. A national public digital platform <http://bhashini.gov.in> has been developed to proliferate language technology solutions.
- **Semicon India Programme:** In addition to Digital India Program (DIP) Government has also approved the 'Semicon India Programme' with a total outlay of INR 76,000 crore for the development of semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country. The programme aims to provide financial support to companies investing in semiconductors and display

manufacturing and design ecosystem. This paves the way for India's growing presence in the global electronics and semiconductor value chains. Following four schemes have been introduced under the aforesaid programme:

- i. Modified Scheme for setting up of Semiconductor Fabs in India
- ii. Modified Scheme for setting up of Display Fabs in India
- iii. Modified Scheme for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics / Sensors Fab / Discrete Semiconductors Fab and Semiconductor Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) / OSAT facilities in India

iv. Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme

- In addition to the above schemes, Government has also approved modernization of the existing semiconductor manufacturing facility - Semiconductor Laboratory (SCL), Mohali as a brownfield Fab and several policies intervention and schemes are initiated by government from time to time.

(e) Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) refers to the foundational digital systems that enable seamless and efficient delivery of public and private services. DPI has been a transformative force in India's socio-economic development, significantly enhancing financial inclusion, governance and economic growth. India's DPI ecosystem comprises key platforms such as **Aadhaar, Unified Payments Interface (UPI), DigiLocker, etc among others**. Expanding DPI in rural areas has been a key

priority for India to bridge the digital divide, improve financial inclusion and ensure access to essential government and financial services.

Several initiatives have played a crucial role in achieving this goal. These initiatives include, Aadhaar which has provided digital identity to 1.4 billion people and facilitating e-auth for 7+ crore people on an average on daily basis. DigiLocker which is a platform for issuance and verification of documents and certificates digitally. DigiLocker has onboarded 50+ crore users and is facilitating seamless access to 924 crore documents. UMANG - unified platform for all Indian Citizens to access pan India digital services ranging from Central to Local Government bodies and other citizen centric services. Currently, 2,106 services from 207 Central/State/UT departments have been on-boarded on UMANG platform. Unified Payment Interface (UPI) is the leading digital payment platform, and it is facilitating 50 crore transactions on daily basis.

गुवाहाटी-तेजपुर के बीच एक नई रेललाइन

5243. श्री रंजीत दत्ता:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का दरांग जिले से होकर गुवाहाटी से तेजपुर के बीच एक नई रेल लाइन बिछाने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके व्यवहार्यता-अध्ययन और परियोजना की समय-सीमा सहित उक्त प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा औरवर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का इस क्षेत्र में रेलसंपर्क में सुधार लाने और आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उक्त परियोजना पर कार्य करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा असम विशेषकर दरांग और शोणितपुर जिलों में रेल-अवसंरचना में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश-वार/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार/जिला-वार नहीं बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है, क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्वों आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत किया जाता है जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रो-फॉरवर्ड और निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

आगियाठरी (गुवाहाटी)-डेकारगाँव (तेजपुर) नई लाइन परियोजना (155 कि.मी.) और तेजपुर-सिलघाट नई लाइन परियोजना (25 कि.मी.), जो दारांग और सोनितपुर जिलों से होकर गुजरती हैं, के अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और सर्वेक्षण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

असम क्षेत्र में आर्थिक विकास में सुधार लाने और बढ़ावा देने के लिए, असम क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं/चल रही हैं:

पूरी हो चुकी परियोजनाएं

1. न्यू मैनागुड़ी-जोगीघोपा नई लाइन (288.88 कि.मी.)
2. डिगारू-होजाई दोहरीकरण (102 कि.मी.)
3. होजाई-लामडिंग दोहरीकरण (44.92 कि.मी.)

4. न्यू बंगाईगांव-रंगिया-आगियाठरी (142.97 कि.मी)

चालू परियोजनाएं

1. मुरकंगसेलेक-पासीघाट नई लाइन (26.15 कि.मी.)
2. तेतेलिया- बर्नीहाट नई लाइन (21.50 कि.मी.)
3. न्यू बंगाईगांव-गोवालपारा-कामाख्या दोहरीकरण (176 कि.मी.)
4. लामडिंग फरकाटिंग दोहरीकरण (140 कि.मी.)
5. कामाख्या-गुवाहाटी तीसरी लाइन (5.44 कि.मी.)
6. सराईघाट पर रेल सह सड़क पुल सहित आगियाठरी-कामाख्या (7.062 कि.मी.)

इसके अलावा, पिछले 3 वर्षों (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष अर्थात् 2024-25) में, असम राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 1,869 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई के 14 अदद सर्वेक्षण (09 नई लाइन और 05 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, असम राज्य सहित पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 18 रेल परियोजनाएँ (13 नई लाइन और 05 दोहरीकरण) जिनकी कुल लंबाई 1,368 किलोमीटर तथा लागत 74,972 करोड़ रुपए है, योजना बनाने और कार्यान्वयन चरण में हैं, जिनमें से मार्च, 2024 तक 313 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और 40,549 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है। इनमें शामिल हैं:-

योजना शीर्ष	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2024 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइनें	13	896	81	34,616
दोहरीकरण	5	472	232	5,933
कुल	18	1368	313	40,549

असम राज्य सहित पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं की कमीशनिंग का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किया गया नया रेलपथ	नई रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009 -14	333 किलोमीटर	66.6 किलोमीटर/वर्ष
2014 -2024	1728 किलोमीटर	172.8 किलोमीटर/वर्ष (लगभग 3 गुना)

असम राज्य सहित पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और अन्य निर्माण कार्यों हेतु औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	2,122 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	10,440 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 5 गुना)

पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई हेतु जागरूकता अभियान

5244. श्री रामभुआल निषाद:

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारी प्रधानमंत्री-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) के संबंध में गांवों में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए ग्राम सभा स्तर पर शिविरों का आयोजन कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकारी अधिकारियों से मिलीभगत के कारण उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत घटिया गुणवत्ता वाले सौर पैनल लगाए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कितने घरों का चयन किया गया है और उत्तर प्रदेश के सुल्तानपुर जिले में अब तक कितने घरों में सौर पैनल लगाए जा चुके हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) और (ख) प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई) के बारे में ग्रामीणों के बीच जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए राज्यों ने पहल की हैं, जिनमें अन्य के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- उत्तर प्रदेश नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी (यूपीएनईडीए) ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी 75 जिलों में ग्राम सभा स्तर सहित 1500 से अधिक जागरूकता शिविर आयोजित किए हैं।
- पश्चिम गुजरात डिस्कॉम और जम्मू डिस्कॉम ने क्रमशः ग्राम सभा और पंचायती राज संस्थान स्तर पर प्रचार गतिविधियां शुरू की हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई), प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों में प्रिंट विज्ञापन, टीवी विज्ञापन अभियान, क्षेत्रीय चैनलों सहित एफएम स्टेशनों पर रेडियो अभियान आदि जैसे जागरूकता एवं आउटरीच कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के लिए जागरूकता पैदा कर रहा है।

(ग) पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के अंतर्गत स्वदेशी स्तर पर निर्मित सौर सेलों का उपयोग करके देश में निर्मित सौर मॉड्यूलों का उपयोग करना अनिवार्य है। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय के पास मॉड्यूलों और निर्माताओं की अनुमोदित सूची (एएलएमएम) है और केवल उन सौर मॉड्यूलों की खरीद करना अनिवार्य है जो एएलएमएम के तहत अनुमोदित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, योजना के अंतर्गत रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्रों की

स्थापना के लिए उपयोग किए जा रहे सौर उपकरणों की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मंत्रालय ने सौर मॉड्यूलों, इनवर्टरों और संयंत्रों के शेष के लिए विस्तृत विनिर्देश निर्धारित किए हैं। डिस्कॉम्स द्वारा निरीक्षण के समय इसकी भी जांच की जाती है। इसलिए, सौर पैनलों की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए योजना में उचित जांच बिंदु रखे गए हैं।

(घ) पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई ऐसे सभी आवासीय उपभोक्ताओं के लिए उपलब्ध है, जिनके पास देशभर में किसी बिजली वितरण यूटिलिटी (अर्थात डिस्कॉम) से मान्य उपभोक्ता खाता नंबर है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का सुलतानपुर जिला भी शामिल है। दिनांक 26.3.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के सुलतानपुर जिले में इस योजना के तहत 561 घरों ने रूफटॉप स्थापित करने की सूचना दी है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMKKKY IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

5245. SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

- (a) the modifications introduced in the revised Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) guidelines (January 2024) and the manner in which these are likely to enhance the implementation of Yojana in mining affected districts particularly in Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) whether the State Government has made the necessary amendments to incorporate the revised guidelines into the rules governing the District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) and if not, the timeline fixed for the same;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure transparency and accountability in funds allocation and expenditure under PMKKKY in the

said State including the involvement of local governing bodies (Gram Panchayats, Municipal Councils and District Administrations) in project planning and execution; and

- (d) whether the Government has identified any specific challenges in implementing the said Yojana in hilly terrain and ecologically sensitive areas of Himachal Pradesh and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address these challenges for better infrastructure development and livelihood support?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Mines issued the revised PMKKKY guidelines in January 2024 and issued directions to the States on 12.02.2024 to incorporate PMKKKY guidelines 2024 in the respective State DMF rules. Some of the key features of these guidelines includes utilisation of at least 70% of DMF funds in the directly affected area and high priority sectors and mandatory audit of DMF accounts by CandAG. These amendments were carried out in order to enhance transparency, accountability and effectiveness of the DMFs in all the Mining affected areas including Himachal Pradesh. Till January, 2025 the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has not incorporated the revised PMKKKY guidelines into their State DMF Rules.

(c) The Himachal Pradesh District Mineral Foundation Trust (Amendment) Rules, 2021 provide guidelines for ensuring the transparency and accountability of fund utilization under DMFs. Additionally, in respect of villages affected by mining and

are situated within the scheduled areas, involvement of local bodies will be required in planning and execution of the projects to be taken up under PMKKKY.

(d) As per the information received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, hilly terrain, fragile ecosystem and unique social-economic conditions of Himachal Pradesh pose specific challenges in PMKKKY implementation. The DMFs address these through better coordination between the forest, health, mining and local administration as well as rural development departments. This is significantly improving utilization of the funds for infrastructure development and livelihood support in the mining affected areas.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER THE NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY SCHEME

5246. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) the number of beneficiaries under the National Food Security Scheme in various States of the country including Tamil Nadu during the last four years, district-wise;
- (b) the State-wise details of foodgrains distributed and the funds allocated under the said scheme in the country from January 01, 2020 till date; and

(c) the quantum of foodgrains allocated and distributed after announcement of distribution of free food grains during the lockdown along with the number of people benefited there from, State and district-wise in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries covered under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) during last four years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The details of allocation of food grains under NFSA and PMGKAY since 2020-21 to 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Foodgrains are made available by Food Corporation of India (FCI) to the States/UTs free of cost under the NFSA, for which food subsidy is released to FCI. Only in the case of States participating in the Decentralized Procurement (DCP), under which State Government take responsibility of procurement of foodgrains and its distribution to the eligible households, that food subsidy is released directly to State Governments. Ministry of Finance allocates scheme-wise fund as a whole. There is no State-wise fund allocation for Food Subsidy. Details of food subsidy allocated to and released by Department of Food and Public Distribution is given in the enclosed **Statement-III** and details of State-wise funds released to DCP States by DFPD from financial year 2020-21 to 2023-24 including the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-III A**.

Central Government also provides Central assistance to States/UTs under the scheme “Assistance to State Agencies for intra-State movement of foodgrains and FPS dealers’ margin under NFSA”. Details of the funds released to States/UTs under this scheme during the last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement-III B**.

(c) In view of the outbreak of Covid-19, Central Government allocated foodgrains to all the States/UTs for about 80 crore persons under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY), for distribution among beneficiaries covered under the NFSA (i.e. Antyodaya Anna Yojana and Priority Category Households). Under the PMGKAY, the households covered under the NFSA were entitled to receive 5 kg of foodgrains (rice / wheat) per person per month, free of cost. The entitlement of foodgrains under PM-GKAY is in addition to their entitlement under NFSA (i.e. 35 kg of foodgrains per month per AAY household and 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month for Priority Households @ Rs.3/2/1 per kg for rice/ wheat/ coarsegrains).

In addition to this, as part of the Economic measures (Atma Nirbhar Bharat), allocation of foodgrains, free of cost, had been made to all the States/Union Territories, for the month of May and June, 2020, for stranded migrants who are not covered under the National Food Security Act, 2013 or any other State scheme PDS Cards. Such beneficiaries were eligible for 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month. Identification of such beneficiaries and distribution of foodgrains to them

was the responsibility of concerned State Government or Union Territory Administration.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise number of persons covered under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) during last Four years in the country

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Actual number of beneficiaries covered (In lakh)			
		As on 31.03.2021	As on 31.03.2022	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.3.2024
1	Andhra Pradesh	268.22	268.22	268.22	268.22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
3	Assam	250.30	251.17	251.17	251.17
4	Bihar	871.16	871.16	871.16	871.16
5	Chhattisgarh	200.77	200.77	200.77	200.77
6	Delhi	72.78	72.78	72.78	72.78
7	Goa	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32
8	Gujarat	341.71	345.15	344.15	351.60
9	Haryana	126.49	126.49	126.49	126.49
10	Himachal Pradesh	28.64	28.64	28.64	28.64
11	Jharkhand	263.70	264.26	264.19	264.19
12	Karnataka	401.93	401.93	401.93	401.93
13	Kerala	154.80	154.80	154.80	154.80
14	Madhya Pradesh	470.47	482.59	511.32	534.79
15	Maharashtra	700.17	700.17	700.17	700.17

16	Manipur	18.60	19.97	20.08	20.08
17	Meghalaya	21.46	21.46	21.46	21.46
18	Mizoram	6.68	6.68	6.81	6.83
19	Nagaland	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
20	Odisha	324.33	324.15	325.03	325.98
21	Punjab	141.51	141.51	141.51	141.45
22	Rajasthan	440.01	440.01	440.01	440.01
23	Sikkim	3.79	3.79	3.81	3.81
24	Tamil Nadu	364.69	364.69	364.12	364.12
25	Telangana	191.62	191.62	191.62	191.62
26	Tripura	24.83	24.83	24.43	24.43
27	Uttar Pradesh	1465.94	1487.44	1497.77	1505.19
28	Uttarakhand	61.94	61.94	61.94	61.94
29	West Bengal	601.84	601.84	601.84	601.84
30	AandN	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
31	DNHandDD	2.86	3.02	2.69	2.69
32	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
33	Chandigarh (DBT)	2.80	2.76	2.99	2.99
34	Puducherry (DBT)	6.30	6.23	6.34	6.34
35	JandK	72.41	72.41	72.41	72.41
36	Ladakh	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Total		7932.80	7972.53	8010.70	8049.94

STATEMENT-II**Allocation of food grains under NFSA and PMGKAY since 2020-21 to 2024-25****(In thousand tons)**

S.No	States/UTs	PMGKAY launched during COVID-19 and NFSA			PMGKAY Post COVID-19	
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	2944.764	3347.062	3078.839	1849.78	1849.776
2	Arunachal Pradesh	121.837	135.215	126.811	57.33	57.335
3	Assam	2700.441	3075.715	2825.381	1628.93	1631.749
4	Bihar	8998.984	10318.499	9447.336	5527.10	5527.100
5	Chhattisgarh	2187.136	2488.291	2287.521	1384.06	1384.056
6	Delhi	741.623	848.972	776.203	448.78	448.803
7	Goa	79.453	88.315	82.993	34.40	34.398
8	Gujarat	3708.539	4060.090	3737.056	2211.23	2263.346
9	Haryana	1300.960	1490.695	1364.205	795.00	795.000

10	Himachal Pradesh	622.598	665.565	636.921	202.29	206.347
11	Jharkhand	2794.315	3176.358	2932.342	1751.02	1751.993
12	Karnataka	4216.521	4819.435	4417.521	2608.84	2608.836
13	Kerala	2015.174	2276.450	2121.650	1025.52	1025.519
14	Madhya Pradesh	5628.957	5820.086	5474.418	3436.08	3493.795
15	Maharashtra	7405.871	8456.112	7755.939	4605.19	4605.188
16	Manipur	261.124	236.936	226.433	136.29	138.037
17	Meghalaya	262.119	294.301	272.846	140.73	140.733
18	Mizoram	92.487	102.510	95.828	47.54	48.720
19	Nagaland	194.245	215.316	201.269	91.59	91.585
20	Odisha	3475.529	4027.313	3712.353	2251.62	2253.205
21	Punjab	1435.920	1648.442	1506.929	870.12	870.120
22	Rajasthan	4574.553	5190.652	4750.640	2770.58	2770.584
23	Sikkim	59.476	65.157	61.370	26.37	26.374

24	Tamil Nadu	5107.100	5683.567	5318.874	2569.53	2572.807
25	Telangana	2104.480	2391.920	2200.299	1296.05	1291.814
26	Tripura	370.981	407.976	381.929	164.34	164.585
27	Uttarakhand	750.786	843.669	781.721	401.46	401.458
28	Uttar Pradesh	15239.813	17908.657	16583.448	9935.48	9950.393
29	West Bengal	6377.971	7280.727	6678.889	3970.62	3970.620
30	Andaman Nicobar	31.992	32.905	32.297	4.37	4.374
31	Chandigarh	10.676	15.107	12.379	0.00	0.000
32	DNHandDD	27.374	30.984	28.456	15.13	15.128
33	J and K	1024.116	1132.913	1060.502	468.80	468.797
34	Ladakh	22.183	24.341	22.902	9.44	9.444
35	Lakshadweep	5.500	5.821	5.601	1.52	1.522
36	Puduchery	25.315	34.396	28.219	0.00	0.000
	Total	86920.913	98640.469	91028.319	52737.13	52873.540

STATEMENT-III

Details of funds allocated and released by DFPD under Food Subsidy to FCI and DCP States under NFSA/PMGKAY from financial year 2020-21 to 2024-25 are as under:

(Rupees in Crore)

Year	Funds released to FCI (Rupees in Crore)	Funds released to DCP States. (Rupees in Crore)
2020-21	*462789.00	66901.77
2021-22	208929.00	79789.54
2022-23	200219.20	72282.49
2023-24	139661.03	71732.82
2024-25(As on 17.03.2025)	126568.47	60291.95

*Out of the fund allocated to FCI in 2020-21, Rs. **3,39,236** crore were utilized to repay entire NSSF loan taken by FCI.

STATEMENT-III A

Details of the amount of Food Subsidy re-imbursed to DCP States from Financial Year 2020-21 to 2024-25 including the current financial year (rupees in crore)

S.No.	Name of the State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (upto 17.03.2025)
1	Andhra Pradesh	8424.72	9323.38	6635.97	6268.19	7537.18
2	Bihar	4117.33	7671.9	10966.1	6557.64	8589.72
3	Chhattisgarh	7193.13	9047.77	7574.81	5236.13	4896.74
4	Gujarat	9.24	749.43	311.54	267.83	138.87
5	Himachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	47.38	-
6	Jharkhand*	3.66	-	-	42.77	502.99
7	Karnataka	323.99	1682.12	2191.75	1222.13	1281.18

8	Kerala	1214.98	1777.86	1544.89	1151.85	1062.36
9	Madhya Pradesh	11946.44	14420.62	9471.5	16939.27	9104.69
10	Maharashtra	2555.74	4082.07	2725.75	3923.29	327.74
11	Odisha	8985.73	7892.69	7600.05	14473.68	6779.3
12	Punjab	1761.53	2047.53	1202.49	2064.56	1397.04
13	Tamil Nadu	3109.76	6250.93	8685.95	7072.53	5120.43
14	Telangana	6879.59	7665.02	5242.76	5367.07	3684.55
15	Tripura	29.79	15.58	148.67	106.51	35.79
16	Uttarakhand	1371.33	1554.43	1212.25	724.39	755.49
17	West Bengal	8792.03	5421.34	6580.11	-	8899.88
18	DBT**	182.78	186.87	187.9	267.6	178.00
	Total	66901.77	79789.54	72282.49	71732.82	60291.95

*Himachal has adopted DCP mode in 2023-24 and Jharkhand has adopted DCP mode for a few districts only.

**Under DBT scheme w.e.f. 2015-16, subsidy is released to UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

STATEMENT-III B

Fund released to States/UTs under the scheme “Assistance to State Agencies for meeting expenditure on intra State movement and handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers’ margin under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) during 2020-21 to 2024-25.

S.No	States/UTs	Fund Released (In crore)				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	271.76	122.37	91.73	105.44	165.68
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.80	0.00	44.19	8.39	31.32
3	Assam	368.08	545.75	826.91	321.75	443.68
4	Bihar	796.58	743.27	881.05	434.73	807.42
5	Chhattisgarh	124.07	72.48	181.88	355.06	84.38

6	Delhi	4.15	26.27	48.88	0.00	74.40
7	Goa	3.15	2.66	4.69	5.67	0.00
8	Gujarat	285.75	309.46	260.20	124.37	474.39
9	Haryana	19.23	178.23	43.26	45.78	301.99
10	Himachal Pradesh	2.79	17.69	188.03	29.58	42.74
11	Jharkhand	170.94	282.50	187.02	99.64	100.74
12	Karnataka	84.39	764.16	354.89	148.70	112.18
13	Kerala	23.53	121.00	110.03	403.63	67.93
14	Madhya Pradesh	634.60	129.13	844.50	234.66	247.90
15	Maharashtra	501.91	289.72	621.69	703.54	765.26
16	Manipur	21.63	81.19	31.54	36.46	0.00
17	Meghalaya	104.61	38.78	79.78	20.59	22.72
18	Mizoram	11.08	7.71	12.57	0.00	6.54
19	Nagaland	15.63	8.15	61.06	31.42	30.74
20	Odisha	18.44	294.18	110.86	872.57	141.02
21	Punjab	9.24	51.08	0.00	50.06	0.00
22	Rajasthan	374.02	585.84	406.77	479.15	263.05
23	Sikkim	5.85	7.59	12.33	3.85	226.57
24	Tamil Nadu	54.32	131.65	543.01	145.90	3.85
25	Telangana	253.36	69.18	147.95	378.50	524.60
26	Tripura	30.50	64.53	49.15	23.92	111.84
27	Uttar Pradesh	1520.57	195.77	1325.40	3213.86	29.97
28	Uttarakhand	6.04	67.19	379.83	58.71	614.57
29	West Bengal	626.64	741.32	535.06	226.32	106.01
30	A and N	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	698.67
31	Chandigarh	0.16	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	DNH and DD	0.43	1.01	1.55	0.87	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	0.36	2.25	2.13	0.00	0.00
35	JandK	137.85	47.51	184.08	139.96	89.82
36	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.00
Total Release		6482.54	6000.00	8572.03	8704.46	6589.96*

*** As on 27.03.2025**

VISAKHAPATNAM GROWTH PLAN REPORT

5247. SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

- (a) the status of the Visakhapatnam Growth Plan Report by NITI Aayog;
- (b) whether the feasibility and availability of natural resources is being focussed upon in the Visakhapatnam Growth Plan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the areas that would be focussed upon in the development plan report?

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

(a) to (d) 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) Strengths, Weaknesses,

Opportunities and Threats (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 Economic plans for Mumbai and Surat were launched in September 2024, while the plans for Varanasi and Visakhapatnam are being finalised.

ESTABLISHMENT OF KAZIPET RAILWAY DIVISION

5248. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

- (a) whether the Railways has considered the proposal of long pending public demand for establishing Kazipet Railway Division on the lines of the existing division at Visakhapatnam, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current status of the proposal for setting up a Periodical Over Hauling (POH) unit in Warangal, as announced earlier;
- (c) whether the Government has identified any new locations in Telangana for setting up railway workshops or maintenance facilities, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the completion of ongoing railway projects in Telangana including the Kazipet railway wagon manufacturing unit?

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

(a) to (d) Division on Indian Railways is set up keeping in view factors like size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other operational / administrative requirements etc. consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency. Secunderabad division is serving the needs of lines within its jurisdiction, including Kazipet, and present arrangement is working satisfactorily.

Creation/upgradation of Rolling Stock manufacturing / maintenance infrastructure is a continuous process in Indian Railways and is based on the operational, traffic requirements etc. Indian Railway has planned to develop a Railway Manufacturing Unit at Kazipet, Telangana at a cost of ₹ 521.36 crore which will be capable of manufacturing and maintaining a variety of modern Rolling Stocks. Till February, 2025, expenditure amounting to ₹ 282.1 crore has already been made on this work.

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

As on 01.04.2024, 20 projects(07 new line and 13 doubling), covering total length of 2,298 Km length, costing ₹ 32,946 crore, falling fully/partly in the state of Telangana, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 474

Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹ 9,958 crore has been incurred upto March' 2024. The status of the work is summarized as under:

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure up to March 2024 (₹ in crore)
New Line	7	997	245	4433
Double Line	13	1301	230	5526
Total	20	2298	474	9958

Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works falling fully/partly in the state of Telangana is as under:

Year	Budget outlay
2024-25	₹ 5,336 crore
2025-26	₹ 5,337 crore

The details of commissioning / laying of new track falling fully/partly in the state of Telangana during 2009-14 and 2014-24 is as under:

Period	Total Length Commissioned	Average Length Commissioned	Increase with respect to average commissioning during 2009-14
2009-14	87 Km	17.4 Km/year	-
2014-24	650 Km	65 Km/year	Nearly 4 times

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

FUND FOR KAVACH IMPLEMENTATION

5249. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

- (a) the details of the safety measures taken in Railways for safety of the passengers;
- (b) the number of kilometres of railway track made safer with Kavach application so far;
- (c) whether Kavach implementation is going on as per target, if so, the time by when the Government intend to cover entire railway track of the country with Kavach;
- (d) the total fund approved and spent on Kavach implementation; and
- (e) the number of kilometre and percentage of railway track covered with Kavach in the State of West Bengal?

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

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

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

Expenditure on Safety related activities					
(Rs. in Cr.)					
	2013-14 (Act)	2022-23 (Act)	2023-24 (Act)	RE 2024-25	BE 2025-26
Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	9172	18,115	20,322	21,800	23,316
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	14796	27,086	30,864	31,540	30,666
Maintenance of Machines	5406	9,828	10,772	12,112	12,880
Road Safety LCs and ROBs/ RUBs	1986	5,347	6,662	8,184	7,706
Track Renewals	4985	16,326	17,850	22,669	22,800
Bridge Works	390	1,050	1,907	2,130	2,169
Signal and Telecom Works	905	2,456	3,751	6,006	6,800
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	1823	7,119	9,523	9,581	10,134
Total	39463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022	1,16,470

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,623 stations up to 28.02.2025 to eliminate accident due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,089 level Crossing Gates up to 28.02.2025 for enhancing safety at LC gates.
4. Complete Track Circuiting of stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,631 stations up to 28.02.2025.
5. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order. Kavach was adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020. Kavach is provided progressively in phased manner. Kavach has already been deployed on 1548 RKm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 2066 RKm. Regular trials are being done on these sections.
6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for SandT equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.

10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.
11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fan shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.
13. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
15. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.

20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches and Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.
27. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system

in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.

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

The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:-

SN	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024- 25 (till Jan 25)	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
Technological improvements				
1	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 km	1.4 lakh km	More than 2 times
2	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 km	76,000 km	More than 7 times
3	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 stations	3,243 stations	4 times
4	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 nos.	As on 31.01.25: 25,293	281 times
5	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	27,079 nos.	
Better maintenance practices				
1	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 km	49,000 km	1.5 times

2	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 lakh	1.9 crore	More than 2 times
3	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 nos.	In 2024-25: 301 nos.	92 % reduction
4	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 nos.	In 2024-25: 243 nos.	91% reduction
Better infrastructure and Rolling stock				
1	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985 nos.	34,000 km	More than 2 times
2	Flyovers (RoBs)/ Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 nos.	12,771 nos.	More than 3 times
3	Unmanned Level crossings (nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 nos.	41,551	More than 17 times

Implementation of Kavach

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of 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, Kavach Ver.4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.

9. Progress of Key items comprising Kavach system on Indian Railways upto Feb' 2025 is as under: -

S.No.	Items	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	5743 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	540 Nos.
iii	Provision of Kavach at Stations	664 Nos.
iv	Provision of Kavach in Loco	795 Locos
v	Installation of Track side equipment	3727 Rkm

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

- a. Project for equipping 10,000 Locomotives has been finalized. 69 number of loco sheds have been prepared for equipping with Kavach.
- b. Bids for track side Works of Kavach for approximately 15,000 RKm have been invited covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways, out of which works of 1865 RKm have been awarded.

11. The sections mentioned above also pass through state of West Bengal.

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 20,000 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. 1950 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2024-25 is Rs. 1112.57 Crores. Further, provision of Rs. 2000 Crores has been made for Kavach work during the year 2025-26. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

लालगंज-गोरखपुर के बीच नई रेल लाइन

5250. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का लालगंज संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को बरास्ता आजमगढ़-गोरखपुर से जोड़ने के लिए एक नई रेललाइन बनाने का विचार है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) और (ख) शाहगंज-आजमगढ़-मऊ का शाहगंज-आजमगढ़ भाग लालगंज संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है। यह खंड पहले से ही मऊ और भटनी के रास्ते गोरखपुर से जुड़ा हुआ है। शाहगंज-

आजमगढ़-मऊ-भटनी-गोरखपुर खंड में रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में सुधार के लिए शाहगंज-मऊ और भटनी-मऊ का दोहरीकरण कार्य भी शुरू किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सहजनवा (गोरखपुर के निकट)-दोहरीघाट नई लाइन (81 कि.मी.) का कार्य भी शुरू किया गया है। इस रेल लाइन के निर्माण से लालगंज निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र शाहगंज-आजमगढ़-मऊ-इंदारा-दोहरीघाट-सहजनवा वैकल्पिक मार्ग के रास्ते गोरखपुर से जुड़ जाएंगे।

इसके अलावा, लालगंज और आजमगढ़ के रास्ते वाराणसी-गोरखपुर (124 कि.मी.) नई रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। परियोजना की लागत 3546 करोड़ रुपये आंकी गई है। परियोजना में कम यातायात का अनुमान है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वच्छ ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं

5251. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ ऊर्जा निधि (एनसीईएफ) के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले को स्वच्छ ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए कितनी निधि प्राप्त हुई है;
- (ख) गोरखपुर में सौर, पवन और जैव-ऊर्जा जैसी स्वच्छ ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने वाले क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) गोरखपुर में उक्त स्वच्छ ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के विकास और संचालन में स्थानीय समुदायों की क्या भूमिका है;
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त जिले में गैर-नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (ङ) गोरखपुर में कार्बन-उत्सर्जन को कम करने और सतत विकास को बढ़ावा देने पर एनसीईएफ का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) से (ङ) व्यय विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, वित्त विधेयक 2010-11 के माध्यम से उत्पादित/आयातित कोयले पर उपकर से राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ ऊर्जा एवं पर्यावरण कोष (एनसीईईएफ) का सृजन किया गया था। सभी राज्य एनसीईईएफ सहायता के लिए पात्र थे। इसके बाद, माल और सेवा कर (राज्यों को मुआवजा) अधिनियम 2017, जिसे अप्रैल, 2017 में अधिसूचित किया गया है, में यह प्रावधान है कि कोयला उपकर, कुछ अन्य उपकरणों के साथ मिलकर, माल और सेवा कर (जीएसटी) मुआवजा निधि का गठन होगा और इसका उपयोग राज्यों को पांच वर्षों के लिए जीएसटी कार्यान्वयन के कारण संभावित नुकसानों की क्षतिपूर्ति दूर करने के लिए उपयोग में लिया जायेगा।

INNOVATION IN SCIENCE PURSUIT FOR INSPIRED RESEARCH SCHEME

5252. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has been implementing the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Scheme in the country;
- (b) if so, the objectives and salient features of the INSPIRE scheme; and
- (c) the details of the number of students selected from the States/Union Territories under the said scheme?

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 (b) Yes Sir. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) is implementing Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) scheme to attract, nurture and retain meritorious youth to study natural sciences areas at the college and university level and to pursue research careers in both basic and applied science areas including engineering, medicine, agriculture and veterinary sciences. The ultimate objective is to expand the R&D base of the country. It is implemented on pan India scale through four components. INSPIRE scheme's component-wise salient features are given below:

INSPIRE Internship component of INSPIRE aims at providing exposure to the top 1% students at Class X Board level by organizing Science Camps either during summer or winter and provide opportunity to them to interact with science icons from India and abroad, including Nobel Laureates, to experience the joys of scientific pursuit. These science camps nourish the curiosity of students in science, help them to think out-of-the box and attract students at an early age of 16-17 years to choose science subjects for further studies.

Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) component of INSPIRE aims to enhance the rate of attachment of talented youth to undertake higher education in science intensive programs by providing scholarships and mentorship support. The scheme offers 12,000 scholarships of 5-year duration @ Rs 0.80 lakh per year to undertake Bachelor and master's level education in basic and natural Sciences area for the top 1% talented youth as per central and state education board data in the age group 17-22 years.

INSPIRE Fellowship component of INSPIRE aims to provide fellowship to M.Sc. 1st Rank holders in Basic & Applied Sciences including engineering, medicine, agriculture, veterinary at the University/academic institute of national importance i.e. IITs, NITs, IISERs level examination as well as Inspire Scholars having secure 70% marks in aggregate at the MSc level who are eligible for admission to the Ph.D. program in any recognized university/ academic institutions in the country every year. The Fellowships are tenable for maximum 5 years (2 years as JRF @ Rs.37000/pm + HRA + Contingency grant of Rs.20000/annum and 3 years as SRF @ Rs.42000/pm + HRA + Contingency grant of Rs.20000/annum) or completion of PhD, whichever is earlier to pursue full-time Ph.D. program. Maximum 1000 INSPIRE Fellowships per year are tenable.

INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship component of INSPIRE aims to provide opportunities to post- doctoral researchers in the age group of 27-32 year (the upper age limit for SC/ST/Women candidates and persons with benchmark disabilities is 37 and 42 years respectively) for 5 years in both basic and applied sciences area including engineering, agriculture, veterinary and medicine every year. Aspirants having Ph.D. degree with strong academic and research track record are considered on competitive basis. It grants an attractive fellowship for a duration of 5 years with a consolidated emolument of Rs. 1,25,000/- p.m. with annual increment of Rs.200 per annum and a research grant of Rs.7 lakh per annum. This scheme has motivated young researchers to pursue high-quality post-Ph.D. research within the country. Maximum 150 INSPIRE Faculty Fellowships per year are tenable.

(c) The details of the number of students selected from the States/Union Territories during 2024-2025 till 27.03.2025 under the said scheme are given below:

S. No.	State/UT	INSPIRE-Internship	INSPIRE-SHE	INSPIRE-Fellowship	INSPIRE-Faculty Fellowship
1	Andhra Pradesh	530	5	11	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0
3	Assam	0	84	24	4
4	Bihar	0	172	6	1
5	Chandigarh	0	3	10	0
6	Chhattisgarh	150	421	13	0
7	Delhi	200	61	53	8
8	Goa	0	6	10	0
9	Gujarat	350	93	21	0
10	Haryana	0	66	7	1
11	Himachal Pradesh	450	138	7	1
12	Jammu and Kashmir	150	2	21	3
13	Jharkhand	0	23	5	3
14	Karnataka	150	60	46	16
15	Kerala	150	376	31	3
16	Madhya Pradesh	0	573	28	2
17	Maharashtra	200	198	34	8
18	Manipur	0	138	2	1
19	Meghalaya	0	49	1	0
20	Mizoram	0	13	4	0
21	Nagaland	0	9	1	0
22	Odisha	0	108	23	2
23	Puducherry	0	2	3	0
24	Punjab	550	61	30	2
25	Rajasthan	0	2879	9	0
26	Sikkim	0	0	2	0
27	Tamil Nadu	975	44	59	6
28	Telangana	450	31	36	4

29	Tripura	0	3	1	0
30	Uttar Pradesh	1200	5374	40	4
31	Uttarakhand	400	387	22	0
32	West Bengal	350	362	52	9

IMPORT OF RARE EARTH METALS

5253. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data on the quantum of rare earth metals imported and the countries from which it has been imported during the last five years and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of specifically the neodymium reserves present within the boundaries of the country along with the quantum of their utilization and the quantum to be utilised and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has any data on the availability of rare earth metal reserves in the State of Rajasthan and a policy framework for utilising them in the next five years and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, The details on the quantum of rare earth metals imported and the countries from which it has been imported during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Yes, Government is aware of the occurrence of neodymium in the country. The Geological Survey of India (GSI), under the Ministry of Mines, is actively engaged in carrying out mineral exploration across the country following guidelines of United

Nations Framework Classification [UNFC stage viz. reconnaissance surveys (G4), preliminary exploration (G3) and general exploration (G2)] and the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) (MEMC) Rules, 2015 with an aim to augment resource for various mineral commodities including critical minerals specified in Part D of the First Schedule of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) (MMDR) Amendment Act, 2023. During Field Season (FS) 2021-22 and 2022-23, GSI had taken up three reconnaissance stage projects for Rare Earth Elements including neodymium in Sirohi and Bhilwara districts of Rajasthan as per the approved field season programme. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) The Department of Atomic Energy has explored 1,11,845 tonne *in-situ* Rare Earth Elements Oxide (REO) in hard rock terrains in parts of Balotra (erstwhile Barmer) district, Rajasthan. As policy framework for utilizing critical minerals, including rare earth metals, the National Critical Mineral Mission has been launched, which is India's strategic initiative to secure critical mineral supply chain by increasing domestic critical minerals production and foreign supply sources.

Under the Mission, GSI has prioritized and intensified its exploration activities for critical and strategic minerals across the country including Rajasthan, with an aim to find out potential mineralized locales as well as to establish more resources for these minerals. During the current FS 2024-25, GSI has taken up 195 exploration projects including 35 projects in Rajasthan, to assess the mineral potential of strategic and critical minerals. The detailed list of mineral exploration projects taken up by GSI in Rajasthan exclusively for REE/RM and associated

minerals from FS 2021-22 to 2024-25 is given at STATEMENT-III. Since MMDR Amendment Act, 2015, GSI has established resource of REE in Barmer and Sikar districts of Rajasthan. GSI has handed over one resource bearing geological report (GR) on REE, one Geological Memorandums (GM) on REE and one GM on tungsten for auctioning.

STATEMENT-I

Country wise quantum of rare earth metals imported by India during last 5 years

Quantity in Tonnes

#	HS Code- Description	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Country	Qty	Country	Qty	Country	Qty	Country	Qty	Country	Qty
1.	28053000- Alkali or alkaline earth metals: Rare-earth metals, scandium and yttrium, whether or not intermixed or inter alloyed	China	437	China	445	China	714.5	China	709	China	699
		Hong Kong	34	Japan	11	Japan	34	Japan	42	Hong Kong	234
		Japan	2	Sweden	10	USA	6.6	Singapore	20	Japan	192
		USA	0.57	USA	4.69	Hong Kong	5	Hong Kong	20	Mongolia	60
		UK	0.08	Hong Kong	0.05	Russia	1	USA	1.09	UK	0.11
		Others	0.00	Others	0.07	Others	0.06	Others	0.18	Others	0.02
		Total	473.65	Total	470.61	Total	761	Total	792	Total	1,185
2.	2846- Compounds, inorganic or organic, of rare earth metals	Russia	452	China	695	China	745	China	796	China	780
		China	434	Russia	156	Japan	196	Korea	150	Japan	148
		Japan	255	Japan	133	Korea	93	Japan	148	Korea	90
		Germany	59	Korea	91	Austria	41	USA	20	USA	24
		Austria	31	Austria	46	Russia	40	France	14	France	19
		Others	144	Others	129	Others	69	Others	24	Others	24
		Total	1,375	Total	1,250	Total	1,183	Total	1,153	Total	1,086
	REE Total		1,848		1,721		1,944		1,945		2,270

Note: REE has 17 elements. HS codes 280530 and 2846 pertain to REE as a whole and not to a particular element.

STATEMENT-II

G4 stage projects taken up for Rare Earth Elements including neodymium in Rajasthan during FS 2021-22 and FS 2022-23

Sl. No	State	District	Name of Mineral Block / Area/ Belt	UNFC Stage	Mineral Commodity
FS: 2021-22					
1	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Jirawal-Sanpur	G4	Neodymium and Dysprosium
2	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Mahendragarh-Gundli-Bawri	G4	Neodymium and associated REE
FS: 2022-23					
3	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Kodukota-Raser-Lulas-Kallyakhera	G4	REE and associated Neodymium

STATEMENT-III

List of projects taken up by GSI on REE/RM and associated minerals from FS 2021-22 to FS 2024-25

Sl. No.	State	District	Name of Mineral Block / Area / Belt	UNFC Stage	Mineral Commodity
FS: 2021-22					
1	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Asalpur, Boraj, Bichun	G4	REE & RM, basemetal
2	Rajasthan	Sikar	South East of Nanagwas	G3	REE & RM, basemetal
3	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Jirawal-Sanpur	G4	Neodymium, Dysprosium (REE)
4	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Mahendragarh-Gundli-Bawri	G4	Neodymium, REE
5	Rajasthan	Barmer	Sainji Ki Beri-Meli	G4	REE
6	Rajasthan	Barmer	Indrana-Siwana	G4	REE
7	Rajasthan	Barmer	WNW of SukleswarKaMandir	G3	REE & RM
8	Rajasthan	Barmer	Nimale Ki Pahari-Dantala	G4	REE & RM

9	Rajasthan	Barmer	Kundal-Dhiran	G4	REE & RM
10	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer-Pokran	G4	REE, RM
FS: 2022-23					
1	Rajasthan	Barmer	SE of Mawri	G3	REE
2	Rajasthan	Barmer	north of KalaurKaDanta	G3	REE, RM
3	Rajasthan	Barmer	KalaurKaDanta	G3	REE, RM
4	Rajasthan	Barmer	Kaluri-Tapra-Buriwara	G4	REE
5	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Kodukota-Raser-Lulas-Kallyakhera	G4	Neodymium and associated REE
6	Rajasthan	Barmer	Bachharau-Dhorimana	G4	REE
7	Rajasthan	Barmer	south of GuraNal	G3	REE
8	Rajasthan	Sikar	LadiKa Was	G3	REE, RM, Basemetal
9	Rajasthan	Sikar	Kalakhera	G3	REE, RM, Basemetal
10	Rajasthan	Barmer	SE of Gugrot	G3	REE
11	Rajasthan	Jalore	Ahor-Beria-Ajitpura	G4	REE, RM
12	Rajasthan	Barmer	WNW of Sukleswar Ka Mandir	G3	REE, RM
13	Rajasthan	Barmer	Relon Ki Dhani - Telwara	G4	REE
FS: 2023-24					
1	Rajasthan	Alwar	Dadikar, Harsora and Khairthal	G4	REE, RM, Tungsten, Tin, Niobium, Beryllium, Tantalum, Hafnium
2	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Semari	G4	REE, Gold, Basemetal
3	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Seriya	G4	REE, Gold, Basemetal
4	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Wan-Mochhal-Bhev	G4	REE, RM
5	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Padrara-Sayra	G4	REE
6	Rajasthan	Ajmer	PilodaNagola	G4	REE
7	Rajasthan	Banswara	Bhongra-Bargun	G4	Graphite, RM
8	Rajasthan	Barmer	East of Gugrot	G3	REE
9	Rajasthan	Jalore&Sirohi	Jastwantpura	G4	REE
10	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Punawa-Ranela-Kooma	G4	REE
11	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Barwasa -Lodowal	G4	REE, RM
12	Rajasthan	Barmer	Nakoda	G4	REE, RM
FS: 2024-25					
1	Rajasthan	Sikar	Ladika Bas	G2	REE, RM

2	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	GaraSialia	G4	REE, RM
3	Rajasthan	Jalore	Dorda-Ambatri	G4	REE, RM
4	Rajasthan	Tonk	Kalyanpura-Kakor	G4	REE
5	Rajasthan	Ajmer and Pali	Ratangarh-Jetgarh	G4	RM
6	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Malawa-Nagani	G4	REE, RM
7	Rajasthan	Pali and Sirohi	Chhotila-Badla-Raghunathpura	G4	REE, RM
8	Rajasthan	Alwar	Sibagaon North	G3	Tin, Lithium, RM
9	Rajasthan	Nagaur and Ajmer	Chinwali-Bhutas	G4	REE, Basemetal
10	Rajasthan	Barmer	Jhak and Khimpar	G4	REE
11	Rajasthan	Barmer	Kitpala-Sinli	G4	REE
12	Rajasthan	Pali	ThandiBeri	G4	RM
13	Rajasthan	Barmer and Jodhpur	Patodi-Thob	G4	REE
14	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Rewakakri-Moras-UparlaSavela	G4	RM
15	Rajasthan	Sirohi and Pali	Malnu-Velar-ChotilakiBhagli	G4	RM
16	Rajasthan	Sirohi	IsraDarbarKheraChhota-Dhanta	G4	RM

INDIA'S LEADERSHIP GLOBALLY

5254. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote India's leadership in renewable energy at the global level and the manner in which the Government plans to attract foreign investment in this sector;

- (b) the manner in which the Government plans to incentivize increased private sector investment in research and development, as discussed in the NITI Aayog conclave;
- (c) the manner in which the Government plans to balance strategic partnerships with both the Global South and North to strengthen India's economic and diplomatic position; and
- (d) whether any legal reforms are being considered to improve the ease of doing business and attract foreign direct investment in critical sectors 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 Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote the country's leadership in renewable energy at the global level and attract foreign investment. These inter-alia include: -

1. India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) stipulate a target of 50% non-fossil based electric capacity by 2030. India is among the first few countries on track to achieve the commitment. India also has an ambitious target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based capacity by 2030.
2. India showed global leadership in promoting adoption of renewables by launching the International Solar Alliance (ISA), and the Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA). ISA has expanded to a coalition of 123 member countries to promote the deployment of solar energy across the world.

3. India also launched the National Green Hydrogen Mission, with a target of producing 5 million tonnes per annum by 2030 to make India a Green Hydrogen Hub.
4. India has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route for renewable energy projects. The Government has also promoted Green Energy Corridor to facilitate evacuation of RE power where foreign investment is involved.

(b) The Conclave recognized the need for greater private sector investment in research and development, but NITI Aayog did not propose any specific plan to incentivize it.

(c) The Government has taken various steps to balance partnerships with Global South and North to strengthen India's economic and diplomatic position. These inter-alia include: -

1. Engagement with the Global South through development cooperation, addressing shared challenges like climate change, digital inclusion and poverty. Simultaneously, there is partnership with the Global North on economic growth, technology sharing, and policy governance. India has a strong development partnership program with Global South countries under which the government extends line of credits, grants as well as capacity building training programs.
2. India is showing leadership in demonstrating that economic growth can be achieved in a manner consistent with climate commitments. India is also championing the concerns of the global south, as demonstrated in COP 29.

In the recent COP 29, India highlighted that Global North needs to do more in providing necessary finance to enable Global South tackle climate change.

3. India launched Mission Lifestyle for Environment (LIFE) at the COP 26, which recognizes that Indian culture and living traditions are inherently sustainable. It seeks to channel the efforts of individuals and communities into a global mass movement of positive behavioral change in both global North & South.

4. During India's G20 Presidency, India took the initiative to welcome the African Union as a permanent member of the G20. Further, the Government has pioneered several initiatives including the International Solar Alliance (ISA), Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA), and Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI).

(d) During the Conclave, it was acknowledged in general that the Legal reforms are pivotal in attracting investment and ease of doing business. However, no specific reform was prescribed or proposed by NITI Aayog.

THE HEAT-HEAT MITIGATION STRATEGY

5255. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether various States including Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh would be severely impacted by heat and called for mitigation measures and global reports

also indicate that India will lose up to 5% of its Gross Domestic Product by 2030 to rising temperatures and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether Tamil Nadu as southernmost State in India with its warm tropical weather is projected to be severely impacted by heat and if so, the details thereof.
- (c) whether 'Beating The Heat-Heat Mitigation Strategy' has been proposed by some States and in the changing global scenario, heat is emerging as a pre-eminent threat to the health and well-being of humans, biodiversity and agricultural and industrial production and stepped up formal efforts to promote sustainable cooling solutions to build heat resilience since humans can thrive in 25 degree Celsius to 30 degree Celsius, with 60% humidity; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reports prepared by States to address complex nature of heat and its compounding effect in future?

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. Several parts of the country, including States like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, are likely to be severely impacted by heat, and as per the recent report by the World Bank, the rising temperatures are expected to cause India to lose up to 5% of its Gross Domestic Product by 2030. Heat is recognized as a severe threat, and the State Disaster Management Agencies of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

have prepared State heat action plans in 2016 and 2019, respectively, to manage the heat stress. Also, the State Planning Commission has set up the heat action network to advance efforts for inter-departmental and intersectoral engagement toward heat mitigation.

(b) As per the State-wise statement of Climate Report-2023 published by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) (https://imd pune.gov.in/Reports/Statewise%20annual%20climate/statewise_annualclimate.html), a significant increasing trend of $+0.68^{\circ}\text{C}/100$ years is observed in the Tamil Nadu State averaged annual mean temperature series for the period 1901-2023. The increasing trend is relatively higher in the case of maximum temperature ($+0.84^{\circ}\text{C}/100$ years) compared to that in the case of minimum temperature ($+0.51^{\circ}\text{C}/100$ years). The five warmest years on record for the state of Tamil Nadu are 2019(temperature anomaly of $+0.848^{\circ}\text{C}$), 2016($+0.837^{\circ}\text{C}$), 2017($+0.624^{\circ}\text{C}$), 2020($+0.493^{\circ}\text{C}$) and 2023($+0.432^{\circ}\text{C}$). Under the changing climate, various parts of the country, including Tamil Nadu, are projected to experience increased heatwaves.

(c) and (d) Due to climate change, annual temperatures are 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. The Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) also reflects the same observations (https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf). Addressing the root causes of global climate change is essential to mitigate the impact of heat waves. This involves international cooperation to reduce green house gas emissions, transition to renewable energy

sources, and implement sustainable practices across all sectors. Various initiatives have been undertaken by the Government of India with the help of States to reduce the impact of heatwaves in the coming years. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) are 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.

The India Meteorological Department, in coordination with various research centers across the country, has taken multiple steps to improve monitoring and early warning systems, which has helped minimize loss of life and property during extreme weather events, including heat waves. These include:

- Issuing seasonal and monthly outlooks, followed by extended-range forecasts of temperature and heatwave conditions. The early warning and forecast information are disseminated through the website, various social media, etc., for timely public outreach.
- District-wise heatwave vulnerability Atlas over India to help State Government authorities and disaster management agencies for timely planning.
- The hot weather hazard analysis map over India includes daily temperature, winds, and humidity conditions.

- 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.
- 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.

IMD has launched seven of its services (Current Weather, Nowcast, City Forecast, Rainfall Information, Tourism Forecast, Warnings, and Cyclone) with the 'UMANG' Mobile App for use by the Public. Moreover, IMD has developed a mobile App, 'MAUSAM' for weather forecasting, 'Meghdoot' for Agromet advisory dissemination, and 'Damini' for lightning alerts. The common Alert Protocol (CAP) developed by the NDMA is also being implemented to disseminate extreme weather warnings by the IMD.

ROBs/RUBs ON RAILWAY CROSSINGS IN DELHI

5256. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the need to construct Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs) in Railway Crossings in Delhi and if so, the current status of the proposal.
- (b) the details of the proposed ROBs and RUBs including their locations, alignments and estimated costs particularly at Kirari, Ghewra, Narela, Siraspur,

Khera Kalan, Tikri Kalan, Holambj Kalan, Bhorgarh and the ROB from Badli Station to Rohini Sector-18 Metro Station;

- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the proposed ROB and RUBs are designed and constructed with safety features including crash barriers, pedestrian crossings and emergency response systems; and
- (d) the timeline fixed for the completion of the proposed Road Over Bridges and Road Under Bridges and the agencies responsible for their construction and maintenance?

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

(a) to (d) Sanctioning of works of Road over Bridge (ROB)/Road under Bridge (RUB) in lieu of Level crossings (LCs) is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian 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 2014-25 (Feb'25) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (Feb'25)	12,977 Nos. (including 14 Nos. of ROB/ RUBs in the state of Delhi)

As on 01.02.2025, 4,344 Nos. ROBs/ RUBs are sanctioned at cost of ₹ 97,422 Cr on Indian Railways which are at various stages of planning and execution. 16 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) are sanctioned at cost of ₹ 647 Cr in State of Delhi, Details are as under:

SN	Location	ROB/ RUB/ FOB	Cost (in ₹ Cr.)	Remarks
1	LC No. 18 (Ghevra) on Delhi-Bathinda section	ROB	109	This work was sanctioned on cost sharing basis. Subsequently, due to no response from the State Govt. this work could not be taken forward. Now, this work is being taken up at Railway's cost.
2	LC No. 16 (Narela) on Delhi-Ambala section	RUB	165	Initially, this work was sanctioned for the construction of ROB. Subsequently, on the request of State Govt. proposal of change of scheme of work i.e., from ROB to RUB has been approved by Railway. Accordingly, the work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.
3	LC No. 10 (Siraspur) on Delhi-Ambala section	RUB	4.76	General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) has been approved. Detailed Estimate has also been sanctioned.
4	LC No. 11 (Khera Kalan) on Delhi-Ambala section	RUB	3.83	Subway work of Railway portion has been completed. Remaining works have been taken up.
5	LC No. 12 (Khera Kalan) on Delhi-Ambala section	ROB	131.55	GAD has been approved and detailed estimate has been sanctioned.
6	LC No. 14 (Holambi Kalan) on Delhi-Ambala section	RUB	9.1	Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned.
7	LC No. 15 (Bhorgarh) on Delhi-Ambala section	RUB	5.7	Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned.

8	LC No. 11 (Sultanpuri) on Delhi-Bathinda section	ROB	53.62	This work is being executed on Dual entity basis i.e., Railway portion by Railway and approaches by State Govt. Work of Railway Portion has been completed.
9	LC No. 19 on Delhi- Bathinda section	RUB	1.37	The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.
10	LC No. 15 on Delhi Sarai Rohilla- Rewari section	RUB	21.70	The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.
11	LC No. 17 on Delhi Sarai Rohilla- Rewari section	ROB	22.36	The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.
12	LC No.18 on Delhi- Ambala section	RUB	3.83	The work was held up on account of land, which has now been resolved. The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.
13	Non LC (Ballimaran) at New Delhi Yard	FOB	15.42	GAD has been approved. Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned and Tender has been awarded.
14	Rebuild (Pul Dufferin) on Delhi- Dayabasti section	ROB	37.78	The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.
15	Rebuild (Pul Bangash) on Delhi-Dayabasti section	ROB	38.16	The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.
16	Rebuild (Pul Mithai) on Delhi-Dayabasti section	ROB	23.67	The work of preparation of GAD has been taken up.

The Details of the ROB/RUB works at Kirari, Tikri Kalan and Rohini Sector 18 metro station are as under:

SN	Location	Remarks

1	LC No. 12 (Kirari) on Delhi-Bathinda	This work was sanctioned on cost sharing basis in year 2015-16. Subsequently, due to no response from State Govt. this work could not be taken forward. As per MoU with State Govt. regarding Kirari drain, now this work is to be taken up by State agency.
2	Non LC (Tikri Kalan) on Delhi-Bathinda	The feasibility for the construction of LHS has been examined and found not feasible.
3	Non LC (Rohini Sector 18 metro station) on Delhi-Ambala	Full height Subway (size – 2 x 10.5m x 5.5m) of four lane has already been provided by Railway at this location to connect Rohini to Samaypur.

Railways have taken several safety measures for construction of ROB/RUBs. This includes proper alignment of approaches with proper carriage way width and provision of foot path wherever possible. In addition, provision of proper road surface, standard signage, safety fencing, road marking, lighting, along with speed breaker as per requirements have also been provided in ROB/RUBs.

Completion & commissioning of ROB/RUB works depends on various factors like fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, 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.

REGULARISATION OF LONG-TERM CONTRACTUAL WORKERS

5257. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of tragic case of Shri Rajendra Salunkhe, a forest department worker in Nashik, who self-immolated on January 31st due to alleged job insecurity and neglect;
- (b) if so, the details along with the immediate financial and medical aid provided to his family following his demise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to regularize long-term contractual workers in forest department to prevent such incidents in the future;
- (d) if not, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government has instituted an enquiry to review the issue of the administrative lapses that led to this tragedy and if so, details thereof, including findings of the investigation, and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether there are any plans to establish a structured grievance redressal mechanism and mental health support system for forest department employees; and
- (g) 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) to (e) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) have informed that they have no comments to provide in the matter as the issues pertaining

to employees of forest establishment of State Governments are not dealt with by the MoEFCC.

Further, as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Contract Labour(Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 do not contain any provision for regularization of contract labourers or for granting them permanent status.

(f) and (g) To address the burden of mental disorders, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country under which 767 districts were sanctioned for District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) to provide facilities at the Community Health Centre (CHC) and Primary Health Centre(PHC) levels, inter-alia, include outpatient services, assessment, counselling/ psycho-social interventions, continuing care and support to persons with severe mental disorders, drugs, outreach services, ambulance services etc. One of the objectives of DMHP is to provide suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges. In addition to the above, the Government is also taking steps to strengthen mental healthcare services at primary healthcare level. Mental health services have been added in the package of services under Comprehensive Primary Health Care provided at these Ayushman Arogya Mandirs.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India has also formulated the country's first National Suicide Prevention Strategy. The details of the Strategy are available on the website of the Ministry.

<https://mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/National%20Suicide%20Prevention%20Str>

[ategy.pdf](#)).

REHABILITATION OF FAMILIES/HABITANTS OF RAILWAY LAND

5258. SHRI ARUP CHAKRABORTY:

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to evict more than 5000 habitants of Adra area from railway land, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the total area of railway land available towards Nituria block side portion and land required for siding construction; and
- (c) the details of the proposal of the Government to run the existing school of the area and rehabilitation of families and habitants therein?

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

(a) to (c) Adra railway station located in the state of West Bengal has been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. Availability of encumbrance free land is an important component for any infrastructure project. For the ongoing development work under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme at Adra Station, eviction notices have been served to people living unauthorisedly on Railway land in Adra under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

The total area of railway land available towards Nituria Block side portion is 91.20 Hectare out of which 3.24 Hectare of land has been handed over to Gati Shakti Multimodal Cargo Terminal (GCT) operator for construction of Terminal.

Presently, no eviction notice has been issued to any school falling in encroached area. The schools on railway land in the Adra Division will continue to run as per the provision of the land agreement executed between school authorities and railway administration. In order to get the railway land vacated, sufficient opportunity is given by railway administration to people occupying railway land unauthorisedly before undertaking any action for eviction to minimise the hardship to the people. Also, railways co-operate with State Government to ensure proper resettlement of the displaced people.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE SELECTION PROCESS IN RAILWAYS

5259. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the various irregularities noticed in the process of selection to several posts in the Railways; and
- (b) if so, the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the selection process is transparent and foolproof?

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

(a) and (b) Railways have a robust system of Career progression involving multiple system of promotions:-

- (i) Promotion through Departmental Examination;
- (ii) Promotion through Skill Test;
- (iii) Promotion through Seniority-cum-Suitability

Most of the promotions are done through skill test & through Seniority-cum-Suitability. A small percentage of the overall promotion is done through Departmental Examination. In the recent past, some irregularities in existing system of departmental examination has been noticed. This Government is committed to probity and transparency in public service. Therefore, it was decided to revisit the system of departmental examination.

Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) have a proven track record of holding fair and transparent examination. The process adopted by Railway Recruitment Board (RRB) for conducting of examination is time tested. The expertise is being leveraged for Department Examination.

DISPARITY IN COMMISSION STRUCTURE UNDER PDS

5260. SHRI KISHORI LAL:

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

- (a) the details of State-wise variations in the commission paid to Public Distribution System(PDS) centres across the country and the reasons for such disparities;

- (b) the total number of PDS centres currently operational in the country including State-wise details of fair price shops and other distribution outlets;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposals to address regional disparities in the commission structure and ensure uniformity across States under the PDS system;
- (d) the details of foodgrains and pulses released to the State of Uttar Pradesh since the last five years; and
- (e) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new godown of Food Corporation of India at Amethi of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. The operational responsibility including issuance of licenses to Fair Price Shops (FPSs), supervision and monitoring of the functioning of Fair Price Shops etc., rest with the concerned State/UT Government. 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.

The Central Government has limited role in determining the actual rate of fair price shop dealers' margin/ commission/ honorarium etc. 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 were enhanced w.e.f. April, 2022 as per the details given below:

Category of States/UTs	Component of FPS dealers' margin	Pre-revised norms (Rate in rupee per quintal)	Revised norms (Rate in rupee per quintal)	Central share (in percentage)
General Category	Basic margin	70	90	50
	Additional margin	17	21	
Special category	Basic margin	143	180	75
	Additional margin	17	26	

However, 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.

Therefore, the actual rate of Fair Price Shop dealers' margin may vary from State to State.

State/UT wise number of Fair Price Shop in the country is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) The details of foodgrains allocation and pulses supplied to the State of Uttar Pradesh, are as below:

(in thousand tons)

Year	Foodgrains	Pulses	
	Allocation	Chana Dal	Masur Dal
2020-21	5802.85	-	-
2021-22	8126.60	-	-
2022-23	6704.91	179164	-
2023-24	9935.48	*185000	-
2024-25	9950.393	56291	78777
Total	40520.233	420455	78777

*Supplied for ICDS at Bharat Chana Dal rate.

(e) The requirement of Storage capacity in FCI depends upon the level of procurement, requirement of buffer norms and PDS operations for Rice and Wheat mainly. FCI continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired. The capacities are created/hired through the following schemes:

1. Construction of Silo's under PPP mode
2. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
3. Central Sector Scheme (CSS)
4. Hiring of godown from CWCs/SWCs/State Agencies
5. Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS)
6. Creation of godowns under Asset Monetization.

At present, there is no proposal to set up/construct new godown of FCI at Amethi (UP) under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG), Asset Monetization Scheme and Central Sector Scheme (2017-25)

STATEMENT

Statement indicating State-wise total No. of Fair Price Shops under NFSA

As on 08.02.2025

Sl.	State/UTs	Total no. of Fair Price Shops
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	416
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	29,791
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,680
4	ASSAM	34,300
5	BIHAR	50,951
6	CHANDIGARH	NA
7	CHHATTISGARH	13,675
8	DELHI	1,993
9	GOA	452
10	GUJARAT	16,949
11	HARYANA	9,434
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5,219
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	6,737
14	JHARKHAND	25,228
15	KARNATAKA	20,403
16	KERALA	13,913
17	LADAKH	404
18	LAKSHADWEEP	39
19	MADHYA PRADESH	27,377
20	MAHARASHTRA	52,642
21	MANIPUR	2,339
22	MEGHALAYA	4,735
23	MIZORAM	1,258
24	NAGALAND	1,783
25	ODISHA	12,044
26	PUDUCHERRY	NA

27	PUNJAB	18,150
28	RAJASTHAN	27,062
29	SIKKIM	1,312
30	TAMIL NADU	34,805
31	TELANGANA	17,246
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	114
33	TRIPURA	2,057
34	UTTAR PRADESH	79,216
35	UTTARAKHAND	9,059
36	WEST BENGAL	20,476
	Total	543,259

कोरोना के दौरान बंद की गई रेल सेवाओं को बहाल करना

5261. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार की कोरोना काल के दौरान बंद की गई रेल सेवाओं को बहाल करने की कोई योजना है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार की यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए लोकल ट्रेनों में अतिरिक्त कोच जोड़ने की मंशा 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) अनुरक्षण गलियारे के सृजन, रेलगाड़ियों की गति बढ़ाकर आदि बेहतर यात्री संरक्षा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, आईआईटी-बॉम्बे की सहायता से वैज्ञानिक तरीके से समय-सारणी का युक्तिकरण किया गया, जिसमें रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं का युक्तिकरण शामिल था।

भारतीय रेल अपनी वहन क्षमता को बढ़ाने और यात्रियों के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए अतिरिक्त स्थान उपलब्ध कराने के अपने निरंतर प्रयास में, मौजूदा सेवाओं में स्थायी और अस्थायी दोनों आधार पर सवारी डिब्बों को जोड़ती है। तदनुसार, वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान, 71 सामान्य श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बों सहित 872 सवारी डिब्बों का उपयोग स्थायी आधार पर रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं के संवर्द्धन के लिए किया गया है, जबकि वर्ष 2024-25 (फरवरी, 2025 तक) के दौरान, 336 सामान्य श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बों सहित 983 सवारी डिब्बों का उपयोग स्थायी संवर्द्धन के लिए किया गया है।

स्थान बढ़ाने और अनारक्षित सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लाभ के लिए, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों के साथ चलने वाली मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों में लगभग 1,200 सामान्य श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बे जोड़े/प्रतिस्थापित किए गए हैं। गैर-एसी सवारी डिब्बों से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की बढ़ती मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारतीय रेल ने 17,000 सामान्य श्रेणी/स्लीपर श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बों के विनिर्माण की योजना बनाई है।

वर्तमान में, रेल सेवाओं को चलाने के लिए लगभग 79,000 सवारी डिब्बों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

श्रेणी	सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या
सामान्य और गैर-एसी स्लीपर	~ 56,000 (कुल का 70%)
एसी सवारी डिब्बे	~ 23,000
कुल	~ 79,000

खाद्य अपमिश्रण की जांच के लिए प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना

5262. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का जिला स्तर पर खाद्य अपमिश्रण की जांच के लिए प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक अधिनियम 2006 तथा इसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियम एवं विनियम विभिन्न खाद्य पदार्थों के लिए गुणवत्ता एवं सुरक्षा मानक निर्धारित करते हैं। खाद्य सुरक्षा, मिलावट, लेबलिंग उल्लंघन, गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण, निरीक्षण और खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक अधिनियम 2006, नियमों और विनियमों के उल्लंघन के लिए दंड से संबंधित मुद्दों को स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के तहत भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक प्राधिकरण (एफएसएसआई) द्वारा निपटाया जाता है। इन मानकों का कार्यान्वयन और प्रवर्तन मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का कार्य है।

एफएसएसआई ने देश भर में खाद्य उत्पादों के प्राथमिक परीक्षण के लिए 243 प्रयोगशालाएं और रेफरल परीक्षण के लिए 22 प्रयोगशालाएं अधिसूचित की हैं। एफएसएसआई ने देश में खाद्य परीक्षण बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करने के लिए राज्य खाद्य परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता भी प्रदान की है। 35 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न खाद्य वस्तुओं में मिलावट की मौके पर ही जांच के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे से लैस 285 मोबाइल खाद्य परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं (एमएफटीएल) हैं, जिन्हें "फूड सेफ्टी ऑन व्हील्स" (एफएसडब्ल्यू) कहा जाता है। जिला स्तर पर खाद्य परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य प्राधिकारियों की है।

ROLE OF PPP IN REDEVELOPMENT PLANS

5263. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

- (a) the number of railway stations planned for redevelopment over the next five years within Tamil Nadu and the criteria used to select these stations for the project;
- (b) the total fund allocated for the redevelopment of these stations;
- (c) the improvements made in terms of infrastructure, passenger amenities and accessibility at these redeveloped stations;
- (d) the expected timeline for the completion of the redevelopment of major railway stations and the phases of this project;
- (e) the role of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in the redevelopment process and the details of private players if any roped in for the development of specific stations;
- (f) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the redevelopment of stations without disrupting regular train services; and
- (g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to minimize inconvenience to passengers during the construction phase?

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

(a) to (g) Upgradation/modernisation of Railway station is a continuous and ongoing process. Works for improvement of passenger amenities including expansion of platforms are undertaken depending upon need, volume of passenger traffic and inter-se priority, subject to availability of funds.

Ministry of Railways has identified 1337 Railway Stations for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 77 stations are located in the State of Tamil Nadu. The list of stations identified for development in the State of Tamil Nadu is as follows:

State	No. of Amrit Stations	Names of Amrit Stations
Tamil-Nadu	77	Ambasamudram, Ambattur, Arakkonam Jn, Ariyalur, Avadi, Bommidi, Chengalpattu Jn, Chennai Beach, Chennai Egmore, Chennai Park, Chidambaram, Chinna Salem, Chrompet, Coimbatore Jn, Coimbatore North, Coonoor, Dharmapuri, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Central, Dindigul, Erode Jn, Guduvancheri, Guindy, Gummidipundi, Hosur, Jolarpettai Jn, Kanniyakumari, Karaikkudi, Karur Jn, Katpadi, Kovilpatti, Kulitturai, Kumbakonam, Lalgudi, Madurai Jn, Mambalam, Manaparai, Mannargudi, Mayiladuturai Jn, Mettupalayam, Morappur, Nagercoil Jn, Namakkal, Palani, Paramakkudi, Perambur, Podanur Jn, Pollachi, Polur, Pudukkottai, Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram, Rameswaram, Salem, Samalpatti, Sholavandan, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St. Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Tenkasi, Thanjavur Jn, Thiruvarur Jn, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli Jn, Tirupadripullyur, Tirupattur, Tiruppur, Tirusulam, Tiruttani, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin, Udagamandalam, Vellore Cantt, Villupuram Jn, Virudhunagar, Vriddhachalam Jn

Out of these 77 stations, the development works have been taken up on 71 stations.

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of Tamil Nadu have been taken up at a good pace. The progress at some of the above stations is as given below:

- At Madurai station, structural works of east side multi-level two-wheeler parking and electric substation have been completed and works of east side terminal building, both sides multi-level car parking, air concourse, parcel Foot Over Bridge, subway, etc. have been taken up.
- At Chennai Egmore station, structural work of parcel building has been completed and works of both sides multi-level car parking, GI Road side terminal building, etc. have been taken up.
- At Rameshwaram station in the state of Tamil Nadu, structural works of north side terminal building, electric sub-station and construction of parcel office have been completed and works of construction of east side terminal building, arrival forecourt, platform improvement, etc. have been taken up.
- At Samalpatti station, works of construction of new main terminal building and main entry side circulating area have been completed and works of two wheeler parking area, raising of platform, construction of compound wall, etc. have been taken up.
- At Karaikkudi Station, works of improvement of platform shelters, seating arrangement, circulating area, parking area, construction of new porch, entry and exit gates, lifts and installation of coach indication boards have been completed. The works for waiting hall, covered pathway, etc. have been taken up.
- At Ariyalur and Mannargudi stations, works of construction of new entry gates, entrance porch, improvement of circulating area with approach road, parking

area, concourse area, booking counters, platform surface, waiting halls and platform shelters have been completed.

- At Virudhunagar station, works of construction of new entrance arch, compound wall, relocation of service building, improvement of platform surfacing, provision of covered parking and integrated passenger information system have been completed and works of construction of new foot over bridge, improvement of circulating area, approach road, etc. have been taken up.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme envisages development of stations on a continuous basis with a long term approach. 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 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.

Development/upgradation of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The

details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or state-wise. The state of Tamil Nadu is covered under two zones viz. Southern Railway (SR) and South Western Railway (SWR). For these zones, an allocation of Rs 1,909 Crores (Revised Estimate) has been made for the financial year 2024-25 under Plan Head-53.

Further, development/redevelopment of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brown field related challenges such as shifting of utilities, (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables etc.,) infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, 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. However all efforts are made to execute the works with minimal inconvenience to passengers by provision of proper demarcation and barricading of affected areas, signages and creation of alternative facilities.

Ministry of Railways explored various models of development of stations including Public Private Partnership (PPP). Rani Kamalapati station in the state of Madhya Pradesh has already been developed and commissioned under PPP model. Presently 15 nos. of stations have been identified for development on PPP

model. Project formulation is a complex and iterative process requiring optimization and specific details regarding PPP cannot be given at this stage.

BIOE3 POLICY

5264: DR. SAMBIT PATRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched an initiative named as BioE3, if so, the objectives and details thereof;
- (b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to develop climate resilient food sources such as smart proteins under BioE3 policy, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the quantum of budget earmarked for the implementation of BioE3 policy; and
- (d) the details of the quantum of budget earmarked to support the funding for the development of smart proteins to achieve protein sufficiency in the country under BioE3 policy ?

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

(a) Yes Sir, the Department of Biotechnology, has launched the **BioE3** (**B**iotecnology for **E**conomy, **E**nvironment, and **E**mployment) **Policy** for '*Fostering High-Performance Biomanufacturing*' subsequent to the Union Cabinet approval, on 24th August 2024.

The objective of the BioE3 Policy is to lay down the framework for high-performance Biomanufacturing, to accelerate the development and scale up of sustainable Bio-based products in the country. The Policy will play a pivotal role promoting in 'Green Growth' while driving country's Bioeconomy, by fundamentally transforming the India's economy from today's consumptive manufacturing paradigm to the one based on regenerative principles.

The Policy focuses on six thematic sectors of national importance (i) Bio-based chemicals and enzymes, (ii) Smart proteins and functional foods, (iii) Precision biotherapeutics, (iv) Climate resilient agriculture, (v) Carbon-capture and its utilization and (vi) Marine and space research. BioEnablers including Bio-Artificial Intelligence (AI) Hubs, Biofoundries and Biomanufacturing Hubs will be set up to support research, innovation and scale-up across the thematic verticals through Public Private Partnership (PPP).

(b) Yes, Sir. Under the BioE3 Policy 'Smart Proteins' has been identified as a thematic sector for the development of climate-resilient food sources, to address food and nutrition security as well as environmental challenges by supporting the development and scale up of smart proteins including fermentation-derived, plant-based, and cell culture-based proteins. Joint DBT and BIRAC Call for Proposals on "Smart Proteins" for fostering high-

performance biomanufacturing under BioE3 Policy has been announced. This aims to foster an innovative ecosystem for enabling the development of a sustainable biomanufacturing ecosystem that delivers high-quality, affordable 'Smart Proteins' to meet India's nutritional and economic aspirations.

- (c) and (d) A budgetary outlay of Rs 1500 Crores for 3 years (from 2023-24 to 2025-26) has been approved under the 'Biotechnology Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development (Bio-RIDE)' scheme of DBT for the Biomanufacturing and Biofoundry Initiative. This also includes funding of research & innovation, scaleup and for setting up of Biofoundries and Biomanufacturing Hubs for the biomanufacturing of smart proteins.

PROFIT/LOSS MAKING TRAIN ROUTES

5265. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

- (a) the list of ten top profit-making/loss-making routes of trains at the national level;
- (b) the list of ten top train routes making maximum revenue from passenger travel and cargo bookings; and
- (c) the list of ten top railway stations selling maximum number of platform tickets and generating the revenue?

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

(a) to (c) Railway revenue is maintained zone wise as per the norms evolved over more than a century. The revenue over the last few years is as follows:

Year	Passenger Revenue (in crore Rs.)	Freight Revenue (in crore Rs.)	Total Traffic Revenue (including other coaching and Sundry) (in crore Rs.)
2020-21*	15,248	1,17,232	1,40,516
2021-22*	39,214	1,41,096	1,91,278
2022-23	63,417	1,62,263	2,40,137
2023-24	70,693	1,68,293	2,55,366

* COVID years

ओटीटी प्लेटफार्म पर दिखाई जाने वाली सामग्री का प्रभाव

5266. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने इस आशय का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है कि ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म पर दिखाई जाने वाली सामग्री बच्चों और किशोरों की मानसिक स्थिति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव/विपरीत प्रभाव डाल रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म पर मनोरंजन के नाम पर दिखाई जाने वाली सामग्री समाज में हिंसा, कामुकता और अपराध को बढ़ावा दे रही है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का ओटीटी प्लेटफार्म पर मनोरंजन के नाम पर दिखाई जाने वाली सामग्री में अश्लील शब्दों, अभद्र भाषा, कामुकता और नग्नता के प्रयोग को रोकने अथवा विनियमित करने के लिए कोई नियम बनाने का विचार है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) क्या सरकार का ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म पर प्रसारित की जाने वाली सामग्री को सेंसर करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(डॉ. एल. मुरुगन):

(क) से (ड) सरकार ने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 के अंतर्गत 25 फरवरी, 2021 को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021 (आईटी नियम, 2021) अधिसूचित किए हैं।

इन नियमों के सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रशासित भाग-III में ऑनलाइन सृजित सामग्री (ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म) के प्रकाशकों के लिए आचार संहिता का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ प्रकाशकों के लिए आवश्यक है कि वे ऐसी कोई भी सामग्री प्रसारित नहीं करें जो वर्तमान में लागू किसी कानून द्वारा निषिद्ध है और वे नियमों की अनुसूची में दिए गए सामान्य दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर सामग्री का आयु आधारित स्व-वर्गीकरण निम्नानुसार 5 श्रेणियों में करें:

सामग्री की प्रकृति (के लिए उपयुक्त)	वर्गीकरण
अप्रतिबंधित पहुंच, सभी आयु वर्गों के लिए और परिवार सहित देखने लायक	यू
7 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए तथा 7 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्ति द्वारा माता-पिता के मार्गदर्शन में देखा जा सकता है	यू/ए 7+
13 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए तथा 13 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्ति द्वारा माता-पिता के मार्गदर्शन में देखा जा सकता है	यू/ए 13+
16 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए, तथा 16 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्ति द्वारा माता-पिता के मार्गदर्शन में देखा जा सकता है	यू/ए 16+
केवल वयस्कों के लिए	ए

इसके अलावा, आईटी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 79(3)(ख) में उपयुक्त सरकारों द्वारा गैरकानूनी कार्य या सामग्री के बारे में मध्यस्थों को ऐसी सामग्री तक पहुंच को हटाने/अक्षम करने के लिए अधिसूचना जारी करने का प्रावधान है।

सौर ऊर्जा दोहन के लिए योजना

5267. श्री भजन लाल जाटव:

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राजस्थान में नवीकरणीय सौर और पवन ऊर्जा उत्पादन की क्षमता का दोहन करने के लिए मौजूद योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या राजस्थान के करौली-धौलपुर और भरतपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रोत्साहन और सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी योजनाओं के नाम सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

- (क) सरकार ने राजस्थान सहित देश में सौर ऊर्जा की संभाव्यता का दोहन करने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं शुरू की हैं। कार्यशील योजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

परियोजना की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर अधिकतर पवन विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना निजी डेवलपर्स द्वारा की जाती है। वर्तमान में, तटवर्ती पवन विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना/कार्यक्रम नहीं है।

- (ख) और (ग) सरकार, राजस्थान के करौली-धौलपुर और भरतपुर संसदीय क्षेत्रों सहित देश में अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहन/सहायता प्रदान करती है। ऐसी योजनाओं के नाम और प्रोत्साहन/सहायता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यशील योजनाओं की सूची

1. 40,000 मेगावाट क्षमता की स्थापना के लक्ष्य के साथ सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए योजना। इस योजना के तहत भूमि, सड़क, विद्युत निकासी प्रणाली, जल की सुविधाएं जैसी अवसंरचना सभी सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों/अनुमोदनों के साथ विकसित की जाती हैं। इस प्रकार, यह योजना देश में उपयोगिता-स्तरीय की सौर परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र विकास में मदद करती है।
2. रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना और एक करोड़ घरों के लिए प्रति माह 300 यूनिट तक मुफ्त बिजली प्रदान करने के लिए पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना।
3. उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों (ट्रांश-I और II) में गीगावाट स्तर की उत्पादन क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए “राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम” नामक उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना।
4. छोटे ग्रिड संबद्ध सौर ऊर्जा विद्युत संयंत्रों, स्टैंड-अलोन, सौर चालित कृषि पंपों और मौजूदा ग्रिड से जुड़े कृषि पंपों के सौरीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम-कुसुम योजना। यह योजना न केवल किसानों के लिए, बल्कि राज्यों और डिस्कॉमों के लिए भी लाभदायक है। राज्यों को कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली पर दी जा रही सब्सिडी की बजत होगी और डिस्कॉमों को सस्ती सौर विद्युत मिलेगी, जिससे अंत में पारेषण एवं वितरण हानियाँ नहीं होंगी।
5. सरकारी उत्पादकों द्वारा स्वयं के उपयोग के लिए अथवा सरकार/सरकारी संस्थाओं के उपयोग के लिए सीधे अथवा वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉमों) के माध्यम से व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) सहायता के साथ 12000 मेगावाट ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर फोटोवोल्टेक (पीवी) विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) की योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना)।
6. जहाँ ग्रिड के माध्यम से बिजली की आपूर्ति तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है, ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर लाइटिंग प्रदान करने के प्रावधान के साथ प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा

अभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयू) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी बसाहटों/गांवों के लिए)।

विवरण-II

योजनाओं के नाम और प्रोत्साहन/सहायता का ब्यौरा

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन			
क) पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना	1. प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत, आवासीय क्षेत्रों में रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना के लिए सीएफए निम्नानुसार है:			
	क्र.सं.	आवासीय खंड का प्रकार	सीएफए	सीएफए (विशेष श्रेणी के राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)
	1	आवासीय क्षेत्र (रूफटॉप सौर (आरटीएस) क्षमता का प्रथम 2 किलोवाट पीक या उसका भाग)	30,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक	33,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक
	2	आवासीय क्षेत्र (1 किलोवाट पीक की अतिरिक्त आरटीएस क्षमता के साथ या उसके भाग सहित)	18,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक	19,800 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक
	3	आवासीय क्षेत्र (3 किलोवाट पीक से अधिक अतिरिक्त आरटीएस क्षमता)	कोई अतिरिक्त सीएफए नहीं	कोई अतिरिक्त सीएफए नहीं
	4	समूह आवासीय सोसायटी/आवासीय कल्याण समिति (जीएचएस/आरडब्ल्यूए) आदि के लिए 500 किलोवाट पीक तक इलेक्ट्रिक व्हिकल चार्जिंग सहित साझा सुविधाओं के लिए (3 किलोवाट पीक प्रति घर की दर से)।	18,000 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक	19,800 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पीक
2. प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना में डिस्कॉमों को प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रावधान शामिल है ताकि उन्हें अनुकूल विनियामक और प्रशासनिक				

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
	तंत्र बनाने, कार्यान्वयन के लिए लक्ष्य हासिल करने जैसी गतिविधियों में प्रेरित और मदद की जा सके। प्रोत्साहन, स्थापित आधार क्षमता के 10% से अधिक और 15% से कम क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए लागू बेंचमार्क लागत का 5% है; स्थापित आधार क्षमता के 15% से अधिक क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए लागू बेंचमार्क लागत का 10% है। 3. आवासीय रूफटॉप सौर प्रणाली (आरटीएस) की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने और स्थानीय स्तर पर प्रयास करने के लिए, प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना में शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) और पंचायत राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) को यूएलबी/पीआरआई के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आवासीय खंड में आरटीएस की प्रत्येक स्थापना के लिए 1000 रुपये की दर से प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रावधान भी शामिल है, जिसके लिए उपभोक्ता को सीएफए हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया है। 4. इसके अतिरिक्त, देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक आदर्श सौर गांव विकसित करने के लिए 800 करोड़ रुपये की निधि का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसमें पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक आदर्श सौर गांव को 1 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी जाएगी।
ख) पीएम-कुसुम योजना	घटक-क: 10,000 मेगावाट के विकेन्द्रीकृत ग्राउंड/स्टिल्ट माउंटेड सौर विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना। उपलब्ध लाभ: इस योजना के तहत सौर विद्युत की खरीद के लिए डिस्कॉमों को 40 पैसे प्रति किलोवाट घंटे की दर से या 6.60 लाख रु. प्रति मेगावाट प्रति वर्ष, जो भी कम हो, की दर से खरीद आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीबीआई)। यह पीबीआई संयंत्र की वाणिज्यिक प्रचालन तिथि से पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए डिस्कॉमों को दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार, डिस्कॉमों को देय कुल पीबीआई प्रति मेगावाट 33 लाख रु. है। घटक-ख: 14 लाख स्टैंड-अलोन सौर पंपों की स्थापना। उपलब्ध लाभ: स्टैंड-अलोन सौर कृषि पंप की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की 30% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है। तथापि, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, सिक्किम, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप एवं अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में स्टैंड-अलोन सौर पंप की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, के लिए 50% की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है। घटक-ख को राज्य की 30% हिस्सेदारी के बिना भी लागू किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 30% बनी रहेगी और शेष 70% किसान द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। घटक-ग: फीडर स्तरीय सौरीकरण के जरिए 35 लाख ग्रिड-संबद्ध कृषि पंपों का सौरीकरण।

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
	उपलब्ध लाभ:(क) व्यक्तिगत पंप का सौरीकरण (आईपीएस): सौर पीवी घटक की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की 30% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाएगी। तथापि, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, सिक्किम, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में सौर पीवी कंपोनेंट की बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा लागत, जो भी कम हो, की 50% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है। घटक-ग (आईपीएस) को राज्य की 30% हिस्सेदारी के बिना भी लागू किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता 30% बनी रहेगी और शेष 70% किसान द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। (ख) फीडर स्तरीय सौरीकरण (एफएलएस): एमएनआरई से उपलब्ध 1.05 करोड़ रु. प्रति मेगावाट की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के साथ राज्य सरकार द्वारा कृषि फीडरों का सौरीकरण कैपेक्स अथवा रेस्को मोड में किया जा सकता है। तथापि, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, सिक्किम, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, लक्षद्वीप एवं अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में प्रति मेगावाट 1.75 करोड़ रु. की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) दी जाती है।
ग) सौर पार्क योजना	(क) विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के लिए 25 लाख रु. प्रति सौर पार्क तक। (ख) अवसंरचना विकास के लिए प्रति मेगावाट 20 लाख रु. या परियोजना लागत का 30 प्रतिशत, इनमें से जो भी कम हो।
घ) सरकारी उत्पादकों द्वारा ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर फोटोवोल्टेक (पीवी) विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना)।	प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से चुने गए सीपीएसयू/सरकारी, संस्थाओं को 55 लाख रु. प्रति मेगावाट तक की व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) सहायता।
ड) पीएलआई योजना 'राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम'	लाभार्थी, सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों के उत्पादन और बिक्री पर उत्पादन से जुड़े प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) के लिए पात्र हैं। वितरण के लिए पात्र पीएलआई की मात्रा निर्भर करती है: (i) सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों की बिक्री की मात्रा; (ii) बेचे गए सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों के प्रदर्शन मानदंड (दक्षता और अधिकतम विद्युत का ताप गुणांक (टेंपरेचर कोएफिशियेंट)); और (iii) बेचे गए मॉड्यूलों में स्थानीय मूल्य वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता।
च) प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएमजनमन) और धरती आभा	इस योजना के अंतर्गत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा चिन्हित जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी क्षेत्रों में एक लाख गैर-विद्युतीकृत घरों (एचएच) को ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियों के प्रावधान के माध्यम से विद्युतीकृत किया जाएगा।

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन				
जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजाति और पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए):	- इस योजना में पीएम जनमन के तहत अनुमोदित पीवीटीजी क्षेत्रों में 1500 बहुउद्देश्यीय केंद्रों (एमपीसी) में ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रकाश व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान शामिल है। - इसी प्रकार, इस योजना में डीए जेजीयूए के तहत स्वीकृत ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियों के माध्यम से 2000 सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के सौरीकरण का प्रावधान भी शामिल है। ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियां केवल वहीं प्रदान की जाएंगी जहां ग्रिड के माध्यम से बिजली की आपूर्ति तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है - पीएम जनमन और डीए जेजीयूए के अंतर्गत योजना के लिए अनुमोदित वित्तीय परियोजना निम्नानुसार है:				
	क्र. सं.	घटक	केन्द्रीय हिस्सा (100%)	अनुमोदित वित्तीय परियोजना (करोड़ रु. में)	समयावधि
	1	1 लाख जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी एचएच के लिए 0.3 किलोवाट सौर ऑफग्रिड प्रणाली का प्रावधान	50,000 रु. प्रति एचएच अथवा वास्तविक लागत के अनुसार	500	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26
	2	सौर स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग और पीवीटीजी क्षेत्रों के 1500 एमपीसी में प्रकाश व्यवस्था का प्रावधान	1 लाख रु. प्रति एमपीसी	15	
	3	ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रणालियों के माध्यम से 2000 सार्वजनिक संस्थानों का सौरीकरण	1 लाख प्रति किलोवाट	400	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से वित्त वर्ष 2028-29
छ) ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर योजना (अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए इंटर-स्टेट ट्रांस मिशन प्रणाली के विकास के लिए)	(क) जीईसीचरण-I: डीपीआर लागत अथवा आवंटित लागत, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, की 40% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता। (ख) जीईसीचरण-II: डीपीआर लागत अथवा आवंटित लागत, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, की 33% केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता।				
ज) बायोमास कार्यक्रम	(क) ब्रिकेट निर्माण संयंत्र के लिए: 9 लाखरु. प्रतिएमटीपीएच (मीट्रिक टन/घंटे) (अधिकतम सीएफए – 45लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना)				

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
	(ख) गैर-खोईसह-उत्पादन परियोजना के लिए: 40 लाखरु. प्रति मेगावाट (अधिकतम सीएफए – 5 करोड़ रु. प्रति परियोजना) (ग) उन पेलेट संयंत्रों के लिए जिनके आवेदन दिनांक 16.07.2024 से पहले प्राप्त हो गए हों: 9 लाख रु. प्रतिएमटीपीएच (मीट्रिक टन/घंटे) (अधिकतम सीएफए – 45 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना) (घ) उन पेलेट संयंत्रों के लिए जिनके आवेदन दिनांक 16.07.2024 को या उसके बाद प्राप्त हुए हैं: i. गैर-टॉरिफाइड पेलेट निर्माण संयंत्र के लिए: 21 लाख रु./एमटीपीएच उत्पादन क्षमता या 1 एमटीपीएच संयंत्र के संयंत्र और मशीनरी के लिए ध्यान में ली गई पूंजीगत लागत का 30 प्रतिशत, जो भी कम हो (अधिकतम 105 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना) ii. टॉरिफाइड पेलेट निर्माण संयंत्र के लिए: 42 लाख रु./एमटीपीएच उत्पादन क्षमता या 1 एमटीपीएच संयंत्र के संयंत्र और मशीनरी के लिए ध्यान में ली गई पूंजीगत लागत का 30 प्रतिशत, जो भी कम हो (अधिकतम 210 लाख रु. प्रति परियोजना)
झ) बायोगैस कार्यक्रम	(क) लघु बायोगैस संयंत्रों (1-25 घन मीटर प्रति दिन क्षमता के संयंत्र) के लिए घन मीटर में संयंत्र के आकार के आधार पर प्रतिसंयंत्र 9,800/- रु. से 70,400/- रु. (ख) विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए प्रति किलोवाट 35,000/- रु. से 45,000/- रु. और थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य 17,500/- रु. से 22,500/- रु. (25-2500 घन मीटर प्रति दिन संयंत्र क्षमता)। पात्र सीएफए पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, द्वीपसमूह, पंजीकृत गौशालाओं और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लाभार्थियों के लिए मानक सीएफए से 20% अधिक होगा।
ञ) अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	(क) बायोगैस उत्पादन के लिए: 0.25 करोड़रु. प्रति 12,000 घन मीटर प्रतिदिन (अधिकतम सीएफए – 5 करोड़ रु. प्रति परियोजना) (ख) बायो-सीएनजी/संवर्धित बायोगैस/कंप्रेस्ड बायोगैस उत्पादन: (अधिकतम सीएफए – 10 करोड़ रु. प्रति परियोजना) (i) नए बायोगैस संयंत्र से बायो-सीएनजी उत्पादन – 4.0 करोड़ रु. प्रति 4800 किलोग्राम प्रतिदिन (ii) मौजूदा बायोगैस संयंत्र से बायो-सीएनजी उत्पादन – 3.0 करोड़ रु. प्रति 4800 किलोग्राम प्रतिदिन (ग) बायोगैस आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन: (अधिकतम सीएफए – 5.0 करोड़ रु. प्रति परियोजना) (i) नए बायोगैस संयंत्र से विद्युत उत्पादन: 0.75 करोड़ रु. प्रति मेगावाट

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
	(ii) मौजूदा बायोगैस संयंत्र से विद्युत उत्पादन: 0.5 करोड़ रु. प्रति मेगावाट (घ) जैव एवं कृषि औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट पर आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन (दहन प्रक्रिया के जरिए नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट (एमएसडब्ल्यू) को छोड़कर) के लिए: 0.40 करोड़ रु. प्रति मेगावाट (अधिकतम सीएफए – 5.0 करोड़ रु. प्रति परियोजना) (ङ) विद्युत/थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए बायोमास गैसीफायर: (i) विद्युत अनुप्रयोग के लिए ड्यूअल फ्यूअल इंजन के साथ 2,500/- रु. प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य (ii) विद्युत अनुप्रयोग के लिए 100% गैसइंजन के साथ 15,000/- रु. प्रति किलोवाट समतुल्य (iii) थर्मल अनुप्रयोगों के लिए 2 लाख रु. प्रति 300 किलोवाट थर्मल समतुल्य नोट: - यदि अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्र विशेष श्रेणी वाले राज्य (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, सिक्किम, हिमाचल प्रदेश एवं उत्तराखंड), जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, लद्दाख, लक्षद्वीप और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह में स्थापित किए जाते हैं, पात्र सीएफए उपर्युक्त मानक सीएफए पैटर्न से 20% अधिक होगी। - गौशाला द्वारा स्वतंत्र रूप से अथवा संयुक्त उद्यमों/साझेदारी के जरिए स्थापित, मुख्य फीड स्टॉक के रूप में पशुगोबर पर आधारित बायोगैस/बायो-सीएनजी/विद्युत (बायोगैसआधारित) उत्पादन संयंत्र, मानक सीएफए पैटर्न से 20% से अधिक सीएफए के लिए पात्र होंगे। ये गौशाला (शेल्टर) संबंधित राज्य सरकार के पास पंजीकृत होने चाहिए।
ट) राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन	- इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर निर्माण के लिए साइट कार्यक्रम के तहत 4,440 करोड़ रु. का आवंटन किया गया है। प्रोत्साहन की राशि प्रथम वर्ष में 4,440 रु. प्रति किलोवाट से शुरू होती है और पांचवें वर्ष में 1,480 रु. प्रति किलोवाट पर समाप्त होती है। - ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन और इसके डेरिवेटिव्स के लिए साइटकार्यक्रम हेतु 13,050 करोड़ रु. का आवंटन किया गया है। - ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन राशि पहले, दूसरे और तीसरे वर्ष के लिए क्रमशः 50/कि.ग्रा. रु., 40/कि.ग्रा. रु. और 30/कि.ग्रा. रु. निर्धारित की गई है। - ग्रीन अमोनिया उत्पादन के लिए, उत्पादन एवं आपूर्ति के प्रथम वर्ष में प्रोत्साहन राशि 8.82 रुपए प्रति कि.ग्रा., उत्पादन एवं आपूर्ति के दूसरे वर्ष में 7.06 रुपए प्रति कि.ग्रा., तथा उत्पादन एवं आपूर्ति के तीसरे वर्ष में 5.30 रुपए प्रति कि.ग्रा. है।

योजना/कार्यक्रम	योजना के अनुसार वर्तमान में उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन
	● वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक परिवहन क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं के लिए पायलट परियोजनाओं का परिव्यय 496 करोड़ रु. है। ● वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक नौवहन क्षेत्र में पायलट परियोजनाओं का परिव्यय 115 करोड़ रु. है। ● वित्त वर्ष 2029-30 तक इस्पात क्षेत्र में पायलट परियोजनाओं का परिव्यय 455 करोड़ रु. है। ● वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक हाइड्रोजन हब का परिव्यय 200 करोड़ रु. है। ● वर्ष 2025-26 तक मिशन के आर एंड डी कार्यक्रम का बजट 400 करोड़ रु. है। ● वित्त वर्ष 2029-30 तक मिशन के कौशल विकास घटक का परिव्यय 35 करोड़ रु. है। ● वर्ष 2025-26 तक मिशन के परीक्षण घटक का परिव्यय 200 करोड़ रु. है। ● वर्ष 2025-26 तक ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन हब के लिए नई एवं नवीन तकनीकों और आवेदनों का परिव्यय 200 करोड़ रु. है।
ठ) आर एंड डी कार्यक्रम	मंत्रालय, उद्योग के सहयोग से अनुसंधान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विकास प्रस्तावों को बढ़ावा देता है और सरकारी/गैर-लाभ वाले अनुसंधान संगठनों को 100% और उद्योग, स्टार्ट-अप, निजी संस्थानों, उद्यमियों और निर्माण इकाइयों को 70% वित्तीय सहायता देता है।

जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग को बढ़ावा

5268. श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिहार के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में कितने नए आईटी पार्क, स्टार्टअप हब और डिजिटल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं स्थापित की गई हैं और इस संबंध में जिला-वार, विशेषकर औरंगाबाद जिले में कितनी परियोजनाएं प्रस्तावित हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार जनजातीय युवाओं को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने और डिजिटल कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशेष पहल कर रही है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा जनजातीय और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल सेवाओं, इंटरनेट संपर्क और साइबर सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए क्या नए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार के "मेक इन इंडिया" और "डिजिटल इंडिया" कार्यक्रमों के तहत देश में घरेलू इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी हार्डवेयर विनिर्माण और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार की अनेक योजनाएं हैं। जनजातीय क्षेत्रों सहित देश में घरेलू इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विनिर्माण और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के संवर्धन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I और II** में दिया गया है। भारतीय सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क (एसटीपीआई) ने बिहार राज्य में भागलपुर और पटना जिलों में दो (2) केन्द्र स्थापित किए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने दरभंगा में एक नया एसटीपीआई केंद्र स्थापित करने का अनुमोदन दिया है।

सरकार की योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों से सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग में रोजगार अवसरों का सृजन हुआ है। राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर तथा सेवा कम्पनी संघ (नैसकॉम) के अनुसार वर्तमान में भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग ने 5.8 मिलियन व्यक्तियों को प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किए हैं। कौशल विकास के लिए, 477 एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) के माध्यम से, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा डिजिटल बोर्डों से युक्त स्मार्ट कक्षाओं को लागू किया जा रहा है और ये स्मार्ट कक्षाएं आदिवासी स्कूलों में डिजिटल शिक्षा का विस्तार करने के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी

मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) की एक स्वायत्त संस्था, एजुकेशन एंड रिसर्च नेटवर्क ऑफ इंडिया (ई.आर. नेट इंडिया) की साझेदारी में स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत चलाए जा रहे जनता के लिए आईटी कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य महिलाओं, अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी), वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस) पर केन्द्रित जन समूहों के लिए आईसीटी से संबंधित गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देना और उन्हें शुरू करना है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत, कुल 60,170 जनजातीय उम्मीदवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं। राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन एक स्वायत्त वैज्ञानिक संस्था) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए अनुसूचित जाति उप योजना (एससीएसपी) और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए जनजातीय उपयोजना (टीएसपी) निष्पादित कर रहा है और विभिन्न कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण और औपचारिक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों में अपने स्वयं के केन्द्रों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के अभ्यर्थियों को निशुल्क प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत, कुल 2,31,161 जनजातीय उम्मीदवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय की एक पहल के तहत सामान्य सेवा केन्द्र (सीएससी) स्थापित किए गए हैं। सीएससी ई-गवर्नेंस सर्विसेज इंडिया लिमिटेड कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी है। सीएससी पहल का उद्देश्य सीएससी के माध्यम से ग्रामीण नागरिकों को ई-सेवाएं प्रदान करना और ग्राम पंचायत स्तर तक सीएससी नेटवर्क का विस्तार करना है। सीएससी के माध्यम से 800 से अधिक सेवाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं, जिनमें सरकारी सेवाएं, वित्तीय सेवाएं और आधार से जुड़ी सेवाएं, विभिन्न सामाजिक कल्याण योजनाएं, शिक्षा, टेली-मेडिसिन, यात्रा बुकिंग, उपयोगिता भुगतान शामिल हैं। यह एक अखिल भारतीय परियोजना है और यह परियोजना किसी राज्य या क्षेत्र विशेष के लिए नहीं है। सीएससी एसपीवी ने अवगत कराया है कि जनवरी 2025 तक, देश भर में 5,97,441 सीएससी (ग्रामीण शहरी) कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें से 4,73,357 सीएससी ग्राम पंचायत (ग्रामीण) स्तर पर कार्यरत हैं। पूरे देश में

बिहार राज्य में 56,556 सीएससी (ग्रामीण शहरी) कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिनमें से 50,383 सीएससी ग्राम पंचायत (ग्रामीण) स्तर पर कार्यरत हैं।

विवरण-1

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी क्षेत्र में उठाए गए कदम

1. योजना और कार्यक्रम

1.1 सेमीकंडक्टर और डिस्प्ले मैन्युफैक्चरिंग इकोसिस्टम के विकास के लिए संशोधित कार्यक्रम: इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विनिर्माण को व्यापक और गहन बनाने के लिए, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 15.12.2021 को सेमीकंडक्टर और डिस्प्ले मैन्युफैक्चरिंग इकोसिस्टम के विकास के लिए 76,000 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दी थी। मंत्रिमंडल की मंजूरी से इस कार्यक्रम को हाल ही में 21.09.2022 को संशोधित किया गया है। संशोधित कार्यक्रम प्रौद्योगिकी नोड्स में सेमीकंडक्टर फैब्स के साथ-साथ यौगिक अर्धचालक, पैकेजिंग और अन्य सेमीकंडक्टर सुविधाओं के लिए समान रूप से परियोजना लागत का 50% राजकोषीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

पात्र आवेदकों के लिए अब निम्नलिखित वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन उपलब्ध हैं:

- **सेमीकंडक्टर फैब्स की स्थापना के लिए संशोधित योजना:** इस योजना के अंतर्गत देश में सेमीकंडक्टर वेफर फैब्रिकेशन सुविधाओं की स्थापना के लिए राजकोषीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। सभी प्रौद्योगिकी नोड्स में सिलिकॉन आधारित सेमीकंडक्टर फैब्स की स्थापना के लिए परियोजना लागत की 50% राजकोषीय सहायता उपलब्ध है।
- **डिस्प्ले फैब्स की स्थापना के लिए संशोधित योजना:** इसमें टीएफटी एलसीडी/एमोलेड आधारित डिस्प्ले फैब्रिकेशन सुविधाओं की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह परियोजना लागत के 50% की राजकोषीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।
- **भारत में कंपाउंड सेमीकंडक्टर/सिलिकॉन फोटोनिक्स/सेंसर, फैब/डिस्क्रीट सेमीकंडक्टर फैब्स और सेमीकंडक्टर एटीएमपी/ओएसएटी सुविधाओं की स्थापना के लिए संशोधित**

योजना: यह भारत में कंपाउंड सेमीकंडक्टर/सिलिकॉन फोटोनिक्स (एसआईपीएच)/सेंसर (एमईएमएस सहित), फैब/डिस्क्रीट सेमीकंडक्टर फैब्स और सेमीकंडक्टर एटीएमपी/ओएसएटी सुविधाओं की स्थापना के लिए पात्र आवेदकों को पूंजीगत व्यय का 50% राजकोषीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

- **सेमीकंडक्टर प्रयोगशाला का आधुनिकीकरण** सरकार ने दक्षता और समय चक्र बढ़ाने के लिए सेमीकंडक्टर प्रयोगशाला, मोहाली के आधुनिकीकरण को भी मंजूरी दे दी है
- **डिजाइन लिंकड प्रोत्साहन योजना:** यह वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन, विकास के विभिन्न चरणों में डिजाइन बुनियादी ढांचे का सहायता और आईसी, चिपसेट, एसओसी, सिस्टम और आईपी कोर और सेमीकंडक्टर लिंकड डिजाइन के लिए सेमीकंडक्टर डिजाइन की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। यह योजना "उत्पाद डिजाइन लिंकड प्रोत्साहन" और "तैनाती लिंकड प्रोत्साहन दोनों प्रदान करती है।

1.2 बड़े पैमाने पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण के लिए उत्पादन लिंकड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआई)

इस योजना को 01 अप्रैल, 2020 को अधिसूचित किया गया था, ताकि मोबाइल फोन निर्माण और असेंबली, परीक्षण, मार्किंग और पैकेजिंग (एटीएमपी) इकाइयों सहित निर्दिष्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घटकों के निर्माण में शामिल वृद्धिशील बिक्री (आधार वर्ष की तुलना में) पर पात्र कंपनियों को 3% से 6% का प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जा सके।

1.3 आईटी हार्डवेयर के लिए प्रोडक्शन लिंकड इंसेंटिव (पीएलआई) योजना, 3 मार्च, 2021 को

अधिसूचित की गई, चार साल के लिए लैपटॉप, टैबलेट, ऑल-इन-वन पीसी और सर्वर की शुद्ध वृद्धिशील बिक्री पर 4% से 2%/1% प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है। आईटी हार्डवेयर के लिए पीएलआई योजना 2.0, 29 मई, 2023 को अधिसूचित, छह साल के लिए लैपटॉप, टैबलेट, ऑल-इन-वन पीसी, सर्वर और अल्ट्रा स्मॉल फॉर्म फैक्टर उपकरणों की शुद्ध वृद्धिशील बिक्री पर औसतन 5% प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है।

- 1.4 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घटकों और अर्धचालकों के विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने की योजना (एसपीईसीएस)** को 01 अप्रैल, 2020 को अधिसूचित किया गया था, जिसमें इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामानों की पहचान की गई सूची के लिए पूंजीगत व्यय पर 25% का वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया गया था, जिसमें इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पादों की डाउनस्ट्रीम मूल्य श्रृंखला, यानी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घटक, अर्धचालक/प्रदर्शन निर्माण इकाइयां, एटीएमपी इकाइयां, विशेष उप-असेंबली और पूंजीगत सामान शामिल हैं। (एसपाइसाइस)
- 1.5 संशोधित इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (ईएमसी 2.0) योजना** को 01 अप्रैल, 2020 को अधिसूचित किया गया था, ताकि देश में इकाइयां स्थापित करने के लिए उनकी आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के साथ-साथ प्रमुख वैश्विक इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी निर्माताओं को आकर्षित करने के लिए तैयार निर्मित कारखाना (आरबीएफ) शेड/प्लग एंड प्ले सुविधाओं सहित सामान्य सुविधाओं और सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ विश्व स्तरीय बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। यह योजना पूरे देश में ईएमसी परियोजनाओं और सामान्य सुविधा केंद्रों (सीएफसी) दोनों की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।
- 1.6 संशोधित विशेष प्रोत्साहन पैकेज योजना (एम-एसआईपीएस):** इस योजना को 27 जुलाई, 2012 को अधिसूचित किया गया था ताकि विकलांगता को दूर करने और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जा सके। योजना की अवधि बढ़ाने, 15 और उत्पाद वर्टिकल को शामिल करके योजना के दायरे को बढ़ाने और अधिक निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए अगस्त, 2015 में इसमें संशोधन किया गया था। निवेश में तेजी लाने के लिए जनवरी, 2017 में इस योजना में और संशोधन किया गया था। यह योजना पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए सब्सिडी प्रदान करती है - विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रों (एसईजेड) में निवेश के लिए 20% और गैर-एसईजेड में 25%। प्रोत्साहन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उत्पादों की 44 श्रेणियों / ऊर्ध्वाधर और घटकों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं जो संपूर्ण इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण मूल्य श्रृंखला को कवर करते हैं। यह योजना 31.12.2018 तक आवेदन प्राप्त करने के लिए खुली थी और कार्यान्वयन मोड में है।

1.7 इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (ईएमसी) योजना इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विनिर्माण क्लस्टर योजना 22 अक्टूबर, 2012 को अधिसूचित की गई थी ताकि निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए सामान्य सुविधाओं और सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ विश्व स्तरीय अवसंरचना के सृजन के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

2. अन्य पहलें

2.1 इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विकास कोष (ईडीएफ): इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विकास कोष (ईडीएफ) को पेशेवर रूप से प्रबंधित "डॉटर फंड्स" में भाग लेने के लिए "फंड ऑफ फंड्स" के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है जो बदले में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) के क्षेत्र में नई तकनीकों का विकास करने वाले स्टार्टअप्स और कंपनियों को जोखिम पूंजी प्रदान करेगा।

2.2 100% प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) नीति के अनुसार, लागू कानूनों/विनियमों, सुरक्षा तथा अन्य शर्तों के अधीन इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विनिर्माण (भारत के साथ भू-सीमा साझा करने वाले देशों को छोड़कर) के लिए स्वचालित मार्ग के अंतर्गत 100% तक एफडीआई की अनुमति है।

2.3 टैरिफ संरचना का युक्तिकरण सेल्युलर मोबाइल फोनों, टेलीविजनों, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संघटकों, टीवी के लिए सेट टॉप बॉक्सों, एलईडी उत्पादों और चिकित्सा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी उपकरण सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं के घरेलू विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए टैरिफ संरचना को युक्तिसंगत बनाया गया है।

2.4 पूंजीगत वस्तुओं पर मूल सीमा शुल्क से छूट: निर्दिष्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं के विनिर्माण के लिए अधिसूचित पूंजीगत वस्तुओं को "शून्य" मूल सीमा शुल्क पर आयात करने की अनुमति है।

2.5 इस्तेमाल किए गए संयंत्र और मशीनरी का सरलीकृत आयात: इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण उद्योग द्वारा उपयोग के लिए कम से कम 5 वर्ष की अवशेषीय अवधि वाले इस्तेमाल संयंत्र और मशीनरी के आयात को पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की दिनांक 11.06.2018 018 की अधिसूचना के तहत खतरनाक और अन्य अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन एवं सीमापार आवाजाही) नियम, 2016 में संशोधन के माध्यम से सरल बनाया गया है।

2.6 वृद्धावस्था प्रतिबंधों में ढील देना: राजस्व विभाग ने दिनांक 11.09.2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या 60/2018-सीमा शुल्क के तहत दिनांक 14.11.1995 की अधिसूचना संख्या 158/95-सीमा शुल्क में संशोधन किया है, जिसके तहत भारत में विनिर्मित और मरम्मत या मरम्मत के लिए भारत में पुनः आयात किए गए निर्दिष्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामानों के लिए पुराने प्रतिबंध को 3 वर्ष से घटाकर 7 वर्ष कर दिया गया है।

2.7 सार्वजनिक खरीद (मेक इन इंडिया को वरीयता) आदेश 2017: सार्वजनिक खरीद में घरेलू निर्मित उत्पादों को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए सार्वजनिक खरीद आदेश अधिसूचित किया गया है ताकि स्थानीय मूल्य संवर्धन में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि करके घरेलू उद्योग क्षमताओं को बढ़ाया जा सके, जो आत्मनिर्भरता के व्यापक लक्ष्य में योगदान देता है।

2.8 अनिवार्य पंजीकरण आदेश (सीआरओ): एमईआईटीवाई ने भारत में घटिया और असुरक्षित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामानों के आयात को रोककर भारतीय नागरिकों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनिवार्य अनुपालन के लिए "इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी सामान (अनिवार्य पंजीकरण की आवश्यकता) आदेश, 2012" को अधिसूचित किया है। बीआईएस अधिनियम, 2016 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार आदेश को "इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी सामान (अनिवार्य पंजीकरण की आवश्यकता) आदेश, 2021" के रूप में पुनः अधिसूचित किया गया है।

विवरण- II

देश भर में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) / आईटी सक्षम सेवा (आईटीईएस) उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने से संबंधित योजनाओं का ब्यौरा

- I. देश में सॉफ्टवेयर उत्पाद पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा सॉफ्टवेयर उत्पादों से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय नीति (एनपीएसपी), 2019 अधिसूचित की गई है। एनपीएसपी के अनुसार, सरकार ने पटना, बिहार में एक इनक्यूबेशन सुविधा सहित छोटे शहरों में स्थित 12 एसटीपीआई केंद्रों में तकनीकी स्टार्टअपों को इनक्यूबेशन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए

95.03 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ अगली पीढ़ी इनक्यूबेशन योजना (एनजीआईएस) को मंजूरी दी थी।

- II. एसटीपीआई आईटी/आईटीईएस/ईएसडीएम उद्योग के संवर्धन के लिए सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क (एसटीपी) योजना और इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी हार्डवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क (ईएचटीपी) योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। आईटी/आईटीईएस उद्योग की अभूतपूर्व सफलता, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, एसटीपी योजना द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के कारण संभव हुई है। एसटीपी योजना एक अनूठी योजना है, जिसे सॉफ्टवेयर उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने और बिना किसी स्थानीय बाधाओं के स्टार्ट-अप और एसएमई के विकास के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।
- III. भारत सरकार ने डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत भारत बीपीओ संवर्धन योजना (आईबीपीएस) और पूर्वोत्तर बीपीओ प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनईबीपीएस) भी शुरू की थी, जिसका उद्देश्य बीपीओ / आईटीई संचालन की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करके करके छोटे शहरों / कस्बों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करना करना और आईटी / आईटीईएस उद्योग का विस्तार करना था। नई बोलियां आमंत्रित करने के लिए आईबीपीएस और एनईबीपीएस की अवधि क्रमशः 31.03.2019 तक थी। तथापि संवितरण को इस अवधि से आगे भी जारी रखा जा सकता है। इन योजनाओं के तहत 246 इकाइयों ने देश के 27 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में बीपीओ/आईटीईएस प्रचालन स्थापित किए हैं और 53,325 व्यक्तियों को प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार प्रदान किया है।
- IV. भारत सरकार ने एक ऐसे एक्सीलेटर कार्यक्रम, जिससे कि सामाजिक क्षेत्र पर प्रभाव पड़ता है और जो भारत की चुनौतियों के समाधानों को व्यापक बनाता है, की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्पाद, नवाचार, विकास और प्रगति (समृद्ध) कार्यक्रम के लिए एमईआईटीवाई के अपने स्टार्टअप एक्सेलेरेटर के माध्यम से नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करने और स्टार्टअपों की सहायता करने के लिए एक व्यापक पहल शुरू की है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य स्टार्टअपों को

त्वरण सेवाओं के साथ-साथ उन्हें वन-टू-वन मैचिंग फंडिंग सहायता के लिए चयनित एक्सीलेटरों को मदद उपलब्ध कराना है।

- V. भारत सरकार ने छोटे शहरों में स्थापित स्टार्टअपों का पता लगाने, उनकी सहायता करने, उनका विकास करने तथा उन्हें सफल स्टार्टअप के रूप में स्थापित करने के लिए और रोजगार व आर्थिक आउटपुट की प्रगति सुनिश्चित करने के क्रम में समावेशिता, पहुँच और सामर्थ्य के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित डिजिटलीकरण प्रक्रिया को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु स्टार्टअपों, सरकार और कार्पोरेट जगत के बीच सहयोगात्मक जुड़ाव पर जोर देने के लिए जेनेसिस (जेन नेक्स्ट सपोर्ट फॉर इनोवेटिव स्टार्टअप्स) की घोषणा की है।

राजस्थान में आरओबी के लिए निधि जारी न करना

5269. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं.-8 पर स्थित रेलवे क्रासिंग संख्या 265 पर रेलवे एवं राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से आरओबी का निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ किया गया था;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रेलवे द्वारा अपने हिस्से की धनराशि जारी नहीं किए जाने के कारण उक्त कार्य को रोक दिया गया है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो रेलवे द्वारा उक्त निधि कब तक प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है; और
- (घ) उक्त कार्य को पुनः कब तक प्रारंभ किए जाने की संभावना है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (घ) सीकर-लोहारू खंड पर समपार संख्या 265 के स्थान पर दो लेन वाले ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण का कार्य लागत साझा आधार पर स्वीकृत किया गया था।

यह कार्य राजस्थान सरकार (राजस्थान राज्य सड़क विकास एवं निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड) द्वारा एकल निकाय के आधार पर निष्पादित किया जा रहा है। दो लेन वाले ऊपरी सड़क पुल के लिए सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेखण को मंजूरी दे दी गई है। रेलवे द्वारा कार्य की प्रगति के अनुरूप धनराशि जारी की गई है।

इसके बाद, राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने 2 लेन वाले ऊपरी सड़क पुल के बजाय 4 लेन का ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण करने की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी। रेलवे द्वारा 4 लेन के ऊपरी सड़क पुल के सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेखण को भी मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है। तदनुसार, राज्य सरकार से कार्य का संशोधित अनुमान प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया गया था। आरएसआरडीसी के दिनांक 20.03.2025 के पत्र के अनुसार, संशोधित अनुमान तैयार कर लिया गया है।

सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल के विनिर्माण के लिए पीएलआई योजना

5270. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश में अत्याधुनिक घरेलू सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने में उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना ने योगदान दिया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त योजना में सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल के घरेलू विनिर्माण में स्थानीय मूल्य संवर्धन को प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रावधान है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

- (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों के लिए पीएलआई योजना ने देश में अत्याधुनिक स्वदेशी सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल विनिर्माण की स्थापना हेतु देश के प्रयासों में योगदान दिया है। उच्च दक्षता

सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों के लिए पीएलआई योजना के अंतर्गत, 48,337 मेगावाट पूर्ण/आंशिक रूप से एकीकृत सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल विनिर्माण इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए आवंटन पत्र जारी कर दिए गए हैं। पीएलआई योजना ने पॉलीक्रिसटलाइन से मोनोक्रिस्टलाइन पैसिवेटिड एमिटर एंड रियर सेल (मोनो पीईआरसी) तथा टनल ऑक्साइड पैसिवेटिड कॉन्टैक्ट (टॉपकॉन) जैसी मोनोक्रिस्टलाइन प्रौद्योगिकियों पर परिवर्तित होने के साथ हीट्रोजंक्शन प्रौद्योगिकी (एचजेटी) जैसी नई प्रौद्योगिकियों का समावेश करके देश की सौर मॉड्यूल विनिर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी में योगदान दिया है। साथ ही, पीएलआई योजना के अंतर्गत, भारत में पहली बार 3.2 गीगावाट की पूर्ण रूप से एकीकृत कैडमियम टेल्युराइड थिन फिल्म सोलर पीवी मॉड्यूल विनिर्माण क्षमता स्थापित की गई है, जो आयातित सौर सेलों, वेफरों तथा पॉलिसिलिकॉन पर निर्भर नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों के लिए पीएलआई योजना के अंतर्गत, पीएलआई की राशि, योजना के अंतर्गत सौर पीवी विनिर्माताओं द्वारा विनिर्मित सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों में स्थानीय सामग्री से जुड़ी हुई है। पीएलआई की राशि स्थानीय मूल्य में वृद्धि पर बढ़ती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विनिर्माताओं को अपनी सामग्री स्वदेशी स्तर पर खरीद करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके।

महाराष्ट्र में लंबित रेल परियोजनाएं

5271. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) महाराष्ट्र में और विशेषकर यवतमाल-वाशिम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में लंबित रेल परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त लंबित रेलवे परियोजनाओं के लिए पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान अब तक कितनी निधि स्वीकृत की गई है और जारी की गई है;

- (ग) उक्त लंबित रेल परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा उक्त परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार को महाराष्ट्र सहित विभिन्न राज्यों से रेल परियोजना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है तथा वर्तमान बजट में इस बारे में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (छ) सरकार की रेल के विकास और यात्रियों को सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कार्य योजना क्या है; और
- (ज) छात्रों, वृद्धों और बुजुर्गों को क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं और उक्त लोगों के हितों का किस प्रकार ध्यान रखा गया है?

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

(क) से (ज) रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश-वार/जिला-वार नहीं, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश/जिले की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाएं लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम स्थान तक पहुंच संपर्कता, अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों एवं वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के विस्तार, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं, जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रोफॉरवर्ड तथा धन की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूरी तरह/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली रेलवे अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, पश्चिमी रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और दक्षिण पश्चिम रेलवे क्षेत्रों

के अंतर्गत आती हैं। रेलवे परियोजनाओं की लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार जानकारी भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध कराई गई है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 81,580 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 5,877 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 41 रेल परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 23 दोहरीकरण), जो योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 1,926 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 31,236 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।

कार्य की स्थिति संक्षेप में निम्नानुसार है:

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की सं.	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइन	16	2,017	166	8,529
आमान परिवर्तन	2	609	312	3,332
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	23	3,251	1,448	19,376
कुल	41	5,877	1,926	31,236

यवतमाल-वाशिम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से होकर गुजरने वाली वर्धा-यवतमाल-नांदेड़ नई लाइन परियोजना (284 कि.मी.) को मंजूरी दी गई है। कुल 284 किमी लंबाई में से वर्धा-कलंब खंड (39 कि.मी.) कमीशन कर दिया गया है और शेष खंड पर कार्य शुरू हो चुका है। फरवरी 2025 तक इस परियोजना में 3,206 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए जा चुके हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में इस परियोजना के लिए 310 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है।

यवतमाल-वाशिम क्षेत्र में रेल संपर्क को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रमुख सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं:-

1. मुर्तिजापुर-अचलपुर आमान परिवर्तन परियोजना (76 कि.मी.)
2. मुर्तिजापुर-यवतमाल आमान परिवर्तन परियोजना (112 कि.मी.)।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूरी तरह/आंशिक रूप से आने वाली निम्नलिखित प्रमुख परियोजनाओं को हाल ही में मंजूरी दी गई है:-

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	मनमाड-इंदौर नई लाइन (309 किलोमीटर)	16,321
2.	जालना-जलगांव नई लाइन (174 किलोमीटर)	5,804
3.	औरंगाबाद - अंकाई दोहरीकरण (98 किलोमीटर)	961
4.	परभणी-परली-वैजनाथ दोहरीकरण (65 किलोमीटर)	770
5.	जलगांव-मनमाड चौथी लाइन (160 किलोमीटर)	2,574
6.	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 किलोमीटर)	3,285

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना संबंधी परियोजनाओं और अन्य कार्यों हेतु औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,171 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	23,778 करोड़ रु. (20 गुना से अधिक)

2009-14 और 2014-2024 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले रेलखंडों (नई लाइन, आमान परिवर्तन और दोहरीकरण) की कमीशनिंग का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	292 किलोमीटर	58.4 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष
2014-24	1830 किलोमीटर	183 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (3 गुना से अधिक)

इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र में फ्लैगशिप हाई स्पीड बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य तेजी से हो रहा है। अब, भूमि अधिग्रहण का 100 प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। पुलों, एक्वेडक्ट आदि कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। समुद्र के नीचे लगभग 21 कि.मी. सुरंग का कार्य शुरू करने के लिए 3 टीबीएम

के ऑर्डर भी दे दिए गए हैं। इस दौरान, शाफ्ट आदि के निर्माण जैसे टीबीएम के कार्य के लिए सभी प्रारंभिक कार्य भी शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारा महाराष्ट्र से होकर भी गुजरता है। पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारे का लगभग 178 किलोमीटर मार्ग महाराष्ट्र में स्थित है, जो पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारे की कुल मार्ग लंबाई का लगभग 12% है। महाराष्ट्र में न्यू घोलवड से न्यू वैतरणा तक इस परियोजना का 76 किलोमीटर हिस्सा पहले ही कमीशन किया जा चुका है। शेष कार्य शुरू किए जा चुके हैं। पश्चिमी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारे को जेएनपीटी से जोड़ने से बंदरगाह से दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र तक कार्गो और कंटेनर यातायात को संभालने की क्षमता बढ़ेगी।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष अर्थात् 2024-25) के दौरान, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुल लंबाई 8,366 किलोमीटर के 95 अदद सर्वेक्षण (28 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 65 दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग) को मंजूरी दी गई है।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा वन मंजूरी, लागत साझाकरण परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागत हिस्सेदारी का जमा करना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, उल्लंघनकारी उपयोगिताओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से वैधानिक मंजूरी, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थितियां, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण विशेष परियोजना स्थल के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

रेल परियोजनाओं के त्वरित अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों में शामिल हैं (i) गति शक्ति इकाइयों की स्थापना (ii) परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देना (iii) प्राथमिकता वाली परियोजनाओं पर निधियों के आवंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि (iv) क्षेत्र स्तर पर शक्तियों का हस्तांतरण (v) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की बारीकी से निगरानी, और (vi) भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी और वन्यजीव 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। इसके परिणामस्वरूप 2014 से कमीशनिंग की दर में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है।

देश भर में रेल 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 उठाई गई मांगों के आधार पर रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्राप्त होते हैं। चूंकि ऐसे प्रस्तावों/शिकायतों/सुझावों की प्राप्ति एक सतत् और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए ऐसे अनुरोधों का केंद्रीकृत संग्रह नहीं रखा जाता है। हालाँकि, इनकी जाँच की जाती है और समय-समय पर व्यवहार्य और उचित पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

स्टेशन पुनर्विकास

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 निरंतर आधार पर स्टेशनों के विकास की परिकल्पना 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, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म के ऊपर कवर, स्वच्छता, निःशुल्क वाई-फाई, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि जैसी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन करना शामिल है।

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

इस योजना के तहत अब तक 1337 स्टेशनों की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें से 132 स्टेशन महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्थित हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
महाराष्ट्र	132	अहमदनगर, अजनी (नागपुर), अक्कलकोट रोड, अकोला, आकुर्डी, अमलनेर, आमगाँव, अमरावती, अंधेरी, औरंगाबाद, बडनेरा, बल्हारशाह, बांद्रा टर्मिनस, बारामती, बेलापुर, भंडारा रोड, भोकर, भुसावल, बोरीवली, भायखला, चालीसगाँव, चंदा फोर्ट, चंद्रपुर, चर्नी रोड, छत्रपति शिवाजी टर्मिनस, चिंचपोकली, चिंचवाड, दादर (डीडीआर), दादर (डीआर), दहिसर, दौंड, देहु रोड, देवलाली, धामणगांव, धरणगांव, धर्माबाद, धुले, दिवा, दुधनी, गंगाखेर, गोधानी, गोंदिया, ग्रांट रोड, हडपसर, हातकणंगले, हज़ूर साहिब नांदेड़, हिमायत नगर, हिंमनघाट, हिंगोली दक्कन, इगतपुरी, इतवारी, जलगाँव, जालना, जेऊर, जोगेश्वरी, कल्याण, कामटी, कांदिवली, कंजुर मार्ग, कराड, काटोल, केडगाँव, किनवट, कोल्हापुर, कोपरगाँव, कुर्दुवाडी, कुर्ला, लासलगाँव, लातूर, लोकमान्य तिलक टर्मिनस, लोनंद, लोनावाला, लोअर परेल, मलाड, मलकापुर, मनमाड, मानवत रोड, मरीन लाइन्स, माटुंगा, मिराज, मुदखेड़, मुंबई सेंट्रल, मुंब्रा, मुर्तिजापुर, नागरसोल, नागपुर, नंदगाँव, नांदुरा, नंदुरबार, नरखेड़, नासिक रोड, उस्मानाबाद, पाचोरा, पालघर, पंढरपुर, पनवेल, परभणी, परेल, परली वैजनाथ, परतूर, फलटाण, प्रभादेवी, पुलगाँव, पुणे जं., पूर्णा, रावेर, रोटेंगांव, साईनगर शिर्डी, सैंडहर्स्ट रोड, सांगली, सतारा, सावदा, सेलू, सेवाग्राम, शहाड, शेगांव, शिवाजी नगर पुणे, सोलापुर, तलेगांव, ठाकुर्ली, ठाणे, टिटवाला, तुमसर रोड, उमरी, उरुली, वडाला रोड, विद्याविहार, विक्रोली, वडसा, वर्धा, वाशिम, वाठार

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्थित 107 अमृत स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं और काम तीव्र गति से शुरू हो चुका है। इनमें से कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति इस प्रकार है:

- महाराष्ट्र राज्य के नागपुर स्टेशन पर पूर्व की ओर प्रस्थान और आगमन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा पश्चिम की ओर एयर कोनकोर्स, प्रशासनिक भवन, नए पैदल पार पुल आदि का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- माटुंगा स्टेशन पर स्टेशन भवन, बुकिंग कार्यालय, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, शौचालय ब्लॉक आदि के सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।
- शहाड़ स्टेशन पर बुकिंग कार्यालय का सुधार, प्रवेश द्वार का निर्माण, नए शौचालय ब्लॉक, प्लेटफॉर्म सरफेसिंग का सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, भूनिर्माण आदि का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।
- देवलाही स्टेशन पर प्रवेश द्वार, प्रवेश प्रांगण, चारदीवारी, नया प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, शौचालय, लिफ्टों का प्रावधान, मानक साइनेज, बेहतर प्रकाश व्यवस्था आदि का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।
- सावदा स्टेशन पर, परिसंचरण एरिया, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, शौचालय, स्टेशन पर प्रकाश व्यवस्था, प्रवेश द्वार, प्रांगण, चारदीवारी का निर्माण, स्टेशन भवन का वास्तुशिल्प सुधार, मानक साइनेज का प्रावधान आदि का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।
- मनमाड स्टेशन पर नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का निर्माण और प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार का कार्य पूरा किया गया है तथा प्रवेश द्वार, स्टेशन भवन, शौचालय, बुकिंग कार्यालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, संकेतकों, स्टेशन प्रकाश व्यवस्था, नए ऊपरी पैदल पुल का निर्माण, लिफ्ट और एस्कलेटर का प्रावधान आदि के निर्माण कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- लासलगांव स्टेशन पर स्टेशन भवन, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, अतिरिक्त प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर के प्रावधान के सुधार कार्य, प्रवेश द्वार, बाउंड्री वॉल, शौचालय और नए बुकिंग कार्यालय का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन को सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार/क्षेत्र-वार। महाराष्ट्र राज्य चार जोनों अर्थात् मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे के अंतर्गत आता है। इन जोनों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत 3,854 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान) का आबंटन किया गया है।

भारतीय रेल पर सुविधाओं का प्रावधान/उन्नयन तथा स्टेशनों का विकास एक सतत् एवं निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है तथा इस संबंध में कार्य आवश्यकतानुसार, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता एवं निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन हैं।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल होती है और इसके लिए अग्नि संबंधी मंजूरी, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को स्थानांतरित करना (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं), अतिलंघन, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, रेलपथ और 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 निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है।

MINING OF SEA SAND CONTAINING RARE EARTH MINERALS

5272. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry of Mines obtained permission from the Atomic Energy Department for engaging private agencies to mine sea sand containing rare earth minerals and radioactive elements from the Kerala coastal region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the permission order if it is granted;
- (c) whether the Department of Mines is competent to engage private agencies for mining of sea sand containing rare earth minerals and radioactive element without the prior consent and permission of Atomic Energy Department;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (e) whether the Department of Mines or Atomic Energy Department conducted any study or examination regarding the percentage of rare earth minerals and radioactive elements in offshore sand in Kollam coastal region; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Central Government has launched the first tranche of auction of 13 offshore blocks on 28.11.2024 for grant of composite licence, i.e. exploration licence-cum-production lease, in accordance with the Offshore Areas Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002. This includes three offshore blocks of construction sand off the coast of Kerala beyond the territorial waters.

As per Rule 5(2) of the Offshore Areas Operating Right Rules, 2024, prior consultation with stakeholder Ministries/Departments including Department of Atomic Energy, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and Department of Fisheries is mandatory before notifying any offshore area for grant of operating right.

In the present case, the Ministry of Mines has consulted with the Department of Atomic Energy and other related Ministries/Departments before notification of blocks for auction and the no objection of all Ministries/Departments was received prior to notification for bloauction.

Further, as per the first proviso of Section 6 of the OAMDR Act, 2002, no exploration licence, or composite licence, or production lease shall be granted for an area to any person other than the Government, a Government company or a corporation, in respect of any minerals specified in Part B of the First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957). As per the GSI report, all three proposed blocks contains silica sand only and no radioactive elements have been reported.

(e) Yes.

(f) Department of Atomic Energy has carried out preliminary investigations in offshore sands of Kollam Coast, wherein ~0.04 million tonne in-situ monazite (a phosphate mineral containing 9-10% Th-oxide and 55-60% Rare Earth Elements Oxide) resource has been estimated.

YOUTH PARLIAMENT

5273. DR. THOL THIRUMAVALAVAN:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH GANGWAR:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

Will the **MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government regularly organizes Youth Parliament in coordination with the schools, colleges and universities across the country if so, the details thereof along with the Youth Parliament competition organised during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the number of schools registered for Youth Parliament programmes from tier-2 and tier-3 cities and towns, particularly in Maharashtra and Sangli;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to promote Youth Parliaments at school level and to create awareness about it along with the funds allocated and spent by the Government during the last three years for Youth Parliament, State-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government further plans to encourage youth participation in legislative processes and parliamentary affairs apart from National Youth Parliament (NYP) and internships?

**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) to (c) Yes, the Union Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs organizes the following Youth Parliament Competitions in schools, colleges and universities throughout the country in coordination with the respective stakeholder organizations:

- (i) Youth Parliament Competition for schools under the Directorate of Education of Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Department of Education of New Delhi Municipal Council;
- (ii) National Youth Parliament Competition for Kendriya Vidyalayas ;
- (iii) National Youth Parliament Competition for JawaharNavodaya Vidyalayas; and
- (iv) National Youth Parliament Competition for Universities/Colleges.

In last three years, 7 such Youth Parliament Competitions were organized.

The participating educational institutions are nominated by their stakeholder organizations as per their organizational structures and not as per state-wise/city-wise/town-wise.

In addition to the above, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs also provides financial assistance to States/UTs for organizing Youth Parliament Competitions as per the guidelines of the Ministry, subject to receiving of the claims from them.

The Ministry has also introduced a web-portal of National Youth Parliament Scheme (NYPS) to increase the outreach of Youth Parliament to hitherto untouched sections and corners of the country. All the citizens of the country can

participate in the Youth Parliament programme of the Ministry through the web-portal.

During the last three years, a total of ₹49,34,599/- has been spent on various activities in connection with Youth Parliament at school level. Out of this amount, financial assistance of ₹ 8,78,319/-, ₹ 2,99,769/-, and ₹ 2,00,000/- was reimbursed to the states of Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh respectively, for conducting Youth Parliament in their states. There is no dedicated state-wise allocation of funds for Youth Parliament in the Ministry.

(d) There is no plan under consideration of the Ministry.

COMPLAINTS REGARDING PORNOGRAPHIC CONTENT ON OTT PLATFORMS

5274. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI LUMBA RAM CHAUDHARY:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

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

- (a) the number of complaints related to broadcast of obscene, pornographic and vulgar content on Over-The-Top (OTT) platforms received during the financial year 2024-25 till February 2025 and the number of cases resolved out of the said complaints;
- (b) whether any advisory been issued to OTT platforms in this regard and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any punitive action against those found guilty of spreading obscene, pornographic and vulgar content on OTT platforms and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to launch Prasar Bharati on OTT platforms and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the telecast of private channels is likely to be restricted on Prasar Bharati OTT and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (c) The Government has notified Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021) on 25th February, 2021 under Information Technology Act, 2000.

Part-III of these Rules, administered by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, provides for a Code of Ethics for publishers of online curated content (OTT platforms) and a three tier grievance redressal mechanism for addressing grievances relating to violation of the Code. The Code, inter alia, requires the OTT platforms not to transmit any content which is prohibited by law for the time being in force and to undertake age based self-classification of content into 5 categories, based on general guidelines provided in the Schedule to the Rules.

Complaints relating to content on OTT platforms are dealt under IT Rules, 2021 through a 3-tier grievance redressal mechanism with Level-I of the grievance redressal through the publisher itself, for taking appropriate action.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has issued an advisory dated 19.02.2025 to OTT platforms and Self-regulatory Bodies of OTT platforms for ensuring adherence to Indian laws and the Code of Ethics laid down under the IT Rules, 2021 while hosting of content on their platforms.

(d) and (e) Prasar Bharati has launched its streaming platform 'WAVES' in November, 2024 to complement its traditional broadcasting to showcase a wider range of content beyond what is feasible on linear broadcast channels. Permitted private satellite TV channels are allowed on the WAVES platform.

ASPIRATIONAL BLOCKS PROGRAMME

5275. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of Aspirational Blocks identified in Andhra Pradesh under the Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) till date, district-wise;
- (b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized for these blocks since the inception of the programme, district-wise;
- (c) the progress achieved in Andhra Pradesh under the five key focus sectors of ABP along with the measurable outcomes, impact assessments and improvements recorded so far, blockwise;
- (d) the specific steps taken/being taken by the Government to accelerate development in underperforming blocks, ensure equitable resource allocation and address key challenges faced in implementation; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering the inclusion of additional blocks from Andhra Pradesh under ABP especially Anantapur district, 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) There are 15 Aspirational Blocks across 7 districts from Andhra Pradesh under the Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP). The district-wise list of Aspirational Blocks in Andhra Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (b) The district-wise details of funds sanctioned, released, and utilized by Aspirational Blocks of Andhra Pradesh under ABP are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

- (c) The Aspirational Blocks Programme is essentially a template for improving governance. The programme monitors all Aspirational Blocks on a quarterly basis across 40 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). These indicators fall under crucial sectors of Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Allied Sectors, Social Development, and Basic Infrastructure. The progress of all 500 Aspirational Blocks on all indicators is monitored and the performance data is publicly accessible via the Champions of Change Dashboard (<https://abp.championsofchange.gov.in/>).
- (d) The programme focuses on effective convergence of existing Central and State Government schemes through collaboration among the Centre, State, District Administration, and citizens, without a large infusion of additional funds. The progress of all 500 blocks is monitored quarterly through a Delta Ranking method based on improvements in the 40 KPIs.
- (e) The Aspirational Blocks Programme covers 500 blocks across India. Currently, there is no proposal under consideration to extend the Aspirational Blocks Programme beyond 500 blocks.

STATEMENT-I

List of Aspirational Blocks in Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	DISTRICT NAME	BLOCK NAME
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Gangavaram
2		Maredumilli
3		Y. Ramavaram
4	Annamayya	Kodur

5		Kurabalakota
6		Lakkireddipalle
7	Kurnool	Chippagiri
8		Holagunda
9		Maddikera (East)
10	NTR	Ibrahimpattanam
11		Penuganchiprolu
12	Parvathipuram Manyam	Bhamini
13	Prakasam	Yerragondapalem
14	Y.S.R.	Chintakomma Dinne
15		Jammalamadugu

STATEMENT-II

The district-wise details of funds sanctioned, released, and utilized by Aspirational Blocks of Andhra Pradesh under ABP

District	Block	Fund Sanctioned (in Rs. Cr.)	Funds released (in Rs. Cr.)	Fund Utilized (as per UC received) (in Rs. Cr.)
Alluri Sitharama Raju	Gangavaram	0.17	0.17	-
	Maredumilli	0.17	0.17	-
	Y. Ramavaram	0.17	0.17	-
Annamayya	Koduru	0.17	0.17	-
	Kurabalakota	0.17	0.17	-
	Lakkireddipalle	0.17	0.17	-
Kurnool	Chippagiri	0.17	0.17	0.07
	Holagunda	0.17	0.17	0.07
	Maddikera (East)	0.17	0.17	0.07
NTR	Ibrahimpattanam	0.17	0.17	0.10
	Penuganchiprolu	0.17	0.17	0.09

Parvathipuram Manyam	Bhamini	0.17	0.17	0.06
Prakasam	Yerragondapalem	0.13	0.13	-
Y.S.R	Chintakomma Dinne	0.17	0.17	-
	Jammalamadugu	0.17	0.17	-
Grand Total		2.51	2.51	0.48

स्वतः सूचित किए गए व्यय की सटीकता

5276. श्रीमती बिजुली कलिता मेधी:

श्री विजय बघेल:

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

- (क) स्वतः सूचित किए गए व्यय आंकड़ों की सटीकता सुनिश्चित करने और उनमें विसंगतियों को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (ख) सर्वेक्षण में शामिल वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की श्रेणियां क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या पिछले सर्वेक्षण की तुलना में इसमें कोई नई श्रेणियां जोड़ी गई हैं; और
- (घ) विभिन्न राज्यों में और विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ में ग्रामीण और शहरी परिवारों तथा विभिन्न आय समूहों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उक्त सर्वेक्षण में क्या उपाय अपनाए गए हैं/अनुसरण किए गए हैं?

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

- (क) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (एनएसओ) नियमित अंतराल पर घरेलू उपभोग व्यय पर सर्वेक्षण करता है, जिसमें परिवारों द्वारा खाद्य और अखाद्य वस्तुओं की खपत के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की जाती है। घरेलू उपभोग व्यय (एचसीईएस: 2023-24) पर नवीनतम सर्वेक्षण अगस्त, 2023 से जुलाई, 2024 के दौरान आयोजित किया गया था और इसके निष्कर्ष जनवरी, 2025 के महीने में प्रकाशित किए गए थे। एनएसओ गैर प्रतिदर्श त्रुटियों को न्यूनतम करते हुए लक्षित जनसंख्या से सटीक और विश्वसनीय डेटा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। प्राथमिक

डेटा संग्रहण का कार्य कंप्यूटर असिस्टेड पर्सनल इंटरव्यू (सीएपीआई) या वेब-आधारित एप्लिकेशन का उपयोग करके डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर किया जा रहा है, जिसमें डेटा संग्रहण के दौरान स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अंतर्निहित सत्यापन तंत्र भी शामिल है। डेटा की सटीकता बहु-स्तरीय डेटा जांच और सत्यापन जांच द्वारा सुनिश्चित की जाती है। यह सही समय में डेटा प्रविष्टि और सत्यापन को सक्षम करके डेटा संग्रहण की दक्षता को बढ़ाता है, तथा मानवीय चूक को काफी कम करता है। अंतर्निहित डेटा सत्यापन जांचों के कार्यान्वयन से अविश्वसनीय या असंगत प्रतिक्रियाओं, जो चरम मूल्य या पैटर्न जो सामान्य व्यय व्यवहार से मेल नहीं खाते हैं, को चिह्नित करने में सहायता मिलती है।

(ख) वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान किए गए घरेलू उपभोग व्यय के सर्वेक्षणों में, परिवारों द्वारा उपभोग किए जाने वाले लगभग 405 खाद्य और अखाद्य पदार्थों की जानकारी एकत्र की गई है। एकत्रित जानकारी की निम्नलिखित व्यापक श्रेणियाँ हैं :

1. अनाज और अनाज के विकल्प
2. दालें और उसके उत्पाद
3. नमक और चीनी
4. दूध और उसके उत्पाद
5. सब्जियाँ
6. फल (ताज़े और सूखे)
7. अंडा, मछली और मांस
8. खाद्य तेल
9. मसाले
10. पेय पदार्थ
11. पैक किया हुआ और परोसा जाने वाला प्रोसेस्ड भोजन
12. पान, तंबाकू और नशीले पदार्थ
13. ईंधन और प्रकाश

14. शौचालय के सामान और अन्य घरेलू उपभोग्य वस्तुएँ
15. शिक्षा
16. चिकित्सा (अस्पताल में भर्ती और अस्पताल में भर्ती के बिना)
17. वाहन को छोड़कर उपभोक्ता सेवा
18. वाहन
19. मनोरंजन
20. किराया
21. अन्य कर और उपकर
22. कपड़े, बिस्तर और जूते
23. टिकाऊ सामान

(ग) एचसीईएस: 2022-23 और 2023-24 की वस्तु बास्केट में जोड़े गए वस्तुओं की सूची नीचे दी गई है:

क्रम संख्यां	प्रश्नावली	उपसमूह	जोड़ी गई वस्तुएं
1.	प्रश्नावली एफडीक्यू (खाद्य पदार्थ)	फल (सूखे)	बादाम, पिस्ता, हेज़लनट और अन्य मेवे
2.		पैक किया हुआ प्रोसेस्ड भोजन	• नाश्ता अनाज (ओट्स, कॉर्नफ्लेक्स, मूसली) • नाचोस, पफ्स, वेफ़र्स, आदि • मेयोनेज़, पनीर • कप नूडल्स, तैयार अन्य भोजन
3.	प्रश्नावली सीएसक्यू (उपभोग्य वस्तुएं एवं सेवाएँ)	शौचालय की वस्तुएं	• हैंडवॉश, फेसवॉश, बॉडीवॉश • मॉइस्चराइज़र • माउथवॉश • हेयरकलर/जेल/सीरम • कंडीशनर • आईमेकअपएक्सेसरीज़

			• ट्रिगर, एपिलेटर • बॉडी ऑयल • डिओडोरेन्ट, रोल-ऑन • आफ्टरशेव बाम, आदि।
4.	प्रश्रावली डीजीक्यू (टिकाऊ आइटम)	वस्त्र	• रेडीमेड सूट सेट (पुरुष/महिला) • पोलो, टॉप, श्रग • ड्रेस, जंपसूट • जेगिंग, जॉगर्स, ट्रैक सूट, ट्रैक पैंट • शेरवानी, लहंगा, गाउन • स्लीप और लाउंज वियर
5.		अन्य व्यक्तिगत सामान	• हेडफोन, ईयरफोन, ईयर पॉड, ब्लूटूथ डिवाइस/स्पीकर आदि।
6.		खेल और चिकित्सा उपकरण	• व्यायाम उपकरण: ट्रेडमिल, फिटनेस साइकिल, आदि, • वजन तौलने की मशीन • खेलके सामान, खिलौने (बैडमिंटन, फुटबॉल, क्रिकेट बैट, आदि) • अन्य खेल उपकरण • व्हीलचेयर, मसाजर • अन्यचिकित्सा उपकरण
7.		खाना पकाने और घरेलू उपकरण	• इलेक्ट्रिक एयर हीटर/ब्लोअर, एयर प्यूरीफायर • फ्रीजर • जनरेटर, स्टेबलाइजर • गीजर और गर्म पानी करने वाले उपकरण • इंडक्शन • मिक्सर/ग्राइंडर, जूसर, फूड प्रोसेसर

(घ) सर्वेक्षणप्रतिनिधि के प्रतिदर्श को बनाने के लिए, सर्वेक्षण छत्तीसगढ़ सहित ग्रामीण और शहरी भारत को शामिल करते हुए पूरे भारतीय क्षेत्र में (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के कुछ दुर्गम गांवों को

छोड़कर) आयोजित किया गया था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, गांवों को प्रथम चरण की इकाई माना गया है जो 2011 की जनगणना (उपयुक्त वृद्धि दर लागू करके अनुमानित) पर आधारित है और शहरी क्षेत्रों में, ब्लॉकों को प्रथम चरण की इकाई माना जाता है जो नवीनतम शहरी फ्रेम सर्वेक्षण (5-वर्ष के अंतराल में अद्यतित) पर आधारित है। प्रतिदर्श का चयन सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से किया जाता है और सबसे छोटी प्रतिदर्श इकाई एफएसयू है जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गांव या गांव का हिस्सा तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में शहरी ब्लॉक या शहरी ब्लॉक का हिस्सा है। इन प्रतिदर्शों का चयन सांख्यिकीय पद्धति (एसआरएसडब्ल्यूओआर) का उपयोग करके रैंडम रूप से किया जाता है। घर ही वह अंतिम इकाई है, जहां से जानकारी एकत्र की जाएगी। इस सर्वेक्षण के लिए, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए घरों को अलग-अलग वर्गीकृत करने के लिए तीन अलग-अलग स्तर बनाए गए हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, परिवारों को भूमि पर कब्जे के आधार पर तीन समूहों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में, परिवारों को वर्गीकृत करने के लिए कार के स्वामित्व को ध्यान में रखा गया है। निम्नलिखित तीन स्तर बनाए गए हैं:

एसएसएस	ग्रामीण	शहरी
एसएसएस 1	एनएसएस के 77वें दौर के एसएसएस सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, जिन परिवारों के पास भूमि स्वामित्व $> X$ है, जहां X ऐसा है कि 5% परिवारों के पास X से अधिक भूमि स्वामित्व है। यह राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर निर्धारित किया गया था।	सूचीकरण की तिथि तक ऐसे परिवार जिनके पास गैर-वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए एक या एक से अधिक चार पहिया वाहन हों, जिनका संयुक्त क्रय मूल्य 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक हो।
एसएसएस 2	एनएसएस के 77वें दौर के एसएसएस सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, जिन परिवारों के पास भूमि स्वामित्व Y से अधिक है तथा X से कम या बराबर है, जहां Y ऐसा है कि 20% परिवारों के पास Y से अधिक भूमि स्वामित्व है। इसका निर्धारण राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर किया गया था।	सूचीकरण की तिथि तक ऐसे परिवार जिनके पास गैर-वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए एक या एक से अधिक चार पहिया वाहन हों, जिनका संयुक्त क्रय मूल्य 10 लाख रुपये से कम या उसके बराबर हो।
एसएसएस 3	शेष परिवार	शेष परिवार

TESTING CAPACITY OF LABORATORIES

5277. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the total number of Government laboratories that have received financial support under the scheme for upgrading testing infrastructure and creating new facilities;
- (b) the specific critical areas in which new facilities have been created and the corresponding financial allocation made for each area under the scheme;
- (c) the impact of the scheme on the testing capacity and quality of services offered by laboratories such as NPL, NTH and FSSAI; and
- (d) future plans to extend this scheme to other laboratories or for further expansion including the budgetary allocation and the timeline for the next phase?

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

(a) and (b) Besides budgetary allocations operated by various Departments of the Government for upgrading testing infrastructure and creating new facilities, a scheme has been operationalized by Department of Consumer Affairs with support from BIS's own funds. Proposals received from 52 laboratories for financial support have been approved under this scheme for upgrading testing infrastructure and creating new facilities. The details of the approved proposals for creation of test facility in specific critical areas along with financial allocation is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d) The impact of this scheme on the testing capacity and quality of services offered by laboratories can be assessed after the installation and operationalization of test facilities approved under the scheme. The scheme besides other factors, has made a positive impact on the testing capacity and quality of services offered by NTH:

S.No.	Parameter	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	(2024-25(till Feb 20 25
1	No. of samples tested	15,120	15,057	18,198	28,639	42,325
2	Revenue earned in ₹ crores	15.65	16.82	20.71	29.65	40.47

Besides the improvement in sample flow during this period with the implementation of the scheme, the quality of NTH services has also improved with the introduction of a comprehensive online solution for all testing processes, which has enhanced the traceability, accuracy, and reliability of test results and fostered greater confidence among customers.

This scheme to support Government laboratories is an ongoing scheme. Proposals are considered as and when received from organizations as per the approved guidelines. No separate budgetary head is allocated to the scheme since the scheme is being supported by Bureau of Indian Standards' (BIS) own funds.

STATEMENT

The list of proposals approved is as under:

S.No.	Proposal for Strengthening	Approximate Cost
1	Proposal for Strengthening of Cotton fibre testing infrastructure at 21 Laboratories of Textiles Committee, Powerloom Service Centres and Cotton Corporation of India	Rs 38.72 Crores.

2	Proposal for Strengthening of the FSSAI's notified Food Testing Laboratories for Organic Food Testing including 12 FSSAI Notified State Food Laboratory and 12 FSSAI Notified Labs working under other Government Organizations	Rs 116.25 Crore.
3	Proposal for Advancement of Metrology for Reliability, Inspection and Testing (AMRIT) submitted by National Physical Laboratory	Rs 37.49 Crores spread across three years' duration.
4	Proposal for establishment of Robotic Mass Comparators with other equipment at RRSLs for calibration of E0 and E1 Class weights. The establishment is to be carried out in a phase wise manner after ensuring the required infrastructure at the RRSLs	Rs. 100 Crore for all 5 RRSLs.
5	Proposal for creation of Integrated Test Facility for Power Transmission & Distribution Sectors including Short Circuit Test Facility of Transformers at NTH Jaipur	Rs. 50.11 Crore
Total		Rs 342.57 Crore.

HYDROGEN-FUELLED VEHICLES UNDER NGHM

5278. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has launched pilot projects for hydrogen-fuelled vehicles under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) and if so, the details thereof, State and location-wise along with the funds sanctioned for each of the said projects;

- (b) the measures in place to develop hydrogen refueling infrastructure and the total number of hydrogen refuelling centers across India; and
- (c) the specific steps taken by the Government to make hydrogen-fuelled vehicles cost-effective?

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

(a) to (c) The Government of India 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.

Scheme Guidelines for implementation of Pilot projects for use of green hydrogen in the Transport Sector under the Mission were issued on 14th February 2025.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has sanctioned five pilot projects consisting total of 37 vehicles (buses and trucks), and 9 hydrogen refueling stations. These vehicles will run on 10 different routes across the country viz., Greater Noida – Delhi – Agra, Bhubaneshwar – Konark – Puri, Ahmedabad – Vadodara – Surat, Sahibabad – Faridabad – Delhi, Pune – Mumbai, Jamshedpur – Kalinga Nagar, Thiruvananthapuram – Kochi, Kochi – Edappally, Jamnagar – Ahmedabad, and NH-16 Visakhapatnam – Bayyavaram.

In addition to above, following organisations have set up Hydrogen refueling centres:

- (i) The National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) has established green hydrogen production cum refueling station at NISE, Gurugram, Haryana.

(ii) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) operates two Hydrogen refueling station based in IOCL R&D Centre, Faridabad and Jawahar Nagar, Vadodara, Gujarat.

INCREASE IN DIGITAL LITERACY

5279. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the details of the Government's plan to increase digital literacy among students particularly in rural and underprivileged areas where internet connectivity is a challenge;
- (b) the manner in which the Government is addressing the digital divide ensuring that all students regardless of their socio-economic background have equal access to online learning resources;
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to provide remote learning solutions for students during emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the manner in which such models are likely to be made more sustainable;
- (d) the manner in which the Government is promoting the use of ed-tech companies and platforms in schools to supplement traditional teaching methods; and
- (e) the policies put in place to safeguard students privacy and data security in growing use of digital learning tools and platforms in schools?

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 Government of India has initiated several schemes/ programmes to promote digital literacy among the citizens from all States/UTs including rural India namely:

- i. **National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM)** - 10,38,851 were trained during the period 2014-2016.
- ii. **Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA)**- 77,70,005 (one person from every eligible household) that included field level government functionaries namely Anganwadi and ASHA workers and authorized ration dealers were trained during the period 2014-2016.
- iii. **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)** - 6.39 crore citizens (one person per household) were trained during 2017-2024. The scheme has concluded on 31.03.2024.
- iv. **National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT)**, is providing training on digital literacy courses such as Awareness in Computer Concept (ACC), Basic Computer Course (BCC), Course on Computer Concepts (CCC) and Expert Computer Course (ECC) etc.

(c) and (d) The various remote learning solutions/models and teaching methods including the use of ed-tech companies and platforms in schools to supplement traditional teaching methods initiated are:

- i. A comprehensive initiative called PM eVidyawas initiated as part of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan in May 2020 to enable multi-mode access to education across the country. The PM eVidya initiative is implemented with

the support of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). The key components of PM eVidya are also aligned towards enhancing digital literacy and include:

- DTH TV Channels: 12 DTH Channels have been expanded to 200 PM eVidya DTH TV Channels to enable all States/UTs to provide supplementary education in various Indian languages, including for classes 1-12. One hour of content on Digital Literacy is broadcast by NCERT daily on DTH Channels and YouTube to enhance the digital literacy of students and teachers in rural areas.
 - Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA), the nation's digital infrastructure, is providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs and QR coded Energized Textbooks for all grades (One Nation, One Digital platform). Overall, 560.09 crore learning sessions have been completed on DIKSHA by students, teachers, and other stakeholders. Further, the courses on Computer Sciences on the DIKSHA platform for Class XI and Class XII include Digital Literacy components. To promote crucial critical thinking skills and to give space for creativity, a vertical on Virtual Labs has been created on the DIKSHA platform. The Ed-Tech companies can leverage the DIKSHA Platform and share their content through the Vidyadaan feature.
- ii. OLabs NextG (OLabs Next Generation): "OLabs NextG: Next Generation Online Labs (OLabs) for schools," is being implemented by CDAC, Mumbai

for access to 173 labs Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Maths and are available in regional languages Hindi, Marathi, Malayalam, etc.

- iii. FutureSkills Prime- MeitY has initiated a programme titled “FutureSkills PRIME” in 2019, jointly with National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM), aimed at re-skilling/ up-skilling candidates in new/emerging technologies.
- iv. YUVAi- Youth for Unnati and Vikas with AI: “YUVAi: Youth for Unnati and Vikas with AI”- A National Programme for School Students with the objective of enabling school students from classes 8th to 12th with AI tech and social skills in an inclusive manner. The programme provides a platform for youth to learn and apply AI skills in 8 thematic areas- Krishi, Aarogya, Shiksha, Paryavaran, Parivahan, Grameen Vikas, Smart Cities, and Vidhi aur Nyaay.
- v. NIELIT offers online training through the NIELIT Virtual Academy that provide flexibility and accessibility, allowing learners to study at their own pace from any location and thus extend an equitable environment, ensuring inclusive access to quality education for learners from diverse backgrounds.

(e) The Ministry of Education, through NCERT, has developed the PRAGYATA Guidelines, which were published by the Government of India on 14th July 2020. The PRAGYATA Guidelines recommend parents to actively engage with their children and monitor their physical & mental well-being, watching for signs of anxiety, depression, or anger during digital learning and being attentive to secretive online behavior. Open communication about internet use, instruction on hygiene/healthy lifestyle practices (using digital resources), and a balance of online

time with offline play and physical activities are essential. Additionally, NCERT conducts comprehensive workshops and webinars designed to enhance cyber safety knowledge and promote responsible digital awareness among participants.

COAL PRODUCTION

5280. SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI CHHATRAPAL SINGH GANGWAR:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

- (a) the production of coal in the country during the financial years 2013-14 and 2023-24 along with the contribution of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) therein;
- (b) whether the auction of commercial coal mines during the year 2020 has increased the coal production; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The production of coal in the country during the financial years 2013-14 and 2023-24 along with the contribution of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) is given below:

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Year	Country production	SECL contribution
2013-14	565.765	124.261
2014-15	609.179	128.275
2015-16	639.230	137.934
2016-17	657.868	140.003
2017-18	675.400	144.709
2018-19	728.718	157.349
2019-20	730.874	150.546
2020-21	716.083	150.606
2021-22	778.210	142.514
2022-23	893.191	167.006
2023-24	997.826	187.536

(b) and (c) The auction of commercial coal mines during the year 2020 has increased the coal production. The details of coal production is as under:

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Sr No	Coal Mine	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25* (Till 24.03.2025)
1	Gare Palma- IV/1	0.37	6.00	7.20	6.82
2	Gare Palma- IV/7	0.79	1.20	1.43	1.68
3&4	Gotitoria (East & West)	0	0.02	0.30	0.25
5	Takli Jena Bellora	0	0	0.09	0.70
6	Gare Palma IV/6	0	0	1.8	3.93
7	Utkal C	0	0	1.03	3.36

8 & 9	Gare Palma IV/2 & IV/3	0	0	0.71	5.96
10	Rajhara (Central & Eastern)	0	0	0	0.01
11	Bhaskarpara	0	0.00	0.00	0.06
Total		1.16	7.22	12.56	22.77

*Provisional

MONEY LAUNDERING BY ONLINE GAMING AND BETTING PLATFORMS

5281. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) whether the network of online gaming and betting in the country has taken a serious form and it is estimated that this illegal industry has crossed the transaction of \$100 billion US dollar every year as per a report of Digital India Foundation and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (b) whether report has emphasized on the need for a joint collaboration between Government and big tech companies like Google and Meta to take the fight against online gaming and betting industry and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether online gaming and betting platforms are also involved in money laundering and several other illegal activities;

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to put check on these platforms;
- (e) whether more than 600 such platforms are operating from abroad and directly involved in GST theft; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to regulate them?

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

(a) to (f) “Betting and gambling” is a State subject under entry 34 of the List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution and State legislations define betting and gambling related offences. Therefore, as per the provisions of article 246 read with article 162 of the Constitution, State Legislatures have power to legislate on matters related to betting and gambling.

Further, ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes including for action on illegal betting and gambling through their Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs).

Accordingly, State police departments take preventive and penal action as per law in respect of illegal betting and gambling. The Central Government supplements the initiatives of the States/UTs through advisories and financial assistance under various schemes for capacity building of their LEAs.

The policies of the Central Government are aimed at ensuring an open, safe, trusted and accountable Internet for its users. To help achieve this aim, the Central Government has taken suitable steps to counter the risks posed by online gaming, betting & gambling operations and the associated potential harms & illegal activities like addiction, financial losses, financial frauds, money laundering and other unlawful activities.

To protect users in India and the Indian internet at large from the emerging harms emanating from the misuse of technologies and to ensure accountability towards law of the land, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology ("MeitY") regularly engages with and receives inputs from the industry for promoting ethical use of technologies.

The Central Government after extensive consultations with relevant stakeholders notified amendments to the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021") under the Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") to address various socio-economic concerns emanating from online games.

MeitY also reminds the intermediaries from time-to-time to ensure compliance with their due-diligence requirements under the IT Act and the IT Rules, 2021 to combat the unlawful activities/ information made available on their platforms.

The IT Rules, 2021 casts specific obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries and online gaming intermediaries. The intermediaries are required not to host, store or publish any information violative of any law for the

time being in force. They are also obligated to ensure their accountability that includes their expeditious action towards removal of the unlawful information categorised under the IT Rules, 2021 against the Government's order or on the basis of grievances received against any unlawful information. Such unlawful information comprises any information that, among other things, is harmful to child or that is relating or encouraging money laundering or gambling, or that is misinformation, patently false information, untrue or misleading in nature, or that threatens the unity, integrity, defence, security or sovereignty of India, public order, or that violates any law for the time being in force.

Section 112(1) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 ("BNS") which came into effect from July 1, 2024, punishes unauthorised betting and gambling with minimum 1 year of imprisonment that may extend to 7 years and with fine.

To bring certainty in the levy of income tax in online gaming sector, Government vide Finance Act, 2023 has introduced income tax at the rate of thirty per cent on the net winnings in the online games with effect from assessment year 2024-25.

In addition, Government has introduced GST at the rate of 28% in online gaming from 1st October, 2023. The supplier of online money gaming shall obtain a single registration under the Simplified Registration Scheme referred to in the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 ("IGST Act").

The suppliers of offshore online money gaming are also being regulated under the IGST Act.

The Directorate General of GST Intelligence Headquarters ("DGGI") is empowered as appropriate government/agency under the IT Act and the IGST Act

to direct intermediaries to block unregistered online money gaming platforms including offshore online money gaming platforms violating the IGST Act.

Further, the IT Act has provisions to issue blocking orders to intermediaries for blocking access to specific information/ link in the interest of sovereignty and integrity, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing to the incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above following the due process as envisaged in the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information for Public) Rules, 2009.

MeitY has issued 1410 blocking directions related to online betting/gambling/gaming websites (including mobile applications) between the year 2022- 25 (till February, 2025).

DGGI is also investigating offshore entities involved in the supply of online money gaming/betting/gambling. So far, 357 websites/URLs of illegal/non-compliant offshore online money gaming platforms have been blocked by the DGGI, in coordination with MeitY, under the IT Act. In two other separate cases, DGGI has collectively blocked nearly 2,400 bank accounts and frozen nearly Rs. 126 crore. DGGI advised public to remain cautious and not engage with offshore online money gaming platforms.

The Ministry of Home Affairs ("MHA") has established the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre ("I4C") to provide a framework and eco-system for LEAs to deal with cyber-crimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

MHA has also launched the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) to enable the public to report all types of cyber-crimes including cyber financial frauds. Cybercrime incidents reported on this portal are routed to the respective State/UT law enforcement agency for further handling as per the provisions of law. The portal has distinct mechanisms for registering complaints related to financial frauds.

A tollfree Helpline number '1930' has been operationalised to get assistance in lodging online complaints.

In addition, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ("MIB") has issued advisory to all private satellite television channels on 'Advertisements on Online Games, Fantasy Sports, etc.', advising all broadcasters that the guidelines issued by the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) be complied with and that the advertisements broadcast on television adhere to the same. The guidelines includes that every gaming advertisement must carry the disclaimer in line with ASCI code in print/static media as well as audio/video forms indicating that this game involves an element of financial risk and may be addictive. MIB has also issued advisories prohibiting advertisements (including surrogate) of betting and gambling platforms.

RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM IN CITIES

5282. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) the details and the number of cities that have been able to install renewable energy system along with their capacity till date, city-wise;
- (b) the details of the cities with more than 50 per cent of it being installed with renewable energy system;
- (c) the details of various type of renewable energy being in use in the country along with the comparative table with percentage of such energy in use during January, 2024 and 2025; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Ministry to achieve its clean energy targets and its broader vision under the Panchamrit goals?

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

- (a) Most of the cities have installation of renewable energy systems mainly solar PV systems. However, city-wise details of renewable energy systems installed are not being reported by the states.
- (b) None of the state has reported detail of cities with capacity of renewable energy systems installed within the city that can cater to the more than 50% of the energy consumption of the city.

(c) The details of various types of renewable energy being in use in the country along with the comparative table with percentage of such energy in use during January, 2024 and 2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to achieve its clean energy targets and its broader vision under the Panchamrit goals. The detail of these steps is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of various types of renewable energy being in use in the country during January, 2024 and January, 2025

Sector	RE Installed capacity as on 31.01.2024			RE Installed capacity as on 31.01.2025		
	Installed capacity in GW	% share of total RE capacity (182.04 GW)	% share of total electricity Installed capacity (429.96 GW)	Installed capacity in GW	% share of total RE capacity (212.18 GW)	% share of total electricity Installed capacity (466.26 GW)
Solar Power	74.31	40.82	17.28	100.33	47.28	21.52
Wind Power	44.97	24.70	10.46	48.37	22.80	10.37
Bio Energy	10.85	5.96	2.52	11.41	5.38	2.45
Hydro Power	51.91	28.52	12.07	52.07	24.54	11.17
Total RE	182.04	100	42.33	212.18	100	45.51

STATEMENT-II

Steps taken by the Government to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country to achieve its clean energy targets and its broader vision under the Panchamrit goals, inter alia include the following:

- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies 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 evamUtthaanMahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Bioenergy Programme, National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.
- Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- “National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023” has been issued.
- “Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.

- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.
- Standard & Labelling (S&L) programs for Solar Photovoltaic modules and Grid-connected Solar Inverters have been launched.
- To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2030.
- “The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules) have been notified.
- Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, has been notified on 06th June 2022 with objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable green energy for all. Green Energy Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating Hundred kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.
- Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.

- Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.

RENEWABLE ENERGY PURCHASE BY DISCOMS

5283. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the renewable energy purchased by Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) during the last five years including the total volume of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) bought, cost trends and compliance with Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs); and
- (b) the manner in which the removal of floor and forbearance prices for RECs impacted DISCOMs purchasing behaviour and the measures being taken to ensure 100 per cent RPO compliance across all States?

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

- (a) The Ministry of Power on 29.1.2021 entrusted the responsibility of maintaining data related to compliance of RPO to the Grid Controller of India (GCI), formerly known as POSOCO. Accordingly, GCI has started maintaining the RPO compliance data w.e.f. 2021-22. As per information received from GCI the renewable energy purchased by DISCOMs during 2021-22 to 2023-24 with RPO

compliance achieved, RECs purchased and price range of RECs is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) Floor and forbearance prices for RECs were removed from 05.12.2022. Thereafter there is substantial increase in the quantum of RECs purchased by DISCOMs. While the RECs purchased by DISCOMs were around 60 lakh during 2022-23, it increased to 1.06 crore in 2023-24 and over 2.22 crore in 2024-25 (till 26.3.2025).

The Government has taken several measures to promote renewable energy and ensure RPO compliance across all states is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Information provided by GCI for DISCOMs

Description	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Renewable Energy procured including RECs (MU)	183003.3	356899.0	345991.8
RPO compliance achieved.	69.22%	96.47%	79.55%
RECs purchased (Nos.)	21,51,442	59,78,307	1,06,57,767
REC Price Range (INR)	1000-2400	1000-2300	270-1000

STATEMENT-II

Measures taken by the Government to promote renewable energy and ensure RPO compliance across all states. These inter-alia, include the following:

- Issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW/annum by Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies 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

evamUtthaanMahabhiyan (PM KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Bioenergy Programme, National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.

- Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.
- Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued for net-metering up to five hundred Kilowatt or up to the electrical sanctioned load, whichever is lower.
- “National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects, 2023” has been issued.
- “Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued indicating a bidding trajectory of 37 GW by 2030 and various business models for project development.
- The Offshore Wind Energy Lease Rules, 2023 have been notified vide Ministry

of External Affairs notification dated 19th December 2023, to regulate the grant of lease of offshore areas for development of offshore wind energy projects.

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

for enabling the states to plan capacities in advance to meet the growing demand including RPO obligation.

NEWSPAPERS ENROLLED IN RNI OFFICE

5284: SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

- (a) the details of the number of applications received in RNI office for newspaper registration, revised registration, title verification and change of ownership from Chitradurga Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) the details of the number of applications approved, still pending and rejected in this regard;
- (c) the details of the name of newspapers enrolled in RNI Office from Chitradurga Parliamentary Constituency;
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the RNI to expedite the pending applications?

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

(a) to (d) Government has developed Press Sewa Portal as a single window online platform for registration of periodicals in an efficient manner.

As per available records, 140 newspapers/periodicals from Chitradurga district are registered with Press Registrar General of India.

Since 01.01.2023, total of 72 applications for title verification and registration (including revised registration and change of ownership) were received from Chitradurga district.

Out of these 72 applications, 70 applications have been disposed of and 2 applications are under consideration.

LEAKAGE OF AADHAAR DATA

5285. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government for the protection against leakage of data submitted to Government authorities like Aadhaar data under UIDAI;
- (b) the action taken against employees found to be guilty of leaking data of individuals or citizens to unauthorized persons; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Government has set up a committee for data protection and drafting of Data Protection Bill and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Aadhaar is the world's largest biometric identity system comprising more than 133 crore individuals and has completed more than 13,000 crore authentication transactions.

The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 ("Act") mandates every authentication user agency to

ensure that the identity information of the Aadhaar number holders collected during authentication and any other information generated during the authentication process is kept confidential, secure and protected. The Act and guidelines issued by Unique Identification Authority of India provide for measures for protection of data and privacy of residents, while enabling residents better access to public and financial services.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 read with the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011 prescribes reasonable security practices and procedures to protect sensitive personal data of users.

Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ("DPDP Act"), enacted on 11th August, 2023 after an extensive public consultation and deliberations, provides the legal framework for processing of personal data with reasonable safeguards for its protection. Further, the DPDP Act establishes a robust framework of accountability mechanisms to ensure lawful processing of digital personal data and in the event of personal data breaches empowering Data Protection Board of India to investigate complaints, conduct inquiries, and impose penalties as an independent adjudicatory body.

In addition, Government has taken following measures to enhance cyber security posture and prevent data leaks:

- i. National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC) under the National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) ensures coordination amongst different agencies.

- ii. Under the provisions of section 70B of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is designated as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents.
- iii. National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) implemented by the CERT-In detects cyber security threats. NCCC facilitates coordination among different agencies by sharing with them the metadata from cyberspace for taking actions to mitigate cyber security threats.
- iv. Ministries/Organisations are sensitized regarding the measures to be taken for strengthening the cyber security by all entities that are processing the digital personal data or information including sensitive personal data or information.
- v. Guidelines have been issued by CERT-In on information security practices for government entities covering domains such as data security, network security, identity and access management, application security, third-party outsourcing, hardening procedures, security monitoring, incident management and security auditing and also for Secure Application Design, Development, and Implementation & Operations.
- vi. An automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform is being operated by CERT-In for proactively collecting, analysing and sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation actions by them.

- vii. Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) is a citizen-centric service provided by CERT-In, which extends the vision of Swachh Bharat to the Cyber Space. Cyber Swachhta Kendra is the Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre and helps to detect malicious programs and provides free tools to remove the same. It also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations.
- viii. Cyber security mock drills are conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors.
- ix. Regular training programmes are conducted for network and system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers of government and critical sector organisations regarding securing information technology infrastructure and mitigating cyber-attacks.

राजकोषीय स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक

5286. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्री बसवराज बोम्मई:

श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री पी.पी. चौधरी:

श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का देश में राजकोषीय स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक शुरू करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;
- (ग) उक्त सूचकांक में सम्मिलित किए जाने या इससे बाहर रखे जाने वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के नाम और श्रेणियां क्या हैं तथा राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को सम्मिलित किए जाने/बाहर रखने के लिए क्या मानदंड नियत किए गए हैं;
- (घ) सूचकांक में राज्यों की रैंकिंग के लिए विचार किए जाने वाले उप-सूचकांक और मापदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है, साथ ही उनका महत्व और मापन पद्धति क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने राजकोषीय स्वास्थ्य के साथ ही बजट, ऋण प्रबंधन और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण व्यय के बारे में जन जागरूकता के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) उक्त जागरूकता अभियानों की प्रभावशीलता को किस प्रकार से मापा जाता है; और
- (छ) क्या राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के साथ राज्यों के राजकोषीय प्रदर्शन की तुलना करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट प्रणाली स्थापित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (छ) नीति आयोग ने 24 जनवरी, 2025 को नई दिल्ली में "राजकोषीय स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक (एफएचआई) 2025" का प्रारंभिक संस्करण प्रकाशित किया। एफएचआई का उद्देश्य भारत के राज्यों की राजकोषीय स्थिति के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण डेटा-संचालित अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करना, सुविज्ञ नीति निर्माण का समर्थन करना और कार्यनीतिक अंतःक्षेपों का मार्गदर्शन करना है। इसके विश्लेषण और निष्कर्षों का उद्देश्य नीति निर्माताओं को अलग-अलग राज्यों की राजकोषीय स्थिति की स्पष्ट समझ प्रदान करके

सहायता करना है, जिससे उन क्षेत्रों को इंगित करने में मदद मिलती है जिनमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है। उद्घाटन संस्करण में, 18 प्रमुख राज्यों, उत्तरपूर्व और हिमालयी राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर, राजकोषीय मापदंडों के आधार पर रैंकिंग प्रदान की गई थी, जिनमें राज्यों को 4 श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, अर्थात् अचीवर्स, फ्रंट रनर, परफॉर्मर और एस्पिरेशनल। इस विश्लेषण और निष्कर्षों का उद्देश्य नीति निर्माताओं को अलग-अलग राज्यों के राजकोषीय स्वास्थ्य की स्पष्ट तस्वीर प्रदान करनी है, जिससे उन क्षेत्रों की पहचान की जा सके जिनमें सुधार करने तथा कार्यनीतिक रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। यह रिपोर्ट उप राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राजकोषीय स्थिति को समझने तथा सतत और ठोस आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने वाले नीतिगत सुधारों को प्रोत्साहित करने में मदद करेगी। रैंकिंग की सूची संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

समग्र राजकोषीय स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक (एफएचआई) भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक (कैग) के आंकड़ों का उपयोग करके तैयार किया गया है। विश्लेषण की अवधि वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 है। यह सूचकांक पाँच प्रमुख संकेतकों के आधार पर राज्यों का मूल्यांकन करता है: व्यय की गुणवत्ता, राजस्व जुटाना, राजकोषीय विवेक, ऋण सूचकांक और ऋण स्थिरता। विस्तृत कार्यप्रणाली और विश्लेषण

https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/202501/Fiscal_Health_Index_24012025_Final.pdf पर देखा जा सकता है। यह विस्तृत जांच अलग-अलग राज्यों के प्रदर्शन पर प्रकाश डालती है और समय के साथ व्यापक राजकोषीय रुझानों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी भी प्रदान करती है, जिससे देश भर में राजकोषीय स्वास्थ्य की बेहतर समझ बनती है।

एफएचआई रिपोर्ट को सभी राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किया गया है ताकि उन्हें प्रमुख संकेतकों पर अपने राजकोषीय प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन करने में मदद मिल सके। राज्यों को अपनी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के अनुकूल स्थायी राजकोषीय प्रथाओं को अपनाने और उचित राज्य-स्तरीय अंतःक्षेपों के माध्यम से राजकोषीय विवेक की दिशा में काम करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

विवरण

राजकोषीय मापदंडों के आधार पर राज्यों को प्रदान की गई रैंकिंग

रैंक	राज्य	वर्ग
1	ओडिशा	अचीवर
2	छत्तीसगढ़	अचीवर
3	गोवा	अचीवर
4	झारखंड	अचीवर
5	गुजरात	अचीवर
6	महाराष्ट्र	फ्रंट रनर
7	उत्तर प्रदेश	फ्रंट रनर
8	तेलंगाना	फ्रंट रनर
9	मध्य प्रदेश	फ्रंट रनर
10	कर्नाटक	फ्रंट रनर
11	तमिलनाडु	परफॉर्मर
12	राजस्थान	परफॉर्मर
13	बिहार	परफॉर्मर
14	हरियाणा	परफॉर्मर
15	केरल	एस्पिरेशनल
16	पश्चिम बंगाल	एस्पिरेशनल
17	आंध्र प्रदेश	एस्पिरेशनल
18	पंजाब	एस्पिरेशनल

PENSION ADALATS

5287. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- the details of Pension Adalats conducted by the Government during the last five years along with the cases disposed of, State-wise;
- whether the Government maintains department-wise records of cases resolved through Pension Adalats, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) whether the Government plans to organise additional Pension Adalats to address pension-related disputes in the future, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details on the processes followed during Pension Adalats specifying the methods like mediation, negotiation or other approaches; and
- (e) whether any follow-up mechanisms have been put in place by the Government to ensure that grievances are fully resolved, 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) Pension Adalats are conducted by Government to redress long standing grievances pertaining to Central Government Pensioners. As the Pension Adalats are for Central Government Pensioners, Ministry wise/Department wise data sets are maintained and State-wise data is not collated. The details of the Pension Adalats conducted over the last 05 years along with the cases taken up and resolved pertaining to almost all the Ministries and Departments including major Ministries like Ministry of Defence, Railways, Telecommunications, Finance, Home Affairs and O/o CAG are provided below:

Pension Adalat (Year)	No of cases taken up during the Adalat	No of cases resolved during the Adalat
2020	342	319
2021	3692	2591

2022	1732	1113
2023	603	440
2024	403	330
2025	192	151
Total	6,964	4,944

(c) Yes sir, the Government intends to organize additional Pension Adalats to redress long-standing pension-related grievances in the future.

(d) The objective of the Pension Adalat is to provide on-the-spot resolution of unresolved and chronic grievances in CPENGRAMS. After giving advance notice to all the stakeholders, involving the Head of Office(HOO), Pay and Account Office(PAO), Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO), Pension Disbursing Bank etc. and representative of the Pensioner are called on a common platform for resolution of the grievances across the table.

(e) Most of the cases taken up in Pension Adalats are resolved on the spot. Due follow-up with the respective Ministry/Department is carried out and Action Taken Reports are sought for the cases that are resolved. The unresolved cases are revisited and their status is considered before holding the next Pension Adalat.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR CITY

5288. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop at least one city in each State of the country as a Solar City;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said scheme/proposal is likely to be approved;

(c) whether the Government has identified any cities for the purpose and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated and released for implementation of the said scheme, State-wise?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has requested each State /Union Territory to select at-least one city to be developed as solar city. So far, 27 States /UTs have identified cities in this regard. The list of the identified cities is given in the enclosed Statement.

There is no separate scheme for solar cities and funds available under different schemes can be dovetailed for development of solar cities.

A Concept Note on developing solar city was circulated to the States/UTs with a request to finalise an action plan for development of the identified cities as solar cities and implement the plan in a time bound manner.

STATEMENT

List of cities identified by States/UTs to be developed as Solar Cities

S. No.	Name of the City	State/UT

1	Majuli	Assam
2	Bodh Gaya,	Bihar
3	Rajgir	Bihar
4	Vaishali	Bihar
5	New Raipur	Chhattisgarh
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7	NDMC	Delhi
8	Dwarka	Gujarat
9	Panchkula	Haryana
10	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
11	Giridih	Jharkhand
12	Bidar	Karnataka
13	Hospet in Bellary	Karnataka
14	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
15	Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh
16	TURA Town of West Garo Hills	Meghalaya
17	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
18	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
19	Pushkar	Rajasthan
20	Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh
21	Prayagraj	Uttar Pradesh

22	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
23	Prantik in Birbhum, Shantiniketan	West Bengal
24	Shaheed Dweep	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
25	Amritsar	Punjab
26	Jorethang	Sikkim
27	Udaipur Town	Tripura
28	Saitual	Mizoram
29	Diu city	DNH & DD
30	Damanwada Panchayat	DNH & DD
31	Panjim	Goa
32	Dimapur	Nagaland
33	Kohima	Nagaland
34	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir

GEO-TAGGING TO PREVENT ILLEGAL MINING

5289. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) whether the Government is using geo-tagging or other geospatial technologies to monitor and prevent illegal mining in Odisha;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of critical mineral reserves in Odisha;
- (d) whether the Geological Survey of India or other agencies have explored for critical minerals;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (f) the details of the allotted mines and the companies involved in the scam period; and
- (g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the environmental impact of mining?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has begun use of Geo-spatial technologies such as GIS and Satellite imagery to monitor and prevent illegal mining activities. The Ministry of Mines has launched the Mining Surveillance System (MSS) in October 2016. It aims at developing a system for detection of incidence of illegal mining by use of space technology and surveillance of area up to 500m outside the lease boundary to check incidences of illegal mining. The MSS has been developed through Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) in collaboration with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG) Gandhinagar. Since, the inception of MSS in 2016-17, the project was implemented in major mineral rich states including

in Odisha. The MSS analyzes land pattern changes within a 500-meter radius of mining leases. If discrepancies are detected, alerts are generated and sent to the respective State Government for ground verification.

(c) The details of Reserves of Critical minerals in the State of Odisha are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) and (e) To enhance the exploration program for identifying potential mining sites in order to boost domestic production for the critical and strategic minerals, Geological Survey of India (GSI), in current year 2024-25, has taken up 195 mineral exploration projects for critical and strategic minerals across the country. Ministry has also focused on funding various projects of mineral exploration through National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET). So far, NMET has funded 72 projects for critical and strategic mineral exploration during FY 2024-25. To encourage private participation in exploration, Ministry of Mines has notified 32 private exploration agencies (NPEAs). These agencies are taking up exploration projects through funding from NMET.

(f) and (g) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 was amended in 2015 to introduce a transparent and non-discriminatory method of e-auction for grant of mineral concessions in respect of major minerals. So far, the Government of Odisha has auctioned 48 mineral blocks and the Central Government has auctioned 3 mineral blocks of critical and strategic minerals in Odisha.

Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 2017 was framed under Section 18 of MMDR Act, 1957 for the mineral conservation, systematic

development of minerals and protection of environment by preventing or controlling any pollution which may be caused by prospecting or mining operations. As per Rule 12(1) of MCDR (amendment) 2017, the prospecting and mining operations shall be carried out in such a manner so as to ensure systematic development of mineral deposits, conservation of minerals and protection of the environment. Rule 35 to 44 under Chapter V of MCDR, 2017 is provided for Sustainable Mining. Adequate emphasis has been given on Sustainable Development in Mining areas in the National Mineral Policy 2019. Further, to implement the Sustainable Development Framework (SDF), Ministry has evolved a system of Star Rating of Mines.

STATEMENT

Reserves/Resources of critical minerals for the state of Odisha (As on 01.04.2020)

S. No.	Mineral	Unit	Reserves	Remaining Resources	Total Resources
1.	Cobalt	Million tonnes	0	31	31
2.	Graphite	Tonnes	2838414	17142707	19981121
3.	Nickel	Million tonnes	0	175	175
4.	Platinum Group of Metals (PGMs)	Tonnes of metal content	0	14	14
5.	Rare Earth Elements (REE)	Tonnes	0	25493	25493
	Tin				
	Ore	Tonnes	0	15618	15618

6.	<i>Metal</i>		0	653	653
7.	Titanium	Tonnes	12654141	53019062	65673203
8.	Vanadium				
	<i>Ore</i>	Tonnes	0	4864795	4864795
	<i>Contained V₂O₅</i>		0	13558	13558
9.	Zircon	Tonnes	476672	390247	866919
10.	Copper				
	<i>Ore</i>	Thousand	0	11991	11991
	<i>Metal</i>	Tonnes	0	97	97

Source: National Mineral Inventory, 2020.

Figures rounded off

UNUTILIZED MPLADS FUNDS

5290. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- whether a significant percentage of MPLADS funds remain unutilized across various constituencies and if so, the details of unspent funds for each State including Telangana during the last three years;
- the steps taken by the Government to improve fund utilization and prevent lapses;
- whether the Government has introduced new guidelines to enhance transparency in the implementation of MPLADS projects and if so, the details thereof;
- the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely project completion and prevent misuse of funds; and

- (e) whether local authorities and district collectors are effectively monitoring MPLADS projects and if so, the details thereof along with their roles and responsibilities in project implementation?

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

(a) The details of unspent balance of MPLAD funds are in public domain and are available on the website: www.mplads.gov.in under Head Fund Release Statement (Prior to 01.04.2023) and on the website: mplads.sbi (From 01.04.2023).

(b), (c) and (d) The revised set of MPLADS guidelines and new fund flow system came into effect from 01.04.2023 and the eSAKSHI portal was launched, which is an end to end solution for recommendation, sanction and implementation of works under the MPLAD Scheme.

The eSAKSHI portal enables all stakeholders, including Members of Parliament, Central and State Government agencies, district authorities, and others, to monitor the status of funds and projects in real-time through the dashboard. The main functionalities are also available through the mobile app to all the stakeholders to monitor status on the go. This enhances effective implementation of works under the MPLAD Scheme, while promoting greater transparency and accountability.

Under the MPLAD Scheme, Hon'ble MPs send their recommendations of development works directly to District Authorities and same are sanctioned and

implemented by the District Authorities in accordance with the administrative, financial and technical rules of the concerned State/UT Governments and in accordance with the Guidelines on MPLADS.

Para-3.2.4 of the MPLADS Guidelines, 2023 stipulates that the sanction/rejection in respect of all recommendations made by the Member of Parliament shall be issued by the Implementing District Authority within 45 days from the date of receipt of the recommendations to the Implementing District Authority.

Para-3.2.12 of the MPLADS Guidelines, 2023 stipulates that the sanction letter issued by the Implementing District Authority shall stipulate a time limit for completion of the work by the Implementing Agency, which should generally not exceed one year. In exceptional cases, for instance in difficult/ hilly terrain, etc., where the implementation time is likely to exceed one-year, specific justification for the same shall be incorporated in the sanction letter.

Para-10.6.1 of the MPLADS Guidelines, 2023 stipulates that the Implementing District Authority shall ensure that all works, which are duly sanctioned, are completed within 18 months from the date of his/ her demitting office.

(e) The roles and responsibilities of local authorities and district collectors are defined in para 3.2, 4.5 and 4.6 of MPLADS guidelines, which is available on mplads.gov.in.

12.00 hrs

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी 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।

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह।

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) : सभापति महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) (एक) गृह कल्याण केंद्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) गृह कल्याण केंद्र, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2520/18/25]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN): Madam, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rules, 2025 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.65(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2025 under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2521/18/25]

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आप सभी से आग्रह करती हूँ कि आप सभी बैठ जाइए।
प्लीज, आप सभी बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

12.02 hrs

At this stage Shri T. R. Baalu and some other hon. Members left the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH): Madam, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Railway Information Systems, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Railway

Information Systems, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2522/18/25]

12.02½ hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st April, 2025 agreed without any amendment to the “Tribhuvan” Sahkari University Bill, 2025 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 2025.”

12.03 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

1st Report

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदया, मैं भारतीय फिल्म और टेलीविजन संस्थान (एफटीआईआई) की सेवाओं से प्रोफेसर संदीप चटर्जी के निलंबन के मामले की निष्पक्ष जांच करने तथा इसके शीघ्र समाधान का अनुरोध करने के संबंध में उनके अभ्यावेदन पर याचिका समिति (सत्रहवीं लोक

सभा) द्वारा अपने बासठवें प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई के बारे में याचिका समिति का पहला प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

12.03½ hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH
AND SPORTS**

366th Report

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): Madam, I rise to lay on the Table, the 366th Report (Hindi and English versions) on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports.

12.04 hrs

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Withdrawal of funds from the Contingency Fund of India *

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):** Sir, I rise to lay a statement regarding withdrawal of funds from the Contingency Fund of India for servicing Interest on Sovereign Guarantee Bonds (SGBs) raised by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL).

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2519/18/25

12.04½ hrs**MOTION RE: 9th REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि यह सभा 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को सभा में प्रस्तुत कार्य मंत्रणा समिति के नौवें प्रतिवेदन से सहमत है।”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि यह सभा 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को सभा में प्रस्तुत कार्य मंत्रणा समिति के नौवें प्रतिवेदन से सहमत है।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

—
... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है।

... (व्यवधान)

12.05 hrs**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377***

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन्हें आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामले उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपना अनुमोदित पाठ सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Regarding four-laning of NH 848 and construction of a bridge over Vatrak river near Vatrak Village in Gujarat

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया (साबरकांठा) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान गुजरात राज्य में स्थित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 848 की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ, जो नडियाद आनंद से प्रारंभ होकर कठलाल, कपडवंज, बायड, धनसुरा, मोडासा होते हुए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 48 को शामलाजी से जोड़ता है। लगभग 137 किलोमीटर लंबा यह मार्ग यातायात और व्यापार के दृष्टिकोण से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। हालांकि भारत सरकार द्वारा इसे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जा चुका है, परंतु यह वर्तमान में राज्य राजमार्ग के रूप में वार्षिकी योजना के अंतर्गत है, जो जुलाई 2026 तक पूर्ण होगी। इस मार्ग पर 33,000 से अधिक पीसीयू (Passenger Car Unit) यातायात का दबाव है, जिससे भारी जाम और दुर्घटनाओं का खतरा बढ़ गया है। मौजूदा 10 मीटर चौड़ाई यातायात प्रवाह के लिए अपर्याप्त साबित हो रही है। अरवल्ली जिले के मोडासा और बायड के बीच भारी वाहनों की अधिकता के कारण प्रशासन को सुबह 8 बजे से रात 8 बजे तक ट्रकों के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबंध लगाना पड़ा है, जिससे व्यापार और औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को नुकसान हो रहा है। धनसुरा, बायड एवं डेमई जैसे प्रमुख नगरों में बायपास सड़क एवं वायाडक्ट डिज़ाइन ओवरब्रिज की जरूरत है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा धनसुरा में ₹40 करोड़ की लागत से चार लेन सड़क निर्माण को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है, और भूमि अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया जारी है। वात्रक नदी पर वात्रक गाँव के समीप बना पुल अत्यंत जर्जर स्थिति में है, जिससे कभी भी गंभीर दुर्घटना हो सकती है। इसे नई संरचना के रूप में चौड़ा एवं मजबूत किए जाने की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 848 को फोरलेन किए जाने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, इसकी विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (DPR) तैयार करने एवं आवश्यक सर्वेक्षण कार्य शीघ्र आरंभ करने पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाए। बायड, धनसुरा एवं डेमई नगरों में यातायात को सुगम बनाने हेतु बायपास सड़क एवं वायाडक्ट डिज़ाइन ओवरब्रिज की योजना को डीपीआर में सम्मिलित करने की कृपा करें। राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस राजमार्ग के लिए जो वार्षिकी योजना चल रही है, उसके पूर्ण होने से पहले भूमि अधिग्रहण एवं अन्य आवश्यक स्वीकृतियों की प्रक्रिया पूरी हो जाए, इस दिशा में आवश्यक कदम उठाने का अनुरोध है ताकि

निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र प्रारंभ किया जा सके। वात्रक नदी पर वात्रक गाँव के समीप स्थित पुल की अत्यंत जर्जर स्थिति को देखते हुए, इसके पुनर्निर्माण एवं चौड़ीकरण पर विशेष ध्यान देने की कृपा करें, जिससे आने-जाने वाले नागरिकों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित हो सके। माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मेरा विनम्र आग्रह है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना को शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान कर इस क्षेत्र के नागरिकों को सुरक्षित, सुगम एवं आधुनिक यातायात सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए।

(ii) Need to check smuggling of chinese garlic

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप (शिमला) : हिमाचल प्रदेश विशेष रूप से मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के जिला सोलन, सिरमौर, और शिमला में अपनी जीविका हेतु किसानों द्वारा लहसुन की खेती बड़ी मात्रा में की जाती है। आज चीन में उत्पाद किया गया लहसुन भारी मात्रा में तस्करी होकर भारत लाया जा रहा है। भारत में नेपाल के रास्ते चाइनीज लहसुन की तस्करी हो रही है। पिछले दिनों में भारत- नेपाल सीमा पर कस्टम विभाग ने चाइनीज लहसुन की एक बड़ी खेप पकड़ी है। जाँच में पता चला कि चीन के लहसुन को भारत में खपाने के लिए लाया जा रहा था। जब्त किए गये लहसुन का लेब टेस्ट कराया गया तो सैंपल फेल हो गये और लहसुन में फंगस पाया गया। विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि यह लहसुन स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है और इसके सेवन से गंभीर बीमारियां होने का खतरा है। लेकिन जानकारी के अभाव और सस्ता होने की वजह से लोग चाइनीज लहसुन खरीद लेते हैं। गत वर्ष भारत में लहसुन उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में बारिश और बाढ़ के चलते लहसुन की पैदावार कम हुई। हाल के वर्षों में देश में लहसुन उत्पादन घटा है। इसलिए लहसुन के दाम अधिक हैं। इसका फायदा उठाकर भारत में चाइनीज लहसुन को डंप किया जा रहा है। भारत- नेपाल सीमा पर आवाजाही आसान होने से चाइनीज लहसुन की भारत में तस्करी हो रही है और यह देश की मंडियों में पहुंच रहा है। भारतीय लहसुन का दाम जहां लगभग 300-400 रुपये किलो तक है वहीं, चाइनीज लहसुन 100-150 रुपये किलो बिकता है। कई बार विभाग द्वारा लहसुन पकड़ा गया। जब्त किए गये लहसुन की इतनी बड़ी मात्रा को नष्ट करना भी कस्टम विभाग के लिए चुनौती बन गया है। क्योंकि इससे पूरे क्षेत्र में भयंकर दुर्गंध फैल जाती है। खतरनाक चाइनीज लहसुन हिमाचल

प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए भी गले की फांस बन रहा है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि चीनी लहसुन पर तुरंत रोक लगाई जाए। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश के किसानों के हित सुरक्षित किए जायें।

(iii) Need to expedite construction of alternative highway to Darjeeling and Siliguri Ring Road Projects in West Bengal

SHRI RAJU BISTA (DARJEELING): Darjeeling is one of the most important tourist destinations in India. Sadly, the National Highway 55, which connects Darjeeling to Siliguri is highly congested, and there is limited room for the expansion of the highway. Because of this, there is an urgent need to construct alternative highway to channelize vehicles travelling to Darjeeling town. A proposal for the construction of a new highway connecting Darjeeling town to Teesta via Lebong and Dabai Pani is already under consideration of the Ministry. Additionally, the Ministry is also examining the construction of an alternative highway connecting Matigara to Balason, Dhotrey and Ghoom. Additionally, Siliguri is growing exponentially, but due to the absence of proper road infrastructure, the most important city in North Bengal region, is facing massive congestion problems too. Because of these businesses, trade and commerce in North Bengal region is becoming stagnant. Construction of a Ring Road will ease trade and commerce, as well as aid in the development of the city. I therefore request the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to kindly expedite the construction of Alternative Highways to Darjeeling, and the Siliguri Ring Road projects.

(iv) Regarding inclusion of 'Bundeli' language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA (JHANSI): I wish to draw the attention of the House and the Government towards the long-pending demand for the inclusion of the Bundeli language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and the need to recognize Bundelkhand's rich historical and cultural legacy. Bundeli is widely spoken across Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and has a rich literary and folk tradition. Despite its historical significance, it remains unrecognized in the Eighth Schedule, while several other regional languages with fewer speakers have been granted official status. Recognizing Bundeli will help in its systematic promotion in education, governance, and literature, strengthening the region's linguistic identity. Furthermore, Bundelkhand has produced legendary figures like Maharaja Chhatrasal, Rani Lakshmibai, Jhalkaribai, and Major Dhyani Chand. Poets like Rashtrakavi Maithilisharan Gupta and Goswami Tulsidas have enriched Hindi literature. However, the region's cultural contributions remain underappreciated. I urge the Government to take immediate steps to include Bundeli in the Eighth Schedule and to duly acknowledge Bundelkhand's historical and cultural contributions at the national level.

(v) Need to establish an Intra Circle Hub (ICH) Centre at Narkatiaganj in West Champaran district, Bihar

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण): पश्चिमी चम्पारण, बिहार के 51 लाख निवासियों को स्पीड पोस्ट सेवा में गंभीर कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। 5228 वर्ग किमी क्षेत्र में फैले इस जिले में केवल नरकटियागंज में एक आरएमएस कार्यालय है, जो स्पीड पोस्ट पत्रों की छंटाई नहीं करता। इसके

लिए निकटतम आईसीएच मोतिहारी में 87 किमी दूर है, जिससे डिलीवरी में 50-60 घंटे की देरी होती है। इस देरी के कारण स्पीड पोस्ट सेवा अप्रभावी हो गई है। हाल ही में डाक विभाग, नई दिल्ली ने रजिस्ट्री और स्पीड पोस्ट को एक ही हब से निष्पादित करने का आदेश दिया है, जिससे समस्या और बढ़ेगी। इसलिए, मैं भारत सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि पश्चिमी चंपारण की भौगोलिक स्थिति को देखते हुए नरकटियागंज में एक आईसीएच केंद्र स्थापित किया जाए ताकि डाक सेवाओं की समय पर और सुचारु आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित हो सके।

(vi) Need to constitute Airport Advisory Committee for Jaipur Airport

श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा (जयपुर) : जबसे जयपुर एयरपोर्ट का निजीकरण हुआ है तब से एयरपोर्ट सलाहकार समिति का गठन नहीं हुआ है। निजीकरण से पहले एयरपोर्ट सलाहकार समिति की समय समय पर मीटिंग होती थी जिसमें यात्रियों व अन्य विषयों पर चर्चा होती थी जिनको उसमें हल कर लिया जाता था। लेकिन जबसे एयरपोर्ट का निजीकरण हुआ है, एयरपोर्ट सलाहकार समिति के अभाव में यात्रियों को अनेक तरह की परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है जिसका कोई हल नहीं निकलता है। जयपुर से सांसद होने के नाते मेरे पास भी अनेकों शिकायतें आती हैं। मैं कुछ नहीं कर पाती हूँ। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस विषय में उचित कदम उठाए जायें जिससे कि जल्दी से जल्दी जयपुर एयरपोर्ट सलाहकार समिति का गठन हो जिससे कि यात्रियों और अन्य की समस्याओं का निवारण हो सके।

(vii) Need to expedite environmental clearance and land acquisition process for speedy implementation of Pipalapanka Dam Project in Aska Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI (ASKA): Pipalapanka Dam Project across river Rushikulya and Adangi Nalla near village Pipalapanka in Sorada block of my Parliamentary Constituency, Aska in the district of Ganjam, Odisha. This project

will irrigate 2490 hectares of Kharif crop and 400 hectare of Rabi crop in Sorada block and stabilization of 12675 hectares of Rushikulya irrigation system in Sorada and Dharakote blocks of Aska. The approximate cost of this project is about Rs. 1013 crores. The present status of the project DPR is done, the forest clearance and land acquisition is still in process. I urge the Government to make the process faster, so that people of my Parliamentary Constituency will meet water scarcity.

(viii) Regarding delay in distribution of assistive devices to divyangjans and senior citizens in Chikkaballapur Parliamentary Constituency under ADIP and RVY Schemes

DR. K. SUDHAKAR (CHIKKABALLAPUR): I want to draw the attention of the Government towards a pressing matter concerning the divyang community in my Parliamentary Constituency, Chikkaballapur. The organization ALIMCO plays a crucial role as the primary implementing agency for the Government's flagship ADIP (Assistance to Divyang Persons) schemes and serves as the nodal agency for the RVY (Rashtriya Vayoshree Yojna) initiatives aimed at providing assistive devices to individuals with disabilities and senior citizens. In Chikkaballapur, there are approximately 1,183 divyang beneficiaries and 335 senior citizens eligible for the ADIP and RVY schemes. The Ministry of Social Justice has approved the early distribution of assistive devices and specifically instructed that the event shall be held at an early date in my presence. I have proposed several dates for this event; however, the district administration continues to postpone the program without justification. This undue delay is causing significant hardship for our divyangjan and senior citizens. I urge the Government to intervene promptly and take decisive

action regarding the officials responsible for causing this delay. I also request the Government to pass the instructions for conduct of this event at the earliest.

(ix) Need to increase sections from class I to VIII and introduce teaching of all subjects in class XI and XII in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kasrawad in Khargone Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल (खरगोन) : मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र खरगोन, मध्य प्रदेश के केंद्रीय विद्यालय, कसरावद पूर्व में अस्थाई भवन में कक्षा I से X तक केवल एक-एक सेक्शन के साथ संचालित किया जा रहा था। दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2025 को प्राचार्य, केंद्रीय विद्यालय, कसरावद द्वारा नवीन विद्यालय भवन (Type A - Two Section) का आधिपत्य लिया गया है। इस नवीन भवन में दिनांक 20 जनवरी, 2025 से कक्षाएं प्रारंभ हो चुकी हैं। यह नवीन भवन कक्षा I से XII तक दो-दो सेक्शन (कुल 24 कक्षाओं) के संचालन के लिए निर्मित किया गया है, परंतु वर्तमान में केवल 10 कक्षाएं ही संचालित की जा रही हैं। वर्तमान स्थिति में कक्षा XI एवं XII के अध्ययन हेतु विद्यार्थियों को लगभग 40 किलोमीटर दूर केंद्रीय विद्यालय, खरगोन जाना पड़ रहा है, जिसके कारण उन्हें अनेक असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए विद्यार्थियों की परिस्थितियों एवं हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केंद्रीय विद्यालय, कसरावद में निम्नलिखित के लिए शीघ्र कार्रवाई की जाए: कक्षा I से VIII तक द्वितीय सेक्शन का संचालन; कक्षा XI एवं XII में सभी संकायों की कक्षाओं का प्रारंभ; विद्यार्थियों को बेहतर शैक्षणिक सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकें और उनकी असुविधाएं दूर की जाएं।

(x) Need to set up fast track courts for disposal of cyber-crimes

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन (गोरखपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान भारत में बढ़ते साइबर अपराध की तरफ आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। बढ़ते साइबर अपराध से न केवल व्यक्तिगत आर्थिक क्षति और चारित्रिक हनन किया जा रहा है अपितु देश की संप्रभुता, गोपनीयता, आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता पर भी खतरा मंडराने लगा है।

आजकल साइबर अपराध का एक प्रमुख रूप है डिजिटली अरेस्ट किया जाना। साइबर अपराध के शिकार हर वर्ग, महिला पुरुष, अमीर गरीब, शिक्षित अशिक्षित, यहां तक कि साइबर एक्सपर्ट भी हो रहे हैं। इस से व्यक्तियों को न केवल बहुत बड़ी वित्तीय क्षति हो रही है बल्कि उन्हें मानसिक प्रताड़ना भी झेलनी पड़ रही है। साइबर अपराध करने वालों को वैसे तो हमारे यहां भारतीय साइबर अपराध अधिनियम 2000 के अंतर्गत सजा दी जाती है, जिसमें अधिकतम 10 साल तक की कैद और 10 लाख रुपए तक का जुर्माना है। इसके अलावा सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के अधिनियम 2008 के अंतर्गत भी सजा और जुर्माना दोनों का प्रावधान है। कानूनी प्रावधान होने के बावजूद इन अपराधों पर तो कोई रोक लगाई जा पा रही है और ही अपराधियों को कठोर दंड दिया जा पा रहा है और लोगों को उनकी गाढ़ी कमाई भी वापस नहीं मिल पा रही है।

खास बात यह है कि इन कानूनों में डिजिटल अरेस्ट जैसा कोई शब्द है ही नहीं। मामले की गंभीरता को देखते हुए हमारी सरकार ने साइबर अपराध की सूचना देने के लिए टोल फ्री नंबर 1930 जारी कर रखा है और *चक्षु पोर्टल* के माध्यम से भी शिकायत दर्ज करने की व्यवस्था की है साथ ही कोई भी फोन नंबर डायल करने पर उपभोक्ताओं को जागरूक और सावधान करने का सन्देश भी सुनाई देता है। परन्तु किन्हीं कारणों से ये सारे कदम उताने प्रभावशाली नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इन बातों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए समय की आवश्यकता है कि समस्त सदन और सरकार इस पर गहन विचार करे, जो मौजूदा कानून हैं उनमें संशोधन करके उन्हें और कठोर तथा प्रभावी बनाए और यदि उनसे भी इस पर रोक नहीं लगाई जा सकती तो साइबर अपराध के लिए एक नया विशिष्ट कानून बनाया जाए।

मेरा एक अन्य सुझाव है कि जिस तरह से SC-ST कोर्ट, MP-MLA आदि कोर्ट बनाए गए हैं उसी तरह से साइबर अपराध के लिए विशिष्ट फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट बनाया जाए और निश्चित समयावधि में केस का निस्तारण किया जाए, क्योंकि साइबर अपराध में जैसे जैसे समय बीतता जाता है उपलब्ध साक्ष्य नष्ट हो जाते हैं।

(xi) Regarding alleged misappropriation of coal in Dhanbad district, Jharkhand

श्री दुलू महतो (धनबाद) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि धनबाद जिले के बाघमारा विधानसभा क्षेत्र में कोकिंग कोयले का विशाल भंडार स्थित है, जो भारत में पाए जाने वाले कोकिंग कोयले की सर्वोत्तम गुणवत्ता के रूप में प्रसिद्ध है।

अफसोस की बात यह है कि इस उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले इस्तेमाल में अनियमितताएँ हो रही हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप तंत्र का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है और कुछ भ्रष्ट तत्व इसका अनुचित लाभ उठाने के प्रयास में हैं।

प्रारंभिक आकलनों के अनुसार, बाघमारा क्षेत्र से लगभग 5000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की कोयला चोरी की घटना हो चुकी है। यह स्थिति विशेष रूप से चिंताजनक है क्योंकि इसमें राज्य के कुछ प्रभावशाली व्यक्तियों का भी कथित तौर पर समर्थन और संरक्षण हो रहा है।

अतः मेरी विनम्र अपील है कि इस मामले में संबंधित व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ उचित कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाए और साथ ही मामले की निष्पक्ष सीबीआई जांच करवाई जाए ताकि दोषियों को कानून के मुताबिक सजा मिल सके।

(xii) Need to increase the width of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) : भारत रत्न एवं पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्रद्धेय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की दूरदृष्टि सोच ने संपूर्ण भारत के गांव-गांव को मुख्य मार्ग से जोड़ने का कार्य किया है। प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (PMGSY) ने देश के हर कोने को निरंतर विकास से जोड़ने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है और अंतिम पंक्ति के व्यक्ति को मुख्य धारा में लाने का काम किया। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत बनने वाली सड़कों की चौड़ाई को 5.50 मीटर तक अनिवार्य रूप से बढ़ाया जाए। साथ ही, इन सड़कों का ग्रामों में निर्माण नाली सहित किया जाए, ताकि गंदगी और जलभराव की समस्या को रोका जा सके, जिससे स्वच्छता बनी रहे। आम किसानों

को मुख्य मार्ग से जोड़ने के लिए खेत सड़क (फार्म रोड) अनिवार्य रूप से बनाई जाए, जिससे किसान अपनी उपज को आसानी से बाजार तक पहुंचाकर अपनी आजीविका को और बेहतर कर सके। इस पहल से न केवल ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार होगा, बल्कि किसानों और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को भी मजबूत किया जा सकेगा। अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस विषय पर आवश्यक निर्णय लेकर ग्रामीण सड़कों के समुचित विकास की दिशा में सार्थक प्रयास किए जाएं।

(xiii) Need to establish Grain ATM-Annapurthi in Anand Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई) (आणंद) : अन्नपूर्ति - ग्रेन एटीएम एक अभिनव परियोजना है जो डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण और पारदर्शी खाद्य वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से किसान कल्याण को बढ़ावा देती है। इस प्रणाली के माध्यम से नागरिक बिना किसी असुविधा के सीधे और पारदर्शी तरीके से अनाज प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। यह परियोजना माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व का एक उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण है, जिसका मुख्य लक्ष्य देश के गरीब और जरूरतमंद लोगों को सम्मानजनक तरीके से गुणवत्तापूर्ण अनाज उपलब्ध कराना है। इस ग्रेन एटीएम की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता यह है कि यह गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करते हुए ताजा और पोषक अनाज का वितरण करेगा। अतः, मैं सरकार से विनम्र निवेदन करता हूँ कि मेरे लोकसभा मतक्षेत्र आनंद में अन्नपूर्ति अनाज एटीएम की सुविधा को शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराया जाए।

(xiv) Need to increase the quantity of foodgrains distributed through PDS

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SURESH DHANORKAR (CHANDRAPUR): I want to have attention of the Government towards the issues dealing with the Food Distribution Department. Today, many families are getting free food grains through the Central Government Scheme. The priority families are getting 5 kg of grains per person and I am demanding to provide at least 7 kg per person. At the same time, the people belonging to Antodaya family are getting 35 kg of grain and I demand that

they should get at least 50 kg of grain per family. Today's public distribution system is determined on the basis of a household consumption survey of 2011-12. There is a need to make changes. So, I demand that changes should be made by the Central Government accordingly. Under the public distribution system, shopkeepers are getting commission of Rs. 1.5 per kg and it has not been revised for the last 12 years. Considering today's inflation rate, it should be increased by Rs. 2.5 per kg. Under the public distribution system, while distributing and transporting foodgrains, it get spoiled. So, I demand that 2 kg per quintal spoilage deficit should be granted for the public distribution system shopkeepers. Under the public distribution system, while making changes in ration cards records, there are a lot of technical difficulties. It is necessary to improve this. The citizens will not be affected, if the ration card facilitation is allowed through Setu Centres. Since 2011, no census has been done till date. There has been a huge financial gap created in our country. So, I demand that ration cards should be issued on financial criteria. Under the public distribution system, shopkeepers are getting foodgrains from another Tehsil and not from his Tehsil. I urge upon the Government that shopkeepers should get grains at their own Tehsils. POS machine in the shop very often face technical difficulties, due to which citizens get suffered. So, there is a need to take some measures to address this difficulty. Mathadi workers who work for public distribution system of the Maharashtra State are protesting. I request the Government to approve their demands immediately.

**(xv) Regarding allocation and appropriation of Lignite Mines in
Barmer, Rajasthan**

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर) : बाड़मेर में अब तक कितनी सरकारी और निजी लिग्नाइट खदानें किन नियमों से आवंटित, हस्तांतरित या ट्रांसफर की गई और जालीपा व कपूरड़ी सरकारी लिग्नाइट खदानों को किस कंपनी को किन नियमों से आवंटित या हस्तांतरित किया गया। JSW कंपनी द्वारा लिग्नाइट कोयला खनन के लिए जमीन अवाप्ति की प्रक्रिया के दौरान खातेदारों को स्थायी रोजगार देने का वादा किया गया था, यह वादा कथित रूप से पूरा नहीं किया गया, जिससे खातेदारों की ओर से नाराजगी और असंतोष उत्पन्न हुआ है। जालीपा, कपूरड़ी लिग्नाइट खदानों को कथित रूप से नियमों का उल्लंघन करते हुए खनन पट्टे निजी कंपनी के एकाधिकार में दे दिए गए। JSW समूह द्वारा सरकारी, गैर मुमकिन, नाडी ओरण, गौचर भूमि पर कब्जे के साथ अवैध खनन किया जा रहा है जिससे सरकारी भूमि के दुरुपयोग से नुकसान पहुंच रहा है। इसके अलावा कई सही प्रक्रियाओं का पालन नहीं किया गया है। कैग रिपोर्ट, हाईकोर्ट आदेशों, NGT, CSR नियमों के साथ पर्यावरणीय नुकसान, कानूनी, स्थानीय लोगों के अधिकारों का उल्लंघन किया गया है। इस स्थिति में उच्च स्तरीय जांच, सार्वजनिक उपक्रम को आवंटित जालीपा कपूरड़ी खदानों को निजी कंपनी के इस्तेमाल व एकाधिकार नियंत्रण से मुक्त, CSR, NGT नियमों के पालन और उचित कानूनी कार्रवाई की आवश्यकता है ताकि स्थानीय समुदायों और पर्यावरण पर होने वाले नकारात्मक प्रभावों को रोका जा सके।

**(xvi) Need to declare Kuttanad and Upper Kuttanad in Kerala as a Special
Agricultural Zone (SAZ)**

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Kuttanad, the "Rice Bowl of Kerala," is a unique agrarian region situated below sea level, relying on bunds and canals for cultivation. Recognized as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) by FAO, its traditional below-sea-level farming is globally rare. Given its ecological and economic significance, declaring Kuttanad & Upper

Kuttanad, spanning across Alappuzha, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta, a Special Agricultural Zone (SAZ) is essential for sustainable farming and climate resilience. Frequent floods, saline water intrusion, and soil erosion threaten agriculture, while urbanization and shrinking cultivable land reduce paddy production. High farming costs, inadequate price support, and weak market linkages have forced many farmers to abandon agriculture, leading to economic distress. SAZ status should include financial incentives for paddy cultivation, climate-resilient rice varieties, and integrated farming models like paddy-fish farming. Strengthening bunds, scientific dredging, and better drainage are crucial for water management. Establishing a Kuttanad Agricultural Research Centre will drive innovation in climate adaptation. Declaring Kuttanad and Upper Kuttanad as an SAZ will ensure long-term sustainability, food security, and improved farmer livelihoods through a holistic policy approach integrating technology, financial support, and sustainable water management.

(xvii) Need to address the problems faced by the Department of Posts

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): The Ministry of Communications and Postal Board are on the move to categorize various branches of the Postal Department, as an en-route towards privatization. As a first phase almost 19500 delivery post offices are being congregated under countable delivery centers by the mechanization of delivery beats of existing POs. As a result of this postman have to travel kilometers to deliver an article from the isolated delivery centers. This idea of demolishing the private couriers is absolutely wrong since the DOPs most factual

point is that India Post have an extensive networks which have their branches or roots in every nook and corner of our country which can never be replaced by any private courier services in the near future. The DOP is centralizing their delivery centers at a time when the private couriers are trying to decentralize their delivery centers in order to have a reach in all places even in urban as well as rural areas. Hence, I request the Government to initiate a discussion with the service unions to address their concerns and drop this idea totally.

(xviii) Need for CBI investigation into death of workers due to alleged illegal rat-hole mining in Dima Hasao, Assam

MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN (DHUBRI): I want to bring to the urgent attention of the Government the shocking and tragic incident of illegal rat-hole mining in Dima Hasao, Assam, which has resulted in the death of innocent workers and the entrapment of several others. This incident is not just a natural disaster but a direct result of the Assam Government's abject failure to enforce the ban on illegal coal mining. Despite the 2014 Supreme Court ban on rat-hole mining, such dangerous and illegal operations continue under the watch of the state machinery. The Assam Government claims to have identified and intends to fill up 220 such mines, yet this horrific tragedy proves that these mining operations are being made by illegal operations. Investigation should be initiated to find those allowing these mines to operate in blatant disregard of the law. As rat-hole mining has been 'banned', hence, it should not be used in mining operations. I urge the Ministry of Home Affairs to direct an immediate CBI probe into the incident. We owe it to the victims, their families, and to every honest citizen who believes in the rule of law. The people

of Assam, and indeed the entire nation, deserve answers.

(xix) Need to establish a National Design Centre (NDC) in Telangana

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY (KHAMMAM): The Telangana Government proposes establishing a National Design Centre (NDC) to promote innovation, design excellence, and industrial competitiveness. As a hub for technology, manufacturing, textiles, and handicrafts, Telangana is an ideal location for such an initiative. The NDC would be a state-of-the-art facility offering design consultation, training, research, and prototyping services to industries, startups, and artisans. It aims to help SMEs adopt design-driven solutions, enhancing product quality and market reach. Telangana's strong handloom, textile, and handicraft traditions, combined with its growing IT and manufacturing sectors, make it a perfect destination for an NDC that bridges traditional skills with modern design. The Government is committed to providing land and infrastructure to support this initiative. I urge the Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry to approve this request. Establishing an NDC in Telangana will contribute to the "Make in India" and "Atmanirbhar Bharat" initiatives, fostering economic growth and employment.

**(xx) Regarding various issues relating to Railway Services in Kairana
Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY (KAIRANA): The Kairana Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh requires enhanced rail connectivity to improve accessibility. Railways serve as a crucial mode of transport, linking this region to various parts of Uttar Pradesh and the Delhi-NCR, essential for the economic

pursuits of traders, farmers, and commuters. There is no clarity regarding the Panipat-Shamli-Hastinapur-Meerut new railway line. This is important in improving connectivity between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. However, there is uncertainty whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the line has been completed. I sought clarification on its status in July 2024, and the concerned authorities must provide transparency and expedite its implementation. There has been a demand for new intercity express trains between Saharanpur-Shamli-Delhi and increasing stops of trains at Shamli. Furthermore, there is an urgent requirement for the doubling of this train route for safe train services. Train no.64093/64092, running between Old Delhi and Kasampur Khedi within the Delhi-Shamli-Saharanpur route, is inefficient as it only runs 65 kilometres. Extending the final stoppage of the train to Saharanpur railway station, which is only 34 kilometres away from Kasampur Khedi, will make the train more useful for passengers and ensure that rail resources are utilised effectively, leading to greater socio-economic development of the region.

(xxi) Need for legislation to uproot superstition from the country

श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर (सलेमपुर) : मैं आपका ध्यान देश में बढ़ते अंधविश्वास की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, जिससे व्यापक रूप से जन-धन की हानि हो रही है। दुर्भाग्यवश, सरकार के पास न तो अंधविश्वास से हो रही हानि पर निगरानी तंत्र है और न ही इस पर रोक लगाने के लिए कोई ठोस कानून बना है। अतीत में सती प्रथा, अस्पृश्यता, देवदासी प्रथा जैसी कुप्रथाओं के खिलाफ कानून बनाकर समाज में सुधार किए गए थे। लेकिन आज भी कई स्थानों पर गरीबी और अशिक्षा के कारण अंधविश्वास फैलाया जा रहा है, जहां लोग अपनी जीभ काटते हैं, बच्चों को शारीरिक कष्ट देते हैं या नरबलि जैसी

कुप्रथाओं का शिकार होते हैं। अंधविश्वास के खिलाफ न तो कोई सरकारी सर्वेक्षण है और न ही जागरूकता अभियान। अतः मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि अंधविश्वास को जड़ से मिटाने के लिए ठोस तंत्र विकसित किया जाए और सख्त कानून बनाया जाए।

(xxii) Need for comprehensive measures to address the increasing incidents of suicide committed by students in higher educational institutes

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): The recurring instances of student suicides in higher educational institutions, including private educational institutions, serve as a grim reminder of the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the existing legal and institutional framework in addressing mental health concerns of students on campuses and preventing them from taking the extreme step of committing suicides. These tragedies underscore the urgent need for a more robust, comprehensive, and responsive mechanism to address the various factors that compel certain students to resort to taking their own lives. The Supreme Court set up a 10-member national task force to address student's mental health concerns and prevent suicides in higher educational institutions. The taskforce will include representatives from diverse fields to ensure an interdisciplinary approach to tackling the issue and to draw up a comprehensive report identifying the predominant causes that lead to student suicides including ragging, caste and gender based discrimination, sexual harassment, academic pressure, financial burden, mental health-related stigma, discrimination based on ethnicity, tribal identity, disability, sexual orientation, political views, religious belief or any other grounds along with a thorough assessment of the effectiveness of current laws, policies and institutional frameworks applicable to higher educational institutions. I

urge upon the Government to take stringent measures.

(xxiii) Need to review the decision regarding exclusion of farmers from the PM-KISAN scheme owing to acquisition of land ownership after 1st February, 2019

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA (THENI): I would like to draw attention of the Government towards the exclusion of farmers who acquired land ownership after February 1, 2019, from the PM-KISAN scheme. This arbitrary cut-off date has created undue hardship for countless farmers nationwide who face identical challenges as current beneficiaries. Many distressed farmers who received land through inheritance, purchase, or land reforms after the cut-off date are denied vital financial support during critical agricultural seasons. These small and marginal farmers require the same assistance provided to others in similar circumstances. Maintaining this cut-off date undermines the scheme's objective of comprehensive farmer support, creates unnecessary rural distress, and ignores the dynamic nature of land ownership in agricultural communities. Several expert committees have recommended removing such temporal restrictions to achieve true agricultural inclusivity. I urge the Government to immediately reconsider this restrictive policy by extending the eligibility cut-off date, ensuring timely updates to digital land records, and making necessary budgetary provisions to accommodate these deserving farmers.

(xxiv) Need to establish a Textile Park in Anantapur Parliamentary Constituency, Telangana

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA (ANANTAPUR): I would like to highlight a critical

issue affecting my Parliamentary Constituency, Anantapur, specifically Guntakal, once an industrial hub. The Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills, established in 1951, provided direct employment to over 1,500 workers and supported thousands through ancillary industries. At its peak, it was one of Asia's largest mills, a source of pride and prosperity. However, due to a lack of resources, the mill shut down in 1991, leading to widespread unemployment and economic decline. To make matters worse, the previous Government decided to sell the mill land to the housing board, eliminating any chance of industrial revival. While housing is crucial, the move raises concerns about vested interests and lost opportunities for economic growth. I urge the Government to establish a Textile Park at this site to restore Guntakal's industrial legacy. This initiative aligns with the vision of Swarna Andhra, creating thousands of jobs, attracting investment, and boosting local entrepreneurship. The region's strategic location, textile heritage, and skilled workforce make it ideal for such a project. I appeal to the Ministry of Textiles and the Central Government to prioritize this proposal, ensuring Anantapur reclaims its industrial prominence and provides new opportunities for its people.

(xxv) Need to increase the amount of pension under National Social Assistance Programme

श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के (ठाणे) : राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (NSAP) के तहत केंद्र सरकार द्वारा गरीबों, बुजुर्गों और दिव्यांगजनों को आर्थिक मदद प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना में ₹200 से ₹500 तक मासिक पेंशन दी जाती है, जो बेहद अपर्याप्त है। हैरानी की बात है कि इस सहायता राशि में अंतिम वृद्धि वर्ष 2012 में की गई थी, तब से लेकर आज तक महँगाई कई गुना बढ़ चुकी है। इस बीच, राज्यों और केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों द्वारा अलग से कुछ अतिरिक्त आर्थिक मदद अवश्य दी जाती है, लेकिन

वह हर जगह समान नहीं है, और ज्यादातर मामलों में कुल राशि अभी भी पर्याप्त नहीं है। इस संबंध में पूर्व में कई विशेषज्ञ समितियों जैसे ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की डिपार्टमेंटल रिपोर्ट (2021), नीति आयोग (2020), सुमित बोस कमेटी (2016) और नीति आयोग (2020) ने भी स्पष्ट तौर पर पेंशन राशि में वृद्धि की सिफारिश की है। देश के गरीब, बुजुर्ग, दिव्यांगजन व असहाय लोगों के सम्मानजनक जीवन के लिए यह अत्यंत आवश्यक है कि इस सहायता राशि को बढ़ाकर कम से कम ₹2000 प्रति माह किया जाए। साथ ही, सरकार से आग्रह है कि महंगाई की दर के अनुरूप प्रत्येक वर्ष पेंशन राशि में बढ़ोतरी की व्यवस्था भी सुनिश्चित की जाए।

(xxvi) Need to establish a modern multi-purpose stadium under Khelo India scheme in Khagaria district, Bihar

श्री राजेश वर्मा (खगड़िया) : बिहार के कई जिलों में खेल प्रतिभाओं की कोई कमी नहीं है, लेकिन खगड़िया जैसे जिले, जहाँ अपार संभावनाएँ हैं, वहाँ संसाधनों का अभाव है। हमारे युवा महेन्द्र सिंह धोनी, पी.टी. उषा, सचिन तेंदुलकर और पी.वी. सिंधु जैसी महान हस्तियों की तरह खेल जगत में देश का नाम रोशन करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उचित ट्रेनिंग और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के अभाव में उनकी प्रतिभा दम तोड़ देती है। खगड़िया जिले में कई युवा खिलाड़ी एथलेटिक्स, फुटबॉल, कबड्डी, हॉकी और क्रिकेट में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अब तक वहाँ एक भी प्रोफेशनल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर या आधुनिक स्पोर्ट्स स्टेडियम नहीं है। हमारे खिलाड़ियों को अगर सही संसाधन मिले, तो वे राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतियोगिताओं में बेहतरीन प्रदर्शन कर सकते हैं। Khelo India योजना के तहत अगर यहाँ एक मल्टीपरपज स्टेडियम बनाया जाए, तो यह न केवल खिलाड़ियों के लिए बल्कि पूरे जिले के लिए गौरव की बात होगी। एक मल्टीपरपज स्टेडियम बनने से युवा खिलाड़ियों को उचित ट्रेनिंग मिलेगी और वे राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बिहार और भारत का नाम रोशन कर सकते हैं। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि खगड़िया में Khelo India योजना के तहत एक आधुनिक मल्टीपरपज स्टेडियम को मंजूरी दी जाए और स्थानीय स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में खेल सुविधाओं को अपग्रेड किया जाए।

(xxvii) Need for legislation to control crimes/killings in the name of honour in the country

DR. D. RAVI KUMAR (VILUPPURAM): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the grave issue of honor-based crimes that affect individuals across castes, tribes, faiths, and gender. These crimes, rooted in regressive social norms, remain underreported. The National Crime Records Bureau has recorded only 540 cases of honor killings since 2014—an alarming indicator of systemic underreporting. The Law Commission of India has recommended a standalone law to address such crimes. The Supreme Court, in *Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India* (2018), also called for specific legislation to tackle honor-based violence. I urge the Government to act decisively to enact a comprehensive law to address all forms of honor-based crimes, create a separate NCRB and police record system to track these crimes beyond killings, establish special and fast-track courts to ensure swift justice, impose strict penalties on law enforcement officials who fail to prevent such crimes, provide police protection, financial aid, legal support, shelter, and psychosocial care to couples at risk and abolish or strictly regulate caste, khap, and katta panchayats that promote such violence. We should affirm that crimes committed in the name of honor have no place in a democratic, rights-based society.

(xxviii) Regarding problems being faced by the chilli growers in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI): The chilli farmers of Guntur, renowned for farming premium varieties like Teja, Byadgi, and DD Best, are facing

a severe crisis. The cost of cultivation has increased to approximately ₹2.5 lakhs compared to the previous year. Chilli prices, which were around ₹22,000 per quintal last year, have dropped below ₹10,000 this season, forcing farmers to incur losses of ₹50,000 to ₹60,000 per acre.

A large number of farmers are protesting at Sattenapalli Road in Guntur Mirchi Yard, demanding a fair price for their red chilli stocks. Middlemen, in collusion with the State Government, have driven chilli prices down. Despite the Central Government's assurance of assistance under the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), the Andhra Pradesh State Government has failed to deliver relief, leaving farmers in continued distress. The Andhra Pradesh State Government must address the needs of the farming community.

I urge the Minister of Agriculture and Forest Welfare to intervene immediately and ensure red chilli is purchased at ₹18,000 per quintal to provide justice and relief to the farmers.

(xxix) Need to sanction for development of Kollam-Edamon and Edamon-Punalur bypass projects on old NH-744 in Kerala

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): There is heavy traffic between Edamon and Punalur in Kollam Parliamentary Constituency. The proposal for widening the existing road is not technically and financially feasible due to high land value and hilly terrain. There is suitable greenfield alignment for bypass. NHAI already proposed alignment of Punalur bypass. The alignment is pending. Kollam to Edamon old NH744 is also not developed. The development proposal was prepared but not implemented. The proposed greenfield highway starting from

Kadambattukonam to Edamon is not sufficient for managing the existing traffic from Kollam to Edamon in old NH 744. The development of old NH 744 from Kollam Edamon is also necessary. Hence I urge upon the Government to sanction the development project of old NH744 Kollam - Edamon and Edamon –Punalur bypass.

(xxx) Regarding alleged coal-pilferage in Jharkhand

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी (गिरिडीह) : गोविंदपुर क्षेत्र में खरखरी कोयला खनन परियोजना को पुनः प्रारंभ करने के लिए राजस्व साझाकरण के आधार पर एमडीओ मॉडल के तहत 25 वर्षों तक कार्य करने के लिए हिलटॉप हायरिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को स्वीकृति पत्र जारी किया गया है। किसी बंद कोयला खनन परियोजना या चालू परियोजना के विस्तार या नवीनीकरण के मामले में नियमों और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तथा हरित न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा दिए गए पर्यावरण मानकों का पालन किए बिना तथा R&R नीति 2012 के अनुसार परियोजना से प्रभावित परिवारों के पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन किए बिना कार्य प्रारंभ करना प्राकृतिक न्याय के विरुद्ध है। लेकिन ग्रामीणों की रैयती जमीन को बिना अधिग्रहित किए ही उस पर चहारदीवारी बनाकर अवैध रूप से कब्जा किया जा रहा था। पुलिस द्वारा जांच के दौरान पाया गया कि एमडीओ की ओर से एरिया-3 के जीएम द्वारा जिस ठेकेदार को चारदीवारी का काम दिया गया था, उसके परिसर से 500 टन से अधिक अवैध कोयला बरामद किया गया। उसके परिसर से इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में चोरी का कोयला बरामद होना झारखंड में कोयला चोरी की गंभीर होती स्थिति को बताता है। मैं कोयला मंत्री से इस विषय में जांच करने का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

12.05½ hrs

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024

AMENDMENTS MADE BY RAJYA SABHA

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर – 11, माननीय मंत्री पंकज चौधरी जी।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ओर से, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934, बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1980 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक* में राज्य सभा द्वारा किए गए निम्नलिखित संशोधनों पर विचार किया जाए :-”

ENACTMENT FORMULA

1. कि पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 1 में “पचहत्तरवें” शब्दों के स्थान पर “छिहत्तरवें” शब्द प्रतिस्थापित करें।

Clause 1

2. कि पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 6 में “2024” अंकों के स्थान पर “2025” अंक प्रतिस्थापित करें।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934, बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970, बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1980 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक में राज्य सभा द्वारा किए गए निम्नलिखित संशोधनों पर विचार किया जाए:- ”

* The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on the 3rd December, 2024, and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its concurrence. Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with amendments at its sitting held on the 26th March, 2025 and returned it to Lok Sabha on the same day.

ENACTMENT FORMULA

1. कि पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 1 में “पचहत्तरवें” शब्दों के स्थान पर “छिहत्तरवें” शब्द प्रतिस्थापित करें।

Clause 1

2. कि पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 6 में “2024” अंकों के स्थान पर “2025” अंक प्रतिस्थापित करें।

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब हम राज्य सभा द्वारा किए गए संशोधनों पर विचार करेंगे। अब मैं राज्य सभा द्वारा किए गए संशोधनों संख्या 1 और 2 को एक साथ सभा के मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

प्रश्न यह है :

ENACTMENT FORMULA

1. कि पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 1 में “पचहत्तरवें” शब्दों के स्थान पर “छिहत्तरवें” शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

Clause 1

2. कि पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 6 में “2024” अंकों के स्थान पर “2025” अंक प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मंत्री जी प्रस्ताव करेंगे कि लोक सभा द्वारा यथा पारित, बैंककारी विधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 में राज्य सभा द्वारा किए गए संशोधनों पर यह सभा सहमत है।

श्री पंकज चौधरी : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि विधेयक में राज्य सभा द्वारा किए गए संशोधनों पर सभा सहमत है।”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि विधेयक में राज्य सभा द्वारा किए गए संशोधनों पर सभा सहमत है।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

12.06 hrs

**WAQF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025
AND
MUSSALMAN WAKF (REPEAL) BILL, 2024**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नम्बर, 12 और 13 को एक साथ सभा में लिया जा रहा है, वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025, संयुक्त समिति द्वारा यथाप्रतिवेदित और मुसलमान वक्फ (निरसन) विधेयक, 2024।

माननीय मंत्री किरें रिजिजू जी।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हां, आप बोलिए।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, when you are bringing this type of Bill to the House, the Members have the right to give amendments. Yesterday, what happened is, this Bill was brought to the notice of the hon. Member only around the afternoon. Then the amendment time was given till 3:30 PM. How can the Members move amendments? ... (*Interruptions*) You are actually bulldozing the legislation. This type of bulldozing the legislation has not happened in this House. ... (*Interruptions*) You need to give time for amendments. There are several provisions on which amendments need to be given. ... (*Interruptions*) There is no time at all. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बैठ जाइए। अब मैं एक विषय कह दूँ।

माननीय सदस्यगण, सभी माननीय सदस्यों के जो भी गैर-सरकारी संशोधन प्रस्ताव और सरकारी संशोधन प्रस्ताव थे, मैंने दोनों को बराबर समय दिया है। मैंने ऐसा नहीं किया है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नो ।

मैंने जितना भी समय गैर-सरकारी संशोधन प्रस्तावों को दिया है, उतना ही समय सरकारी संशोधन प्रस्तावों को दिया है । दोनों में कोई अंतर नहीं किया गया है ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन, आप बता दीजिए ।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): My point of order is relating to Rule 80(i) and under Rule 376 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and page 615 of Kaul and Shakhder. Now, this House is considering the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025 as reported by the Parliamentary Joint Committee. We are not discussing the original Bill. It is as reported by the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Through you, my question to the hon. Minister is whether the Joint Parliamentary Committee has the power to incorporate new provisions in the Bill.

It is beyond the powers and ambit of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. They have incorporated so many new provisions. I have no objection in respect of those provisions. Even 2A is also appreciable. We do not have any objection. It is a very, very serious and technical matter. Kindly see, even the House does not have the authority to make ... (*Interruptions*) You can reply after me. Even the Parliament, even the Lok Sabha, this august House does not have the right to incorporate a new provision unless you suspend Rule 80 (i). Rule 80 (i) is very clear. Rule 80 (i) says, "The following conditions shall govern the admissibility of

amendments to clauses or schedules of a Bill: — (i) An amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject-matter of the clause to which it relates.” There are so many provisions in the newly drafted Bill. Extraneous provisions are also incorporated that do not come within the purview. That is why I am saying that even this House does not have the right to make new provisions unless and until Rule 80 (i) is suspended. I do agree with you that the Government has the power, the Minister has the power to move amendments, and also they can recommend. The Joint Parliamentary Committee can recommend, but they cannot come with new provisions as a newly drafted Bill, for which there is no right. ...
(Interruptions) Sir, I am quoting Kaul and Shakhder, which is very important. ...
(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मैं व्यवस्था दे रहा हूँ। अब माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बोलेंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मैं व्यवस्था दूंगा लेकिन पहले माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बोलेंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मंत्री जी, पहले इनको पूरा पढ़ लेने दीजिए। माननीय सदस्य, आप इसे पूरा पढ़ लें।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, kindly see page 615 of Kaul and Shakhder.

It says:

“The motion for reference of a Bill to a Select or Joint Committee may include instructions to the Committee to consider matters other than those dealt with in the Bill but relating to the subject-matter of the Bill. Instructions to the Committee for amendment of such sections of the parent Act as are not

covered by the amending Bill, whenever given, are to be specific and clear.”

That means, unless and until the House specifically directed to go into this, they have no right to make new provisions in the Bill. It is beyond the powers of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. They have acted, for which I am seeking a ruling. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। मैंने सबको बोलने का मौका दिया है। अब आप बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप बैठिए। अब माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बोलेंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह) : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया है, मैं इसके अर्थ को सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। भारत सरकार की कैबिनेट ने इस बारे में एक बिल एप्रूव करके सदन के सामने रखा था। आपके द्वारा यह बिल ज्वाइंट पॉर्लियामेंटरी कमेटी को दिया गया और विपक्ष भी इसका बड़ा आग्रह कर रहा था। कमेटी ने इस पर सुविचारित रूप से अपना मत प्रकट किया, जो मत प्रकट हुआ, वह मत फिर से कैबिनेट के सामने गया। भारत सरकार की कैबिनेट ने कमेटी के सुझाव स्वीकार किए और अमेंडमेंट के रूप में इसे किरेन रिजिजू लेकर आए हैं। यह तभी होता है जब ऑफिशियल अमेंडमेंट कैबिनेट के अनुमोदन के बगैर आता है।

मान्यवर, मैं नहीं मानता कि इसमें कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। आपका ही आग्रह था कि ज्वाइंट पॉर्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बने। अगर कमेटी ने कोई बदलाव ही नहीं करना है तो ये कांग्रेस जैसी कमेटी नहीं है, हमारी लोकतांत्रिक कमेटी है। ... (व्यवधान) जो दिमाग चलाती है। ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस के जमाने में कमेटियां होती थीं, जो ठप्पा लगाती थीं। ... (व्यवधान) हमारी कमेटी चर्चा करती है, चर्चा के आधार पर विचार करती है और परिवर्तन करती है। ... (व्यवधान) अगर परिवर्तन को स्वीकार ही नहीं करना है तो कमेटी क्यों बनाई? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: जब विधेयक पर चर्चा होगी तो मैं सबको मौका दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मैं इस पर अपनी व्यवस्था देता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी ने वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 पर जो प्रश्न उठाया है, संयुक्त समिति द्वारा विधेयक में कुछ खंड जोड़ दिए गए, जो विधेयक के दायरे से बाहर हैं। इस विषय पर मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान कौल एंड शकधर द्वारा रचित संसदीय पद्धति और प्रक्रिया की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। संयुक्त समिति की किसी भी विधेयक में संशोधन करने की शक्तियां बड़ी व्यापक और विस्तृत हैं। समिति किसी भी विधेयक में पूर्ण रूप से संशोधन कर सकती है या उसका पूर्णतया नया प्रारूप तैयार कर सकती है। विधेयक के सिद्धांत में परिवर्तन किए बिना उसका पूरा नाम और संक्षिप्त नाम भी बदल सकती है। इस प्रकार समिति किसी विधेयक में नए उपबंध सम्मिलित कर सकती है तथा विधेयक की व्याप्ति समिति कर सकती है। विगत में कई संयुक्त समितियों ने विधेयकों में ऐसे संशोधन किए हैं।

श्री किरें रिजिजू जी।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Waqf Act, 1995, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.”

and

“That the Bill to repeal the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923, be taken into consideration.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो रूलिंग दी है, जेपीसी के बारे में जिक्र किया है, उसी के साथ-साथ जुड़ते हुए... (व्यवधान)

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी (हैदराबाद) : सर, यह जेपीसी है या जेडब्ल्यूसी है, आप यह बता दीजिए । ...
(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक मिनट रुकिये ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री सौगत राय जी, संशोधन संख्या 108 को प्रस्तुत कीजिए । अभी आप बोल रहे थे ।

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Under Rule 77(2) of the Rules of Procedure, I propose that the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025 be re-committed for the purpose of eliciting further opinion thereon.

I beg to move:

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the
21st July, 2025.” (108)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप 12 और 13 पर अपना वक्तव्य दें ।

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, जब मैं अपनी ऑपिनियन दूंगा तब उसका भी जवाब आएगा और बाकी अमेंडमेंट्स तो आखिर में आते ही हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: The motion has to be disposed. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप तो विद्वान सदस्य हैं । उसे बाद में करेंगे ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी ।

श्री किरन रिजिजू : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम सब को बहुत डिटेल में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । कमेटी के बारे में जिक्र काफी हो चुका है । लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बार लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों को मिलकर जॉइंट कमेटी में वक्फ अमेंडमेंट बिल पर जो चर्चा हुई है, आज तक भारत के संसदीय इतिहास में इतनी व्यापक रूप से चर्चा, कंसल्टेशन और समय कभी

नहीं दिया है। इसलिए जॉइंट कमेटी में दोनों सदनों के जितने मैम्बर्स थे, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के जो-जो सदस्य उस कमेटी में थे, मैं अपनी तरफ से, सरकार की ओर से उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उनका अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुल मिलाकर 97,27,772 याचिकाएं ऑनलाइन, फिजिकल, मेमोरेण्डम के रूप में, रिक्वेस्ट के रूप में और सुझाव के रूप में आई हैं। सरकार ने उनको पूरी तरह से देखा है, चाहे वह जेपीसी के माध्यम से आई हो या डायरेक्ट दिया हो, हमने सबको देखा है। आज तक इतनी ज्यादा संख्या में किसी भी बिल के ऊपर लोगों की याचिकाएं नहीं आई हैं। कुल मिलाकर 284 डेलिगेशनर्स ने अलग-अलग समुदाय के जो स्टैकहोल्डर्स हैं, उन्होंने कमेटी के सामने अपनी बात को रखा है और सुझाव भी दिया है। 25 स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और यूनियन टेरिटरीज़ के वक्फ बोर्ड ने अपनी सबमिशन भी पेश किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त कई लीगल लुमिनरीज़, हमारे समाज में विद्वान लोग हैं, कम्युनिटी लीडर्स हैं, अलग-अलग धार्मिक संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि, चेरिटेबल ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस, सिविल सोसायटी, एकेडमिशियन्स, रिसर्चर्स, पॉलिसी मेकर्स आदि ने इस कमेटी के सामने पेशकश की है। उसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज मैं आपके सामने एक बात रखूंगा।

जब पिछली बार मैंने इस सदन में इस बिल को प्रस्तुत किया था, तब भी मैंने कई बातें बतायी थीं। आज उन बातों को न दोहराते हुए, मैं कुछ बातें जोड़ूंगा। अपनी बात रखने के बाद मुझे सिर्फ उम्मीद ही नहीं है, बल्कि यकीन है कि जो लोग इस बिल का विरोध कर रहे थे, उनके हृदय में भी बदलाव होगा। इसलिए पॉजिटिव सोच के साथ सब इस बिल का समर्थन करेंगे, इस विश्वास के साथ मैं आगे अपनी बातें रखना चाहता हूँ।

चूंकि मैं पॉजिटिव नोट के साथ अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए मैं अपने एक मन की बात के साथ इसे शुरू करना चाहूंगा ताकि इससे अच्छा संदेश जाए।

“किसी के बाद कोई बदगुमा न समझेगा,

इस ज़मी का दर्द कभी आसमाँ न समझेगा।”

मैं यह दिल से कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि अच्छी सोच के साथ, बड़े दिल के साथ, खुले मन से, मैं यह

प्रस्ताव आपके सामने पेश कर रहा हूँ।

सर, कई लोगों ने अपने-अपने तरीके से बातें रखी हैं। किसी ने कहा कि यह प्रावधान अन-कांस्टिट्यूशनल है, गैर-संवैधानिक है। किसी ने कहा, यह इल्लिगल है, अन-लॉफुल है। यह बिल, जिसका हम लोग जिक्र कर रहे हैं, यह कोई नया विषय नहीं है।

आज़ादी से पहले, जब पहली बार वर्ष 1913 में, मुसलमान वैलिडेटिंग एक्ट पास किया गया था, तब से इसका इतिहास शुरू होता है। उससे पहले प्रिवी काउंसिल ने वर्ष 1894 में, वक्फ़-अल-औलाद को इनवैलिडेट किया था। वर्ष 1913 के बाद, वर्ष 1923 में जब मुसलमान वक्फ़ एक्ट लाया गया था, जिसमें एकाउंटैबिलिटी और ट्रान्सपेरेंसी पर जोर देते हुए यह एक्ट पास किया गया था। उसके बाद वर्ष 1930 में, The Mussalman Waqf Validating Act लाया गया, जो रिइनफोर्स करता है, legal validity of the family waqf को। परिवार में जो वक्फ़ होता है, उस पर जोर देते हुए, यह बिल लाया गया।

आज़ादी के बाद, वर्ष 1954 में, वक्फ़ एक्ट पहली बार आज़ाद भारत का एक्ट बना। उस समय, वर्ष 1954 के एक्ट में स्टेट वक्फ़ बोर्ड का भी प्रावधान किया गया था। उस समय से लेकर, कई संशोधनों के साथ वर्ष 1995 में व्यापक रूप से, यह वक्फ़ एक्ट बना है। उस समय किसी ने यह नहीं कहा था कि यह एक्ट अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल है, उस समय किसी ने नहीं कहा कि यह अन-लॉफुल है। आज जब हम उसी बिल को सुधारकर ला रहे हैं, तब आपको अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल और अन-लॉफुल जैसे शब्द इस्तेमाल करने की नौबत कैसे आई? यह सोच क्यों आई? अगर आप सच्चे दिल से सोचते और आपका मन साफ़ होता, तो आप तर्क पर जाते कि इस संशोधन बिल में जो-जो तर्क हैं, आप उन पर बात कीजिए। लेकिन आप उनको छोड़कर, जिसका बिल में कोई लेना-देना नहीं है, उन बातों को लेकर आपने लोगों को जो गुमराह करने का और बरगलाने का काम किया है, मैं उसको शुरू में ही साफ़ करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्ष 1995 में, पहली बार ट्राइब्यूनल की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वक्फ़ बोर्ड का कोई भी निर्णय अगर किसी को पसन्द नहीं है, अगर वह उसको चैलेंज करना चाहता है,

तो वह वक्फ़ ट्राइब्यूनल में जा सकता है। उसका प्रावधान पहली बार हुआ था। उस समय यह भी फैसला हुआ था कि यदि 5 लाख रुपए से ज्यादा आमदनी किसी वक्फ़ प्रॉपर्टी की है, तो उसके लिए सरकार की ओर से एक्जिक्युटिव ऑफिसर अपॉइंट किया जाएगा। इसका प्रावधान भी वर्ष 1995 के एक्ट से शुरू हुआ था।

महोदय, आज यह ट्रिगर पॉइंट क्यों हुआ है? इस अमेंडमेंट बिल को लाने की आवश्यकता की शुरुआत सबसे पहले कहाँ से हुई? मैं उसके बारे में संक्षेप में बताता हूँ।

वर्ष 2014 में, हम लोग चुनाव में गये। चुनाव में जाने से पहले, वर्ष 2013 में कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाये गये, जिसे सुनकर, आप सदस्य के रूप में भी और इस देश के नागरिक होने के नाते भी आपके दिमाग में यह सवाल जरूर उठेगा कि ऐसा कदम क्यों उठाया गया था।

स्पीकर सर, वर्ष 2013 में पहला यह बदलाव हुआ कि इस देश में कोई भी आदमी, कोई भी इंसान, चाहे वह हिंदू हो, मुसलमान हो, सिख हो, ईसाई हो, पारसी हो, बौद्ध हो या जैन हो, वक्फ़ क्रिएट कर सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) सबको यह मालूम है कि वक्फ़ एक मुसलमान का अल्लाह के प्रति एक पायस, चैरिटेबल और रिलीजियस परपज के लिए वक्फ़ क्रिएट किया जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, उसमें डायल्यूजन करके वर्ष 2013 में, कोई भी वक्फ़ क्रिएट कर सकता है, यह प्रावधान सबसे पहले उस समय की यूपीए सरकार ने किया। ... (व्यवधान)

दूसरा, आपने सारे वक्फ़ को स्पेसिफिक कर दिया कि शिया बोर्ड में शिया ही रहेंगे, सुन्नी बोर्ड में सिर्फ सुन्नी ही रहेंगे और कोई भी बोर्ड हो, उसमें सिर्फ उनके लोग ही रहेंगे, बाकी कोई भी उसमें नहीं आ सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) ऐसा आपने प्रावधान किया था। ... (व्यवधान) आप मेरी बात शांति से सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) आप जो भी पूछेंगे, उस पर हमारा रिप्लाई तो आएगा ही। ... (व्यवधान) डिबेट के आखिर में मेरा फिर से रिप्लाई होगा। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए, अभी मैं जब शुरुआत में कुछ दृष्टिकोण रख रहा हूँ, तो इसमें कोई हस्तक्षेप न करें और ध्यान से सुनें, ताकि हमारे डिबेट का स्तर भी ऊंचा रहे और तर्क भी सामने आ जाए। ... (व्यवधान)

स्पीकर सर, सैक्शन-108 में एक प्रावधान आया। ... (व्यवधान) उस सैक्शन-108 में यह लिखा

गया है कि वक्फ बोर्ड का जो प्रावधान है, वे इस देश में किसी भी मौजूदा कानून के ऊपर रहेंगे, उसका ओवरराइडिंग इफेक्ट रहेगा, ऐसा आपने कानून बनाया था। ... (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में ऐसा कानून कैसे मंजूर कर सकते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) हर कानून अपने-अपने हिसाब से चलता है, लेकिन यदि एक कानून का दूसरे कानून के ऊपर ओवरराइडिंग इफेक्ट होगा, तो इसको कोई भी मान्यता नहीं दे सकता है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, साथ में कुछ प्रपोगैन्डाज़ साथ में जुड़ें हैं, उनसे पहले वर्ष 2013 में, मुझे भी बहुत ताज्जुब हुआ कि यह कैसे जबरदस्ती पास करवाया? ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2013 में वक्फ-बाय-यूजर का प्रावधान आपने डाला। ... (व्यवधान) दिल्ली के अंदर वर्ष 1970 से एक केस चल रहा था। दिल्ली के अंदर हमारा सीजीओ कॉम्प्लेक्स है, पार्लियामेंट बिल्डिंग है, कई प्रॉपर्टीज़ हैं। ... (व्यवधान) दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड ने यह क्लेम किया ये वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज़ हैं। ... (व्यवधान) यह केस अदालत में चल रहा था। ... (व्यवधान) उस समय यूपीए सरकार ने सारी जमीन को डीनोटिफाई करके वक्फ बोर्ड को दे दिया। ... (व्यवधान) 123 प्रॉपर्टीज़ को डीनोटिफाई किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) अगर आज हम यह संशोधन लेकर नहीं आते, तो इस पार्लियामेंट बिल्डिंग के जिस सदन में हम बैठे हैं, इसको भी क्लेम किया जा रहा था। ... (व्यवधान) एयरपोर्ट, वसंत विहार, अगर श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार नहीं आती, अगर यूपीए की सरकार कन्टिन्यू रहती, तो किन-किन बिल्डिंग्स को डीनोटिफाई किया जाना था। ... (व्यवधान) 123 प्रॉपर्टीज़ को डीनोटिफाई किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) मैं रिकॉर्ड से कह रहा हूं, मैं अपने मन से कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूं। ... (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऑफिशियल रिकॉर्ड की बात बता रहा हूं। ... (व्यवधान) आप क्यों उछल रहे हो? ... (व्यवधान) मैं अपने आप थोड़ी न बोल रहा हूं, जो हकीकत है, मैं वह बात बता रहा हूं। ... (व्यवधान) आप आराम से बैठकर सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपके दल को और आप सबको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी – आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, मैं फिर से कह रहा हूं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं एक भी शब्द अपनी ओर से नहीं कह

रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) जो घटना है, जो हकीकत है, वही कह रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) इनका इसमें इतना उछलने और उत्तेजित होने का कोई मतलब ही नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो संवैधानिक बात उठाकर लोगों को गुमराह करने का जो प्रयास किया जा रहा है, उसको लेकर देश के सामने सही बात रखना बहुत ही जरूरी है। ... (व्यवधान) एक बात बार-बार इन लोगों ने कही है कि यह जो वक्फ अमेंडमेंट बिल है, यह आर्टिकल-25, आर्टिकल-26, आर्टिकल-30 का उल्लंघन करता है। ... (व्यवधान) यह कहकर इन्होंने इल्जाम लगाया। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI A. RAJA (NILGIRIS): Sir, I want to raise a point of order... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं फिर कह रहा हूँ। मैं नियम-352 पढ़ चुका हूँ। आप पढ़ लो कि कभी भी डिबेट के बीच में पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं होता है। यह व्यवस्था दे दी गई है, अब कभी इसे मत उठाना।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी – आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरन रिजिजू : महोदय, इन्होंने दूसरा विषय समानता का उठाया।... (व्यवधान) आर्टिकल 14, इक्वैलिटी को लेकर उन्होंने सवाल उठाया।... (व्यवधान) मैं उसका भी जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) यह कोई तरीका नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय अध्यक्ष की व्यवस्था अन्तिम व्यवस्था होती है। मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरन रिजिजू : महोदय, चूँकि मेरा कान खुला है, इसलिए मुझे डिस्टर्बेंस हो रही है।... (व्यवधान) मैं हैडफोन पहनकर बात करता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, वक्फ बोर्ड का जो काम है, बेसिकली वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी को संभालने वाले जो मुतवल्ली होते हैं और जो वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी की व्यवस्था करते हैं, उसको संचालित करने के लिए गवर्नेंस के सुपरविजन का यह एक प्रावधान है।... (व्यवधान) किसी भी तरीके से वक्फ बोर्ड वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी को मैनेज नहीं करता

है ।... (व्यवधान) वक्फ बोर्ड वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी मैनेजमेंट में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करता है ।... (व्यवधान) आप साफ-साफ सुन लीजिए ।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, अगर इनके पास तर्क नहीं है तो इस तरह से यहाँ डिस्टर्ब करके बहस के स्तर को गिराने से कोई फायदा नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान) यह कोई तरीका नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान) वक्फ बोर्ड का क्लियर करना, एक जो वाकिफ होता है, जो अपना विलिंगली वक्फ क्लियर करता है ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने व्यवस्था दे दी है । जब आपका समय होगा तब आप बोलिए । नो, कृपया बैठ जाइए । आपका यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है । आप बैठिए, आप भी बैठिए ।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरन रिजिजू : महोदय, सबको बोलने का मौका मिलने वाला है, तो कम से कम बात को शांति से सुनने के बाद आप अपनी बात रखिए ।... (व्यवधान) यह कोई तरीका नहीं होता है ।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, यह जो उन्हें गुमराह करने की कोशिश की गई है, मैं कुछ केसेज आपको बताना चाहता हूँ ।... (व्यवधान) आप देखिए कि आर्टिकल 25(1) क्या कहता है? संविधान का अनुच्छेद 25(1) कहता है :

“Subject to public order, morality, health, and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion.”

महोदय, गवर्नमेंट किसी भी धार्मिक व्यवस्था को, किसी भी रिलीजियस इंस्टीट्यूशन, किसी भी धार्मिक काम में कोई हस्तक्षेप करने नहीं जा रही है ।... (व्यवधान) न ही वक्फ बोर्ड से किसी धार्मिक स्थल की व्यवस्था में किसी भी तरीके से हाथ डालने का प्रावधान है ।... (व्यवधान) ऐसा बिल्कुल भी नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान)

सर, ये क्या झूठ-झूठ बोल रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) हम संविधान के प्रावधान पढ़ रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान) फिर भी ये उसे झूठ बोल रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान) ये संविधान को नहीं मानते हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

किसी मस्जिद के मैनेजमेंट में हस्तक्षेप करने का इसमें कोई प्रावधान नहीं लाया जा रहा है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप एक मिनट रुकिए।

माननीय सदस्य, आप भारत की संसद में बैठे हैं। आप गरिमा, मर्यादा बनाए रखिए। आप बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी मत कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जब आपको मौका मिलेगा तब आप अपनी बात कहना। आप बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह संसद की मर्यादा नहीं है। सदन इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। सदन व्यवस्था, नियम से चलेगा। जब कोई भी माननीय सदस्य बोल रहा हो तो किसी भी व्यक्ति को बैठे-बैठे उसके बीच में टिप्पणी करने का अधिकार नहीं है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरन रिजिजू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वक्फ बोर्ड के प्रावधानों का किसी मस्जिद, किसी मन्दिर, किसी धार्मिक स्थल की व्यवस्था से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है, बल्कि यह सिम्पली प्रॉपर्टी के मैनेजमेंट से संबंधित एक विषय है।... (व्यवधान) अगर कोई मुसलमान जकात देता है, फितरा देता है, तो इस बारे में हम उससे पूछने वाले कौन होते हैं? यह तो धार्मिक भावना से जुड़ी हुई चीज़ है। इससे सरकार का कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। लेकिन, यह वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी का मामला है। वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी का मैनेजमेंट मुतवल्ली करता है। अगर आपको यह बेसिक फर्क समझ में नहीं आता है या फिर आप जान-बूझकर नहीं समझ पाते हैं, तो फिर मेरे पास इसका कोई इलाज़ नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

इस प्रकार से बहस नहीं होती है।... (व्यवधान) आप जब अपने तर्क रखेंगे, उस समय आप अपनी बात बोलिएगा।... (व्यवधान) बीच-बीच में कमेंट्स पास करने से हमारे प्वायंट्स का फ्लो बिगड़ता है और मेरी आवाज़ भी ठीक से नहीं जाएगी।... (व्यवधान) फिर आप किस बात का जवाब देंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

सर, कई ऐसे केसेज़ हैं, जिनको मैं रेफर कर सकता हूँ। लेकिन, सदन में मैं सिर्फ़ तीन केसेज़

को रेफर करूंगा तो 'दूध का दूध, पानी का पानी' हो जाएगा कि इसका किसी की धार्मिक व्यवस्था से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। आपको मैं पहला एग्जाम्पल देना चाहता हूं।

Syed Fazal Pookoya Thangal Vs. Union of India केस में केरल हाई कोर्ट का क्या फैसला है, उसे देखिए। केरल हाई कोर्ट ने कहा – “The Waqf Board is a statutory body, pure and simple. It is not a representative body of the Muslim community”. यह हाई कोर्ट का ऑर्डर है।

उसके बाद इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट का ऑर्डर भी सुन लीजिए। Hafiz Mohammad Zafar Ahmad vs U.P. Sunni Central Board of Waqf केस का जजमेंट सुन लीजिए। इसमें कोर्ट ने कहा - “A mutawalli's right is purely a right of management of property, and is not a propriety right. The duties of a mutawalli are purely of a secular character. His duties are not of a religious character”. यह इतनी क्लियर-कट रूलिंग है।

Tilkayat Govindlalji Maharaj Vs. The State of Rajasthan केस को देखिए। इसमें मन्दिर का भी एग्जाम्पल दिया गया है। इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा - “Right to manage properties of a temple is purely a secular matter, and cannot be regarded as a religious practice”. इसमें मन्दिर नहीं, मन्दिर की प्रॉपर्टीज के बारे में कहा गया है। उसी प्रकार से, यह बार-बार कहना कि मुसलमानों के अधिकार में गैर-मुसलमान आ रहे हैं, यह तो तर्क ही नहीं बनता है। आज से आप यह बात बोलना बंद कीजिए।

सर, वर्ष 2013 में जो काम किया गया, उसके बारे में मैं एक बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। उस समय इलेक्शन आने वाले थे, उसके बहुत ही कम दिन बचे हुए थे। इलेक्शन के लिए कोड-ऑफ-कंडक्ट लगने ही वाला था। हम सबको मालूम है कि अप्रैल-मई में चुनाव हुए थे। उस समय की यूपीए सरकार ने 5 मार्च, 2014 को 123 प्राइम प्रॉपर्टीज को, जो हाउसिंग एण्ड अर्बन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के तहत आती थीं, उनको आपने दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड को ट्रांसफर कर दिया।... (व्यवधान) आप सोच कर देखिए। इसकी क्या जरूरत थी? चुनाव होने में कुछ दिन बाकी थे। आप इंतज़ार तो करते। पर, आपने

सोचा कि ऐसा करके वोट्स मिलेंगे, लेकिन आप तो चुनाव हार गए। फिर इसका फायदा क्या हुआ? ... (व्यवधान) ऐसा काम करने से वोट नहीं मिलता है। हमारे देश के लोग समझदार हैं, इसलिए वोट बैंक की राजनीति के बिना हम अच्छी सोच के साथ आज इस सदन में फिर से आए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, इस बिल में कुछ एनॉमिलीज़ हैं, इसलिए इसको बदलना जरूरी था। मैंने पहले भी इसका जिक्र किया था कि आपने कहा कि कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी, कोई भी भारतीय वक्फ क्रिएट कर सकता है। वर्ष 1995 में ऐसा नहीं था, आपने वर्ष 2013 में इसमें बदलाव किया। हमने वर्ष 1995 के प्रावधानों को फिर से रिवाइव करते हुए यह जोड़ा है कि वक्फ वही क्रिएट कर सकता है, जो मिनिमम पाँच साल इस्लाम को प्रैक्टिस करता है। हमने बहुत साफ-साफ शब्दों में यह प्रावधान रखा है।

सर, जो वक्फ बोर्ड्स बने हैं, हम उसको बहुत ही सेक्युलर इनक्लूसिव बनाना चाहते हैं। आपके पुराने प्रावधान को हटा कर अब हमने कहा है कि वक्फ बोर्ड में शिया भी रहेंगे, सुन्नी भी रहेंगे, बोहरा भी रहेंगे, आगाखानी भी रहेंगे। मुसलमानों में जो पिछड़े लोग हैं, वे भी रहेंगे और साथ में महिलाएं भी रहेंगी। इसके साथ ही एक्सपर्ट नॉन-मुस्लिम रहने का भी प्रावधान रखा गया है। इसका सभी को स्वागत करना चाहिए, इस पर किसी की आपत्ति करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

सर, उसके बाद मैं थोड़ा सा इसका विस्तार कर के बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपना ही खुद का उदाहरण देता हूँ कि मान लो कि मैं मुस्लिम नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं माइनोरिटी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर हूँ। सेंट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल का चेयरमैन होता है, तो मेरे होने के बावजूद उसके बाद टोटल चार नॉन-मुस्लिम मेंबर्स वक्फ काउंसिल में मेंबर हो सकते हैं और उसमें मैक्सिमम चार नॉन-मुस्लिम के साथ में दो महिलाएं कंपलसरी हैं, यानी दो महिलाएं होनी ही चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) अभी आप पूरा वक्फ बोर्ड देख लीजिए, उसमें महिला कहां है? ... (व्यवधान) महिला को कभी रखा ही नहीं गया है, वे सिर्फ बातें करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं स्पेसिफिक बताना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल में टोटल 22 मेंबर्स में से चार नॉन-मुस्लिम से ज्यादा मेंबर्स नहीं हो सकते हैं। एक्स-ऑफिशियो के पद को मिला कर के तीन मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट होंगे। मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट तो किसी भी धर्म का हो सकता है। जब इलेक्शन होते

हैं तो किसी भी धर्म के एमपी या एमएलए बन सकते हैं। सर, दस मेंबर मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी से होंगे, दो फॉर्मर जजिस होंगे, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के ओर एक एडवोकेट ऑफ नेशनल एमिनेंस मेंबर रहेंगे। There will be four persons of national eminence from various fields. कई कमिटियों ने इसकी सिफारिश की है और एडिशनल सैक्रेट्री या जॉइंट सैक्रेट्री टू द गवर्मेंट ऑफ इंडिया उसमें रहेंगे। दस मुस्लिम सदस्यों में से दो महिलाएं अनिवार्य हैं, यह प्रावधान हमने रखा है। इसी तरह से स्टेट बोर्ड में आउट ऑफ 11 मेंबर्स में 3 से ज्यादा नॉन-मुस्लिम नहीं हो सकते हैं, एक्स-ऑफिशियो को मिला कर के एक चेयरपर्सन, एक एमपी, एक एमएलए, four members from Muslim community, two members with professional experience, one member of Bar Council, and a Joint Secretary to the State Government dealing with waqf matters. Out of four Muslim members, two shall be women. यह हमने रखा है, ताकि महिलाओं को किसी तरीके से दरकिनार नहीं किया जा सके।

सर, हमने जो नया प्रावधान रखा है, उसमें जितने भी आर्बिट्रेरी प्रोविजंस हैं, जो जरूरी नहीं थे, उनको हमने सामान्य रूप से, देश में और जितने कानून हैं, उनको मिलाते हुए मुख्य रूप से ट्रांसपेरेंसी इन वक्फ मैनेजमेंट, सर्वे को अपडेट करने के लिए, जो पहले इनसफिशिएंट प्रोविजन था, इसमें वक्फ लैंड रिकॉर्ड्स वगैरह में महिलाओं का इनहेरिटेंस राइट्स, बच्चों का राइट, और साथ में कई हजारों केसिज़ ट्राइबल और कोर्ट्स में पेंडिंग हैं। उनको सैटल करने के लिए, आज लगभग 10 हजार से भी ज्यादा केसेज़, जो पेंडिंग थे और कुछ सालों के अंदर 13 से 30 हजार केसेज़ पेंडिंग हो चुके हैं, उनको सरलता से सुलह करने के लिए हमने रास्ता खोजा है।

एक चीज़ बार-बार आप लोग कहते हैं, हमारे पक्ष के लोग हों या उस पक्ष के लोग हों या जो सदन से बाहर हैं, वे एक वक्तव्य देते रहते हैं, मैं उसको सुधारना चाहता हूँ। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में वक्फ बोर्ड के पास थर्ड लार्जस्ट लैंड बैंक है। पहला इंडियन रेलवे है, फिर डिफेंस है और उसके बाद कहते हैं कि वक्फ बोर्ड के पास जमीन है। इसको मैं सुधारना चाहता हूँ।

सर, आप भी ट्रेन से चलते हैं और हम लोग भी ट्रेन से चलते हैं। हजारों किलोमीटर तक ट्रेन की

पटरी लगी हुई है और स्टेशन बना है। ट्रेन की जो पटरी लगी है, वह रेलवे की प्रॉपर्टी थोड़े ही है, यह तो देश की प्रॉपर्टी है। हम सभी उसमें चलते हैं। आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि रेलवे के पास इतनी जमीन है और वक्फ बोर्ड के पास इतनी जमीन है। ये सब देश की प्रॉपर्टीज हैं। हमारे डिफेंस के बारे में लोग कहते हैं कि उसके पास सेकेंड लार्जैस्ट जमीन है। डिफेंस के पास जो भी लैंड है, जहां हमारे सैनिक ट्रेनिंग करते हैं, जहां वे रहते हैं, बॉर्डर एरियाज में जितने भी डिफेंस मैन् हैं, वे देश की रक्षा के लिए हैं। उनकी आप प्रॉपर्टी के साथ कैसे तुलना कर सकते हैं? वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी प्राइवेट प्रॉपर्टी होती है।

दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी हिन्दुस्तान में है। सिर्फ हमारे देश की ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया की सबसे ज्यादा वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। आप साठ साल तक सरकार में रहे हैं। हमारे देश के मुसलमान इतने गरीब क्यों हैं? जब दुनिया की सबसे ज्यादा वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी हमारे देश में है तो हमारे गरीब मुसलमानों की पढ़ाई के लिए, मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट के लिए, स्किलिंग के लिए, इनकम जेनरेशन के लिए आज तक क्यों काम नहीं हुआ, यह आप बताइए? अगर दुनिया की सबसे ज्यादा वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी हिन्दुस्तान में है और उस प्रॉपर्टी से गरीबों के उत्थान और लोगों की भलाई के लिए नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में यह सरकार मुसलमानों के लिए काम कर रही है तो इसमें क्यों आपत्ति होनी चाहिए, यह आप बताइए?

सर, इसमें धर्म एवं जाति से बाहर आकर आप अपने दिल से सीधे पूछकर और सोच कर देखिए। जो लोग भी आज इस बिल का विरोध कर रहे हैं, आज एक-दो साल नहीं, बल्कि सदियों तक हमारा देश उसको याद रखेगा कि कौन इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहा है और कौन इस बिल का विरोध कर रहा है।

चंद वोट्स के लिए, सत्ता के लिए हमारे मुसलमानों को आपने 70 सालों से ज्यादा समय तक वोट बैंक बनाकर उनको गुमराह किया है। आप उनको और कितना गुमराह करना चाहते हैं? अब हमारे देश में वोट बैंक की राजनीति नहीं चलेगी। इसलिए, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे देश में इतनी वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, तो इसको बेकार में पड़े रहने नहीं दिया जा सकता है। गरीब मुसलमानों के लिए, आम मुसलमानों के लिए इसको इस्तेमाल करना ही पड़ेगा। उसके लिए आज इस वक्फ संशोधन बिल की जरूरत है।

हमने अपने मंत्रालय के वामसी पोर्टल का रिकॉर्ड देखा है। वर्ष 2006 में आपने ही सच्चर कमेटी बनायी थी। उन्होंने भी इस बारे में काफी डिटेल् में जिक्र किया है। वर्ष 2006 में 4.9 लाख वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज थीं और उसकी इनकम कितनी थी, अगर आप कहें तो मैं इसे बता देता हूँ। 4.9 वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज में टोटल इनकम 163 करोड़ रुपये थी। वर्ष 2013 में इसमें बदलाव करने के बाद आज इनकम कितना बढ़ा है, यह भी मैं बता देता हूँ। आज इनकम 166 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। सिर्फ तीन करोड़ रुपये बढ़ी है। हम लोग इस महान सदन में बैठ कर इसे कैसे मंजूर कर सकते हैं? अगर 10 सालों के बाद भी दुनिया की सबसे ज्यादा प्रॉपर्टी की टोटल इनकम जेनरेशन 3 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ती है तो इसे हम कभी भी मंजूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। उस समय कहा गया था, मैं आज का ही नहीं बता रहा हूँ, सच्चर कमेटी के समय भी कहा गया था कि अगर थोड़ा सा भी एफिसिएन्टली मैनेज करते तो 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये प्रति साल उस समय जेनरेट हो जाना चाहिए था। अगर वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज से 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये रेवेन्यू जेनरेशन होता तो लाखों-करोड़ों मुसलमानों को फायदा होगा, यह आप सोच कर देखिए।

सर, मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अगर आप लोग भी वक्फ के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं तो आप लोग हमारे वामसी पोर्टल पर क्लिक करके देखिए। आज 4.9 लाख से बढ़ कर हमारे देश में टोटल वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज 8.72 लाख हो गयी है।

आप कल्पना कीजिए कि 8.72 लाख प्रॉपर्टीज वक्फ की हैं, उनका अगर हम सही तरीके से मैनेजमेंट करते, तो मुसलमानों की ही नहीं, देश की भी तकदीर बदल जाएगी, हमारे पास इतनी प्रॉपर्टी है। आप इस चीज को समझिए।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कई राज्यों का दौरा किया। मैं एक एग्जाम्पल आपको जरूर देना चाहूंगा। मैं बहुत इम्प्रेस हो गया, जब मैं पिछली बार जम्मू-कश्मीर गया। जम्मू-कश्मीर में वक्फ बोर्ड की नई चेयरपर्सन बनी। मैंने पूछा कि जब आप वक्फ बोर्ड की चेयरमैन बनी तो उस समय क्या हालत थी और आज क्या हालत है? उन्होंने बोला कि जब मैंने पद भार संभाला तो उस समय इनकम की व्यवस्था या रिकार्ड कुछ भी नहीं था। इसमें आने के बाद 40 करोड़ रुपये रेवेन्यू इनकम उन्होंने जेनरेट करना शुरू किया। मुझे उन्होंने यह बताया। इसकी वजह से वहां काफी अच्छा काम हो रहा है। मैं हजरत बल श्राइन

गया। वहां अभी मरम्मत चल रही है। यह बहुत पुराना श्राइन है। यहां दुनिया भर से लोग आते हैं। बहुत खूबसूरत तरीके से उसके आसपास की जगह के ब्यूटीफिकेशन का काम भी चल रहा है। अगर अच्छा काम करेंगे, रेवेन्यू बढ़ेगा तो सबका फायदा होगा। आप लोग आज बिल का समर्थन करने के बाद मेरे ऑफिस में आइए। एक साल के अंदर इसका ट्रांसफॉर्मेशनल इम्पैक्ट क्या होगा, मैं आप लोगों को बताऊंगा।

सर, जो वक्फ अमेंडमेंट बिल लाए हैं, उसमें जेपीसी की कई रिकमेंडेशन हैं, जिनका हमने समर्थन किया है, एक्सेप्ट किया है और इस बिल में लाए हैं। यह बोलना कि जेपीसी कमेटी की बात को माना ही नहीं है, कमेटी की बात नहीं सुनी गई, वह गलत बात है। पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी जब बनती है तो उसकी अपनी एक सैंक्टिटी होती है। उस कमेटी में खुली बहस हुई। मैं उसमें अंदर नहीं जाना चाहता कि वहां क्या हुआ। उनके बीच में कई ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, जिन्हें सरकार समझती है कि इसमें बहुत अच्छे सुझाव आए हैं। हमने उनको माना भी है। कुछ छोटे अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, जो बहुत जरूरी हैं और हम उन अमेंडमेंट्स को लेकर आए हैं। इस सारी व्यवस्था को देखने के बाद सबके मन में उम्मीद जागेगी। यह उम्मीद इसलिए जागेगी कि एक नया सवेरा आने वाला है। इसलिए नए एक्ट का नाम भी 'उम्मीद' हो गया है। 'उम्मीद' नाम क्यों हुआ है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। यूनीफाइड वक्फ मैनेजमेंट इम्पॉवरमेंट एफीशिएंसी एंड डेवलपमेंट, इसका फुल फॉर्म 'उम्मीद' है। इसको रखने के पीछे कारण है कि यह उम्मीद क्यों है? यूनीफाइड वक्फ मैनेजमेंट, रजिस्ट्रेशन से लेकर म्यूटेशन, एनक्रोचमेंट का विषय, सर्वे, कलेक्टर का रोल, सारे विषयों को मिलाकर मैनेजमेंट के पूरे सिस्टम को ही बदलने के लिए हमने काम शुरू किया है।

इससे कैसे इम्पॉवरमेंट होने वाला है? मैंने पहले भी जिक्र किया, मुसलमानों में भी जो शियाज़ हैं, सुन्नीज़ हैं, बोहराज़ हैं, आगाखानीज़, पसमांदा मुस्लिम्स हैं, जिनको बैकवर्ड माना जाता है, विशेषकर महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए हमने जो प्रावधान रखे हैं, उसका मुसलमान कम्युनिटी के अन्दर बहुत जोरदार स्वागत हो रहा है। यहां कुछ मेम्बर्स विरोध जरूर कर रहे हैं, लेकिन कुछ मेम्बर्स को मैं अपने घर में न्यौता देना चाहता हूं। जो मुस्लिम डेलीगेशन मेरे घर में आ रहे हैं, इस बिल का स्वागत कर रहे

हैं, आप उसका भी नजारा देख लीजिए। आपकी सोच बदल जाएगी। आपको नहीं मालूम है कि मुसलमान लोग इस बिल को लेकर कितना भयंकर समर्थन कर रहे हैं। आप लोगों को यह मालूम ही नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) गरीब मुसलमानों का संदेश बार-बार आ रहा है कि इस बिल को जल्दी पास कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए आप लोग संदेह में मत रहिए। हमने टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग करते हुए एफीशिएंसी को बढ़ाने का काम किया है। सेंट्रलाइज्ड डेटा बेस होगा, डिजिटल पोर्टल होगा, कोई छिपकर, अंधेरी रातों में वक्फ क्रिएट नहीं कर सकता है। इसके पूरे रजिस्ट्रेशन का प्रावधान है।

ट्रैकिंग होगा, निगरानी रखी जाएगी, कम्पलाएंस का भी प्रावधान है। मैनुअल हाथों से जो गलत होगा, उसका भी करैक्शन का प्रावधान है। ब्यूरोक्रेटिक डील होती है, उसका भी समाधान इस बिल में बनाकर रखा हुआ है। आखिर में, इसका प्रॉपर आडिट होना चाहिए। ऑडिट का प्रावधान हम लोग राज्य सरकार के ऊपर छोड़ रहे हैं क्योंकि आखिर में सारी प्रॉपर्टीज की अथॉरिटी राज्य सरकार के है। बोर्ड का अप्वाइंटमेंट भी राज्य सरकार को करना है, केन्द्र सरकार का कोई रोल नहीं है, लैंड स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, सारा कुछ राज्य सरकार को ही करना है इसलिए राज्य सरकारों को फुल अथॉरिटी देने के साथ-साथ हमारा मंत्रालय ऑनलाइन हमेशा जुड़ा रहेगा। जो भी वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी क्रिएट की गई है, उसका स्टेट्स वामसी पोर्टल से मिलाकर लगातार टच में रहेंगे, यह नहीं सोचना है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कोई एक्सट्रा पॉवर हड़पने जा रही है, ऐसा बिल्कुल सोचना नहीं है। यह टोटली स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अधीन है, राज्य सरकार की निगरानी में ही आगे काम करना है।

जिस परपस के लिए वक्फ क्रिएट किया जाता है, बेसिकली तीन परपस होते हैं, रिलीजियस, चैरिटेबल एंड पायस। उसका उद्देश्य पूरा हो रहा है कि नहीं हो रहा है, इनकम जनरेशन से खासकर वेलफेयर हो रहा है या नहीं। इसका भी इफेक्टिव गवर्नेंस का प्रावधान हमने रखा हुआ है। हम जो रिफार्म्स लाए हैं, कुछ बदलाव के बारे में हमने शर्ट में आपको बताया, क्योंकि मैं रिप्लाय डिटेल् में दूंगा। इनकम जनरेशन करने के लिए, वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी के बेहतर इस्तेमाल करने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए, जब सबॉर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन के माध्यम से रूल बनाएं तो हम आपके सुझाव का खुल दिल से स्वागत करेंगे। आखिर यह प्रॉपर्टी देश की है। उसको अगर अच्छा से चलाना है, आप सुझाव देंगे तो हम उसका

वेलकम करेंगे। आज मैं मेंबरों के साथ-साथ, कई दरगाह, मस्जिदों के कई इमाम मुझसे मिले और उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं। उसके बारे में मैं डिटेल में यहां कहना नहीं चाहता हूं, लेकिन हमने रिकार्ड में रखे हैं। कई अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव हमारे पास आये हैं, उसको हमने नोट करके रखा है।

एक इम्पोर्टेंट पाइंट को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। हम डेफिनेशन में बदलाव लाये हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि मुसलमानों में भी जो वक्फ के अंदर में अपनी प्रॉपर्टी इस वक्फ बोर्ड के प्रावधान से गवर्न करना चाहते हैं, उनका मोस्ट वेलकम है। अगर वह ट्रस्ट के माध्यम से अपनी वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी को चलाना चाहता है, मैनेज करना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए भी छूट दी गई है।

आप लोग कहते हैं कि वक्फ बोर्ड में गैर-मुसलमान कैसे आ रहा है। इसका मैं एक छोटा एग्जाम्पल देना चाहता हूं। अभी हम लोग किसी धर्म, किसी जाति के हिसाब से एमपी नहीं बने हैं। एज ए सिटीजन होकर एमपी बने हैं। अगर मेरी कस्टीट्यूएन्सी वाले कहेंगे कि किरें रिजीजू मेरे यहां नहीं आ सकता है, हमारा धर्म और तुम्हारा धर्म अलग है तो कैसे होगा। मेंबर के रूप में मेरे पास अथॉरिटी है कि मैं जा सकता हूं। ट्रस्ट को चैरिटी कमिशनर चलाता है, ट्रस्ट वाला कैसे कहेगा कि चैरिटी कमिशनर इस जाति का ही होना चाहिए। चैरिटी कमिशनर गवर्नेंस को संभालने के लिए है। आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी को देखने के लिए गैर-मुसलमान नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस तर्क को आप गहराई से सोचिए, यह बार-बार कहा गया है कि मुस्लिम का अफेयर्स में नॉन-मुस्लिम क्यों आ रहा है। इसका धार्मिक व्यवस्था से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। यह वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी है, आप लोग इसको समझिएगा। वर्ष 2013 के बाद कुछ बदलाव किए हैं, वक्फ वाई यूजर्स में कुछ लोगों ने शंकाएं व्यक्त की हैं। वक्फ वाई यूजर्स हटाने के बाद अब सरकार मस्जिद छीन लेंगी, दरगाह छीन लेंगी, मुसलमानों की प्रॉपर्टी छीन लेंगी।

13.00 hrs

वे ऐसा बोलते हैं, मैंने ऐसा सुना है। इस तरह की बातें कई जगहों पर बोली गई हैं। मैं इसमें साफ-साफ यह कहना चाहता हूं, हम सभी लोग किसी न किसी राज्य से आते हैं। We all belong to each and every part of our country. We are together. We may belong to different States and Union Territories. We all are Indians. हमने राज्य सरकार को यह अथॉरिटी कैसे दी है?

हम लोगों ने वक्फ बाई यूजर को हटाने के बाद यह प्रावधान सुनिश्चित किया है, राज्य सरकार को ऑथराइज्ड किया है कि जो संपत्ति रजिस्टर्ड हो चुकी है, जहां आप नमाज पढ़ते हैं, अगर वह रजिस्टर्ड है, उसके दस्तावेज हैं, तो उस पर कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं होगा। यह कानून प्रॉस्पेक्टिव है, रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव नहीं है। आप लोग बहुत ही क्लीयरली सुन लीजिए। यह कानून किसी की जमीन छीनने वाला नहीं है। यह कानून किसी का हक के हनन और उसकी संपत्ति को हड़प करने वाला नहीं है।

राज्य सरकारों को अधिकार दिया गया है कि जो संपत्ति ऑलरेडी रजिस्टर्ड है, उनमें तो कोई विवाद नहीं है, लेकिन जो विवादित है, जो कोर्ट में लंबित हैं, हम यहां पर कानून बनाकर उसको कैसे हटा सकते हैं? हम कोर्ट की शक्ति को नहीं ले सकते हैं। इसीलिए ये लोग माइक पर बार-बार बोलते हैं। अगर 100 बार भी झूठ बोलेंगे, तो भी कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। जब नागरिकता (संशोधन) विधेयक लाया गया था, ये वही लोग हैं, जिन्होंने कहा था कि जब नागरिकता (संशोधन) विधेयक पास होकर एक्ट बन जाएगा, तो मुसलमानों का हक छिन जाएगा, उनकी नागरिकता खत्म हो जाएगी।

आज सीएए लागू हो गया है। आप बताइए कि क्या किसी मुसलमान का अधिकार छीना गया है? क्या किसी मुसलमान की नागरिकता छीनी गई है? आप बताइए। क्या आप माफी मांगेंगे? आपने देश भर में घूम-घूमकर झूठी बातें फैलाई हैं। आज यह साबित हो गया है कि आपने झूठ बोला था, लेकिन आज आप माफी मांगने की हिम्मत नहीं रखते हैं। आप लोग जिगर थामकर सुनिए। आप आज दोबारा मिसलीड करेंगे, गलत बातें करेंगे, तो फिर आपको मुंह की खानी पड़ेगी। फिर हम कोई दूसरा बिल लेकर आएंगे, फिर से मैं आपका पर्दाफाश करूंगा। इसीलिए आप तर्क में जाइए, प्वाइंट में जाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक परिवार में पुरुष और महिला सभी होते हैं। इसमें हमने एक सिंपल सा प्रावधान रखा है कि जब कोई भी मुसलमान वक्फ क्रिएट करता है, तो सबसे पहले उस परिवार की महिला का जो अधिकार है, उसको सुरक्षित करके ही आप वक्फ क्रिएट कर सकते हैं। पहले ऐसा होता था कि वक्फ क्रिएट कर दिया गया, लेकिन आपके बच्चों का अधिकार खत्म हो गया, महिलाओं का अधिकार खत्म हो गया। अब आप उसी प्रॉपर्टी को वक्फ क्रिएट कर सकते हैं, जिसके आप हकदार हैं, जिसमें आपका 100 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। आप उसी संपत्ति को ही वक्फ क्रिएट कर सकते हैं। कोई

बच्चों और महिलाओं का अधिकार नहीं छीन सकता है। यह बहुत बड़ा रिफॉर्म है। अगर मुसलमान चाहते हैं कि महिलाएं आगे न बढ़ें, तो ये लोग उसका विरोध करेंगे, लेकिन जो थोड़ा प्रोग्रेसिव सोच रखते हैं, अगर आप थोड़ा बारीकी से सोचेंगे, तो यह कितनी गलत बात है कि ये समाज में महिलाओं को दबाने का काम करते हैं और यहां पर जोर-जोर से बोलते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा मैनेजमेंट या जो सरकार या प्राइवेट जमीन है, इन्होंने कमेटी के माध्यम से सुझाव दिया है कि हर चीज के लिए कलेक्टर क्यों ऑथराइज्ड किया गया है। हमने कमेटी की बात को माना है। कलेक्टर रैंक से ऊपर का जो अधिकारी होगा, वह यह देखेगा कि सरकारी जमीन और वक्फ बोर्ड के साथ कोई विवाद है या किसी मुतवल्ली के साथ कोई विवाद है, तो उसकी जांच कलेक्टर रैंक से ऊपर का अधिकारी करेगा। कमेटी ने यह सुझाव दिया था। आज उस सुझाव को मानकर, इस विधेयक को सदन में पेश किया जा रहा है।

महोदय, हम एक महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन लेकर आए हैं। मैं यह मानता हूं कि कोई इसका विरोध नहीं करेगा। यह शुरू में छूट गया था, मैं खुले दिल से यह कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन हम बहुत सोच-समझकर इस प्रावधान को लेकर आए हैं। जब आप वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी क्रिएट करेंगे, तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि आप ट्राइबल एरिया में जाकर आदिवासियों की जमीन को वक्फ क्रिएट कर दें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

हमारे देश के आदिवासियों के संरक्षण को ध्यान में रखते हुए शेड्यूल 5 और शेड्यूल 6 में आप वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी क्रिएट नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं आपको वक्फ ट्रिब्यूनल के बारे में बताऊंगा। ... (व्यवधान) अभी फ्लोर खुलने वाला है और मैं आपके हाथ में फ्लोर छोड़ने वाला हूं। आप मेरा पॉइंट ध्यान से सुन लीजिए। जो ट्रिब्यूनल है, उसमें हमने दो मेंबर्स का प्रस्ताव रखा था, लेकिन कमेटी ने कहा कि दो मेंबर्स ठीक नहीं है, इसमें तीन मेंबर्स होने चाहिए तो यह प्रस्ताव भी मंजूर किया गया है। वक्फ ट्रिब्यूनल में तीन मेंबर्स फिक्स टेन्योर के साथ होंगे। आज टोटल लिटिगेशन के 14,417 केसेज हैं। आप सोचकर देखिए। ट्रिब्यूनल में जल्दी-जल्दी केसेज डिस्पोज हों, इसलिए तीन मेंबर्स का ट्रिब्यूनल बनाया गया है और उसके बाद उसके टेन्योर को फिक्स किया गया है। पहले एक बहुत स्ट्रिंजेंट प्रोविजन था और ऑटोमैटिक अपील करने का राइट नहीं था, ट्रिब्यूनल के ऑर्डर के बाद स्पेशल रिव्यू पिटीशन ही कर

सकते थे। आज हमने अच्छी सोच के साथ, खुले मन से यह कहा है कि अगर आप वक्फ बोर्ड के निर्णय से खुश नहीं हैं, वक्फ ट्रिब्यूनल के निर्णय से खुश नहीं हैं तो आप अदालत जा सकते हैं। हमने यह रास्ता भी खोल दिया है।

सर, उसके बाद एनुअल कंट्रीब्यूशन का कमेटी वालों का सुझाव था कि जो कंट्रीब्यूशन मुतवल्ली देते हैं, उसको घटाना चाहिए। उसको 7 प्रतिशत से 5 प्रतिशत कर दिया है, ताकि आप चैरिटेबल परपज के लिए ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर सकें। जो अच्छी प्रॉपर्टी मैनेज करते हैं, वह तो सरकार को शाबाशी देंगे। उसके बाद एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान हमको रखना पड़ा। आपने लॉ ऑफ लिमिटेशन को इस वक्फ बोर्ड के प्रावधान से हटा दिया था। हमने इसको लगाया है। The Limitation Act of 1963 will now apply to the waqf property claims from the date of commencement of this Act, aiming to reduce prolonged litigation. मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया है। सबसे ड्रेकोनियन प्रोविजन इस एक्ट में था तो सेक्शन 40 था। आप लोग बार-बार कहते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं है, लेकिन सेक्शन 40 में ऐसा ही है। आप किसी भी जमीन को वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी डिक्लेयर कर देते थे। उस प्रॉपर्टी को हमने हटा दिया है। किसी भी जमीन को वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी डिक्लेयर करके, फिर किसी गरीब के लिए उसको इस्तेमाल नहीं करना होता था। कुछ चंद लोग अपने के लिए और अपने फायदे के लिए इस्तेमाल करते थे। ... (व्यवधान) मैं तो नाम नहीं लूंगा। इस प्रावधान का मिसयूज हुआ, जिससे लाखों प्रॉपर्टीज की संख्या बढ़ गई। किसी प्रॉपर्टी को आप कैसे क्लेम कर सकते हैं? इसलिए इस सेक्शन 40 की वजह से कई मुद्दे इस देश में आए हैं। आज पूरे देश की क्रिश्चियन कम्युनिटी, कैथलिक चर्च काउंसिल के लोग, भारत चर्च के लोग, केरल में हों या देश भर में आज पुकार-पुकारकर क्यों कह रहे हैं कि वक्फ संशोधन बिल जल्दी पारित होना चाहिए। यह इसलिए है कि इस सेक्शन 40 का मिसयूज होता था। केरल के एमपी, तमिलनाडु के एमपी सोचिए कि अगर आपने गलती से इस बिल का विरोध कर दिया तो बाहर क्या विरोध झेलना पड़ेगा? आप अभी से कल्पना कीजिए। मैंने पिछली बार भी बताया था। मैंने आपको सुंदरेश्वर टेम्पल के बारे में बताया था। जब बाकी कोई धर्म ही नहीं था, तब सुंदरेश्वर टेम्पल तिरुचेंथुरई विलेज, तमिलनाडु में था। उसके वक्फ डिक्लेयर करने के बाद कर्नाटक में

तो हजारों एकड़ जमीन का इश्यू है। हरियाणा में जठलाना विलेज, यमुनानगर में सिख गुरुद्वारे की जमीन पर कभी मस्जिद नहीं थी, वहां मुस्लिम के सेटलमेंट का रिकॉर्ड नहीं था, उसको भी वक्फ डिक्लेयर कर दिया था।

उसी प्रकार से केरल का मुनंबम का जो इश्यू है, उसे सब जानते ही हैं कि 6 सौ क्रिश्चियन फैमिलीज की जमीन को वक्फ बोर्ड ने वक्फ डिक्लेयर कर दिया। आगे जाने का रास्ता भी बंद कर दिया था। ... (व्यवधान) अगर हम यह बिल पारित कर देंगे, तो उन गरीब, किसानों को अपनी जमीनें वापस मिल जाएंगी। ऐसी चीजों में आप लोगों को समर्थन करना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) मैं तो मानता हूं कि अभी भी देर नहीं हुई है। अभी भी जिद करके राजनीतिकरण पर अड़े हुए हैं। आप मुश्किल में फंसेने वाले हैं, विशेषकर हमारे कांग्रेस दल के लोगों को मैं कहना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे जो बाकी साथी दल हैं, वे कांग्रेस के झांसे में न आएंगे। ये लोग आपको भी डुबो देंगे। इस बिल का विरोध करके इनको बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होने वाला है। आप सभी यह ध्यान से सुन लें। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंत में, चूंकि मैंने कहा है कि मैं सबसे अंत में जवाब दूंगा, अतः हम आगे इस पार्लियामेंट को भी वक्फ डिक्लेयर न कर दें, हम लोग आराम से भविष्य के लिए और अच्छा काम करें। मैंने पॉजिटिव वे में अपनी बात को रखा है। अंत में, मैं इस लाइन के साथ अपील करके अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान) देखिए मैं कितनी हिम्मत के साथ बोल रहा हूँ-

“मेरी हिम्मत को तो सराहो, मेरे हमराही बनो।

मैंने एक शमा जलाई है हवाओं के खिलाफ।”

आप सभी लोग इस बिल का समर्थन करें, ... (व्यवधान) सदन में बैठे हमारे वरिष्ठ नेता मुझे सुन रहे हैं, इसके लिए मैं अपने-आप को बहुत भाग्यवान मानता हूं, मैं भाग्यशाली हूं। प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने मेरे जैसे एक साधारण सदस्य को इतने पुण्य का कार्य करने का मौका दिया है, इस बिल को यहां रखने का मौका दिया है, करोड़ों-करोड़ गरीब मुसलमान दुआएं देने वाले हैं। उन दुआओं में मैं अकेला क्यों रहूँ, आपको भी ये दुआएं लेनी चाहिए। अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप भी इस बिल का समर्थन करें। धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ :

“कि वक्फ अधिनियम, 1995 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक, संयुक्त समिति द्वारा यथाप्रतिवेदित, पर विचार किया जाए।”

“कि मुसलमान वक्फ अधिनियम, 1923 का निरसन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

और

“कि विधेयक पर राय जानने के लिए 21 जुलाई, 2025 तक के लिए परिचालित किया जाए।”

(108)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री गौरव गोगोई जी।

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। जब आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय बोल रहे थे, आपने विपक्ष से किसी को भी पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाने का अवसर नहीं दिया। मंत्री महोदय ने बिना किसी पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर के अपनी बात रखी। वही संरक्षण आप मुझे दें। मैं आपसे यही अपेक्षा करता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी पूरी बात रखी, आपने उनको कुछ नहीं कहा। उन्होंने राजनीतिक आरोप लगाए, उन्होंने हाउस को मिसलीड किया, आपने सुना।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक मिनट गौरव जी, आप सदन पर हमेशा यह आरोप कैसे लगा सकते हैं कि आपने उनको कुछ नहीं कहा? आप सभी पहले बैठिए। मैं आपसे फिर कह रहा हूँ, इस सदन में संसदीय व्यवस्था के अनुसार सबको समय आवंटित होता है। आवंटित दल का माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात रख सकता है। जब मैंने व्यवस्था दे दी कि जब कोई माननीय सदस्य बोलेगा, तो बीच में आज शून्य-काल, पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं दिया जाएगा, तो नहीं दिया जाएगा।

माननीय गौरव गोगोई जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देखिए वे शुरू हो गए। आप अनुमति दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) क्या

आपने हमें अनुमति दी?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप कृपया एक मिनट बैठिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरन रिजिजू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने ... (व्यवधान) हम शांति से सुन रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

आप कृपया सुनें । ... (व्यवधान) अपना भाषण देने से पहले इन्होंने बोला कि मैंने मिसलीड किया । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सभी कृपया एक मिनट बैठ जाइए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सभी कृपया एक मिनट बैठ जाइए । मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी को आपके भाषण के बीच टोकने के लिए अलाऊ नहीं किया है । आपने तो भाषण शुरू ही नहीं किया था ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भाषण शुरू कर दिया था ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं, आप भाषण शुरू करने वाले थे, वे दूसरे विषय पर अपनी बात रखना चाह रहे हैं । वे आपके भाषण को नहीं काट रहे हैं । वे अपनी बात किसी दूसरे विषय पर रखना चाहते हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री किरन रिजिजू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि हम लोग शांति से बैठकर इनकी बात सुनेंगे । चर्चा का पूरा समय तय हो चुका है । हम सबकी बातों को नोट भी करेंगे और सबकी बात भी सुनेंगे । मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही अनुरोध है कि जैसे माननीय सदस्य कहेंगे कि मैंने मिसलीड किया तो मैंने कौन से पॉइंट पर मिसलीड किया, उसे भी आप बता दें । ऐसे ही आरोप न लगाएं । मेरा बस इतना ही कहना है । आप तर्क बताइएगा कि कहां पर मिसलीड किया गया, क्योंकि मुझे जवाब देना है । ... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने वर्ष 2013 में यूपीए गवर्नमेंट के संदर्भ में जो कहा, वह पूरा का पूरा मिसलीडिंग है, झूठ है । हम डिमांड करते हैं कि वे उसे ऑथेंटिकेट करें । इसीलिए बार-बार

इन्होंने आरोप लगाए, बार-बार इन्होंने भ्रम फैलाया और इसीलिए हम भी अपनी बात रखेंगे। कृपया आप भी सुनने का धैर्य रखिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी सौभाग्य है कि पिछले सदन में मैंने अयोध्या राम मंदिर पर अपनी पार्टी का पक्ष रखा था और आज वक्फ संशोधन, 2025 पर अपने दल का और विपक्ष की तरफ से अपना पक्ष रख रहा हूँ। अयोध्या राम मंदिर में भी और आज के वक्फ संशोधन में भी मेरा एक ही मार्गदर्शक है और वह 'भारत का संविधान' है।

'भारत का संविधान', जो कहता है कि हमारे भारत में हर व्यक्ति को सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक न्याय, विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता है और साथ-साथ में यह कहता है कि व्यक्ति की गरिमा और राष्ट्र की अखंडता सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता इसमें निहित है।

यह बिल, इस संविधान का, जो मूल ढांचा है, उस पर आक्रमण करता है और इनका पूरा भाषण हमारे संविधान के मौलिक अधिकार पर, हमारे संघीय ढांचे पर एक तरह का आक्रमण था। आज इस सरकार के, इस बिल के द्वारा चार मूल उद्देश्य हैं। पहला मूल उद्देश्य संविधान को कमजोर करने का है to dilute the Constitution. इनका दूसरा उद्देश्य भ्रम फैलाना है to defame the minority communities of India. इनका तीसरा उद्देश्य to divide the Indian society का है। हमेशा हमारे बीच में एक लिटिगेशन चलता रहे, मसला और बढ़ता जाए, यह इनका उद्देश्य है। इन तीनों उद्देश्यों, dilute, defame, divide के बाद इनका चौथा उद्देश्य यह है कि to disenfranchise the minority communities.

आज ये माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटीज़ के प्रति अपनी संवेदना जता रहे हैं। सर, कुछ हफ्ते पहले देश में विभिन्न जगहों पर लोगों ने ईद की एक-दूसरे को शुभकामनाएं दीं और क्या आपको पता है कि कहां-कहां पर इनकी डबल इंजन की सरकार ने लोगों को रास्ते पर ईद का नमाज भी पढ़ने नहीं दी? क्या ये बात करेंगे?

आप अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति अपनी संवेदना जताते हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा में आपके कितने अल्पसंख्यक एमपीज़ हैं? आप पहले उसका विवरण दीजिए और फिर हमें बताइए कि आपके

दिल में कितनी संवेदना है?

सर, जिस दिन यह बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ, उस दिन भी मैंने आदरणीय मंत्री जी को सुना और आज भी मैंने उनको सुना। जिस दिन उन्होंने इंट्रोड्यूस किया, उस दिन भी अगर आप उनका स्टेटमेंट पढ़ेंगे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि इस बिल को लाने से पहले बहुत विस्तार रूप से इस बिल को लाने के लिए चर्चा हुई है।

सर, यह पूरा का पूरा मिसलीड करना है। वर्ष 2023 में, चूँकि सरकार वर्ष 2024 में आई। ये वर्ष 2024 के बीच में इस बिल को लेकर आए। वर्ष 2023 में चार बार माइनोरिटी अफेयर्स कमेटी की बैठक हुई।

यह मुंबई में 13 जुलाई, दिल्ली में 21 जुलाई, लखनऊ में 24 जुलाई और दिल्ली में 30 सितम्बर और 7 नवम्बर को दो बार हुई। मैं आदरणीय सरकार से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ माइनोरिटी अफेयर्स की जो ये पांच मीटिंग्स हुईं, उनकी मिनट्स को टेबल पर रखें। एक भी मीटिंग में नया वक्फ अमेंडमेंट बिल चाहिए, उसका जिक्र भी नहीं हुआ था। इनके मिनट्स हमारे पास हैं। हमने ये देखे हैं। मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ माइनोरिटी अफेयर्स की जितनी बार मीटिंग्स हुईं, सबमें 'वामसी पोर्टल' को लेकर विचार-विमर्श हुआ, लेकिन एक भी मीटिंग की मिनट में एक भी स्टेटमेंट नहीं है कि हमें एक नया वक्फ अमेंडमेंट बिल चाहिए।

मैं यही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर नवम्बर, 2023 तक मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ माइनोरिटी अफेयर्स ने यह वाजिब ही नहीं समझा कि एक नए बिल की जरूरत है। मैं बस इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ माइनोरिटी अफेयर्स ने बनाया है या किसी और दूसरे विभाग ने बनाया है। यह बिल कहां से आया है?... (व्यवधान)

सर, ये बात करते हैं कि ये संविधान के पक्ष में हैं, लेकिन ये किस प्रकार से संविधान के विरोध में हैं, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ। इसमें क्लॉजेज 3r(a) and 3r(i) हैं। क्लॉज 3r(a) कहता है कि any person showing or demonstrating that he is practising Islam.

सर, आज देश में अल्पसंख्यकों की ऐसी दशा हो गई है कि आज उन्हें सरकार को अपने धर्म का

सर्टिफिकेट देना पड़ेगा। यह कितनी दुःख की बात है? भारत सनातन धर्म का एक देश है, जो सात हजार वर्ष पुराना है और इससे भी पुराना यह देश है, जिसमें हर धर्म, संस्कृति और परंपरा का हम सम्मान करते हैं। आज हमें सरकार को यह सर्टिफिकेट देना पड़ेगा कि हम इस धर्म में विश्वास रखते हैं। क्या ये दूसरे धर्म के लोगों से इस प्रकार सर्टिफिकेट मांगेंगे कि आपका पांच साल हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है। यह सिर्फ इसी बिल में क्यों है? ये संविधान के विरोध में नहीं हैं, ये आर्टिकल 26 के विरोध में नहीं हैं? सरकार धर्म के मामले में क्यों दखलअंदाजी कर रही है कि आप इस धर्म में विश्वास करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं, आप पहले मुझे उसका सर्टिफिकेट दीजिए। ये किस प्रकार का न्याय कर रहे हैं? हम किस प्रकार का कानून बना रहे हैं?

सर, क्लॉज 3r(1) क्या कहता है? आज इन्होंने क्लॉज 3r(1) हटा ही दिया है। 3r(1) कहता है कि a waqf by user but such waqf shall not cease to be a waqf by reason only of the user having ceased irrespective of the period of such cesser.

सर, इसे हटाने की क्या जरूरत थी? वक्फ बाई यूजर और इसके बारे में बार-बार विभिन्न जजमेंट्स आए हैं। सर, मैं जजमेंट पढ़ना चाहूंगा - एम सिद्दीक - राम जन्मभूमि केस :-

Muslim law does not require an express declaration of a waqf in every case. The dedication resulting in a waqf may also be reasonably inferred from the facts and circumstances of a case or from the conduct of the wakif.

इनकी पूरी परंपरा को विभिन्न जजमेन्ट्स ने ताकत दी है और आज विभिन्न क्लॉजेज के द्वारा जजमेंट्स और माननीय हाई कोर्ट की ताकत को भी यह कमजोर कर रही है।

सर, वक्फ क्या है, पहले हमें यह भी समझना चाहिए।

Waqf means the permanent dedication by any person of any movable or immovable property for any purpose recognised by the Muslim law as pious, religious and charitable.

सर, आज ये कहना चाहते हैं कि जो पांच सालों से इस्लाम की प्रैक्टिस कर रहे हैं, वे ही इसमें

आ सकते हैं। जो इनका क्लॉज 3r(a) है। आज इन्होंने सेक्शन 104 को हटाने के पक्ष में कहा है, लेकिन सेक्शन 104 यही कहता है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति वक्फ कर सकता है।

यही तो हमारा सेक्युलर नेचर है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति वक्फ कर सकता है। एक व्यक्ति का जो अधिकार है, आप उस अधिकार को क्यों छीन रहे हैं? सिर्फ ऑप्टिक्स, इनको बाहर दिखाना है कि ये बहुत बड़ा काम कर रहे हैं। इन्होंने क्या कहा? क्लॉज 9सी में कहते हैं कि हम दो महिलाओं का इन्कलूजन कर रहे हैं। यह तो पहले भी था, आप 1995 एक्ट पढ़ें तो यह पहले भी था। उसमें यह भी था कि दो से ज्यादा सदस्य महिला हो सकती थीं, इन्होंने तो दो पर ही कैप कर दिया। यह तो पहले से ही था। यह सिर्फ एक दिखावा है। ये क्लॉज 3 और 4 में जो विशेष रूप से विडो, डिवोर्स वूमेन और ऑर्फन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन यह तो पहले भी था। क्लॉज 3आर में वेलफेयर का उल्लेख है, वेलफेयर एंड अदर परपजेस में विडो, डिवोर्स वूमेन एंड ऑर्फन पहले से ही थे। लेकिन इनको भ्रम फैलाना है कि वर्तमान एक्ट महिलाओं के खिलाफ है। इनको भ्रम फैलाना है कि वर्तमान में महिलाओं को कोई भूमिका नहीं मिल रही है। यही इनका काम है। कानून में पहले से ही ये सारे प्रावधान हैं, चाहे किसी विधवा का संरक्षण हो या महिलाओं को और समर्थन देना हो।

सर, ये रिफार्म की बात करते हैं। क्लॉज 33 में जो रेवेन्यू आना चाहिए, उसे घटा दिया। पहले सात परसेंट रेवेन्यू वक्फ बोर्ड के लिए आता था, इन्होंने पांच प्रतिशत कर दिया। इसे गिरा दिया। क्यों गिरा दिया? क्या आप नहीं चाहते कि वक्फ बोर्ड और अच्छे तरीके से चले? आप नहीं चाहते कि इसमें नई टेक्नोलॉजी आए? अगर कहीं खामियां हुई भी हैं, माना कि देश का कोई भी कानून परफेक्ट नहीं है, माना कि कई प्रदेशों में खामियां हैं, चाहे केरल में हो, आंध्र प्रदेश में हो, कर्नाटक में हो, दिल्ली में हो या पंजाब में हो। क्या आप नहीं चाहते कि यह ट्रिब्यूनल और अच्छी तरीके से चले? ये चाहते हैं कि वक्फ बोर्ड और कमजोर हो और इसीलिए जो रेवेन्यू वाला क्लॉज है, सात प्रतिशत से घटाकर पांच प्रतिशत कर दिया। मेरा सुझाव है कि इसे सात प्रतिशत से पांच प्रतिशत घटाने के बजाय सात प्रतिशत से 11 प्रतिशत करें, इस रेवेन्यू को इनक्रीज करें।

सर, आज ये बात करते हैं कि यह रिफॉर्म्स ला रहे हैं। आप सैक्शन 52ए, क्लॉज 26 पढ़िए।

Clause 26, section 52A says:-

“26. In section 52A of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words “rigorous imprisonment”, the word “imprisonment” shall be substituted;”

सर, ये डाइल्यूट कर रहे हैं। पेरेंट एक्ट कहता था कि रिगरस इम्प्रिजनमेंट हो। आप बार-बार यह कह रहे हैं कि फलाना हो रहा है, ढमकाना हो रहा है, तो आप इस क्लॉज को क्यों कमजोर कर रहे हैं? ये सिर्फ भ्रम फैला रहे हैं, मंशा इनकी कहीं और है। मंशा के बारे में मैं एक टिप्पणी देना चाहूंगा कि आज एक विशेष समाज की जमीन पर इनकी नजर है, कल समाज के दूसरे अल्पसंख्यकों की जमीन पर इनकी नजर जाएगी। आज इस बिल सिर्फ के जरिए एक विशेष समुदाय की जमीन पर इनकी नजर है, कल दूसरे समुदायों की जमीन पर इनकी नजर जाएगी। इस बिल में संशोधन की जरूरत है। मैं नहीं कहता कि संशोधन की जरूरत नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने बार-बार इसका जिक्र किया है कि बिल का कितनी बार संशोधन हुआ। इसकी शुरुआत आप जहां से भी करें, वर्ष 1810, वर्ष 1817, वर्ष 1954, वर्ष 1984, वर्ष 1995, सच्चर कमेटी और रहमान कमेटी, 2003। संशोधन होना चाहिए, मैं नहीं कहता कि हम संशोधन के पक्ष में नहीं हैं, लेकिन संशोधन इस प्रकार का हो जिससे बिल और ताकतवर बने।

सर, ये ऐसे संशोधन लाए हैं जिससे इस देश में और समस्याएं बढ़ेंगी, और मसले बढ़ेंगे, और लिटिगेशन्स होंगे। आप क्लॉज 40ए सैक्शन 107 पढ़िए।

Sir, please refer to Section 107. It says:

“On and from the commencement of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025, the Limitation Act, 1963 shall apply to any proceedings.”

आप जितनी बार भी इतिहास में जाएं, क्योंकि यह जो प्रक्रिया है, जब से हमारे देश में इस्लाम आया है, तब से यह प्रक्रिया चल रही है। बहुत से ऐसे कब्रिस्तान हैं, जहां पर कोई पेपर नहीं है, कोई कागज नहीं है, लेकिन जजमेंट हैं। जजमेंट इनके पक्ष में हैं। आज बार-बार हमने कहा है कि लिमिटेशन

एक्ट को बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि यह प्रेक्टिकल एक समस्या है। आज यह नहीं चाहते, क्योंकि ये चाहते हैं कि देश के अलग-अलग कोने में यहां केस लगे, वहां केस लगे। हमारे यहां पर भाई-चारे का जो भी वातावरण है, उस भाई-चारे के वातावरण को ये तोड़ना चाहते हैं। यही इनका राजनीतिक उद्देश्य है।

सर, इन्होंने किस तरह से बोर्ड का डाइल्यूशन किया है? क्लॉज 44 कहता है कि यह जो सेक्शन 110 है, वह पूरे तरीके से हटा दिया है। सेक्शन 110 क्या है? Section 110 is about powers to make regulations by the Board. यह पूरा हटाना चाहते हैं। पैरेंट एक्ट में क्या लिखा है?

“The Board may, with the previous sanction of the State Government.”

मतलब राज्य सरकार की अनुमति के द्वारा बोर्ड्स कुछ नियम बना सकते हैं। ये उसे पूरा हटाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ये क्लॉजेज ‘एफ’ और ‘जी’ को हटाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ये राज्य सरकार की पावर कम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आप क्लॉज 43 पढ़िये। इसका सेक्शन 109, जिसमें क्लॉज 1ए और क्लॉज 4 ओमिट करता है। सेक्शन 109 क्या है? Section 109 is about the power of the State Government to make rules. आप इसमें भी कटौती करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। क्लॉज 1(ia) क्या कहता है? Section 109(1)(ia) says:

“Other particulars which the report of the Survey Commissioner may contain under clause (f)...”

इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सर्वे कमिश्नर के पक्ष में कुछ नियम बना सकता है। आप उस पावर को हटा रहे हैं। Clause 4 speaks about the manner of election of members of the Board by means of a single vote. आप इसे हटा रहे हैं। आप इलैक्शन की प्रक्रिया हटाना चाहते हैं और आप रिफॉर्म की बात करते हैं।

सर, आप 83(9) को देखिये। आज बार-बार यह भ्रम फैलाया जा रहा है कि हाई कोर्ट की कोई भूमिका नहीं है। यह भ्रम फैलाया जा रहा है कि ट्रिब्यूनल का जो ऑर्डर आता है, वही है और उसके बाद हाई कोर्ट पावरलेस है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप पैरेंट एक्ट पढ़िये। आप पैरेंट एक्ट के सेक्शन 83 को पढ़िये। पैरेंट एक्ट के सेक्शन 83(9) के बाद क्या लिखा गया है? Section 83(9) in the parent Act

says:

“Provided that a High Court may on its own motion or on the application of the board or any person aggrieved, call for and examine the records relating to any dispute and may confirm or reverse the decision.”

वर्ष 2013 के संशोधन के बाद यह पावर हाई कोर्ट में, पैरेंट एक्ट में है ही। आप बार-बार क्यों ऐसा भ्रम फैला रहे हैं कि हाई कोर्ट का कोई रोल नहीं है। अगर कहीं अन्याय हुआ है, चाहे दक्षिण में हो, उत्तर में हो, पूर्वांचल में हो, पश्चिम में हो, तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास पावर्स हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास अंडर सेक्शन 97 ऑफ द पैरेंट एक्ट, आपके पास पावर्स हैं कि कहीं अगर नाइंसाफी हो तो आप सेक्शन 97 के द्वारा स्टेट बोर्ड को डायरेक्शन दे सकते हैं। मैं सेक्शन 97 को पढ़ूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) Section 96 says:

“For the power of the Central Government to regulate secular activities of auqaf powers.....”

Then, Section 97, which is about directions by the State Government, says,

“Subject to any directions issued by the Central Government under Section 96, the State Government, from time to time, give to the Board such general or specific directions as the State Government thinks fit.”

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपकी बहुत जगह डबल इंजन की सरकार है। आपकी बहुत जगह डबल इंजन की सरकार है और कहीं-कहीं आपके सहयोगी दल की भी सरकार है। आपने पिछले दस साल में कितनी बार सेक्शन 97 का इस्तेमाल किया?

अगर कहीं भी नाइंसाफी हुई, तो आपने कितनी बार सेक्शन 97 का इस्तेमाल किया? आप बताइए? उसके बाद आप कहिए कि यह पैरेंट एक्ट कमजोर एक्ट है। पूरी ताकत दी हुई है। अगर कहीं गलती हुई है, कहीं सुधार करना है, तो हमारी संवेदना है। चाहे केरल में मनम्बम की बात हो, उसके लिए हमारी संवेदना है। लेकिन आपके पास भी वह ताकत है, आपने कितनी बार इस ताकत का इस्तेमाल

किया?

सर, आप देखें कि कितनी दुख की बात है कि सेक्शन 64, क्लॉज 29(L) में लिखा है: Clause 29(I) says: "...is a member of any association which has been declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967...".

आप यूएपीए लाये, ठीक है। आप कहीं रिग्रस इम्प्रिजनमेंट को सिम्पलीफाई करके प्रिज़नमेंट लाना चाहते हैं और कहीं आप यूएपीए में संशोधन लाना चाहते हैं। यह आपका हक है। आप बस हमें इतना बताएं कि और कौन से स्टेट बोर्ड और कौन से धार्मिक बोर्ड में यह यूएपीए का प्रोविज़न लाने वाले हैं या यह सिर्फ इसी बिल में है? विभिन्न स्टेट्स के विभिन्न धर्मों के जो चैरिटेबल एक्ट्स हैं, क्या उनमें भी यूएपीए एक्ट आएगा या सिर्फ इसी में आएगा? आप क्या संदेश देना चाहते हैं? आप किस कौम को भ्रमित करना चाहते हैं? जिसने भारत की स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई लड़ी है, उस कौम को जिसने 1857 में मंगल पांडे के साथ अपनी शहादत दी, आप उस कौम पर दाग लगाना चाहते हैं? जिसमें लगभग दो लाख उलेमा शहीद हुए, आप उस कौम पर दाग लगाना चाहते हैं? जिन्होंने भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन में हमारा साथ दिया, आप उस कौम पर दाग लगाना चाहते हैं? जिन्होंने 6 अप्रैल, 1930 को दांडी मार्च का सपोर्ट किया, आप उस कौम पर दाग लगाना चाहते हैं? जिन्होंने वर्ष 1926 में, ब्रिटिशर्स की डिवाइड एंड रूल की पॉलिसी का खंडन किया, आप उस कौम पर दाग लगाना चाहते हैं? मौलाना हुसैन अहमद मदनी ने वर्ष 1924 में कम्प्लीट इंडिपेंडेंस की मांग की।... (व्यवधान)

जब आप लोग भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन का समर्थन नहीं कर रहे थे, तब उस कौम ने भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन का समर्थन किया था। जब आप लोग अंग्रेजों को मर्सी पेटिशन लिख रहे थे, तो उन्होंने मालटा और इजिप्ट में शहादत दी। आप किस कौम पर दाग लगाना चाहते हैं, जिन्होंने वर्ष 1924 में जिन्ना के दो नेशन की थ्योरी को पूरी तरह से नकारा था, आप उस कौम पर दाग लगा रहे हो? सर, इनका यही है डिवाइड एंड रूल।

बहुत से लोग पूछते हैं कि हमारा राष्ट्रवाद क्या है? Nationalism for us is being united in our shared love for our Bharat Mata and the mutual respect for her culture,

language, dress, food, and religion. It is the love for our national flag, the *tiranga*, जिसका सम्मान आपने नहीं किया था। It is the sacrifice of the Indian freedom movement, जिसमें आपने भाग नहीं लिया। It is our thirst for knowledge to seek excellence with limited resources, to be creative, to have the courage, to acknowledge the injustice of the past, and have the wisdom to build new bridges. यह है हमारा राष्ट्रवाद। यह राष्ट्रवाद आज हमारे संविधान में उल्लिखित है।

सर, बार-बार यह सरकार कहती है कि यह माइनोरिटीज के पक्ष में है, लेकिन जब अमेरिका से माइनोरिटी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आती है, जब माइनोरिटीज के साथ नाइंसाफी होती है, तो इनको दुख होता है।

जब यूएस के रिलीजियस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आती है, तब इनको दुख होता है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, ये बार-बार ऑप्टेक्स की बात कर रहे हैं। क्लॉज़-42, सैक्शन-108(ए) इन्होंने डिलीट कर दिया है। ये कहते हैं कि ओवरराइडिंग प्रिंसिपल कैसे आ सकता है? मंत्री महोदय को ओवरराइडिंग प्रिंसिपल से आपत्ति है। मैं पहले सबके लिए बता दूँ कि सैक्शन-108 क्या है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं उसे पढ़ देता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) आपके लिए भी है, हम तो जेपीसी में थे। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं जेपीसी के बारे में कहूँगा। ... (व्यवधान) दुख की बात करनी पड़ेगी। ... (व्यवधान) जेपीसी के लिए ये कहते हैं कि इन्होंने सबकी राय सुनी, लेकिन आपको भी पता है कि विपक्ष के द्वारा एक भी संशोधन को इन्होंने स्वीकार नहीं किया। ... (व्यवधान) हमने भी बहुत सी जेपीसी देखी हैं, लेकिन ऐसी जेपीसी नहीं देखी, जहां क्लॉज़-बाय-क्लॉज़ डिसक्शन भी नहीं हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) पूरे तरीके से वोटिंग हो गई। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप इतना ध्यान रखें कि जेपीसी भी संसद का भाग होती है। इसलिए, आप इस बात का ध्यान रखें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, इन्होंने जेपीसी की बात की थी। ... (व्यवधान) अगर ये नहीं कहते कि जेपीसी

में बहुत विस्तृत रूप से चर्चा हुई, तो मैं भी उसकी बात नहीं करता। ... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने इसका उल्लेख किया, इसलिए, मैं इस बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने उल्लेख किया कि जेपीसी में बहुत से लोग आए। ... (व्यवधान) ऐसे भी लोग आए, जिनको वक्फ को लेकर कोई भी जानकारी नहीं थी। ... (व्यवधान) उन्हें कोई जानकारी नहीं थी, ऐसे भी लोग आए। ... (व्यवधान) जेपीसी के मुद्दों के बारे में हमने बार-बार स्पीकर को चिट्ठी के द्वारा अवगत कराया है, इसलिए, हम यह विषय उठा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसमें से सैक्शन 108(ए) ये हटाना चाहते हैं, जिसमें power to have overriding effect है। लेकिन, ओवरराइडिंग का यह जो प्रिंसिपल है, यह आज भी विभिन्न स्टेट एक्ट्स में है। तेलंगाना के एक्ट में आज भी ओवरराइडिंग प्रिंसिपल है। तमिलनाडु के एक्ट में आज भी यह ओवरराइडिंग प्रिंसिपल है। आज भी आरटीआई (राइट टू इनफॉर्मेशन) एक्ट, 2000 में नालासार जैसी यूनिवर्सिटी में यह ओवरराइडिंग प्रिंसिपल है। आपको सिर्फ यहां पर ओवरराइडिंग प्रिंसिपल से मुश्किल है, लेकिन दूसरे एक्ट्स में जो ओवरराइडिंग प्रिंसिपल है, सैक्शन-108(ए) के द्वारा सिमिलर प्रोविजन्स हैं, उनमें आपको तकलीफ नहीं है।

सर, जैसे इन्होंने हमारे कुछ दोस्तों को सलाह दी, वैसे ही मैं भी इनके कुछ दोस्तों को सलाह देना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) क्लॉज़-40(ए), सैक्शन-107 – जो लिमिटेशन एक्ट हटाया गया है, आंध्र प्रदेश के एक्ट में यह लिमिटेशन एक्ट ऐसा ही एक लॉ है, जैसे पैरेंट एक्ट में है। अतः मैं भी इनके आंध्र प्रदेश के सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रोविजन आपके आंध्र प्रदेश के एक्ट में हैं, आज वैसे प्रोविजन्स यह सरकार हटाने वाली है। ... (व्यवधान) आपको भी बाद में आंध्र प्रदेश में अपनी जनता को उत्तर देना पड़ेगा। ... (व्यवधान)

तेलंगाना और तमिलनाडु की हमने बात रखी है। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए, मैं बार-बार कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें संशोधनों से कोई परहेज नहीं है। लेकिन, संशोधन ऐसे हों, जो हमारी मदद करें। आज ये डिजिटाइजेशन की बात करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) आज से 15 वर्ष पहले हमने 'वामसी', एक डिजिटल पोर्टल खोल दिया था। ... (व्यवधान) सर, अब देखिए कि इस सरकार के कैसे काम हैं। डिजिटाइजेशन फिलहाल अभी चल रहा है, डिजिटाइजेशन हो रहा है। माना कि 'वामसी' में कुछ खामियां हैं, तो आप

उनको ठीक कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) आप दस सालों से क्या कर रहे थे? ... (व्यवधान) आप दस सालों से 'वामसी' को क्यों नहीं ठीक कर पा रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) आप वह काम तो नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, लेकिन अब आप एक दूसरा नियम बना रहे हैं कि दोबारा एक नए पोर्टल पर अपने रिकॉर्ड्स आप अपलोड कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, कितनी बार हम इस सरकार को अपने कागज दिखाएं? ... (व्यवधान) अगर इनका 'वामसी' का काम अधूरा है, तो उसको वे संपूर्ण करें। लेकिन नहीं, इनका उद्देश्य यही है कि देश में मसला और बढ़े। ... (व्यवधान) इसीलिए, हम आज इस बिल के विरोध में हैं। ... (व्यवधान) यह बिल हमारे देश की अखंडता, यह बिल हमारे संवैधानिक मूल्य, यह बिल हमारे अल्पसंख्यकों के सम्मान, यह बिल हमारे अमन, शांति और सदन और जेपीसी में जिस प्रकार से विचार होना चाहिए था, उस सबके विरोध में है। ... (व्यवधान) इसीलिए, आज पूरा इंडी एलायंस इस बिल के विरोध में खड़ा हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान)

यही बात कहते हुए मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ। धन्यवाद, शुक्रिया।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (पटना साहिब) : महोदय, मैं बहुत कृतज्ञ हूँ कि मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया गया है।

13.45 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)

सर, मैं विपक्ष की बात सुन रहा था। मुझे उनके तर्क को समझने में थोड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है। वक्फ बिल में संशोधन होना चाहिए, लेकिन नहीं भी होना चाहिए, ये दोनों तर्क कैसे चलेंगे? सबसे पहले बात थोड़ी संविधान की ही कर लेते हैं। आजकल लाल किताब बहुत घूमती है। जब भी कोई विषय होता है, एक संविधान की लाल किताब दिखाते हैं।

सर, हम संविधान की हरी किताब लेकर आए हैं, जो संसद में रखी हुई है, तो मैं आज इसी को दिखाऊँगा। भारत के संविधान के मौलिक अधिकार में एक धारा 15 है। धारा 15 में लिखा हुआ है कि महिलाओं के साथ कोई विभेद नहीं होगा और सरकार महिलाओं के विकास के लिए कानून बना सकती है। अगर यह वक्फ बिल देश की खवातीनों के विकास के लिए, वक्फ में उनकी भूमिका के लिए लाया जा रहा है, तो यह कानून गैर संवैधानिक कैसे हो गया?

सर, संविधान की धारा 15 में यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के विकास के लिए सरकार कार्यवाही कर सकती है। यह सच्चाई है। मैं जिस प्रदेश से आता हूँ। ... (Interruptions) सर, जरा इन लोगों को बिठा दीजिए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, please be seated.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : आप जरा बैठ जाइए, मैं भी आपसे आग्रह करूँगा। वेणुगोपाल जी, जरा मैं बोल लूँ, आप भी सुन लीजिए। ... (Interruptions) Mr. Venugopal ji, I am speaking. Kindly pay some attention.

सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि मैं जिस बिहार प्रदेश से आता हूँ, वहाँ बहुत सारे पिछड़े मुसलमान हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी हैं, हम उन्हें पसमांदा कहते हैं। वे कई कैटेगरी के हैं। उनको वक्फ के मैनेजमेंट में अवसर नहीं मिलता और अगर संविधान की धारा 15 के आलोक में इस बिल में इस बात का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है कि पिछड़े मुसलमानों को भी वक्फ बोर्ड में जगह दी जायेगी, तो इनको परेशानी क्यों है?... (व्यवधान)

सर, जहाँ तक सवाल है, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की दुहाई का जवाब मैं संविधान से ही दे रहा हूँ। यह वक्फ में जो संशोधन हो रहा है, मौलिक अधिकारों की धारा 15 में उसकी अनुमति मिलती है।

सर, धारा 25 की बात की गई। हमारे विपक्ष के उपनेता का मैं सुन रहा था। आपने धारा 25 का जिक्र किया, तो आप मेरे साथ धारा 25 का क्लॉज 2 भी पढ़ लीजिए। सर, मैं इसे आपके सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूँ: "Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice". अगर वक्फ की जमीन बर्बाद हो रही है, अगर वक्फ की जमीन लूटी जा रही है, अगर वक्फ की जमीन हड़पी जा रही है, तो संविधान की धारा 25 यह अधिकार देता है कि कानून बन सकता है। कृपया करके अगर आप संविधान की कोई धारा कोट करते हैं तो पूरी की पूरी कोट करें।

सर, मैं इसके प्रावधानों पर आने से पहले एक और बुनियादी बात उठाना चाहता हूँ। वक्फ के मायने क्या हैं? माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसे विस्तार से बताया है। Waqf is not a religious body. Waqf is just a statutory body. वह कोई धार्मिक संस्था नहीं है। वह सिर्फ एक वैधानिक संस्था है। सर, दूसरा सवाल आता है।... (व्यवधान) आप अपनी पारी का इंतजार कीजिए। You are a very eloquent speaker I know. Please wait for your turn.

सर, इसी से एक और सवाल उठता है कि मुतवल्ली की क्या भूमिका होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज इस बात को सदन में रखूँ और सदन के माध्यम से यह देश में जाए। मुतवल्ली को सिर्फ मैनेजर बोला जाता है। यह मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। 'मुल्लाज़ प्रिंसिपल्स ऑफ मोहम्मडन लॉ' - इस किताब के मैं तीन लाइन्स को क्वोट करूँगा। एम. हिदायतुल्ला, जो भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश थे, उन्होंने इसको रिवाइज़ किया था। वे बहुत बड़े ज्यूरिस्ट थे। मैं इसके सिर्फ एक पैराग्राफ को पढ़ूँगा। इसमें मुतवल्ली से संबंधित पैरा 202 में लिखा है - Under the Mohammaden law, the moment a Waqf is created, all rights to property are passed on to the Waqif and vested in Almighty. The mutawalli has no right in the property. It belongs to the Waqf. The property is not vested in him. He is not a trustee. He is merely a superintendent or a manager.

मुतवल्ली साहब आठ लाख प्रॉपर्टीज़ के केवल मैनेजर हैं और क्या हो रहा है? क्या सरकार खामोश रहे? अगर वक्फ देने वाले की प्रॉपर्टीज़ लूटी जा रही है तो क्या खामोशी चलेगी? यह तो नहीं चलेगी।

सर, इस बहस में मैं कुछ और गहरे सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ, जो उठने चाहिए। आठ लाख सम्पत्ति हैं। इसमें कब्रिस्तान भी होंगे, इसमें मस्जिद भी होंगे। आज मैं यह सवाल संसद के सामने उठाना चाहता हूँ कि कितने स्कूल बने वक्फ की सम्पत्ति पर, कितने अस्पताल बने वक्फ की सम्पत्ति पर, कितने स्किल सेन्टर्स खुले वक्फ की सम्पत्ति पर, कितने अनाथालय खुले वक्फ की सम्पत्ति पर, कितनी बेवा, विधवा, बेटियों, बहनों को सिलाई, कढ़ाई और जीने का तरीका सिखाया गया? यह गिनती पर आएगा। इसलिए ये जो बार-बार वक्फ की बात बोलते हैं, अगर आज इस कानून के द्वारा वक्फ की

जमीन को रेगुलेट किया जाए, ताकि उस प्रॉपर्टी में अच्छी फंडिंग आए और उस जमात के लोगों में इसके लिए विश्वास बढ़े, तो इनको परेशानी क्यों होती है?

सर, इस परेशानी की वजह को मैं समझता हूं और अब मैं इस परेशानी की वजह पर आ रहा हूं। दिल से तो ये कहते हैं कि हम चाहते हैं संशोधन हो, लेकिन राजनीतिक मजबूरी इनके पैरों को पीछे खींचती है। बहुत सालों से राग वही है, सुर वही है, तीखापन वही है, भाषा वही है।

सर, मैं तीन उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। याद कीजिए शाह बानो के केस में जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक निर्णय दिया कि शाह बानो एक डेज़र्टेड वाइफ थी, उनको कुछ सौ रुपये मिले, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले पर हो-हल्ला किया गया। उस समय राजीव गांधी जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे। उनके पास 400 का बहुमत था। बस एक बेवा मुस्लिम 75 साल की महिला को कुछ सौ रुपये दिए जाने की बात थी, तो उस समय क्या हंगामा खड़ा कर दिया गया? आज जब मैं शाह बानो पर बात कर रहा हूं तो मुझे अपने दोस्त आरिफ मोहम्मद खान के बारे में कुछ बोलना है। वे आपकी सरकार में मंत्री थे। इसी सदन में उनका दो दिन ऐतिहासिक भाषण हुआ था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला अच्छा है। एकाएक हंगामा हुआ, राजीव गांधी हिल गए, डोल गए और कहा कि तुम वापस हो जाओ, हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय को उलटने के लिए कानून ला रहे हैं। यह भी हमने देखा है।

सर, शाह बानो के बाद वह यात्रा सायरा बानो तक आती है, तीन तलाक तक आती है। तीन तलाक को लेकर इतनी परेशानी थी। मुस्लिम महिलाएं कोर्ट में गयी थीं। मैं आज हाउस में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दो सालों तक इनकी सरकार ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जवाब ही फाइल नहीं किया, ताकि यह मामला लटकता रहे। आज मैं यह बात बड़े गर्व के साथ कहता हूं कि जब वर्ष 2014 में हमारी सरकार आयी तो उस समय माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुझे कानून मंत्री बनाया था। मेरे पास फाइल आयी कि इसका जवाब फाइल करना है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट डांट लगा रहा है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास गया। उन्होंने कहा - कोर्ट जाओ और वहां खड़े हो जाओ कि नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार 'तीन तलाक' से पीड़ित बहनों के साथ खड़ी है।

सर, आज मैं ऑल इंडिया मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जब सुप्रीम

कोर्ट में तीन तलाक के मामले की सुनवाई चल रही थी, तब ऑल इंडिया मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड ने कहा कि आप फैसला मत कीजिए, हम एक निकाहनामा बनाएंगे और पूरे देश में घुमाएंगे कि निकाह करते समय तीन तलाक नहीं दोगे, यह शर्त रखेंगे। सर, याद कीजिए कानून बना और इसी ऑल इंडिया मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड ने पूरे देश में तीन तलाक के खिलाफ एक बहुत बड़ा आंदोलन करने और उकसाने का काम किया। ये सभी लोग खड़े हो गए। सर, तीसरा मामला धारा 370 की समाप्ति का है। सर, यहीं बिल आया था न? माननीय गृह मंत्री बैठे हैं न? हिम्मत दिखाई थी न? सब लोग एक थे न? कहा गया देश टूट जाएगा, देश में आग लग जाएगी। आज 370 समाप्त हो गया, आज कश्मीर का विकास हो रहा है, जम्मू का विकास हो रहा है, पूंजी निवेश हो रहा है। सर, याद कीजिए अभी जो चुनाव हुआ है, एक भी बूथ पर रीपोल नहीं हुआ है, जो उमर अब्दुल्ला की सरकार बनी है। जहां पाकिस्तानी झंडे लहराते थे, आज वहां लाल चौक पर तिरंगा लहराता है और भारत माता की जय बोलते हैं। सर, यह बात मैं क्यों कह रहा हूँ? मैंने 86 से 20 तक की कहानी बताई। स्वर वही है, सुर वही है, तल्खी वही है, चाहे संशोधन लाओ वक्फ पर, चाहे संशोधन लाओ धारा 370 पर। अब हम यह भी कहना चाहते हैं कि यह नहीं चलेगा और बड़ी जिम्मेवारी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सर एक स्वर उठाने की इच्छा होती है कि वोट बैंक के लिए देश कहां तक जाएगा? क्यों जाना चाहिए? सर, आप याद कीजिए, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सीएए पर क्या-क्या तूफान खड़ा किया गया? जो हिंदू थे, सिख थे, क्रिश्चन थे, बाहर से उनको भारत लाया गया। उसका कोई असर हिंदुस्तान के मुस्लिमानों पर नहीं था, फिर भी तूफान खड़ा किया गया। आज फिर खड़ा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। ... (व्यवधान) धर्मेन्द्र जी, कभी तो हमको सुन लिया कीजिए, अखिलेश जी सुनते हैं, आप नहीं सुनते हैं, यही समस्या है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, इससे जुड़ा एक और बड़ा सवाल है। वह सवाल मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ। मुस्लिम जमात इस देश के लोग हैं। जितना हिंदुओं का यह देश है, उतना आपका है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन मुस्लिम जमात के आदर्श कौन होंगे? क्या मुस्लिम जमात के आदर्श वोटों की दलाली करने वाले, सौदागरी करने वाले होंगे? अगर यह है तो यह देश को स्वीकार नहीं होगा। हम बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहते हैं कि मुस्लिम समाज के आदर्श होंगे, मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद, डॉ. ए.पी.जे. कलाम, अब्दुल हमीद,

अशफाखउल्ला खान, रसखान, कबीर, मलिक मौहम्मद जायसी। जब मोहम्मद शमी फास्ट बोलिंग कर के आउट करता है, तब देश ताली बजाता है। जब सानिया मिर्जा टेनिस में भारत का नाम ऊंचा करती है, तो हम सभी खुश होते हैं। यह तय करना पड़ेगा। हमें लगा था कि 25-30 साल के बाद, वोटों की सौदागरी कुछ बंद होगी, लेकिन अभी तक बंद नहीं है। कभी तो आप लोग उससे बाहर निकलिए। यह देश बदल रहा है। उनकी संख्या देख रहे हैं? कांग्रेस कहां थी, कहां चली आई। अखिलेश जी, आप देखिए। सर, एक बात और बताना ज़रूरी है, सदन की स्मृति के लिए कि राजीव गांधी को 400 सीटें मिलीं, शाहबानों में वे इन लोगों के सामने झुके और उसके बाद आज तक कांग्रेस को बहुमत नहीं मिला। आप याद कीजिए। देश की हवा कहां बह रही है? अखिलेश बाबू समझिए। हमारी आप इतनी आलोचना करते हैं। नरेंद्र मोदी जी को एक बार पूर्ण बहुमत मिला, दूसरी बार पूर्ण बहुमत मिला। आप लोगों ने संविधान का कुछ मिसलीड कर के, धोखाधड़ी कर के यूपी में कुछ गड़बड़ की, जनता को समझ में आ गया तो हरियाणा जिता दिया, महाराष्ट्र जिता दिया, फिर दिल्ली जिता दिया और अब बिहार भी जिताने वाले हैं। आप निश्चित रहिए।

14.00 hrs

सर, आज इस बहस के क्रम में कुछ और बड़ी बातें कहने की जरूरत है। मुझे अच्छा लगा कि कांग्रेस के उपनेता ने कुछ कहा कि बदलाव पहले भी हुए हैं।

सर, मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि आजादी के बाद वर्ष 1954 में एक्ट आया, वर्ष 1959 में बदलाव हुआ, वर्ष 1964 में बदलाव हुआ, वर्ष 1969 में बदलाव हुआ, वर्ष 1984 में बदलाव हुआ और फिर वर्ष 1995 में बदलाव हुआ। ये सब रिकॉर्डेड हैं। अगर आप निर्देश देंगे तो हम इसे प्रस्तुत करेंगे। ये सारे बदलाव कुछ जमातों के दबाव में आए। वर्ष 1995 का बदलाव का कब आया, जब राम जन्मभूमि का आंदोलन चल रहा था। इन लोगों ने कहा कि ठीक है, हमारे वक्फ में बदलाव कीजिए। वर्ष 2013 का बदलाव तब आया, जब इनके हारने का रास्ता खुल रहा था।

सर, जब इस तरह से आप कानून में बदलाव करते हैं तो आपकी मंशा अक्लियत की सेवा करना नहीं है, बल्कि आपकी मंशा अपने वोट की इजाफा करने की है। फिर भी आप हार जाते हैं। फिर भी

आप समझते नहीं हैं ।... (व्यवधान) मैं इनकी आवाज सुन रहा हूँ । क्या वह अपने प्रदेश के हैं? ...
(व्यवधान)

सर, अब मैं कुछ संपत्ति पर आता हूँ । आज आठ लाख संपत्तियाँ हैं । यह दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी संपत्ति है । उसे मुतवल्ली मैनेज करता है । मैंने दिखा दिया कि वह मैनेजर है । क्या मैनेजर की कोई एकाउन्टबिलिटी होती है या नहीं?

सर, मैं पटना साहिब का सांसद हूँ । हमारे क्षेत्र के गर्दनीबाग में सरकारी जमीन पर एक तालाब है, जहाँ लोग छठ में अर्घ्य देते हैं । हाई कोर्ट में सरकार ने कहा कि यह सरकारी जमीन है । वहाँ से पाँच-सात किलोमीटर पर एक कब्रिस्तान है । यह वर्ष 1920 का रिकॉर्डेड है । कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यह हमारा वक्फ है और हर बार छठ में खड़े हो जाते हैं । हथुआ में यही काम किया गया । अभी दिल्ली के 113 स्थानों की बात की गई । मैं सुन रहा था कि कोलकाता में जो फोर्ट विलियम है, जहाँ सेना का कमांड है, वह भी हमारा वक्फ है । अब वे आगे कहेंगे कि पूरा हिन्दुस्तान ही वक्फ है, क्योंकि यहाँ हमारे सम्राट हुए थे । क्या देश इसी तरह से चलेगा?

सर, प्रयागराज के बारे में ऐसा बोला गया, भोपाल के बारे में बोला गया, कहां नहीं बोला गया । मुम्बई में बोला गया, जहाँ चले जाइए, वहाँ ऐसा बोला गया । यह देश ऐसे नहीं चलेगा । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह एक बार सदन को विस्तार से बताएं । जिस तरह से वक्फ का दावा किया गया, उसका दावा करने वाले कौन थे । आप थोड़ा गहराई में जाइए । हम लोग भी देश में घूमते हैं । मैनेजर साहब की बिल्डर से साठगांठ हो गई और वहाँ पर बिल्डिंग खड़ी हो जाती है । क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं है? वक्फ इसके लिए नहीं होता है । इसलिए, यह पूरा बदलाव जरूरी है ।

सर, मैं इस कानून के संदर्भ में एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ । लेकिन, इसके पहले मैं बिहार के एक बड़े नेता को कोट करना चाहूंगा । मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा, उनका नाम मैं बाद में पढ़ूंगा । उनको कोट करना चाहता हूँ । उनकी बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्ण टिप्पणी थी । वह सदन के सामने आनी चाहिए । यह बहुत जरूरी है । वह उस समय पार्लियामेंट थे । उन्होंने कहा था कि पूरा लूट लिया है, पटना में भी लूट लिया है । वक्फ का कानून एकदम होना चाहिए ।

सर, जिस नेता ने यह बात कही थी, वह हमारे बिहार के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री लालू प्रसाद जी थे। मेरे पास उनका कोट है। अगर आप कहेंगे तो मैं निकाल कर पढ़ दूंगा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : इसे आप टेबल कर दीजिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : अच्छा, इसे मैं ले कर दूंगा।

सर, किसने नहीं विरोध किया? आज मैं विपक्ष से एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ तो आप अपने दिल में झाँकिए। कुछ तो दिल में झाँकिए आप कि अगर वक्फ की सम्पत्ति की लूट हो, क्या हम खामोश रहें? इसको सख्त करना बहुत जरूरी है। एक बात उन्होंने बार-बार कही कि पहले हाई कोर्ट को भी पॉवर थी। The High Court did not have any direct power. हाई कोर्ट चाहे तो कॉल फॉर कर सकता है या कोई कंप्लेंट कर सकता है। लॉ में कोर्ट जाना मना था और ट्रिब्यूनल ने कैसे-कैसे काम किए, यह भी आप जानते हैं। अब आप कोर्ट में भी जा सकते हैं। मैं दो-तीन ट्रिब्यूनल्स की कहानी जानता हूँ। कृपया करके ट्रिब्यूनल ठीक-ठाक चले, सिर्फ सेटिंग, गेटिंग नहीं हो, यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि ट्रिब्यूनल में बहुत ईमानदारी से फैसला होना चाहिए। जो बार-बार ये कह रहे हैं, मैं इनसे एक सवाल पूछूंगा और चाहूंगा कि कांग्रेस के मित्र इसका जवाब दें कि आज क्रिश्चियन समाज क्यों दुःखी है, वह क्यों चाहता है कि वक्फ में बदलाव हो? पूरे भारत का क्रिश्चियन समाज, केरल का क्रिश्चियन समाज, the Christian community and the churches are very, very disturbed by the encroachment of their property under the garb of waqf. उनको लगता है कि बदलाव जरूरी है। अखिलेश जी, आपको भी कभी सोचना ही पड़ेगा। ... (व्यवधान) जिस तरह चल रहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बहुत से क्रिश्चियन्स लखनऊ के आसपास हैं। आपको मालूम है न? ... (व्यवधान)

मैं दो-तीन बिंदुओं पर बोलकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। नंबर एक, आप इस बिल का विरोध करते हैं, तो क्यों करते हैं? इसका जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस बात का जवाब दें कि आपको इस बिल से क्या परेशानी है? नंबर दो, क्या आप चाहते हैं कि वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी हड़पने, लूटने, दलाली, बिचौलियों के बीच में रहे या गरीबों के काम में आए, पसमांदा मुसलमानों के काम में आए, बेटियों के काम में आए? यह बिल उनके लिए रास्ता खोलता है।

तीसरी बात, इस बिल में बड़े-बड़े नामी-गिरामी मेंबरान पार्लियामेंट, जूरिस्ट, रिटायर्ड जजेज़, महिलाएं, सिविल सोसाइटी, सब आकर देखने वाली हैं, तो आपको शर्मिन्दगी किस बात की है? मैं एक बात विनम्रता से कहूँ, परेशानी किस बात की है? मैनेजर साहब के ऊपर कंट्रोल नहीं होना चाहिए, मुतवल्ली के ऊपर कंट्रोल नहीं होना चाहिए। यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है। इसी ऑल इंडिया पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड ने क्या कहा कि हम आपके इफ्तार में नहीं जाएंगे। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा। संजय जायसवाल जी समझ रहे हैं कि मैं क्या कहना चाह रहा हूँ। इन लोगों ने कहा था न कि इफ्तार में नहीं जाएंगे, आपको बुलाएंगे भी नहीं, तो मैं उनसे बड़ी विनम्रता से कहूंगा कि आपके वे दिन लद गए, जब आप वीटो लगाते थे। यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है, यह विकास के लिए हर काम करेगी।

सर, मैं अंतिम बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। हमारे ऊपर इन्होंने बहुत से आरोप लगाए। ये हारते जा रहे हैं, फिर भी भाषा वही है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार कहती है कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका प्रयास'। अगर गैस दी तो क्या हिंदू-मुसलमान में कोई फर्क किया, अगर शौचालय बनाया तो क्या हिंदू-मुसलमान में फर्क किया, अगर सड़कें बनीं तो क्या यह कहा कि मुस्लिम गांव से सड़क नहीं जाएगी? वोट दो या न दो, जब हम सत्ता में हैं तो पूरे हिंदुस्तान को एक नजर से देखेंगे। हम जिस प्रदेश से आते हैं, जहां से गिरिराज जी भी आते हैं, वहां एक बहुत बड़ा मामला चलता है कि इनहे सड़क मत बनाहीं, यहां वोट न मिलहीं। यह हम नहीं करते। हम सबको एक नजर से देखते हैं, आप वोट दो या न दो। कभी-कभी आप कुछ तो हमसे सीखिए। यह देश के हित में है।

मैं मोदी जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ, मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ, गृह मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। हम यह बदलेंगे, देश के लिए, अकलियत के लिए, खवातीनों के लिए।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अखिलेश यादव (कन्नौज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण, देश के लिए और बड़ी आबादी के लिए भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार में एक और बिल आया है।

14.10 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

मेरे से पूर्व मेरे साथी बोले हैं, वे माननीय सदस्य अभी मेरे साथ नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं उनकी बहुत सारी बातों से सहमत हूँ। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जो एक्स-कांग्रेस के हैं वे ज्यादा बोल रहे हैं। आज जो बिल पेश हुआ है, मैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में जो कुछ समझ सकता हूँ, मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह उम्मीद है, यह उम्मीद कैसे बनाएं, अंग्रेजी में भी, मुझे समझ नहीं आ रहा है कि उम्मीद है। हिन्दी में भी समझ नहीं आ रहा है कि उम्मीद है, यूनिफाइड वक्फ मैनेजमेंट, ... (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वह बात छेड़ना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन क्या करूँ, मजबूरी है। अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि हमारे सदस्य नहीं हैं, जो हमारे साथी हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बिल लाया जा रहा है, अभी भारतीय जनता पार्टी में एक मुकाबला चल रहा है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अंदर मुकाबला चल रहा है कि खराब हिन्दू कौन बड़ा है। यह बात मैं ऐसे ही नहीं कह रहा हूँ, जो पार्टी यह कहती है कि वह दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी पार्टी है, वह अपना राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष नहीं चुन पाए, भारतीय जनता पार्टी क्या है।

श्री अमित शाह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अखिलेश जी ने बहुत हंसते-हंसते कहा है, मैं इसका हंसते-हंसते जवाब दे दूँ। सामने जितनी पार्टियाँ हैं, उनका राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष उन पाँच लोगों के ही परिवार का चुनना है। हमें बारह-तेरह करोड़ों सदस्यों में से प्रक्रिया करके चुनना होता है तो देर लगती है। आपके यहां जरा भी देर नहीं लगेगी। मैं कह देता हूँ कि आप 25 साल तक अध्यक्ष हो, नहीं बदल सकते।

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बात निकल कर आई है, उसे आगे बढ़ा दूँ। जो बात सोशल मीडिया या कई जगह गुपचुप-गुपचुप हो रही है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि कुछ दिन पहले जो यात्रा हुई है, वह कहीं 75 वर्ष की एक्सटेंशन वाली यात्रा तो नहीं थी। वक्फ बिल जो लाया है, वह नकामी का पर्दा है, नाकामी एक नहीं है कई बता सकता हूँ। अभी मैं माननीय सदस्यों को सुन रहा था। पुराने कई बिल के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे थे कि कितने प्रोग्रेसिव बिल लेकर आए हैं। मुझे याद है, उस समय मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में था, मुझे लगा कि शायद इनकी बात ठीक होगी। ये बहुत तैयारी के साथ फैसला लेकर आए थे। फैसला यह लिया था कि आधी रात आज के बाद नोट नहीं चलेंगे, नोट बंद हो जाएंगे। उस नोटबंदी की नाकामी के बारे में भी तो चर्चा हो जाए। अभी भी न जाने कितनी जगहों पर कितना रुपये निकलता जा

रहा है, कितना निकल कर आ रहा है।

नाकामी केवल नोटबंदी की नहीं है, नाकामी बेरोजगारी की भी है, नाकामी महंगाई की भी है, किसानों की आय दोगुनी नहीं कर पाए, वह भी इनकी नाकामी है। मुझे याद है, एक माननीय मंत्री जी पूरे देश की नदियों की बीओडी के बारे में बता रहे थे, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी यह भूल गए कि उनके शहर या क्षेत्र में जो नदी है, उसकी बीओडी क्या है। क्या गंगा नदी साफ हो गई? क्या यमुना नदी साफ हो गई? क्या स्मार्ट सिटी बन गई? क्या गोद लिए गए गांवों को इन्होंने गोद से उतार दिए हैं? आज उनकी क्या दुर्दशा है? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नाकामी का पर्दा इस बार वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक बना है। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि जिसके लिए फैसला होना है, उसकी बात को अहमियत न देना भी नाइंसाफी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, नाकामी केवल यहां तक नहीं है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी क्या है? मैं केवल एक पुरानी घटना को याद करता हूं। एक बार फैजाबाद, अयोध्या में एक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन हुआ था। उसमें बड़ी तैयारी की गई थी। उसके लिए मुंबई से कलाकार बुलाए गए थे। हो सकता है कि उसकी सहमति दिल्ली से न मिली हो, केवल वह कार्यक्रम लखनऊ की सहमति से हो रहा हो। जब उस कार्यक्रम की पूरी तैयारी हो गई, भगवान श्रीराम बनकर कोई आ गया, लक्ष्मण बनकर कोई आ गया, मां सीता भी बनकर कोई आ गया, भगवान हनुमान भी बनकर कोई आ गया, लेकिन जब लखनऊ से हेलिकॉप्टर उड़ा और अयोध्या पहुंचा, तो उसमें सब लोग थे, लेकिन हनुमान नहीं थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों से कहूंगा कि आप जानकारी करिए कि आखिरकार वहां भगवान श्रीराम थे, लक्ष्मण थे, सीता जी थीं, लेकिन वहां हनुमान क्यों नहीं थे? वहां हनुमान इसलिए नहीं थे, शायद उनकी जाति या धर्म कुछ और था। यह देश मिली-जुली संस्कृति से चलता है। कुछ हमने सीखा है, कुछ उन्होंने सिखाया है। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि हम सबको बराबरी का हक देते हैं।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले ईद मनाई गई है। ऐसी परंपरा रही है, उस कार्यक्रम में शामिल होने के लिए न केवल मैं जाता हूं, बल्कि ऐसे किसी दल का नेता नहीं है, जो उस कार्यक्रम में शामिल होने के लिए न

जाता हो। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के मुख्यमंत्री और उप मुख्यमंत्री भी वहां जाते हैं। वहां सभी धर्मों के नेता जाते हैं। पता नहीं, इस बार क्या साजिश और षडयंत्र था, क्योंकि वहां पर कुछ पाबंदी लगी हुई थी? अगर किसी कारणवश पाबंदी लगी हुई थी, तो बात समझ में आती है। जब जानकारी की गई, तो किसी को नहीं पता था कि पाबंदी क्यों लगाई गई थी कि आप उस कार्यक्रम में शामिल होने के लिए नहीं जा सकते हैं। क्या यही भारत और यही संविधान हमें रास्ता दिखाता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी हमें बताएं, क्योंकि वह खुद भी माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी से हैं। भगवान बुद्ध के दिखाए रास्ते पर चलते हैं। भगवान बुद्ध का रास्ता दूसरा है। हम आपको अपना मानते हैं, जब आप हमारे बहुत सारे ग्रंथों को नहीं मानते हैं, तब भी हम आपको अपना मानते हैं। आप हमारे पुराणों को नहीं मानते हैं, आप हमारे उपनिषदों को नहीं मानते हैं, लेकिन सोचिए कि हम हिन्दू वे लोग हैं, जो आपको स्वीकार करते हैं और गले लगाकर चलते हैं। अब मैं दूसरे धर्म के लिए नहीं बोलूंगा, कोई नाराज हो सकता है। मैं दूसरे धर्म के बारे में नहीं बोल सकता हूं। मैं केवल यही बताता हूं।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से आता हूं।...(व्यवधान) मैं किसी का अपमान नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं सच बोल रहा हूं। आप कह रहे हैं कि दो महिलाओं को सदस्य बना दिया गया है, इस बार मैं भी देखूंगा कि बिहार के चुनाव में भारतीय जनता पार्टी कितनी महिलाओं को टिकट्स देगी। भारतीय जनता पार्टी जब भी कोई नया बिल लाती है, तब वह अपनी नाकामी छुपाती है। भाजपा वाले मुसलमान भाइयों की वक्फ की जमीन चिह्नित करने की बात कर रहे हैं, जिससे महाकुंभ में जो हिन्दू मारे गए हैं या खो गए हैं, उनको चिह्नित करने की बात पर पर्दा पड़ जाए। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारा धर्म...(व्यवधान) नहीं-नहीं, ये कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं, मैंने उनको अलाऊ नहीं किया है।

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुंभ में सबकी आस्था है। ऐसा कोई नहीं, जिसकी आस्था न हो। कुंभ पहली बार नहीं हो रहा था, लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने प्रचार किया कि 144 वर्षों के बाद पहली बार महाकुंभ होने जा रहा है, इसलिए लोग निकल पड़े। सरकार ने कहा कि हमारी तैयारी सौ करोड़ लोगों की है, लेकिन तैयारी 100 करोड़ लोगों की भी नहीं थी। जिस तरह लोगों की वहां पर

जानें गईं और सरकार ने खुद स्वीकार किया कि 30 लोगों की जानें गई हैं। आज मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप डिजिटलाइजेशन कर रहे हैं। ये कहते हैं कि हम तकनीक का इस्तेमाल करेंगे, हम जमीनों की मैपिंग करके डेटा और रिकॉर्ड ठीक करेंगे। ये बताएं कि वे 30 लोग कौन थे? उनके नाम क्या थे, जिनकी जान चली गई? न केवल जान जाने वालों के बारे में, बल्कि सरकार यह भी बताए कि जो लगभग एक हजार हिन्दू खो गए हैं, वे अभी तक नहीं मिले, उनको अभी तक ये खोज नहीं पाए हैं, उन एक हजार हिंदुओं की सूची कहां है? जहां तक धर्म, कारोबार की बात है... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मैं कार सेवकों वाली बात इसलिए नहीं छेड़ना चाहता हूं, शायद माननीय सदस्य कुछ सच्चाई जानते ही नहीं हैं। संविधान की वजह से, संविधान को बचाने के लिए, हिंदू एकता को बचाने के लिए कुछ फैसले लिए गए, लेकिन एफआईआर हम लोगों पर नहीं लिखी गई थी, एफआईआर उन पर लिखी गई थी, जो बेचारे सुबह तैयार हो गए थे, लेकिन पता नहीं कहां से फोन आया था कि अब तैयार तो हो गए हो, लेकिन आप शिलान्यास में नहीं आ सकते। मैं बात को इधर से उधर नहीं ले जाना चाहता हूं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अखिलेश जी, आप थोड़ा वक्फ पर भी आ जाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वक्फ पर आ रहा हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वक्फ को समझने के लिए भाजपा की सोच क्या है? ये कह रहे हैं कि इससे कारोबार होगा। धर्म की चीजों से कारोबार नहीं हो सकता। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भी कहा कि कारोबार होगा। वे 30 की गिनती में उलझे हुए हैं, जैसे कि वे तीस-मारखां हैं। उनसे पूछा गया कि जानें कितनी गईं, तो बताया कि 30, उनसे पूछा गया कि कारोबार कितने का होगा, तो उनका जवाब था कि 30 गुणा 10 हजार करोड़। आप सोचिए, क्या कुंभ कारोबार की जगह है? उसे कौन नापेगा? माननीय मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि जमीन चाहे वह रेलवे की हो, डिफेंस की हो, वह भारत की जमीन है। मैं भी स्वीकार करता हूं कि रेलवे की जमीन भी भारत की है, डिफेंस की जमीन भी भारत की है। क्या डिफेंस की जमीन नहीं बेची जा रही है?

महोदय, क्या रेलवे की जमीनें नहीं बेची जा रही हैं? केवल यहां तक ही नहीं, कितना हस्तक्षेप होता है। वक्फ भी भारत का है, इसलिए वक्फ की जमीन के संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी बताएं और मुझे आशा है कि वे जब जवाब देंगे, तो बताएंगे कि वक्फ की जमीन से बड़ा मुद्दा वह जमीन है, जिस पर चीन ने अपने गांव बसा लिए हैं, लेकिन बाहरी खतरे पर कोई सवाल-जवाब न करे, इसलिए यह बिल लाया जा रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी जिस प्रदेश से आते हैं, कम से कम ये बताएं कि वहां पर चीन ने कितने गांव बसा लिए हैं, घर बना लिए हैं?

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से सरकार गारंटी दे कि वक्फ की जमीन कभी भी, किसी भी पैतरेबाजी से, किसी और मकसद के लिए किसी और को नहीं दी जाएगी। वक्फ की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में चाहे 5 साल के धर्म पालन की पाबंदी की बात हो, या कलेक्ट्रेट से सर्वेक्षण के हस्तक्षेप की बात हो या वक्फ बोर्ड या परिषद् में बाहरी लोगों को शामिल करने की बात हो, इन सबका उद्देश्य मुस्लिम भाइयों के सार्वजनिक अधिकार को छीनकर उनके महत्व और नियंत्रण को कम करना है। ट्रिब्यूनल के निर्णय को अंतिम न मानकर उच्च न्यायालय में ले जाने की अनुमति देना दरअसल जमीनी विवाद को लंबी न्यायिक प्रक्रिया में फंसाकर वक्फ भूमि पर कब्जों को बनाए रखने का रास्ता खोलेगा। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि वक्फ बिल के पीछे न तो नीति सही है, न नीयत। ये देश के करोड़ों लोगों से उनके घर-दुकान छीनने की भी साजिश है। भाजपा एक अलोकतांत्रिक पार्टी है। वह असहमति को अपनी शक्ति मानती है। जब देश के अधिकांश राजनीतिक दल वक्फ बिल के खिलाफ हैं, तो उसे लाने की क्या जरूरत है? सरकार क्यों जिद कर रही है? वक्फ बिल का लाना भाजपा की सियासी हठ है। वक्फ बिल भाजपा की सांप्रदायिक राजनीति का नया रूप है। ... (व्यवधान) वह तो आपको काटेगा और इसलिए काटेगा, क्योंकि बाहर ये लिखते हैं-“सत्यमेव जयते।” भाजपाई अंदर असत्य बात कहते हैं। भाजपा वक्फ बिल लाकर अपने उन समर्थकों का तुष्टीकरण करना चाहती है, जो भाजपा की आर्थिक नीति, महंगाई, बेरोजगारी, बेकारी और चौपट अर्थ-व्यवस्था से छटक गए हैं। जब से वोट में गिरावट आई है, खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश में भी, तब से भाजपा की कोशिश है कि अपना वोट कैसे संभाला जाए? वोट को संभालने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। भाजपा का लक्ष्य वक्फ की जमीनों पर नियंत्रण अपने हाथ में लेकर, इन

जमीनों को पिछले दरवाजे से ये अपने लोगों को दे देना चाहती है। भाजपा चाहती है कि वक्फ बिल लाने पर मुस्लिम समुदाय को लगे कि उनके हक को मारा जा रहा है, वे उद्वेलित हों और भाजपा को ध्रुवीकरण की राजनीति करने का मौका मिल सके।

महोदय, भाजपा का लक्ष्य ही है कि ध्रुवीकरण हो, क्योंकि भाजपा जानती है कि जितना अधिक ध्रुवीकरण होगा, वे उतना ज्यादा लाभ उठाने में आगे रहेंगे। यह वक्फ बिल, जो लाया जा रहा है, वह अपने वोट बैंक को संभालने के लिए और समाज को बांटकर ध्रुवीकरण करके राजनीतिक लाभ हेतु लाया जा रहा है। इसके लिए यदि नहीं लाया गया होता, तो पहले से जितने फैसले सरकार ने लिए हैं, क्या उनसे प्रदेश या देश में कोई बड़ा बदलाव आ गया है? अगर स्मार्ट सिटीज़ की बात करें, तो कितनी स्मार्ट सिटीज़ बन गई हैं? आपकी नोटबंदी की वजह से न जाने कितना रुपया कहां-कहां निकल रहा है? डर तो यह लगता है कि कहीं भाजपा वाले दूसरों का पैसा दूसरे के घर रखकर न पकड़वा दें। वक्फ बिल के आने से पूरी दुनिया में एक गलत संदेश भी जाएगा। इससे देश की सेक्युलर इमेज को बहुत धक्का लगेगा। यह बिल भाजपा की नफरत की राजनीति का एक और अध्याय है।

14.28 hrs

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

महोदय, अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी तो आपने साथी संभाल लिए हैं। एक साथी तो मुझे दिखाई ही नहीं दे रहा है और जिनका हमने सम्मान किया, वे हमें कहां ले गए? आप हमें यहां छोड़ गए। राजनीति क्या है? हमने आपका हाथ पकड़ा और हम यहां आ गए। आप हमारा हाथ छुड़ाकर वहां चले गए। आप देखिएगा की कल हमारा और इनका हाथ न मिल जाए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल भाजपा के लिए वाटर-लू साबित होगा, क्योंकि ये ऊपर से तो हां-हां कह रहे हैं, लेकिन अंदर ही अंदर बहुत सारे साथी इनसे सहमत नहीं हैं। अंत में मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह वक्फ बिल कोई उम्मीद लेकर नहीं आ रहा है। यह एक सोची-समझी रणनीति का हिस्सा है, क्योंकि इनका वोट बिखर गया है। ये मुस्लिमों में भी बंटवारा चाहते हैं। मुस्लिम-इस्लाम धर्म में कहीं बंटवारा नहीं नजर आता है। इनकी कोशिश है कि इस बिल के माध्यम से हम मुस्लिम भाईचारा में बंटवारा कर दें।

बंटवारा तो अभी पीडीए करेगा। अभी आप देखिएगा।

सभापति महोदया, अभी हमारे एक सदस्य कह रहे थे कि चुनाव बहुत अच्छा होता है। इनसे बेहतर किसने चुनाव देखा होगा? वोट ही नहीं डालने दिया।

सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं अपने दल और साथियों के साथ कहता हूँ कि समाजवादी पार्टी इस बिल का विरोध करती है। अगर वोट डाले जाएंगे तो हम इसके खिलाफ वोट डालने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): On behalf of All India Trinamool Congress, under the leadership of Mamata Banerjee, I strongly oppose the Bill in its entirety.

Madam, the spirit of my speech is:

“तू हिंदू बनेगा न मुसलमान बनेगा
इंसान की औलाद है, इंसान बनेगा।”

This present Bill covers importantly two areas of waqf. One, manage religious affairs of the Waqf Board. One of the arenas is to manage, control, and supervision of the religious aspects of the Muslims. Two, providing power to the State Government to decide the disputes in respect of the waqf property, including land and building. Article 26 of the Constitution of India provides that subject to public order, morality, and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right: (a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes; (b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion; (c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; (d) to administer such property in accordance with the law.

Madam, the waqf is an institution for religious and charitable purposes. The Muslims have the constitutional right to manage their own affairs in matters of

religion because the waqf property belongs to Allah. They also have the right to administer such property. The purpose of the Bill is a clear breach of the right of Muslims to perform their religious duties and manage their religious affairs, and therefore it is completely in violation of Article 26 of the Constitution of India.

The Bill hits the basic structure of the Constitution. Under Article 246, sub-article 1, the Parliament has exclusive power to legislate a law under Schedule VII of List 1. Under Article 246, sub-article 3, the State Legislature has the power to legislate the law, which is an exclusive power. This means that land comes under List 2, under Entry 18 of the State List. Lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of the State come under Entry 35 of List 2 of the State List. In the proposed Waqf Bill, the Parliament has no power to legislate any law in respect of the land and buildings vested in the possession of the State in respect of the waqf property because the State only has the power to legislate such laws. Therefore, the Parliament is now encroaching upon the power of the States to legislate in deciding the question of the land and buildings of the waqf. Thus, it is completely unconstitutional and de hors Article 246, sub-article 3 of the Constitution of India. This also hits the basic structure of the Constitution. By exercising any power under List 1 or List 3, the power of States to legislate under List 2 cannot be encroached upon.

There is a difference between a waqf recognized by Muslim law and religious endowment and a waqf recognized by Hindu law on one hand and a public charitable trust as contemplated by English Law on the other. The question has been considered by the Privy Council in *Vidya Varuthi Thirtha vs. Balusami Ayyar*

long ago. Mr. Amir Ali, who delivered the judgment of the Board, observed: “It is to be remembered that a trust in the sense in which the expression is used in English law is unknown in the Hindu system...”.

“... When the gift is directly to an idol or a temple, the seisin to complete the gift is necessarily effected by human agency. Called by whatever name, he is only the manager and custodian of the idol or the institution... In no case was the property conveyed to or vested in him ...”.

Similarly, there is a basic difference. The hon. Minister was speaking about the Hindu trust. The Muslim law relating to trust differs fundamentally from the English law. Hindu trust follows English law. Muslim law does not follow English law. This is the basic difference.

Mr. Ameer Ali said: “The Mohammedan law owes its origin to a rule [laid down by](#) the Prophet of Islam; and means the tying up of property in the ownership of God the Almighty and the devotion of the profits for the benefit of human beings ... As the result of the creation of a wakf, the right of the wakif is extinguished and the ownership is transferred to the Almighty”. It is religious. If it is religious, it comes within the ambit and scope of Article 26 of the Constitution.

It further states: “The manager of the wakf is the mutawalli, the governor, superintendent, or curator”. But in that capacity, he has no right in the property belonging to the wakf. The property is not vested in him and he is not a trustee in the legal sense. Therefore, there is no doubt that the waqf, to which the Act applies, is in essential features, different from the trust, as is known, to English law.

In *Shayara Bano versus Union of India*, 2017, Volume 9, SCC page 1, the

Constitution Bench held that any legal provision should be made with the application of known principles of law. If any decision is taken without supporting principles of rule of law, it becomes unpredictable and such a decision is antithesis of a decision taken in accordance with the rule of law. This proposed Bill is just contrary to the well-settled principles of law, which is established in the country. Judgments have been pronounced not only by the Privy Council, but by the Supreme Court of India also.

Madam, the various provisions of the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024 is manifestly arbitrary and therefore cannot be passed by the Parliament itself. The waqf system in Islamic tradition stands as a testament to the enduring values of charity, community welfare, spiritual dedication rooted in the principle of Sadaqah Jariyah.

Wakf properties in India form the backbone of the Muslim community's social, cultural and religious life -- playing a pivotal role in maintaining their collective identity. These endowments sustain mosques, madararas and cemeteries while providing essential resources to marginalized sections of society, especially in environment where minority communities often struggle for equitable access to public purposes. This is not there, namely equality and equitable access, in the case of the Muslim. This is the reason we are opposing it.

Over the years, excessive Government oversight has raised concerns about the erosion of autonomy and sanctity of waqf, which under Islamic law, is intended to function independently to serve its religious and charitable purposes. At the heart of the waqf system's administration lies the State Waqf Board that acts as custodian

of waqf properties, ensuring their proper management and alignment with the purposes defined by Islamic law. These boards have consistently worked to protect waqf properties from mismanagement.

Madam, the Waqf Act was centrally first introduced in 1953. Mr. Rijju, the hon. Minister has also said this. Thereafter, so many Acts came including the 1995 Act, Amendment of 2013, and now this is coming. Now, by introducing clause 2, the title of the Act has been amended to Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency, and Development. There is no rational basis to make such amendment to the title of the Act. Every Act is intended to make the Act more efficient for development purpose.

For example, the Companies Act was enacted in 1956, thereafter re-enacted in 2013. The Act was brought to regulate the management, empowerment, efficiency, and development of the control of the companies. The Waqf Act, 1995, had various provisions for management, empowerment, efficiency, and development. Therefore, the proposed amendment to the title is absolutely unwarranted. The title, which has been used for nearly 75 years, has no necessity to be amended unless the Government wants to have the satisfaction that something new has been done. The proposed amendment to the Waqf Act, which includes a tacit attempt to alter or dilute the historical and religious significance of the term 'Waqf', is deeply concerning and warrants strong objection. The term 'Waqf' is not merely legal or administrative. It is a sacred concept deeply rooted in Islamic tradition and jurisprudence. Why are you taking this away?

The historical development of Waqf legislation in India is: the Bengal Waqf

Act, 1934; the Uttar Pradesh Muslim Waqf Act, 1960; the Waqf Act, 1954; and the subsequent unification under the Waqf Act of 1995. They have always retained the sanctity of the term. These laws, while designed to provide statutory governance, have consistently respected the essence of Waqf as a concept grounded in the Islamic law.

Madam, the insertion of clause 2(a) tantamounts to nullifying all the earlier judgments, decrees, and orders of any court in respect of the Waqf and the Trust. This attempt is basically taking away the rights of the Muslims that they have accrued. Any attempt to nullify the Supreme Court judgment by legislative process is illegal and unconstitutional. Clause 3(IX) of the proposed Bill states that various sects and sub-sects have been created. This attempt to create sub-sects without having any rational object is not a good sign for any religion, caste, or creed. If the Constitutional provisions empower Parliament to create caste, sub-caste, or sub-class, only Parliament can do so like the Scheduled Castes were created in Hindus. But the Constitutional provision does not empower Parliament. Under the guise of the Waqf (Amendment) Bill 2024, they are creating Aga Khani Waqf, Bohra Waqf, etc. The intention to legislate such a classification of Waqf Board based on sub-sects shows that the Ruling Party has evil intentions. If the title speaks about unification, the creation of various Waqf Boards on the basis of sub-sects itself creates a de-unification between the sects and sub-sects of the Muslims.

Madam, Clause 3F(a) of the proposed Bill defines Government organizations, including municipalities, panchayats, and autonomous bodies of the Central Government under Part 9A of the Constitution. Under the scheme of Part

9A, the municipalities and the panchayats are self-government and autonomous bodies. How can the properties of the self-government bodies be treated as Government properties? In a Constitutional provision, it does not make sense. By this law, the panchayat and municipality have been described as Government properties. It is not a Government property; they are local self-government bodies. There is a distinction. Therefore, this provision is bad.

Madam, the introduction of the definition of Government property seems to be mischievous. Why will Waqf be allowed to define Government property? This is an attempt to legalize illegal occupation or occupation of the Waqf property by Government organizations. There is another sin here. In the JPC, we said repeatedly, give us the data where the Government has occupied the Waqf property. Nothing is there. And in Rajasthan, there are extreme cases; 80 per cent of the Rajasthan Waqf properties have been occupied by the Rajasthan Government itself. Practising Islam for at least five years as a precondition for making Waqf is thoroughly unreasonable, irrational, and manifestly arbitrary.

Under the scheme of the Constitution of India, no person can be compelled to practice his own religion. If no person can be compelled to practice his own religion, then such person cannot be debarred from either offering his property to God or from being a Hindu or a Muslim or from any other religion. Practising religion means day-to-day performance of his religious duty. In a secular democratic country like ours, no one can compel anybody to perform any religious duty.

If such a provision cannot be made either in the Constitution or in any other statute, no mandatory provision can be made for practising Islam for at least five

years for making waqf. Even if I discharge my religious duty on my own at any place, I cannot be compelled to say whether I am performing religious duty or not performing the same. How can anyone ask me whether I am performing religious duty or non-religious duty? Is it not a violation of the Constitution. What power has the Constitution given you to ask me whether I am discharging religious duty or not. A man can believe in performance of religious duty at any point of time of his life, even before death.

Performing a religious duty cannot be the basis of belonging to that religion. Even in a Hindu Mandir, which is governed by an Act, like Puri Jagannath Temple or Kashi Vishwanath Temple, there is no such provision that a person has to practice Hindu religion for at least five years and then only he can donate anything to the deity. Madam, I cannot donate. If I want to donate, it is my choice. How can my choice be controlled? I donate everywhere. I donate in Hindu Mandir. I donate in Muslim property. I donate in the Christian property. I donate in the Buddhist property. I donate to vagrants. I donate everywhere. How can you control this act? By reason of insertion of this clause, no other person of a religion can make over any property to waqf. The proposed amendment is thoroughly misconceived, arbitrary and irrational, and therefore, violates Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

In this Bill, Clause 3(ix) omits the existing Clause 3R(i). That means waqf by user is being taken away. Waqf by user is a long-standing practice of Muslims. In our country, waqf by user has been a very common practice decades after decades, rather from time immemorial. Waqf by user is a practice. The concept of waqf by user was recognized in our country in the case of Court of Wards for the property

of Makhdum Hassan Bakhsh vs. Ilahi Bakhsh & ors., 1912, HCC online, page 45. Madam, the hon. Supreme Court in the matter of Syed Mohd. Salie Labbai (Dead) by L.Rs. and others vs. Mohd. Hanifa (Dead) by L.Rs. and others, 1976, in paragraph 34, 36 and paragraph 39, categorically accepted this waqf by user.

There is a necessity in case of prayers offered in congregation. A single Muslim can also offer his prayers with or without an imam, but the prayer is in a congregation of a Jamaat or offered only behind an Imam who leads the prayers. And Islam is an extremely modern and liberal religion. There is no question of any person being denied admission in a Mosque for the purpose of offering prayers. And that is why the law is so strict that the moment a person is allowed to offer his prayers in a Mosque, the Mosque becomes dedicated to the public, and therefore it's a waqf property.

Finally, it is not necessary for the dedication of public mosque. Madam, in that judgment, it has been said that when a person erects a building with the object of dedicating it as a mosque and permits people to offer prayers therein without declaring that he has constituted it into a mosque and prayers are offered and they build Jamaat, the mosque becomes irrevocably dedicated.

Madam, I will just give one instance. In the Raisina village, where the residence of the President of India is there, there was a big village long back. In the big village, there are so many Muslims. One Hindu dedicated his property for offering their namaz, and that property is the mosque in front of Parliament.

Who has not gone there? Shri Abdul Kalam had gone there. All important political leaders, including Bhutto and the Imam, who is sitting here as one of our

colleagues, a Member of Parliament, have also gone there. If prayers are offered once in a mosque, it is sufficient to constitute a good dedication. Dedication has been clearly said. Paragraph 39 of the judgement reads. "The founder must declare his intention to dedicate a property for the purpose of mosque. No particular form of declaration is necessary. The declaration can be presumed from the conduct of the founder, either expressed or implied." If this is the principle of law, long-standing in our country, how can you say today, "You have to register waqf by user. You have to give a declaration"? I do not need to do that. Therefore, through this Bill, you are trying to take away the basic reason of all the judgements of the Supreme Court. This is not correct and this is bad.

Madam, Shri B.K. Mukherjea said, 'Neither a document nor explicit expressed words are essential for dedicating property to religious or public purposes; such dedication can be implied from the permitted use of property for sufficient period of time. The conduct of those properties is presumed to indicate dedication.' It has been said by Shri B.K. Mukherjea on Hindu law of religious and charitable trusts. I do not think that there is anyone in India who understands Hindu law better than Shri B.K. Mukherjea. There is no one. He has said so in his book. Anyway, new concepts and smart men have come like a smart phone. Therefore, everything is being done.

In the case of M. Siddiq through Lrs Mahant Suresh Das, 2021 SCC 1, 'wakq by user' has been expressly mentioned. Our jurisprudence recognizes the principles of 'Waqf by user' even absent and express deed of dedication. This is being taken away. It is a long judgment, I will not read it. Therefore, it hits the basic

things.

Please refer to Clause 3, sub clause 5 of the proposed Bill. The right of verbal declaration of waqf has been taken away. This is contrary to the history of creating waqf by any individual. Several properties are dedicated waqf by a good number of persons to be made as waqf property.

Madam, there is deletion of the word 'either verbally or in writing'. The right of the Muslim is protected under Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution. Therefore, it hits the basic structure of the Constitution.

Now, I refer to the case of Commissioner of Police Vs. Acharya Jagadishwarananda Avadhuta (2004) 12 SSC 770. It pertains to our State. When CP(I)M was in power, they killed Ananda Margis. In that case, this judgment has come. The protection guaranteed under Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution is not confined to matters of doctrine of belief, but extends to acts done in purpose of religion, and therefore contains a guarantee for rituals, observances, ceremonies, and modes of worship which are essential or integral part of religion. What is waqf then? It is an integral part of religion. Essential part of religion means the core beliefs upon which a religion is founded. The core belief of the Muslim is that Allah is there, I have dedicated my property to Allah, therefore it is a waqf property. It is upon the quintessential power that the superstructure of a religion is built without which religion will be no religion. Nobody can say that essential part or practice of one's religion has changed from a particular date or by an event.

The proposed amendment clause proceeds with the assumption that waqf properties are riddled with the issues of mismanagement. It appears that the

primary basis of this assumption is the quantum of pending litigation surrounding waqf. If this is the basis of identifying a body as mismanaged in terms of the pending litigation, it cannot be a rational basis of determining the standard of management of a body.

In fact, the hon. High Court of Delhi in one of the cases against Union of India has given the details of the pending cases. If pending cases are the ground for bringing the legislation, now I tell you the statistics. The number of pending civil cases in the Supreme Court is 64,687. The number of pending criminal cases in the Supreme Court is 18,235. The total number of pending cases is 82,922. In waqf, all over India, 14,000 to 15,000 cases are pending. It cannot be said to be the basis.

In Clause 4, there is insertion of section 3B which mandates that every waqf, prior to the commencement of this Act, shall file the details of the waqf and the property dedicated to the waqf. I have already dealt with that. The Waqf Board under this statute has declared a property to be waqf. In that case, the Government has challenged the same before the appropriate court of law. Madam, this is very important, I have missed it.

According to the Minister, the State Government officer above the District Magistrate will decide the issue. How it can be so? How can the State be a judge of its own cause? The State will decide: "This is my property, and it will be binding." The problem is this. The moment it will be claimed, it will not be treated as a waqf property. The title of the land can be decided only by the civil court, not by anybody else. The power which has been given to decide the title of this land whether it is

a Government land or not, that is covered by the State List under Entry 35 of List II in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution. The Parliament has no power to legislate law in respect of that. If the Waqf Board under the main statute has declared a property to be waqf, and in case the Government has challenged the same before the appropriate court of law, by amending this law, it cannot be done. A person cannot be a judge of his own cause. It has to go to a civil court. It is a well-known principle. Everyone knows about it. If there is a dispute regarding a civil law, who will decide? It will be decided by a civil court. The proviso itself indicates the predetermined mind of the Government. The Waqf Board itself is a statutory body. According to Section 3C (4), if there is any wrong writing in the records of the Waqf Board, that can be challenged by the Government in accordance with law. The Government cannot direct the Waqf Board to make the correction. This itself is hit by the doctrine of dictation.

The hon. Supreme Court time and again reiterated that revenue records are not documents of title and they do not vest the right of ownership as the property to the individuals named in the land records. So many references are there. These are elementary things. Any law student also knows about this bunch of laws. Unfortunately, this has not been taken care of by the Central Government. In Clause 5 (e), the proposed amendment amounts to creating sub-classes amongst the Muslims for the purpose of giving birth to disputes. Coming to Clause 9 of the proposed Bill, proviso to Clause 9 is totally unacceptable as it provides that two Members appointed under this sub-section shall be non-Muslim. The exclusion of Muslim community persons from holding the post of two Members in the Waqf

Board is hit by Article 14 of the Constitution of India which provides equal opportunity to everyone.

In the case of Hindu temples, the non-inclusion of Hindus cannot be imagined. We cannot imagine it. For example, under Section 6(2) of the Uttar Pradesh Sri Kashi Vishwanath Temple Act, it has been specifically mentioned that there are three eminent Hindu scholars well-versed in Hindu theology. A line has been said, a point has been taken to see. This is the State law. But it is a Central law. A law is a law. Law means it is within the ambit of Article 246 of the Constitution of India. Law does not mean beyond Article 246. If a law is within the ambit of Article 246 of the Constitution of India, there cannot be discrimination between a State law and a Central law. An unthinkable stand has been taken. I cannot think about this. After 44 long years of practice, I cannot say, I cannot think that no, it is a State law; it cannot be compared with a Central law. What is this? A law is a law. Law is having its own force. Read Article 13 of the Constitution of India also. What is law?

15.00 hrs

Clause 11 of the proposed Bill is seeking amendment of Section 14. The amendment of the original Act suffers from same illegalities. Clause 14 of the proposed Bill whereby Section 20A of the original Act, that is removal of the Chairperson by vote of No-Confidence, has been deleted. Such deletion is also improper and illegal. It is because if the Chairperson does not enjoy the confidence of other Members, how can he sit there? It is a question of democracy. Madam,

can you sit there if you do not enjoy the majority and the confidence. If you cannot enjoy the confidence of the majority, you have to leave. That is the democratic setup in our country.

Madam, amendment of Section 36 sub-section (iii) is effectively taking away the power of the Waqf Board regarding receiving of registration of waqf, and such an amendment has been envisaged to empower the Central Government in an indirect manner to control everything. All powers have been taken away. Why are you not making it? The Minister of Minority Affairs will decide everything. He will be the supreme person and nothing is required. It is finished. You can do it.

Clause 20 of the Bill is amending Section 40 of the original Act. If Section 40 is deleted, the Waqf Board itself will be a toothless doll. If Section 40 is amended and Section 40 is taken away, the Waqf Board will be a toothless doll only. If Section 40 is deleted, then there is no necessity to keep the Waqf Board itself. Do not keep it. Keep the power with the Minister in the Central Government. The Minister will decide. What is the necessity of a Waqf Board? Everything will be done by him. Clause 20 is taking away the power to regulate a statutory body like Waqf Board.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, I will take some time. I am reading very fast. I am going very fast.

The proposed Amendment Bill under Clause 21 seeking amendment of Section 46 of the original Act once again empowers the Central Government to make regulations with respect to so and so. Therefore, the power of the State Governments has been taken away. Does it not violate the federal structure of this

country? Every power of the State Governments has been taken away. Only the Centre will do it. Does it not violate the fundamental character of the Constitution?

Clause 22 of the Bill is seeking amendment of Section 47 of the Act. The proposed amendment empowers the Central Government to call for the audit of any waqf by the C&AG. How can the C&AG make an audit? The C&AG can make an audit in the case of the Consolidated Fund under the Constitution. How can the C&AG make an audit beyond the Consolidated Fund? This is absolutely illegal and improper.

Madam, as regards Section 50, under the existing provision of the Waqf Board, mutawalli is there.

Then, comes Section 83. By the proposed amendment, the number of members of the Tribunal has been reduced to two, and it removes one person having knowledge of Muslim law. This has been done and has been amended.

Now, the order of the Tribunal goes to High Court under appeal. Now, it is a statutory appeal. There is no provision for condonation of delay, if there is any delay. It is a direct and statutory appeal. You have not given any power to grant any interim relief to the persons. How can it be an adequate remedy? Earlier, it was there. One could have gone, as per Article 226 of the Constitution, for a judicial review. The High Court is having the power to condone delay and also to pass an interim order. You have also taken away this power. Therefore, this provision is not an adequate remedy so far as the waqf property is concerned. The High Courts have not been given any power.

Madam, now, I come to Sections 107 and 108. I am going very fast. I am not

taking even water. The proposed amendment has an effect on the decision to replace the Survey Commissioner. Then, in Clause 41 of the proposed amendment, Section 107 of the Act is deleted, and thereby applicability of the Limitation Act is de hors. How will the Limitation Act be applied? If the Limitation Act will apply, so many disputes will come. This is the intention of the Government. It is open. सब ओपन, सब खुला है अभी, अभी खुल गया है रास्ता, इंडिया में ताला लगा दो, हिन्दू-मुस्लिम, हिन्दू-मुस्लिम लगा दो, यही तो उन लोगों इंटेंशन है। इससे क्या होगा? This is not correct. This is completely bad.

The proposed Waqf Bill proposes significant things. In Hemaji Vs. Bhikabhai, the Supreme Court has criticised the concept of adverse possession as unjust, and it was urging reforms to protect rightful property. Therefore, this is a clear attempt on the part of the Government to curtail the rights of the Muslims in our country. यह ठीक नहीं है।

“हिन्दू या मुस्लिम के अहसासात को मत छेड़िए,
 अपनी कुरसी के लिए जज्बात को मत छेड़िए,
 छेड़िए एक जंग, मिल-जुलकर गरीबी के खिलाफ,
 दोस्त मेरे, मज़हबी नगमात को मत छेड़िए।”

“हम अपनी जान के दुश्मन को अपनी जान कहते हैं,
 मोहब्बत की इसी मिट्टी को हिन्दुस्तान कहते हैं।”

“अब तो मज़हब कोई ऐसा भी चलाया जाए,
 जिसमें इंसान को इंसान बनाया जाए।”

Madam, thanks.

SHRI A. RAJA (NILGIRIS): Madam, Chairperson, thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on behalf of the DMK Party.

I have listened the courageous speech of hon. Minister with rapt attention and I wondered how he got such a courage to explore the entire cock and bull stories in the Parliament.

I dare to say, hon. Minister, please go through your speech tomorrow by text, compile the text and do tally with the JPC Report and the documents submitted with the JPC. If it tallies, I will resign from this House.

You recall your memory when you introduced this Bill. You said what prompted you to introduce the Bill. One of the classical examples that has been given by you is this. The reason for this Bill to be piloted when you introduced is, in Tamil Nadu, in Tiruchirapalli district, an entire village running thousands and thousands of acres is described as waqf property. The JPC came to Tamil Nadu. The district collector came to depose evidence and the Secretary of the Revenue Department came to give evidence. The CEO of the Waqf Board came to give evidence. All the three officers came to the JPC. The Chairman is sitting here. They deposed the evidence. The cock and bull story that has been built by you and expressed by you has been demolished. In spite of the cock and bull story.....

(Interruptions)

Having said that as cock and bull story, now, you are coming with a new cock and bull story to say that the Parliament Building was given to Waqf Board.

Madam, the irony is this. The minority rights are going to be protected by way of this Bill whereas their party has no Members of Parliament from the Muslim

community. There is no Muslim MP to introduce and pilot the Bill and support the Bill. They are not able to produce a single Member of Parliament and they are giving moral advice to us on how secularism can be protected.

Madam Chairperson, today, it is a remarkable day for the Indian Parliament to design our destiny, whether the secular country is going to travel in the path which was well-written by the forefathers or the freedom fighters in the Constitution or it is a negative way as decided by the communal forces in the country.

Madam, I want to start my speech by quoting the resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly. This resolution was moved by none other than the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Mr. M. K Stalin. The resolution was unanimously passed. I quote our stand.

“The Waqf Bill as introduced by the Parliament is against the minorities rights, against the religious freedom, Unconstitutional, contrary to the purpose of waqf, inconsistent with judicial findings, unnecessary and confusing. If passed, it will cripple waqf institutions and harm the Muslim community. Therefore, the Assembly urges the Union Government to completely withdraw Waqf (Amendment) Bill.

Madam Chairperson, is it not a paradoxical question that the political will, the sovereign will of the entire country, seems to be or is deemed to be reflected in this House, whereas the political will of Tamil Nadu, reflected in the State Assembly, is not only inconsistent but completely diametrically opposite? If this difference and diametrically opposite component is not going to be accepted by you, then there will be a question regarding the integrity of this country; please note it.

Madam Chairperson, I want to take you back to the year 1949, soon after Independence, when the Constitution was being made. You will be happy that your favourite leader, the iron man of this country, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, is being celebrated despite the false claims. However, I want to put forth my views from the mouth of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was the Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Minorities in the Constitution Assembly. He was the Chairman. Who were all the members? The President of India and the President of the Assembly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, later the Prime Minister, Dr. Ambedkar, and Dr. Munshi. It was headed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The Committee took a decision, and a report was placed before the Constitution Assembly on 25th May 1949. He himself says, I quote:

“A sub-committee of five persons was appointed by the Advisory Committee in which our revered President was also one of the members, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, myself, Mr. Munshi, and Dr. Ambedkar were the members of the Committee. The Committee met and made its report in February.”

Finally, he placed the report and moved it in the Constitution Assembly. What was his plan when he was moving? I quote again:

“If they, (that is, Muslims) really have come honestly to the conclusion that in the changed conditions of this country, it is in the interest of all to lay down real and genuine foundations of a secular State, then nothing is better for the minorities than to trust the good-sense and sense of fairness of the majority, and to place confidence in them.”

The second part is very important; I quote again:

“So also it is for us who happen to be in a majority to think about what the minorities feel, and how we in their position would feel if we were treated in the manner in which they are treated. But in the long run, it would be in the interest of all to forget that there is anything like majority or minority in this country and that in India there is only one community. With these considerations, Sir, I move that the Report of the Advisory Committee be taken into consideration”.

This is the voice of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Constitution Assembly. You are celebrating 75th year of our Constitution. We want to harvest the legacy of Sardar Patel. Those who wanted the legacy of Sardar Patel in Constitutional terms are opposing the Bill, while those who wanted to erect the statue of Vallabhbhai Patel and erase the concept of Vallabhbhai Patel are supporting this Bill. That is the problem.

Madam, I may be permitted to go to the genesis of the Waqf Act which was originally enacted in the year 1954. After that, the Act was amended frequently in 1959, 1964, and 1969. Thereafter, comprehensive amendments were made in the year 1984. My sincere question to the Treasury Benches and the hon. Minister is this. Right from 1984, whenever amendments were brought to this House, there was a basis; there were deliberations; there were consultations with stakeholders on the basis of approval by the Parliament or by the President of India or the Prime Minister of India.

The Waqf (Amendment) Act, 1984 came into existence on the basis of the report submitted by the Waqf Inquiry Committee which was appointed by the

Parliament in 1970. So, a Committee was formed in the year 1970. Its report was placed after 14 years. The amendments were made. I was surprised when I went through the document of 1970. What a beautiful and sensible deliberation took place in 1970. In spite of that, the protests were made against the Waqf Act of 1970, and later, it came in 1984.

Madam, if at all so many recommendations were made in 1970, in 1984 the Parliament had taken up two amendments, one is for limitation, which was extended to 30 years for the wakf properties, and the second one is related to the Act applicable to the evacuee properties. No other provisions were implemented, not because of the protest of the Hindus, but because of the protest of the Muslims themselves. It was fairly accepted by the Nehruvian Government.

After that, the Waqf Act of 1995 came into existence. What I wanted to impress upon the Minister and the House is that whenever the amendment came into existence, on the reasonable basis, on the institutional outcome, the amendments were done. Take for example, the Waqf Act of 1995. How the Waqf Act of 1995 came into existence? As per the Waqf Act of 1995, it is mentioned in para 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

“Comprehensive amendments to the Wakf Act, were, made by the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984 which were based largely on the recommendations of the Wakf Inquiry Committee set up in December, 1970 to enquire in to administration of wakfs at all levels and in response to a demand made in Parliament by the Members during a discussion on the Wakf (Amendment) Bill.”

Only two amendments were there. Thereafter, the demand was made by the Muslim community to have a relook. Accordingly, it was placed in the Parliament, and the Waqf Act of 1995 came into existence.

Again, I want to take the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013. In 2013, what were the basis? Please read paragraph 2 of the reasons and objectives:

“A High-Level Committee was constituted for preparation of a comprehensive report on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India, submitted its Report to the Prime Minister on 17th November 2006, which is known as Sachar Committee Report.”

So, what I wanted to say, whether it is the Waqf Act of 1984, whether it is the Waqf Act of 1995, whether it is the Waqf Act of 2013, there were basis, there were consultations, there were consensus arrived, and then a White Paper was filed in the Parliament. Then, the Government brought the amendments. Please tell me, on what basis this Bill is being brought to the House. On what basis, can you say that so many stakeholders were consulted? How many stakeholders came to the JPC and substantiated their claims? There was nothing. The way in which the Bill is brought and piloted is something surreptitious.

Now, I am coming to the ‘Statement of Objects and Reasons’ of the present Bill. The present Bill says in paragraph 2 that:

“Based on the recommendations of the High-Level Committee under the chairmanship of Justice (Retired) Rajinder Sachar and the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Waqf and Central Waqf Council and after having detailed consultation with other stakeholders, comprehensive

amendments were made in the Act in the year 2013.”

This is the admission of the Government.

Then, you start saying in the same paragraph like this. So, I quote, ‘Despite the amendments, it has been observed that the Act still requires further improvement to effectively address issues related to the powers of the Waqf Board, registration, survey of the properties, removal of encroachments, including the definition of the Waqf. You mentioned these five components. In addition to the 2013 Act, and despite the Sachar Committee Report, you wanted to address five more components, which, according to you, were missing in the erstwhile Act.

Now, I come to these five pillars. I can easily demonstrate that the ‘definition of the Waqf’ has nothing to do but to artfully confuse people for the non-existence of waqf. ‘Removal of the encroachment’ is nothing but empowering the Government to grab the property. ‘Survey of the property’ is nothing but a mockery because the Government of India has already filed an affidavit before the Supreme Court that more than 90 per cent survey is already over. ‘Registration of waqf’ is not at all humanly possible, according to your text. I will come to that. Enhancement of ‘powers of the State Boards’ will make it a recreation club. I will demonstrate that as well.

As a student of law, I got anguished when I saw the amendments, and I challenged the Minister with due humility to show one improvement in terms of these five heads beyond the 2013 Act. If he did so, I would be ready to salute him. But you cannot do it.

Madam, I have been in the Parliament for more than 20 to 22 years, I know

the legislative business. Being a lawyer, I am well-versed with all the nitty gritty of it. But have you ever come across where a Bill is being brought to the Parliament cunningly and cleverly to remove the amendments, which were brought in 1995 and 2013 after due deliberation and by approval of the same Parliament? If you are really honest, you must repeal the 2013 Act, you must repeal the 1995 Act because most of the amendments brought in 1995, and then in 2013 were completely removed by way of these amendments. What does it mean?

I want to quote Shri V. R. Krishna Iyer, a known jurist. I quote, 'Parliament is a great inquest of the nation, the great auditor and ombudsman of the executive, the final arbiter, policy monitor, and destiny designer of the people', I unquote. I dare to charge the Government that this Parliament is being used as a mere ventilating chamber, and it has been undermined. It is nothing but an unpardonable onslaught on the constitution of religion. One day, you will repent.

Now, I will turn to the provisions of the Bill. My learned friends, including Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shri Akhilesh Yadav and everybody else mentioned about the provision "any person practising Islam for at least five years'. If it is so, then nobody should be indulged in such Contrivance. Where have you got all this language? I am a Hindu. I may be a believer. I may not be a believer. But when I am entrusted a property, will you measure my honesty? If I am honest or not if I am a fraud, but following Hinduism is useless and nonsense? You never bother about honesty and transparency. You are concerned about only religion. That is the problem. I have never come across such a provision in any other country's legislation. How can you measure the honesty of the people?(*Interruptions*)

I still have time left. I can get the time from Congress also. They have accepted it.(*Interruptions*)

THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN (CHENNAI CENTRAL): Sir, there is too much of interruption. He even could not speak in the Joint Parliamentary Committee.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. RAJA : I am coming only to the definition. The attempt that has been made by the Government, according to you, you were saying that you were not indulging in contrivance, but your entire attempt, I want to say, is nothing but a diabolical contrivance.

Then you have added new sentences. What are these sentences? There is Section 3A. What is happening in this country? Have you come across the Transfer of Property Act? Section 3A states that only the real and original owner can donate the property as waqf. What is this? Only the owner can transfer. If a non-owner is transferring the property, it is not alienated; it is invalid. I can spend my own money, but if I am taking money from my brother, it is stealthy. Why are you bringing such an Act? I am not able to understand it. Then there is Section 3B. ... (*Interruptions*)

Madam, it is a serious issue. All these things are newly introduced. Section 3C states: "Any Government property identified or declared as waqf property, before or after the commencement of this Act, shall not be deemed to be a waqf property." I do not know how many lawyers are in the House. How is the Government property identified and declared as waqf property? Who will identify? Who will decide? Who will investigate? You will declare. You will identify this property as mine, and you do not deem it as waqf property. Of course, all the

Constitutional bodies have discretion. Justice Patanjali in 1960 said: "Yes, we have judicial discretion, but judicial discretion should not be a caveman's discretion". Your discretion here is a caveman's discretion. In the name of improvement, the Government attempts to defeat the concept of waqf, and they want to snatch the entire waqf property in the name of the Act for the Government.

Coming to the second point of survey of the waqf properties and removal of the encroachment, that itself is contradictory. The survey of the property is affirmative; encroachment of the waqf property is negative. You wanted to club it together. In Section 4, there is a provision for survey of the property for the waqf in the present Act. A Survey Commissioner has been designated and appointed by the Government, independent of the Government; he is not a Government officer. When a dispute comes to the Government and the Waqf Board, an independent officer must follow the civil procedure code to investigate the title and come to a conclusion. He is a civil court. Now, the Survey Commissioner has been replaced with a District Collector. My honest question is this. In any dispute between the Waqf Board and the Government, how can a collector be a judge? You know the principle of natural justice. No one can be a judge in his own cause. The same Collector is sitting and deciding who is the owner of the property. It is unknown to the law, unknown to criminal jurisprudence, and unknown to the entire legal fraternity. How can a Collector investigate?

Then, this Bill wants to revisit encroachment. The survey is over; now next is encroachment. Please hear me. You mentioned that you wanted to revisit encroachment according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Section 54

deals with encroachment. Please see the Bill. Has there been any small attempt? Did you change a full stop or a comma? Did you change a single letter in Section 54? You did not change anything, but you are claiming in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that you wanted to revisit the Bill. On the contrary, as my friend put it, you wanted to make very stringent laws to protect the minorities of the country. The present Act talks about rigorous imprisonment and penalty. You are saying that it is simple imprisonment. The offence committed in the Act presently is cognizable and non-bailable; you are making it bailable. I want to recall the Bilkis Bano case. The same thing has happened here also.

Then, I would like to mention about Tribunals. As a student of law, again I am saying that with the creation of tribunals itself we want to segregate the lengthy process of the judicial process in the Civil Court, High Court and Supreme Court. Hence, we are having so many Tribunals. The Telecom Tribunal is there, Income Tax Tribunal is there. Why is it so? There were a lot of cases in the Civil Court, District Court, Subordinate Court, and High Court. So, such simple and peculiar matters should be referred to the specific court for which the Constitution permits to constitute a Tribunal.

You constituted a Tribunal and very clearly said that the Tribunal's decision is final. Why is it final? Already the Survey Commissioner has been conferred with the powers of Civil Court. He is not an individual man. He is an institution under law. He is following the Civil Procedure Code (CPC) and the erstwhile Indian Evidence Act; he himself is the first court. The second court is the Tribunal. A third court, is permitted in the law. *Suo moto* or on application, it can go to High Court.

Where is your problem? ... (*Interruptions*) But you wanted to say that the Tribunal is not final; you will decide it. What type of jurisprudence are you having?

Now, I come to the issue of registration in 36(1). ... (*Interruptions*) Madam, I will take only five minutes. Please allow me. ... (*Interruptions*) Yes, the Minister is having patience. ... (*Interruptions*) Earlier, the waqf property could be declared by virtue of Section 36(1) as waqf property after the due process. What is the process? The Act itself says it. Now, you want to bring Section (7A). What does Section (7A) say? It is a peculiar provision, which will defeat entire waqf properties. Kindly permit me to read Section (7A). Now, the new provision Section (7A) states: "... The property shall not be registered unless the dispute is decided by a competent court". The power has been entrusted to the Collector. The Collector will hear the matter for registration and during the registration, if any dispute is found, then the final decision will not be taken. It will be decided by the court, up to the Supreme Court.

Thereafter, sub Section (10) states that no suit and no appeal will lie upon that. What does it mean? You wanted to say that this property is not waqf property; go for the dispute; it will go to Supreme Court; it will take 30 years; and till then this property will be deemed a Government property. What does it mean? Then, I come to the Register. The Register also is completely impossible in the way it has been drafted.

As regards the constitution of Boards, all Members have spoken about it. I do not want to take much time on it. Why are you injecting non-Muslims? The Hindu Religious Endowment Board Act is there in all States including Tamil Nadu. What happened in Tamil Nadu? In one temple, so many acres of land were available

under HRCE. Out of its income, the HRCE Board decided to run an arts college. Recruitment was made for Professors. One Muslim came on merit.

Immediately, the RSS and Hindu Union gave a categorical statement: "It is our property. Why are you accommodating a Muslim professor"? Now, you are saying that property is something different and religion is something different. Please do not teach lessons. Our prayer is, religion is something different and politics is something different. Do not mix it. That is our prayer. If you want to save this country with integrity under the secular fabric, please segregate politics from religion.

Now, section 40 is very important. Section 40 states that any property of any trust or society registered in pursuance of the Indian Trusts Act or under the Societies Registration Act, or under any other Act, is Waqf property, the Board may notwithstanding anything contained in such Act, hold an inquiry in regard to such property by way of survey and come to a conclusion that it is a Waqf property... Why are you removing this provision? What is the reason given for this? It was not at all deliberated in the JPC.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI A. RAJA : Madam Chairperson, I am concluding my speech. Lastly, section 108(a) speaks about overriding power; the safeguard. Take the Protection of Civil Rights Act, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, or the Dowry Prohibition Act, whatever be the special legislation made either by an Assembly or by Parliament, such an overriding power must be there to protect the interests of a particular community. You are removing

that.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI A. RAJA: Madam, soon after Independence, the then Prime Minister of India wrote to all the Chief Ministers of India. I am quoting from the official record, a letter to the Chief Ministers by the then Prime Minister:

“We have a great deal of evidence to show that an organisation which is in the nature of a private army and which is definitely proceeding on the strictest Nazi lines, even following the technique of organisation. The Nazi party brought Germany to ruins and they have little doubt if these tendencies are allowed to spread and increase in India, they would do enormous injury to India. No doubt, India would survive but she would be grievously wounded and would take a long time to recover.”

Who said it? It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Which was the organization? RSS! I warn this Government, do not go along with RSS. Thank you.

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI (BAPATLA): Madam Chairperson, I rise today to talk about the Waqf (Amendment) Bill 2025. The Muslim community in our country needs to be provided with support for their upliftment. This minority community faces economic, educational, and social hardships. As per NSSO, nearly 31 per cent of urban Muslims live below the poverty line. Their average monthly per capita expenditure is among the lowest across all major religious groups. Despite constituting 14 per cent of the population, Muslims hold a mere four to five per cent of Government jobs and less than three per cent in corporate employment. Their high dropout rates in secondary and higher education add to

their struggles, preventing their upward mobility. There is a need to take care of their welfare and uplift the lives of the minorities.

In light of these challenges, the presence of the vast waqf properties valued at over Rs. 1.2 lakh crore and covering approximately 36.18 lakh acres present an opportunity for economic and social transformation.

However, these properties have largely been underutilized due to administrative inefficiencies and mismanagement and several times with mala fide intentions. Our Party firmly believes that these resources must be used for the welfare of the Muslim community, particularly the women, the youth and the downtrodden.

Madam, there is a need to take care of welfare and upliftment of the lives of the minorities. In support of this vision, we are the first Party that advocated for the establishment of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The functioning of the Joint Parliamentary Committee has been both extensive and transparent. The Committee's engagement was one of the most inclusive in the entire parliamentary history. The Committee engaged with 284 stakeholders, 25 State Waqf Boards, 15 State Governments and various ministries. A total of 97.27 lakh representations were received, considered and discussed. The deliberations spanned over 128 hours and 10 minutes. The result of this humongous exercise was the 944-page report and a revised Bill with 14 amendments. Among these, our Party, the Telugu Desam Party, suggested three important amendments to ensure the welfare of Muslims.

One crucial amendment ensured the prospective application of the Waqf-by-

User Clause. This means that all existing waqf properties registered under this provision will remain protected even without a waqf deed. By ensuring this amendment, the TDP safeguarded the interests of the Muslim community and ensured that their properties shall remain intact.

Our Party also played a pivotal role in strengthening the State authority regarding disputes over wrongful claims by the Waqf Boards. We moved an amendment replacing the District Collector with a designated officer above the rank of the Collector to handle such disputes. This amendment empowered the State Governments to appoint a higher-ranking officer, ensuring a more robust, fairer, broader and larger resolution process because we feel there is a need to take care of the welfare and upliftment of the minorities.

The TDP also proposed an amendment to extend the timeline for uploading Waqf property documents on the Central Portal. Originally, the Bill required registration within six months, but recognizing practical challenges, we pushed for an extension. The JPC accepted our proposal, allowing the Waqf Tribunal to grant extensions in selected cases where valid reasons for delay exist. This ensures that all waqf properties have sufficient time for proper registration. We still feel that there is a need to take care of the welfare and upliftment of the lives of the minorities. The TDP has put in effort to safeguard the Muslim interest and ensure their welfare.

The YSRCP has merely played politics instead of working for the true development of the minorities in the State. Their representative on the JPC has attended just 18 of the 38 JPC meetings, whereas our Party has attended close to 90 per cent of the meetings to protect the rights of the minorities. They have treated

Muslims as nothing more than a vote bank, while we see them as an integral community that deserves protection and upliftment. The TDP's role in shaping this Bill shows our commitment to Muslim and minority welfare. Ensuring the welfare of minorities has always been the top priority since the formation of our Party. Under the leadership of our founder, Shri N. T. Rama Rao Garu, in 1985, TDP established the Minorities Finance Corporation, the first of its kind in India to provide financial assistance and business opportunities for Muslims. Under the visionary leadership of Shri Chandrababu Naidu Garu, welfare, upliftment and empowerment for the minorities has always remained a priority for Telugu Desam Party.

On 25th July, 2002, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam was sworn in as the 11th President of India. Please recall that our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu proposed his name.

In 1991, Shri Lal Jan Basha Ji was elected hon. Member of Parliament to this House.

In 1996, TDP declared Urdu as the second official language under the leadership of our Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu Ji, improving educational and administrative opportunities for Muslims.

In 1998, TDP established the Maulana Azad National Urdu University in Hyderabad and one more university in Kurnool.

In 2001, TDP established a Hajj House in Hyderabad, one more in Vijayawada and also launched air travel facilities. We introduced Ramzan Tohfa Scheme, providing financial assistance to 10 lakh Muslim families annually, spending Rs. 50 crore to Rs. 60 crore each year. We provided monthly salaries to

Imams and Mouzams, ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. ... (*Interruptions*) We spent Rs. 4,000 crore on minority welfare programmes between 2014-19. ... (*Interruptions*); introduced "Dulhan Scheme", offering financial aid of Rs. 163 crore to 32,722 minority brides; started Foreign Education Scheme, providing Rs. 10 lakh each to 500 Muslim students annually; held job fairs, distributing Rs. 113 crore in scholarships to five lakh Muslim students; invested Rs. 31.64 crore in post-matric scholarships for more than 39000 Muslim students. Why did we do all this? It is because we strongly believe that there is a need to take care of the welfare and upliftment of the minorities.

In conclusion, the Telugu Desam Party has always stood by the welfare and upliftment of the Muslim community, ensuring their rights and development. In line with this commitment, I urge the Government to consider providing flexibility to the State Governments in deciding the composition of their Waqf Boards. Given that, Andhra Pradesh has already enacted the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1987, permitting religious autonomy. Providing States the power to determine composition of the Waqf Boards will ensure the welfare of the Muslim community. This step will ensure the TDP's dedication to the inclusive growth and welfare of the communities.

Madam, once again, in the interest of the Muslim women, in the interest of the Muslim youth, in the interest of the Muslim downtrodden, hoping that the earlier suggestion of giving flexibility to the State Governments should be considered and will be taken into consideration while framing the rules under the Act, we support the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025.

Madam, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Bill.

पंचायती राज मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री (श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह): सभापति महोदया, सदन में वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 पर चर्चा हो रही है और चर्चा के प्रारंभ से ही ऐसा माहौल बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि जैसे यह वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक मुस्लिम विरोधी है। यह आज से नहीं है। जब वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक इस सदन में पेश हुआ था, जेपीसी में जाने के पहले तब से पूरे देश में यह नैरेटिव बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है और यह बता कर पूरे देश का माहौल खराब किया जा रहा है कि यह मुसलमान विरोधी है, लेकिन यह कहीं से भी मुसलमान विरोधी नहीं है।

वक्फ क्या है? क्या वक्फ कोई मुस्लिम संस्था है? वक्फ एक तरह का ट्रस्ट है, जो मुसलमानों के हक में काम करने के लिए बनाया जाता है। वक्फ कोई मुस्लिम धार्मिक संस्था नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसा नैरेटिव बनाया जा रहा है कि यह कोई मुस्लिम संस्था है। हां, उस ट्रस्ट को यह अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह मुसलमान समुदाय के हर वर्ग के साथ, चाहे वे महिला हों, पुरुष हों, गरीब हों, अमीर हों, पिछड़े हों या अति पिछड़े हों, सभी वर्ग के लोगों के साथ न्याय करें, जो नहीं हो रहा है। वक्फ क्या है? वक्फ एक धार्मिक संस्था नहीं है। यह विनियामक है और प्रशासनिक निकाय है, जो मुसलमानों के हक के लिए काम करती है। आज उसको नैरेटिव बनाया जा रहा है। उसे क्यों नैरेटिव बनाया जा रहा है? आप मोदी जी को कोस रहे हैं। अरे भाई! अगर आपको मोदी जी का चेहरा पसंद नहीं आता है, तो मोदी जी की तरफ मत देखिए, उनके अच्छे काम की प्रशंसा कीजिए। यह काम कीजिए। आज मोदी जी ने जो काम किया है, वर्ष 2013 में आपने जो पाप किया था, उस पाप को समाप्त करके मोदी जी ने पारदर्शिता लाने का काम किया है। आपको क्या दिक्कत हो रही है? हां, यह अलग बात है कि मोदी जी आपको पसंद नहीं हैं, नहीं है तो मत रहे, लेकिन देश की जनता मोदी जी को पसंद करती है और इसलिए मोदी जी पारदर्शिता के साथ समाज के हर तबके के लिए काम करते हैं। यह पाप आपका है और आपके उस पाप को आज मोदी जी ने आपके चंगुल से, उसे गिरोह से निकालकर, उसको काम करने के लिए आम मुसलमानों की तरफ फेंक दिया है, तो आपको यह खराब लग रहा है। भाई, आपको क्यों खराब लग रहा

है? यह खराब लगने की कोई चीज नहीं है। क्या आप मुसलमानों के कल्याण के विरोधी हैं? अगर मुसलमानों के कल्याण के लिए मोदी जी ने कोई काम किया है तो आपको उनकी प्रशंसा करनी चाहिए थी।

आज देश में दो तरह के लोग इस वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक के खिलाफ हैं। एक वैसे लोग जो अपने वोट के लिए धार्मिक मामलों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, वे इसके विरोध में हैं और इसके विरोध में माहौल खड़ा कर रहे हैं। दूसरे वैसे लोग हैं जिनका इस वक्फ पर कब्जा था। वह अपने कब्जे को चंगुल से जाते हुए देखकर, आज इसके विरोध में खड़े हैं। वे इसका क्यों विरोध कर रहे हैं? इस संशोधन के विरोध का क्या कारण है, कोई कारण नहीं है। वक्फ का जो पूरा कार्य कलाप है, वक्फ की जो पूरी वर्किंग है, उस वर्किंग में तो कहीं से इस संशोधन में हस्तक्षेप करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन हम वक्फ के कार्य कलाप में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर रहे हैं। वक्फ की जो आमदनी है, वह आमदनी सही मामलों में मुसलमानों के लिए खर्च हो, इस पर नजर रखने के लिए हम इसमें संशोधन लेकर आए हैं, तो इसमें आपको क्या दिक्कत नजर आ रही है? आपको लग रहा है कि आप नजर में चढ़ जाएंगे। जो गिरोह आपके कब्जे में था, अब आपका नहीं होगा। मुसलमानों के हक में काम होगा, बेहतर प्रबंधन होगा, धन के दुरुपयोग को रोका जा सकेगा और सिर्फ उसके कार्य कलाप पर निगरानी रखने के लिए तंत्र विकसित किया जा रहा है। इसमें आपके पास विरोध का कोई आधार नहीं है। अगर आप यह नैरेटिव पूरे देश में बना रहे हैं, तो अपने लाभ, राजनीतिक लाभ और अपने वोट के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।

सभापति जी, इस संशोधन से क्या होगा? इस संशोधन से सबसे बड़ा फायदा क्या है? आप यह नैरेटिव तो नहीं बना रहे हैं। मुसलमान समुदाय में पसमांदा समाज के लोग हैं। आप पूरे देश का उदाहरण देकर बताएं कि क्या वक्फ में पसमांदा समाज का, उन बेचारों का कोई श्रेय है? पसमांदा समाज की कितनी बड़ी आबादी है, क्या उनका कोई श्रेय है? कांग्रेस पार्टी और आपके नेता पूरे देश में चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर कह रहे हैं कि जातीय जनगणना कराइए। आप कराइए, लेकिन अगर उनको हक दिया जा रहा है, अधिकार दिया जा रहा है तो आप मुसलमान के पसमांदा समाज के खिलाफ क्यों हैं? ...
(व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, सेक्युलरिज्म की कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक नेता का बयान अखबार में छपा कि जेडीयू सेक्युलर पार्टी है, उसको देखना है । ... (व्यवधान) अरे, जेडीयू और नीतीश कुमार को आपके सेक्युलरिज्म के सर्टिफिकेट की आवश्यकता नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान) आपको हम एक बात बता देते हैं कि आपके सेक्युलरिज्म की परिभाषा है, समाज को वोट के लिए बांटो, भावना की राजनीति करो और वोट लेकर देश पर राज करो ।... (व्यवधान) यह आपके सेक्युलरिज्म की परिभाषा है । ... (व्यवधान) नीतीश कुमार जी और जेडीयू के सेक्युलरिज्म की परिभाषा है कि बिना कोई विवाद किए काम करो और समाज के हर वर्ग के लिए काम करो । आपने तो इस देश में बहुत दिन शासन किया ।... (व्यवधान) जय प्रकाश जी, एक मिनट सुनिए, हम आपको बता देते हैं कि नीतीश कुमार जी 20 साल से बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री हैं । ... (व्यवधान) आजादी के बाद से आपने कब तक शासन किया? कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बिहार में कब तक शासन किया? आजादी के बाद से नीतीश कुमार जी ने 20 वर्षों में मुसलमानों के हक में जो काम किया है, आजादी के बाद से आज तक कहीं नहीं हुआ । ... (व्यवधान) क्या हुआ? मुसलमानों के लिए नीतीश कुमार जी ने तालीमी मरकज़ बनाया, हुनर योजना चलाई । ... (व्यवधान) भागलपुर दंगा किसके राज में हुआ था? वेणुगोपाल जी, आपके राज में हुआ था ।... (व्यवधान) क्या आपने मुसलमानों के साथ न्याय किया था? नीतीश कुमार जी ने एनडीए के राज में भागलपुर के दंगा पीड़ितों को न्याय देने का काम किया । यह काम नीतीश कुमार जी ने किया । ... (व्यवधान)

आपके सेक्युलरिज्म की क्या परिभाषा है? नीतीश कुमार जी ने पूरे बिहार के कब्रिस्तान की घेराबंदी करा दी । आपने तो आजादी के दिन से, इतने दिन शासन किया, लेकिन क्या कोई काम बिहार में मुसलमानों के हक में किया, आप यह बता दीजिए । नीतीश कुमार जी वोट के लिए राजनीति नहीं करते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) नीतीश कुमार जी ने मुसलमानों के हक में बिहार में जितना काम किया है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी उसकी भागीदार रही और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के समर्थन से यह काम हुआ । ... (व्यवधान) जय प्रकाश जी, आप कहां खड़े हैं? ऐसे ही चिल्लपों करते रहिए, कुछ होना नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, आज वक्फ संशोधन बिल के माध्यम से पसमांदा समाज के मुसलमानों, पिछड़े

वर्ग और गरीब तबके के मुसलमानों, मुसलमानों में सबसे निम्न वर्ग के मुसलमानों को न्याय देने का काम हो रहा है, तो आप चिल्लपों मचा रहे हैं, हल्ला कर रहे हैं, नरेटिव सैट कर रहे हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि इस देश में कोई तूफान आने वाला है। अरे, कोई तूफान नहीं आने वाला, इस देश के पसमांदा समाज के मुसलमान कल नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के साथ खड़े होंगे कि इनके शासन काल में हमें न्याय मिला था। आप कहां नजर आएं? आप नरेटिव सैट करते रहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, ये महिला सशक्तिकरण की बात करते हैं। ये महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए बहुत चिल्लाते हैं कि महिलाओं को सशक्त करना है। ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस पार्टी महिलाओं को सशक्त करती है। ... (व्यवधान) क्या मुसलमान समुदाय में महिलाएं नहीं हैं? आज अगर मुस्लिम समुदाय की महिलाओं को वक्फ के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है तो आप क्यों विरोध कर रहे हैं? मुस्लिम समाज की महिलाओं को सशक्तिकरण का हक है, उनके सशक्तिकरण का काम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने इस वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक के माध्यम से किया। आप पूरे देश में जो नरेटिव सैट कर रहे हैं, उससे लगता है कि माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी मुस्लिम विरोधी हैं।

16.00 hrs

जिस तरह नीतीश कुमार जी ने बिहार में सेकुलरिज्म स्थापित किया, प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी भी पूरे देश में सेकुलरिज्म को लेकर आगे चल रहे हैं। समाज के हर तबके के साथ, समाज के हर वर्ग के साथ, देश के हर राज्य के साथ एक साथ काम करके उसको विकसित करने का काम कर रहे हैं। उनका विजन, उनकी सोच व्यापक है। वे विकसित देश बनाना चाहते हैं, आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनना चाहते हैं। आप देश को संकुचित रखना चाहते हैं। वोट के लिए देश को बांटकर, धर्म के आधार पर वोट को बांटना चाहते हैं, जो आपका चलने वाला नहीं है।

अभी चर्चा हो रही थी और बहुत लोगों ने कहा कि इस संशोधन के माध्यम से डीएम को अधिकार क्यों दे दिया गया? बहुत लोगों ने सिविल प्रोसीजर, कोर्ट तक की बात की। हमको हँसी आ रही थी। सीपीसी से क्या लेना-देना है? गाय का सींग भैंस में, भैंस का सींग गाय में लगा रहे हैं। अरे भाई, इस देश में रेवेन्यू के रिकॉर्ड का कस्टोडियन कौन होता है? इस देश में रेवेन्यू के रिकॉर्ड का कस्टोडियन डिस्ट्रिक्ट

मजिस्ट्रेट होता है। अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट को यह अधिकार दिया गया था तो कोई गलत नहीं था। लेकिन फिर भी आपने उसका विरोध किया तो सरकार ने सोचा कि आपके विरोध को मान लेते हैं और उससे बड़े अधिकारी को यह अधिकार दे दिया। लेकिन रेवेन्यू के रिकॉर्ड का कस्टोडियन जिलाधिकारी होता है।

अगर आपका झगड़ा होगा, अगर मेरी सम्पत्ति का झगड़ा होगा, वेणुगोपाल जी, आपकी संपत्ति का अगर किसी से झगड़ा होगा तो आप कहां जाते हैं? खतियान देखने के बाद किसके पास जाते हैं, वही डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां जाते हैं। वही डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में जाते हैं। आज की तारीख में एक आम मुसलमान भी, अगर आम नागरिक मुसलमान है और उसकी व्यक्तिगत संपत्ति पर कोई विवाद होता है तो वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां जाता है और वहीं से उसको न्याय मिलता है। आम मुसलमान डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के दफ्तर में जाएंगे और उनको न्याय मिलेगा। वक्फ को नहीं जाना है, इसलिए कि वक्फ की जमींदारी पूरे वक्फ की संपत्ति पर है। उसको समाप्त करने का काम, पारदर्शिता लाने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी सरकार ने किया है। इसका स्वागत करना चाहिए और इसका विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए।

आप ट्रिब्यूनल की बात कह रहे थे। ट्रिब्यूनल में क्या दिक्कत है? आज का क्या कानून है? आज का कानून यह है कि आपने जो पाप वर्ष 2013 में किया है, आज का कानून क्या है? मंत्री जी रिजिजू साहब सुबह में जो भाषण दे रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा कि हमने धारा 40 को खत्म कर दिया। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। किरेन रिजिजू साहब, जिन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बिल्डिंग को, राष्ट्रपति भवन की बिल्डिंग को, लोक सभा की बिल्डिंग को बचा लेने का काम किया, वरना कल को कह देते कि यह भी मेरी वक्फ की सम्पत्ति है। इस देश में ऐसा कौन सा कानून है? इस देश में ऐसा कहीं कानून होता है? हम आज़ादी के बाद से इतने दिनों से इस देश को चला रहे हैं। इस देश में ऐसा कौन सा कानून है कि वक्फ ने जिस पर हाथ रख दिया, वह वक्फ की सम्पत्ति हो गई। सेकुलरिज्म के इनके सहयोगी हैं, आज कल वेणुगोपाल जी की जो पार्टी है, जिसकी वह पिछलग्गू बनी हुई है, लोक सभा में उनके द्वारा दिया गया भाषण वायरल हो रहा है। जिन्होंने कहा है कि पटना के पूरे डाक बंगला चौक

को वक्फ वालों ने कब्जा करके रख लिया है, सख्त कानून बनना चाहिए और उन लोगों को विदा करना चाहिए। यही तो भाषण है और वायरल है। वेणुगोपाल जी, आप जरा बाहर निकल कर देख लीजिए। अगर नहीं मिले तो मुझे बोलियेगा, मैं भेज दूंगा। वह मेरे पास भी है। हम भी आपको भेज देंगे। आप उसे देख लीजिएगा। अगर उस धारा को समाप्त कर दिया, तो बहुत बढ़िया काम किया है। हम रिजिजू साहब को धन्यवाद देते हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश को बचा लिया और इस देश के कई लोगों को इस शिकंजे में फंसे से बचा लेने का काम किया है। इसलिए हम उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं।

अब ट्रिब्यूनल की बात आती है। ट्रिब्यूनल के तहत क्या प्रावधान था? इस कानून के तहत ट्रिब्यूनल में जाने की बात थी, उसमें जाकर आप साबित कीजिए कि वक्फ की सम्पत्ति नहीं है, यह मेरी सम्पत्ति है। उसको 5 साल तक, 10 साल तक ट्रिब्यूनल सुनता रहेगा। अगर एक बार ट्रिब्यूनल ने फैसला दे दिया कि वक्फ वाले सही हैं, तो फिर आप कहीं नहीं जाकर, उसी में रिवीज़न फाइल कीजिए। यही तो अब तक का कानून था, जिसको खत्म करके इस सरकार ने पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए सिर्फ इंडिविजुअल ही नहीं, बल्कि अगर वक्फ को भी कोई शिकायत है, तो वह भी अपील में जा सकता है, उसको भी आज़ादी मिल गई है। इसलिए यह मामला दोतरफा साफ है। चलिए, अब जो सही होगा, वही होगा। यही काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी करते हैं। वे पारदर्शिता लाते हैं। आपको पारदर्शिता से चिढ़ है, आपको पारदर्शिता से नफरत है, तो इसमें मोदी जी क्या करेंगे। आपको उनका चेहरा खराब लगता है, तो मोदी जी क्या करेंगे? आपको वे पसन्द नहीं हैं। आप उनके काम की प्रशंसा किया करिए।

इसलिए आज जो संशोधन विधेयक लेकर यह सरकार आयी है, वह पूरे वक्फ के कार्यकलाप को, पूरे वक्फ के कामकाज पर, पूरे वक्फ की सम्पत्तियों पर, वक्फ की पूरी सम्पत्तियों का इस्तेमाल आम और गरीब मुसलमानों के लिए, मुस्लिम महिलाओं के हित में हो, इस व्यवस्था के साथ यह संशोधन विधेयक आया है। हमारी पार्टी- जनता दल (यूनाइटेड) इसका पूर्ण समर्थन करती है। इसकी पारदर्शिता का समर्थन करती है और इस पारदर्शिता को लाने के लिए हम आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देते हैं, हम अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण मंत्री किरन रिजिजू जी को धन्यवाद देते हैं और अपनी बात समाप्त करते हैं।

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, वक्फ़ अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2025 पर मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मैं सुबह से बहुत अच्छे भाषण सुन रहा हूँ। किरेन रिजिजू जी ने बहुत कुछ कहा। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि मैं खुद भी जेपीसी में था। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जेपीसी में आखिरी समय तक क्लॉज़-बाई-क्लॉज़ चर्चा कभी नहीं हुई। यही कारण था, हमने जेपीसी में देखा कि उसमें नॉन-स्टेकहोल्डर्स को भी बुलाया जाता था। ऐसी स्थिति में, जब आप एकाध बिल लाते हैं, तो आपका उद्देश्य क्या है, आप क्या चाहते हैं? यह देखने के बाद हमें हर वक्त महसूस हुआ है कि आप लोगों की कथनी और करनी में बहुत फर्क होता है। बिल लाने में, आपके मन में किसी को न्याय देने की बात नहीं है। आज हमारे राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री ने ललकारा है कि शिव सेना (उद्धव बालासाहेब ठाकरे) पार्टी क्या बोलने वाली है, क्या वह हिन्दुत्व के साथ खड़ी रहेगी? आप हमें हिन्दुत्व सिखाने वाले हैं। अगर आप हिन्दुत्व की बात करते हैं, तो मैं आपको याद दिलाता हूँ कि हाल ही में, पद्मनाभ मन्दिर का खज़ाना निकाला गया था, उसका क्या हुआ? उस खज़ाने को क्यों निकाला, किसलिए निकाला? उसके बाद केदारनाथ मन्दिर के बारे में शंकराचार्य जी ने कहा कि 300 किलो सोना गायब हुआ, उसका क्या हुआ, वह किसलिए गायब हुआ, कैसे गायब हुआ? फिर आपका ध्यान तिरुपति पर है। अयोध्या में तो आपने देखा कि आपने जिस ढंग से प्रयोग किया, तो अयोध्या में आपको लोगों ने जगह दिखा दी। वहाँ के मन्दिर तोड़े गए, वहाँ की मूर्तियाँ तोड़ी गईं। ऐसा वाराणसी में भी हुआ। दोनों जगहों पर आपके वोट घट गये। दोनों जगहों पर मूर्तियाँ भी गायब हुईं। आप जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, आप यह मत समझना कि आप जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, वह सही कर रहे हैं। हमें तो डर लगता है। अभी हाल ही में चैत्र मास शुरू हुआ, इस समय महाराष्ट्र में नया साल शुरू हो जाता है। उस वक्त रमज़ान और ईद भी हुई। हमने देखा कि सौगात-ए-मोदी चल रहा है। आज सौगात-ए-वक्फ़ बिल आ गया। इस सौगात-ए-मोदी से मुझे याद आया कि आप कैसे भूल जाते हो कि इसी सरकार के आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा था कि मंगलसूत्र छीना जाएगा। यूपी के मुख्यमंत्री जी ने कहा था कि बंटेंगे तो कटेंगे। कौन बांटने वाला था, कौन काटने वाला था? आपको आज उन पर प्यार आया? यह प्यार देखकर हमें अचरज होता – वाह! मुझे लगता है कि बिहार के चुनाव नजर आ रहे हैं।

मैं अपने पुराने मित्रों के भाषण देख रहा था। ... (व्यवधान)

चेयरपर्सन मैडम, इन्हें बिहार के चुनाव नजर आ रहे हैं। लेकिन यह न भूलना कि देश की आजादी के लिए जिन्होंने कुछ भी नहीं किया, उनका भाग्य है कि आज वे सरकार चला रहे हैं। देश की आजादी के लिए मुसलमानों ने भी अपनी जान न्यौछावर की है। ... (व्यवधान) मुसलमान भी अंडमान में रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, न्याय की बात होनी चाहिए। जो गलत है, वह गलत है। अगर बिल में भी कुछ गलत है, तो हम उसका समर्थन नहीं करेंगे। मैं तो मांग करता हूं कि जो गलत है, उसको सीधा करो। लेकिन, आप लोगों ने जो किया, वह इस तरह का है, जैसे आपने तय किया है कि वहां जो बोर्ड बनेगा, उसके बारे में सब लोग बोल रहे थे।

चेयरपर्सन मैडम, बोर्ड चुनाव होकर बनता था, अब आप नॉमिनेशन करने जा रहे हैं। इसी से तो जनतंत्र मार खा रहा है। जब नॉमिनेशन करना है, मतलब सरकार जिसे चाहे, उसे रख देगी? बाकी, उसके ऊपर तो अधिकारी हैं, वे भी आएंगे, उसमें तो सरकारी अधिकारी रहेंगे। उल्टा ऐसा होने वाला है कि बोर्ड में, हमारी जो दो मुस्लिम भगिनी उसमें होंगी, वे माइनोंरिटी में होंगी। आप महिलाओं की बात करते हो? महिलाओं को आरक्षण वर्ष 1995 के एक्ट में दिया गया है। आपने नया नहीं किया है, आप उसका ढोल मत बजाओ। वह पहले से है, उसका हम समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन, जो दो गैर-मुस्लिम लोग आप चाहते हो, उससे हमारे मन में यह शंका है कि क्या आपने सही दिल से यह बिल लाया है? जबकि, आपको मालूम है कि बोर्ड पहले चुनाव से बनता था, अब आप नॉमिनेट कर रहे हो। नॉमिनेट करने के बाद आप क्या करने वाले हैं?

इसमें दो गैर-मुस्लिम लोग होंगे। मैं आपसे शांति से विनती करता हूं कि आप सोच लो कि आप क्या कर रहे हो। आप एक तरफ कह रहे हो, आप कॉमन सिविल कोड की बात करते हो और दूसरी तरफ दो गैर-मुस्लिम हमारे वक्फ बोर्ड में ला रहे हो? मुझे डर लगता है कि हम हिंदुओं के मंदिरों में भी कल आप गैर-हिंदुओं को लाना चाहेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने अभी मंदिर का उदाहरण बताया, आप याद रखना शिवसेना उसके खिलाफ खड़ी रहेगी। ... (व्यवधान) अगर हमारे मंदिरों के लिए कभी आपने सोचा भी किसी गैर-हिंदू को मंदिर के बोर्ड में लाने की आप कोशिश करोगे, तो याद रखना, हम उसका

विरोध करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

आप याद रखना कि यह जो चल रहा है, वह आगे चलकर क्रिश्चियन्स पर हो सकता है, आगे चलकर जैन देरासर पर हो सकता है, आगे चलकर सिख धर्म के गुरुद्वारों पर हो सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) आप यह क्यों कर रहे हो? आपका उद्देश्य क्या है? आपका हेतु क्या है? आपको गैर-हिंदू सदस्य क्यों चाहिए हैं? ... (व्यवधान) यह धार्मिक नहीं है। वक्फ को रिलीजियस एंड पायस कहा जाता है और उसके लिए डोनेशन दी जाती है, for what purpose? It is a religious and pious thing. You are showing it as a Government functioning. वह गवर्नमेंट का कैसे हो सकता है? वह धार्मिक है और धार्मिकता के लिए दिया जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप कहते हो कि उसमें धार्मिकता नहीं है?

आप आगे चलकर ऐसा देरासर के मंदिर और जो हमारे हिंदू देवस्थान हैं, उनमें भी कर सकते हो। मैंने अभी मंदिरों की बात की। आपने धारा-370 खत्म की, मैं आपके साथ में था। हमने आपका अभिनंदन किया था, मैं कैबिनेट में था, बहुत खुश था। ... (व्यवधान) कश्मीर में कितने हिंदू लोग आ गए? बताओ तो सही? ... (व्यवधान) कश्मीर में जमीन कौन खरीद रहा है, वह भी तो बताओ? ... (व्यवधान) तब पता चलेगा कि कश्मीर की जमीन कौन खरीद रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात, हमारे हिंदुस्तान में देवस्थान के मंदिरों की जगह होती है। वे हजारों एकड़ जमीनें बेची जा रही हैं। क्या आप इसी तरह का कानून, हिंदूओं के देवस्थान की जमीनें बेचने वालों के खिलाफ भी लाएंगे? वह भी तो बताओ, तब ही तो पता चलेगा कि आप सही में सिक्युलर की बात करते हो, हिंदुत्व की बात करते हो या मुस्लिमों की बात करते हो। आपके मैनिफेस्टो में क्या था? मैं आपका मैनिफेस्टो पढ़ता हूँ। वर्ष 2009 और वर्ष 2014 में आपने मैनिफेस्टो लाया था। उस मैनिफेस्टो में आपने लिखा था –

“The BJP will examine the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee regarding Waqf properties headed by Shri K. Rahman Khan, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, and would, in consultation with Muslim religious leaders, take steps to remove encroachments from and

unauthorised occupation of waqf properties.”

You were further saying:

“The ASI will be provided with appropriate resources for the maintenance of all national heritage sites and prevent their vandalism in any form ”

Today, your own people are vandalising it in Maharashtra. Ask the ASI, what is happening in Sambhajinagar on the issue of Aurangzeb. You will come to know.

यह जो मैनिफेस्टो है, उसके ऊपर भी हमने आपके सामने कहा है ।

दूसरी बात कलेक्टर की है, आपने उसमें थोड़ा सा इम्प्रूवमेंट किया है, लेकिन क्या किया है, फिर भी दोबारा वही किया । आपने सुबह एक अच्छी बात की कि प्रोस्पेक्टिव करेंगे, उसमें तो नहीं है, लेकिन यह जो आप कर रहे हो, कलेक्टर की बात, जो अधिकारी आने वाला है, वह भी गवर्नमेंट ऑफिसर ही है । Everybody is judge for his own cause. That is not correct. You have to correct it right now.

16.16 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

हमने खुद कहा था कि ओरली इसके आगे कोई भी वक्फ नहीं करेगा । रजिस्टर करेगा, ओन्ड प्रॉपर्टी होनी चाहिए, पजेशन भी होना चाहिए । हमने जेपीसी में भी यह कहा । हम सुधार के लिए हैं, लेकिन आपका हेतु कभी सही नहीं लगता है । इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि जिस ढंग से आप यह बिल लाये हैं, उस बिल को देखते हुए आपका हेतु स्पष्ट नहीं है । आपके मन में कुछ और ही है । जमीन आपको हड़प करनी है और किसके लिए करनी है, जैसे मैंने कश्मीर में नाम लिया, जहाँ-जहाँ भी है, मणिपुर में भी जो चल रहा है, उसी के लिए चल रहा है और किन-किन लोगों के लिए चलता है, किन उद्योगपति के लिए चलता है, सभी को पता है । आपका उद्देश्य जमीन हड़पने का है, बाकी कुछ नहीं है । आपका उद्देश्य न्याय देने का नहीं है ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत : इसलिए मैं आपको एक चीज बताता हूँ ।

‘होठों पे सच्चाई रहती है, जहाँ दिल में सफाई रहती है,

‘हम उस देश के वासी हैं, जिस देश में गंगा बहती है ।’

आप लोगों के होठों पर सच्चाई नहीं है, दिल में भी सफाई नहीं है और इसीलिए तो बाद में राजकपूर को कहना पड़ा ‘राम तेरी गंगा मैली हुई, पापियों के पाप धोते-धोते ।’ उसमें हजार लोग मर गए । इसी को आगे बढ़ाते हुए मैं कहता हूँ कि आपने नारा दिया ‘बटेंगे तो कटेंगे’ और आपने कल सौगात-ए-मोदी भेजा । बाँटोगे तो बचेंगे वाली बात आ गयी है । आप बाँट रहे हो, बचने के लिए बाँट रहे हो । यह अच्छा नहीं है । आप अंतर्मन से पूछो कि सही में आपको किसी का भला करना है या नहीं करना है । आप भला करना नहीं चाहते हो ।... (व्यवधान) आप बाँटोगे तो बचोगे ।... (व्यवधान) जब आपने कहा कि मंगलसूत्र छीन लिया जायेगा ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए ।

माननीय सदस्य, आप इधर देखकर बात कीजिए ।

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत : आप भूल गए कि तब आप किसको बोल रहे थे ।... (व्यवधान) मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करते हुए बस इतना ही कहता हूँ कि आपके दिल में जो नफरत है, उसे निकाल डालो । We need harmony, not hatred. अगर हारमनी चाहते हो तो फिर अंतर्मन से पूछो और सोचो कि क्या हम सही में मुस्लिम समाज को न्याय दे रहे हैं । धन्यवाद ।

श्री किरन रिजिजू : अरविंद सावंत जी, आपने समर्थन किया या नहीं किया, आपने वह नहीं बोला है । ... (व्यवधान) आप बिल का समर्थन करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं, यह आपने क्लियर नहीं किया है ।... (व्यवधान) मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले अरविंद सावंत जी का शिव सैनिक होने का, शिव सेना का एमपी होने पर जैसी बोलचाल थी, वह क्यों बदल गए हैं? आप इंसान बदल गए हैं या कांग्रेस के साथ हाथ मिलाया है, इसलिए आप बदल गए हैं ।... (व्यवधान) पहले तो बड़ा शिव सेना का एजेंडा लेकर अच्छा बोलते थे, हमें अच्छा लगता था ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत : आप बदल गए हो ।... (व्यवधान) आप नफरत की भाषा बोल रहे हो ।... (व्यवधान) आप बदल गए हो, हम नहीं बदले हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ।

... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE (AHMEDNAGAR):** Hon. Chairman, I rise to speak on the Musalman Wakf (Repeal) Bill, 2024. Government is saying that it has been brought to empower them but, some doubtful and serious issues are there. If you look at it, it seems that Government is trying to seize the Wakf properties. In the name of empowerment they are trying to weaken it.

Sir, before coming to power, they were sloganeering in the name of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, but, after securing power, now they are refraining from the ideals of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. He was not only a great warrior, but he was a truly democratic and liberal king respecting all the religions. He did not care for religion, race, ethnicity, caste or language but he valued only the talent and loyalty of the soldier. He was not a narrow minded person. He never care for this kind of divisions. He was above all the differences and totally against the social and religious hierarchy. His heart was filled with compassion and sympathy towards everybody.

You are talking about their empowerment but actually you are transferring their rights to the Government. Wakf Board possess around 9.4 lakh acre land worth Rs. 1.2 lakh crore. You want to seize their properties and not empowering them.

Sir, I have got few suggestions for you. First of all, you can make positive

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Marathi.

and appropriate changes for better coordination without reducing their rights. In the name of empowerment, you are trying to strip the autonomy. While considering and respecting the feelings of minority people, appropriate representation must be ensured in the Governing Board. Don't consider the minorities such as Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Jains, Buddhists as cultural obligations but, they are the strong foundation in nation building. Mr. Cyrus Poonawala belongs to Parsi community. During Corona Pandemic he developed Corona Vaccine and saved the lives of crores of people. Ratan Tata, JRD Tata were also Parsi. But, Tata family has contributed a lot for social and philanthropic service through CSR funds.

APJ Abdul Kalam was a great scientist and President of India belonging to Muslim community. Mr. Azim Premji is a CEO of WIPRO company and he is the greatest philanthropist of our country. Mother Teresa was a Christian, but she dedicated her life for the treatment of leprosy patients. Bhagat Singh, a great martyr, was a sikh who spared his life for our country.

Anand Rishi Maharaj of Jain community has started a charity hospital and he has saved many lives.

Earlier a Wakf Committee Chairman was elected through democratic process but, now the Govt. will appoint him. All the decisions were taken by Wakf Committee but, hence after a Govt. officer would take all the decisions. It means, there will be a direct intervention by Govt. If an encroacher encroaches any Wakf property and it does not take any objection for 12 years, then it will be declared as a property of encroacher. In this way, we are shielding the encroachers.

Sir, earlier all the economic transactions used to be scrutinized through State

Audit Inspection. But, now this can be done by CAG. This has been done in cases of HajiAli Trust and Bodhgaya Temple Trust. It can be extended to other religious bodies too.

As per constitution, our country is secular and we must practice it in our daily life. If this is done in Wakf Board case, it can be replicated in the cases related to other religious communities too. India is a diverse community and we respect each others religions practices. You are trying to destroy it institutionally.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj taught us to fight for others. Don't care for the power but, to secure and serve all the citizens. Gandhiji also advocated the unity in diversity.

“रघुपति राघव राजा राम, पतित पावन सीताराम,
ईश्वर अल्लाह तेरो नाम, सबको सन्मति दे भगवाना”

Lastly, I request you to consider the feelings of muslim community and the principles enshrined in our constitution. You must keep in your mind the thoughts propagated by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj about religious inclusion and religious diversity.

Jai Shivrui.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आपने बहुत अच्छे से छत्रपति शिवाजी को ग्लोरीफाई किया है, लेकिन हम सबको यह भी पता है कि छत्रपति शिवाजी ने हिंदू साम्राज्य की भी स्थापना की है। यह जानकारी भी सदन के माध्यम से सबको होनी चाहिए।

डॉ. श्रीकांत शिंदे जी।

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे (कल्याण) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मैं अपनी पार्टी शिव सेना और हमारे नेता एकनाथ शिंदे

की तरफ से इस बिल का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ और आज एक ऐतिहासिक दिन है। ... (व्यवधान)

आज सबसे बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण दिन है कि पहले धारा 370, फिर ट्रिपल तलाक, उसके बाद सीएए और आज गरीब मुस्लिम भाइयों के उद्धार के लिए यह वक्फ बिल इस सदन में लाया गया है। आज यहां पर कुछ साथी ... (व्यवधान) पुराने नहीं, अभी भी हो सकते हो। उनको तो पहला प्रश्न मुझे पूछना है कि आज हरी जैकेट बुधवार के लिए पहनी है या आज वक्फ के लिए खास कर के अरविंद सावंत जी ड्रेसअप हो कर आए थे। यहां पर मुझे उनका भाषण सुनते वक्त बहुत वेदना हुई। ... (व्यवधान) अरे, बाबा वक्फ पर ही बोल रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) मुझे यूबीटी वालों से प्रश्न पूछना है कि अपनी अंतरआत्मा से इनको प्रश्न पूछना चाहिए कि बाला साहेब आज होते तो ये क्या आज यहां पर यह भाषण कर पाते? आज इस सदन में एक बात साफ हो गई कि ये यूबीटी वाले किसकी विचारधारा को मान रहे हैं और ये बिल का विरोध कर रहे हैं। इनके पास एक सुनहरा अवसर था, अपनी गलतियों को सुधारने का, अपने इतिहास को संभालने का और विचारधारा को ज़िंदा रखने का, जिसके लिए कभी बाला साहेब ठाकरे जी ने आंदोलन किया था। लेकिन अफसोस यूबीटी वालों ने उस विचारधारा को तो पहले ही बुलडोजर के तले तरोड़-मरोड़ दिया है। बाला साहेब की विचारधारा स्पष्ट थी। हिंदुत्व की रक्षा, देश की एकता और बाकी धर्मों के लोगों के लिए सम्मान। लेकिन आज अगर बाला साहेब यहां होते तो और यूबीटी का डिसेंट नोट यहां पर अगर पढ़ते तो उनकी आत्मा को बहुत वेदना होती। मैं यहां पर यूबीटी का एक डिसेंट नोट ले कर आया हूँ। इन्होंने यहां पर कहा है कि नॉन-मुस्लिम मंबर वक्फ बोर्ड में नहीं होने चाहिए। उसके ऊपर वे वकालत वहां पर कर रहे थे। जो बाला साहेब हमेशा हिंदुत्व के लिए लड़ रहे थे, मुझे लगा कि इनको सिर्फ हिंदुत्व से एलर्जी थी। लेकिन आज हिंदुओं से भी एलर्जी यूबीटी को होने लगी है।

आज इन्होंने डिसेंट नोट में एक और प्वाइंट कहा : 'Protect and preserve the properties which are personal properties dedicated by various rulers, Nawabs and zamindars.'

हम ऐसे ही नहीं कह रहे हैं कि ये लोग औरंगजेब और अफजल गुरु की विचारधारा पर चल रहे हैं। अभी उनकी प्रॉपर्टीज को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए यूबीटी वालों ने खुलेआम पत्र लिखने का काम भी किया। अभी इन्होंने यहां पर कहा कि vandalization of the Aurangzeb Tomb. आप कौन-सी विचारधारा

पर चल रहे हैं? औरंगजेब छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज को पकड़ने के लिए महाराष्ट्र में आया। उसने हमारे संभाजी महाराज को हलाल करके मारा। आज उनकी वकालत करने की नौबत इन यूबीटी वालों पर आयी है। जब पालघर में साधु हत्याकांड हुआ, तब इन्होंने पत्र नहीं लिखा। उस समय इनके मुंह से कुछ भी नहीं निकला और चुप बैठे रहे। आज जब औरंगजेब के बारे में बात निकली तो इनको तिलमिलाहट हो रही है। आप सुनने की आदत डालिए।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, आर्टिकल 370 हटाने के बाद कश्मीर में क्या हुआ? जब बाला साहेब ठाकरे जी थे, तब उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर मुझे एक दिन प्रधानमंत्री बनाया जाएगा तो सबसे पहले मैं आर्टिकल 370 को हटाऊंगा। आज उस आर्टिकल 370 को क्यों हटाया गया, ऐसा प्रश्न पूछने का काम ये लोग कर रहे हैं। उसी के साथ इन्होंने राम मंदिर के बारे में भी कहा। बाला साहेब ने राम मंदिर के बारे में जो सपना देखा था, राम मंदिर बनाने के बाद क्या हुआ, यह प्रश्न पूछने की नौबत भी आज यूबीटी वालों की आ गई है।

महोदय, इस बिल का नाम बदल कर यूनिफाइड वक्फ मैनेजमेंट एम्पावरमेंट एफिसिएन्सी एंड डेवलपमेंट (उम्मीद) रखा गया है। यह 'उम्मीद' सिर्फ एक शब्द नहीं है, बल्कि इस कानून का सार है। यह इस कानून का आधार है। यह मुस्लिम समुदाय के उन सभी गरीब लोगों को उम्मीद देता है, जिनका अधिकार वक्फ की आड़ में छीन लिया गया और उसको भ्रष्टाचार एवं लूट का साधन बना दिया गया। मैं विपक्ष के मित्रों का दर्द समझ सकता हूँ। जब भी देश को उनसे उम्मीद दिखी, तब उन्होंने देश और मुस्लिम समुदाय को निराशा देने का काम किया। जिस समुदाय ने आंख बंद करके इनको वोट दिया, उनको सिर्फ वोट बैंक बना कर छोड़ देने का काम कांग्रेस और विपक्ष वालों ने किया। लोक सभा चुनाव के वक्त इन्होंने लोगों में एक भ्रम फैलाने का काम किया कि संविधान खतरे में है। आज भी ये लोग पब्लिक में भ्रम फैलाने का काम कर रहे हैं कि वक्फ की जमीन सरकार ले लेगी। आज यहां पर वक्फ बाई यूजर के नाम से एक अमेंडमेंट लाया गया। इस बिल के आने के बाद और इसके पहले जो सभी अनडिस्प्यूटेड प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, वे वक्फ में ही रहेंगे। इसलिए, यहां पर कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है कि सरकार उस वक्फ की जमीन को लेने की कोशिश करेगी। लेकिन, कुछ लोग यहां पर भ्रम फैलाने का काम कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं इन लोगों को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा। शाहबानो जी ने कांग्रेस से न्याय पाने की उम्मीद की थी। कोर्ट ने शाहबानो को न्याय देने का काम किया। इस सदन में इन्होंने ही शाहबानो के न्याय को छीनने का काम किया। जम्मू-कश्मीर की जनता ने जब आर्टिकल 370 को हटाने की मांग की, तब कांग्रेस वाले सिर्फ मूकदर्शक बन कर रह गए। वहां आतंकवाद बढ़ता गया। वर्ष 2006 में मुस्लिम समुदाय के उत्थान के लिए जब सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट लाई गई, तो इन्होंने उस रिपोर्ट को आठ सालों तक इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया। मुस्लिम महिलाओं ने ट्रिपल तलाक से हो रहे उत्पीड़न को रोकने के लिए इनसे गुहार लगाई, तब भी ये लोग वोटों की गिनती में रह गए। आज नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की एनडीए सरकार में आर्टिकल 370 भी हटाया गया और महिलाओं के आँसू पोछने का काम भी किया गया। आज यह ऐतिहासिक बिल इस सदन में लाकर मुस्लिम समाज के लोगों को न्याय देने का काम किया जा रहा है।

आज मुस्लिम समाज के लोगों को न्याय देने का काम यहां पर किया है। यह अपीजमेंट नहीं, बल्कि अपलिफ्टमेंट की दिशा में उठाया गया एक बड़ा कदम है। यह काम वोट के लिए नहीं, वतन के लिए है। यह विधेयक किसी के साथ धोखा नहीं, बल्कि हर वर्ग के साथ न्याय का माध्यम है। यह विधेयक मजहब की दीवार नहीं, बल्कि विकास का द्वार बनाता है और शायद इसलिए विपक्ष के साथी इसको रोकने के लिए इतना जोर लगा रहे हैं।

वक्फ की 36 लाख एकड़ जमीन है। मैं इनको एक भी उदाहरण देने के लिए चैलेंज करता हूं कि जहां पर अच्छा स्कूल बना हो, अस्पताल बना हो, स्किल सेंटर बना हो या कॉलेज बना हो, जिससे मुस्लिम बहनों या स्टूडेंट्स को वहां पर मार्गदर्शन मिला हो या नौकरी हो, ऐसा एक भी उदाहरण नहीं है। बीते पांच सालों में वक्फ की जमीनें बढ़ती गईं, डबल हो गईं, लेकिन इनकम कम होती गई। जैसे किरेन रिजिजू जी ने यहां पर कहा कि इतने सालों में सिर्फ 163 करोड़ रुपये रेवेन्यू इतनी लाखों एकड़ जमीन से आया। इन जमीनों पर इतने सालों से जो भ्रष्टाचार चला आ रहा था, उस भ्रष्टाचार को कंट्रोल करने के लिए, ट्रांसपेरेंसी लाने के लिए आज यह बिल आया है, तो इनके पेट में दर्द हो रहा है।...

(व्यवधान)

इंडी एलायंस के सभी साथी इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। इंडी एलायंस का एक भी मुख्यमंत्री नहीं

होगा, जिन्होंने अपने कार्यकाल में वक्फ बोर्ड के भ्रष्टाचार पर इंकवायरी नहीं की हो। हमेशा ये अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल, अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल यहां पर बोलते रहते हैं। मैं कुछ उदाहरण यहां पर देना चाहूंगा। वर्ष 2011 में तृणमूल कांग्रेस की सरकार बंगाल में थी और कांग्रेस केन्द्र सरकार में थी। ममता बनर्जी जी ने बंगाल में एक हजार करोड़ रुपये के वक्फ घोटाले की सीबीआई जांच की मांग की थी। दिल्ली में वर्ष 2019 में कांग्रेस ने आम आदमी पार्टी के खिलाफ मेमोरेंडम दिया था कि दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड में भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। उसके अध्यक्ष आम आदमी पार्टी के विधायक अमानतुल्लाह खान थे, जो जेल भेजे गए। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी समाजवादी पार्टी के शासन के दौरान अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार में मंत्री रहे आजम खान ने वक्फ का मंत्री होते हुए ... (व्यवधान) यह सही है। मैंने बाहर आपसे बात करके आपको बताया। ... (व्यवधान) वक्फ का मंत्री होते हुए उन्होंने खुल्लमखुल्ला लूट मचाई। उन्होंने सत्ता के संरक्षण में जबरन जमीनों को वक्फ सम्पत्ति घोषित करके अपनी निजी जागीर बनाने की कोशिश की। आज 50 से ज्यादा मामले उन पर दर्ज हैं और आज वे जेल में सलाखों के पीछे हैं। कांग्रेस ने भी उनका विरोध किया था। ... (व्यवधान) ऐसा ही एक और उदाहरण दिल्ली में सामने आया है, जब कांग्रेस सरकार ने रातों-रात 123 कीमती और प्राइम लोकेशन पर स्थित सम्पत्तियों को दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड को इलेक्शन के पहले सौंप दिया। तेलंगाना में भी ऐसा ही उदाहरण है। तेलंगाना के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि सबसे पहले मैंने विरोध किया, लेकिन आज उसी तेलंगाना में सबसे ज्यादा लिटिगेशनस हैं। वक्फ के पास 77 हजार एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है, लेकिन सिर्फ 22 हजार एकड़ जमीन विवाद मुक्त है, बाकी 55 हजार एकड़ जमीन के ऊपर विवाद है, क्योंकि उन जमीनों पर सरकारी सम्पत्तियां हैं और गवर्नमेंट के वास्तु वहां पर बने हैं। केरल में भी ऐसे ही उदाहरण हैं। विपक्ष जो इसका घड़ी-घड़ी विरोध कर रहा है, वह विरोध सिर्फ अपने पाप छिपाने के लिए यहां पर कर रहा है, क्योंकि उनके पाप अब उजाले में आ जाएंगे। उन्हें डर है कि वक्फ के नाम पर की गई लूट, अवैध कब्जे और राजनीतिक सौदेबाजी अब दस्तावेजों में दर्ज हो जाएगी और जनता की अदालत में उनकी पोल खुल जाएगी, इसलिए वे पूरे जोर-शोर से विरोध करने का काम यहां पर कर रहे हैं।

यहां पर और भी उदाहरण हैं। मैं यहां पर कुछ लोगों का भाषण सुन रहा था। गौरव गगोई जी

कह रहे थे कि ये लोग रिफार्म्स ला रहे हैं, बिल से समस्या बढ़ेगी। बिल से जरूर समस्या बढ़ेगी लेकिन किसकी बढ़ेगी, जिन्होंने यहां लूट मचायी और भ्रष्टाचार किया, उनके लिए बिल से दिक्कतें बढ़ने वाली है। यहां पर कहा गया कि अंग्रेजों के लिए मर्सी पटीशन लिखा था। मैं यहां यूबीटी वालों से पूछना चाहूंगा कि बाजू में बैठकर जिन्होंने सावरकर जी को गाली देने का काम किया, उनसे प्रश्न पूछने का हिम्मत नहीं है, लेकिन ये लोग भूल गए कि अफजल गुरु के लिए किसने मर्सी पटीशन दायर की थी। ... (व्यवधान)

वर्ष 2011-12 में 25 प्रतिशत मुसलमान गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे थे। ये आंकड़ा सिर्फ एक संख्या नहीं, बल्कि एक कड़वा सच है, जो दशकों से चली आ रही उपेक्षा और तुष्टीकरण की नीति का परिणाम है। वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 इस दिशा में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम है। यह बिल न किसी समुदाय के खिलाफ है न ही किसी की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने के लिए है। यह बिल पारदर्शिता लाने का वादा करता है, यह वक्फ सम्पत्तियों के अवैध कब्जे से मुक्त करने का संकल्प लेकर आया है।

सबसे बढ़कर यह उन मुसलमानों को सशक्त बनाने का रास्ता खोलता है जिन्हें सालों तक कमजोर रखा गया। वक्फ की संपत्तियां, जो मुस्लिम समुदाय के कल्याण के लिए थी, लंबे समय से भ्रष्टाचार, कुप्रबंधन और अतिक्रमण की भेंट चढ़ती रही। इस बिल के जरिए सरकार ये सुनिश्चित करना चाहती है कि इन सम्पत्तियों का सही इस्तेमाल हो। शिक्षा के लिए, रोजगार के लिए, गरीबी से जूझ रहे मुस्लिम भाई-बहनों के उत्थान के लिए, यह बिल मुसलमानों को मजबूत करने का औजार है, न कि उनका हक छीनने का हमारा विचार है। मैं एक शेर कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

देश की उन्नति के लिए नये वक्त के साथ चलना होगा,

मुसलमान भाई-बहनों के लिए नये वक्फ के साथ आगे बढ़ना होगा।

श्री इमरान मसूद (सहारनपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर द्वारा लिखे हुए इस संविधान में हमारे संरक्षण, देश के अंदर रहने वाले प्रत्येक नागरिक के संरक्षण का वादा किया। बाबा साहब ने कहा कि राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र तब तक नहीं टिक सकता जब तक उसके आधार में सामाजिक लोकतंत्र न हो। सामाजिक लोकतंत्र का अर्थ है, एक ऐसी जीवनशैली जो स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बंधुत्व के जीवन सिद्धांतों के रूप में मान्यता देती है।

मान्यवर, जिन्होंने इस वक्फ बिल को ड्राफ्ट किया, मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है, वक्फ के बारे में क्या आपको जानकारी है? वक्फ क्या है, वक्फ एक फरीजा है। हर मुसलमान के लिए जिसकी जैसी हैसियत है, अपनी हैसियत के हिसाब से अपनी प्रॉपर्टी या किसी भी चीज को अल्लाह की राह में वक्फ करता है। इस वक्फ को ड्राफ्ट करने वाले लोग, जिन्होंने बिल ड्राफ्ट किया, उसमें से अधिकांश ऐसे लोग थे, जिन्हें वक्फ के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं थी। मैं इस बात को बहुत दावे के साथ कहता हूँ, मुसलमान के अलावा 90 परसेंट लोग नहीं बता पाएंगे कि पाकी या नापाकी क्या होती है? आप वक्फ को क्या जानेंगे। बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि गैर-मुस्लिम सदस्य शामिल होने चाहिए या नहीं होने चाहिए। वक्फ को मुसलमान समझता है, जानता है, उसकी जरूरत को पहचानता है। इसलिए इस बात को कहा जा रहा है, वरना वक्फ बोर्ड का जो सारा प्रबंधन है, वह तो सरकारों के ही हाथ में है। इसमें जो सबसे बड़ी बात है, बार-बार यह शोर मच रहा है, जेडीयू भी कहती है, टीडीपी भी कहती है और अन्य सहयोगी दल भी कहते हैं कि हमने वक्फ बाई यूजर को खत्म कराने का काम किया है।

माननीय सभापति जी, इसकी धारा 3(आर)(एक) में वक्फ बाई यूजर था, उसको हटा दिया गया है। इसमें क्या शामिल किया गया है? मैं इसको पढ़कर बता रहा हूँ। इस बिल में लिखा है कि “परंतु वक्फ संशोधन अधिनियम, 2025 के प्रारंभ पर या उसके पूर्व उपयोगकर्ता द्वारा वक्फ के रूप में रजिस्ट्रियांकृत संपत्तियों को उपयोगकर्ता द्वारा विद्यमान वक्फ इसके वक्फ संपत्ति के रूप में बना रहेगा, सिवाय संपत्ति पूर्णतया या भागतया विवादाग्रस्त है या कोई सरकारी संपत्ति है”।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2005-06 में विभिन्न राज्यों के बोर्ड्स द्वारा सचचर कमेटी के समक्ष यह कहा गया था कि दिल्ली में 316, राजस्थान में 60, कर्नाटक में 42, मध्य प्रदेश में 53, उत्तर प्रदेश में 60 और ओडिशा में 53 ऐसी संपत्तियां हैं, जिनके ऊपर सरकार ने कब्जा किया हुआ है। इसके बाद जब यह विधेयक लागू हो जाएगा, तो इसके ऊपर वक्फ का अधिकार खत्म हो जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने सिवाय संपूर्ण या पूर्णतया या भागतया लिखा है, तो आपने पूरी तैयारी के साथ लिखा है। इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण उत्तर प्रदेश है। उत्तर प्रदेश में वक्फ की 14,500 हेक्टेयर जमीन में से 11,500 हेक्टेयर जमीन सरकारी घोषित कर दी गई है

। 78 प्रतिशत जमीन को सरकारी बता दिया गया है। सरकारी जमीन कौन-सी हैं? उसमें इमामबाड़ा है, उसमें प्राचीन मस्जिदें हैं, उसमें 500-500 साल पुराने कब्रिस्तान हैं, उसमें ईदगाहें हैं और गांव-गांव में बनी हुई मस्जिदें हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि आपने वक्फ बाई यूजर खत्म कर दिया है। आपने इतना बड़ा हथियार दे दिया है कि आप जाइए और लड़ते रहिए।

महोदय, इन्होंने कहा है कि अब जब कोई विवाद पैदा होगा, तो उस विवाद की स्थिति में डेजिग्नेटेड ऑफिसर उसको सुनने का काम करेगा और वह तय करेगा कि यह संपत्ति किसकी है, लेकिन वह तय कब करेगा, इसकी कोई समय-सीमा नहीं है। जब तक वह तय नहीं करेगा, तब तक उस संपत्ति का मालिक सरकार होगी। उत्तर प्रदेश में 11,500 हेक्टेयर जमीन है और कर्नाटक का विवाद सबके सामने हैं। कर्नाटक में बड़ा शोर मचा था। मैं कर्नाटक गया था। कर्नाटक में वक्फ की 1,12,000 एकड़ जमीन थी, जिसमें से 71,000 एकड़ जमीन का अलॉटमेंट सरकार ने कर दिया था। वहां के दरगाहों के जो मुतवल्ली थे, उन्होंने अपने परिवारों के बीच 19,000 से 20,000 एकड़ जमीन को बांट लिया था।

सन् 1999 में एक आदेश आया था कि 'वक्फ इज ऑलवेज वक्फ', इसलिए पुराना आदेश नल एंड वाइड हो गया है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी की भी सरकारें रही हैं और कांग्रेस पार्टी की भी सरकारें रही हैं, दोनों सरकारों ने नोटिसेज इश्यू किए हैं। मैं उन नोटिसेज की कॉपी भी लेकर आया हूं। दोनों सरकारों ने नोटिसेज इश्यू किए हैं, लेकिन जेपीसी में हंगामा हुआ, तब हमारी कमेटी के सभापति महोदय भी हवाई जहाज से गए थे, लेकिन 'खोदा पहाड़, निकली चुहिया'। वहां कुछ भी नहीं मिला। इसीलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो विवाद वाली स्थिति में आपने डेजिग्नेटेड ऑफिसर का प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन उसके सामने यह नहीं लिखा है कि वह कब तक तय करेगा।

आप बार-बार यह कहते हैं कि इसकी जो संरचना होगी, वक्फ काउंसिल में 22 सदस्य होंगे। 22 सदस्यों में 10 सदस्य मुसलमान होंगे, यह सही है। उसमें दो महिलाएं भी सदस्य होंगी, यह सही है, लेकिन उस काउंसिल में 12 सदस्य नॉन मुस्लिम होंगे। वक्फ बोर्ड के अंदर पूरा का पूरा बहुमत गैर मुस्लिम भाइयों का हो जाएगा। मुझे इससे मतलब नहीं है, क्योंकि मैंने अभी कहा है कि जो दूसरे धर्म के ट्रस्ट हैं, क्या आप उनके अंदर दूसरे धर्म के लोगों को शामिल करने की अनुमति देंगे, ऐसा नहीं है। उत्तर

प्रदेश के अंदर काशी विश्वनाथ ट्रस्ट है। उसका पदेन अध्यक्ष जिलाधिकारी होता है, लेकिन उसमें एक क्लॉज लिखा है कि अगर किसी समय कोई जिलाधिकारी मुसलमान होगा तो उससे नीचे या उससे ऊपर का अधिकारी उसका पदेन चेयरमैन होगा। आप मुसलमान के ऊपर यह शर्त लागू करते हैं। इसमें लिमिटेशन एक्ट है। विधेयक के खंड 40 ए की धारा 107 में संशोधन कर दिया है, जो वक्फ संपत्तियों की समय-सीमा को अधीन करती थी, लिमिटेशन एक्ट लागू करती थी। आपने खंड 41 में से धारा 108 और 108 ए को हटा दिया है। वर्ष 1995 का जो वक्फ अधिनियम है, उसकी प्रायोजकता पर रोक लगा दी थी, जिसके कारण कानूनी दावों के समय पाबंदी के बिना आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। अब आपने वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज के ऊपर मुकदमों के लिए रास्ता खोल दिया है। वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज पर कब्जा किए हुए जो लोग हैं, अब वे कब्जाधारक एडवर्स पजेशन का दावा कर सकते हैं और मालिकाना हक हासिल करने की बात कर सकते हैं। जो अपराध करने वाले लोग हैं, कब्जा करने वाले लोग हैं, वह पहले गैर जमानती हुआ करते थे, लेकिन आपने उन्हें जमानती कर दिया है, आपने उन्हें अधिकार दे दिया है कि तुम कुछ भी करो, तुम्हें जमानत कराने की जरूरत नहीं है। आपने पूरा खुला मैदान उनके सामने खड़ा कर दिया है।

महोदय, आपने बार-बार कहा कि हम लोग मुसलमानों के हक की बात कर रहे हैं। आप मुझे कोई दूसरा एक ट्रस्ट बता दीजिए, कोई एक वक्फ संस्था बता दीजिए, जो धार्मिक नाम पर हो और उसके अंदर लिमिटेशन एक्ट न हो। हमारे ऊपर से हटा रहे हैं, बाकी सबको छूट मिलेगी। यह छूट भी टेंपरेरी है, क्योंकि कानून के जरिए आपकी नजर सब समुदायों की जमीनों और ट्रस्टों के पैसे के ऊपर लगी हुई है। यहां बार-बार वामसी पोर्टल का जिक्र हो रहा था। वामसी पोर्टल पर प्रॉपर्टीज 4 लाख 90 हजार से एकदम बढ़ीं और मंत्री जी नहीं मान रहे हैं तथा उन्होंने कहा कि 7 लाख कुछ हो गई हैं। किसी ने कोई प्रॉपर्टी वक्फ नहीं की है। वामसी पोर्टल के ऊपर दर्ज हुई संपत्ति कब्रिस्तान है, कब्रिस्तान के अंदर वजू गाह है। एक प्रॉपर्टी वजू गाह, एक प्रॉपर्टी मस्जिद, एक प्रॉपर्टी में कब्र है, यानी एक ही प्रॉपर्टी की तीन-तीन, चार-चार बना दी गई हैं और आपने बता दिया है कि ऐसा वामसी पोर्टल पर है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, दस साल का समय बहुत होता है। आप दस सालों में सभी संपत्तियों का

रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं कर सके। ... (व्यवधान) वामसी पोर्टल पर आप दस सालों में काम नहीं कर सके और अब आप कह रहे हैं कि 6 महीने के अंदर सारी संपत्तियों का रजिस्ट्रेशन करा लेना। अगर सारी संपत्तियों का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होगा तो वे संपत्तियां वक्फ की नहीं बचेंगी। रजिस्ट्रेशन कौन करेगा, रजिस्ट्रेशन आपके अधिकारी करेंगे। जब दस सालों में नहीं कर सके तो 6 महीने में कैसे करेंगे? यह पूरे तरीके से संविधान विरोधी कानून है। यह अनुच्छेद 14, अनुच्छेद 16, अनुच्छेद 26, अनुच्छेद 25 का सीधे-सीधे ओवरलैपिंग का काम करता है।

मान्यवर, आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप मुझे दो मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए। ये बार-बार कहते हैं – प्रैक्टिसिंग मुस्लिम। आप एक बात बता दीजिए कि आप प्रैक्टिसिंग मुस्लिम की बात कर रहे हैं, आप किस तरह तय करेंगे कि हम प्रैक्टिसिंग मुस्लिम हैं? यह कौन बताएगा कि प्रैक्टिसिंग मुस्लिम की क्या परिभाषा है? सारे मुसलमान पांच वक्त नमाज नहीं पढ़ते हैं, सारे मुसलमान रोजा भी नहीं रखते। इसका पैमाना क्या होगा कि वह मुसलमान है या नहीं है? आपने इस तरह से रास्ते खोलकर सीधे-सीधे संविधान के अंदर जो धारा 14 में अधिकार है, उसके ऊपर आपने अतिक्रमण करने का काम कर दिया है। मैं माननीय चिन्नप्पा रेड्डी के एक कथन को जरूर कहना चाहूंगा:-

“हमारी परंपरा में हमें सहिष्णुता सिखाती है,

हमारा यह संविधान हमें सहिष्णुता का अभ्यास करता है,

हमें इसे कमजोर नहीं करना चाहिए।

हमें यही संरक्षण दे रहा है।”

यह बाबा साहब के सपनों का संविधान है। उन्होंने देश में रहने वाले प्रत्येक नागरिक को, जो गरीब से गरीब नागरिक है, उसे वे अधिकार दिए, जो सामने बैठे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी हैं। वही अधिकार सड़क पर बैठे एक मजदूर का भी होगा। यह बाबा साहब का संविधान है। इसे कमजोर करने का काम आप न करें। मैं आपसे हाथ जोड़कर विनती करता हूँ। अभी हमें सौगात-ए-मोदी मिली। हमें सौगात-ए-मोदी में ईद की सेंवइयां नहीं चाहिए। सौगात-ए-मोदी में शिक्षा, रोजगार दे दीजिए। हमें सौगात-ए-मोदी में मोहब्बत दे दीजिए। ये जो गोलियां छातियों पर लगती हैं, इनको चलवाना बंद करा दीजिए।

हमें सौगात-ए-मोदी में यह कानून देने का काम कर दीजिए।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर) : धन्यवाद सभापति जी, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी व अपनी पार्टी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक, यानी कि उम्मीद Unified Waqf Management Empowerment, Efficiency and Development (UMEED) Bill के समर्थन में बोलने का मौका दिया है। यह विधेयक नहीं, एक उम्मीद है। इस उम्मीद में इम्पावरमेंट, एफिशिएंसी, डेवलपमेंट है। कहीं न कहीं इसी को देखकर आज जहां देश भर के लोग इसके समर्थन में हैं, वहीं Catholic Bishop Conference of India, Church of Bharat and Kerala Council of Churches, Kerala Catholic Bishop's Council, and All India Sufi Sajjadanashin Council, मुस्लिम राष्ट्रीय मंच जैसी अनेक संस्थाओं और चर्च से लेकर मुस्लिम की अन्य सभाओं ने इसका समर्थन किया है, इसके लिए मैं उनका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति जी, वक्फ को बदलने का वक्त आ गया है, क्योंकि यह अत्याचार और भ्रष्टाचार का ऐसा अड्डा बन गया है, जिसको खत्म करने और बदलने का समय आया है। भारत को वक्फ के खौफ से आजादी चाहिए। कांग्रेस के जमाने में बने वक्फ कानून का मतलब तो यही था कि –‘खाता न बही, जो वक्फ कहे, वही सही।’ यानी जहां कह दिया कि वक्फ की जमीन है, वह फिर वक्फ की जमीन हो गई। यह बताने की जिम्मेदारी उनकी नहीं है कि यह जमीन उनकी किस प्रकार है, लेकिन जिस बेचारे की जमीन चली गई, वह दर-दर भटकता है और उसे इंसफ भी नहीं मिलता है। मैं इसके बारे में विस्तार से बताऊंगा। आज एक बार फिर कांग्रेस देश को और देश में भ्रम फैलाने का प्रयास कर रही है। एक ओर तो वे हाथ में एक लाल किताब लेकर चलते हैं, जो कहने के लिए संविधान है, लेकिन संविधान नहीं है। अगर संविधान की इस कॉपी को आप देखेंगे, तो आपको अहसास होगा कि बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी का सपना था कि एक देश में तो एक ही संविधान रहेगा। आपने एक देश में दो विधान बनाने का काम किया है। आपको तय करना है कि संविधान के साथ रहना है या वक्फ के साथ रहना है।

माननीय सभापति जी, यही नहीं, जो लोग बड़ी-बड़ी बातें यहां पर कर रहे थे, मैं उनसे कहना

चाहता हूँ कि यह हिन्दुस्तान है, पाकिस्तान या तालिबान नहीं, यहां बाबा साहब का संविधान चलेगा, कबीले का फरमान नहीं। मुगलिया फरमान यहां पर नहीं चलने वाला। एक नहीं अनेक ऐसे उदाहरण देखने को मिलेंगे। आज हम केवल संविधान संशोधन पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहे, बल्कि एक समानान्तर सत्ता को चुनौती दे रहे हैं, जो दशकों से अनियंत्रित रूप से अस्तित्व में है। वक्फ संशोधन बिल 2025 केवल कानून में बदलाव नहीं, बल्कि एक संदेश है। संदेश स्पष्ट है कि देश में एक ही कानून चलेगा-भारत का संविधान और भारत के संविधान से ऊपर कुछ भी नहीं है। वक्फ बोर्ड का उद्देश्य मुस्लिम समुदाय के कल्याण के लिए संपत्तियों का प्रबंधन करना था, लेकिन कांग्रेस और उसके सहयोगी दलों ने इस भूमि को अपारदर्शी और गैर-जिम्मेदाराना तरीके से राजनीतिक संरक्षण देते हुए एक ऐसा साम्राज्य बनाया, जहां इसे इन्होंने वोट बैंक का एटीएम बनाकर रख दिया।

17.00 hrs

इन्होंने 70 सालों से यही किया है। सन् 1947 में भारत ने एक विभाजन देखा था। वह विभाजन एक परिवार और एक पार्टी के कारण हुआ था। आज हम 'जमीन जिहाद' के नाम पर दूसरा विभाजन नहीं होने देंगे, नहीं होने देंगे। हम यहां पर एक स्पष्ट संदेश देना चाहते हैं कि मोदी जी के राज में भारत में 'एक कानून, एक संविधान और एक भारत' रहेगा। इसके लिए एक स्पष्ट संदेश भी है कि 'एक हैं तो सेफ हैं।'।

हम यह कह रहे हैं कि इस बिल के माध्यम से हम पारदर्शिता लाएंगे। अगर हम पारदर्शिता लाएंगे तो जवाबदेही भी तय करेंगे, लेकिन ये लोग, जिनके पास वोट बैंक का एटीएम है, जिनके अपने नेता भ्रष्टाचार के कई मामलों में फंसे हुए हैं, जिनके राज्यों में हजारों करोड़ रुपये के घोटाले हुए हैं, जिनका मैं आगे उल्लेख करने वाला हूँ और उस पर मैं आपके सामने प्रकाश भी डालूंगा, लेकिन सवाल यह खड़ा होता है कि 70 सालों से यह प्रक्रिया जो चल रही है, चाहे 1964 की बात हो, चाहे 1969 की बात हो, एक के बाद एक संशोधन आए। वर्ष 1995 से लेकर 2013 तक इन्होंने इस कानून को ऐसा बना दिया कि इसको चुनौती देने तक का भी हक कहीं पर भी नजर नहीं आता था। इस पर न कोई ऑडिट होता था, न कोई निरीक्षण होता था। सिर्फ भूमि अधिग्रहण की बात होती थी। शहर दर शहर, गली दर गली

एक के बाद दूसरा कब्जा करने का काम किया गया। यह धर्मनिरपेक्षता नहीं थी, बल्कि यह नरम विभाजन की ओर ले जाने का काम था, लेकिन हमने अब इस कानून में बदलाव किया है, ताकि मुस्लिम समुदाय के गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति का भी भला हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, मुझसे पहले मुस्लिम समुदाय के एक सदस्य, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी से आते हैं, वे अपना भाषण दे रहे थे। मैं उनको यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 'अशरफ, अज़लफ और अरजल' में भी कोई अंतर है? मैं राहुल गांधी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ और यहां पर अखिलेश जी थोड़ा ज्ञान बांट रहे थे, तो मैं उनसे भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मुस्लिम समुदाय में भी जातियां हैं? क्या भेदभाव है? क्या छुआछूत है? ... (व्यवधान) लाल टोपी वालों का मैं बताऊंगा, 2017 में आपकी सरकार आने से पहले घोटाले कितने थे? ... (व्यवधान) एक नहीं अनेक घोटाले थे, लेकिन आज इनके काले कारनामे खत्म हो जाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) यह विधेयक कांग्रेस की तुष्टिकरण की राजनीति का अंतिम संस्कार करने वाला है, इसका मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ। This will be the final nail in the coffin of the appeasement politics of the Congress Party.

सभापति महोदय, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने पहले तो देश का विभाजन करने का काम किया। उसके बाद धारा 370 और 35ए देकर ऐसे जख्म दिए कि हजारों लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई, लेकिन यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार थी, जिसने धारा 370 और 35ए को सदा-सदा के लिए खत्म करने का काम किया। यह हमारी मुस्लिम समुदाय की बहनों के लिए प्रतिबद्धता थी, जो ट्रिपल तलाक से उनको निजात दिलाने का काम किया गया और यह काम किसी ने किया है तो वह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है।

आपने तो वायदा किया था कि जो पाकिस्तान, बांग्लादेश और अफगानिस्तान में रह गए हैं, उनको वहीं पर पूरा न्याय मिलेगा, लेकिन उनको न्याय नहीं मिला। अगर उनको भारत में भी नागरिकता देने की बात थी तो वह काम आपकी सरकार से 60 सालों में भी नहीं हुआ और सीएए कानून बनाकर वह काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस ने कहीं न कहीं और कांग्रेस के

सहयोगी दलों ने वोट बैंक के लिए संविधान का सौदा कर लिया और यह सौदा ही किया है, तभी तो हमने एक के बाद दूसरा उदाहरण देकर कहा कि आपने उसको कैसे अपना वोट बैंक का एटीएम बनाकर रखा, लेकिन यह बिल अन्याय की जड़ पर प्रहार है और इस प्रहार के बाद सबको न्याय, न्याय और न्याय ही मिलने वाला है।

हमने कहा है कि प्रत्येक वक्फ संपत्ति रजिस्टर्ड हो। उसके आँकड़े होने चाहिए और हर झगड़ा कानून के अंतर्गत हल हो, किसी डर और भय के अंतर्गत न हो। आपको इस बात का क्यों डर है? अगर किसी को न्याय मिलता है, ट्रिब्यूनल के बाद अगर कोई हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाना चाहता है तो आप उसे क्यों रोकते हैं? देश में हर एक कानून के अंतर्गत, चाहे इनकम टैक्स का हो या कोई भी हो, आप एक कोर्ट के बाद दूसरे कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं, लेकिन वक्फ में यह कानूनी रोक क्यों लगाकर रखी थी? यह कहा गया कि यह बिल किसी धर्म के खिलाफ है, लेकिन यह बिल किसी धर्म के खिलाफ नहीं है। यह बिल भ्रष्टाचार, धोखा और धार्मिक सामंतवाद के खिलाफ है और हम इसके खिलाफ रहेंगे। यह बात स्पष्ट है कि आस्था का विषय नहीं है।

As long as Modi ji is the Prime Minister, the shops of appeasement will remain shut. This Bill is not about Hindu versus Muslim; this Bill is about law versus lawlessness; Constitution versus corruption; and Bharat versus internal partition. यह पार्टिशन एक बार हो गया है, अब आपके कारनामों के कारण बार-बार नहीं होने देंगे।

सर, अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या परिस्थितियाँ हैं, मैं उनके बारे में थोड़ा बताना चाहता हूँ। तुर्की में वर्ष 1923 के बाद वर्ष 1924 में मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ वक्फ को एबॉलिश कर दिया गया और वहाँ पर डायरेक्टोरेट जनरल ऑफ फाउंडेशन बना, जो वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज का रेस्टोरेशन, मेन्टेनेन्स और यूटिलाइजेशन करता है। इसके बाद यह लोगों की भलाई के काम के लिए पैसा लगता है। कुवैत में भी मिनिस्ट्री आफ वक्फ एंड इस्लामिक अफेयर्स है। यह एसेट्स, मस्जिद, स्कूल्स और अस्पताल, सभी की देख-रेख करता है और मॉर्डनाइजेशन के माध्यम से, टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से इसका फायदा उठाया जाता है। इसका डिजिटलाइजेशन किया गया है। लेबनान में मिनिस्ट्री आफ एंडोमेंट एंड इस्लामिक

अफेयर्स है, जो इसकी मैनेजमेंट, चैरिटेबल कम्युनिटी और अन्य सारे काम को देखता है। सीरिया में भी मिनिस्ट्री आफ वक्फ है, जहां पर इसका एप्रोप्रिएट यूज हो, रेवेन्यू और चैरिटेबल परपस के लिए काम किया जाता है। इराक में भी सुन्नी एंडोमेंट और शिया एंडोमेंट ऑफिस है। यह भी सीधा सेंट्रलाइज्ड फ्रेमवर्क के माध्यम से काम करता है। सऊदी अरब में जनरल अथॉरिटी ऑफ वक्फ है, जो इंडिपेंडेंट पब्लिक बॉडी है। सिंगापुर में एमयूआईएस है, जो स्टैट्यूटरी बॉडी है, वह मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के अंतर्गत है। यह वक्फ मैनेजमेंट के डिजिटल सिस्टम के माध्यम से काम करता है। इंडोनेशिया में भी इंडोनेशियन वक्फ बोर्ड है, जो अच्छे काम करने के लिए, उनकी भलाई के काम को एन्शोर करता है। ट्यूनीशिया, इजिप्ट, रूस और फ्रांस में इसी तरह से काम किया गया है, लेकिन यहां पर ऐसा नहीं किया गया। यहां पर इसके खिलाफ ही काम किया जाता रहा।

राहुल गांधी जी कहते हैं कि चंद लोगों के हाथ में देश की संपत्ति है। राहुल गांधी जी सदन में नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि मात्र 200 लोगों के हाथ में आपने वक्फ बोर्ड दे रखा है और देश की लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए की संपत्ति उनको दे रखी है, क्या उनसे छुटकारा दिलाना चाहिए या नहीं दिलाना चाहिए? क्या आम मुस्लिम को उसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए या नहीं मिलना चाहिए? क्या मुस्लिम महिलाओं और बच्चों को लाभ मिलना चाहिए या नहीं मिलना चाहिए? क्या विधवाओं को लाभ मिलना चाहिए या नहीं मिलना चाहिए? आप महिला विरोधी क्यों हैं, मुस्लिम विरोधी क्यों हैं, आप बदलाव विरोधी क्यों हैं? आपको इन सवालों का जवाब देना ही पड़ेगा।

सर एक कहावत है जो यहां पर बाहर कही जाती है

“पता है यहां से बहुत दूर और गलत और सही के पर एक मैदान है,

मैं वहां मिलूंगा तुझे और अगर वक्फ का बस चला तो वक्फ की संपत्ति बन जाएगा।”

यानी कि जिस पर भी नजर रखोगे, वह वक्फ की संपत्ति बन जाएगी और उसमें से आपको इंसान नहीं मिल पाएगा, क्योंकि सर, ऐसी हालत कर दी गई है।

वक्फ की सच्चाई क्या है? भारत में ऐसा कौन सा कानून है, जिसने आपका घर, आपका मंदिर, यहां तक कि आपके पूरे गांव छीन लिए? ऐसा कौन सा कानून है जिसके खिलाफ आप कोर्ट भी नहीं जा

सकते? यह कौन सा ऐसा कानून है, जो संविधान से भी ऊपर है?

सर, इसका नाम वक्फ है, जो कांग्रेस के समय बना है। इसने गुरुद्वारे, मंदिर, घर, गांव, सब पर कब्जा करने का काम किया है। इसका सेक्शन 40 एक तुगलकी फरमान है। इसमें दान देने वाला किसी भी धर्म का हो सकता है, लेकिन देखभाल करने वाला मुसलमान ही होना चाहिए। मंदिर में तो ऐसा नहीं है। कर्नाटक में कांग्रेस की सरकार है। आप साल में साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ रुपए इकट्ठा करते हैं, कहां खर्च करते हैं, उसका कौन जवाब देता है? आपको एक-एक रुपए का हिसाब देना चाहिए था। क्या आपने किसी मस्जिद का पैसा लिया? क्या आपने किसी वक्फ बोर्ड का पैसा लिया? लेकिन कर्नाटक में जो घोटाले हुए उनमें इनके ... * का नाम भी आता है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: नाम हटा दीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please remove the name as he is the Member of the other House.

... (Interruptions)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : मैं सबूत के रूप में सब कुछ लाया हूं।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have given the decision.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: As he is the Member of another House, I directed to expunge his name. Hon. Members, please be seated.

... (Interruptions)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सभापति जी, मैं नाम वापस ले लेता हूं। मैं इसे टेबल कर देता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have already expunged his name.

* Not recored as ordered by the Chair.

....(Interruptions)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर,आपकी अनुमति हो तो मैं आंथेटिकेट करके टेबल कर देता हूं? ...
(व्यवधान)

श्री किरन रिजिजू : नाम वापस ले लिया है । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप सब लोग बैठिए । वेणुगोपाल जी, आप बोलिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: हमने नाम एक्सपंज कर दिया है और उन्होंने नाम वापस ले लिया है । इसके बाद क्या बोलना है?

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I request all the hon. Members to take their seats.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, while speaking, he totally misled the House. He not only misled the House but he also took the name of the ...* Sir, we are really proud of him. We are having a Congress President who has come from the grassroot level of this country.(Interruptions) He does not like ... * He is leading by his casteism.(Interruptions)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सभापति जी, आखिरकार कांग्रेस अपनी जातिवादी सोच को सामने ले ही आई । ये कभी जाति के नाम पर, कभी क्षेत्र के नाम पर और कभी धर्म के नाम पर बांटने का काम करते हैं । ... (व्यवधान) क्या मैंने किसी जाति का नाम लिया, लेकिन आप जाति को लेकर आए हैं । ... (व्यवधान) यही नहीं, यह रिपोर्ट देखिए, कर्नाटक की विधान सभा में कांग्रेस के एक नहीं, अनेक नेताओं के नाम आए हैं जिन्होंने वक्फ की प्रापर्टी खाने का काम किया है । ... (व्यवधान) हजारों करोड़ के

* Expunged as ordered by the chair.

घोटाले करने का काम किया है। ... (व्यवधान) इसीलिए आप लोग पादर्शिता नहीं चाहते, इसीलिए आप लोग ट्रांसपेरेंसी नहीं चाहते, इसीलिए आप लोग जवाबदेही नहीं चाहते। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं आंथेटिकेट करके रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आप इसे ले कर दीजिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: जी, सर, मैं इसे ले कर देता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, अगर किसी की संपत्ति जिसके ऊपर किसी ने कब्जा कर लिया हो, ... (व्यवधान) इसे वक्फ को साबित नहीं करना है। यह जिसकी प्रापर्टी है, उस बेचारे को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह धक्के खाने पड़ते हैं। यह आम व्यक्ति के लिए एक अभिशाप है। अगर सरकारी जमीन छीनी जा सकती है, गांव के गांव छीने जा सकते हैं तो आप कैलकुलेट कीजिए कि आम इंसान की प्रापर्टी का क्या किया जाएगा? ... (व्यवधान) नो ऑब्जेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट लेकर जाना पड़ता है। वक्फ का साम्राज्य बहुत बड़ा हो गया है। नौ लाख एकड़ जमीन, जो लाखों करोड़ रुपये की है। ... (व्यवधान) सच्चर कमेटी कब बनी? यह आपकी सरकार के समय में बनी। वर्ष 2006 में इसकी रिपोर्ट आई। आप क्यों हाथ पर हाथ धरकर बैठे रहे? उन्होंने कहा था कि साल की 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी हो सकती है। पिछले 20 सालों में ढाई लाख करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी हो गई होती तो मुस्लिम महिलाओं, बच्चों और मुस्लिम समुदाय का भला हो जाता, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी ने मुस्लिम समुदाय का भला कभी चाहा ही नहीं, केवल वोट की राजनीति की। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, इसकी जमीन कितनी है? मॉरिशस जैसे दो देश के बराबर वक्फ बोर्ड की जमीन है। मालदीव जैसे 12 देशों के बराबर वक्फ बोर्ड की जमीन है। लालू प्रसाद यादव जी, इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं, आपकी सरकार में मंत्री थे। तब उन्होंने कहा था कि पटना के डाकबंगले की जमीन भी वक्फ बोर्ड खा गया। ... (व्यवधान) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी जमीनें वक्फ बोर्ड खा गया। यह किसी और ने नहीं लालू प्रसाद यादव जी ने कहा था। आप इस पर क्या कहना चाहते हैं? यह ऑन रिकॉर्ड कहा था। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, गरीब मुसलमान इस कानून का शिकार रहे हैं। राजस्थान में रामगंज में वक्फ बोर्ड द्वारा

मुसलमानों की जमीनें खाली करा दी गईं, मुस्लिम महिला मर गई। उत्तर प्रदेश में लाल टोपी वालों की सरकार थी। ... (व्यवधान) लाल टोपी के काले कारनामे उत्तर प्रदेश ने देखे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

इनके उस समय के मंत्री सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन खा गए। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : आप साबित करें। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, यही नहीं, इनके काले कारनामे और भी हैं। मैं आपकी इजाजत से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये मुस्लिम विरोधी भी हैं, महिला विरोधी भी हैं, पसमांदा विरोधी भी हैं और अहमदिया विरोधी भी हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: धर्मेन्द्र जी, आप प्लीज बैठिये। जब आपकी बारी आएगी तब आप बोलियेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, ये गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए तब भी कुछ नहीं कर पाएँ। इन्होंने ठीक रिकॉर्ड रखने के लिए कुछ नहीं किया। ... (व्यवधान) हम कहते हैं कि शिया हो, अहमदिया हो, महिला हो, पिछड़े वर्ग के मुस्लिम समुदाय के लोग हों, उनको इसका सदस्य बनाइये। आप उनको इसका सदस्य क्यों नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) आप मुस्लिम समुदाय में भी जातिवाद करते हो। उसमें पिछड़े मुसलमानों को नहीं रखना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) Waqf is a State within State. मुसलमानों का हक मारने का काम किया गया। यही नहीं, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वक्फ बोर्ड की जीरो एकाउंटबिलिटी है। ऐसा क्यों है? ... (व्यवधान) मनमोहन सिंह जी ने कहा था। वेणु जी, मैं कह सकता हूँ या नहीं कह सकता? मैं कह देता हूँ कि पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था, आप सोच लेना कि किसने कहा था? पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था— Muslims must have first claim on our resources. ये सदा हिन्दू विरोधी रहे हैं। केवल मुसलमानों के पक्ष में किया, लेकिन आपने मुसलमानों के लिए भी कुछ नहीं किया। अगर मुसलमानों को पक्के मकान, पीने का पानी, अच्छी शिक्षा, भोजन – अगर ये सब किसी ने दिया है तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं तीन मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, एक मिनट में बात खत्म नहीं हो पायेगी। सर, यह देखिये, मैं रिपोर्ट लाया हूँ, इन्होंने कहां से कहां तक, राज्य दर राज्य कैसे हिन्दुस्तान की जमीनों पर कब्जा किया है।... (व्यवधान) सर, आपको आंकड़े दिखाते हैं कि एक राज्य नहीं, केरल में ये कहते तो हैं कि ये वायनाड के बेटे हैं, बेटी हैं। लेकिन वहां पर भी वक्फ का कहर जारी है। पापी वोट बैंक का सवाल है। आप वायनाड में भी चुप रहते हो, कुछ करते नहीं हो। वायनाड की रहनुमा कहने वाली आज गायब हैं। वहां पर भी उनकी संपत्तियों पर कब्जा हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) केरल में तो रोज ऐसे हो रहा है। बेलगाम हो चुका वक्फ बोर्ड किसानों, मजदूरों, हिन्दुओं की जमीनों को एविकशन नोटिस दे रहा है। एर्नाकुलम में 404 एकड़ जमीन पर दावा ठोक दिया है। 604 पिछड़े ईसाइयों और हिन्दू परिवारों के घर छीन लिए। त्रावणकोर में राजपरिवार की जमीन खा गए। केरल में कांग्रेस और वामपंथी ने मिलकर बिल पास कर दिया। कर्नाटक में 15 हजार एकड़ की कहानी के बारे में मैं आपको बता चुका हूँ। इन्होंने एक गांव में 1500 साल पुराने प्राचीन मंदिर के साथ लगती जमीन पर कब्जा करने की बात कही... (व्यवधान) इस पर कब्जा करने की बात कही।

माननीय सभापति : आप प्लीज अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, सूरत के नगर निगम ने मुगलों की संपत्ति बचाने का काम किया।... (व्यवधान) बेट द्वांरका के दो द्वीपों पर दावा ठोक दिया है। क्या भगवान कृष्ण से पहले इस्लाम धर्म आ गया था? ... (व्यवधान) यही नहीं, कल क्या आनंद भवन और नेशनल हेराल्ड पर आकर, मैंने अभी बाहर सुना था कि आनंद भवन और नेशनल हेराल्ड पर वक्फ बोर्ड अपना दावा ठोकने वाला है। क्या आप दे दोगे? ... (व्यवधान)

सर, यही नहीं, एसआई संरक्षित स्मारकों पर भी... (व्यवधान) कर्नाटक में 53 ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों को वक्फ संपत्ति घोषित कर दिया है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मणिकम टैगोर जी, आप बैठिये।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, यही नहीं, एसआई के 120 प्राचीन स्थानों पर भी इन्होंने कब्जा किया है। राहुल जी, किसान कल्याण की बात तो करते हैं, लेकिन कर्नाटक में इनकी सरकार ने किसानों की

15 हजार एकड़ जमीन छीनने का काम किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, ये किसान विरोधी हैं। ये महिला विरोधी हैं। मैं इन सबसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे काम नहीं चलेगा। ये कहते हैं कि पुराने कानून के तहत न्याय मिल जाएगा। न्याय नहीं मिलता है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप प्लीज कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी समाप्त करता हूँ। आप देखिये, वक्फ की आय, जो 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये सालाना होनी चाहिए थी, आज 1 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपये रह गई है। वक्फ बोर्ड का पैसा कौन खा रहा है? कांग्रेस के नेताओं के नाम आते हैं।... (व्यवधान) सर, यही नहीं, पश्चिम बंगाल में 1100 करोड़ रुपये का, तमिलनाडु में 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये का, महाराष्ट्र में हजारों-करोड़ रुपये के घोटाले हुए हैं। इन सब की सरकारों में किए गए और मैं सारे सबूत लाया हूँ। मैं सारी रिपोर्ट्स लाया हूँ।... (व्यवधान) मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सारे के सारे पेपर्स ऑथेंटिकेट करके मुझे रखने का मौका दिया जाए। ये विपक्षी दल, जो भ्रष्टाचार में जुड़े हुए हैं, हम वक्फ बोर्ड के भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करना चाहते हैं।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय अनुराग जी, अब आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : यह मेरी आखिरी लाइन है।

सर, नैशनल हेराल्ड में छपा है कि महाराष्ट्र में हजारों करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला हुआ है। नैशनल हेराल्ड के घोटाले के रूप में कांग्रेस के एक नेता बेल पर हैं, जो यहाँ पर अपनी सेवाएं दे रहे हैं। उसी नैशनल हेराल्ड में लिखा गया है कि कांग्रेस पंचतंत्र का वह बन्दर है, जो रोटी के बंटवारे के नाम पर ये सारी रोटियाँ खा जाते हैं। मन्दिरों की जमीन सम्पत्तियों के नाम, यह विशेष कानून इसके लिए क्यों नहीं है? यह वक्फ के लिए क्यों है? इनका विचार साफ नज़र आता है कि ये मन्दिरों का सोना पिघलाकर तब तो ले जाते हैं, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार के नाम पर जमीनों पर कब्जा करने के लिए वक्फ बोर्ड बना देते हैं। हमारी सरकार वक्फ को पारदर्शी और जवाबदेह बनाना चाहती है।

माननीय सभापति : हमारे पास काफी वक्ताओं की लिस्ट है। सभी को बोलने का मौका देना है। आप केवल 30 सेकेंड में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : सर, आपने कहा था कि कोई भी बीच में टोका-टोकी नहीं करेगा। लेकिन इन्होंने तो एक ऐसा जमींदार खड़ा कर दिया है, जो एक नहीं, हजारों करोड़ रुपए की ऐसी अनेक सम्पत्तियों को खा गये। सर, क्या मैं कर्नाटक के कुछ कांग्रेस नेताओं के नाम ले सकता हूँ, जिनके नाम रिपोर्ट में आए हैं। विधान सभा में रिपोर्ट आयी है। सीटिंग विधायक, पूर्व विधायक, पूर्व मंत्री, राज्य सभा के प्रतिपक्ष के नेता हैं। ये वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज पर कब्जा करने वाले और पैसे खाने वाले हैं। यहाँ तक कि एक फाइव स्टार होटल का भी... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल मुस्लिमों के जीवन में एक बड़ा बदलाव लाएगा। हर वर्ष हजारों करोड़ रुपए कमाने का प्रावधान करके दिखाएगा। अच्छी शिक्षा, अच्छी सुविधाएं, अच्छे मकान, अच्छा इलाज और अच्छा भविष्य देने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार में, वक्फ बोर्ड का यह संशोधन बिल उम्मीद के माध्यम से एक नयी उम्मीद बांधकर दिखाएगा।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अरुण भारती (जमुई) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 पर लोक जन शक्ति (रामविलास) का पक्ष रखने का मौका देने के लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति जी, जब यह विधेयक अगस्त, 2024 में आया था, तो उस वक्त सबसे पहले हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष चिराग पासवान जी ने ही मंत्रिमंडल में रहते हुए कहा था कि इस पर व्यापक चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इसलिए इस बिल को किसी समिति को भेजा जाए ताकि इस पर सभी प्रभावित पक्षों की राय और विचार को जाना जा सके।

इस विधेयक का मूल उद्देश्य वक्फ सम्पत्तियों के प्रबंधन में पारदर्शिता, उत्तरदायित्व और न्यायसंगत व्यवस्था को स्थापित करना है। आपने देखा होगा कि वक्फ करने के जो तीन कंडिशन हैं, उनमें रिलीजियस और पायस, परमानेंट डेडिकेशन और लेजिटिमेट ओनरशिप होना जरूरी है। लेकिन जब वक्फ पर विपक्ष की तरफ से विरोध किया जाता है, तो सिर्फ धार्मिक पक्ष को लेकर ही विरोध किया जाता है। धार्मिक पक्ष के अलावा भी, वक्फ प्रबंधन का एक आर्थिक पक्ष है, एक सामाजिक पक्ष है, एक विधिक पक्ष है और एक प्राशासनिक पक्ष है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस विधेयक के विरोध में

विपक्ष की ओर से हमेशा धार्मिक पक्ष को ही उठाकर, डराकर, लोगों को यह बताकर कि आपके दरगाह चले जाएंगे, आपकी मस्जिदें चली जाएंगी, इन्हीं बातों को उठाता है ताकि वोट बैंक हमेशा उनके पास बना रहे।

सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट यह कहती है कि मुस्लिम समुदाय सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्तर पर चुनौतियों से जूझ रहा है, लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि विपक्ष इन वास्तविक मुद्दों पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता है क्योंकि इससे उनके राजनीतिक षडयंत्र और उनके प्रायोजित नरेटिव पर प्रश्नचिह्न खड़े हो जाते हैं। महोदय, मुझे यह बताया जाए कि क्या बात है कि सिंगापुर जैसा एक छोटा-सा राष्ट्र, जहाँ महज दो सौ वक्फ की सम्पत्तियाँ हैं, वहाँ पर एक साल में, इन सम्पत्तियों से 42 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा आय होती है। लेकिन अगर यहाँ देखा जाए, तो सच्चर कमेटी के हिसाब से जहाँ 5 लाख वक्फ की सम्पत्तियाँ हैं, जहाँ 6 लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीनें हैं, कुल मिलाकर 1 करोड़ 20 लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा सम्पत्तियाँ होने के बावजूद सिर्फ 163 करोड़ रुपए की आय होती है। आखिर कहीं तो कुछ न कुछ कमी है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि विश्व के कई देशों ने समय रहते वक्फ की व्यवस्था में आवश्यक प्रशासनिक सुधार किए हैं। इसे समझने के लिए अगर हम 19वीं और 20वीं सदी में कुछ देशों के उदाहरण को देखेंगे, तो हमें समझ में आएगा। तुर्की में वर्ष 1925 में लगभग तीन-चौथाई खेती की जमीन वक्फ के नाम थी। अल्जीरिया में लगभग आधी से अधिक खेती योग्य भूमि वक्फ के नाम थी। ट्यूनेशिया में भी लगभग एक-तिहाई और मिस्र में एक-आठवां भाग वक्फ के नाम था।

इन्हीं शासन व्यवस्थाओं ने जब इस बात का गहन मूल्यांकन किया और इस बारे में गहन छानबीन की, तो उनको पता चला कि ये अचल संपत्तियाँ ऐसी प्रकृति की बन चुकी हैं, जहाँ उनकी किसी भी प्रकार की सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्पादक भागीदारी बिलकुल खत्म हो चुकी है। ये संपत्तियाँ उस देश के आर्थिक विकास में अवरोधक रही हैं और उन वंचित वर्गों को भी लाभ नहीं दे रही हैं, जिनके लिए इनका संगठन किया गया था।

इसीलिए, इसका समाधान निकालने के लिए तुर्की ने वर्ष 1925 में सामाजिक, प्रशासनिक और

संवैधानिक परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वक्फ मंत्रालय का पुनर्गठन किया था। मिस्र में भी समय की आवश्यकतानुसार वक्फ की संपत्तियों को राज्य प्रशासन के अंतर्गत लाया गया था। इन निर्णयों को संबंधित देशों ने उस समय राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं को जनहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यक और उपयुक्त माना था।

सभापति महोदय, यही सवाल आज हमें भी जानना है, हमें भी पूछना है कि क्या भारत जैसे उदयमान होते हुए राष्ट्र को ऐसी समस्याओं के बारे में नीतिगत रूप से चर्चा नहीं करनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) चर्चा करके उन समस्याओं के बारे में कैसे हम आगे बढ़ें, इसके बारे में हमें चर्चा करनी चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि उन मुस्लिम देशों की तरह हमें कोई कठोर या क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने चाहिए। लेकिन, ईमानदार प्रयास हमारी तरफ से बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि मुस्लिम समाज, जिसको हमारे अध्यक्ष श्री चिराग पासवान जी आगे लेकर जाना चाहते हैं, मुख्य धारा में जोड़ना चाहते हैं, चाहे वह दलित मुसलमान हो, अंसारी मुसलमान हो, राई मुसलमान हो, जुलाहा मुसलमान या पसमांदा मुसलमान हो, जो मुख्य धारा में पीछे छूट जाते हैं, उन्हें आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सिर्फ अल्लाह की रहमत ही नहीं, बल्कि सरकार के योगदान की मदद की भी जरूरत है।

सभापति महोदय, कांग्रेस के शासनकाल में भी अलग-अलग समय पर वक्फ के बिल लाए गए हैं, लेकिन यथार्थ यह है कि उनके शासनकाल में जिस तरह से पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही में लगातार कमी हुई है, इसके चलते भ्रष्टाचार के अनेक उदाहरण पहले भी माननीय सदस्यों ने बताए हैं, इसलिए मैं इस पर ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा। लेकिन, मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कांग्रेस पार्टी सत्ता में होती है, तो प्रशासनिक सुधारों को व्यवहारिक तरीके से लागू करने का प्रयास करती है। लेकिन, जब विपक्ष में होती है, तो यही पार्टी संवेदनशील मुद्दों को, जन-भावनाओं को उभारने का और राजनीतिक लाभ लेने की कोशिश करती है।

सभापति महोदय, आज मैं इस बिल पर बोलते हुए भारत रत्न डा. भीमराव अंबेडकर जी की उस संवैधानिक सोच की भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें उन्होंने भारत की एक धर्म निरपेक्ष और सम्मानित राष्ट्र के रूप में परिकल्पना की थी। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि राज्य का कोई धर्म नहीं हो सकता है, मगर

धर्म की आड़ में कोई भी संस्था कानून के ऊपर नहीं हो सकती है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं अति-सम्मानपूर्वक यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वक्फ के मुद्दे पर जिस तरह से हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री चिराग पासवान जी के विरोध में फतवा लाया गया, आपने भी समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से सुना होगा। उन लोगों को मैं यह जवाब देना चाहूँगा कि आप लोगों को उस पुत्र से शिकायत है, जिसके पिता ने बिहार में मुस्लिम मुख्यमंत्री बनाने के लिए अपनी पार्टी के अस्तित्व को खतरे में डाल दिया था। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, आज जब यह वक्फ का बिल आया है, आपके समाज के लिए बिल आया है, तब आप उनके साथ खड़े हैं, जिन्होंने उस वक्त मुस्लिम मुख्यमंत्री का विरोध किया था। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को यह कहकर समाप्त करना चाहूँगा, जैसा कि पहले भी कहा गया था कि बिहार में इस वक्त पिता-पुत्र में गजब विडंबना बनी हुई है। पिता ने इसी लोक सभा के सदन में वर्ष 2010 में कहा था कि हमें भी पता है कि पटना में कितनी सारी संपत्तियां वक्फ के पास हैं, लेकिन पुत्र कह रहा है कि हम वक्फ का बिल आने नहीं देंगे, हम इसको बिहार में लागू नहीं होने देंगे और मुख्यमंत्री बनने का सपना पाले हुए हैं।

अंत में, मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि यह बिल किसी धर्म और धार्मिक समुदाय के विरुद्ध नहीं है, यह उसमें संपत्तियों के प्रबंधन के लिए है, समाज सेवा के लिए है, परोपकार के लिए है, जनकल्याण के लिए है। मैं इस सम्माननीय सदन में विनम्रतापूर्वक अपनी पार्टी लोक जनशक्ति पार्टी (रामविलास) की तरफ से इस विधेयक के प्रति समर्थन व्यक्त करता हूँ। राष्ट्रहित, समाजहित और धर्म की वास्तविक गरिमा की रक्षा के लिए अपनी भागीदारी अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से सुरक्षित करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री मोहिबुल्लाह (रामपुर) : बिस्मिल्लाहिर रहमानिर रहीम।

जनाब सदर-ए-मोहतरम, सबसे पहले मैं आपका तहे दिल से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस मसले पर गुफ्तगू का मौका दिया और मुझे जॉइंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी का भी हिस्सा बनाया।

सदर-ए-मोहतरम, जब हमारा मुल्क आजाद हुआ था तो हमारे कायदीन के सामने दो रास्ते थे। वे रास्ते क्या थे और किसने पेश किए थे, यह अब गैर-अहम है। असल बात यह है कि हमारे रहनुमाओं

की दूरदेशी और अक्लमंदी की बदौलत मुल्क में हर मजहब को परवान चढ़ने, फलने-फूलने और अपने इदारे चलाने की आजादी दी गई, जो कि हमारे आईन के आर्टिकल 25 और 26 में मौजूद है। यह हक महज एक आईनी हक नहीं, बल्कि बुनियादी हुकूक का हिस्सा है। आज हमारे ऐवान के सामने जो वक्फ तरमीम बिल पेश किया गया है, यह न सिर्फ हमारे बुनियादी हुकूक के खिलाफ वरजी है, बल्कि राइट टू इक्वैलिटी के भी साफ खिलाफ है।... (व्यवधान)

सदर-ए-मोहतरम, इसको मुल्क की दूसरी मेजोरिटी कभी कुबूल नहीं करेगी।... (व्यवधान) इस बिल में सबसे पहली तरमीम ब्यूरोक्रेट के नाम तब्दील करने की है।... (व्यवधान) मैं कहता हूँ कि नाम बदलना तो एक मामूली बात है, क्योंकि असल में जो तब्दीलियाँ की जा रही हैं, उनका वक्फ के बुनियादी उसूलों और फिकही कवाइद से दूर-दूर तक कोई वास्ता नहीं है। इस तरमीमी कानून का मकसद वक्फ के इदारे को कमजोर करना और उसे बेअसर करना है। तारीखी तौर पर वक्फ के जितने भी खवानीन बने हैं, वे इस उसूल पर कायम थे कि मजहब में दिए गए वक्फ के उसूलों और शरायत को खत्म न किया जाए। सन् 1913 का मुस्लिम वक्फ एक्ट, जिसका माननीय मंत्री जी हवाला दे रहे थे, इसी नीयत से लाया गया था कि वक्फ के उसूलों को कानूनी तौर पर तसलीम किया जाए, न कि उन्हें तब्दील किया जाए। सन् 1923 में, सन् 1954 में, सन् 1995 और सन् 2013 के तमाम तरामीम वक्फ के तहफ्फुज की नीयत से लाये गए थे और इसको कुव्वत देने के लिए लाये गए थे, न कि उसको कमजोर करने के लिए लाये गए थे। वजीरे मोहतरम को यह ऐतराज था कि हमारी लायी हुई तरमीम पर मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी शक कर रही है, बेशक वे कह रहे हैं कि शक कर रहे हैं, इसलिए कि उन्होंने वक्फ के उसूलों को और फिकही कवानीन को मद्देनजर नहीं रखा।

सदर-ए-मोहतरम, आप खुद जेपीसी में थे। मैंने सवाल किया था कि इस वक्फ को ड्रॉफ्ट करने में कितने मुस्लिम स्कॉलर्स थे, तो वाहिद 12 लोगों की कमेटी में एक आदमी था।... (व्यवधान)

सदर-ए-मोहतरम, मैं अब चंद चीजों की निशानदेही करना चाहता हूँ, जो वक्फ की असल हैसियत और बुनियाद को खत्म करने की दर पर है। पहली तरमीम यह है कि वक्फ को अब सिर्फ मुसलमानों तक महफूज किया गया है। मैं दिल पर हाथ रखकर कह सकता हूँ।

सदर-ए-मोहतरम, मैं एक वाक्या बयान करता हूँ। मैं पार्लियामेंट की मस्जिद के सामने रहकर सारे देशवासियों के लिए दुआ करता हूँ। मैं अब दुआ कैसे करूँगा, जब यह तादूद कर दिया जायेगा। मैं एक वाक्या आपको बयान कर रहा हूँ। मैं अभी राजस्थान गया। तिजारा के पास एक गाँव हसनपुर है, मैं वहाँ शादी में गया। अजान की आवाज आयी, मैंने कहा कि यहाँ मस्जिद कहाँ है। जब मैंने मस्जिद देखी, वह बड़ी सुन्दर मस्जिद थी। मैंने पूछा कि यह मस्जिद कैसी है? उन्होंने बताया कि यहाँ 400 साल पहले कोई दरवेश थे, वह पेड़ भी अभी बाकी है। वे यहाँ बैठते थे और यहाँ से हमारे हिन्दू महाराजा जी गुजर रहे थे। उनको बीमारी थी, वे ठीक नहीं हो रहे थे। किसी ने कहा कि उनसे दुआ करा लीजिए। उन्होंने दुआ की, वे ठीक हो गए। बाद में जब गए तो महारानी ने कहा कि अपने लिए दुआ कराकर आये, तुम्हारा वारिस कोई नहीं है। वे फिर दोबारा गए और अल्लाह ने उनकी दुआ कुबूल की। हमारा देश सूफी, ऋषि, मुनियों का देश है। यह बलियों का देश है। यह तमाम धर्मों की रूहानी शख्सियतों का देश है। सर, आप दुआ करने से रोक रहे हैं। आप गैर मुस्लिम को वक्फ करने से रोक रहे हैं।...

(व्यवधान)

सर, इसके अलावा, मुसलमानों को अपनी ईमान का सबूत देना होगा। मैं इमाम हूँ। इमाम-ए-हरम, मक्के का हरम भी किसी शख्स को यह सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दे सकता कि वह एक प्रैक्टिसिंग मुस्लिम है। जब कोई प्रैक्टिसिंग मुस्लिम होगा ही नहीं तो फिर वक्फ कैसे होगा? वक्फ तो खत्म हो जाएगा।

सर, वक्फ-बाई-यूजर के मुताबिक अगर वक्फ के दस्तावेज न हों, डॉक्यूमेंट्स न हों, वक्फ करने वाले की शिनाख्त न हो तो लम्बे अर्से से जारी इस्तेमाल को वक्फ माना जाता है। यह उसूल हमने नहीं बनाया। प्रिवी काउंसिल के फैसलों से बाज़ाब्ता तौर पर यह उसूल माना गया। 100 साल पुरानी मस्जिद तो बाकी रहेगी, लेकिन 600-700 साल पुरानी मस्जिद का कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं है तो आप कहेंगे कि यह वक्फ-बाई-यूजर नहीं है। हम लोग कितना यकीन करें?

सर, तीसरी तरमीम यह है कि बोर्ड के इन्तेखाबात को खत्म करके उसे मुकम्मल सरकारी इदारा बनाया जा रहा है। दिल्ली का मामला उसकी मिसाल है। दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड को तहलील करके उसका इंतज़ाम एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अफसर के हवाले किया गया, जो एक तरफ रिलिजियस कमेटी का चेयरमैन

था और दूसरी तरफ वक्फ बोर्ड का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर था। जिस मस्जिद की रिपेयर के लिए बहादुरशाह ज़फर ने बोला था, मेरे पास उसके डॉक्यूमेंट्स हैं, महरौली में उस अखूंदजी मस्जिद को रातों-रात शहीद कर दिया गया। इससे कैसा मैसेज जाएगा? बहुत-से लोग तो पता नहीं क्या-क्या कहते हैं, लेकिन हकीकत यह है -

“शायद उनका आखिरी हो यह सितम,
हर सितम यह सोच कर हम सह गए,
हम वफ़ा करके भी तन्हा रह गए।”

सर, आज़ादी दिलाने में हमारा नाम क्यों नहीं लिया जाता, हमने कितनी कुर्बानियां दी हैं? मैं और क्या कहूं? कुछ लोग तो इतने माहिर हैं -

“न दामन पे कोई दाग, न खंजर पे कोई धब्बा,
तुम नष्ट करो हो या करामात करो हो।”
“न दामन पे कोई दाग, न खंजर पे कोई धब्बा,
तुम नष्ट करो हो या करामात करो हो।”
“हम उनसे वक्फ की उम्मीद कैसे कर सकते हैं,
जो नहीं जानते वक्फ क्या है।”

सर, मेरे प्यारे वतन में एक कल्चर को परवान चढ़ाया जा रहा है, जो कल्चर मेरे मुल्क का नहीं है। मैं अपने दिल की आवाज़ से कहता हूं। हमारे देश की हजारों साला तहज़ीब का जो कल्चर रहा है, मैं अपने इस्लाम धर्म, ईसाई और ज्यूस धर्म के हिसाब से भी कह सकता हूं कि मैं एक स्कॉलर हूं, आप सबका सम्मान करते हुए कह रहा हूं कि सबसे पहला इंसान और सबसे पहले इंसान के साथ जो हम सबकी माँ है, जिसे हम जिस नाम से भी कहें, चाहे उसे भारत माँ कहें या ग्रांड मदर कहें, वे हिन्दुस्तान आए थे।

“तुम्हारी तहज़ीब अपने खंजर से आप ही खुदकुशी करेगी,
जो शाख-ए-नाजुक पे आशियाना बनेगा, ना पायदार होगा।”

[جناب محب اللہ (رامپور): سب سے پہلے میں آپ کا تہہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے اس اہم مسئلے پر گفتگو کا موقع دیا اور مجھے جوائنٹ پارلیمانی کمیٹی کا حصہ بنایا۔

صدرِ محترم، جب ہمارا ملک آزاد ہوا تھا تو ہمارے قائدین کے سامنے دو راستے تھے، وہ راستے کیا تھے اور کس نے پیش کئے تھے، یہ غیر اہم ہے۔ اصل بات یہ ہے کہ ہمارے رہنماؤں کی دور اندیش اور عقل مندی کی بدولت ملک میں ہر مذہب کو پروان چڑھنے، پھلنے پھولنے اور اپنے ادارے چلانے کی آزادی دی گئی، جو کہ ہمارے آئین کی آرٹیکل 25 اور 26 میں موجود ہے۔ یہ محض ایک آئینی حق نہیں بلکہ بنیادی حقوق کا حصہ ہے۔

آج ہمارے ایوان کے سامنے جو وقف (ترمیمی) بل پیش کیا جا رہا ہے، یہ نہ صرف ہمارے بنیادی حقوق کی خلاف ورزی ہے بلکہ یہ مساوات کے حق کے بھی سراسر منافی ہے۔

صدرِ محترم، اس کو ملک کی دوسری میجوریٹی بھی قبول نہیں کرے گی (مداخلت) اس بل میں سب سے پہلی ترمیم ہی بیوروکیٹ کے نام کو تبدیل کرنے کی ہے۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ نام بدلنا تو ایک معمولی بات ہے، کیونکہ اصل میں جو تبدیلیاں کی جا رہی ہیں ان کا وقف کے بنیادی اصولوں اور فقہی قوائد سے دور دور تک کوئی واسطہ نہیں ہے۔ اس ترمیمی قانون کا مقصد وقف کے ادارے کو کمزور کرنا اور اسے بے اثر کرنا ہے تاریخی طور پر وقف کے جتنے بھی قوانین بنے ہیں وہ اس اصول پر قائم تھے کہ مذہب میں دئے گئے وقف کے اصولوں اور شرائط کو ختم نہ کیا جائے۔ سال 1913 کا مسلم وقف ایکٹ، جس کا ماننے منتری جی حوالہ دے رہے تھے، اسی نیت سے لایا گیا تھا کہ وقف کے اصولوں کو قانونی طور پر

تسلیم کیا جائے نہ کہ انہیں تبدیل کیا جائے۔ سال 1923 میں سال 1954، 1995 اور 2013 کے تمام ترامیم وقف کے تحفظات کی نیت سے لائے گئے تھے۔ اور اس کو قوت دینے کے لئے لائے گئے تھے نہ کہ اس کو کمزور کرنے کے لئے لائے گئے تھے۔ وزیرِ محترم کو یہ اعتراض تھا کہ ہماری لائی ہوئی ترمیم پر مسلم کمیونٹی شک کر رہی ہے، بے شک وہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ شک کر رہے ہیں، اس لئے کہ انہوں نے وقف کے اصولوں کو اور فقہی قوانین کو مدِ نظر نہیں رکھا۔

صدرِ محترم، آپ خود جے پی سی۔ میں تھے، میں نے سوال کیا تھا کہ وقف کو ڈرافٹ کرنے میں کتنے مسلم اسکالرز تھے، تو واحد 12 لوگوں کی کمیٹی میں ایک آدمی تھا (مداخلت)

صدرِ محترم، میں اب چند چیزوں کی نشاندہی کرنا چاہتا ہوں جو وقف کی اصل حیثیت اور بنیاد کو ختم کرنے کی در پر ہے۔ پہلی ترمیم یہ ہے کہ وقف اب صرف مسلمانوں تک محفوظ کیا گیا ہے۔ میں دل پر ہاتھ رکھ کر کہہ سکتا ہوں۔

صدرِ محترم، میں ایک واقعہ بیان کرتا ہوں۔ میں پارلیمنٹ کی مسجد کے سامنے رہ کر سارے دیش واسیوں کے لئے دعا کرتا ہوں۔ میں اب دعا کیسے کروں گا، جب یہ تادود کر دیا جائے گا، میں ایک واقعہ آپ کہ بیان کر رہا ہوں، میں ابھی راجستھان گیا، تجارہ کے پاس ایک گاؤں حسن پور ہے میں وہاں شادی میں گیا۔ اذان کی آواز آئی، میں نے کہا کہ یہاں مسجد کہاں ہے۔ جب میں نے مسجد دیکھی وہ بڑی خوبصورت مسجد تھی میں نے پوچھا کہ یہ مسجد کیسی ہے؟ انہوں نے بتایا کہ یہاں 400 سال پہلے کوئی درویش تھے، وہ پیڑ بھی ابھی باقی ہے۔ وہ یہاں بیٹھتے تھے اور یہاں سے ہمارے ہندو مہاراجہ بھی گزر رہے تھے، ان کوئی کوئی بیماری، وہ ٹھیک نہیں ہو رہے تھے، کسی نے کہا کہ ان سے دعا کرا لیجئے۔

انہوں نے دعا کی، وہ ٹھیک ہو گئے، بعد میں جب گئے تو مہارانی نے کہا کہ اپنے لئے دعا کرا کر آئے، تمہارا وارث کوئی نہیں ہے وہ پھر دوبارہ گئے اور اللہ نے ان کی دعا قبول کی۔ ہمارا ملک صوفی، رشی منیوں کا دیش ہے، یہ ولیوں کا دیش ہے۔ یہ تمام مذاہب کی روحانی شخصیتوں کا ملک ہے۔ سر، آپ دعا کرنے سے روک رہے ہیں۔ آپ غیر مسلم کو وقف کرنے سے روک رہے ہیں (مداخلت)

سر، اس کے علاوہ مسلمانوں کو اپنے ایمان کا ثبوت دینا ہوگا، میں امام ہوں۔ امام حرم، مکہ کا حرم بھی کسی شخص کو یہ سرٹیفیکیٹ نہیں دے سکتا کہ وہ ایک پریکٹیسنگ مسلم ہے جب کوئی پریکٹیسنگ مسلم ہوگا ہی نہیں تو پھر وقف کیسے ہوگا۔ وقف تو ختم ہو جائے گا۔

سر، وقف بائی یوزر کے مطابق اگر وقف کے دستاویز نہ ہوں ڈاکیومنٹس نہ ہوں، وقف کرنے والے کی شناخت نہ ہو تو لمبے عرصے سے جاری استعمال کو وقف مانا جاتا ہے، یہ اصول ہم نے نہیں بنایا۔ پریوی کاؤنسل کے فیصلوں سے باضابطہ طور پر یہ اصول مانا گیا۔ 100 سال پرانی مسجد تو باقی رہے گی لیکن 600/700 سال پرانی مسجد کا کوئی ریکارڈ نہیں ہے تو آپ کہیں گے کہ یہ وقف بائی یوزر نہیں ہے۔ ہم لوگ کتنا یقین کریں؟

سر، تیسری ترمیم یہ ہے کہ بورڈ کے انتخابات کو ختم کر کے اسے مکمل سرکاری ادارہ بنایا جا رہا ہے۔ دہلی کا معاملہ اس کی مثال ہے۔ دہلی وقف بورڈ کو تحلیل کر کے اس کا انتظام ایک ایڈمنسٹریٹو افسر کے حوالے کیا گیا جو ایک طرف ریلیجیس کمیٹی کا چیرمین تھا اور دوسری طرف وقف بورڈ کا ایڈمنسٹریٹر تھا۔ جس مسجد کی ریپیئر کے لئے بہادر شاہ ظفر نے بولا تھا، میرے پاس ڈاکیومنٹس ہیں، مہرولی میں اس اکھوندجی مسجد کو راتو رات شہید کر دیا گیا۔ اس سے کیسا میسج جائے گا؟ بہت سے لوگ تو پتہ نہیں کیا کیا کہتے ہیں، لیکن حقیقت یہ ہے کہ

شاید ان کا آخری ہو یہ ستم
 ہر ستم یہ سوچ کر ہم سہہ گئے
 ہم وفا کر کے بھی تنہا رہ گئے
 سر، آزادی دلانے میں ہمارا نام کیوں نہیں لیا جاتا، ہم نے کتنی قربانیاں دیں
 ہیں۔ میں اور کیا کہوں۔ کچھ تو اتنے ماہر ہیں۔
 نہ دامن پر کوئی داغ، نہ خنجر پہ کوئی دھبہ
 تم نشٹ کرو ہو یا کرامات کرو ہو

ہم ان سے وقف کی امید کیسے کر سکتے ہیں
 جو نہیں جانتے وقف کیا ہے۔

سر، میرے پیارے وطن میں ایک کلچر کو پروان چڑھایا جا رہا ہے، جو کچر میرے
 ملک کا نہیں ہے، میں اپنے دل کی آواز سے کہتا ہوں۔ ہمارے ملک کی ہزاروں
 سالہ تہذیب کا جو کلچر رہا ہے، میں اپنے اسلام مذہب، عیسائی اور جیوز دھرم کے
 حساب سے بھی کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ میں ایک اسکالر ہوں، آپ سب کا سمان کرتے
 ہوئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ سب سے پہلا انسان اور سب سے پہلے انسان کے ساتھ جو
 ہم سب کی ماں ہے، جسے ہم جس نام سے بھی کہیں چاہے اسے بھارت ماں کہیں
 یا گرانڈ مدر کہیں وہ ہندوستان آئے تھے۔

تمہاری تہذیب اپنے خنجر سے آپ ہی خودکشی کرے گی
 جو شاخِ نازک پہ آشیانہ بنے گا، نہ پائے دار ہوگا]

SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET): Sir, thank you. In spite of the Waqf (Amendment) Bill being referred to the JPC, the minority community have raised concerns. A lot of organizations like the All India Muslim Personal Law Board, *Jamiat-e-Ulama*, *Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind* and various other Muslim organizations have raised their objections. And even our Party has raised objections in the JPC. All our objections were in line with what Owaisi Ji has also raised. So, most of them were not considered.

In a country where we have almost 14.6 per cent Muslims, which translates to 20 crore people, I think their concerns should be taken very seriously.

Sir, we have concerns regarding this Bill and I would like to give out the reasons why we are going to oppose this Bill. This Bill is unconstitutional as it violates Articles 14, 25, and 26 read with Article 13 of the Constitution. Article 13 of the Constitution says that laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights shall be void.

Even Article 14 mentions equality before law and equal protection of the law. Even Article 25 guarantees all citizens the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate their religion. Article 26 says that subject to public order, morality and health, every religion, denomination, or any section thereof shall have the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes and to manage its own affairs in the matters of religion.

This also violates Article 26 of the Constitution. There have been unnecessary changes like changing the name and inclusion of non-Muslim Members under Sections 9 and 14 of the Bill, which is unnecessary. Also, the Bill

weakens the Waqf Board financially. The amendment to Section 72 (1) reduces the annual contribution payable to the Board from seven per cent to five per cent. This provision has the potential to bankrupt the Board.

There are various other concerns also. So, we oppose this Bill. I would like to mention that the Telugu Desam Party took our name. So, I would like to say that what they have spoken today and what they have done today, not even one minority of State will approve of that. Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy has given a word that he will stand by the Muslim community for the Waqf Bill, and we have stood our ground. I would like the people of Andhra Pradesh to note that Shri Chandrababu has ditched the minority community.

Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आज इस सदन में वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 का पुरजोर विरोध करने के लिए उपस्थित हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रीय जनता दल के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, श्री लालू प्रसाद जी को धन्यवाद कि इस बिल पर बोलने का मुझे अवसर दिया।

महोदय, यह विधेयक केवल एक कानून का मसौदा नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे संविधान की मूल भावना, लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों, धर्मनिरपेक्षता के आदर्शों और भारत की बहुलतावादी संस्कृति पर एक खुला आक्रमण है। वक्फ की संस्था न सिर्फ कानूनी प्रावधानों में दर्ज शब्दों की लड़ी है, बल्कि यह इस्लाम धर्म में आस्था रखने वाले समुदाय की गहराइयों से जुड़ी मान्यताओं, परंपराओं और सामाजिक ज़िम्मेदारियों का प्रतिबिंब है। वक्फ बोर्ड, जो भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 12 के तहत एक संवैधानिक और वैधानिक निकाय है, सरकारी विभाग की तरह काम करता है। वक्फ परिषद राज्य के दायरे में है और इसके सदस्यों की नियुक्ति राज्य द्वारा की जाती है। यह न तो एक निजी निकाय है और न ही इसकी भूमि निजी प्रकृति की है। यह अनुच्छेद 12 द्वारा शासित है। इस समिति में कलेक्टर की नियुक्ति करके इसे कमजोर किया जा रहा है। यह कनफिलक्ट ऑफ इंटरैस्ट का भी मामला बनता है और यह भारत

सरकार द्वारा भूमि हड़पने का बड़ा षडयंत्र भी है।

पिछले 10 वर्षों में, जब से भाजपा के नेतृत्व वाली एनडीए सत्ता में आई है, वे अल्पसंख्यक संस्थानों पर लगातार हमला कर रही है। इंडिया गठबंधन की पार्टियों ने बार-बार कहा है कि इस शासन के तहत संवैधानिक मूल्यों को कमजोर किया जा रहा है। एक तरफ भाजपा खुद को अल्पसंख्यक हितैषी बताती है, लेकिन भारत की संसद के भीतर एक भी मुस्लिम प्रतिनिधि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के पास नहीं हैं। इससे जाहिर है कि ये कितने बड़े हितैषी हैं। आज इनकी नज़र समाज के एक अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की ज़मीन पर है, कल इनकी नज़र अन्य अल्पसंख्यकों की ज़मीनों पर जाएगी। आप देखेंगे कि बोधगया के बौद्ध मंदिर के जो ट्रस्ट हैं, उसमें बौद्ध धर्म से जुड़े हुए लोग नहीं हैं, उसमें दूसरे धर्म के लोगों का बहुमत है। उसी तरह से इसमें भी ये लोग लागू करना चाहते हैं। एक समय आएगा कि मंदिरों की भी ज़मीन और उनके धन को भी कब्ज़ा करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान)

इस विधेयक के द्वारा राज्य को मुस्लिम धार्मिक संपत्तियों पर अधिक विवेकाधीन शक्ति मिल जाएगी। पहले से ही मुस्लिम धार्मिक संपत्तियाँ अन्य किसी भी धर्म की संपत्ति की तुलना में कहीं अधिक विनियमित हैं, किसी भी हिंदू, ईसाई आदि की संपत्ति से कहीं ज़्यादा। यह विधेयक मुतवल्लियों को कुशल नहीं बनाएगा, क्योंकि इस विधेयक ने मुतवल्लियों की शक्तियों को कम कर दिया है। यह विधेयक वक्फ अधिनियम 1995 की धारा 3(ए), 3(बी) और 3(सी) को सम्मिलित करके वक्फ निर्माण के लिए अचानक से नई शर्तें लेकर आया है। विधेयक का खंड 15 सीईओ की नियुक्ति या उनके कार्यकाल से संबंधित धारा 23 में भी संशोधन की बात करता है। संवैधानिक मूल्यों को कमजोर करने का यह अगला कदम है। संस्थानों और तटस्थ नौकरशाही को प्रतिबद्ध नौकरशाही में बदलकर और संविधान को बुलडोज किया जा रहा है। यह विधेयक संवैधानिक मूल्यों के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। भाजपा सब कुछ अपने अधीन करना चाहती है। इसलिए इनकी कथनी और करनी में भारी अंतर है। लोकतंत्र में भाजपा को कोई विश्वास नहीं है। इंडिया गठबंधन की पार्टियों ने बार-बार कहा है कि संविधान खतरे में है और इस सरकार के हर नए विधेयक से यह बात सच होती चली जा रही है।

महोदय, आजादी के बाद से ही हमारा देश धर्मनिरपेक्षता के मार्ग पर चलने की कोशिश करता

रहा है, जहाँ सभी धर्मों को समान अधिकार और सम्मान मिले। लेकिन हाल के वर्षों में हम देख रहे हैं कि बहुसंख्यकवादी राजनीति और जनमानस को विभाजित करने वाली शक्तियाँ इस संतुलन को तोड़ने में लगी हैं। वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 इसी कड़ी का नवीनतम उदाहरण है, जिसमें न सिर्फ अल्पसंख्यकों की धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों को आहत करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, बल्कि संविधान के मौलिक सिद्धांतों को भी चुनौती दी जा रही है।

महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। भाजपा के एक सांसद रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी के द्वारा कहा गया कि वक्फ की जो कमेटियां बनेंगी, उनमें महिलाओं के लिए भी आरक्षण होगा, पिछड़ों के लिए भी आरक्षण होगा। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब राम मंदिर के ट्रस्ट का निर्माण हो रहा था, तो उस समय महिलाओं को आरक्षण क्यों नहीं दिया गया? उसमें पिछड़ों को आरक्षण क्यों नहीं दिया गया?

महोदय, ऐसे बहुत सारे मेरे सवाल हैं। बहुसंख्यक समाज जब अपने लिए कानून बनाता है तो उसके नियम अलग बना दिए जाते हैं और अल्पसंख्यकों के हिसाब से जब कानून बनाए जाते हैं तो उसके लिए अलग नियम बना दिए जाते हैं। इस देश में 6.5 लाख गांव हैं। इस देश में 8.5 वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज की बात की जा रही है। हर बहुसंख्यक गांव में अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के लोग रहते हैं। जिन्होंने मदरसे के लिए अपनी जमीन छोड़ी है, जिन्होंने अपने कब्रिस्तान के लिए जमीन छोड़ी है, क्या वे इन 8.5 लाख वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज के बाहर के हैं? इसीलिए, मैं कहना चाहता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, आज आमदनी की बात भी कही जा रही है। क्या अब ये कब्रिस्तान आमदनी के जरिया बनेंगे, क्या मदरसे आमदनी के जरिया बनेंगे, क्या अनाथालय आमदनी के जरिया बनेंगे? ऐसी उम्मीद भारत का संविधान और कानून नहीं करता है।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on the Wakf Amendment Bill 2025. I oppose this Bill on behalf of the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

*While moving this Bill, the honorable Minister for Minority Affairs said that it is for the poor, children and women of the minority community. However, the government that brought the Bill knows very well that this Bill is not for them. Instead of solving the problems faced by the majority of the population, the government is trying to divide the people.

The government wants to make the Hindu majority think that the Muslims are the enemies of the nation and thereby cause a division among the people. That is their aim behind this move. That being a reality, they claim this Bill is being brought to protect the interests of the poor, children, and women among Muslims. If they genuinely want to protect the interests of the poor and children among Muslims, they should take steps to reinstate the scholarships for minorities. But in reality, we see that, every year, scholarships for minorities are decreasing. So, the real aim is not the progress of the minorities but their regression. That is why, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) opposes this Bill.

Sir, this Bill is an attack on the autonomy of religious institutions. Many leaders have already pointed out this aspect here. And this Act is a violation of the Constitution and against the Articles that protect fundamental rights.

The purpose of the Bill is to control the Waqf properties, and to weaken the rights of Muslims, and to intrude into their religious faith. Sir, here, Article 26 of the Constitution, which gives protection to all to practise their religious beliefs, is being violated. Sir, Muslims should have the right to perform their religious affairs, and

... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

that right should not be denied. We must examine why such an approach is being taken. Sir, the appointment of non-Muslims to the Waqf board is a direct attack on the religious autonomy of the Muslim community. Will you be ready to have such an approach with other religions? Sir, let me point out one thing. There are Devaswom Boards in Kerala. Once a member of a Devaswam Board got a Christian name. Honorable Minister Shri Suresh Gopi is listening to this. Just because of a Christian name and wrongly thinking that this person is a Christian, there was a big uproar in Kerala. In 1987, there arose a protest saying that the Hindu temple should be returned to Hindus. ... (*Interruptions*) Let me complete.*

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude your speech. You must complete it in 30 seconds.

***SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:** We should provide opportunities to each religion to protect their religious interests. People should make themselves aware and act against isolating the Muslim community. Here, I have to point out one thing that the people who support this Bill should be aware of. We know how Hitler led Germany into fascism. At that time, a poet, Martin Leon Muller, who initially supported the fascism, later said in his poem: "They came first in search of communists, and I did not oppose that because I was not a communist. Secondly, they came in search of socialists. At that time, I did not react because I was not a socialist. After that, they came for the trade union leaders. At that time also, I did not react, since I was not a trade unionist. Later, they came in search of Jews. That time too, I kept silent

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

since I was not a Jew. At last, when they came in search of me, nobody was left behind there to speak on behalf of me." This is what he had said.

Similarly, those who support this Bill now should not be left behind in the future, and we have to take measures to prevent such a situation. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सुरेश गोपी जी, आपका नाम लिया है। क्या आप कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं?

Hon. Minister, he mentioned your name. Do you want to speak?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI

SURESH GOPI): Sir, I definitely do want to keep the decorum of the House and also the position that I am in here. But unnecessarily, my name was taken to rake up a certain situation which is warming in the State of Kerala. I will tell you, these people in the Assembly of Kerala have passed a resolution. Tomorrow, after the Rajya Sabha decision, that resolution is going to be drowned in the Arabian Sea. You just wait for this episode. It is happening to the people of Kerala. ...

(Interruptions) I will not yield. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Okay, thank you.

Hon. Member Shri K. C. Venugopal Ji.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Thank you, hon. Chairman for giving me an opportunity to speak on one of the important piece of legislations brought by the Government. Before speaking on the Bill, I would like to put on record the

allegation made by Shri Anurag Singh Thakur against the ...* the top most leader of this country, who came from a painful grassroots level and suffered a lot as a person belonging to a marginalised society. Therefore, the way in which he has been attacked is not at all acceptable.

Sir, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur has quoted some records. I challenge him to show that the ...* has possession of any such illegal land from waqf. He was completely misleading and trying to malign the topmost personality, who comes from a painful grassroots background.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Venugopal ji, those words have already been deleted.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Every time, these people attack ...* They do not like him. Anurag ji, you may have your own mindsets run by your Party, but do not insult and make allegations only for narrow political motives... (Interruptions)

17.56 hrs

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Sir, you have to protect me. I spoke on the introduction of this Bill. In this House, we all have come as representatives of the people of this great country. As Members of Parliament of our great country, we are representing our people to debate on issues related to them. So many legislations have come during this period. For the last so many years, our farmers have been in the streets, asking for a legal guarantee of doubling the MSP. But the Bill related to this is not coming. The youngsters of this country are unemployed and in despair. Therefore, the country is expecting some legislation for the youth of this country, but it is not

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

coming. If you see this piece of legislation, you can see that this Government has only one agenda: to divide our own Bharat Mata in the name of religion. That is their one agenda.

While speaking, Shri Kiren Rijiju was repeatedly saying that this is not against the minorities. Why is there this type of guilty conscience in your mind? Just now, Shri Radhakrishnan was saying that in this Bill, you are bringing in non-Muslims in the Central Waqf Board and State Waqf Board. I will show you what the Jammu and Kashmir Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Act is saying.

18.00 hrs

No, temple is not different. ... (*Interruptions*) Let me complete. The hon. Minister told that in his speech.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने वालों की सूची लंबी है। अगर सभा की सहमति हो, तो सदन का समय आठ बजे तक बढ़ा दिया जाए?

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी हां।

SH.RI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, please see the Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Act, 1988. Here, in clause 5A, it is mentioned: -

“The Lieutenant Governor of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Board, and if 2 [the Lieutenant Governor] be not a Hindu, then he may nominate an eminent person professing Hindu religion and qualified to be a member;”

Here, I agree, this should be the provision. I am totally supporting this provision. Then, why are you discriminating in the Waqf Board? The Waqf Board is also based on religion.... (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Member Radhakrishnanji talked about the Devaswom Board in Kerala where the member has to be selected by elected Hindu MLAs. A Muslim MLA cannot vote for Devaswom Board member. The Devaswom Board is also looking after the property of the temples. ... (*Interruptions*) Rijuji, the Devaswom Board is also looking after the administration of the temples and properties of the temples. ... (*Interruptions*) Neither the Muslim MLA nor the Christian MLA has the voting power for selecting a Devaswom Board member. Now, you are telling us: "Here, it is different." This is direct attack on the Constitution. You are clearly exhibiting discrimination in relation to the equality of the law. Then, you are telling us that it is not anti-Constitution. How can you say like this?

Hon. Minister Shri Rijijuji and hon. Member Anuragji have quoted the CBCI's statement. I am very much glad to see that. Now, Kiren Rijijuji was very much aware of CBCI and KCBC. I would like to tell him how the Vishva Hindu Parishad, the so-called Sangh Parivar organisation, was formed against the 'Papal visit'. At that point in time, they told: "Pope is coming for conversion. We need to form an organisation, the Vishva Hindu Parishad."

I would like to quote the CBCI statement. What are the final words of the statement Rijiju ji? The final words are: "At the same time, the rights of religious minorities, as guaranteed by the Constitution, must be safeguarded." This is also their statement. How many churches have been attacked? How many times the CBCI told that the Government has to take action against these attacks on churches? About 753 churches have been attacked in your period. They have given memorandum. There are many churches in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh,

and in Manipur, which have been attacked. That is why, Radhakrishnan said: "Today, you are targeting Muslims. Yesterday, you have abolished the Anglo-Indian representation in the Parliament."

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वेणुगोपाल जी, क्या आजकल केरल में राधाकृष्णन जी और आप एक हो गए हैं?

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, these Anglo-Indians are minute minority of this country. They believed in Christianity. There used to be two Anglo-Indians in this Parliament. What harm have they done to you? What is the reason to withdraw their nomination? What is the reason to withdraw that? What is the intention behind the conversion law in Karnataka by the BJP Government? Mr. Prahlad Joshi ji, please tell me, what the intention behind the conversion law in Karnataka is. Whom did you target? In Jharkhand, they attack against Christians. In Madhya Pradesh, they attack against Christians. In Chhattisgarh, they attack against Christians. My point is that today you are against Muslims. Tomorrow it will be against Christians. Day after tomorrow, it will be against Sikhs. Then, it will be against Jains. Therefore, your target is to establish Sangh Parivar's agenda to destroy minorities of this country. This is the hidden agenda to attack the freedom of religion in this country. This is the clear agenda.

You have decided something to win the elections. We saw that.(*Interruptions*) What was that, Sir? We saw the famous Banswara speech of the hon. Prime Minister. I do not want to repeat it here.(*Interruptions*) You have to understand that you have a great responsibility. You are ruling this great democratic country. The entire world is looking for you. The way in which you are legislating,

the world is looking for you. You are going abroad. You are going everywhere. You are trying to be a world leader. But here, in the name of religion, you are trying to divide the people of this country. The world is looking for that.(*Interruptions*) You are trying to divide the country for political benefit. That is what is exactly happening.

Sir, there is one provision in the proposed Bill. My colleague, Shri Gaurav Gogoi and some other friends spoke about that provision. I also want to know who will identify the person who has professed Islam for five years.? Kiran Rijju ji, are you going to start a separate portfolio for finding out five-year professing Muslims?(*Interruptions*) Are you going to start a separate Department for that? Is it going to stand in the Rule of Law? How can you identify that? That is the beauty of this country. Anybody, who believes in any religion, at any point of time, has the freedom. Now, you are totally restricting that freedom. You are asking, if you are a believer for five years, then only you can do waqf. What is it?

Sir, there is one famous temple known as Attingal temple in Kerala. There lakhs of women do puja. We call it Pongala. It is going on this time also. Mr. Suresh Gopi was also there. When that Pongala happens, lakhs of women worship the God without food. They do sacrifice for three or four days. On the way to temple, there is Christian Church on the one side of the temple and Muslim Mosque on the other side of the temple. The priest from the Mosque comes and gives water to these devotees. People from the Church also come and give water to these devotees going to temple. This is the atmosphere of this country.

Take another example of Sabarimala temple. I used to go there every year.

Last year was my 35th year going to Sabarimala. I go to Guruvayur temple every month. I am a believer in the Hindu religion. But my religion teaches me, '*Lokah Samastah Sukhino Bhavantu*,' 'May everyone, in the whole world, be happy.' We do not hate people for mere votes. You want to divide this country in the name of religion.

Then, you did not believe the people on delivery because you did not deliver at all. You did not give employment. You did not give anything to the people. You only believe in dividing the people on the basis of religion. Therefore, I think you should be a little bit broad-minded. The Ruling Party should show a little bit of broad-mindedness.(*Interruptions*) You are talking about the Munambam temple. That has also been mentioned. There are concerns raised about the Christian churches. We are wholeheartedly supporting these issues. We are with the people. These people should get justice..(*Interruptions*)

There is no doubt about it. ... (*Interruptions*) Everybody knows that. That is why, I mentioned about the origin of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad; that is why, I mentioned about the Manipur incident; and that is why, I mentioned about the church attack. Now you are going for bishops. They will understand who you are and your real figure. They will understand it. We are 100 per cent with the tenants of Munambam. They want a legal remedy. We will stand for that. But in the name of all these things, targeting religious freedom is going to have consequences. The Government is not bothered about these consequences. This country wants peace, harmony, and togetherness. This Bill is going to shatter that.

With these words, I am concluding, Sir.

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज मेरे साथी मंत्री जी जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, मैं उसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सुबह 12 बजे से जो चर्चा चल रही है, उसको मैंने बारीकी से सुना है। ... (व्यवधान) मुझे लगता है कि या तो निर्दोष भाव से या तो राजनीतिक कारणों से ढेर सारी भ्रांतियां कई सदस्यों के मन में भी हैं। कई सारी भ्रांतियां सदन के माध्यम से, आपके माध्यम से पूरे देश में फैलाने का प्रयास भी हो रहा है। बिल पर चर्चा का जवाब तो मंत्री रिजीजू साहब देंगे। कुछ बातें, जो यहां पर रखी गई हैं, उनको मेरी समझ से हिसाब से मैं जरूर क्लैरिफाई करने का जरूर प्रयास करूंगा। वक्फ एक अरबी शब्द है। इसका इतिहास कुछ हदीसों से जुड़ा हुआ मिलता है। आज-कल जिस अर्थ में वक्फ शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है, उसका मतलब है अल्लाह के नाम पर सम्पत्ति का दान, पवित्र धार्मिक उद्देश्यों के लिए संपत्ति का दान।

मान्यवर, वक्फ का समकालीन अर्थ अभी जो हम समझ रहे हैं, वह इस्लाम के दूसरे खलीफा श्री उमर के समय में अस्तित्व में आया। एक प्रकार से आज की भाषा में इसकी व्याख्या करें, तो वक्फ एक प्रकार का चैरिटेबल एनडोवमेंट है, जहां एक व्यक्ति संपत्ति, भूमि या मूल्यवान संपत्ति धार्मिक या सामाजिक भलाई के लिए बिना उसे वापस लेने के उद्देश्य से दान करता है, वहां वक्फ की रचना होती है। इसमें 'दान देता है' का बड़ा महत्व है। दान उस चीज का ही किया जा सकता है, जो हमारी है। सरकारी संपत्ति का दान मैं नहीं कर सकता। किसी और की संपत्ति का दान मैं नहीं कर सकता। दान उसी चीज का किया जाता है, जो हमारी है।

मान्यवर, इसी विषय पर यह सारी बहस चल रही है। जहां तक भारत का सवाल है, दिल्ली में सल्तनत काल के प्रारंभ में मोहम्मद गोरी के समय पर वक्फ पहली बार अस्तित्व में आया। यह अंग्रेजों के जमाने में 1863 के धार्मिक दान अधिनियम से चलता था। बाद में यह चैरिटेबल प्रॉपर्टीज़ एक्ट, 1890 से चला। उसके बाद 1913 में मुसलमान वक्फ वैलिडेंटिंग एक्ट अस्तित्व में आया और तब तक ये सारी प्रक्रियाएं चैरिटेबल एक्ट के तहत चलती थीं।

मान्यवर, आजादी के बाद 1954 में उसी एक्ट को वक्फ के केन्द्रीकरण के लिए बदला गया। 1995 में वक्फ न्याय अधिकरण और वक्फ बोर्डों की स्थापना की गई। अब आप ध्यान से सुनिगा कि

वक्फ परिषद और वक्फ बोर्ड, ये 1995 में आए। यह पूरा झगड़ा जो चल रहा है कि आपने गैर-मुस्लिम को रखा और वह झगड़ा वक्फ में दखल करने का है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तो वक्फ में कोई भी गैर-इस्लामिक सदस्य आना ही नहीं। यह स्पष्टतः आप समझ लीजिए कि न तो मुतवल्ली गैर-इस्लामिक होगा और न वाकिफ गैर-इस्लामिक होगा।

मान्यवर, वहां पर ऐसा कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है। धार्मिक संस्थाओं का जो संचालन करते हैं, उसमें कोई गैर-मुस्लिम व्यक्ति रखने का प्रावधान हमने किया भी नहीं है और हम करना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। इसलिए जो लोग बड़े-बड़े भाषण करते हैं कि समानता का अधिकार चला गया है, दो धर्मों के बीच में समानता नहीं रही, मुसलमानों के धार्मिक अधिकारों के बीच में दखल खड़ी हो जाएगी, ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं होने वाला है। इस दृष्टि से देखें तो 1995 तक वक्फ की काउंसिल और वक्फ बोर्ड था ही नहीं। वह तो 1995 से आया है।

मान्यवर, यह जो भ्रम खड़ा किया जाता है कि यह एक्ट मुस्लिम भाइयों के धार्मिक क्रियाकलापों के अंदर, उनकी दान की हुई सम्पत्ति के अंदर दखल करने का है, यह बहुत बड़ी भ्रांति फैलाकर, माइनोरिटी को डराकर अपना वोट बैंक खड़ा करने के लिए किया जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, कहां पर गैर मुस्लिम सदस्य रखे जाएंगे, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वक्फ परिषद में और वक्फ बोर्ड में गैर मुस्लिम सदस्य रखे जाएंगे। उनका काम क्या है? उनका काम धार्मिक क्रियाकलापों को चलाने का नहीं है। वे शुद्ध रूप से वक्फ का जो कानून है, दान के लिए किसी के द्वारा दी गई सम्पत्ति, उसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अच्छे से चल रहा है या नहीं चल रहा है, कानून के हिसाब से चल रहा है या नहीं चल रहा है या फिर दान जिस चीज के लिए दिया गया है जैसे इस्लाम धर्म के लिए दिया गया है, गरीबों के भोजन के लिए दिया गया है, गरीबों के उद्धार के लिए दिया गया है, उस उद्देश्य के लिए इसका उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, उसका नियमन करने का काम करेंगे।

मान्यवर, ये इसे बाकी सारे धर्मों के साथ कम्पेयर करते हैं और कहते हैं कि इसमें दखल की गई है। मैं उसे स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। जैसे वक्फ है, वैसे ही हमारे यहां पर ट्रस्ट एक्ट है। ट्रस्ट के अंतर्गत जो ट्रस्ट को बनाते हैं, वे ट्रस्टी होते हैं और एक मैनेजिंग ट्रस्टी होता है। वक्फ में वाकिफ होता है, वक्फ

होता है और मुतवल्ली होता है। ये सब इस्लाम के अनुयायी हैं। ऐसा आप कह रहे हैं, हम तो कह ही रहे हैं, क्योंकि वक्फ शब्द ही इस्लाम से आया है। इसलिए हम कह रहे हैं कि वक्फ वही कर सकता है, जो इस्लाम का अनुयायी हो। अब आप उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं तो इसका मतलब है कि आप तो वक्फ में भी नॉन-इस्लामिक आदमी चाहते हैं।

मान्यवर, ये क्या कह रहे हैं? हम इसलिए कह रहे हैं कि वक्फ वही कर सकता है, जो इस्लाम को प्रैक्टिस करता हो, क्योंकि इसकी उत्पत्ति ही इस्लाम के सिद्धांतों से हुई है। ... (व्यवधान) वक्फ धार्मिक हुआ, वक्फ बोर्ड नहीं हुआ, वक्फ परिषद भी नहीं हुई।... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, ट्रस्ट के अंदर ट्रस्टीज वे होते हैं, जो चर्च होगा तो क्रिश्चियंस होंगे, अगर वह ट्रस्ट पारसी के लिए होगा, तो पारसी भी होंगे, हिन्दू के लिए ट्रस्ट होगा, तो हिन्दू होंगे। अब हम कहेंगे कि चैरिटी कमिश्नर मुस्लिम क्यों आया? मुझे बताओ कि चैरिटी कमिश्नर एक्ट में मुसलमान चैरिटी कमिश्नर बन सकता है या नहीं बन सकता है? उसको ट्रस्ट नहीं चलाना है। चैरिटी के कानून के हिसाब से वह ट्रस्ट चले, उसको उसकी देखरेख करनी है। यह धार्मिक नहीं है। यह धर्म का काम नहीं है।

मान्यवर, यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव वर्क है। इसलिए फिर चैरिटी कमिश्नर हिन्दू होगा तो वह किश्चिनों के ट्रस्ट की कैसे देखरेख करेगा? चैरिटी कमिश्नर क्रिश्चियन होगा तो जैनियों के और हिन्दुओं के ट्रस्ट की देखरेख कैसे करेगा? अब बताओ कि ये सारे ट्रस्ट के चैरिटी कमिश्नर अलग-अलग बने, आप लोग देश तोड़ दोगे।

मैं आपके माध्यम से, इस सदन के माध्यम से देश भर के मुसलमान भाइयों-बहनों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके वक्फ में एक भी नॉन-मुस्लिम नहीं आएगा। यह एक्ट में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मगर जो वक्फ बोर्ड है, वक्फ परिषद है, उसका काम क्या है - मान्यवर, वक्फ की संपत्तियों को बेच खाने वाले लोगों को पकड़ कर इसके बाहर निकालना। वक्फ के नाम पर औने-पौने दाम में संपत्तियों को 100-100 सालों तक किराए पर देने वाले लोगों को पकड़ना है। वक्फ का जो पैसा होता है, इनकम जो गिरती जा रही है, जिसके माध्यम से माइनॉरिटी का विकास करना है, माइनॉरिटी को आगे बढ़ाना है, इस्लाम धर्म की सारी धार्मिक संस्थाओं को पुख्ता करना है। यह पैसा जो चोरी होता है, उसको

पकड़ने का काम वक्फ बोर्ड, वक्फ परिषद करेगा।

मान्यवर, वे चाहते हैं कि इनके राज्य में जो मिली-भगत चली, वह चलती रहे, यह नहीं चलेगी। मान्यवर, मैं आज आपको बताना चाहता हूँ क्या स्थिति हुई है? मान्यवर, सब ने कहा, रिपीटेशन भी होगा, परंतु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वक्फ के वर्ष 2013 में अमेंडमेंट्स आए। अब बिल किरन भाई का है। मगर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि अगर वक्फ का वर्ष 2013 का अमेंडमेंट ना किया गया होता तो यह बिल लाने की शायद जरूरत ना पड़ती। सब कुछ अच्छा चल रहा था। वर्ष 2014 में चुनाव होने वाला था। वर्ष 2013 में रातों-रात तुष्टीकरण करने के लिए वक्फ कानून को एक्सट्रीम बना दिया गया। मान्यवर, इसके कारण क्या हुआ? इसके कारण दिल्ली लुटियंस की 123 वीवीआईपी संपत्ति कांग्रेस सरकार ने जब चुनाव मुहाने पर थे, वह 25 दिन दूर था तो उसे वक्फ को देने का काम कर दिया। दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड ने उत्तरी रेलवे की भूमि वक्फ के नाम घोषित कर दी। हिमाचल में वक्फ की संपत्ति बताकर उस पर अवैध मस्जिद बनाने का काम किया। 250 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्रफल वाले 12 गांवों पर वक्फ का स्वामित्व हो गया, तब तमिलनाडु में और मान्यवर तमिलनाडु के 1500 साल पुराने तिरुचेंदुरई मंदिर की 400 एकड़ भूमि को वक्फ की संपत्ति घोषित कर दिया।... (व्यवधान) ये जब मंदिर... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जब आपको मौका मिलेगा तो अपनी बात कह दीजिएगा। प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जब आपको मौका मिलेगा तो अपनी बात कह देना। आप भी बहुत मिसलीड करते हैं। आप बैठ जाइए।

गृह मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, मैं कनार्टक की मनीपट्टी समिति की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा हूँ। इसमें मेरा कुछ नहीं है, आप खड़े मत हो जाना। यह मनी पट्टी समिति की रिपोर्ट है। वक्फ की 29000 एकड़ भूमि बिजनेस के उपयोग के लिए किराए पर दे दी।

वर्ष 2001 से 2012 के बीच दो लाख करोड़ रुपये की वक्फ संपत्ति निजी संस्थानों को सौ

साल की लीज पर हस्तांतरित कर दी गई। ... (व्यवधान) बंगलुरु में उच्च न्यायालय को बीच में पड़ना पड़ा और 602 एकड़ भूमि का जब्त करने से रोकना पड़ा। विजयपुर, कर्नाटक के होनवाड़ गांव की 1500 एकड़ भूमि पर दावा करके उसे विवाद में डाला। जिस भूमि का मूल्य 500 करोड़ रुपये है, फाइव स्टार होटल को 12,000 महीने किराये पर दे दी। विजयपुर, कर्नाटक के होनवाड़ गांव की 1500 एकड़ भूमि पर दावा करके इसे विवाद में डाला।

मान्यवर, ये कहते हैं कि इसका हिसाब-किताब न करो, इसकी देखरेख न करो। यह पैसा देश के गरीब मुसलमानों का है, धन्ना सेठों की चोरी के लिए नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) इसे रोकने के लिए है। इनके जो ठेकेदार बैठे हैं, जो यहां गरज-गरज कर बोलते हैं, कुछ तो समझे बगैर बोलते हैं और कुछ समझकर बोलते हैं, उनको लगता है कि इससे वे जीत जाएंगे। कर्नाटक में दत्तापीठ के मंदिर पर क्लेम किया, तलिपरम्बा में 75 साल पुराने दावे के आधार पर 600 एकड़ जमीन का दावा किया और ईसाई समुदाय की भी ढेर सारी जमीनों पर कब्जा किया।

महोदय, आज देश के कई गणमान्य चर्च और चर्च के समूह वक्फ बिल का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। उनको लगता है कि इसका विरोध करके मुस्लिम भाइयों की सिम्पेथी जीतकर अपना वोट बैंक पक्का करेंगे। अखिलेश जी, इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, क्योंकि चार सालों में मुस्लिम भाइयों को मालूम पड़ जाएगा कि कानून तो उनके फायदे में है। दक्षिण के सारे सांसद जो बोल रहे हैं, अपनी कांस्टीट्यूंसी में सारे चर्चों को नाराज कर रहे हैं, यह उनको पता नहीं है। सारे चर्चों ने रिजॉल्व किया है कि हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं।

मान्यवर, तेलंगाना में 66 हजार करोड़ रुपये की 1700 एकड़ जमीन पर दावा कर दिया। असम में मुरी गांव जिले की 134 एकड़ भूमि पर दावा हुआ। मैं बिहार के बारे में लालू जी की बात कोट के साथ बाद में बताऊंगा। गुरुद्वारे से संबंधित हरियाणा की 14 मरला भूमि वक्फ को सौंप दी। प्रयागराज में चन्द्रशेखर आजाद पार्क को भी वक्फ घोषित कर दिया। महाराष्ट्र के वडानागे गांव में महादेव के मंदिर पर दावा किया। बीड में कंकलेश्वर मंदिर की 12 एकड़ जमीन वक्फ बोर्ड ने जबरन ले ली।

महोदय, यह सब जो चल रहा है, मैं आज स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि वक्फ, जो मुस्लिम भाइयों

के धार्मिक क्रियाकलाप और दान से बना ट्रस्ट है, उसमें सरकार कोई दखल करना नहीं चाहती है। मुतवल्ली भी उनका होगा, वाकिफ भी उनका होगा और वक्फ भी उनका होगा। क्या वक्फ की संपत्ति का रखरखाव ठीक से हो रहा है या नहीं? वक्फ का संचालन कानून के हिसाब से हो रहा है या निजी उपयोग के हिसाब से हो रहा है? सैंकड़ों साल पहले किसी बादशाह ने दान किया, हमारी भाषा में कहते हैं कि धर्मादा किया तो क्या इस संपत्ति को आप 12,000 रुपये में पांच सितारा होटल के लिए दे देंगे? क्या यह उचित है? इस पैसे से गरीब मुसलमानों का कल्याण कीजिए, इस पैसे से तलाकशुदा महिलाओं का कल्याण कीजिए, इस पैसे से अनाथ बच्चों का कल्याण कीजिए और बेरोजगार मुसलमान युवाओं के लिए स्किलिंग का काम कीजिए। ये लाखों करोड़ रुपये की भूमि है और इनकम 126 करोड़ रुपये है। रेलवे की जितनी जमीन है, जिसमें हजारों-करोड़, लाखों-करोड़ रुपये का रेलवे का कारोबार चलता है, इतनी भूमि वक्फ के पास है और इनकम 126 करोड़ रुपये है। मान्यवर, ये कहते हैं कि इनकम का क्या उद्देश्य है? ... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सौगत राय (दम दम) : मुसलमानों ने आपके पास आकर बोला है? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : आप बैठ जाओ। मान्यवर, मैं दादा की टेंशन समझ रहा हूँ। यह बात बंगाल के मुसलमान भी सुन रहे हैं तो उनको टेंशन होना स्वाभाविक है। आज आरजेडी के सारे सदस्य बोले हैं। जब वर्ष 2013 में अमेंडमेंट आया था, तो मैं लालू जी का भाषण पूरा पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, बाकी सदस्यों का सिर्फ टोकन पढ़ूंगा। लालू जी ने क्या कहा—

“मैडम, सरकार ने जो यह संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया है, सरकार की पहल का हम स्वागत करते हैं। शाहनवाज हुसैन जी और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी बातों को यहां रखा। मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आप देखिये कि सारी जमीनें हड़प ली गई हैं, चाहे सरकारी हो या गैर सरकारी। वक्फ बोर्ड में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनके द्वारा सारी प्राइम लैंड को बेच दिया गया है। पटना में ही डाक बंगले की जितनी प्रॉपर्टीज थी, सब पर अपार्टमेंट्स बन गए। इस तरह की काफी लूट-खसोट हुई है। आप संशोधन विधेयक अंत में लाए हैं, हम संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में आप कड़ा कानून लाइये और जो चोरी करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको जेल की सलाखों के पीछे

डालिये। ”

लालू प्रसाद जी की इच्छा इन्होंने पूरी नहीं की, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने पूरी कर दी। यह लालू जी ने कहा था कि एक कड़ा कानून लाइये।

मान्यवर, सरीफुद्दीन शरीफ ने कहा— मंत्री जी समझते हैं कि शायद इससे मुसलमानों का वोट मिल जाएगा, लिहाजा मुसलमान लोगों ने भी खुद ही तबाही मचाई है इसलिए मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि इसके लिए आप सख्त कानून बनाइये। उनके हाथों में हथकड़ियां पहनाइये और उन्होंने जो कब्जे किए हैं, उन जमीनों को बेचकर गरीब और तलाकशुदा मुस्लिम बहनों का कल्याण करिये। इसके बाद श्री हमीदुल्लाह सैयद लक्ष्यद्वीप से थे, उनका भी इसी टोन का भाषण है।

मान्यवर, मैं आज की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। वर्ष 2013 में जो बिल कांग्रेस पार्टी लेकर आई, इसके विरोध में इनके समर्थकों ने जो कहा था, वह है। इससे क्या होगा? पारदर्शी ऑडिट होगी, आज ऑडिट ही नहीं हो रही है। ऑनलाइन रिपोर्ट जमा करने का सिस्टम ही नहीं है। वह होगी और रिपोर्ट देनी पड़ेगी। बैलेंसशीट जमा करनी पड़ेगी। ऑडिट होगी, कैग के रिटायर्ड ऑफिसर ऑडिट करेंगे। इससे पारदर्शिता आएगी। इससे क्यों डरना चाहिए? पारदर्शिता से क्यों डरे? वक्फ बोर्ड और वक्फ परिषद का कोई ऑर्डर, हम ऐसा नहीं लिख रहे हैं कि कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकते हैं। आपने तो कर दिया था कि ऑर्डर को कोई कोर्ट में चैलेंज ही नहीं कर सकता है। वहां पूरा संविधान समाप्त कर दिया। हम तो कहते हैं कि कायदे की अदालत में कोई भी चैलेंज कर सकता है। इस देश में संविधान का राज है। जिसका भी ग्रीवेंस हो, वह कोर्ट में जा सकता है। वर्ष 2013 में, जिसकी भूमि हड़पी, उसके ग्रीवेंस को भी कोर्ट के फोरम से बाहर करने का पाप कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया था।

मान्यवर, ये एक अफवाह और फैला रहे हैं कि यह रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से आ रहा है। मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में बोलते वक्त जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलना चाहिए। अगर इस कानून का पहला पेज और तीसरी तक धाराएं भी पढ़ी होती तो इसमें स्पष्ट लिखा है कि यह कानून का अमल, जिस दिन पारित होने के बाद भारत सरकार नोटिफिकेशन निकालेगी, उस दिन के बाद वह लागू होगा, मतलब रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट नहीं है। मगर मुस्लिम भाइयों को डराया जा रहा है कि रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से

आएगा ।

मान्यवर, ये कह रहे हैं कि कलेक्टर क्यों रखा है? मुझे एक बात बताओ, जो बता सकते हैं कि अगर किसी मंदिर के लिए जमीन खरीदनी है तो जमीन की मालिकी किसकी है, वह हमारे देश में कौन तय करता है?

यह सबको मालूम है कि यह कलेक्टर करता है । रेवेन्यू ऑफिसर वही होता है । अगर वक्फ की भूमि जो वक्फ कर रहा है, वह उसकी है या नहीं, इसकी जाँच कलेक्टर करे, तो इसमें क्या आपत्ति है? वक्फ तो दान है और दान अपनी सम्पत्ति का किया जा सकता है, यह किसी और की सम्पत्ति का नहीं किया जा सकता है । गांव से कोई अमेरिका चार महीने के लिए घूमने जाता है और वापस आता है, तो उसे पता चलता है कि उसकी सम्पत्ति वक्फ घोषित हो गई । कोई कारोबार करने के लिए दिल्ली आया, जब वह वापस जाता है, तो उसे पता चलता है कि उसकी सम्पत्ति वक्फ घोषित हो गई । ऐसा नहीं होता है । कलेक्टर से पूछना पड़ेगा । यह सरकारी सम्पत्ति है या नहीं है, इसकी जाँच करनी चाहिए या नहीं करनी चाहिए? ढेर सारे मन्दिर बनते हैं, बने भी हैं और बनेंगे भी, ढेर सारे चर्च बने हैं, गुरुद्वारे बने हैं, क्या ये सरकारी सम्पत्तियों पर बन सकते हैं? नहीं बन सकते हैं । जहाँ वक्फ की घोषणा होती है, वह भूमि सरकारी है या नहीं है, उसे सत्यापित करना ही चाहिए और इसे कलेक्टर के अलावा और कोई सत्यापित नहीं कर सकता है ।

मान्यवर, मैंने पहले भी बताया कि इन्होंने कोर्ट को भी रास्ते से निकाल दिया । मैं इसके बारे में बाद में बात करूँगा ।

मान्यवर, उपयोग के आधार पर वक्फ की समाप्ति हुई । ये कह रहे हैं कि सैंकड़ों सालों से वहाँ प्रैक्टिस है, वह तो वक्फ रजिस्टर हो गया, आपने वक्फ घोषित कर दिया और वक्फ में रजिस्टर भी हो गया । अब इसका सवाल नहीं है । मगर सैंकड़ों साल की प्रैक्टिस, मुगलों के समय की प्रैक्टिस क्या आज घोषित की जा सकती है? अगर वहाँ नमाज़ पढ़ रहे हैं, तो लोग देखते होंगे, अगर वहाँ कब्रिस्तान होगा, तो लोग देखते होंगे, दरगाह होगी, तो लोग देखते हैं । वह घोषित भी हो चुका होगा, रजिस्टर भी हो चुका होगा । अगर अब वक्फ घोषित करना है, तो उसको ऐसे नहीं कर सकते हैं, उसे अधिकृत करना होगा ।

मान्यवर, किरन जी जो इसमें दूसरा सुधार लेकर आये हैं, वह यह है कि धारा 36 में वक्फ की सम्पत्तियों को बिना किसी स्पष्ट प्रक्रिया से, मालिकी की प्रक्रिया से पंजीकृत नहीं किया जा सकता है।

मान्यवर, वर्तमान के अधिनियम में अपील का प्रावधान, ट्रिब्यूनल के निर्णय के खिलाफ अपील करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। गोगोई जी यह दृष्टि-भ्रम खड़ा कर रहे थे कि हाई कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं। हाई कोर्ट में सिविल सूट नहीं जा सकता है। रिट के अधिकारों का उपयोग करके आप हाई कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं। सिविल सूट में मूल मालिक को ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन मिलता है। आपने सिविल सूट को खत्म कर दिया था। रिट के जुरिस्टिक्शन बहुत ही सीमित हैं। यह सब जानते हैं कि इसे सीमित कर दिया गया था। यह आप भी जानते हैं। मगर आपको वोट बैंक चाहिए। भारतीय जनता पार्टी की मोदी सरकार का यह स्पष्ट सिद्धांत है कि वोट बैंक के लिए हम कोई कानून नहीं लाएंगे। कानून न्याय के लिए होता है, कानून लोगों के कल्याण के लिए होता है। इन्होंने कहा कि कैसे-कैसे कानून आए हैं। मैं बता देता हूँ, अभी कांग्रेस के महासचिव और माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि ये सब क्या कानून आ रहे हैं, किस प्रकार के कानून आ रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, इसी सदन में मोदी सरकार ही महिलाओं के लिए 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का कानून लायी। इसी सरकार में, पिछड़ों को संवैधानिक अधिकार दिया गया। इसी सरकार में, जो बजट आए, उसमें गरीबों के लिए गैस, शौचालय, पानी, पाँच लाख रुपए तक का बीमा, पाँच किलो अनाज, बिजली और घर दिये गये।

मान्यवर, ये कंवर्जन कानून की बात करते थे और हँसते-हँसते कहते थे, कर्नाटक सरकार कंवर्जन कानून लेकर आयी है। सबसे पहला कंवर्जन कानून ओडिशा और मध्य प्रदेश में कांग्रेस की सरकार लेकर आयी थी। मगर उस समय कांग्रेस सरकार तुष्टिकरण की नीति पर नहीं चलती थी, वह महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धांतों पर चलती थी। मध्य प्रदेश और ओडिशा में कंवर्जन के खिलाफ कानून कोई लाया, तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी लायी।

मुझे गर्व है कि मेरी पार्टी की सरकारें कंवर्जन पर कानून लाती हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, सबको अपने धर्म का अनुसरण करने का अधिकार है। ... (व्यवधान) वे शौक से करें,

मगर लोभ, लालच, भय से धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं कराया जा सकता । ... (व्यवधान) किसी गरीब के पास खाना नहीं है, तो क्या खाना देकर उसका धर्म बदलवा दोगे? ... (व्यवधान) कोई थोड़ा कम पढ़ा-लिखा व्यक्ति है, उसका धर्म बदलवा दोगे? ... (व्यवधान) ऐसा नहीं होगा । ... (व्यवधान)

आपने भी कानून पास किए हैं । ... (व्यवधान) आप नए-नए आए हो, आपको मालूम नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, इनको मालूम नहीं है, ये अभी-अभी, पांच-सात साल से आए हैं । ... (व्यवधान) ये कानून कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पास किए थे । ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, हमने अपील का प्रावधान भी आगे बढ़ाया और गैर-मुसलमानों के द्वारा की गई संपत्तियों पर वक्फ अधिनियम को भी लगने से मना कर दिया । ... (व्यवधान) उनके लिए चैरिटी कमिश्नर का कायदा है । ... (व्यवधान) प्रैक्टिसिंग इस्लाम, जो इस्लाम की प्रैक्टिस करते हैं, इसीलिए है । ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, हमने ओवरराइडिंग इफेक्ट को भी समाप्त कर दिया है । ... (व्यवधान) ट्रस्ट का नियमन करने का जो कानून होता है, चैरिटी कमिश्नर के कानून में कोई ओवरराइडिंग इफेक्ट नहीं है । जहां क्लैशेज आते हैं, वहां ओवरराइडिंग इफेक्ट होता है । ... (व्यवधान) यहां ओवरराइडिंग इफेक्ट इसलिए दिया गया, ताकि जिसकी संपत्ति हड़पी जाएगी, आप उसको कोर्ट में जाने से रोकना चाहते थे, इसलिए ओवरराइडिंग इफेक्ट दिया था । ... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, हमने उसे निकाल दिया है । ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, एक ऐसी चर्चा लेकर आए कि बिल पर चर्चा नहीं हुई । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2013 में जो अमेंडमेंट बिल आया था, जिसके कारण यह बिल लाना पड़ा, उस बिल में कुल मिलाकर 5.4 घंटे चर्चा हुई थी । ... (व्यवधान) दोनों सदनों को मिलाकर साढ़े-पांच घंटे चर्चा हुई थी । ... (व्यवधान) इस बिल में, दोनों सदन को मिलाकर, 16 घंटे चर्चा हो रही है । ... (व्यवधान)

इसके अलावा डिमांड की गई कि समिति बनाओ । समिति भी बनाई, 38 मीटिंग्स हुईं, 113 घंटे चर्चा हुई, 284 हितधारक बनाए गए, वक्फ बोर्ड्स की संख्या, 25 राज्यों के वक्फ बोर्ड उपस्थित हुए, 15 राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि आए, आठ सांसद हुए, विधायक-विधान परिषद सात हुए, तीन अध्ययन दौरे किए गए और पांच अल्पसंख्यक आयोगों को बुलाया गया । ... (व्यवधान)

इस सबसे 92.68 लाख, करीब-करीब एक करोड़ सुझाव देश भर से ऑनलाइन आए । ... (व्यवधान) इसकी मिमांसा करके यह कानून बना है । ... (व्यवधान) आप ऐसे पूरी प्रक्रिया को खारिज नहीं कर सकते हो । ... (व्यवधान) आप साढ़े-पांच घंटे की जो प्रक्रिया कर रहे थे, वह बहुत लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया थी? हम 16 घंटे चर्चा करते हैं । आपके अनुरूप चर्चा नहीं हो सकती । इस सदन में हर सदस्य बोलने के लिए स्वतंत्र है । ... (व्यवधान) किसी परिवार की यहां नहीं चलती है । ... (व्यवधान) ये तो जनता के नुमाइंदे हैं, ये किसी की कृपा से नहीं आए हैं । ... (व्यवधान) जो दिल में है, जो जनता की आवाज है, वह रखेंगे । ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, एक सदस्य द्वारा कहा गया कि यह मिसलीडिंग है कि पुराने कानून में, वर्ष 2013 के जो अमेंडमेंट्स थे, उनमें अपील का प्रोविजन था । ... (व्यवधान) अब मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 83(9) में है कि “अधिकरण द्वारा किए गए किसी भी विनिश्चय के आदेश के विरुद्ध, चाहे वह अंतरिम हो या फाइनल, इस पर अपील नहीं हो सकती ।” इसका मतलब आपने अपील का प्रोविजन रखा ही नहीं था । सिविल न्यायालय, राजस्व कोर्ट और अन्य प्राधिकरण, उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र पर भी प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया था । सरकारी अधिसूचना, जो बाद में वक्फ बोर्ड और वक्फ परिषद की एडवाइस से होगी, इसको भी कोई चुनौती नहीं दे सकता । ... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मुझे यह बताइए कि अभी फैशन संविधान की किताब लहराने का है । ... (व्यवधान) इस संविधान के हिसाब से सरकार का या किसी भी निजी संस्था का कोई भी फैसला कायदे की कोर्ट से बाहर कैसे हो सकता है? ... (व्यवधान)

कोई भी फैसला हो, देश की अदालत उस फैसले तक रीच ही नहीं रखेगी । नागरिक ग्रीवांसेज लेकर कहाँ जाएंगे? जिसकी भूमि हड़प कर ली गई, वह कहाँ जायेगा? ऐसा नहीं चलेगा । आपकी वोट बैंक के लिए आपने यह किया था, हम खारिज कर रहे हैं । हम खारिज कर रहे हैं । ऐसा नहीं चलेगा । अदालत में जाइए, जिसको ग्रीवांसेज है, आइडर ऑल साइड से और अदालत न्याय करेगी । न्याय के लिए ही तो अदालतें बनी हैं ।

मान्यवर, यहाँ एक सदस्य ने तो कह दिया कि माइनोरिटी इस कानून को स्वीकार नहीं करेगी ।

क्या धमकाना चाहते हो भाई? संसद का कानून है, सबको स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, इसका मतलब क्या है? ऐसा कोई कैसे बोल सकते हैं कि हम कानून को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। यह कानून भारत सरकार का है, हरेक पर बंधन करता होगा और इसको स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, हमने तो खैर वक्फ से छेड़खानी नहीं की है। वक्फ बोर्ड और वक्फ परिषद के अंदर बदलाव किया है। मगर वक्फ के लिए भी क्या-क्या जजमेंट आये हैं? सैयद फजल फुकोया थंगल बनाम भारत संघ 10-11-28 को केरल उच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि वक्फ बोर्ड एक स्टैट्युटरी बॉडी है। यह मुस्लिम समुदाय का प्रतिनिधि निकाय नहीं है। इसकी फंक्शनिंग एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव है। धार्मिक क्रिया कलापों को तो वक्फ को करना है, चाहे कब्रिस्तान हो, चाहे दरगाह हो, चाहे मस्जिद हो, चाहे चैरिटी का काम हो। वह वक्फ बोर्ड को नहीं करना है। यह केरल हाई कोर्ट ने कहा। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने तो मुतवल्ली तक भी कहा है, मगर हम मुतवल्ली तो जो धर्म का है, वही रखेंगे।... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, इन्होंने कहा कि एक मुतवल्ली के कर्तव्य, वह विशुद्ध रूप से धर्म निरपेक्ष कैरेक्टर है, मगर हम मुतवल्ली को छू नहीं रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) ये कह रहे थे कि कोई गड़बड़ियाँ नहीं हुईं।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2013 में अन्यायी कानून आया।... (व्यवधान) आप करने दीजिए।... (व्यवधान) शांत हो जाएंगे।... (व्यवधान) ये 2026 के कारण डरे हुए हैं।... (व्यवधान) इसका और कुछ कारण नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) अक्टूबर में चुनाव है।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2025 में जो चुनाव है, इसके कारण डरे हुए हैं।... (व्यवधान) बैठ जाओ।... (व्यवधान) भाई, बैठ जाओ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी : अमित शाह जी, आप कह दीजिए कि पिछली बार से ज्यादा सीटें आएंगी।... (व्यवधान) 77 से ज्यादा सीटें ला सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : आप बैठ जाइए।... (व्यवधान) बंगाल में आकर कहूँगा, यह राजनीतिक हिसाब-किताब का अखाड़ा नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) छाती ठोक कर कहूँगा कि ज्यादा सीटें आएंगी।... (व्यवधान) वकील साहब, बैठ जाइए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अखिलेश यादव : हमारे योगी जी के बारे में भी बता दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमित शाह : वे भी रिपीट होने वाले हैं।... (व्यवधान)

आप बैठ जाइए।... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, वर्ष 1913 से लेकर वर्ष 2013 तक वक्फ बोर्ड की कुल एकड़ में भूमि, सब वक्फ का मिलाकर 18 लाख एकड़ थी। मेरी विनती है कि सभी सदस्य इसको ध्यान से सुनें। वर्ष 1913 से वर्ष 2013 तक 18 लाख एकड़ थी और वर्ष 2013 से वर्ष 2025 तक, यह कानून बनने का परिणाम यह आया कि और नई 21 लाख एकड़ भूमि बढ़ गई है।

मान्यवर, 39 लाख एकड़ जो भूमि है, उसमें 21 लाख एकड़ भूमि वर्ष 2013 के बाद हुई। अब ये कह रहे हैं कि इसका दुरुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। लीज़ पर दी गयी सम्पत्तियां 20,000 थीं और वर्ष 2025 में रिकॉर्ड के हिसाब से, यह गलत भी हो सकता है, यह शून्य हो गयी। फिर ये सम्पत्तियां कहाँ गयीं? वे बेच दी गयीं। किसकी परमिशन से ये बेची गयीं?

मान्यवर, मैंने पहले ही कह दिया कि केरल के और देश भर के कैथोलिक बिशप्स कॉन्फ्रेंस ऑफ इंडिया; कैथोलिक काँग्रेस, केरल; भारतीय कैथोलिक धर्मगुरुओं की महासभा; केरल चर्चों की संयुक्त परिषद; सभी ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है और कहा कि वर्ष 2013 का संशोधन अन्यायी है, यह हम अकेले नहीं कह रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, इसी एक्ट में हमने एक बात कही है कि वक्फ बोर्ड का जो योगदान था, उसे 7 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 5 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। अब ये जो कह रहे हैं, क्या वे मुसलमान भाइयों के हित में कह रहे हैं, जिसका विरोध कर रहे हैं या अहित में कर रहे हैं? अगर हमने इसे कम करके 7 प्रतिशत से 5 प्रतिशत किया तो यह कहाँ जाएगा? वह वक्फ में ही रहेगा। हमने वक्फ बोर्ड का कम किया है, जो मस्जिद चल रही है, उसको हमने 2 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया है। ये उल्टा समझ रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, यह बिल जमीनों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करेगी। किसी की जमीन अब घोषणा मात्र से वक्फ नहीं बनेगी, उसको प्रोटेक्शन मिलेगा। पुरातत्व विभाग और ए.एस.आई. की जमीन को हम सुरक्षा देंगे। आदिवासी भाइयों की शिड्यूल-5 और शिड्यूल-6 की जो जमीन है, वह सुरक्षित हो जाएगी। निजी सम्पत्ति, जो आम नागरिकों की है, वह भी सुरक्षित हो जाएगी। वक्फ करने के लिए उसका स्वामित्व जरूरी है। अपनी सम्पत्ति का ही दान कर सकते हैं, गांव की सम्पत्ति का दान नहीं कर सकते हैं। वक्फ

निजी सम्पत्ति से ही होगा और स्वामित्व के बगैर नहीं हो पाएगा। इसमें पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए सूचना की प्रक्रिया को दाखिल किया गया है। वक्फ बोर्ड के पास वक्फ की सम्पत्ति घोषित करने के जो अधिकार थे, उसको समाप्त कर दिया गया है। अब कलेक्टर से सर्टिफाइड कराना पड़ेगा। नए वक्फ को पारदर्शी तरीके से पंजीकृत भी करना पड़ेगा। रजिस्ट्रेशन के बगैर कोई संस्था नहीं चल सकती। कई सारे ऐसे मुसलमान भाई हैं, जो वक्फ के कानून के दायरे के अन्तर्गत नहीं आना चाहते हैं। मुझे बोहरा समाज के लोग मिले थे। बोहरा समाज, अहमदिया समाज, कई सारे ऐसे समुदाय हैं, उनमें शिया भी हैं, पसमांदा समाज के भी कुछ ट्रस्ट्स हैं, उन सभी को मैं आनन्द का एक समाचार देना चाहता हूँ कि अब मुसलमान भी ट्रस्ट्स एक्ट के अण्डर अपना ट्रस्ट रजिस्टर करा सकता है। इसके लिए कम्प्लेसरी नहीं है कि वह वक्फ के कानून में जाए, चैरिटी कमिश्नर एक्ट के तहत वह कर सकता है।

मान्यवर, भूमि के रिकॉर्ड का कार्यालय होगा। समाचार-पत्रों में और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में इसकी एडवर्टाइजमेंट दी जाएगी। इसके अन्दर हमने ढेर सारे प्रावधान किए हैं। महिला, शिया, पसमांदा, बोहरा, अहमदिया का हमने इसमें समावेश किया है।

मान्यवर, उन्होंने कहा, मैं सुन रहा था। यह एक फैशन हो गया है। राम जन्मभूमि पर मन्दिर बनाने की बात आयी तो यह कहा गया कि देश के अन्दर खून की नदियां बह जाएंगी, मुसलमान रोड पर आ जाएगा, मुसलमानों का यह हो जाएगा, वह हो जाएगा। ट्रिपल तलाक से संबंधित बिल आया, तो फिर से डर वाली बात कही गयी। सीएए आया तो फिर कहा गया कि मुसलमानों की नागरिकता चली जाएगी। जिन-जिन ने ऐसा भाषण किया है, अगर एक मुसलमान की भी नागरिकता गयी है, तो आप बता दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मुसलमान भी जानता है और मैं तो आपके माध्यम से देश के मुसलमानों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, मैंने बहुत झेला है। ये कहते थे कि सीएए कानून मुसलमानों की नागरिकता लेने के लिए है। दो साल हो गए हैं, एक भी मुसलमान की नागरिकता गई है तो सदन के पटल पर रखें। इन्होंने कितना झूठ बोला है। मान्यवर, धारा 370 हटाई, ये कह रहे थे कि मुसलमानों का यह हो जाएगा, वह हो जाएगा, फिर से उमर अब्दुल्ला जीत कर आज शासन कर रहे हैं। आतंकवाद समाप्त हो गया,

विकास शुरू हो गया, पर्यटन बढ़ गया। मान्यवर, एक कांग्रेस पार्टी और उसके साथियों ने मुसलमान भाइयों को डरा-डरा कर अपना वोट बैंक खड़ा करने का काम किया है। मुसलमानों को हम नहीं डरा रहे हैं, आप डरा रहे हो। आप कह रहे हैं कि यह हो जाएगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस देश के नागरिक को, किसी भी धर्म का हो, कोई आँच नहीं आएगी। मान्यवर, यह नरेंद्र मोदी सरकार का संकल्प है।

मान्यवर, इनको न पिछड़ों की चिंता है, न मुसलमानों की चिंता है। ये सालों से जातिवाद और तुष्टीकरण के आधार पर काम करते हुए आए हैं। जातिवाद और तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति कर के अपने परिवार की पॉलिटिक्स को आगे बढ़ाया है। मगर वर्ष 2014 से जातिवाद, तुष्टीकरण और परिवारवाद को एक साथ नरेंद्र मोदी ने समाप्त कर के विकास की राजनीति इस देश में प्रस्थापित की है। पॉलिटिक्स ऑफ परफॉर्मेंस, परफॉर्म कीजिए और चुन कर आइए, तीन टर्म मोदी जी को चुना है, तीन और टर्म भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार रहने वाली है, मेरी बात लिख कर रख लो।

मान्यवर, मैं अंत में किरेन रिजिजू जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अभ्यास कर के सारे दूषणों को निकाल कर वक्फ कानून को शुद्ध, पारदर्शी, और उद्देश्यों को समर्पित बनाने का काम किया है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Sir, hon. Home Minister has completed his lengthy speech claiming he is the saviour of the minorities. He was announcing certain things and pretending himself as the champion of the minorities. I would like to say that that is the biggest ...* of 2025. There is no iota of truth in it. It is his Government that ...* the minorities in India physically, mentally, socially, and economically. They did so much injustice to the minorities. If he claims that his Government is doing goodness for the Government, it is false. They are planning to do further injustice to the Muslims. That is a classic example as far as

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

this legislation is concerned.

18.59 hrs

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

Now, I am coming to the crux of the Bill. I do not want to take much of your time. We have seen the JPC and after that Bill of 2024. Previously, we have seen other JPCs. In 2013, a report had come. What exactly was that? There was a threadbare deliberation. There were very effective kind of discussions. Finally, in 2013, some amendments were unanimously passed. That is on record. But, what happened in that case? Some dramatic kind of things took place in that.

19.00 hrs

Now, all the powers of the Waqf Board, as I said, are vested with the Government. What is the idea behind it? They want to make it as a low-hanging fruit so that they can take and eat it away whenever they wish. That is the thing which is going to happen.

Sir, this is a regressive legislation. There is no doubt about that. As I said, the Bill removes the power of the Waqf Board to inquire and determine whether the property is that of *auqaf* or not.(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : I request all the Members to kindly be seated.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER : How can we speak, Sir? Please let the House be in order.(Interruptions)

Sir, all the powers, be it related to Waqf Board, be it related to survey and be it related to tribunal, have now been transferred to the Government offices. So, they are going to reign. It means that they are undermining all these statutory bodies

and things like that.(*Interruptions*) This shows that the Government wants to ruin its identity.

Sir, now I come to Muslim representation. There are different laws, different institutions and different trusts to run the activities of different religious entities. What exactly is this? This kind of provision is not anywhere. All these institutions are governed through their respective rules. That is a fact. Mr. K. C. Venugopal has explained all these developments in his speech. Now what is happening? There are many examples. I do not want to speak much about that.

In the parent Act, there was a provision. What was that provision? You have to hear it. Section 104 of the parent Act specifically meant for secularism and communal harmony because that allowed persons from any community to donate for the waqf. That was a beautiful culture. That was a signal of communal harmony in this country. That is a fact.

What are you doing now? You are having two types of legislations. One is religious-based legislation. The other one is religiously-biased legislation. This amendment falls under the second category of the legislation.(*Interruptions*)

Sir, the House was not in order. It was noisy here, and our time was lost. Please allow me some more time to speak.

They are now insisting that the Chief Executive Officer of the institution need not be a Muslim. What is this? If he is holding the position, does he know what exactly the subject is? Not only that, do you see these kinds of changes in all the other institutions? We very well know that this kind of thing is not done.

I will give you some examples like Kashi temple in Uttar Pradesh.

....(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: No, Sir, I have just started.(*Interruptions*)

It was noisy here.(*Interruptions*)

Section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh Sri Kashi Vishwanath Temple Act specifies that only Hindus can be members of the Board or Executive Committee, or hold positions as Chief Executive Officer or as temple employees, and that any person who ceases to be a Hindu will lose their position and powers. So, what is special about that? So, you want to take control of all things.(*Interruptions*) This shows that this Government is having ulterior motives in bringing this legislation. That is why, we are opposing this. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, I will complete.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude in 15 seconds.

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER : The Minister for Minority Affairs has mentioned this morning that waqf property is of nation. He mentioned about the place of worship. Of course, we agree. To whom the other place belongs? There has to be a threadbare discussion. He mentioned that the other property is of the nation. That is their agenda. It has to be taken up very seriously. ... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) : महोदय, मैं वक्फ संशोधन बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, आपके माध्यम से सम्मानित सदन के समक्ष अपने विचार रख रहा हूँ।

महोदय, यह बिल धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करता है, बल्कि इस बिल के माध्यम से वक्फ सम्पत्तियों में मुस्लिम महिलाओं को शामिल कर धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार यह बिल नकारात्मक नहीं है, बल्कि सकारात्मक कदम है। इस बिल के द्वारा उन लोगों को अधिकार मिलेगा, जिन्हें वक्फ संबंधी अपने मामलों में अधिकार नहीं मिल पाता था।

महोदय, इस बिल के द्वारा वक्फ-अल-औलाद के संबंध में सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि मुस्लिम महिला के विरासत का अधिकार समाप्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की दान की हुई सम्पत्ति यदि सरकार के स्वामित्व में आती है तो जिले का जिलाधिकारी उसे विधवा महिलाओं या अनाथों के कल्याण में उपयोग कर सकेगा। इस प्रकार यह बिल वक्फ सम्पत्तियों का कल्याणकारी मार्ग प्रशस्त करने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

महोदय, सरकार का उद्देश्य इस बिल के माध्यम से वक्फ की सम्पत्तियों पर कब्जा करना नहीं है, बल्कि यह वक्फ की सम्पत्तियों का न्यायपूर्ण तरीके से बेहतर एवं कुशल प्रबन्धन को सुनिश्चित करेगा। आंकड़ों के मुताबिक वक्फ बोर्ड के पास अभी पूरे भारत में 8.7 लाख सम्पत्तियां हैं, जो करीब 9.4 लाख एकड़ जमीन में फैली हुई हैं। एक अनुमान के अनुसार, इनकी कुल कीमत लगभग 1.2 लाख करोड़ रुपये बताई जाती है। अतः इस विशाल राशि का न्यायपूर्ण तरीके से कुशल प्रबंधन आवश्यक हो जाता है, जिसकी व्यवस्था इस बिल के माध्यम से की गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल सेंट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल को अधिक समावेशी स्वरूप प्रदान करता है। इसके द्वारा सेंट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल के मुस्लिम सदस्यों में दो मुस्लिम महिला सदस्यों का होना अनिवार्य किया गया है। यह प्रावधान हमारी मुस्लिम बहनों के प्रति हमारी सरकार की प्राथमिकता को दर्शाता है। हमारी बहनें अब वक्फ सम्पत्तियों के कुशल प्रबन्धन में अपनी भूमिका का निर्वहन कर सकेंगी। इसके लिए मैं सरकार का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। इस प्रकार दान की हुई सम्पत्ति यदि सरकार के स्वामित्व में आ जाती है, तो जिले का जिलाधिकारी उसे विधवा महिलाओं या अनाथों के कल्याण में उपयोग कर सकेगा। इस प्रकार यह बिल वक्फ सम्पत्तियों का कल्याणकारी मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है।

महोदय, भारत एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र है, जहां सभी समुदायों को समान अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। वक्फ सम्पत्तियां वर्षों से मुस्लिम समाज की शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याणकारी कार्यों के लिए मजबूत आधार रही हैं। हमें यह स्वीकार करना होगा कि कुछ दशकों से वक्फ सम्पत्तियों के दुरुपयोग, अनाधिकृत कब्जे और भ्रष्टाचार की कई शिकायतें आई हैं। यह विधेयक इन सभी समस्याओं का समाधान लेकर आया है।

महोदय, कुछ लोग वक्फ विधेयक पर चर्चा करते हुए इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। वक्फ मुस्लिम समाज के उत्थान और तरक्की के लिए बनाया गया एक बेहतरीन इदारा है। विडम्बना यह है कि वहां बड़े औहदों पर बैठे और इसको चलाने वाले इसी समाज के लोग वक्फ के उत्थान और तरक्की के लिए काम न करके अपने व्यक्तिगत तथा अपने परिवार के लिए हित साधने में लगे हुए हैं। अगर समीक्षा की जाए तो जिन वक्फ पर सरकारी कंट्रोलर हैं, वे वक्फ बहुत ही सुचारू रूप से काम कर रहे हैं। इसके विपरीत जिन वक्फ पर इसी समाज के लोग जैसे चेयरमैन, मुतवल्ली तथा अन्य पदों पर आसीन हैं, वहां वक्फ में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। अक्सर शिकायतें मिलती हैं कि चेयरमैन, वक्फ का मुतवल्ली मोटी रकम वसूल कर बनाता है।

वक्फ की बहुत सारी कीमती जमीनों को अध्यक्ष व मुतवल्ली द्वारा घूस लेकर बहुत कम किराये और लीज पर दिया जाता है। मैं बहुत लंबे समय से देख रहा हूं कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों में जहां बड़े-बड़े कब्रिस्तान थे, आज वहां पर आलीशान बिल्डिंग बन गई है। मुतवल्ली और अध्यक्ष ने भूमाफिया के साथ मिलकर बड़ी-बड़ी कॉलोनियां विकसित कर दीं, उससे जो धन अर्जित किया है, वह पैसा कहां गया। गरीब मुस्लिम समाज में गरीब बेटियां हैं, जिनकी शादियों में पैसा लगना चाहिए था, गरीब बच्चों की शिक्षा में पैसा लगना चाहिए था लेकिन नहीं लगा। मैं सदन के माध्यम से मांग करना चाहता हूं कि जो भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त हैं, मुतवल्ली और चेयरमैन ने कब्रिस्तान को बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतों में तब्दील कर दिया है और अकूत सम्पत्ति अर्जित की है। उनके भ्रष्टाचार की जांच कराकर उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए।

अंत में, सरकार का उद्देश्य इस बिल के माध्यम से वक्फ की सम्पत्तियों पर कब्जा करना नहीं है बल्कि वक्फ की सम्पत्तियों का न्यायपूर्ण तरीके से, बेहतर कुशल प्रशासन सुनिश्चित करना है। मैं सदन से आग्रह करता हूं कि सभी सदस्य दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर इस बिल का समर्थन करें। धन्यवाद।

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, I stand to oppose the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025. यह एक प्लॉन्ड, सिस्टेमेटिक अटैक है, जिसका मकसद वक्फ

इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को सरकारी कंट्रोल में लाना, मुसलमानों पर सामाजिक, धार्मिक और पॉलीटिकल कब्जा जमाना और हमारी विरासत को तोड़ना है। हम सब जानते हैं कि वक्फ गरीब से गरीब मुसलमान कम्युनिटी के लोगों के लिए होता है। खासकर जो बेवा, अनाथ और बीमार होते हैं, जो एक्सप्लायटेड कम्युनिटी है, उनको कैटर करने के लिए होता है।

मुझे अफसोस है कि सरकार हमसे जमीन कब्जा लेना चाहती है। अफसोस की बात है कि टीडीपी, जदयू और एलजेपी जैसी पार्टियां उनका साथ दे रही हैं। ये वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज को हमसे छीनना चाहते हैं, ऐसे-ऐसे क्लॉज का बदलाव कर रही है जिससे लगातार कनफ्लिक्ट होगा और जहां चाहेंगे वहां फसाद करवाएंगे। इसके अलावा, लीगल केसेज इतने लंबे-लंबे चलेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की आधी आबादी कोर्ट में मिलेंगी।

ये वक्फ रिलीजियएस एक्ट अंडर इस्लामिक लॉ है, which is protected by the Constitution, particularly Articles 25 and 26. The JPC's failure to conduct a proper clause-by-clause discussion and its refusal to provide essential documents raise serious concern. मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को स्ट्रैप कर दिया जाए। यदि इसे सुधार करने की सही नीयत है, सभी मुसलमान साथियों के साथ विचार करें।

सभापति महोदय, जेपीसी एक मॉकरी था, इसमें 25 मीटिंग्स हुई, जिसमें लगभग 300 आर्गेनाइजेशन्स और 3 हजार लोगों को बुलाया गया। 120 घंटे की चर्चा हुई, अगर आप लोगों में बांटे तो दस से पन्द्रह सेंकड मिला। बहुत लोगों को बुलाया गया, जिनसे बात तक नहीं हो पायी। 22 तारीख को आखिरी मीटिंग लखनऊ में थी। वहां पर चर्चा हुई और चर्चा में कहा गया कि आप दस-पन्द्रह दिन में जवाब दीजिए। लेकिन दो दिन के बाद यहां आखिरी मीटिंग हुई। क्लॉज बाइ क्लॉज चर्चा करनी थी, लेकिन क्लॉज बाइ क्लॉज चर्चा नहीं हुई। यह गवर्नमेंट जब से आयी है तब से मुसलमानों को टारगेट कर रही है। चाहे सीएए कानून हो, चाहे the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 के खिलाफ जाना हो, ट्रिपल तलाक हो, मौलाना आजाद नेशनल फेलोशिप को डिसकन्टीन्यू किया हो, नयी 'उड़ान' स्कीम को डिसकन्टीन्यू किया हो, मैट्रिक, प्री-मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप 72 परसेंट से

घटा दिया हो। Scheme for providing modern education को डिस्कंटिन्यू कर दिया हो। हम लोग एएमयू, किशनगंज के लिए 12-15 सालों से लड़ रहे हैं। कई मर्तबा नीतीश जी, कई मर्तबा यहां के शिक्षा मंत्री, शिक्षा सचिव, वित्त मंत्री, अल्पसंख्यक मामलों के मंत्री, प्रधानमंत्री जी तथा जितने भी अधिकारीगण हैं, मैं सबसे मिला हूं, लेकिन आज तक फंड नहीं मिला है। ये मुसलमानों के खिलाफ राजनीति करते हैं। जो हमारा हक है, उसको नहीं देते हैं।

Sir, this Bill will keep the society in the state of polarisation. Dilution of Waqf bodies, Waqf Council, Waqf Board, Waqf Tribunal, and Limitation Act will result in extended legal conflicts anywhere and anytime.

महोदय, ये मुसलमान कौम का हक छीनकर उनको डराना चाहते हैं। अंग्रेजी में एक कहावत है। मैं उसको पढ़ना चाहता हूं – Fear is dangerous. It sparks violence much faster than anger. मेरी दुख्खास्त है कि आप हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को आपस में लड़ाना छोड़ दें। आप लोगों ने अंग्रेजों से जो सबक लिया है, आप उसको भूल जाएं। हिन्दुस्तान बदल चुका है। अब हम आपस में नहीं लड़ने वाले हैं।

महोदय, मेरी पार्टी के नेता राहुल जी और हमारे पार्टी के अध्यक्ष खड़गे जी ने लगातार सवाल उठाए हैं कि संविधान पर हमला हो रहा है। यह जो बिल है, यह संविधान पर हमला है। Right to Equality, Article 14; Right to Freedom of Religion, Article 25; and Right to establish and manage religious institutions, Article 26; यह इन सबका वाइलेशन है और ये ऐसा कर रहे हैं। इसको रोकना हमारा फर्ज है। आज ये मुस्लिमों को टारगेट कर रहे हैं। कल हमारे ईसाई भाइयों, बुद्धिस्ट, जैनियों और सिखों की बारी आएगी। आखिर में क्या होगा? जब ये इनकी जमीन लूट लेंगे, तब हमारे हिन्दू भाइयों तक आएंगे। इससे पहले ये आगे तक जाएं, हमारा फर्ज इनको रोकना है।

आदरणीय मंत्री जी, यहां पर गलत नरेटिव फैला रहे हैं। इन्होंने गुमराह करने की कोशिश की

है। ... * सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से लोगों को यह बताया जा रहा है कोई भी किसी भी प्रॉपर्टी को वक्फ बता देता है। इन्हीं की सरकार की जानकारी के मुताबिक वर्ष 2024 में 909 waqf properties are illegally encroached. लेकिन वर्ष 2020 में ये आंकड़ा 16,931 था। यह 16,000 का आंकड़ा कैसे घट गया? ये जमीनें कहा चली गई? माननीय मंत्री जी को इसका जवाब देना होगा।

महोदय, ये कहते हैं कि कोई भी वक्फ की जमीन घोषित कर देगा, संसद को भी वक्फ घोषित कर देगा। जब-जब यहां पर अध्यक्ष महोदय आते हैं, तो मैं उनको सलाम करता हूं, लेकिन मैंने तो कभी कोई क्लेम नहीं किया है। इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि “to declare a waqf property, a survey by Survey Commissioner is a must”. ज्यादातर केसेज़ में सर्वे कमिश्नर नॉन मुस्लिम होता है। उसके बाद वक्फ बोर्ड के द्वारा रिव्यू किया जाता है। फिर सरकार के द्वारा गजट नोटिफिकेशन निकाला जाता है। पिछले 10-11 सालों में हिन्दुस्तान में 75 प्रतिशत सरकार बीजेपी या उसकी गठबंधन पार्टियों की हैं। उसके बाद अगर किसी को कोई परेशानी है, तो उसको कोर्ट में चैलेंज किया जा सकता है।

ये क्या कहते हैं कि हम लोग यहां पर इसको फॉलो नहीं करते हैं। अगर उसको फॉलो नहीं करते हैं, उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है? वे खुद जिम्मेदार हैं। मंत्री साहब ने दो लाइनों की कविता पढ़ी थी। मैंने ठीक से नहीं सुना था। उन्होंने हवा के रुख के बारे में कहा था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं-

“मैं आज ज़द पर अगर हूं, तो खुश-गुमान न हो,

चराग सबके बुझेंगे, हवा किसी की नहीं”।

मैं इनको यह यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर आज हवा इनके साथ है, तो कल इनके खिलाफ भी होगी। मुझे अफसोस है कि जब यहां पर आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी तकरीर कर रहे थे, उनसे जो ...* दिख रहा था, वह भूल जाते हैं कि जो आज साहिब-ए-मसनद है, वे कल न होंगे। वह कल जल्दी ही आने वाला है, जब उनसे उनकी मसनद छिन जाएगी।

महोदय, मंत्री साहब से आज सुबह ही कहा था कि महिलाओं को प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे। सन् 1995

* Expunged as ordered by the chair.

के बिल में यह है। मैंने इंटरनेट में देखा है कि सेन्ट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल में दो महिला मेंबर्स हैं। एक दरख्शां अंद्राबी और दूसरी मुनवरी बेगम है। उसके बाद हमने यूपी सुन्नी वक्फ बोर्ड में हमने देखा तो वहां भी मिसेज साहिबा अहमद थी और तब्बसुम खान साहिबा थीं। जो मोस्ट डेंजरस है और इससे इसकी साफ नीयत सीईओ को लेकर पता चलती है कि अब इनकी मंशा है कि सीईओ नॉन मुस्लिम होगा। As per Clause 14 Section 220A of the Waqf Act, the Chairman of Waqf Board could be removed through a vote of non-confidence to ensure the democratic process. उसको हटाया जा सकता था, लेकिन हटाने का प्रोविज़न हटा दिया है।

As per Clause 15 Section 23, the CEO is appointed by the Government. सर, आप यूपी के काशी विश्वनाथ टेम्पल एक्ट, तमिलनाडु हिन्दू रिलीजियस चैरिटेबल एंडावमेंट, ओडिशा हिन्दू रिलीजियस एंडावमेंट का जो भी मेंबर होगा, जो भी सीईओ होगा, वह हिन्दू समाज से होगा तो हम से भेदभाव क्यों किया जा रहा है? सबसे खतरनाक यह है कि क्लॉज नंबर 38, सेक्शन 100 में, there shall be no suit or legal proceedings against the Board or the CEO. इसका मतलब यह है कि आप गड़बड़ी कीजिए, आपको कोई नहीं हटा सकता है। आपका लीगल प्रोटेक्शन है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि क्या होगा। क्लॉज 26, सेक्शन 52ए में एन्क्रोचेस के लिए पनिशमेंट था।

I have got another three minutes. सर, मुझे दो मिनट और दीजिए। इसमें पनिशमेंट नॉन बेलेबल रिगर्स इम्प्रिजनमेंट था। अब प्लेन इम्प्रिजनमेंट कर दिया है और दो साल तक सजा कर दी है। आप जानते हैं कि अगर सजा दो साल या तीन साल से कम हो तो बेलेबल है, व्यक्ति उसी वक्त निकल जाता है। आदरणीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि प्रोटेक्शन देंगे ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज, कन्क्लूड।

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद : सर, मुझे दो मिनट और दीजिए।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have already spoken for 11 minutes.

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद : सर, क्लॉज 40, सेक्शन 104 में नॉन मुस्लिम को डोनेशन देने की इजाजत नहीं है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इन्हीं एक-दो सालों के अंदर two Muslims have donated land

to a 500-year-old temple in Kashmir. A Muslim family in Bihar donated land worth Rs.2.5 crore for Virat Hanuman Mandir. उसी तरह से उत्तराखण्ड की दो हिन्दू बहनों ने डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का दान ईदगाह में दिया। The Hindus in Ayodhya donated land to graveyard. ... (व्यवधान) यह सरकार हिन्दू विरोधी नहीं, यह पूरुव विरोधी है। यह हिन्दुस्तान के लोग कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। यह आप लिख लीजिए।

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी (कैराना) : सभापति जी, धन्यवाद। मैं सबसे पहले इस बिल की टाइमिंग की दाद देना चाहती हूँ। अभी ईद की रौनक बुझी भी नहीं थी और हमारी जड़ों पर एक नया फरमान लाया गया। पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में मुसलमानों के लिए नमाज पढ़ने पर रोक लगाई और फिर सौगात में यह बिल लाया गया।

“निसार मैं तेरी गलियों पर ऐ वतन,

जहां चली है रिवाजो गैर कि कोई न सिर उठाकर चल सके।”

सभापति जी, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ईद के मौके पर एक विधवा महिला अपनी लड़की के साथ मेरे पास आई और उसने बताया कि वह एक वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी में रहती है। वही उसके सिर पर छत का काम करती है और उसकी रोजी रोटी भी वहीं से आती है। वह इस बिल को लेकर इतनी फिक्रमंद थी कि कहीं उससे उसकी सम्पत्ति न छीन ली जाए। वह अकेली ऐसी महिला नहीं है, ऐसे लाखों गरीब लोग और महिलाएं हैं, जो वक्फ की सम्पत्ति से अपना रोजगार चला रहे हैं। वक्फ बाई यूजर क्लॉज के हटाने से लाखों वक्फ की जायदाद अपना स्टेटस खो देंगी और इसी तरीके के लाखों लोग सड़कों पर आ जाएंगे। वक्फ क्या है, वक्फ बाई यूजर क्या है, इसका यह मतलब है कि कोई जायदाद सालों से दीन और भलाई के कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल हो रही हो तो वह खुद ब खुद वक्फ मानी जाएगी। हिन्दुस्तान की अदालतों ने भी इस बात को तस्लीम किया है कि वक्फ बाई यूजर सिर्फ वक्फ बोर्ड को ही मिली कोई खास सौगात नहीं है। बल्कि सभी अन्य धार्मिक ट्रस्टों को परंपरा और यूज के आधार पर बिना किसी डॉक्यूमेंटेशन के धार्मिक चरित्र को डिक्लेयर करने का राइट मिला हुआ है। भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद-13 क्लॉज 3 में कस्टम और यूजेज को कानूनी वैधानिकता प्रदान करता

है। इसी आर्टिकल से वक्फ बाय यूजर भी निकाला गया है। इस बिल के कानून बनने पर वक्फ बोर्ड तो इस प्रॉविजन से हाथ धो बैठेगा, लेकिन अन्य धार्मिक ट्रस्टों को यह सुविधा जारी रहेगी। इससे भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 व 15 का सीधा उल्लंघन होगा, जो धर्म और जाति के आधार पर भेदभाव और कानून के सामने सभी की बराबरी पर जोर देता है। मैं इसके साथ यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि सत्ता के लोग एक-दूसरे की पीठ थपथपा रहे हैं कि वक्फ बाय यूजर का अमेंडमेंट, जो इन्होंने दिया, उसे स्वीकार कर लिया गया है, लेकिन इनकी शरारत यह है कि उसके साथ ही एक ऐसा प्रोवाइज़ो इसमें शामिल किया गया, जिसके आधार पर यह कहा गया है कि अगर कोई भी वक्फ की संपत्ति विवादित हो, तो वह अपना वक्फ स्टेटस खो देगी। अतः इनके द्वारा जो अमेंडमेंट दिया गया है, जिसे स्वीकार कर लिया गया है, उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह इनकी नीयत है, जो साफ जाहिर हो रही है। सरकार ने वक्फ कानून के सैक्शन 107 को हटाकर सोने पर सुहागा वाला एक और काम किया है। लिमिटेशन एक्ट में 12 साल तक ही किसी के खिलाफ अदालत में जाने का प्रॉविजन है। सैक्शन 107 में बोर्ड को लिमिटेशन एक्ट से राहत मिली हुई थी। वक्फ बोर्ड कभी भी अवैध कब्जाधारियों के खिलाफ अदालत जा सकता था। अगर ये सैक्शन न हो, तो अवैध कब्जा करने वाले लोग कानूनी प्रक्रिया का फायदा उठाकर वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी को हड़प सकते हैं। अन्य धार्मिक ट्रस्टों पर भी यह लिमिटेशन एक्ट लागू नहीं होता, तो फिर वक्फ बोर्ड के साथ यह सौतेला रवैया क्यों किया जा रहा है? धर्म को लेकर दोहरी नीति क्यों अपनाई जा रही है? सैक्शन 107 और वक्फ बाय यूजर को अगर एक साथ पढ़ा जाए, तो इससे वक्फ की लाखों की प्रॉपर्टी पर कब्जा किया जाएगा। अतः यह बिल मुसलमानों की भलाई का नहीं, बल्कि उनके वजूद और विरासत को मिटाने वाला बिल है। हिंदुस्तान में बहुत सारे धार्मिक ट्रस्ट हैं, जिनमें उस खास मज़हब के लोग शामिल होते हैं और उसका इंतजाम करते हैं। यह बात समझ में आने वाली भी है, क्योंकि जो व्यक्ति अपने मज़हब के रीति-रिवाज़ को जितनी अच्छी तरह से समझ सकता है, किसी अन्य मज़हब का व्यक्ति नहीं समझ सकता। अनुच्छेद-26 क्लॉज 2 के तहत धार्मिक संप्रदाय को अपने मज़हबी इंदारों के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का हक देता है, लेकिन वक्फ बोर्ड के बारे में इसको उल्टा किया जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, सरकार इसे एक सेक्युलर बॉडी मान रही है और इसमें गैर-मुस्लिमों को शामिल करने की बात कह रही है। आपके मुंह से सेक्युलरिज्म की बात सुनकर अच्छा लगा, लेकिन अगले ही पल यह भ्रम टूट जाता है, क्योंकि आपने केवल दान देने के लिए प्रैक्टिसिंग मुस्लिम का क्लॉज डाला है, लेकिन मुस्लिम को बोर्ड में बैठने के लिए आपका कोई क्लॉज नहीं है। इससे आपकी दोहरी नीति साफ जाहिर होती है। यह वही सरकार है, जिसने राम जन्मभूमि ट्रस्ट में यह लिख दिया कि जिलाधिकारी यदि होगा, तो हिंदू होना चाहिए। मुझे यह बताएं कि वहां पर सेक्युलरिज्म का रस क्यों नहीं घोला गया?

सर, अंत में, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करने से पहले महिलाओं के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगी। महिलाओं का मुद्दा बार-बार उठाया जा रहा है। सरकार का कहना है कि बोर्ड में मुस्लिम महिलाओं को रिप्रेजेंटेशन देंगे, इस कानून से पहले भी मुस्लिम महिलाएं बोर्ड की मेंबर रह चुकी हैं। कम से कम दो सदस्यों का प्रॉविजन था, उससे ज्यादा भी हो सकती थीं। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि सरकार ने महिलाओं के लिए ऐसा कौन-सा नया काम किया, जिसका ढिंढोरा सरकार का हर सदस्य पीट रहा है? इस बात की ताइद अगर आपकी तरफ से कोई मुस्लिम महिला करती, तो आप उसका यकीन भी करते, लेकिन अफसोस आपकी इतनी लंबी कतार में एक भी मुस्लिम महिला नज़र नहीं आती है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं खुद एक मुस्लिम महिला हूं। इस सदन में हम केवल दो महिलाएं हैं। उस नाते से मैं यह बात कहना चाहती हूं कि इस बिल के माध्यम से मुस्लिम महिलाओं को कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है। ये हमें कुछ नहीं देना चाहते। केवल टोकनिज्म हमारे नाम पर बनाकर एक नैरेटिव मीडिया में फैलाया जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) यह बिल मुसलमानों की भलाई का नहीं, बल्कि उनकी पहचान को मिटाने का है।

अंत में, मैं केवल यही कहना चाहती हूं-

“कागज़ों की कैद में बस नाम रह जाएंगे, वे जो हमारे थे, सिर्फ दावे में रह जाएंगे।”

इस बिल के द्वारा मीठी ईद के ज़ायके को कड़वा करना, यही असली सौगात-ए-मोदी था॥

आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

[محترمہ اقرا چودھری (کیرانہ): محترم چیرمین صاحب، شکریہ۔ میں سب سے پہلے اس بل کی ٹائمنگ کی داد دینا چاہوں گی۔ ابھی عید کی رونق بُجھی بھی نہیں تھی اور ہماری جڑوں پر ایک نیا فرمان لایا گیا۔ پہلے اتر پردیش میں مسلمانوں کے لئے نماز پڑھنے پر روک لگائی اور پھر سوغات میں یہ بل لایا گیا۔

نثار میں تری گلیوں کے اے وطن کہ جہاں

چلی ہے رسم کہ کوئی نہ سر اٹھا کے چلے

چیرمین صاحب، میں آپ کو یہ بتانا چاہتی ہوں کہ عید کے موقع پر ایک ودھوا خاتون اپنی لڑکی کے ساتھ میرے پاس آئی اور اس نے بتایا کہ وہ ایک وقف کی پروپرٹی میں رہتی ہے۔ وہی اس کے سر پر چھت کا کام کرتی ہے، اور اس کی روزی روٹی بھی وہی سے آتی ہے۔ وہ اس بل کو لیکر اتنی فکر مند تھی کہ کہیں اس سے اسکی پروپرٹی نہ چھن جائے۔ وہ اکیلی ایسی عورت نہیں ہے، ایسے لاکھوں غریب لوگ اور خواتین ہیں جو وقف کی پروپرٹی سے اپنا روزگار چلا رہے ہیں۔ وقف بائی یوزر کے کلاز کے ہٹانے سے لاکھوں وقف کی جائیداد اپنا اسٹیٹس کھو دیں گی۔ اور اسی طریقے کے لاکھوں لوگ سڑکوں پر آ جائیں گے۔ وقف کیا ہے؟ وقف بائی یوزر کیا ہے، اس کا یہ مطلب ہے کہ کوئی جائیداد سالوں سے دین اور بھلائی کے کاموں کے لئے استعمال ہو رہی ہو تو وہ خود بہ خود وقف مانی جائے گی۔ ہندوستان کی عدالتوں نے بھی اس بات کو تسلیم کیا ہے کہ وقف بائی یوزر صرف وقف بورڈ کو ہی ملی کوئی خاص سوغات نہیں ہے بلکہ سبھی دوسرے مذاہب کو پرمپرا اور یوز کی بنیاد پر بنا کسی ڈاکیومنٹیشن کے دھارمک چرتر کو ڈیکلئر کرنے کا رائٹ ملا ہوا ہے۔ بھارت کے آئین کے آرٹیکل 13 کلاز 3 میں کسٹم اور یوزز کو قانونی ویدھائیکتا پر دان کرتا ہے۔ اسی آرٹیکل سے وقف بائی یوزر بھی نکالا گیا ہے۔ اس بل کے قانون بننے پر وقف بورڈ تو اس پروویزن سے ہاتھ دھو بیٹھے گا، لیکن

دوسرے مذاہب کے ٹرسٹوں کو یہ سہولیات جاری رہے گی۔ اس سے بھارتیہ آئین کے آرٹیکل 14 اور 15 کا سیدھا اُلنگھن ہوگا، جو مذہب اور ذات کی بنیاد پر بھید بھاؤ اور قانون کے سامنے سبھی کی برابری پر زور دیتا ہے۔ میں اس کے ساتھ یہ بھی کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ سنا کے لوگ ایک دوسرے کی پیٹھ تھپتپا رہے ہیں کہ وقف ہائی یوزر کا امینڈمینٹ، جو انہوں نے دیا، اسے منظور کر لیا گیا، لیکن ان کی شرارت یہ ہے کہ اس کے ساتھ ہی ایسا پروویژن کو اس میں شامل کیا گیا، جس کی بنیاد پر یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ اگر کوئی بھی وقف کی پروپرٹی وراثت ہو تو، وہ اپنا وقف اسٹیٹس کھو دیگی۔ اس لئے ان کے ذریعہ جو امینڈمینٹ کیا گیا ہے جسے منظور کر لیا گیا ہے اس کا کوئی مطلب نہیں ہے۔ یہ ان کی نیت ہے جو صاف ظاہر ہو رہی ہے۔ سرکار نے وقف قانون کے سیکشن 107 کو ہٹا کر سونے پر سہاگہ والا ایک اور کام کیا ہے۔ لمیٹیشن ایکٹ میں 12 سال تک ہی کسی کے خلاف عدالت میں جانے کا پروویژن ہے۔ سیکشن 107 میں بورڈ کو لمیٹیشن ایکٹ سے راحت ملی ہوئی تھی، وقف بورڈ کبھی بھی اویدھ قبضہ دھاریوں کے خلاف عدالت جا سکتا تھا۔ اگر یہ سیکشن نہ ہو، تو غیر قانونی قبضہ کرنے والے لوگ قانونی پرکریا کا فائدہ اٹھا کر وقف کی پروپرٹی کو ہڑپ سکتے ہیں۔ دوسرے مذاہب کے ٹرسٹوں پر بھی یہ لمیٹیشن لاگو نہیں ہوتا، تو پھر وقف بورڈ کے ساتھ یہ سوتیلہ رویہ کیوں کیا جا رہا ہے؟ مذہب کو لیکر دوہری نیتی کیوں اپنائی جا رہی ہے؟ سیکشن 107 اور وقف ہائی یوزر کو اگر ایک ساتھ پڑھا جائے تو اس سے وقف کی لاکھوں کی پروپرٹی پر قبضہ کیا جائے گا۔ اس لئے یہ مسلمانوں کی بھلائی کا نہیں، بلکہ ان کے وجود اور وراثت کو مٹانے والا بل ہے۔ ہندوستان کے بہت سارے دھارمک ٹرسٹ ہیں، جن میں ان خاص مذہب کے لوگ شامل ہوتے ہیں اور اس کا انتظام

کرتے ہیں۔ یہ بات سمجھ میں آنے والی بھی ہے کیونکہ جو انسان اپنے مذہب کے ریتی رواج کو جتنی اچھی طرح سے سمجھ سکتا ہے، کسی دوسرے مذہب کا انسان نہیں سمجھ سکتا۔ آرٹیکل 26 کلاز 2 کے تحت دھارمک سمپدائے کو اپنے مذہبی اداروں کے ایڈمنسٹریشن کا حق دیتا ہے، لیکن وقف بورڈ کے بارے میں اس کو الٹا کیا جا رہا ہے (مداخلت)۔

سر، سرکار اسے ایک سیکولر بوڈی مان رہی ہے اور اسے غیر مسلموں کو شامل کرنے کی بات کہہ رہی ہے، آپ کے منہ سے سیکولرزم کی بات سن کر اچھا لگا۔ لیکن اگلے ہی پل یہ بھرم ٹوٹ جاتا ہے، کیونکہ آپ نے صرف دان دینے کے لئے پریکٹیسنگ مسلم کا کلاز ڈالا ہے، لیکن مسلم کو بورڈ میں بیٹھنے کے لئے آپ کا کوئی کلاز نہیں ہے، اس سے آپ کی دوہری نیتی صاف ظاہر ہوتی ہے۔ یہ وہی سرکار ہے، جس نے رام جنم بھومی ٹرسٹ میں یہ لکھ دیا کہ ضلع ادھیکاری اگر ہوگا تو ہندو ہونا چاہیے، مجھے یہ بتائیں کہ وہاں پر سیکولرزم کا رس کیوں نہیں گھولا گیا؟

سر، آخر میں، میں اپنی بات ختم کرنے سے پہلے عورتوں کے بارے میں کچھ کہنا چاہوں گی، عورتوں کا مدعہ بار بار اٹھایا جا رہا ہے، سرکار کا کہنا ہے کہ بورڈ میں مسلم خواتین کو ریپریزینٹیشن دیں گے، اس قانون سے پہلے بھی مسلم خواتین بورڈ کی ممبر رہ چکی ہیں، کم سے کم دو ممبر کا پروویژن تھا، اس سے زیادہ بھی ہو سکتی تھیں۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ سرکار نے خواتین کے لئے ایسا کونسا نیا کام کیا، جس کا ڈھنڈورا سرکار کا ہر ممبر پیٹ رہا ہے؟ اس بات کی تائید اگر آپ کی طرف کوئی مسلم خاتون کرتی تو آپ اس کا یقین بھی کرتے، لیکن افسوس آپ کی اتنی لمبی قطار میں ایک بھی مسلم عورت نظر نہیں آتی ہے۔ (مداخلت) سر، میں خود ایک مسلم عورت ہوں۔ اس ایوان میں ہم صرف دو خواتین

ہیں۔ اس ناطے سے میں یہ بات کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس بل کے ذریعہ سے مسلم خواتین کو کچھ نہیں مل رہا ہے۔ یہ ہمیں کچھ نہیں دینا چاہتے۔ صرف ٹوکنزم ہمارے نام پر بنا کر ایک نیریٹیو میڈیا میں پھیلا جا رہا ہے (مداخلت)۔ یہ بالکل مسلمانوں کی بھلائی کا نہیں بلکہ ان کی پہچان کو مٹانے کا ہے، آخر میں، میں صرف یہی کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ

کاغذوں کی قید میں بس نام رہ جائیں گے

وہ جو ہمارے تھے صرف دعوے میں رہ جائیں گی

اس بل کے ذریعہ میٹھی عید کے ذائقے کو کڑوا کرنا، یہی اصلی سوغاتِ مودی تھا۔۔۔

آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ]

***SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER (SANGRUR):** Thank you, hon. Chairman Sir. I rise to oppose the Waqf Amendment Bill.

Hon. Home Minister, Sir spoke at length about the Bill. He claimed that the NDA Govt. is a well-wisher of Muslims. But, Sir, actions speak louder than words. Empty words fail to provide seriousness to an important issue. The entire country knows what has been the attitude of BJP towards Muslims. Many Hon. Members have pointed out that although BJP claims to be a well-wisher of Muslims, it does not have even a single Muslim MP. In UP too, not a single MLA of BJP is Muslim.

Sir, this Bill is an attack not only on the Muslim community but also on the

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Panjabi.

Constitution of India. Article 26 says that any minority can form an institute and administer that institute. It is an attack on minority institutes. Today, you have done it regarding Waqf Board. Tomorrow, you can do the same thing regarding SGPC of Sikhs. You can interfere in internal religious matters of all religions. The Constitution of India is at stake.

There is a provision in this Bill that only that person can donate a piece of land to Waqf who is practicing Islam for the last 5 years. What kind of definition is this? Will you install cameras in the houses of Muslims? How will you come to know whether they are practicing Islam or not? Article 14 is being violated here. It is being said that this Bill has been brought keeping in view the recommendations of the Sachhar Committee. Sachhar Committee also says that 70 per cent land of Waqf has been encroached upon by others. The Govt. has done absolutely nothing regarding this point.

Sir, this Bill furthers the divisive politics and agenda of BJP. Muslims have mosques and historical monuments that are many centuries old. How will they bring a legal document regarding those monuments? If someone lodges a complaint regarding any monument seeking documents regarding its ownership, what will the District Collector do? The D.C. knows about the agenda of this Government. He will just say that this property does not belong to Waqf. This Bill aims to encroach upon and control the properties of Waqf.

Sir, I am a Sikh and an elected MP from Sangrur Parliamentary Constituency. Malerkotla town is known after Nawab Sher Mohammad Khan. The younger Sahibzadas of Shri Guru Gobind Singh were walled alive in Sirhind. I hail from that

area. Although BJP has tried to divide people, Malerkotla is an example of peaceful co-existence and brotherhood among Muslims, Sikhs, Hindus and Christians. I promised to the people of Malerkotla that I will oppose this Bill tooth and nail.

Sir, the BJP divides people on religious lines. It pulls the country backwards. This 'divide and rule' policy was devised by the British. Please leave this policy. The country can only progress if all religions of the country live together amicably. Malerkotla town teaches us 'Unity in Diversity'. With these words, I strongly oppose this Bill.

Thank you.

श्री विजय कुमार हाँसदाक (राजमहल) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे अपनी पार्टी, जेएमएम की तरफ से बोलने के लिए मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यहां सभी सदस्यों ने कानूनी दावपेंच पर बिन्दूवार अपनी-अपनी बातों को रखा है। मैं उनको वापस नहीं दोहराऊंगा, लेकिन सरकार जो कह रही है और उसकी क्या मंशा है, उसके बारे में मैं यहां पर बताना चाहता हूँ। किसी समाज के लोग किस तरीके से अपनी जमीन का दान करे, किस तरीके से धर्म का काम करे, अब उस पर भी इस देश में डायरेक्शन दिया जाएगा।

अगर लैंड इश्यू सेक्युलर है और जो भी लैंड है, वह इंडिया की है। यह बात हमें भी समझ में आती है कि चाहे सरकारी जमीन हो, गैर-सरकारी जमीन हो या किसी की भी जमीन हो, सभी भारत देश के अंदर ही आती हैं। लेकिन भारत देश में चाइना इतना अंदर घुसे चला जा रहा है, वहां पर बहुत सारी बिल्डिंग्स बन रही हैं, वे लोग आर्टिलरी ला रहे हैं, उस पर ये लोग कहीं बोलने नहीं जाएंगे। यूएसए में जाकर हमारे नेता ने, हमारे देश के सम्मान को एक तरह से वहां पर ... * करके आ गए, जो सीना ठोक

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

कर बात हो रही थी, तो सीना ठोक कर वहां बात होनी चाहिए थी। जिस तरह से आप अपने देश के माइनॉरिटीज के ऊपर दबाव और दबिश दिखाना चाहते हैं कि आप हमारे सनम नहीं तो आप किसी के भी सनम रहने लायक नहीं रहेंगे। जहां पर इन्हें बोलना चाहिए था, वहां पर ये बोल कर नहीं आए। उन्होंने वहां पर जो देश की स्थिति दिखाई, हम बहुत कमजोर दिखे। जिस तरह से लगातार कोशिश हो रही है, आज ये एक माइनॉरिटी कम्युनिटी के ऊपर प्रयास कर रहे हैं, आगे किसी और पर भी यह होगा और बाद में बाकी लोगों पर भी यह होगा। जितने भी देश के विजिट्स हुए और इनके उद्योगपति दोस्तों को जितने भी ठेक-पट्टे मिले, इस पर एक ही बात कही जा सकती है कि इनका एजेंडा कभी नेशन फर्स्ट नहीं रहा है, फ्रेंड फर्स्ट रहा है। चाहे वह रेलवे हो या आर्मी की जमीन हो और आज वक्फ बोर्ड के कानून में जो बदलाव हो रहा है, वह भी उसी दिशा में जा रहा है। कांस्टीट्यूशन अपहोल्ड करने की बात, महिलाओं की बात और बच्चों की बात की जा रही थी। देश में मणिपुर की जो स्थिति महीनों-महीनों रही, वहां पर ये कहां बच्चों और महिलाओं को बचाने गए? सिर्फ यहां पर घंटों-घंटों भाषण देने से थोड़े न कुछ हो जाता है। वह देश के अंदर की स्थिति थी और वहां की स्थिति को हम लोगों ने भली-भांति देखा है कि वहां पर किस तरह से लोगों को तकलीफ झेलनी पड़ी। शुगर कोटिंग करने से, कांस्टीट्यूशन, वूमन अपलिफ्टमेंट, बच्चों की सुरक्षा, अनाथों की सुरक्षा, इन सब बातों से इनका कोई सरोकार नहीं है।

मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि कोई भी धर्म इस देश में फॉलो कराइए, हमारे संविधान की तरफ से यह अधिकार मिला हुआ है कि हम कोई भी धर्म मानें, कर्म करें और डोनेट करें, लेकिन आज उसमें भी इन्हें दिक्कत होने लगी है। ये जिस तरह से कह रहे हैं कि हम जो कह रहे हैं, वही सबसे सही है। हम इतने सालों के बाद जो संशोधन लाए हैं, हमारी जो सोच है, वह बहुत अच्छी है। मैं उस सोच के ऊपर अंगुली उठाना चाहता हूं। क्योंकि इनकी सोच है कि इन्होंने कहा है कि लैंड का इश्यू स्टेट का इश्यू होता है। स्टेट्स की तरफ से भी सजेशनस लिए जाने चाहिए थे और उनको इसमें इनकॉर्पोरेट करना चाहिए था। जेपीसी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को भी यहां इनकॉर्पोरेट नहीं किया गया।... (व्यवधान)

सर, आप हमें थोड़ा समय दीजिए। जेपीसी की बातों को भी इनकॉर्पोरेट नहीं किया गया। दस

सालों से बहुत सारे मुद्दों पर इनकी नजर नहीं गई। बेरोजगारी, रोजगार और महंगाई पर इनकी नजर नहीं गई, लेकिन लैंड के इश्यू पर इनकी नजर जरूर गई। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि रेलवे की सबसे ज्यादा जमीन, आर्मी की सबसे ज्यादा जमीन और इसके बाद वक्फ बोर्ड की सबसे ज्यादा जमीन है, लेकिन दस सालों में इस देश में किस पार्टी ने सबसे ज्यादा जमीन बनाई, यह इस सदन के सभी लोग और सदन के बाहर के लोग भी जानते हैं।

सर, मैं लास्ट में चार पंक्ति कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। आज ये लोग उसके ऊपर दर्शा रहे हैं।

“गाली को प्रणाम समझना पड़ता है
मधुशाला को धाम समझना पड़ता है
आधुनिक कहलाने की अंधी जिद में
रावण को भी राम समझना पड़ता है।”

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत (पश्चिम दिल्ली) : माननीय सभापति जी, आज वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 पर आपने मुझे अपनी पार्टी का पक्ष रखने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से धन्यवाद करती हूँ। मैं इस बिल को लाने के लिए यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सोच और अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री किरें रिजीजू जी का धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि आज सदन में वक्फ का वास्तविक उद्देश्य पूरा करने के लिए संशोधन बिल सदन में पेश किया गया।

महोदय, वक्फ की जब बात आती है तो परिभाषा समझनी बहुत जरूरी हो जाती है। इस्लाम में ज़कात और सदका से आगे बढ़कर सदक-ए-ज़रिया को ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बताया गया है। सदक-ए-ज़रिया अर्थात् प्रॉपर्टी का ऐसा दाम जिसमें प्रॉपर्टी की इन्वेस्टमेंट करके मुस्लिम समाज के सभी वर्गों का सामाजिक और आर्थिक कल्याण किया जा सके। आज दान की परिभाषा क्या है? कुरान शरीफ के चैप्टर 2, सूरह अल-बक्रा और सूरह अल-अम्मारा के वर्ष 215 और 134 में इसकी इसी भावना को प्रदर्शित किया गया है।

महोदय, आजादी से पहले भी कानून बने, आजादी के बाद वर्ष 1954 में वक्फ एक्ट बनाया गया और समय-समय पर अमेंडमेंट्स किए गए, परिवर्तन किए गए। मेरे विपक्ष के साथियों ने बहुत लंबी बातें रखी हैं और अनेक तकरीरें दी हैं, लेकिन इन तकरीरों में इस कानून में संशोधन क्यों न किया जाए, इस पर कोई भी जस्टिफिकेशन उनकी तरफ से नहीं आया। आज विश्व की सबसे अधिक संपत्ति भारत के वक्फ बोर्ड के पास है। सारी संपत्ति का उपयोग भारत के मुस्लिम समाज के आर्थिक और सामाजिक उत्थान के लिए होना चाहिए। सच्चर कमेटी ने वर्ष 2006 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और इसके अनुसार उस समय 4.9 लाख रुपये की संपत्ति भारत के वक्फ बोर्ड के पास थी, लेकिन आय होती है मात्र 126 करोड़ रुपये, जबकि सच्चर कमेटी उसी समय पर कहती है कि यह आय 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, वक्फ संशोधन बिल को सदन में लाया गया है, यहां स्वस्थ चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन विपक्ष के साथियों ने आज इसे भी राजनीति का अखाड़ा बना दिया। मुझे बहुत हैरानी हुई कि कांग्रेस के उपनेता ने कहा कि इस बिल के आने से, वक्फ बोर्ड के संशोधन बिल के आने से इस्लाम खतरे में है। इससे भी बड़ी बात उन्होंने मजाक की कही कि अगर वह न होते, उनकी पार्टी के पूर्वज न होते तो आजादी नहीं मिलती। उनके पूर्वजों ने लड़ाई लड़ी और उन्होंने हमारे पूर्वजों पर सवाल उठाया। मैं आदरणीय साथी को यह बात याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि अगर उस समय नेहरू जी की कैबिनेट में डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी नहीं होते तो आज इनके नेता राहुल गांधी जी अपनी यात्रा शुरू करने से पहले किसी परमिट की लाइन में लगे होते और वहां उनको जाने की आज्ञा नहीं मिलती। आज ये भ्रम फैला रहे हैं। इस देश के अंदर इस्लाम के आधार पर फर्क करने वाले लोग तो वर्ष 1947 में देश छोड़कर चले गए। आज इस देश के अंदर जिस भी धर्म के व्यक्ति रहते हों, चाहे हिंदू हों, मुस्लिम हों, सिख हों या ईसाई हों, इस देश को अपना देश मानते हैं और इस देश के प्रति आस्था और भावना रखते हैं :-

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने देश के बारे में कुछ पंक्तियां कहना चाहती हूं :-

'मंदिर' में दाना चुगकर चिड़िया 'मस्जिद' में पानी पीती है,

मेरे भारत में तो 'राधा' की चुनरी, कोई 'सलमा' बेगम सीती है।

एक 'रफ़ी' था महफ़िल महफ़िल 'रघुपति राघव' गाता था,

एक 'प्रेमचंद' बच्चों को 'ईदगाह' सुनाता था ।
 कभी 'कन्हैया' की महिमा गाता 'रसखान' सुनाई देता है,
 किसी को दिखते होंगे 'हिन्दू' और 'मुसलमान',
 मोदी जी को तो हर शख्स के भीतर 'इंसान' दिखाई देता है ।

सभापति जी, अपना-अपना नजरिया है । आज मैं ज्यादा बातें न करते हुए दो मिनट में अपनी बात यह कहकर समाप्त करूंगी कि एक बार भी वहां से विषय नहीं आया कि इतना बड़ा लैंड बैग फिर भी वर्ष 2024 में घटते-घटते आय 1 करोड़ 26 लाख रुपये हो गई । मेरे साथियों के पास क्या इस बात का कोई जवाब है? वक्फ बोर्ड की हिमायत में ये लोग बोले, लेकिन एक भी सवाल उनकी तरफ से नहीं उठा । वर्ष 2006 में 4 करोड़ 9 लाख रुपये की संपत्ति वर्ष 2024 में बढ़कर 8 करोड़ 72 लाख रुपये हो गई । लेकिन वर्ष 2019-20 में 150 करोड़ रुपये की आय वर्ष 2024 तक आते-आते मात्र 1 करोड़ 26 लाख रुपये हो गई । मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहती हूं, जिसकी मैं प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण हूं । मंत्री जी ने सेक्शन 40 को हटाया, इसके लिए मैं उनको हृदय की गहराइयों से धन्यवाद देती हूं । मैं इस सेक्शन की पीड़ित हूं, आप कहेंगे कैसे? मैं दिल्ली के अम्बारी गांव से हूं और मेरा गांव द्वारका के बीच में आता है । आपको जानकर हैरानी होगी कि पिछले साल कुछ लोग वहां पर आ गए । उन्होंने हमारे पूजा के स्थान को, जहां हम अपने बाबा की पूजा सैकड़ों सालों से करते हैं, आकर कहा कि यह वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी है । ऐसा सिर्फ मेरे अम्बारी गांव में ही नहीं, बल्कि पोचनपुर गांव में, गोयला गांव में ... (व्यवधान) मैं इस बात की प्रत्यक्ष गवाह हूं ।

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठिये ।

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत : मैं सिर्फ एक बात और कहना चाहूंगी । आप इतना तो मौका दीजिए । आप कहेंगे कि चिराग के नीचे अंधेरा है । आप दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड के पोर्टल को उठा कर देख लीजिए । ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे बात कर लूंगी । अभी मेरा समय कट जाएगा, मैं बेकार में खराब नहीं करूंगी । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी ।

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत : दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड के पास 1047 प्रॉपर्टीज हैं। आप उनका किराया देखिये कि एक रुपये से लेकर 11 रुपये तक है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री श्री किरेन रिजिजू जी।

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : आप इनको वाइंड-अप करने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत : दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड की प्रॉपर्टीज एक रुपये से 11 रुपये के किराये पर है। मैं सरकार के इस अभूतपूर्व फैसले का स्वागत करते हुए कहना चाहती हूँ, मेरी बहन ने वहाँ से बहनों के बारे में बोला। अरे, कभी नहीं सोच पाएँ कि क्या कोई अकेली महिला हज पर जा सकती है। कभी तीन तलाक के बारे में नहीं सोचा।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप प्लीज बैठिये।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री श्री किरेन रिजिजू जी।

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : आप टेंशन में मत आइये, मैं रिप्लाय नहीं दे रहा हूँ। मैं सूचना देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज सदन देर तक चलाने के लिए हम सब ने एग्री किया है और सदन बहुत देर रात तक चलेगा। सब सदस्य बैठ कर मेहनत से चर्चा में भाग ले रहे हैं, इसलिए उनके लिए डिनर का अरेंजमेंट किया गया है। एमपी के लिए डाइनिंग हॉल, फर्स्ट फ्लोर पर है। मैम्बर्स के लिए डिनर का बंदोबस्त किया गया है। आप 8 बजे के बाद, जो-जो माननीय सदस्य भोजन लेना चाहते हैं, आप जाकर भोजन कर सकते हैं। बहुत ही अच्छा भोजन बना है, आप उसका लुत्फ़ उठा सकते हैं। धन्यवाद।

***SHRI SUBBARAYAN K. (TIRUPPUR):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. There are several issues in this country which needs proper legislation. But you can very well understand the concern and necessity for making this legislation leaving all those problems aside. We can understand why the rulers of the day are bringing this Bill

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

with utmost importance on the basis of the lessons taught to them by R.S.S. This has been proved in a candid manner in their 100 year old history. I do not want to list them. Because I have paucity of time. You should not minimise the time allotted to Opposition parties if you want to pass any legislation. Hon. Ministers and MPs belonging to the Treasury Benches are again and again speaking on this Bill. This is improper in a democratic set-up. I will conclude my speech after placing my views in this august House. I therefore do not want you to ring the bell to make me conclude my speech. I oppose this Amendment Bill for two reasons. I oppose on behalf of the Communist Party of India. On one hand, this Bill is categorically rejecting the Constitutional provisions. On the other hand, since the conception of this Bill till the recent intervention made by Hon Minister of Home Affairs in this House, their approach has been undemocratic and dictatorial. There is not even a little presence of democratic ideals. While considering these two aspects, I strongly oppose this Bill in the real sense. Similarly, Golwalkar, the leader of RSS while teaching political lessons, taught them about three enemies. First one being Muslims, second the Christians, and third group is the Communists. He taught them about these three enemies of India in their perspective. Out of which they have targeted their first enemy the Muslims through this Amendment Bill. You can understand how technically they are making their efforts in their target of affecting Muslim community. They are creating divisions among minorities. How crooked is their intention. This includes their actions of making divisions among minorities in the name of Christians, Sikhs, Jains etc. This shows their sadistic attitude of getting happiness by harassing the minorities. I want to say more. Our hon. Minister also

spoke here. He spoke in an agitated manner. He challenged us. Time is revolving. You should not wait 30 years, the people of India will teach you a befitting lesson in the next Election itself. They will give a suitable judgement. Just wait for that to happen. We need not worry about that. I want to say something as my reply to what Hon. Minister of Home Affairs said in this House. Why the temple lands are not considered? These are lands belonging to Waqf boards. If the land is given to Waqf Board by the government, then they have a right to take them back. There is no issue. But lakhs of acres of land are attached with Hindu temples. Poor people are ploughing these lands as slaves for decades together. They do not have the rights on these lands. I urge that this Union Cabinet should bring a legislation for providing land to these landless labourers so that they have their own homes to live. They talk about vote-bank politics. I do not understand. I strongly oppose this Waqf Amendment Bill. Thank you.

SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS (KAKINADA): Sir, I rise to stand in support of the Waqf (Amendment) Bill 2025, a reform aimed at ensuring efficient management of waqf properties across India.

Sir, India's Waqf Board collectively managed land spanning over 36.18 lakh acres. These assets valued at over lakhs, over crores, hold immense potential for public welfare, yet they are plagued by corruption, mismanagement and encroachments.

I would like to thank our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji, and the Minister of Minority Affairs, Shri Kiren Rijijuji, for bringing this crucial Bill and referring it to the Joint Parliamentary Committee for detailed discussions. I also

appreciate the efforts of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in refining this Bill through extensive deliberations and expert consultations.

Sir, one of the key amendments in this Bill addresses the Waqf Tribunal structure. Previously, Tribunal decisions were final, leaving no redressal mechanism for aggrieved parties, resulting in prolonged disputes and a backlog of cases. To remedy this, the Bill initially proposed restructuring the Tribunals to consist of a District Judge as the Chairman and an officer of Joint Secretary rank in the State Government.

However, after extensive review, the JPC has suggested that an officer above the rank of Collector be designated by the State Government to conduct inquiries into disputes over waqf property claims. This ensures that wrongful claims on the Government land are handled objectively, free from local administrative biases. I must acknowledge the constructive role played by the Telugu Desam Party in advocating for this amendment.

Sir, one of the key challenges in Waqf property management has been the lack of transparency and accessibility in land records. In many cases, outdated or missing records have led to manipulation of land ownership details, leading to widespread encroachments and legal ambiguities.

As per the original amendment, the State Government was required to upload the notified list of waqf properties on a centralized portal within 15 days of its publication in the Official Gazette. However, recognizing the logistical challenges, the JPC has now recommended extending this timeframe to 90 days. This extension strikes a balance between the need for prompt publication and the

practical challenges involved in compiling and verifying extensive land records.

The digitization of waqf records will also empower community stakeholders to monitor the status of waqf assets and hold authorities accountable.

Under the leadership of Shri Pawan Kalyan Garu, the Jana Sena Party have always stood for fairness, inclusivity and the protection of marginalized communities. Our commitment is clear. This Bill will not hamper the rights of our Muslim brothers and sisters. Rather, it will strengthen their legal safeguards and ensure that waqf properties will truly serve the purpose for which they were established.

I firmly believe that with the passage of this Bill, we will lay the foundation for a more accountable, efficient, and transparent waqf administration. Therefore, I firmly stand in support of this Bill. Thank you. Jai Hind!

श्री मियां अल्ताफ अहमद (अनन्तनाग-राजौरी) : सर, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

सर, मैं इस बिल की मुखालिफ़त में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बिल गैर-आईनी है, गैर-कानूनी है। हिंदुस्तान के आईन की सबसे अहम बात यह है कि इस मुल्क में हर एक को बराबर का हक है, वह चाहे किसी भी मज़हब का हो, किसी भी ज़ात का हो या कहीं का भी रहने वाला हो।

सर, खासतौर पर इस आईन में माइनोंरिटीज़ को प्रोटेक्ट किया गया है। लेकिन, यहां पर जो कुछ किया जा रहा है, जो कानून लाया जा रहा है, वह माइनोंरिटीज़ के खिलाफ है। यह जितनी भी एक्सर्साइज़ हो रही है, वह हम लोगों के खिलाफ है। यह जो कानून है, इसे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लाना था। आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अख्तियारात पर भी हमला किया, आपने उनको भी छीना और यहां मुश्तरका तौर पर यह कानून लेकर आ गए।

जिस तरीके से जेपीसी बनाई गई या जिस जल्दी में जेपीसी ने जो कुछ किया, वह भी पूरी दुनिया जानती है। मैं इस बिल की मुखालिफ़त इसलिए भी करता हूँ, क्योंकि हमें अपने मुल्क भारत पर फर्क

है। इसका दानिश्वर, इसका मुफ़्तिकर और अच्छी सोच रखने वाला आदमी, चाहे वह किसी भी मज़हब से ताल्लुक रखता हो, चाहे वह किसी भी ज़ात से ताल्लुक रखता हो, चाहे वह किसी भी ख़ित्ते से ताल्लुक रखतो हो, वह समझता है कि यह बिल एक खास तबके के लिए लाया गया है। इस बिल में उनके हक़ूक का तहफ़फ़ुज़ लेने की कोशिश की गई है। यह बात हिंदुस्तान का हर एक आदमी समझता है।

20.00 hrs

माननीय सभापति : अहमद साहब, एक सेकेंड रूकिए।

माननीय सदस्यगण, हमारे पास इस विषय पर बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्यों की बहुत लंबी सूची है। अगर सभा की सहमति हो, अगर सभा हाँ कहे तो तो 10 बजे तक सभा चलेगी।

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : हाँ।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद।

अल्ताफ अहमद जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री मियां अल्ताफ अहमद : सर, यह बिल सोसायटी को डिवाइड करेगा। हमारा मुल्क हिन्दुस्तान पूरी दुनिया में सेक्युलरिज्म के लिए मशहूर है। यह बिल लाने से और इस किस्म के कानून बनाने से पूरी दुनिया में हमारे मुल्क का जो सेक्युलरिज्म का कैरेक्टर है, उस पर क्वेश्चन मार्क लगता है। हमें इस बात का दुख है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो सेक्युलरिज्म है, उस पर किसी किस्म की कोई आँच आये। इसके साथ-साथ इतना कुछ कहा जा रहा है, इतना इस मुल्क में इस बिल पर पिछले तीन महीने से लोगों के जज्बात को भड़काया जा रहा है, क्योंकि आज की यह हुकूमत बेरोजगारी के लिए कुछ भी नहीं कर रही है, महँगाई के लिए कुछ भी नहीं कर रही है और लोगों की अटेंशन को डायवर्ट करने के लिए इस किस्म की चीजें की जा रही हैं ताकि बुनियादी मसलों की तरफ लोग आवाज बुलन्द न करें। इसी तरह हम मुसलमानों का यह खदशा ठीक है कि हमारी जमीनें जो हैं, वक्फ की जो जमीनें हैं, जो मुसलमानों की जमीनें हैं, किसी न किसी तरीके से उनको लेने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इसमें जो हमारे खदशात हैं, जो हम कह रहे हैं, उसके बारे में कोई भी ऐसी ठोस चीज नहीं बतायी गयी है, जिससे हमारे खदशात दूर

हों ।... (व्यवधान) सर, मुझे दो मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए ।

सर, यह मुल्क एक गुलदस्ता है । यह मुल्क फूलों का गुलदस्ता है । अगर इसमें एक फूल या कुछ फूल खराब हो जाएं तो फिर इस गुलदस्ते की कोई इज्जत नहीं रहती है । इस मुल्क की इज्जत पूरी दुनिया में तभी होगी जब इसमें हर आदमी, इस गुलदस्ते का हर फूल मुतमइन हो और उसकी इज्जत हो । सर, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ ।

अगर यहाँ पर वक्फ की मैनेजमेंट के मसलों के लिए, जिनका बार-बार यहाँ जिक्र किया गया, अगर कुछ उसमें प्रॉब्लम्स थीं, कुछ उसमें कमजोरियाँ थीं, उनको दूर किया जा सकता था । लेकिन इस तरीके से पूरे कानून को बदलने का कोई मकसद नहीं है । इसी तरह जो बार-बार यहाँ पर कहा गया कि हम इसमें बैकवर्ड मुस्लिम्स को कंसेशंस दे रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह कहाँ लिखा हुआ है कि बैकवर्ड मुस्लिम को यह दिया जा रहा है, गरीब मुस्लिम को यह दिया जा रहा है ।... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं एक मिनट में कंप्लीट कर रहा हूँ ।... (व्यवधान) यह कहाँ लिखा हुआ है?... (व्यवधान) हम इनसे पूछते हैं कि कहाँ लिखा हुआ है, जो बार-बार ये बैकवर्ड मुस्लिम, बैकवर्ड मुस्लिम कह रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान) आप मुस्लिम्स को यूनाइट रहने दीजिए ।... (व्यवधान) आप तोड़ने की कोशिश मत कीजिए ।... (व्यवधान) इससे आपको कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है ।... (व्यवधान) बार-बार यह जिक्र किया जा रहा है ।... (व्यवधान)

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you for the opportunity.

I rise to oppose the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025. It is a direct assault on the principles of justice, fairness, and religious autonomy enshrined in the Constitution. Today, the ideals of equality and fairness are being challenged by the forces seeking to divide and marginalize.

The Waqf Bill is not just a legislative proposal. It is a test of our commitment to justice -- a contest between fairness and discrimination, the principle of our

Constitution, and the politics of exclusion.

The proposed amendments directly violate the Articles 14, 25 and 26 of the Constitution. My colleagues have elaborately discussed about it. So, I do not want to get into the details. I would like to mention a few points. One issue, which deeply concerns me, is about allowing non-Muslim members into the Waqf Board and Council. As the Minister said, this is not like a Defence Ministry, which is a Government property. This is a Waqf Bill and not a Government property and governed by a Muslim law. How can you go and appoint non-Muslim members in this Waqf Board?

My concern is this. You are saying that the Government can appoint people. What is the guarantee that you will not appoint RSS/BJP people in the Waqf Board, which can create permanent tension? What is the guarantee that you will not appoint non-Hindu members into the Hindi Endowment Board; non-Sikh members into the Gurudwara Committees; and non-Christian members into the Church management? I am warning you that you are sowing poisonous seeds in this country, the harmonious land, which will hurt us very badly.

You do not want this country to move forward. You do not want to talk about education, employment, economic growth, social justice, and harmony. You do not want to talk about science, technology, and Artificial Intelligence, the very engines that drive modern nations. Instead, you focus on Hindu-Muslim. How long are you going to talk about this? Be it a Hindu, Muslim or Sikh, we all want one thing -- we all want peace; we all want prosperity; we all want happiness; and we all want harmony. But this Government is not providing it. This Government is going

opposite to this thinking.

You are stuck in the past. You are living in the era of Babar and Aurangzeb. This is not enough for you. Now, you have started digging the 300-year-old graves. You are not ready to acknowledge the present. You are not ready to acknowledge the Indian Independence movement – the world's biggest and successful movement. Why is it so? You did not take part in this and that is why you are not acknowledging the Indian Independence movement. But the Muslim brothers and sisters are not like that. They have fought shoulder-to-shoulder with other Indian brothers – Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs. Everybody fought together for the freedom struggle. When our heroes were sacrificing their life, your ancestors were writing mercy petitions to the British.

Every time, your people are saying, 'go to Pakistan', you should recollect that when the Indian Muslims had a choice and when India-Pakistan was being divided, they chose this country as their land. If they have a choice, they will still choose this country. This should be respected because it is their country also. You cannot discriminate them.

I have one more issue. You are saying ... (*Interruptions*) I have got time to speak. ... (*Interruptions*) Section 3 (ix)(a) of this Bill introduced an arbitrary restriction by saying that non-Muslim cannot donate to waqfs. How can you say this? Further, you are saying about 'five-year practising Muslim'. How will you find out if somebody is practising Muslim or not? Are you going to put a geotag or are you going to put a chip in their brain or you are going to put 'Pegasus' on their phone? What is the guarantee that tomorrow you would not ask me to prove that I

am a practicing Hindu? Dr. Amar Singh ji is a practicing Sikh. Is this what you want to do to this country? Is this important for this country? This is what I want to ask from you.

Now, technically, you are preventing us from what we wanted to do. You want to dictate what we want to study, what we want to eat, and how many languages we want to learn. This is what you are imposing on us. This imposition is not acceptable to us.

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA (BANGALORE SOUTH): Thank you, Sir, for this opportunity to support this historic Bill to undo the Constitutional fraud that was imposed on this country by the Congress Party over the last seven decades. ...
(Interruptions)

Through the Waqf (Amendment) Bill from 1954, 1995 to 2013 Amendment, the Congress Party created a parallel Government system, an extra Constitutional apparatus wholly Unconstitutional in nature that was more powerful, more draconian, a Frankenstein monster more powerful than an elected Government and the judiciary combined. ... (Interruptions)

I will take a minute to explain to you the Constitutional fraud that was played on this country. ... (Interruptions) The draconian provision of Section 40 was introduced in the 2013 Amendment. This Section 40 gave the Waqf Board the powers to declare any land it 'believed' and that is the word. I will read it: "Section 40 gave the power to the Waqf Board to declare any land it believed to be waqf land". No documentation was required. No evidence was required. Any land it believed, it could declare it as waqf property. After such declaration under section

40, sections 6 and 5 mandated the revenue authorities to compulsorily change revenue records and mutation register without even affording an opportunity to be heard for the affected parties.

Sir, the concept of section 40, 'Waqf by User' and 'Oral Waqf' was a potent cocktail that enabled the Waqf Board to usurp any land that it wished. And those who had a problem with this were forced to go before the Waqf Tribunal and this Waqf Tribunal was a kangaroo court. The Waqf Tribunal's orders were final and you could not even go and appeal. On top of this, you had the Limitation Act. If you were an aggrieved party, you had only one year to go before the Waqf Tribunal whose order was final. But if you were the Waqf Board, you had no Limitation Act applied on you. Even after 500 years or 1000 years, you could go and start a claim. ... (*Interruptions*) This was the Frankenstein monster that was created by the Waqf Act of 2013, where the Waqf Board was judiciary, legislature, and executive; all rolled in one. There was no concept of separation of powers.

सर, देश तो छोड़िए, विश्व में ऐसी कोई बॉडी नहीं है, जिसमें वकील भी आप हैं, जज भी आप हैं, जूरी भी आप हैं, एग्जिक्यूशनर भी आप हैं। ऐसा एक फ्रैंकेनस्टीन मॉन्स्टर को कांग्रेस पार्टी ने वक्फ, 2013 अमेंडमेंट के माध्यम से इस देश में लागू किया था। Due to this, what happened in this country? मैं कर्नाटक से आता हूँ और लिंगायत वीरशैव परंपरा के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण जो वहां के मठ हैं, अनुभव मंडप बसवन्ना के ऊपर वक्फ बोर्ड ने क्लेम लगा दिया है। विजयपुरा जिले में 15000 एकड़ ज़मीन का कब्ज़ा वक्फ बोर्ड ने किया है। In one district, 15,000 acres! सर, आप सोचिए कि जिस ज़मीन पर आप, हजारों सालों से आपके पिता जी, आपके बुजुर्ग लोगों ने वहां खेती की है, वहां उनका देहांत हुआ है, जहां सब कुछ आपके परिवार का है, उसी ज़मीन पर आपको वक्फ बोर्ड ने रातों-रात एनक्रोचर डिक्लेयर कर दिया है। सर, कर्नाटक में चार-पांच ऐसे जिले हैं, जहां सीरीज़ में किसानों की

आत्महत्या हो चुकी है। This is the result of this 2013 draconian amendment.

हम आज यहां बैठे हुए सभी को सुन रहे थे, सभी इक्वैलिटी की बात कर रहे थे। सर, मैं आज विपक्ष से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे बताइए कि वक्फ बोर्ड जैसी बॉडी क्रिश्चियन के लिए इस देश में क्यों नहीं है, बुद्ध धर्म के लिए क्यों नहीं है, जैन के लिए क्यों नहीं है?... (व्यवधान) हिंदू के लिए भी नहीं है। ओवैसी साहब, आप गलत बोल रहे हैं। Do not mislead the country. ... (*Interruptions*) You cannot compare HRC with Waqf Board. These are two different things. आज हम इस वक्फ बिल के माध्यम से we have removed section 40 and we have put a full stop to this draconian 2013 Act. We have also brought in the Limitation Act that will apply on the Waqf Board.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude.

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA : Sir, there are questions that are being asked. Why are non-Muslims added in Waqf Board and Waqf Council? A detailed explanation has been given that waqf is different, the nature of the work of the Waqf Board is different, and the Waqf Board and Waqf Council are secular in nature. I also want to add something. सर, वर्ष 2013 से पहले वक्फ ट्रिब्यूनल का जो ज्यूरिस्डिक्शन था, वह सिर्फ मुसलमान के ऊपर लागू होता था। वर्ष 2013 में कांग्रेस सरकार के संशोधन लाने के बाद वक्फ बोर्ड के ट्रिब्यूनल का ज्यूरिस्डिक्शन नॉन-मुस्लिम्स के ऊपर भी लागू हुआ।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA : In 2013, they expanded the jurisdiction of the Waqf Tribunal to include non-Muslims. If you can include the non-Muslims under the jurisdiction of the Waqf Tribunal, why cannot non-Muslims have representation in the Waqf Council and Waqf Board? यह बहुत नेचुरल जस्टिस का प्रिंसिपल है। ये लोग इसका भी विरोध कर रहे हैं।

सर, आज मैं आपके माध्यम से देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के सेकुलरिज्म का डबल स्टैंडर्ड्स क्या है। In 1991, the Congress Party introduced in this very august House the Places of Worship Act. In this Act, they created a legal bar on the Hindu community to even approach the court to legitimately claim any place of worship even though the Hindu community did not have any claim. For the Muslims in 1995, they gave the Waqf Act under which they could take any action. ... (*Interruptions*)

सर, मैं आज ओवैसी साहब को बताना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please speak to the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री तेजरवी सूर्या : ओवैसी जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको बताना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दू को आपके एक इंच जमीन की भी जरूरत नहीं है, जो आपके खुद का रियल जमीन है। The Hindu has never aspired this.

सर, वाजपेयी जी ने उल्लेख किया था कि हिन्दू के इथोज क्या हैं, सिविलाइजेशन मैसेज क्या है। मैं अपने भाषण को वाजपेयी जी के इस कविता के साथ समाप्त करता हूँ:

होकर स्वतन्त्र मैंने कब चाहा है कर लूँ सब को गुलाम?
मैंने तो सदा सिखाया है करना अपने मन को गुलाम।
गोपाल-राम के नामों पर कब मैंने अत्याचार किया?
कब दुनिया को हिन्दू करने घर-घर में नरसंहार किया?
कोई बतलाए काबुल में जाकर कितनी मस्जिद तोड़ी?
भूभाग नहीं, शत-शत मानव के हृदय जीतने का निश्चय।
हिन्दू तन-मन, हिन्दू जीवन, रग-रग हिन्दू मेरा परिचय!

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. A. Raja, what is your point of order?

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. RAJA : Sir, as per Section 352, the hon. Member misled the House. Section 40 says, if the Board reliably learnt that there is a Waqf property, it cannot take that on its own. An inquiry must be initiated under the Act by exhausting Sections 4, 5 and 6. A person cannot grab the property.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have heard you.

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Sir, the hon. Member has named me. What I am going to say will decrease his ignorance and decrease his arrogance also. In Article 25, the definition of Hindu includes Jain, Sikh, and Buddhist. He should also know, coming from a Brahmin community, that the *prasad* in Tirupati Devasthanam ... *(Interruptions)* Let me complete. ... *(Interruptions)* You know very well that the *prasad* in TTD is only made by Brahmins, not only for a particular sect. ... *(Interruptions)* Does he disagree with what Mr. Advani and Ms. Sushma Swaraj did by supporting the 2013 Act? ... *(Interruptions)* You are opposing your own leadership. You are making a fun of yourself over here.

... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Dr. Thol Thirumaavalavan.

***DR. THOL THIRUMAVALAVAN (CHIDAMBARAM):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. I strongly oppose this Waqf Amendment Bill. This Bill is not only against Muslims but also against the country. This is against the Constitution of our country. This Bill is against the Unity and Integrity of our country. On behalf of Viduthalai

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Chiruthaigal Katchi, I strongly condemn this Bill.

This Bill is like a conspiracy to acquire all the properties of Muslims. This will be justified only if the property created by Muslims for their welfare, was governed by them. But in the Management Committee created for this purpose, out of 11 members, 7 non-Muslims are included in the Board. At the National level Central Council, out of 22 persons, 12 are from non-Muslim communities. You have, through this Bill, made such provisions of nomination of non-Muslims to Management Committee. How this could be justice? Your politics of hatred against Muslims is increasing day after day. This is fascist attack on Muslims.

You already brought CAA. You demolished Babri Masjid. You already destroyed Jammu and Kashmir. Today, by bringing this Bill, you are expressing your politics of hatred against Muslims. I want to say that this is right-wing majoritarian fascist attack. In order to destroy the unity among Muslims, you have aimed to create separate Waqf Boards for Aghakhani Muslims, Shia Muslims and Bohra Muslims. This is the worst fascist attack.

You have already been dividing Hindus in the name of castes. You have divided the Scheduled castes people as separate groups. You are upholding separatism by creating multiple splits among various Muslim communities. I want to strongly condemn on behalf of my party, VCK.

You are using Rijju a Minister, belonging to a Buddhist minority which is a religious minority, to target Muslims. You take hold of a democratic tool to dig a grave for democracy itself. Similarly, you are using a Minister belonging to a minority group to target another minority community, the Muslims. This is an attack

against the unity of Muslims. I strongly condemn this.

In Bodhgaya, in Mahabodhi temple, you have included non-Buddhists in the Temple Management Committee. Buddhist monks are taking part in agitations against the move of this government. But this government is viewing this as a mute spectator. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs was making fun while delivering his speech in this House. He tried to act as a more judicious person terming the Congress party and their Allied parties said to be threatening the Muslims on the basis of vote-bank politics. I on behalf of Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi, VCK strongly condemn this attitude of Hon Minister and the government.

In order to make the dreams of Savarkar into a reality, the staunch followers of Savarkar who are in the ruling dispensation are disappointing Muslims; suppressing Christians; and threatening Jains and Sikhs of the country. Therefore, this Bill is against the Unity of India. This is against religious harmony. This is against the Constitution framed by our revolutionary leader Dr B. R. Ambedkar. I therefore strongly condemn this legislation.

Thank you for this opportunity. Thank you. Vanakkam.

श्री राजा राम सिंह (काराकाट) : सभापति महोदय, आज 2 अप्रैल है, एक ऐतिहासिक दिन है और अमेरिका ने जो टैरिफ लगाया है, वह आज से ही लागू होने वाला है। यह ऐतिहासिक इस मामले में भी है कि हम उस पर चर्चा नहीं करके, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल पेश किया है, उस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। अमेरिका ने कृषि उत्पादों पर भारत को धमकी दी है कि वह टैरिफ कम करे। उस जमाने में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी हुआ करती थी, जो मैनचेस्टर के कपड़ा मिलों को थोपने के लिए ढाका के मलमल के कारीगरों के हाथ तक कटवाती थी। इतिहास फिर दोहरा रहा है।

20.24 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)

उस समय भी कुछ ताकतें फांसी पर चढ़ रही थीं, गोली खा रही थीं, आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रही थीं। हमें लगा था कि इस बार, जिन लोगों को मौका उस समय नहीं मिला था, शायद अपनी भूल सुधारेंगे। लेकिन नहीं, हम देख रहे हैं कि फिर इतिहास दोहरा रहा है और फिर वे एजेंडा को डॉयवर्ट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जो आज का एजेंडा था, उस एजेंडा पर चर्चा नहीं कराके दूसरे एजेंडे पर चर्चा को ले जा रहे हैं। देश में पोलराइजेशन की पॉलिटिक्स को बढ़ाने के लिए वे यह एजेंडा सामने ला रहे हैं। ये आधा काम पार्लियामेंट से करते हैं और आधा काम एक और संस्था है जो बाहर करती है। गांव-गांव में कहा जाता है कि इनका जमीन खाली होगा तो तुमको मिलेगा। क्या मंत्री जी पार्लियामेंट में घोषणा करने वाले हैं कि भूमि सुधार पूरे देश में लागू किया जाएगा। सारे गरीबों को जमीन दी जाएगी। क्या आप यहां ऐलान करेंगे? ऐसा कुछ नहीं करना है। अडानी को ही सारी प्रॉपर्टीज देनी है, लेकिन इस बिल के जरिए सोसायटी में एक डिवीजन पैदा करना है। मुसलमानों को और कार्नर में धकेलना है। ललन जी कह रहे थे कि यह सेकुलरिज्म के लिए है, यह सेकुलर बिल है। आज वक्फ बिल और मुसलमान वक्फ बिल का निरसन दोनों एक साथ पेश किया गया है, ऐसा न हो कि देश में मैसेज न जाए, मैसेज क्लियर करने के लिए मुसलमान वक्फ बिल को भी बहस के लिए लाया गया है। मैसेज साफ जाए कि बीजेपी क्या कहना चाहती है, सरकार क्या कहना चाह रही है, देश में पोलराइजेशन करना चाह रही है।

हम इस बिल के खिलाफ हैं, इसे बंद कीजिए। अभी एक बात आई कि ओवर राइडिंग इफेक्ट ऑफ लॉज हो रहा है। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि दो रंग का कानून मत चलाइए। महाबोधि टेंपल में बौद्धिस्टों का पूरा मैनेजमेंट रहे, इसके लिए लंबे समय से महाबोधि के बौद्ध लोग लड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन आप उसमें दूसरा नीति लिए हुए हैं और यहां दूसरा नीति है। देश में दो कानून मत चलाइए। इसी सेशन में इसके पहले आपने भाषा के सवाल पर यहां लंबा विवाद खड़ा किया, हिन्दी-तमिल। उस समय अनसिविलाइज्ड और अनडेमोक्रेटिक तरीका अपनाया गया। कभी भाषा, कभी धर्म के आधार पर, कभी हिन्दू, कभी भाषा के आधार पर ये काम मत कीजिए। हिन्दी, हिन्दू और हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति से बाज आइए। मैं इस बिल का अपोज करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. MALLESH BABU (KOLAR): Sir, I rise to express my support to the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025, a significant legislative reform that aims to bring greater transparency, accountability, and fairness in the administration of waqf properties across our great nation. This Bill is a testament to the unwavering commitment of our Government, under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, and our Home Minister Shri Amith Shah ji, to ensure justice and equitable governance.

Waqf is a permanent dedication of property by a person for a purpose that is recognized as pious, religious or charitable by Muslim law. Legislation in this regard has been made in order to afford better management of these religious and charitable properties. The existing waqf laws, despite their noble intentions, have faced multiple challenges over the years, for instance, lack of transparency in the management of waqf properties, disputes arising from unverified claims, and allegations of encroachments that have led to unnecessary litigation. This amendment is a positive step towards rectifying these issues, fostering better governance, and ensuring that the true beneficiaries of waqf properties are not deprived of their rightful entitlements.

Reports of committees like Report No. 3 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Amendments to the Waqf Act, 1995, in the Rajya Sabha, dated March 4, 2008, and the Report of the Select Committee on the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2010, in the Rajya Sabha, dated December 16, 2011, examined the state of waqf in India and have cited issues in their management such as lack of transparency and efficiency in conducting surveys, encroachments and poor

maintenance of waqfs.

The Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025 is crucial. The Bill has given powers to officers higher in rank to District Collector to conduct preliminary survey of waqf properties. The surveys will be conducted as per the State revenue laws. The Bill proposes a comprehensive digitization of waqf properties. By redefining the jurisdiction and powers of the Waqf Boards, the Bill ensures that disputes and claims are resolved in a fair and timely manner. It introduces stringent measures to prevent arbitrary land acquisitions and fraudulent transactions. The Bill mandates that the composition of the Waqf Board must include two Muslim women. This inclusion is much more appreciated as it brings in more representation of the view of Muslim women and their needs and issues. The Bill takes representation and inclusivity further by mandating also that the Waqf Board ought to have at least one member each from Shias, Sunnis, and backward classes of Muslim community.

Sir, I understand that some concerns have been raised regarding the Bill, particularly regarding its alleged interference with religious freedom. However, let me assure this House that this amendment does not encroach upon any religious practice or fundamental rights. Instead, it aims to protect the sacred purpose of waqf properties. The provision for judicial oversight ensures that no undue interference takes place in matters of faith and religious endowments.

*Sir, the hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has always been emphasising the well-being of all people. 'Sabka sath Sabka vikas' is his mantra.

..... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Kannada.

Our Janata Dal (Secular) party leader Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy has imbibed an inspiring message given by famous Kannada poet Laureate Shri Kuvempu - Sarva Janangada Shantiya Thota. It means Karnataka State is like peaceful garden, where we can find the people of all Communities living harmoniously. Our leader Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy has set an ideal example for the contemporary politics. However, the Congress party is indulging in vote bank politics. Hon'ble Shri Narendra Modi ji emphasized the importance of 'sabka sath, sabka vikas' whereas the Congress party follows 'sabka nash, sabka vinash' attitude. The land of Karnataka is famous for peaceful existence. The Congress party is following destructive politics. So, it divides the people by creating groupism. It is not good for the State as well as the nation.*

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude.

SHRI M. MALLESH BABU : Sir, I will just conclude.

I urge my esteemed colleagues in this House to rise above political differences and support this much-needed amendment. Let us move forward with a vision of equity, efficiency, and empowerment, ensuring that the benefits of waqf properties reach those who need them the most. This is the moment India will see 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas', and you are holding them back.

With these words, I would like to convey that on behalf of Janata Dal (Secular), JD(S) supremo Shri H.D. Deve Gowda Appaji and Party President Mr. Kumaranna, I fully extend my support to the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024 and I appeal to all the Members of this august House to endorse it.

श्री अफ़ज़ाल अंसारी (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 पर हो रही बहस में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया है। मैं इस बिल का पुरजोर विरोध करते हुए, जो इसके कुछ मुख्य बिंदु हैं, उन पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री जी, जब यह बिल प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे, तब उन्होंने कुछ विशेष बिंदुओं पर बल दिया था। मेरा सवाल उन्हीं बिंदुओं पर केन्द्रित है। इन्होंने कहा है कि इस बिल के माध्यम से सरकार वक्फ की संपत्तियों को संरक्षित करना चाहती है। सवाल इस बात का है कि वक्फ की संपत्तियों को संरक्षित करने के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए इस संशोधन विधेयक की क्या जरूरत है? आप वैसे भी वक्फ संपत्तियों को संरक्षित करने की दिशा में सहयोग कर सकते थे। आपने अलग बिल बनाकर यह प्रयास किया है और आपके मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम इसके माध्यम से देश में जो अल्पसंख्यक बैकवर्ड और पसमांदा तबके के मुसलमान हैं, उनको अधिकार देना चाहते हैं। उनको इस संपत्ति का लाभ देना चाहते हैं।

यह सरकार देश के बहुसंख्यक तबके का आरक्षण खा गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश और भारतवर्ष के अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के पिछड़ों का जो दर्द है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। इन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि इस बिल के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं के कल्याण की योजनाएं लाएंगे, उनका कल्याण करेंगे और इसमें उनकी सहभागिता होगी। अजीब सवाल है, जिस सरकार ने इस सदन में नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम पास कर दिया, लेकिन उस अधिनियम को लागू करने के सवाल पर वह अपने कान में तेल डालकर बैठी हुई है।

...* इसी तरह से आगे इन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस बिल के माध्यम से जो वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी है, उस प्रॉपर्टी का हम अच्छा प्रबंध करेंगे। अब बाहर बहस हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ...* एक मिनट ही तो हुआ है। ...* बाहर यह बहस चल रही है और हम से लोगों ने पूछा कि ये राष्ट्रीय स्मारकों का तो संरक्षण नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। देश का लाल किला शाहजहां ने बनवाया और उसका संरक्षण करने के लिए किसी प्राइवेट को दे दिया।

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

महोदय, जो सरकार वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज़ की चिंता कर रही है, उसकी कई वजहों में एक वजह यह भी नजर आ रही है कि महाराष्ट्र के मुंबई में जो सबसे ऊंची रिहायशी इमारत है, उसके बारे में बताया जा रहा है कि वह इमारत एक ऐसी भूमि पर बनाई गई, जो यतीमखाने की जमीन है। इस सवाल को लेकर सरकार की चिंता बढ़ गई। अभी जब माननीय गृह मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे थे तो उनके मुंह से निकल गया ... (व्यवधान) मैं यही एक बात कहकर खत्म कर दूंगा। उन्होंने कहा कि वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज़ पर जहां मस्जिद, इदगाह और कब्रिस्तान हैं, उनको नहीं छूएंगे, लेकिन जो रिक्त जमीनें हैं, उनको विवादरहित करके उन प्रॉपर्टीज़ को बेचेंगे और उससे गरीब महिलाओं तथा पिछड़े मुसलमानों को लाभ पहुंचाएंगे। इनको कौन बेचेगा और कौन खरीदेगा? यह तो वही रीति आ गई, जिसको लोग कहते आए हैं कि बेचने और खरीदने का ही कोई नया धंधा होने वाला है।

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग (लुधियाना) : सर, धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं ज्यादा रिपीटेशन न करते हुए सीधा बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैंने आज देश के गृह मंत्री का अच्छे तरीके से भाषण सुना और उन्होंने बार-बार दो-तीन बातों पर ज्यादा जोर दिया। एक तो उन्होंने कहा कि विरोधी दल मुसलमानों के बीच भ्रम और डर फैला रहे हैं। यह हमारे द्वारा फैलाया हुआ डर नहीं है। जब देश के मुसलमान को लगा कि देश में बीजेपी के 240 सांसदों में से एक भी मुसलमान सांसद नहीं है और हमारे लिए जगह नहीं है तो वह डरने लगा। जब आपने कब्रिस्तान की बात की, आपने शमशानघाट की बात की तो वह डरने लगा। जब गोधरा कांड हुआ, मुजफ्फरनगर कांड हुआ, दिल्ली में हुआ, हरियाणा के मेवात में दंगे हुए तो देश का मुसलमान डरने लगा।

सर, गृह मंत्री साहब ने क्या कहा? आज गृह मंत्री साहब ने कहा कि वर्ष 2013 का बिल नहीं आता और यूपीए सरकार इस बिल को लेकर नहीं आती तो आज इस बिल की जरूरत नहीं थी। बिल क्यों लाए, क्योंकि आपको पता चल गया कि देश का मुसलमान हमारा साथ नहीं दे रहा है। हमने हथकंडे अपना लिए, हमने आरएसएस की नीति अपना ली, हमने डंडा अपना लिया, दंगे हो गए, लेकिन मुसलमान हमारे साथ आने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। उसके बाद आपको पता चला तथा आपने एक और आंकड़ा दिया। आपने कहा कि वर्ष 1913 से 2013 तक केवल 18 लाख मुसलमानों की जमीन थी और वर्ष

2013 से अब तक 21 लाख जमीनें और हो गई हैं, यानी टोटल 39 लाख जमीनें हो गई हैं तो आपको किसी ने समझाया कि आपको मुसलमान को बस में करना है। जब तक आप इनकी सांस प्रणाली बंद नहीं करेंगे, यह आरएसएस की नीति नहीं अपनाएगा। जब तक वक्फ बोर्ड नहीं छीनोगे, जमीनें नहीं छीनोगे, तब तक मुसलमान आपके सामने झुकने वाला नहीं है।

जैसा आपने पंजाब में करने की कोशिश की, किसान झुका नहीं, पंजाब के लोग नहीं झुके, सिख नहीं झुके। आपने एमएसपी का झगड़ा आज तक डाला हुआ है। किसान की सांस प्रणाली बंद कर दो, तो पंजाब अपने-आप झुक जाएगा। जब पंजाब आर्थिक रूप से झुक जाएगा, तो हमारी डील मान लेगा और हमारे साथ आ जाएगा।

आदरणीय सर, आज गृह मंत्री साहब ने कहा कि सरकारी प्रॉपर्टी पर किसी का अधिकार नहीं है। पंचायत की जमीन कोई दान नहीं दे सकता है। इसके पीछे लोचा क्या है? इसके पीछे छिपा हुआ राज क्या है? वर्ष 1947 में जब बंटवारा हुआ था, तो वर्ष 1947 से लेकर वर्ष 1954 तक सारी प्रॉपर्टी सरकार के नाम हो गई थी। उसके बाद वर्ष 1954 में एक्ट बना, तो उस एक्ट में वर्ष 1961 से 1970 का सर्वे हुआ। सर्वे किसने किया, कलेक्टर ने। अगर पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश की बात करूं, तो डिवीजनल कमिश्नर अम्बाला बैठते थे, उन्होंने सर्वे किया, तहसीलदारों ने सर्वे किया तो वक्फ बोर्ड को जमीन देने का काम किया गया। अब क्या हो गया? जैसे राहुल गांधी जी कर्नाटक में भाषण देते हैं, गुजरात में मुकदमा दर्ज होता है, सजा हो गई। वर्ष 1947 और वर्ष 1954 में तो सारी प्रॉपर्टीज सरकार की थीं। एक बंदा खड़ा हो गया, तो वह कहेगा कि यहां पर सरकारी प्रॉपर्टी है, डिस्प्यूट हो गया। तो आओ, वक्फ बाई यूजर का अधिकार खत्म कर देंगे। यह जमीन सरकार की थी, आप उसकी जमीन छीन लोगे। उसके बाद लिमिटेशन एक्ट की बात कर रहे हैं। किसी धार्मिक स्थल पर तो लिमिटेशन एक्ट लागू नहीं होता। इनके ऊपर क्यों? आप जानबूझकर इनको अपनी ...* ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : इन वर्ड्स को एक्सपंज कर दीजिए। ...*, it should be expunged from the

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

record.

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : यह पहला हमला मुसलमानों पर है, उसके बाद सिखों पर होगा, उसके बाद और लोगों पर होगा। आपने 'प्रेक्टिसिंग मुस्लिम' पर एक और कंडीशन लगा दी। प्रैक्टिसिंग मुस्लिम होना चाहिए। वह दंड दे सकता है। मैं सरदार हूँ और ऐसे कई उदाहरण पंजाब में हैं कि अगर किसी मुस्लिम के पास कब्रिस्तान नहीं था, तो सरदारों ने अपनी जमीन देकर कब्रिस्तान बनवाए। यह कौन-सा अधिकार है कि मैं किसी को कोई चीज देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इसके बारे में रिजीजू साहब बताएंगे। क्या ये बताएंगे कि यह प्रैक्टिसिंग मुस्लिम है या नहीं है? यह सरासर अन्याय है। कल आप शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी 1925, जो सिखों का एक्ट है, उसमें भी आप संशोधन करेंगे। ... * यह आपकी सोच है। मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: All these words should be deleted from the record.

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ (जलगांव) : धन्यवाद सभापति जी, मैं इस माननीय सदन में वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक, 2024 का पूर्ण समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। यह विधेयक वक्फ संपत्तियों के प्रबंधन में पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और निष्पक्षता सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ अन्याय को सुधारने का कार्य करेगा। यह विधेयक देश में न्याय, समानता और सुशासन में एक बड़ा कदम रखेगा। कुरान में स्पष्ट रूप से वक्फ का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन जकात और सदका के माध्यम से दान पर जोर दिया गया है। मूल रूप से एक सामाजिक संरक्षक के तौर पर भारत में वक्फ ने वक्फ बोर्डों के अंतर्गत लालच और अनैतिक प्रथाओं के कारण अपनी असली भावना खो दी है। वक्फ बोर्ड का कार्य धार्मिक नहीं, बल्कि विनियामक है। उसकी जिम्मेदारियों, जैसे जैसे संपत्ति पंजीकरण, वित्तीय लेखा परीक्षण, कानूनी अनुपालन और विवाद का समाधान, वैधानिक प्रकृति के हैं, ठीक वैसे ही जैसे सार्वजनिक न्यासों के लिए चैरिटी आयुक्तों की होती है।

महोदय, वक्फ बोर्ड को अत्यधिक अधिकार प्राप्त थे, जिसके कारण भ्रष्टाचार, कुप्रबंधन और अवैध कब्जे की घटनाएं बढ़ीं। कुछ प्रभावशाली लोगों का वक्फ संस्थानों पर नियंत्रण बना रहा, जिससे गरीब और जरूरतमंद मुस्लिम समुदाय इससे वंचित रह गया। धारा-40 के तहत हजारों सरकारी और

निजी संपत्तियों को मनमाने तरीके से वक्फ संपत्ति घोषित कर दिया गया, जिसके कानूनी विवाद पर काफी आर्थिक नुकसान हुआ है।

लाखों-करोड़ों की वक्फ संपत्ति होने के बावजूद भी भ्रष्टाचार और कमजोर नीतियों के कारण इनका सही उपयोग नहीं हुआ। इसके कारण कई मामलों में निजी और सरकारी भूमि को जबरन वक्फ घोषित कर दिया गया, जिससे लोगों को कानूनी लड़ाइयों में फंसना पड़ा। इसके बारे में मैं आपको कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ। भोपाल में सरकारी जमीन पर अवैध रूप से एक वक्फ परिसर बनाया गया था और निजी व्यक्तियों के द्वारा जमीन पर कब्जा करने के कारण कुल 125 पंजीकृत कब्रिस्तानों में से 101 रहस्यमय तरीके से गायब हो गए थे।

महाराष्ट्र के मुम्बई शहर में वक्फ की 60 परसेंट से अधिक भूमि पर अवैध रूप से कब्जा कर लिया गया है। परेल में लाल शाह बाद दरगाह, जो मूल रूप से 42 एकड़ में फैली हुई थी, वह अब वक्फ भूमि पर बने आवासीय टावरों में छिपी हुई है। इसलिए इस बिल को लाने की हमें जरूरत पड़ी है।

अभी हमारे अखिलेश भाई ने पूछा था कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने कितनी महिलाओं को यहां पर टिकट दी है? मैं अखिलेश भाई से बोलना चाहती हूँ कि आपके सामने जितनी भी महिलाएं बैठी हैं, वे भारतीय जनता पार्टी से चुनाव लड़कर ही यहां पर बैठी हैं। अगर किसी ने महिलाओं को सम्मान दिया है तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने दिया है। इतना ही नहीं, हम कितने सालों से यहां पर महिला आरक्षण के लिए लड़ रहे थे, लेकिन कांग्रेस की सरकार ने कभी महिलाओं की तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं दिया। मोदी सरकार के आने के बाद यहां पर पहली बार महिलाओं को आरक्षण दिया गया और महिलाओं का सम्मान भी किया गया। मैं यहां पर एक बात बोलना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी मुस्लिम महिलाओं की तलाक के बाद जिंदगी तहस-नहस हो जाती थी, उन महिलाओं को अगर किसी ने सम्मान दिया है तो भारतीय जनता ने और हमारी सरकार ने दिया है।

कुवैत, कतर, ओमान, सऊदी अरब, पाकिस्तान, तुर्की, बांग्लादेश, बहरीन, ईरान और मालदीव में महिलाओं को शामिल करने हेतु कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, लेकिन संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 के द्वारा भारत ने महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व को सुनिश्चित किया है। ... (व्यवधान) इस बिल के द्वारा महिलाओं को

वक्फ संपत्तियों में उनके वैध उत्तराधिकार का अधिकार मिलेगा। विधवाओं, तलाकशुदा महिलाओं और अनाथों को वक्फ आय से प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। वक्फ बोर्डों में महिलाओं की अनिवार्य भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जाएगी। वक्फ संपत्तियों से मिलने वाले राजस्व का उपयोग मुस्लिम महिलाओं की शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में किया जाएगा। आगाखानी, बोहरा, पसमांदा और अन्य पिछड़े मुस्लिम समुदायों को वक्फ प्रशासन में भागीदारी दी जाएगी। केंद्रीय वक्फ परिषद और राज्य वक्फ बोर्डों में दो गैर-मुस्लिम सदस्यों को शामिल किया जाएगा, जिससे पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित होगी। वक्फ संपत्तियों से प्राप्त आय का एक बड़ा हिस्सा गरीब मुस्लिम परिवारों के कल्याण और रोजगार सृजन के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, अब आप अपनी बात को समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ : सभापति जी, आप मुझे एक मिनट और दे दीजिए। प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में यह विधेयक लाया गया है, जिससे साधारण मुस्लिम नागरिकों, महिलाओं, अनाथों और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों को सशक्त बनाया जा सकेगा। इसमें धारा 40 को समाप्त किया गया है, जिससे अब वक्फ बोर्ड मनमाने ढंग से किसी भी निजी या सरकारी जमीन को वक्फ घोषित नहीं कर सकेगा। सरकारी भूमि को वक्फ घोषित करने से पहले वरिष्ठ सरकारी अधिकारी की स्वीकृति अनिवार्य होगी। न्यायिक सुधारों के तहत वक्फ मामलों में उच्च न्यायालय में अपील की सुविधा दी जाएगी।

यह ऐतिहासिक संशोधन आम मुस्लिम नागरिकों के लिए सच्चे सशक्तिकरण, समावेशिता और न्याय की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास' की भावना से प्रेरित यह विधेयक, भारत के मुस्लिम समुदाय और पूरे देश के लिए समृद्धि और स्थिरता लाएगा।

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल (भटिण्डा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सुबह से इस बात के लिए बहुत कंप्यूज चल रही हूँ और सोचने की कोशिश कर रही हूँ और पिछली तीन, 14वीं, 15वीं और 16वीं लोक सभा से देख रही हूँ कि इनका वहां से लेकर यहां तक एक भी मुस्लिम मैम्बर नहीं है। इनको जिन औरतों का इतना दर्द दिखा, उस समुदाय की एक औरत भी इनकी पार्टी में नहीं है। इनको आज कौन सा ईद का चांद चढ़ा है कि इतना प्यार आ रहा है? किरन रिजिजू जी, जो कि एक फॉर्मर लॉ मिनिस्टर हैं, एक

माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी को बिलॉन्ग करते हैं, आज उनको मुसलमान कहां से याद आ गए?

जिस पार्टी की सारी पॉलिटिक्स हिन्दू-मुस्लिम की पोलराइजेशन पर निर्भर है, जिसकी सारी राजनीति पाकिस्तान-मुसलमान-खालिस्तान पर है। आज इनको इतना दर्द कहां से आ गया कि हमारी मुसलमान बहनें, हमारे मुसलमानों का पैसा, वे सही लग जाएं। मैं सुबह से सोच रही हूँ कि इनकी जबान में दुआ है, लेकिन इनका दिल काला ही है, यह सारा देश जानता है। यही कारण है कि संसद में 24 मुसलमान मैम्बर्स सभी इस तरफ हैं, उनमें से एक भी इस बिल को सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं। इनके लोगों के अलावा जेपीसी के मैम्बर्स इसको सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं, देश की कोई माइनॉरिटी सपोर्ट नहीं कर रही है। अगर इनका बिल इतना अच्छा होता तो तारीफें होतीं ... (व्यवधान) हां, आपके मंत्री माइनॉरिटी के हैं, इसलिए। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, यह सोचते-सोचते मैंने सोचा इसके पीछे क्या पॉलिटिक्स है?... (व्यवधान) मैंने वक्फ एसेट्स मैनेजमेंट का यह पेपर निकाला है जिसमें पता लगा कि वक्फ की सबसे ज्यादा प्रॉपर्टीज, 27 प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश में है और उत्तर प्रदेश में इलेक्शन डेढ़ साल बाद है। ये जो कहते हैं कि महिलाओं को सुविधा देनी है, मैनेज करना है, तो ये 27 प्रतिशत वक्फ की बॉडी सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश में है, ये सब उसकी राजनीति है। अब हमें इनकी बात समझ में आई है।

मैं इनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री जी हरियाणा के एक गुरुद्वारे के बारे में कह रहे थे। मंत्री जी उस यमुना नगर में जो गुरुद्वारा है, वह माननीय हाईकोर्ट के ऑर्डर के हिसाब से हुआ था। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि बिल लेकर आना है, आपमें माइनॉरिटीज के लिए दर्द है, तो हम लोग सिख आर्टिकल 25बी में संशोधन कई सालों से मांग रहे हैं। हम सिख हैं। हम हिन्दू नहीं हैं। आप हमारी आइडेंटिटी नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप वह बिल लेकर आइए। हम सब उसे सपोर्ट करेंगे। इधर गुरुद्वारे पर कब्जा है। आपने हमारे हिस्टोरिक गुरुद्वारे डेमोलिश करते हैं, आपने डामर साहिब गुरुद्वार सिक्किम में डेमोलिश कर दिया, हरिद्वार में ज्ञान गोदड़ी साहिब गुरुद्वारा डेमोलिश कर दिया, ओडिशा में मंगू मठ को डेमोलिश कर दिया, आप माइनॉरिटीज के गुरुद्वारे डेमोलिश कर रहे हैं।

आपके अयोध्या में बहुत अच्छा मंदिर बन गया, लेकिन नीयत साफ है तो आप उसके बोर्ड में दो

मुसलमान को डालिए। यह आपका सिर्फ मुसलमानों की जमीनों के ऊपर कब्जा करने का, उनके पैसों पर कब्जा करने का और जैसे आपने सिखों के संस्थाओं के ऊपर, हमारे नांदेड़ साहिब, हजूर साहिब के बोर्ड से इलेक्टेड मैम्बर निकाल कर उधर अपने नॉमिनेटेड मैम्बर्स बैठा दिए।... (व्यवधान) हरियाणा में हमारी एसजीपीसी तोड़कर अपने ...* को वहां बैठा दिए। पटना साहिब में भी यही किया और अब हमारी एसजीपीसी में भी आप यही कर रहे हैं।

आपकी ये काली बुल्डोजर वाली राजनीति, डिवाइड एंड रूल, आप मुसलमानों को शिया और सुन्नी, आगा-खाना, उसमें डिवाइड कर रहे हैं। ऐसे काबू नहीं कर पाते तो ऐसे टुकड़े-टुकड़े करेंगे। ...* आप इतना सोच लीजिए।... (व्यवधान) आप मुझे बोलने के लिए दो मिनट समय दे दीजिए।

हमारी गुरुबानी में कहा जाता है कि जो आप बोते हो, वही आप भोगते हो। आज इधर जितने लोग बैठे हैं, इन सब के कोई न कोई रिश्तेदार बाहर के देशों में भी हैं। आज यहां पर आप सिख, मुस्लिम, माइनॉरिटीज, ...* मुसलमानों के साथ हमारे सिखों के साथ बाहर के देशों में क्रिश्चियंस डोमिनेटेड और मुस्लिम डोमिनेटेड एरिया में जो हिन्दू रहते हैं,... (व्यवधान) आज उनके साथ जो होता है।

माननीय सभापति : मणिपुर बहुत संवेदनशील विषय है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल : आज उनके साथ जो होता है, उससे बहुत दुःख होता है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON : ... ** words should be deleted.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मणिपुर हमारे लिए क्रिश्चियंस और हिन्दू का इश्यू नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल : जो क्रिश्चियन भाइयों को सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Manipur issue is not related to the Christians' issue. I know better than you. I am from the Northeast.

....(Interruptions)

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल : हमारे संस्थानों पर कब्जा करने का काम किया है । ... (व्यवधान)
मैं माइनोरिटीज़ में इंटरफेरेंस का विरोध करती हूँ । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद । आप कम्पलीट करें ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल : जो सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, मैं क्रिश्चियन भाइयों को बोलना चाहती हूँ कि कल आप होंगे । ... (व्यवधान) आज मुस्लिम हैं, कल सिख भी होंगे । ये सब माइनोरिटीज़ को डरा रहे हैं । हिंदुओं को डराकर राजनीति करना चाहते हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रवनीत सिंह) : माननीय सभापति जी, सिखों के जितने गुरु हुए हैं, उन्होंने शहादतें क्यों दीं? दस गुरुओं ने सारे हिंदुओं के लिए शहादतें दीं ।

दूसरी बात, आज कांग्रेस पार्टी मुगलों की बात कर रही है और ये भी मुगलों की बात कर रहे हैं । सारे गुरुओं को शहीद करने वाले, गुरुओं के बच्चों, साहिबजादों को शहीद करने वाले मुगल थे । ... (व्यवधान) ये मुगल थे, जिनकी आज कांग्रेस बात कर रही है । उनका प्रधान सपोर्ट करके गया है, अकाली दल सपोर्ट कर रहा है ।... (व्यवधान) ये मुगल थे जिन्होंने हमारे गुरुओं और बच्चों को शहीद किया । ... (व्यवधान) ये उसकी बात करें । ... (व्यवधान) उनको जिंदा नींव में चुनवाया । ... (व्यवधान)

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद ।

सभापति जी, यह विधेयक राष्ट्रहित एवं मुस्लिम समुदाय के कल्याण के लिए लाया गया है । चंद

लोगों ने पूरे वक्फ बोर्ड पर अपने निजी स्वार्थ के लिए कब्जा कर रखा है और वे जनता के बीच में भ्रम फैलाकर विधेयक का विरोध कर रहे हैं। यह विधेयक आम मुस्लिम लोगों, जिनको अभी तक इंसाफ नहीं मिल सका है, के हित के लिए लाया गया है। विधेयक में जो भी प्रावधान हैं, उनमें किसी भी धार्मिक संस्था में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस विधेयक में जो बदलाव किए गए हैं, किसी का हक छीनना तो छोड़ दीजिए, जिनको हक नहीं मिला है उनको हक दिलाने के लिए तथा उनके विकास के लिए लाया गया है। इसमें मुस्लिम समुदाय के गरीबों, विधवाओं, अनाथ बच्चों तथा अति पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है।

महोदय, इस विधेयक में 44 संशोधन थे और 14 संशोधनों में परिवर्तन किया गया है। हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से ईदगाह, मजार, कब्रिस्तान, सारी धार्मिक संस्थाएं जो पहले से सरकारी जमीन पर थी, वक्फ की संपत्ति बनी रहे, इसे निजी व व्यासायिक लाभ के लिए न दिया जाए एवं अन्य सुझाव भी मुस्लिम समुदाय के हित में दिए गए हैं। इसका कमेटी ने स्वागत किया है तथा सरकार ने मंत्रिमंडल की सहमति से सदन में लाने का काम किया है। मैं उसके लिए अपनी तथा अपनी पार्टी की ओर से आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

महोदय, इस विधेयक में सर्वेक्षण आयुक्त के स्थान पर कलेक्टर, जो रेवेन्यू का कस्टोडियन होता है, नियुक्त किया गया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसमें उन्हें वक्फ संपत्तियों का सर्वेक्षण करने की शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं।

महोदय, वक्फ के रूप में पहचानी गई सरकारी संपत्ति के स्वामित्व का निर्धारण कलेक्टर द्वारा किया जायेगा। न्यायाधिकरण के निर्णय की अंतिमता को निरस्त कर दिया गया है तथा विधेयक में उच्च न्यायालय में सीधे अपील का प्रावधान है, जो 1995 के एक्ट में नहीं था। इस विधेयक में केन्द्रीय वक्फ परिषद और वक्फ बोर्ड की संरचना में परिवर्तन करके गैर- मुस्लिम सदस्यों को शामिल किया गया है। वक्फ बनाने की सीमा केवल उन लोगों तक सीमित कर दी गई है जो कम से कम पांच साल से इस्लाम का पालन कर रहे हैं। इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य मस्जिदों, कब्रिस्तानों, शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की स्थापना, गरीबों, विक्लांगों, विधवाओं और अनाथ बच्चों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान

करना है।

महोदय, विधेयक में यह भी निर्दिष्ट किया गया है कि वक्फ अलल औलाद महिला उत्तराधिकारियों सहित, उत्तराधिकारियों को वंचित नहीं करेगा। ट्रिब्यूनल के आदेशों के खिलाफ 90 दिनों के भीतर उच्च न्यायालय में अपील की जा सकती है, इसमें ऐसा प्रावधान है। यह विधेयक राज्य सरकार के वक्फ बोर्ड में सदस्य नामित करने की राज्यों को अनुमति देता है। इस विधेयक में वक्फ की संपत्ति को पारदर्शी बनाए रखने के लिए डिजिटल पोर्टल पर अंकित करने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

महोदय, यह विधेयक पारदर्शिता लाने का वादा करता है। यह विधेयक वक्फ संपत्तियों को अवैध कब्जों से मुक्त करने का संकल्प लेता है और सबसे बढ़कर उन मुसलमानों को सशक्त बनाने का रास्ता खोलता है जिन्हें वर्षों से कमजोर रखा गया है। वक्फ संपत्ति मुस्लिम समुदाय के कल्याण के लिए है, जबकि यह लंबे समय से भ्रष्टाचार, कुप्रबंध और अतिक्रमण की भेंट चढ़ती रही है। यह बिल मुसलमानों को मजबूत करने का आधार है न कि उनके अधिकार छीनने का।

मैं अपने दिल की ओर से इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): Sir, the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025 will infringe the rights of the minorities of this country. The entire presentation of the Bill by the hon. Minister was presented in such a way that this is the one and only solution and remedy for the minorities of this country.

21.00 hrs

The Bill will destroy the secular fabric of our country; the Bill is anti-Constitutional; and the Bill is anti-minority. So, we strongly oppose this Bill. It violates the Article 25 shredding religious freedom by imposing non-Muslims on Waqf Boards and handling sacred properties to the District Collectors. This is not a reform. It is a blatant assault on the secular Constitution.

Sir, I would like to ask a very direct question to the hon. Minister. You have

so much of love for Christians these days. You were mentioning about the Munambam issue in my constituency. There are around 610 families living in the coastal belt of Munambam in the Pallipuram Panchayat. Their revenue rights have been denied from 2022. The entire fishermen folk living there are living since 1952. So, for the last eight decades they have been living there.

For BJP, this might be a political issue, but for me this is a personal and emotional issue because I belong to that fishermen community. You have to very clearly mention in your speech. The hon. Home Minister and the Law Minister said that you do not have a retrospective effect in this law. Under what provision will the Munambam people get back their revenue rights?

In Section 2, after the principal Act, you have mentioned about a proviso that is inserted. Is it under that Section or are there any other Sections for it? Will they have to continue their legal battle for their entire life? The BJP has been dividing Kerala Muslims and Christians. You are clearly dividing the Christians and Muslims, and that is the agenda of splitting the minorities in the State. You have to clearly mention how the revenue rights of the Munambam people would be restored. आपको सीबीसीआई और केसीबीसी से इतना प्यार है। आपने बहुत सारी चीजों के बारे में बताया है।

माननीय सभापति : आप रिप्लाय में जवाब दे दीजिएगा।

SHRI HIBI EDEN : In Manipur, 245 churches were burnt. You did not hear the CBCI. Many institutions were attacked not only in Manipur, but there were many other issues when the CBCI and KCBC raised their voice. It was against the FCRA, which was their right for the charitable institutions. You never heard them.

As regards Anglo-Indian reservation, we had two MPs in this august House

and 10 MLAs in the respective Assemblies. You scrapped the law. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad was the Law Minister when you scrapped the law. I am challenging the BJP Government. Can you bring that microscopic minority back into this august House? You have to answer this question. ... (*Interruptions*)

He is not an Anglo-Indian. आपको गलतफहमी है। वह एंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी नहीं है। आपको गलतफहमी है। This is the problem of the BJP.

There are many issues in which the entire BJP has been showing the hypocritic stand to the Christian community. There have been many issues like the anti-conversion Bill in Karnataka, the recent incident in Raipur, Chhattisgarh in March, 2025 and yesterday in Jabalpur in a public incident, a Catholic priest and a relative were assaulted by a group of extreme Hindutva people. ... (*Interruptions*) According to the eye-witness, a group of Catholic pilgrims from Mandala Parishad were on a pilgrimage. If to perform a religious function also one has to get the sanction of the Sangh Parivar and RSS in this country. Do we have to get a letter from the RSS to exercise our Constitutional right to preach our religious freedom? This is not possible.

You are now attacking the Muslims, encroaching their property. Next you are coming after the Christians who own prime lands in many cities in India including colleges, hospitals, schools, institutions, churches. They would be encroached. Next is the Church Bill. The BJP is against the minorities. Day-after-tomorrow, it would be the Sikhs, the Buddhists, the Jains, the Adivasis, the OBCs, and the Dalits. This is an anti-Constitutional law. This is an anti-minority law. We are strongly opposing the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025.

**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):**

The hon. Member was talking about attacking the church. On 16th May, 2014, in Idukki, the bishop's house was attacked by the Congressmen. ... (*Interruptions*) This FIR is with me. I will place it on record. On 16th May, 2014, the Congress Party's candidate was defeated. He is sitting there now. I would not mention the name. ... (*Interruptions*) The person is sitting here. This FIR is here. On 10th September, 2021, the bishop's house in Pala was attacked by PFI. The Congress leader, the Opposition Leader, told that he would file a case against the bishop. ... (*Interruptions*) Why did the PFI people attack the bishop's house? For that, they did not file a case against the PFI. But the Opposition Leader of Congress Party recommended for filing a case against the bishop of Pala. ... (*Interruptions*) How can you say that? We will save the Munambam people. Only Narendra Modi ji can save them. ... (*Interruptions*) What are you saying? You are attacking Bishop in Kerala and you are going to north India. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL : Hon. Chairperson, under what provision did you allow the hon. Minister to speak? I do not know if the hon Minister was given time by the Party or not. But why is he speaking now?

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Venugopal ji, you are a senior Member. You know very well that a Minister can intervene in any matter at any time. You know that better than us.

... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. संबित पात्रा (पुरी) : माननीय सभापति जी, आज एक ऐसा दिन है, जिसके बारे में मैं कहूँगा कि अजीब दास्ताँ है। एक तरफ मुझे बहुत खुशी की अनुभूति हो रही है क्योंकि एक ऐतिहासिक बिल के पारित होने के समय में मैं लोक सभा में मौजूद हूँ। वहीं मुझे दुख की अनुभूति भी हो रही है क्योंकि हम सब भारत के बच्चे यहाँ बैठे हैं और यहाँ दो पक्षों के बीच इस बात को लेकर तकरार हो रहा है कि क्या भारत का एक पक्ष मुसलमानों के अधिकार को छीन लेगा, क्या भारत का एक पक्ष मुसलमानों को कहीं-न-कहीं डरा रहा है, क्या मुसलमान आज भारत में सिमटकर रह रहा है?

माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज मैं सीना ठोककर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे विश्व में यदि मुसलमान कहीं सर्वाधिक सुरक्षित है, तो उस देश का नाम भारतवर्ष है, हिन्दुस्तान है।

मैं गया प्रसाद शुक्ल 'स्नेही' जी की एक छोटी-सी कविता पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

किसी को नहीं बनाया दास,
 किसी का किया नहीं उपहास,
 किसी का छीना नहीं निवास,
 किसी को दिया नहीं त्रास,
 वही हम हैं भारत-संतान,
 वही हम हैं, भारत-संतान।

किसी का कुछ छीना नहीं है, हमेशा दिया है। जो भी शरणार्थी बनकर आया है, उसको गले से लगाया है।

यहाँ पर केरल की बात हो रही थी। मैं केरल की भूमि को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, केरल की भूमि को प्रणाम और वंदन करता हूँ। वहीं से आदि शंकराचार्य जी भी आए और केरल की भूमि में ही कोडंगलूर तालुक के मेथला गांव में भारतवर्ष की पहली मस्जिद- चेरामन जुमा मस्जिद स्थित है। चेरा राजा चेरामन पेरूमल ने मस्जिद के लिए स्थान दिया था। यह है भारत का कल्चर, यह है भारत माता। ... (व्यवधान) इस भारत के ऊपर आप संदेह दिखा रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) आज वक्फ को लेकर इस्लामिक देशों में क्या स्थिति है? क्या वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज़ इस्लामिक देशों में हैं? ... (व्यवधान) मैं इस्लामिक देशों के नाम

पट्टंगा, जहां वक्फ की वजूद नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) तुर्की में नहीं है, लीबिया में नहीं है, इजिप्ट में नहीं है, सुडान में नहीं है, लेबनान में नहीं है, सीरिया में नहीं है, जॉर्डन में नहीं है, ट्यूनेशिया में नहीं है, ईराक में नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) भारतवर्ष में वक्फ बोर्ड है, वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज़ को कानूनन सुरक्षा, लीगल प्रोटेक्शन दी गई है, उसके बाद भी हंगामा क्यों है बरपा? यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान)

क्या गुनाह है मोदी जी का, क्या गुनाह है हमारा? हमारा गुनाह सिर्फ इतना है कि हम सबका साथ चाहते हैं? हम आगाखानियों का साथ चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हां, हम बोहरा समाज का साथ चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मुस्लिम समुदाय में जो पिछड़ा वर्ग पसमांदा समाज है, हम उसका साथ चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हां, हम चाहते हैं कि महिलाओं का रीप्रेजेंटेशन और प्रतिनिधित्व हो। क्या यह गलती है? ... (व्यवधान) क्या मोदी जी गलती कर रहे हैं, आप बताइए? हम सबका विकास चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

हम चाहते हैं कि वक्फ-अल-औलाद के अंतर्गत जब आपकी फैमिली लाइन समाप्त होती हो, उस समय अगर एक बेवा हो, उस समय यदि एक तलाकशुदा महिला हो, उसको नजरंदाज करते हुए किसी भी कीमत पर प्रॉपर्टी वक्फ के पास नहीं जानी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) अगर मोदी जी महिला को यह सुरक्षा दे रहे हैं, उसे सुनिश्चित कर रहे हैं, तो किसी को क्या दिक्कत हो रही है? ... (व्यवधान)

मैं यहां कहना चाहता हूं कि वक्फ का मतलब दान होता है। हर धर्म में, मेरी बहन अभी सिख धर्म के विषय में बता रही थीं, मंत्री जी भी सिख धर्म के विषय बता रहे थे। सेवा और दान के आधार पर सिर्फ धर्म आज देश और विदेश में जाना जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) हिंदू धर्म, ईसाई धर्म, सबमें दान का महत्व है। आदिशंकर ने आज से हजारों वर्ष, केरल के लोग भी सुन रहे हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भज गोविन्दम् मेदांत ने क्या कहा था –

गेयं गीता नाम सहस्रं,
ध्येयं श्रीपति रूपमजस्रम्।
नेयं सज्जन सङ्गे चित्तं,
देयं दीनजनाय च वित्तम्॥

दीन जनों को, गरीबों को वित्त दान करो, ईश्वर मिलेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) भगवान का नाम लो, गीता का ध्यान करो, ईश्वर मिलेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) यही इस्लाम में भी ज़कात, सदका, और सदका-ए-जारिया के नाम से ज़िक्र किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) दान की जमीन, पुण्य के लिए, परमार्थ के लिए, धर्मार्थ के लिए वक्फ बनाया गया है। वक्फ के बोर्ड के बारे में आज जो लोग यह कह रहे हैं कि वक्फ एक्ट में यह जो अमेंडमेंट है, यह अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल है, ऐसा वे किस आधार पर कह सकते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1995 में वक्फ एक्ट आया, मतलब उससे पहले से चल रहा था। वर्ष 1995 एक्ट के अंतर्गत अभी हम चल रहे हैं। वर्ष 1995 के बाद अब याद कीजिए कि वर्ष 2013 में भी अमेंडमेंट हुआ था। उससे पहले वर्ष 1954, 1959, 1964, 1969 और 1984 में अमेंडमेंट्स या संशोधन हुए थे। ... (व्यवधान) अगर वे सारे संशोधन ठीक थे, तो आज ये संशोधन अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल कैसे हो सकते हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

मैं एक छोटा सा विषय रखना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) आप देखिए कि सच्चर कमेटी ने वर्ष 2006 की अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था। सच्चर कमेटी ने उस समय, वर्ष 2006 में कहा था कि वक्फ के पास 4.9 लाख रजिस्टर्ड प्रॉपर्टीज़ थी। इन 4.9 लाख रजिस्टर्ड प्रॉपर्टीज़ से वक्फ की जो कमाई हो रही थी, वह उस समय मात्र 163 करोड़ रुपये की थी। लेकिन, सच्चर कमेटी ने यह कहा कि यदि सही तरीके से इसका इस्तेमाल किया गया होता, सही तरीके से लीज़ दी गई होती, फेयर मार्केट प्राइस के आधार पर इसे किया गया होता, तो 12,000 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी होती, दस प्रतिशत का रिटर्न मिलता। ... (व्यवधान)

आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा ये 4.9 लाख रजिस्टर्ड प्रॉपर्टीज़ बढ़कर हमारे समय में 8.72 लाख रजिस्टर्ड प्रॉपर्टीज़ बनीं। ... (व्यवधान) मतलब, 20,000 करोड़ रुपये से 25,000 करोड़ रुपये तक की आमदनी होनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन, आमदनी हुई कितनी? ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2019 से वर्ष 2021 के बीच में 166 करोड़ रुपये और वर्ष 2025 में, आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा, अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने बताया लीज़ रिकॉर्ड जीरो और आमदनी मात्र 9.92 करोड़ रुपये। ... (व्यवधान)

उस समय वर्ष 2006 में 162 करोड़ और जब यह डिबेट हो रही है, तो 9.92 करोड़ रुपये। प्रॉपर्टी डबल हो गई मगर पैसे घट गए। कहाँ गए वे पैसे, किसकी जेब में गए वे पैसे? यदि यह पारदर्शिता

होती, वैसे महोदय, मुझे एक बात में संशय है, मुझे लगता है कि इसका उत्तर प्रतिपक्ष वाले ही दे पाएंगे। आज बड़ी चर्चा हुई है। आज चर्चा में कहा गया कि सबसे ज्यादा जमीन, तीन ऐसी शख्सियत हैं, उनके पास है। रेलवे के पास, आर्मी के पास, वह देश की जमीन है और उसके बाद वक्फ बोर्ड की जमीन है। मुझे इसमें संशय है। मुझे यह लगता है कि तीसरे नंबर की जमीन तो किसी परिवार के बोर्ड के पास है। अगर सही से देखा जाए, आप ध्यान से देखिए, एक परिवार का बोर्ड है, अरे, है एक परिवार का बोर्ड, उसके पास हो सकता है कि इससे अधिक जमीन निकले।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, घंटी तो उनकी बजनी चाहिए, आप हमारी मत बजाइए।... (व्यवधान) अरे, मैं किस परिवार के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ, आप क्यों विचलित हो रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान) वे उधर हैं, उधर हैं।... (व्यवधान) आप चिंता मत करें, वे उधर हैं।... (व्यवधान) आपको नहीं, उधर।... (व्यवधान) उधर-उधर, आप भी जानते हैं कि किधर हैं, उधर हैं। चलिए, अब वक्फ पर आइए। देखिए, जो ये संशोधन हुए हैं, इसमें एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान है कि लंबे पेंडिंग लिटिगेशंस नहीं होने चाहिए। मैं आपको एक आंकड़ा देता हूँ। लंबे समय तक चल रहे कानूनी मुकदमे, जो पेंडिंग लिटिगेशंस हैं, वर्ष 2013 में 10,380 केसेज थे। जो वर्ष 2025 में बढ़कर 21,618 केसेज हो गए। अनाधिकृत घुसपैठ, एन्क्रोचमेंट, सभापति महोदय, इसे सुनिश्चा और मैं सभी सदस्यों से कहूँगा कि वे इसे ध्यान से सुनें, वामसी पोर्टल में टोटल एन्क्रोचमेंट के केस 58,890 हैं, इनमें से लगभग 31,990 पेंडिंग एन्क्रोचमेंट है, जिसमें 9 हजार मुस्लिम पार्टीज हैं अर्थात् मुसलमानों की जमीन पर भी अधिग्रहण का काम वक्फ बोर्ड ने किया है। इसलिए जो यह बिल के बारे में आज हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, मुसलमान भी पीड़ित हैं, इसलिए इस बिल से संरक्षण मुसलमान को भी मिलेगा और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की सभी कौम को मिलेगा।

मैं अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सैक्शन 40 को लेकर आज जो कहा गया, मैं बस 30 सेकेंड में समाप्त करूँगा। सैक्शन 40 को लेकर आज यहाँ बहुत चर्चा हुई है। यह जो तर्कहीन शक्ति, इररेशनल पावर वक्फ बोर्ड को दी गई थी, खुद ही इन्क्वायरी करते थे और खुद ही जमीन को वक्फ में डिक्लेयर करते थे। आज देश में 515 ऐसी प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, उसी का शहर, उसी का शहर, वही मुद्दई, वही मंसिफ, हमें यकीन था हमारा कसूर निकलेगा। उसी का शहर मतलब एरिया खुद ढूँढ लेंगे, वही मुद्दई, वही

जाकर इंकवायरी कर लेंगे, वही मुंसिफ, वही जजमेंट भी दे देंगे, हमें यकीं था, जिसकी जमीन थी, हमें यकीं था हमारा कसूर जरूर निकलेगा।

महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का, हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का, किरेन रिजिजू जी का कि इन्होंने इस प्रकार के एक प्रावधान को यहाँ प्रस्तुत किया है, जिससे देश में हम सब सुरक्षित रह सकें। धन्यवाद।

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिमा) : महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को कहना चाहूंगा कि पहले बुद्ध की परिकल्पना 'अप्पो दीपो भव' समझ लीजिए। मंत्री महोदय, इस्लाम के पहले बौद्ध धर्म आया था और इस दुनिया में बौद्ध धर्म क्यों आया था, इसको भी जान लीजिए। इस देश के 90 प्रतिशत गरीब, दलित, ईबीसी, मूलवासी, आदिवासी पर जब जुल्म हुआ था, जब उसकी संस्कृति पर, उसके जीने के तरीके पर हमला हुआ था तब बौद्ध धर्म आया था और उस बौद्ध धर्म ने इस दुनिया को 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' दिया, 'सर्व धर्म समभाव' दिया, सार्वभौमिकता दी। इस्लाम बाद में आया।

दूसरी बात, मंत्री जी, इस्लाम ने कब जमीन कब्जा किया, यह छोड़ दीजिए। आदिवासी, गरीब, मूलवासी, आदिवासी की जमीन जमींदारों की कैसे हुई? यह जमीन राजा-महाराजाओं की कैसे हुई? क्या ये लोग दुनिया में बाप के घर से लिखाकर आये थे।... (व्यवधान) ये कहाँ से लेकर आये थे?... (व्यवधान) यह जमीन कहाँ से आयी थी?... (व्यवधान) गरीब लोगों की जमीन किसने दी?... (व्यवधान) यह जमीन अंग्रेजों ने दी।... (व्यवधान)

अंग्रेजों की दलाली की जमींदारों ने, अंग्रेजों की दलाली की राजशाहियों ने, अंग्रेजों की दलाली की, ...*, तब जाकर जमीन बने।... (व्यवधान) उस समय जमीन गरीब के लिए थी।... (व्यवधान)

मैं दूसरी बात पर आना चाहता हूँ। ये मुगल के खिलाफ की बात कहते हैं। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह साहब, गुरु नानक देव जी ने मानवता को बचाया। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी ने हिन्दुओं को बचाने के लिए नहीं, मानवता और इंसानियत को बचाने के लिए कुर्बानी दी थी।... (व्यवधान) सनातन को समझिए,

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

सनातन के बारे में जानिए ।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, ये लोग मंडल कमीशन के खिलाफ 'कमंडल' लाए थे और लगभग 13,000 ओबीसी का कत्ले-आम हुआ था ।... (व्यवधान) मंडल का विरोध किसने किया था? आरक्षण का विरोध कौन करता है? जाति जनगणना का विरोध कौन करता है? ... (व्यवधान) एस.सी., एस.टी. का विरोध कौन करता है? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बिल पर बोलिए ।

श्री राजेश रंजन : सर, मैं बिल के ऊपर ही आ रहा हूं ।... (व्यवधान) मैं किसी दल का विरोध करने नहीं आया हूं, न ही मैं किसी के पक्ष में हूं ।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूं । आप माइनोंरिटीज़, वक्फ बोर्ड के खिलाफ बिल लाए हैं और आप कह रहे हैं कि उनको सुरक्षित करने के लिए आप बिल लाए हैं । आप कहते हैं कि महिलाओं के लिए यह लाए हैं । मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप महिला आरक्षण बिल को इसलिए नहीं लाते हैं क्योंकि आप अत्यंत पिछड़ी जाति, पिछड़ी जाति और दलित महिलाओं को आरक्षण नहीं देना चाहते हैं? आप इसे ले आइए ।... (व्यवधान) क्या आप शाहनवाज को बचा पाए? क्या आप बिहार में एक भी मुसलमान को टिकट देते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) आप यह बताइए ।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, मुझे बस दो मिनट का समय दीजिए ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप समाप्त कीजिए, बस 30 सेकण्ड्स में समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री राजेश रंजन : सभापति जी, एक उम्मीद थी कि 'मोदी है तो मुमकिन है ।'... (व्यवधान) काला धन का क्या हुआ? जाली नोट का क्या हुआ? ... (व्यवधान) आपने नोटबंदी क्यों लायी? ... (व्यवधान) आप नोटबंदी इसलिए लाए क्योंकि आपको लग रहा था कि मुसलमान बैंक में पैसा जमा नहीं करते हैं और ये सूद नहीं खाते हैं, इसलिए नोटबंदी लाओ और मुसलमान का पैसा खत्म करो ।... (व्यवधान) आप इसे क्यों लाए? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जगदम्बिका पाल जी, क्या आप कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं?

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : इन्होंने गाली दी है, बेहूदगी की बात की है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इनकी

निन्दा की जाए, इनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो।... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश रंजन : सभापति महोदय।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

... (Interruptions)

श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे (रामटेक) : सभापति महोदय, आज जो वक्फ (संशोधन) बिल लाया गया है।... (व्यवधान) देश की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी आबादी हमारे मुस्लिम भाइयों की है।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, जिस तरीके से यह बिल लाया गया है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज देश को किस चीज की जरूरत है? ... (व्यवधान) आज किस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए? ... (व्यवधान) आज देश की जरूरत क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने 2 करोड़ नौकरी देने की बात की थी। चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या मुस्लिम हो, सिख हो या ईसाई हो, वह सबको मिलने वाली थी। क्या वे 2 करोड़ नौकरियां मिल गयीं? देश के प्रधान मंत्री इलेक्शन के दौरान भाषण देते हैं। वे भाषण में कहते हैं कि अगर कांग्रेस चुन कर आएगी तो यह अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए आपका मंगलसूत्र छीन लेगी, आपकी गाय छीन लेगी, आपकी भैंस छीन लेगी, आपकी भैंस छीन कर जो बड़ी आबादी है, उनको दे देगी। यह देश के पन्त प्रधान अपने भाषण में बोलते हैं और वे आज बता रहे हैं कि हम मुस्लिमों के हितैषी हैं। आप किस तरीके से हितैषी हैं? एक तरफ आप मंगलसूत्र छीनने की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप यह कहते हैं कि हमें वक्फ में गरीब मुस्लिमों को न्याय देना है। वक्फ से आप क्या न्याय देने वाले हैं? वर्ष 1995 में जो चीजें थी, वही चीजें आप ले कर आ रहे हैं। क्या इससे पहले कांग्रेस वर्ष 1995 में जो बिल ले कर आई थी, क्या उसमें महिलाओं को सदस्य नहीं लिया जा सकता है? कहां लिखा है कि महिलाओं को नहीं ले सकते हैं? कहां लिखा है कि मुस्लिम ही होना चाहिए? उसके बाद भी आप सिर्फ ढोंग करने के लिए यह बिल ले कर आए हैं। आज यह बिल कौन मान रहा है? आज मंत्री भी बौद्ध धर्म को मानने वाले हैं। आज पूरे देश में बोधगया में आंदोलन हो रहा है, पूरे देश से बौद्ध धर्म के अनुयायी वहां जा रहे हैं, वहां पर महाबोधि महाविहार के लिए संशोधन मांग रहे हैं। आप लोग उस पर संशोधन क्यों नहीं ला रहे हैं? जिसकी मांग हो रही है, वह चीज आप पूरी नहीं कर रहे हैं। सिर्फ हिंदू-मुस्लिम कर के आप देश को

गुमराह करने का काम कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं जहां से चुन कर आता हूँ, उस कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी का नाम रामटेक है। मैं प्रभु श्रीराम के रामटेक से चुन कर आया हूँ। वहां पर भी इनकी डबल इंजन की सरकार ने तीन सौ साल पुराने औरंगजेब को निकाल कर नागपुर में दंगे करने का काम किया है। जब दंगा होता है, आग लगती है, तो वह हिंदू-मुस्लिम नहीं देखती है कि उसमें कौन जल रहा है। आप किस चीज़ की बात कर रहे हैं। आप मुस्लिमों को वक्फ पर क्या देने वाले हैं? कुछ नहीं देने वाले हैं। सिर्फ ढोंग और ढकोसला करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मुस्लिमों की हालत क्या है? उनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता क्या है? उनको नौकरी में कहां जगह है? सर, मैं सच्चाई बता रहा हूँ और आप हंस रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बताइए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे : सभापति महोदय, यह सरकार राष्ट्रवाद की बात करती है। राष्ट्रवाद क्या है? राष्ट्रवाद में क्या हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई नहीं आते हैं? राष्ट्रवाद में क्या सिर्फ भारतीय जनता पार्टी आती है? अरे, इस देश का नागरिक, जब तक कि खुद मज़बूत नहीं होगा, तब तक यह राष्ट्रवाद पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 1995 में वक्फ कानून में सर्वे कमिश्नर होते थे, जिसे राज्य सरकार नियुक्त करती है, जो वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी की इंकवायरी करते हैं और सर्वे करते हैं। उसके बाद आप वक्फ को प्रॉपर्टी दान कर सकते हैं। वक्फ किसी भी तरह से कोई भी जमीन ले नहीं सकता है। उसके लिए राज्य सरकार है, सर्वे कमिश्नर है, सारे लोग सारी प्रक्रिया करने के बाद ही वे वक्फ को दान कर सकते हैं। किसी की भी प्रॉपर्टी हो, चाहे गवर्मेंट की हो या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति की हो, वह वक्फ को दे नहीं सकते हैं। यह वर्ष 1995 के कानून में लिखा हुआ है। क्या मैं जो पढ़ रहा हूँ, वह गलत पढ़ रहा हूँ?

सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 1995 के कानून में यह कहीं नहीं लिखा था कि किसी महिला मेंबर को आप ले नहीं सकते हैं। आज बता रहे हैं कि हमको मुस्लिम महिलाओं को आगे लाना है। क्या वक्फ

बोर्ड के माध्यम से ही आप मुस्लिमों का उद्धार करने वाले हैं? उनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या किया है? उनको रोजगार देने के लिए आपने क्या किया है? आज जिस चीज़ की जरूरत है, वह चीज़ छोड़ कर आप धर्म के नाम पर लोगों को बांटने का काम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, यह बंद हाना चाहिए। मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद। जय हिंद, जय महाराष्ट्र।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी और किरन रिजिजू के बाद बोलने के लिए कोई विषय ही नहीं रह गया है। लेकिन सभापति महोदय, मैं दो-तीन चीज़ों की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मुजफ्फर रिज़वी जी ने एक शायरी लिखी कि लमहों ने खता की है, सदियों ने सज़ा पाई। क्या सज़ा है? यह पूरी दुनिया को जानने का सवाल है कि बड़ी चर्चा चल रही है कि हिंदू वक्फ बोर्ड में क्यों आए? पैगंबर मुहम्मद साहब ने वक्फ करने के लिए कहा। मैंने सभी लोगों के भाषण सुने हैं। पहला वक्फ जिसने मुहम्मद साहब को किया, वह ज्यूस था, वह यहूदी था और उसका नाम मुखारिक था। उसने मदीना में अपने सात बगीचे मुहम्मद साहब को गिफ्ट किये। वह उहुद के मैदान में मारा गया। उसके बाद मुहम्मद साहब ने उसकी प्रॉपर्टी को जब्त करके पहला चैरिटेबल वक्फ स्टार्ट किया। यदि मुसलमानों ने पहला वक्फ नहीं किया... (व्यवधान)

इमरान मसूद जी, मैं ऑन रिकॉर्ड कह रहा हूँ। यदि मुसलमानों ने वक्फ स्टार्ट नहीं किया तो मुहम्मद साहब के सिद्धांत के खिलाफ जाकर आप हिन्दुओं को कैसे रोक सकते हैं?

दूसरा सवाल यह है,... (व्यवधान) मैं कोर्ट का आदेश लेकर आया हूँ। यह एमपी वक्फ बोर्ड वर्सेज शुभम शाह वर्ष 2007 का ऑर्डर है। भोपाल का जो मॉस्क है, जिसे शाहंशाह ए मालवा कहते हैं। शाहंशाह ए मालवा को राजा होल्कर ने दान दिया। हिन्दू दान दे, बहुत अच्छा। यहूदी दान दे, बहुत अच्छा, लेकिन वक्फ बोर्ड में मुसलमान को छोड़ कर कोई दूसरा कैसे होगा। इसे हिन्दू ने दिया।... (व्यवधान) मैं उस विषय पर आ रहा हूँ। मेरा यह कहना है कि यहां जितने लोगों ने कहा है, उन्होंने पूरी दुनिया को झूठ बोला है। यदि वक्फ ज्यूस ने स्टार्ट किया, यदि वक्फ की संपत्ति हिन्दुस्तान में राजा-महाराजाओं ने दी तो किसी कीमत पर आप हिन्दुओं को मेम्बर क्यों नहीं बनाएंगे?

सर, आज इस देश में फैसला हो जाना चाहिए। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जिस चीज को स्टार्ट किया और जो लाकर छोड़ दिया, यहां गोरी आए, गजनवी आए और बाबर आए। ये तीनों लूटेरे के तौर पर आए। ये लोग आए न? आप मानते हैं कि नहीं, आप गोरी और गजनवी को आक्रांता मानते हैं कि नहीं मानते हैं? यदि आप उनको आक्रांता मानते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान में पहले वक्फ की शुरुआत गोरी ने की। गोरी ने हिन्दुओं की संपत्ति को लूटा।... (व्यवधान) यह कहाँ लिखा है? यह इतिहास है। इतिहास के पन्ने से आप नहीं लड़ सकते हैं। यहां हिन्दुस्तान में गोरी ने वक्फ स्टार्ट की। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे एक दूसरी चीज कह रहा हूँ। इस देश में यह वक्फ एक्ट कैसे आया। ये लोग जिन्ना को पाकिस्तान बनाने का जिम्मेवार मानते हैं या नहीं मानते हैं? पहले यह इन लोगों से पूछ लीजिए, फिर मैं बोलूंगा। यदि ये लोग जिन्ना को मानते हैं... (व्यवधान) मैं यह पेपर लेकर आया हूँ। वर्ष 1910 में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने मुम्बई में मुस्लिम के लिए एक सीट रिजर्व की। इस सीट से जिन्ना को मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट बनाया। उन्होंने वर्ष 1911 में मुसलमान वक्फ बोर्ड बनाया। इसे प्राइवेट आदमी ने बनाया। इसे जिन्ना ने बनाया, जिसने पाकिस्तान बनाया। आज फिर वक्फ के नाम पर ये लोग इस देश का बंटवारा करना चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, यहां सभी मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट बैठे हुए हैं। एक मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट बताए कि किसी का प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल पास हुआ है। वर्ष 1977 से यहां सौगत बाबू बैठे हुए हैं। वह एक मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट के बारे में बताए कि वर्ष 1977 के बाद एक भी प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल पास हुआ है। मेरा पास हुआ है, इसलिए मुझे पता है कि मेरा रेज्यूलेशन पास हुआ है। क्या रेज्यूलेशन पास हुआ है, धारा 370 खत्म होना चाहिए, 35ए खत्म होना चाहिए, कश्मीरी पंडितों को अधिकार होना चाहिए। वह इसलिए पास हुआ, क्योंकि वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी की आइडियोलॉजी थी। मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी का सांसद था। सरकार उसको पास करना चाहती थी, इसलिए वह पास हो गया। यह जो 1954 का वक्फ एक्ट है, उसे वर्ष 1952 में काजमी साहब लेकर आए। एक प्राइवेट आदमी, प्राइवेट बिल लेकर आया। जब यह बिल पास हो गया, तो सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनी। उस सिलेक्ट कमेटी के मेंबर अमजद अली

थे, आप मुसलमानों की बात करते हैं, दो लोगों ने डिसेंट नोट दिया, एक का नाम था मोहन लाल सक्सेना और दूसरे का नाम था अमजद अली। उन दोनों ने कहा, सब कागज लेकर आए हैं, यह अगेंस्ट दी कांस्टीट्यूशन है, अगेंस्ट दी आर्टिकल 14, 15 है, कांस्टीट्यूशन का जो आर्टिकल 25 है, उसका वॉयलेशन है, लेकिन कांग्रेस मुसलमानों की अपीजमेंट की पॉलिटिक्स के कारण इस बिल को पास कराना चाहती थी और यह प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल के तौर पर आया। क्या आप गैर-सरकारी बिल को सरकारी बिल बनाकर इतने दिनों तक मुसलमानों के लिए अधिकार की बात करेंगे? आप किस तरह की राजनीति कर रहे हैं?

तीसरा, जो सबसे इंपोर्टेंट है, जो अनुराग जी ने कहा कि पूरी दुनिया में हमसे ज्यादा मुसलमान इंडोनेशिया में हैं, टर्की में हैं, सीरिया में हैं, लेबनान में हैं, सऊदी अरब में हैं। इस देश में संविधान की बात बहुत करते हैं और हम लोग संविधान की शपथ लेते हैं। मैं भी संविधान लेकर यहां बैठा हूं, यह संविधान है। इस संविधान में अमेरिका सेक्युलर है या नहीं, अंग्रेज सेक्युलर थे या नहीं? आप नार्थ ब्लॉक चले जाइए, साउथ ब्लॉक चले जाइए, प्रधान मंत्री के ऑफिस चले जाइए, राष्ट्रपति भवन चले जाइए, पुराने संसद भवन चले जाइए, आपको सब जगह गीता का श्लोक दिखाई देगा। एक चीज उर्दू में नहीं लिखी हुई है, एक चीज संस्कृत में नहीं लिखी हुई है। अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति यदि शपथ लेगा तो वह बाइबिल पर लेगा, सारे मुस्लिम देशों के हेड ऑफ दी स्टेट यदि शपथ लेंगे, तो वे कुरान पर लेंगे। आपने किस तरह का नियम बना दिया कि हम संविधान की शपथ ले सकते हैं, गीता पर हाथ रखकर नहीं ले सकते हैं। आपने मुसलमानों को एक अलग कानून दे दिया।... (व्यवधान) पूरी दुनिया में कोई मुस्लिम कंट्री ऐसी नहीं है, जिसने वक्फ को इस तरह का अधिकार दिया हुआ है।... (व्यवधान) क्या आप भारत को एक मुस्लिम कंट्री बनाना चाहते हैं?... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 1947 में जब जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने प्रधान मंत्री पद की शपथ ली, तो यह संविधान नहीं था, उन्होंने गीता पर हाथ रखकर प्रधान मंत्री पद की शपथ ली थी। आप उनको सेक्युलर मानते हैं या नहीं? मैं पूरा पढ़कर आया हूं कि उन्होंने गीता पर हाथ रखकर शपथ ली। नेहरू ने संविधान की शपथ नहीं ली थी, उन्होंने गीता की

शपथ ली थी। क्या आप उनको सेक्युलर मानते हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, अभी बहुत चर्चा चली कि वक्फ अलग है, रिलीजन अलग है।... (व्यवधान) सुखदेव जी, बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) मेरे यहां 12 ज्योतिर्लिंग में से एक ज्योतिर्लिंग है। विधान सभा ने कानून बनाया है और उसका सचिव, मेंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट होने के नाते मैं उसका ट्रस्टी हूं। मेरे पहले जो सांसद फुरकान अंसारी थे, वे उसके ट्रस्टी थे। छः महीने पहले तक हाफीज़-उल-हसन, एक मुसलमान हमारे वैद्यनाथ ट्रस्ट के सेक्रेटरी थे। आप कहते हैं कि एक उदाहरण दे दो। मैंने उदाहरण दे दिया, मेरा ही उदाहरण है। ... (व्यवधान)

चेयरमैन सर, दो चीजें और भी बहुत इंपोर्टेंट हैं, मैं उन्हें लेकर आया हूं। एक इवैक्यूई प्रॉपर्टी एक्ट बना। जब भारत और पाकिस्तान का बंटवारा हुआ, वक्फ की जो सम्पत्ति है, 39 लाख एकड़ कैसे हो गई और कहां डिसप्यूट है, जब भारत और पाकिस्तान का बंटवारा हुआ, जब भारत के लोग पाकिस्तान गए या पाकिस्तान के लोग यहां आए, उसमें जमीन का भी आदान-प्रदान हुआ। यह तय हुआ, यह सदन को जानने वाली बात है। जो लोग यहां से पाकिस्तान गए, उनकी प्रॉपर्टी इवैक्यूई प्रॉपर्टी के तहत भारत सरकार की हो गई। राजा साहब अभी इवैक्यूई प्रॉपर्टी के बारे में बता रहे थे। जो लोग यहां से भागकर पाकिस्तान चले गए जो इवैक्यूई प्रॉपर्टी एक्ट या एनेमीज प्रॉपर्टी हो सकती थी, उन सभी ने पाकिस्तान जाकर कहा कि यह वक्फ की सम्पत्ति है। मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री के पांच आदेश लेकर आया हूं कि ये इवैक्यूई प्रॉपर्टीज एक्ट है, जिसे वक्फ ने ले लिया है और यह इलीगल है।

आईटीसी विंडसर बेंगलुरु वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी है। फाइव स्टार होटल को दे दिया, वहां लोग सुअर खाते हैं। आप किस वक्फ की बात करते हैं, केवल पचास हजार रुपये किराया देता है। यहां ताज मान सिंह है जो एनडीएमसी की प्रॉपर्टीज है, 150 करोड़ रुपये एक साल में ताज होटल भारत सरकार को देती है। बेंगलुरु में वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी आईटीसी विंडसर केवल पचास हजार रुपये महीने में अपना व्यापार चलाती है और लोगों को सुअर खिलाती है। किस तरह की बात करते हैं, यही वक्फ कानून आप लागू करना चाहते हैं? इसी तरह की बात करना चाहते हैं?

म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन आंध्र प्रदेश में बीस साल तक टेंडर फाइनल नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि जो राजा

की सम्पत्ति थी, जो भारत सरकार या तेलंगाना सरकार की सम्पत्ति होती, उसको वक्फ ने ले लिया, यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि पचास हजार करोड़ रुपये की प्रॉपर्टी कम से कम पन्द्रह सौ एकड़ जमीन हैदराबाद शहर में जबर्दस्ती वक्फ ने ले ली है। क्या इसी तरह का कानून आप लागू करना चाहते हैं?

अंत में, मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा, चाहे एनेमीज प्रॉपर्टी हो या इवैक्यूई प्रॉपर्टीज हो, वह भारत सरकार की प्रॉपर्टी है। आप वक्फ के नाम पर नफरत फैलाने की कोशिश करते हैं। आपने इस देश को वोट बैंक की पॉलीटिक्स में, मुसलमान की पॉलीटिक्स बना दिया है। हिन्दुओं से आपका कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। अंत में, मैं केवल यही कहूंगा:

मैंने समंदर से सीखा है जीने का तरीका,
चुपचाप से कहना, बहना और अपनी मौज में रहना।

अपनी मौज में भारतीय जनता पार्टी आगे बढ़ेगी और वक्फ को पास करेगी। हिन्दू-मुस्लिम का बंटवारा नहीं होने देंगे। एक अलग देश नहीं बनने देंगे और इस कानून को पास कराएंगे। संविधान का आर्टिकल 49 कहता है कि कोई भी प्रॉपर्टी भारत सरकार की है, एसआई की है, उसका रख रखाव भारत सरकार करेगी। हम एसआई की सम्पत्ति आपको नहीं लेने देंगे। हम इस संविधान की रक्षा करेंगे, भारत की रक्षा करेंगे। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के रहते सबका साथ, सबका विकास के मापदंडों पर खरा उतरेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

***SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN (MURSHIDABAD):** Thank you, Chairperson sir. Today, I am speaking in this August house on behalf of the All India Trinamool Congress, opposing the Waqf Amendment Bill 2025. Hon'ble Nishikant Dubey has spoken a

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

lot. He articulated remarkably grand pronouncements today. He should have at least considered that just as the railways own most land in India today, the minority community is donating land in the name of Allah. Muslim brothers are donating their own land for good purposes and for the development of the minority community.

On one hand, graveyards and khankahs; on the one hand, mosques and madrasas are being built for the upliftment of the poor people - the brothers of the Muslim minority community donate this Waqf property for this noble cause. And when they donate, many people raise questions about whether they have legal rights. Waqf board has a CEO-ranked person- he is the chief executive officer.

He is an SGO-ranked officer. He investigates and checks, then hearings are held, and then these are recorded. Yet, it is being repeatedly said here that there is no clarity on how these properties are being registered, and in what manner they are being registered. It is equally unfortunate and shocking that the party, which is claiming to care a lot about Muslims and is shedding crocodile tears for them, has no Muslim representation among their Lok Sabha and Assembly members. They don't have the will to make a minority representative contest the elections. Their ideology is to divide the country in the name of religion. They want to create division between Hindus and Muslims. To get their benefit, they have brought this Waqf Amendment Act into India and are creating conflict between one community and another. This is very unfortunate and abominable for us.

I would like to humbly appeal that since this donation is for the development of the Muslim community, people of other communities shouldn't be part of the board. What about the divine properties of various Hindu communities today? How

many people of any Muslim community have been made members of that trust? Where is their representation? Were they given those opportunities? We want to know where is that opportunity being given? Nowhere. Only the Muslim community is being attacked repeatedly in various ways, is being tortured, and is being treated unfairly. We cannot support the BJP party's agenda of crushing the hopes of the minority community throughout India by hook or by crook.

I want to state one thing very clearly, we are totally opposed to this bill. Once the Bharatiya Janata Party brought a bill for the benefit of the farmers. There was a mass movement for a year, then they were forced to withdraw from that bill. Here I am proclaiming today that no matter how hard they try, they will definitely have to withdraw from this bill even after it is passed. We will not accept it in any way, and we are not going to accept it today. We will protest against it wholeheartedly.

***THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN (CHENNAI CENTRAL):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. I want to oppose this Waqf Amendment Bill on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. What is the main reason for bringing this Waqf Amendment Bill. Reason is the number 71, 62 and 36. Do you know what it means? During 2014, BJP won 71 MP seats in Uttar Pradesh. During the year 2019, it got reduced to 62 seats and in the year 2024 that has further come down to just 36. Even way back in 1990, they wanted to demolish Babri Masjid. BJP wanted to construct Ram temple in Ayodhya. By raising slogans of Jai Sriram, BJP won 71 MP seats. When

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

this number declined to 36 seats, they opened Ram temple. They constructed Ram temple in a large scale. But they snatched away Babri Masjid from the Muslim.

21.49 hrs

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

They even took away 4500 acres of land from Hindus for construction of this temple. Poor Hindu farmers have lost their land. Government took away land for construction of an airport, for laying roads and to build 5 Star Hotels for the rich to have a comfortable stay. What is the result of this? In the recently concluded Elections, who won from Ayodhya? The Samajwadi Party candidate won with a margin of 56, 811 votes. BJP could not tolerate this. They want Hindus and Muslims to live in hatred. Their victory is decided by hatred, hatred and hatred. Hatred feeling, politics of hatred, divisive politics are the ways of living for them.

I want to ask them why the wolf is crying while seeing the goat getting wet on rain. Why are you worried about the problems faced by Muslims? Who brought anti-Muslim Bills time and again? It was Mr. Amit Shah. Who brought Bill on Kashmir? It was Mr. Amit Shah. We asked him. Sir, you are bringing Bill for North India. We requested him to please bring a bill for Sri Lankan Tamils also. But it has fallen on your deaf ears. Today you have brought this Bill. They say they want to protect. They say the Waqf properties are sold for less amount. They are worried. They are giving Waqf properties for lesser price. Sir I ask you If you are affected it is blood oozing out of you. But when someone else is affected, is it the tomato sauce? You sold out Air India. You sold Air India officially for Rs 16, 000 Crore. But you repaid debts to the tune of Rs. 63, 000 Crore. Not only that. You are waiving off the loans of your corporate friends like Adani and Ambani. You waived off loans

to the tune of Rs 4.5 lakh Crore. Should we bring anything in this regard?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मारन जी, एयर इंडिया को बेचने से वक्फ बिल का क्या संबंध है? आप वक्फ पर बोलिए।

***SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN :** This is only about Waqf Sir. We have had women Chairperson for Waqf Board in Tamil Nadu during earlier times. Even now there are two women serving as Members of Waqf Board of Tamil Nadu. Daughter of the former MP Abdul Samad leader of Tamil Nadu Muslim League is currently a Member of Waqf Board in Tamil Nadu. You are talking about giving more importance to women in this Bill. Already women have served Waqf Boards in the past. You are doing as if it was not there before. Actually what do you want? In the forthcoming elections, you want to win in Uttar Pradesh. Only when you win, you can come to power in Uttar Pradesh. What will you do then? You thought of Waqf lands. Sir, please give me 10 minutes Sir. If you see the Waqf properties, number of such assets stand at 8,70, 000. Out of which, 9, 40, 000 acres of land is in India. Its worth is approximately Rs. 1.25 lakh Crore. Twenty-five percent of all these properties are in Uttar Pradesh. Will you leave them as it is? What will you gain by doing so? Why are you having this separatist attitude? Why this Union Government is working against the interests of minorities? You are opposing Muslims now. Who will be the next in the lot? When Atal Bihari Vajpayee was our Prime Minister, there was a Muslim minority person who was a Minister in the Vajpayee Ji's cabinet. Now not even a Muslim is there with you at least as a Member of Parliament. We have

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Muslims as our allies. In Rajya Sabha, DMK has a Muslim MP. Sir, I am finishing. Sir I am completing. Not only that. Here we have Minister of Minorities. First you will destroy Muslims. Then you will target destroying Christians. The Dalits will be affected. Nobody will remain ultimately in the list. What we asked from you Sir? You are not doing anything with right and good intentions. You are a tiger under the veil of a cow. You are trying to deceive people. You are engaged in vote-bank politics. Do not do this. Do not do this. Thank you.)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion.

Sir, I rise to oppose the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025 as it is totally anti-constitutional, anti-federal, and anti-secular. Articles 25 to 28 of the Constitution, in particular Article 26 and Article 13(2) of the Constitution are very clear that this Bill violates the fundamental right of freedom of religion. That is why, I am saying that this law will not sustain judicial scrutiny if it goes for judicial scrutiny. Definitely, it is violating Article 13(2) of the Constitution; so, it will not survive in law. The hon. Home Minister in his intervention today has made an illogical distinction between waqf and the Waqf Board.

I would like to know this from the hon. Home Minister, Amit Shah ji. Waqf means it is a dedication on the part of a believer to the God, Allah. It is a dedication and it is a gift. What is a Waqf Board? Waqf Board is meant to administer that deed or administer the gift or the dedication. What is the distinction between waqf and the Waqf Board? If waqf is religious, a body is constituted to administer that Waqf, then definitely that will also come within the purview of the religious function. So,

the distinction between the religious function and the administrative function by the hon. Home Minister is not logical. It is not sustainable in law. Absolutely, this is a religious function and that is why I am saying that it is a violation of the fundamental rights of the Constitution, that is freedom of religion under Articles 25 to 28.

Coming to the Central Waqf Council, it may kindly be seen that in the existing law out of the 22 members, 21 members belong to the Muslim community except the Union Minister who may be a non-Muslim. In the new Amendment Bill it has been reduced to a minimum of 10 number of persons out of 22. It means that the Muslim community is losing their majority. Further, it is making mandatory that two non-Muslim members shall be there in the Waqf Council and further the Chief Executive Officer can also be a non-Muslim.

I have a simple question to the hon. Home Minister. He has made a distinction. I would like to know this. What about the Devaswom and the Devaswom Board? There was the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam Board and the Tirupati Devaswom Board is there. Will the Devaswom Board come into the purview of the religious function or will only the Devaswom come within the purview of the religious function? I am asking this because as far as Waqf is concerned, the Waqf is administering the mosque also. Suppose, a dispute comes, then definitely it is referred to the tribunal or to the Waqf Board. The Waqf Board is administering the entire activities of the mosque also. It means that if the Devaswom and the Devaswom Board are both religious functions, then definitely the Waqf and the Waqf Board are also religious functions and inclusion of non-Muslims into this Waqf Board is an insult to that community. Will the Government allow a non-Hindu to be

in the Guruvayoor Devaswom Board, in the Kochin Devaswom Board or in the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam Board? Definitely, it will be an insult to the aspirations and emotions of the people belonging to that community.

If that be the case, why are you making such a provision so as to insult the sentiments of a community in India? Hence, we are saying that it is targeting a particular community to deviate from the mainstream and to divide the people on the basis of religion and thereby getting political advantage out of it. So, politically also we are strongly opposing this Bill.

I am not going to the other provisions of the Bill. I have given so many amendments. I may be given time so as to explain them. As regards principles of natural justice, you are always talking about Section 32 of the original Act, details of powers and functions, and in Section 32(2)(e) the Waqf Board, before giving any direction regarding the Waqf, the Board should give the affected parties an opportunity of being heard. This is the present Bill, but unfortunately in the Amendment Bill, which is being reported by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the opportunity of being heard is taken away and that is being omitted. It means that it is directly affecting the principles of natural justice.

Coming to Clause 18, the Waqf Board is totally disempowered. Also, the rule-making power is with the Central Government, and the State has no provision. Hence, it is against the federal principles.

Finally, I will mention one point regarding Munambam in the State of Kerala. I am very happy to hear from both Ministers that they are very much concerned about the Munambam issue. We are all supporting the issue of Munambam,

particularly where more than 600 people are residing. I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister when he responds whether the newly amended provision in the Bill of 2A will help the Munambam people? Definitely, we will welcome it and there is no doubt about it. Hence, I would like to seek a clarification. We are not for any religion. All religions should be in a harmonious and friendly way so as to maintain the secular fabric and progress of the country. So, this Bill is not good for the country and that is why we are strongly opposing the Bill.

With these observations, thank you very much, Sir.

22.00 hrs

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या सभा की कार्यवाही आज साढ़े ग्यारह बजे तक बढ़ा दी जाए?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या सभा की कार्यवाही इस बिल के पारित होने तक बढ़ा दी जाए?

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी हाँ, सर ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जिया उर रहमान जी ।

श्री जिया उर रहमान (सम्भल) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ । मुझे उम्मीद है कि मुझे आपका संरक्षण मिलेगा, जिससे मैं अपनी बात को मुकम्मल कर सकूंगा । मैं अपनी बात एक शेर के साथ शुरू करना चाहता हूँ ।

“बुलंदी देर तक किस शख्स के हिस्से में रहती है

बुलंदी देर तक किस शख्स के हिस्से में रहती है

बहुत ऊंची इमारत हर घड़ी खतरे में रहती है ।”

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज मैं इस सदन में वक्फ तरमीमी बिल, 2025 के खिलाफ अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ । वक्फ अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2025 के जरिए सरकार वक्फ और ट्रिब्यूनल के अधिकार को

कम कर रही है। वक्फ बोर्ड के अधिकार भी काफी कम किए जा रहे हैं। यह सब इसलिए किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि वक्फ बोर्ड की संपत्ति को सरकार आसानी से अपने कंट्रोल में कर सके, जिसको हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं और हमारे नेता माननीय राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष अखिलेश यादव जी इस बिल का सिर्फ इसलिए विरोध नहीं कर रहे हैं कि इसे एनडीए सरकार लेकर आई है। हम इस बिल का इस वजह से विरोध कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह हमारे मुस्लिम समाज को तोड़ने का काम है। हमारे मुस्लिम समाज को कमजोर करने का काम है और इस देश के अंदर विकास में अवरोध उत्पन्न करने का काम है।

अभी माननीय अल्पसंख्यक मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि विपक्ष गुमराह कर रहा है, बल्कि हकीकत यह है कि विपक्ष इस बिल के ऊपर गुमराह नहीं कर रहा है। आप लोग गुमराह कर रहे हैं। आप लोग इस सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। आप लोग इस समाज को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। इस देश को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। आपकी सरकार का नारा था, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह आपका नारा खोखला क्यों है? मुस्लिम समाज को टारगेट करके नुकसान पहुंचाने की आपकी मंशा साफ हो गई है। माननीय गृह मंत्री श्री अमित शाह साहब भी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय अल्पसंख्यक मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि जब वे चुनाव में गए थे तो उनसे कहा गया कि वक्फ बिल को लेकर आया जाए, इसलिए वे इसे लेकर आए हैं तो फिर चुनाव के समय तो उनसे यह भी कहा गया था कि दो करोड़ रोजगार दिया जाए, महंगाई कम की जाए, भ्रष्टाचार कम किया जाए। हमारे लोगों को जिस चीज की जरूरत है, उसे आप क्यों नहीं देते हैं?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश का मुसलमान दुश्मन नहीं है। इस देश का मुसलमान वफादार है। वह इस देश की तरक्की चाहता है। इस देश का विकास चाहता है और हमारे बुजुर्गों ने लाखों की तादाद में इस देश को आजाद कराने के समय अपनी जान-माल की कुर्बानियां देकर उसे साबित किया था। जब देश का बंटवारा किया गया था तो उस वक्त जिन मुसलमानों को पाकिस्तान से प्यार था, वे वहां चले गए, लेकिन जिनको इस हिंदुस्तान से प्यार था, वे आज इस हिंदुस्तान में हैं। हम इस देश के

दुश्मन नहीं हैं। हम इस देश में नौकर भी नहीं हैं। हम इस देश के मालिक हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि सब लोग मिलकर, सारे धर्मों के लोग मिलकर इस देश की तरक्की की बात करें।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मुस्लिम पांच साल मुसलमान होने के बाद अपनी प्रॉपर्टी को वक्फ कर सकता है? यह कैसा मजाक है? यह किस प्रकार की बात है? आप महिला सम्मान की बात करते हैं। महिला सम्मान की बात करें तो पहले ही बोर्ड में दो महिलाएं रहती थीं। आपने कौन सा नया तीर मार दिया। आप कौन सी ज्यादा महिलाओं को अधिकार दे रहे हैं?

मंत्री जी तमिलनाडु और केरल के लोगों को काफी कुछ कहना चाह रहे थे, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि याद रखना, यह बिल इतना खतरनाक है, जो सारे समाज को तोड़ने का काम कर रहा है और बिहार तथा आंध्र प्रदेश की जनता, आपके सहयोगी दलों को कभी माफ नहीं करेगी। अगर वे इस बिल पर आपका साथ देते हैं तो वहां की जनता आपको कभी माफ नहीं करेगी।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुस्लिम समाज को हक देने की बात वे लोग कर रहे हैं, जिनके पास 240 सांसद होने के बावजूद एक भी मुस्लिम सांसद नहीं है। मुझे अफसोस है कि आप मुसलमानों की बात कर रहे हैं। सत्ता पक्ष के लोग मुसलमानों की तरक्की की बात कर रहे हैं। आपके मुंह से यह बात अच्छी इसलिए नहीं लगती, क्योंकि मुसलमानों को उत्तर प्रदेश हो या हिन्दुस्तान का कोई सा भी हिस्सा हो, इन्हें नमाज पढ़ने से दिक्कत है। अजान से दिक्कत है, मदरसों से दिक्कत है। मुसलमानों के कारोबार से दिक्कत है। आप मुसलमानों की स्कॉलरशिप को बंद कर रहे हैं और उसके बाद वक्फ के माध्यम से मुसलमानों को आप हक दिलाने की बात करते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि क्या देश में न्यायालयों के अंदर पहले से मुकदमों की कमी है, जो इस नए बिल को लाकर नए विवादों को जन्म दिया जा रहा है? आप जैसे तो संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया पर यकीन रखते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया के तहत हर बोर्ड में व्यक्ति को चुनना चाहिए तो फिर आप क्यों वक्फ बोर्ड के अंदर सदस्यों और अध्यक्ष को नॉमिनेट करके सरकार के कंट्रोल में सब कुछ करना चाहते हैं।

मैं अपनी बात खत्म करते हुए सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को वापस लेना चाहिए।

इस बात की वाजिब चिंता है कि यह विधेयक नौकरशाही की ज्यादाती को बढ़ावा दे सकता है, जिससे मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी में विश्वास कम हो सकता है। संस्कृति और मजहबी विरासत की हिफाजत कभी भी प्रभावित नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं पूछना चाह रहा हूँ कि दूसरे समुदाय के लोगों को वक्फ बोर्ड के अंदर रखने का क्या मतलब बनता है? क्या आप दूसरे मजहबी संस्थाओं के अंदर मुस्लिम समाज को भी रखने का काम करेंगे? इसलिए इस प्रकार का भेद-भाव और नफरत की दीवार खड़ी मत करिए। इस देश की तरक्की के लिए सब लोगों को मिलकर के साथ चलना पड़ेगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपनी बात इस शेर के साथ खत्म कर रहा हूँ कि

नूँ इंसान के बनाए हुए काले कानून,

ऐसे कानून से नफरत है अदावत है

मुझे इनसे हर सांस में

तहरीक-ए-बगावत है।

बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री राजकुमार रोट (बांसवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे वक्फ (संशोधन) बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं और मेरी पार्टी इस बिल का पुरजोर तरीके से विरोध करते हैं। आज 2 अप्रैल है और 2 अप्रैल का इतिहास आने वाले समय में उस हिसाब से पढ़ा जाएगा। मैं वर्ष 2018 की बात कहूंगा। 2 अप्रैल के दिन इस देश के अंदर एससी-एसटी एक्ट को छेड़छाड़ और उसे कमजोर करने का काम किया गया था और 2 अप्रैल के दिन पूरे देश के अंदर एसटी-एससी ने आंदोलन किया था। उस समय जो शहीद हुए थे, मैं उन लोगों को भी याद करना चाहूंगा। आज का 2 अप्रैल के दिन को आने वाले समय में एसटी-एससी, मुस्लिम अल्पसंख्यक के लिए काला दिवस के रूप में जाना जाएगा। हमारा देश में अनेक विविधताओं के बावजूद विश्व में एक मजबूत राष्ट्र के रूप में जाना जाता है, लेकिन आज इस भारत देश में वक्फ बिल, औरंगजेब, हिजाब, मंदिर-मुस्लिम, हिंदू-मुस्लिम, मंदिर-मस्जिद करके नफरत के बीज बोए जा रहे हैं, जिससे देश को कमजोर करने का

काम किया जा रहा है।

हमारे देश के अंदर एक वक्त हुआ करता था, जब देश में मुस्लिम धर्म के त्यौहार आते थे, तो हिन्दू धर्म सहित अन्य धर्म के सब लोग मिल कर खुशियां मनाते थे। एक तरफ जब हिंदू धर्म के त्यौहार आते थे, तो मुस्लिम खुशियां मनाते थे और मुस्लिम धर्म के त्यौहार आते थे तो हिंदू धर्म के लोग खुशियां मनाते थे, लेकिन आज वह दौर आ गया है कि घर के अंदर आइसोलेट करने की बात होती है। एक धर्म से एक दूसरे धर्म की रक्षा करने के लिए पुलिस जाप्ता लगाना पड़ता है। ऐसा माहौल बनाया गया है। इस तरह का माहौल हमारे देश के लिए घातक रहेगा। भारत देश का गौरवशाली इतिहास रहा है। जब मुस्लिम की बात आती है तो हम लोगों को धर्म में क्यों बांटते हैं। इस इतिहास के अंदर मुस्लिम धर्म का भी बहुत सारा योगदान रहा है। मैं दो उदाहरण बताना चाहूंगा। खानवा का युद्ध हुआ। राणा सांगा के साथ हसन खां मेवाती लड़े थे और उस खानवा के युद्ध में 12000 मुस्लिम मारे गए थे। मैं उसे धरती से चुन कर आया हूं। महाराणा प्रताप की जो धरती है, उसके सेनापति हकीम खां सूरी थे और दूसरे सेनापति राणा पूंजा भील, जो आदिवासी समुदाय से आते थे। उस दौरान देखा गया है कि हकीम खां सूरी और राणा पूंजा महाराणा प्रताप के साथ जब खड़े थे, तो महाराणा प्रताप के सगे भाई शक्ति सिंह और जगमाल अकबर के साथ खड़े थे। वह दौर हुआ करता था। आज मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि देश के इतिहास के किसी भी पन्ने को उठाकर देख लो, बाहरी आक्रमणकारी से हर वह युद्ध हम लड़े हैं और जीते हैं, जब हम धर्म में बंटकर नहीं बल्कि एक साथ मिलकर लड़े हैं। हम हर वह युद्ध हारे हैं, जिस वक्त हम धर्म में बंट गए हैं, उस दौरान हम वह युद्ध हारे हैं। इतिहास के हर पन्ने में देखा जाए कि जब हम धर्म में नहीं बंटे हैं, हम एकजुट हो कर के लड़े हैं, तो बाहरी आक्रमणकारी को हमने भगाया है, लेकिन धर्म में बंटने पर हम बाहरी आक्रमणकारी को नहीं भगा पाए हैं। यही भविष्य में होगा। हमें भविष्य में विदेशी ताकतों से खतरा नहीं है। हमारे ही देश के अंदर हम लोगों के आपस में टकराव और नफरत पैदा हो जाएगी, जो दिक्कत करेगी।

अंत में, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। वक्फ बिल किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा जिसका कोई वारिश नहीं हुआ करता था, वह समुदाय की भलाई के लिए दान दिया करता था। जो संपत्ति

मुस्लिम समुदाय के साथ धार्मिक-सामाजिक कल्याण के लिए होती थी। आज उसका व्यावसायीकरण किया जा रहा है। आज मुस्लिम को टारगेट किया जा रहा है, कल आदिवासी, दलित, ईसाई और गरीब हिन्दू के भी धार्मिक संपत्ति को हड़पने का काम किया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब झारखंड में भाजपा की सरकार थी तो आपने वक्फ की तर्ज पर ही आदिवासी दलितों के जो पूजा स्थल थे, उनकी जमीन को लैंड बैंक के रूप में उपयोग करने का काम किया था तो आदिवासी समुदाय ने उसका विरोध किया था। आप वक्फ बिल में आप गैर-मुस्लिम समुदाय और दो महिला, अध्यक्ष कलेक्टर को बनाया जा रहा है। यह अच्छी बात है कि महिलाओं का सम्मान करना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि देश के अंदर ऐसे कई घटनाएं हुई हैं कि जहां हिन्दुओं के मंदिर में महिलाओं के प्रवेश को भी वंचित किया जा रहा है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वक्फ संशोधन, 2025 पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

मैंने गृह मंत्री और पूरे देश के विद्वानों की बातें सुनी हैं। इधर और उधर से सदस्य बोले और जमकर बहस हुई। आज आवश्यकता बेरोजगारी पर चर्चा करने की है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप बैठिए। क्या आप वक्फ बिल के बारे में चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : महोदय, जब आप और गृह मंत्री जी बैठते हैं तो हम आधी बात बोल ही नहीं पाते हैं।... (व्यवधान) आप छोटी पार्टियों को कहते हैं कि बाहर जाओ तो हम बाहर चले जाते हैं। आप कम से कम पांच मिनट बोलने का समय दें। हम सुबह से बैठे हैं और सिंगल पार्टी के लोग ही कोरम पूरा करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, यहां सारी चर्चा हुई। निश्चित रूप से मुसलमानों को मैसेज जा रहा है कि जो बिल आ रहा है, वह मुसलमानों के खिलाफ है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मुस्लिम क्रांतिकारियों ने आजादी के आंदोलन में अपना योगदान दिया था। इनमें मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद, अशफाक उल्ला खान, मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जौहर और मौलाना हसरत मोहानी जैसे नाम शामिल हैं। जब सरकार इस प्रकार

का विधेयक लेकर आई है तो इनका योगदान नहीं भूलना चाहिए और इस तरह का मैसेज देश में नहीं जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष जी, जब यह बिल आया था तो यहां बड़ी चर्चा हुई, गरमागरमी में सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि बिल को जेपीसी में भेजा जाए और यह बिल जेपीसी में चला गया। जेपीसी की खबर हम रोज पढ़ते थे कि विपक्ष के सांसद जब अपने सुझाव रखना चाहते थे तो उनको बोलने नहीं दिया जाता था। जेपीसी में जब अन्य सुझाव आए तो खाली फार्मेलिटी की गई, जो सुझाव और संशोधन इसमें आने चाहिए थे, नहीं लिए गए। मेरी मंत्री जी से मांग है कि आप इस पर बड़ा मन रखकर विचार करें। अभी बिल से परमानेंट कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि इससे कोई सरकार परमानेंट रहेगी। आप विशेष रूप से और चीजों पर भी ध्यान दें।

महोदय, आपने इसमें एक संशोधन किया है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में वक्फ बोर्ड की संपत्तियों को लेकर विभिन्न प्रकार के आरोप लगाए गए हैं, क्या यह समाधान उन्हीं आरोपों के खिलाफ है या कोई राजनीतिक एजेंडा है? मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता में दखल तो नहीं देगा? देश का आम मुस्लिम इसका विरोध क्यों कर रहा है? आम मुस्लिम विरोध कर रहा है।

मैं आपको अपने इलाके की बात बताता हूं। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं, मकराना, लाडनूं, नागौर और डीडवाना के लोग कह रहे हैं कि इतना हल्ला हो रहा है, आप वहां संसद में क्या कर रहे हैं? यह तो अच्छा हुआ कि आपने आज मुझे बोलने का मौका दे दिया, अगर नहीं देते तो मुझे बाहर जाकर सुनना पड़ता कि क्या आप अंदर क्या कर रहे थे? क्या आप अंदर सो रहे थे? हम तो अपनी बात आप तक ही रख सकते हैं। आप छोटी पार्टियों को संरक्षण देते हैं। मैं आपको फिर से धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आज आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।... (व्यवधान) आप मुझे बोलने दें, आप अपना काम करें, मैं अपना काम कर रहा हूं। अब की बात हम चुनकर कैसे आए हैं, आप तो सारी बात जानते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मुस्लिम समाज की बात चली है, मैं अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि इनको आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सामाजिक असमानताओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। वक्फ विधेयक से सरकार की नीतियों में बदलाव आएगा। मुसलमानों की शिक्षा और रोजगार की स्थिति में कोई व्यापक सुधार 70

सालों में नहीं हुआ। ये लोग भाषण दे रहे थे, लेकिन मुसलमानों का सुधार आर्थिक, सामाजिक और धार्मिक रूप से नहीं हुआ है और इसमें कहीं न कहीं दोष इन लोगों का भी है। हम इस विधेयक के खिलाफ हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी यह विचार करती तो निश्चित रूप से नौकरियों और अन्य बातों में बहुत बड़ा फायदा हो सकता था।

महोदय, क्या यह विधेयक वक्फ की संपत्तियों को सरकारी संपत्ति घोषित करने की कोई साजिश है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में लोगों को नॉमिनेट करके और कलेक्टर को पावर देकर सारी संपत्तियों को सरकारी संपत्तियाँ घोषित तो नहीं कर देंगे? यह बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है जो देश के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मन में है।

अब मैं सामाजिक ताने-बाने की बात करना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल को लाने के पीछे सरकार की मंशा पर सवालिया निशान खड़े हो रहे हैं क्योंकि आपकी नीतियाँ उद्योगपतियों के हितों को देखकर बनती हैं, जैसे जमीन को धार्मिक और सामाजिक कल्याण के लिए संरक्षित करना, उसे हड़पकर बड़े उद्योगपतियों में बांटना और मुस्लिम समुदायों के अधिकारों के खिलाफ जाना। यह कैसे सुनिश्चित होगा कि मुस्लिम समुदाय के अधिकारों का हनन नहीं होगा?

यह सरकार द्वारा जमींदारों और पूंजीपतियों को फायदा पहुंचाया जा रहा है। यह अन्यायपूर्ण नीति न केवल संविधान के मूल्यों के खिलाफ है, बल्कि सामाजिक ताने-बाने को भी कमजोर करने का बड़ा षड्यंत्र है। मैं इन पन्नों में ज्यादा नहीं जाऊंगा। फिर आप कहेंगे कि पन्ने पढ़ रहा है।

मैं राजस्थान की बात करूंगा। राजस्थान में जो वक्फ की संपत्तियाँ हैं, मेरे प्रदेश के अंदर वक्फ की कौन सी संपत्तियाँ हैं? उनके बारे में लोगों को पता ही नहीं है। राजस्थान प्रदेश में वक्फ की कौन-कौन सी संपत्तियाँ सरकार की तरफ जा सकती हैं। राजस्थान का मुसलमान भी देख रहा है कि हमारे हितों पर कुठाराघात हो रहा है। देखिये, राजस्थान से 11 एमपीज़ चुनकर आए। कांग्रेस पार्टी 11 में से कम से कम एक को तो बोलने का मौका देती। मैं ही बोल रहा हूँ। यह सारा मेरे ही खाते में है। मैं ही यहां पर लड़ाई लड़ रहा हूँ। मुसलमानों के लिए लड़ाई लड़ रहा हूँ। मैं अपने समाज के लिए लड़ रहा हूँ, अग्निवीर की लड़ रहा हूँ, किसान की लड़ रहा हूँ, बेरोजगारों की लड़ रहा हूँ, बढ़ती महंगाई की, भ्रष्टाचार

की और बढ़ते अपराधों की, सारी लड़ाई मुझे ही लड़नी पड़ रही है। मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल वापस हो। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख (बारामूला) : स्पीकर साहब, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

आपको मालूम है कि मैं किस तरह आग के दरिया से कूद कर यहां तक आया हूँ। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप मुझे पूरे 7 मिनट मेहरबानी करके दे देंगे। यह तो मालूम है कि बिल पास होना ही है, क्योंकि नंबरर्स इनके पास हैं। नंबरर्स उस साइड है। अल्लामा इकबाल ने इसलिए कहा है—

“जम्हूरियत इक तर्ज-ए-हुकूमत है कि जिसमें बंदों को गिना करते हैं तौला नहीं करते।”

मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि इस बिल की टूथ एंड नेल मुखालफत करता हूँ। उसके अपोजिशन में खड़ा हूँ। मुझे सिर्फ चार बातें कहनी हैं और वह मुझे कहने दीजिए। मुझे तीन बातें देश की दो बड़ी पार्टियों बीजेपी और कांग्रेस से कहनी हैं। मुझे किसी से कोई दुश्मनी नहीं, किसी से दोस्ती भी नहीं। मुझे दुश्मनों ने भी मारा और दोस्तों ने भी मारा। मैं यही कहूंगा और मुझे चौथी बात हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों से कहनी है। अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मुझे देश के मुसलमानों से कहनी है। कांग्रेस विद ड्यू रेस्पेक्ट, दुनिया को पता है कि बीजेपी खुलकर मुसलमानों को अपनी औकात याद दिलाती है। यह सच्चाई है। इसमें कोई दो राय है नहीं। लेकिन जहां तक कांग्रेस का ताल्लुक है, यह सेकुलरिज्म के मीठे रस में खंजर डाल कर मुसलमानों के पीठ के पीछे घोंपते हैं। यह भी सच्चाई है। आप प्लीज मेरे लिए ताली मत बजायें। मुझे लेबल लगेगा। अगर मैं कुछ और कहूंगा तो आप नाराज होंगे। Please wait for a minute. मेरी यह गुजारिश है। मैं तीन बातें याद दिला दूंगा। अक्सर बाबरी मस्जिद का जिक्र होता है, राम मंदिर का जिक्र होता है।

I am not on merits. I just want to remind the Congress and the BJP something, especially the Congress. क्योंकि मुसलमानों का ज्यादा ठेका तो इन्होंने ही लिया है। बाबरी मस्जिद का ताला तो राजीव गांधी जी ने खोला। आप इंकार ही नहीं कर सकते, बाकी इमारत उस पर उन लोगों ने बनाई। इसी तरह यूएपीए, जिसमें सैकड़ों लोग जेलों में मर रहे हैं। वह पौधा तो कांग्रेस ने लगाया, उसमें मुसलमान ही ज्यादा मर रहे हैं। इन्होंने उसमें थोड़ा शाख तराशी करके उसके

आगे खाद डाली।

तीसरा, ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने आर्टिकल 370 के बारे में बिल्कुल सही फरमाया। आपने सही कहा, आपके पास नंबरर्स हैं। You can do anything. लेकिन आप यह भी याद रखिये कि आर्टिकल 370 को खोखला कांग्रेस ने ही किया। जब उमर साहब के साथ इलैक्शन लड़ा, तो इन्होंने आर्टिकल 370 के नाम पर वोट मांगे। आप कश्मीर में जाकर सोशल मीडिया के वीडियो निकाले। कांग्रेस के जो पांच एमएलएज़ बने हैं, सब ने आर्टिकल 370 के रेस्टोरेशन के लिए वोट मांगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इनका स्टैंड क्या है? होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने सही कहा, कुछ नहीं हुआ। उमर साहब तो सरकार चला रहे हैं। जनाब, आपने उनके हाथ में, जैसे छोटा बच्चा जब रोता है, तो आप उसको जहाज का खिलौना देते हैं। वह जहाज मांगता है, आपने उनके हाथ में खिलौना दिया है, वह तो खुद कहते हैं कि मैं तो म्यूनिसिपैलिटी का सीएम हूँ। उन्होंने खुद कहा। दूसरी बात है कि उनमें इतनी हिम्मत भी नहीं कि वे आपसे यह कहें कि अगर आर्टिकल 370 नहीं, 35ए नहीं, कम से कम स्टेटहुड तो वापस दे दीजिए। उसके लिए भी हमें भीख मांगनी पड़ रही है। मैं आपसे गुज़ारिश करता हूँ, If all of you really believe in your principles, आप नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों से बात करते हैं, आप हर जगह के लोगों से बात करते हैं, We welcome that. आपको कश्मीर के लोगों से बात करने में कौन-सी चीज़ रोक रही है?

अंत में, मुझे हिन्दुस्तान के, पूरे देश के मुसलमानों से गुज़ारिश करनी है। मैं दामन फैलाकर कहूँगा। Why should we become vote bank? हम बीच में क्यों मारे जा रहे हैं? हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों की अपनी आइडेंटिटी है। We are beyond vote bank. We belong to this soil. पूरे हिन्दुस्तान पर मुसलमानों का उतना ही अधिकार है, जितना हमारे हिन्दू भाइयों का है। Why do Indian Muslims need to prove their identity and their loyalty? बाकी चीज़ों को उनको क्यों बार-बार साबित करनी पड़ती है? मुसलमानों से मेरा एक ही आग्रह है, यह नम्बर गेम है और बीच में आप मारे जा रहे हो। यह 80 और 20 का मामला है। आप अपनी स्ट्रैटजी चेंज करो। मेहरबानी करके आप अपना फोकस, यहाँ पर बाकी विद्वान लोग भी बैठे हैं। मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी से मेरी अपील है कि आप

मेहरबानी करके इस नम्बर गेम में मत पड़ो। ये लोग आपको जख्म देकर तलवार चलाकर जख्मी करते हैं, इनको वोट मिलता है और ये लोग उन जख्मों पर थोड़ा मरहम या नमक डालकर ये लोग वोट माँगते हैं। आप बीच में मारे क्यों जा रहे हो? यह आपका देश है। आप नम्बर गेम में नहीं जीत पाओगे। अगर कल आपका प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी बनेगा, तो भी आपकी तकदीर बदलने वाली नहीं है, जब तक आप अपना इंट्रोस्पेक्शन नहीं करोगे।

अब मैं वक्फ के हवाले से कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पहले ही कहा कि मैं बिल के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ। Let the Muslims of the country introspect. वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज का और हम भी कहीं गलत तो नहीं हैं। हमने वक्फ से कितने अस्पताल बनाये, हमने कितनी यूनिवर्सिटीज बनाईं, हमने वक्फ से कितने काम किये हैं, हमने कितने स्कूल्स और कॉलेजेज बनाए, यह सोचने की बात है।

मेरी सिर्फ इतनी गुज़ारिश है कि क्या वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज का मिसयूज, उनका दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हो रहा है। कहीं पर 50 रुपए किराया है, जिसका किराया 10 हजार रुपए और 20 हजार रुपए होना चाहिए था। I am talking about Jammu and Kashmir. मुझे 6 साल पहले का पता है। इसलिए हमको भी इंट्रोस्पेक्शन करने की जरूरत है। अगर हम मुसलमानों के हमदर्द हैं, तो जो वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, उसमें बड़ी-बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटीज, अस्पताल, कॉलेज खोलें। Let us do something for the community. Let us do something for the humanity.

मैं अपने उलमा-एकराम के नाम अल्लामा इकबाल का एक शेर कहना चाहूंगा, उसी से शुरू भी किया गया है।

“हुए किस दर्जा फ़कीहाने हरम बे तौफ़ीक़,

खुद बदलते नहीं, कुरआन बदल देते हैं।”

मैं एक आखिरी शेर कहना चाहूंगा।

हुकूमत है आनी-जानी, है मोहब्बत मगर जाबेदानी,

ये तख्तो-ताज तुमको मुबारक, हम दिलों पर हुकूमत करेंगे।

थैंक यू सर।

श्री मोहम्मद हनीफ़ा (लद्दाख) : ऑनरेबल स्पीकर सर, हुकूमत का कहना है कि पूरे मुल्क में वक्फ जायदाद के इंतजाम और निगरानी को बेहतर बनाने के लिए लाया गया है। लेकिन इसमें तजाविज ऐसी हैं, जो गहरी फिक्र और परेशानी का सबस बनती हैं। ये तजाविज सिर्फ मुस्लिम बिरादरी की मजहबी और तहजीबी विरासत को मुत्तासीर नहीं करेंगी, बल्कि आइनी हुकूक और मजहबी आज़ादी पर भी सवाल उठाती है।

इस बिल के तहत मरकजी वक्फ काउंसिल और रियासती वक्फ बोर्ड में गैर मुस्लिम अफरात की तक़रूरी की तजवीज़ दी गई है। यह सिर्फ एक इंतजामी तब्दीली नहीं, बल्कि एक आइनी सवाल भी उठाता है। वक्फ जायदाद इस्लाम की मजहबी रवायात से जुड़ी हुई है। मस्जिद, दरगाह और वक्फ बोर्ड के तहत चलने वाले दूसरी मजहबी इदारे हमेशा मुस्लिम बिरादरी के जेहरे-इंतजाम रहे हैं। इसलिए वक्फ बोर्ड मुस्लिम बिरादरी की मजहबी आज़ादी का एक अहम हिस्सा है। यह काम हमारे आइनी दायरे में आर्टिकल 26 के खिलाफ अर्जी करते हैं, जो हर मजहबी तबके को अपने मजहबी कामों के इंतजाम खुद करने का हक देता है। अगर गैर-मुस्लिम अफरात को वक्फ बोर्ड में शामिल किया गया, तो यह मुस्लिम बिरादरी के मजहबी हुकूक में सीधी मुदाखिलत होगी।

सर, आज यहाँ पर दो मेम्बर्स ने जिक्र किया और मैं भी जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि बोध गया में जो महाबोधि टेम्पल है, आज बुद्धिस्ट बिरादरी के उनके जो मॉन्क्स हैं, वे पिछले कई महीनों से हड़ताल पर हैं। वे एहतिजाज कर रहे हैं क्योंकि मसला यह है कि जो महाबोधि टेम्पल है, वह एक कमेटी के द्वारा चलता है। उस कमेटी में गैर-बुद्धिस्ट मेम्बर भी हैं। इस वजह से, वे लोग अपने मजहब के हिसाब से वहाँ काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आने वाले दिनों में वक्फ बोर्ड में अगर गैर-मुस्लिम लोगों को रखा जाएगा, तो यह मसला इसमें भी आने वाला है।

इस बिल में एक और अहम और परेशां कुन्तलवीज़ वक्फ-बाय-यूज़र के उसूल को खत्म करना है। पहले जो जायदाद लंबे अरसे से मज़हबी अफलाइन मुकासिद के लिए इस्तेमाल हो रही थी, उन्हें वक्फ का दर्जा दिया जाता था। आज मुल्क में 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा वक्फ जायदादों को बाय-यूज़र के तहत फसलीम शुदा है, जिनमें से ज्यादातर अनरजिस्टर्ड हो सकती हैं। लेकिन, अब इसे खत्म करने

का तज़बीर से, जिससे बहुत सी जायदादें, जो मुस्लिम बिरादरी के मज़हबी और सामाजिक कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल हो रही हैं, मुतानिज़ा हो सकती हैं, डिस्प्यूटेड हो सकती हैं। जो जायदाद 100 साल, 200 साल या इससे भी ज्यादा अर्से से मज़हबी कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल हो रही है, अब वे कहां से रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाएंगे?

सर, इस बिल के तहत अपनी ही जायदाद को वक्फ करने के लिए जो पांच साल की मज़हबी इबादार लाज़मी करार दी गई है, क्या यह आईन के आर्टिकल-25 के खिलाफ अर्ज़ी नहीं है, जो कि हर शख्स को मज़हबी आजादी का बुनियादी हक देता है। आज जो काम वक्फ ट्रिब्यूनल का है, उसे हटाकर इस बिल के तहत सारे अख्तियारात डीएम या रियासत-ए-हुकूमत के किसी सीनियर ऑफिसर को दिए गए हैं।

सर, वक्फ में इस्तिलाहात करने के बजाए हुकूमत इसे मुकम्मल तौर पर खत्म करना चाहती है। वक्फ एक मज़हबी और फलाइन नारा है, जिसका इंतज़ाम सिर्फ मुस्लिम बिरादरी के हाथ में रहना चाहिए। वक्फ जायदाद के लिए बेहतरीन इंतज़ाम और हिफ़ाज़त जरूरी है, ताकि मज़हबी और तहज़ीबी विरासत महफूज़ रहे।

सर, इसलिए, मैं आज इस बिल के खिलाफ खड़ा हूं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एडवोकेट फ्रांसिस जॉर्ज।

... (व्यवधान)

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE (KOTTAYAM): Sir, we are at the fag end of the discussion on Waqf (Amendment) Bill.

The Home Minister while speaking said that the Kerala Catholic Bishops Conference and the Catholic Bishop Conference of India are supporting this Bill.

What exact they said? They said if there are any provisions in this Bill to help the hapless people of Munambam, then it has to be supported. That is all.

The Minister mentioned about the grievances of Munambam. The occupants

of Munambam requires a permanent solution which necessarily shall not be interdicted by any court by any reason including the reason of unconstitutionality of the amended provision.

The occupants of Munambam purchased the property in Munambam when having valid title deeds which are registered as early as in the year 1989-1993.

During the said period, the said properties were not included in the Asset Register of Waqf Board. The above properties were registered in the Waqf Asset Register during the year 2019 on the basis of the recommendation of the Inquiry Commission named Nizar Commission. There is ambiguity in Section 51, Section 51(1)A and Section 52 of the Waqf Act as to whether the transfer become *void ab initio*, if that transfer is in regard to a property which is not included in the asset register or not. By making such clarification in the above Section, the entire issue can be sorted out simply by making ambiguous provisions unambiguous and it can be done without affecting any fundamental rights of the Muslim community.

Only because of the reason the Bill was circulated belatedly, we were not able to place the amendment within the time as stipulated in Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure of Loka Sabha.

I request the Minister to make necessary amendment in the said provision without affecting any right of our brothers and sisters. ... (*Interruptions*)

Please Sir. What is this, Sir? I have been very patiently waiting since afternoon. You have given time to all the Members to speak. You are only cutting me out.

Sir, please give me 1-2 minutes.

The amendment carried out through this Waqf Bill 2025 is very much in conflict with fundamental right prescribed in Part III of the Constitution including violation of Articles 25, 26 and 29 and there is every probability of declaring the same as Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on the test of Article 13 of the Constitution and also due to non-conformity with the Constitutional provisions.

The Home Minister said that the Government is trying to uplift the minorities. I have a whole list of attacks starting from 2014 to latest 31st March, 2025 on the Christians and Muslim minorities in this country. Due to paucity of time, I am not going into all the details.

In Clause 2A, the trusts are being taken out of the ambit of this law. And also, Clause 34 gives a clear provision for appeal. Well, we have no quarrel with those provisions. But there are issues which I would like to point out.

In Section 3F, the definition of Government organisation in Section 3FA is so wide that even an autonomous body under the Central or State Government can raise a claim against a waqf property.

The definition of a Government organisation under Section 3 (f) (a) is so wide that even an autonomous body under the Central or State Government can raise a claim against a worker's property. Under Clause r of Section 3, inclusion of words 'showing or demonstrating that he is practising Islam for at least five years' creates an opportunity for anyone to challenge a dedication by any person, and these words are highly ambiguous.

The term 'practising Muslim' carries far-reaching implications. Whether a Muslim is practicing or not is subjective. There is no provision for the registration of

existing waqf by users that are not yet registered. There should be a provision for the registration of existing waqf by users, which are not yet registered, by fixing a time period for such registration.

Section 3 (c) grants unbridled power to the District Collectors or designated officers to conduct inquiries, even without hearing the mutawalli or interested persons to determine whether a property is a waqf property. No provision is provided against the report of the designated officer, and even corrections to revenue records can be carried out without intervening in the waqf property.

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को शुरू करने से पहले कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि राजकुमार जी भी इस बात को कह रहे थे कि यह 2 अप्रैल का दिन विशेष है। मैं सहारनपुर जेल में था, 2 अप्रैल 2018 को आंदोलन हुआ, 13 नौजवानों ने शहीदगी दी। मैं उनको नमन करता हूँ। आज फिर 2 अप्रैल है, एक और शहीदगी की तैयारी लग रही है। मैं उन क्रान्तिकारियों को भी आज याद करता हूँ, मुस्लिम क्रान्तिकारी, जिन्होंने देश की आजादी में योगदान दिया।

सर, अंदाज-ए-जमाना कहता है कि “मौज-ए-हवा रुख बदलेंगी, अंगारों से गुलशन फूटेगा, शबनम से शरारें निकलेंगी”।

वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक 2024 संवैधानिक मूल्यों एवं साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द के लिए गंभीर खतरा है। वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक 2024 संवैधानिक अधिकारों, विधिक सिद्धांतों और धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता पर गंभीर आघात है। विधेयक वक्फ प्रबंधन को कुशल और प्रभावी बनाने का दावा करता है, लेकिन इसके 44 संशोधन इन वादों को पूरा करने में असफल हैं।

हमारा मानना है कि इस संशोधन से स्पष्टता, साक्ष्य और मूल कारण विश्लेषण का अभाव होगा। पूर्व संशोधनों का मूल्यांकन नहीं होगा। हित धारकों से परामर्श की पारदर्शिता नहीं होगी। मौलिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन होगा। आर्टिकल 13, आर्टिकल 14, आर्टिकल 25, आर्टिकल 26, आर्टिकल 50, आर्टिकल 300 और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णयों, स्थापित कानूनों, इस्लामी सिद्धांतों और

संविधान की भावना का उल्लंघन होगा ।

असत्य वादे बनाम वास्तविक प्रभाव :

विधेयक सुधार और सशक्तिकरण का दावा करता है, लेकिन वास्तव में धार्मिक संपत्तियों के पुनःवर्गीकरण/जब्ती का प्रावधान (संशोधन 39ए)। ऐतिहासिक मस्जिदों, कब्रिस्तानों को सरकारी संपत्ति घोषित करना, जिससे साम्प्रदायिक तनाव पैदा हो सकता है। जिलाधिकारियों को अत्यधिक अधिकार प्रदान करना (संशोधन 5बी)।

सर, जिलाधिकारी सरकार के होते हैं, सरकार के हिसाब से काम होते हैं। यहाँ जितने भी विपक्ष के एमपी बैठे हैं, इनसे पूछकर देखो कि इनके जिले में क्या हाल है, जिलाधिकारी इनकी सुनता है या नहीं सुनता है। यहाँ विपक्ष के एमपी बैठे हैं, इनसे पूछकर देखिए, आपको पता लग जायेगा।

सर, धार्मिक विशेषज्ञता या समुदाय की सलाह के बिना निर्णयों से संपत्ति विवाद और विश्वास की कमी उत्पन्न होगी। ट्रिब्यूनल की शक्ति कमजोर करना और मुस्लिम प्रतिनिधित्व हटाना (संशोधन 10बी)। धार्मिक कानून की त्रुटिपूर्ण व्याख्या और पक्षपाती निर्णय। दानकर्ता की इच्छा की उपेक्षा व धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता का हनन (संशोधन 5(ए))। दानकर्ताओं द्वारा समर्थन वापस लेना, जिससे सामुदायिक संस्थाएं कमजोर होंगी। गैर-मुस्लिमों द्वारा स्थापित वक्फ सुरक्षा समाप्त करना (संशोधन 104 की समाप्ति)। इससे अंतर-धार्मिक सौहार्द प्रभावित होगा। सदियों पुरानी धार्मिक संपत्तियों पर सीमा अधिनियम लागू करना (संशोधन 27(बी))। कब्जा की गई संपत्तियों की स्थायी हानि। धार्मिक विशेषज्ञों को दरकिनार कर वक्फ निर्धारण करना (संशोधन 6(सी))। धार्मिक ज्ञान के अभाव में संपत्तियों का गलत वर्गीकरण। अपंजीकृत वक्फ घोषणाओं को अपराध घोषित करना (संशोधन 3/12)। भय के माहौल में धार्मिक दान में गिरावट। मनमाने सर्वेक्षण और वर्गीकरण की अनुमति देना (संशोधन 8ए)।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वकील साहब, धन्यवाद।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सर, पूरा हो जाने दीजिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप तो सारी धाराएँ पढ़ दोगे।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सर, मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करूँगा। सर, यह महत्वपूर्ण है, मौका दीजिए।

बिना जवाबदेही के बड़े पैमाने पर वक्फ संपत्तियों का पुनः वर्गीकरण । प्रशासनिक भ्रम और प्रभावशीलता को नुकसान पहुँचाना (संशोधन 12(डी)) । कानूनी विवाद और कुप्रबंधन से वक्फ बोर्डों की विश्वसनीयता को नुकसान । अस्पष्ट आधारों पर राज्य द्वारा वक्फ बोर्डों को भंग करने का अधिकार (संशोधन 3(सी)) । राज्यों में व्यापक विरोध, प्रदर्शन और धार्मिक लक्ष्यीकरण के आरोप । सार्वजनिक हित के नाम पर वक्फ प्रशासन पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण (संशोधन 3सी2) । व्यापक स्तर पर अशांति, विरोध प्रदर्शन और कानून-व्यवस्था की गंभीर स्थिति ।

सर, सरकार का उद्देश्य यह नजर आता है कि मुस्लिम समुदाय के योगदानों पर नियंत्रण स्थापित करना, मुसलमानों को उनकी वक्फ संपत्तियों से वंचित करना, वक्फ स्थापित करने के अधिकारों पर प्रतिबंध लगाना, वक्फ, वाकिफ और मुतवल्ली की इस्लामी परिभाषाओं में परिवर्तन करना । इस विधेयक को वर्तमान रूप में अस्वीकार करें और समावेशी परामर्श, कानूनी स्पष्टता, संवैधानिक और धार्मिक अधिकारों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करें ।

सर, यह तो बिल के ऊपर था, क्योंकि आप कहते हैं कि बिल के ऊपर बोलना चाहिए, इधर-उधर नहीं बोलना चाहिए । लेकिन, मैं सुबह से सुन रहा हूँ ।

सर, दो-तीन चीजें हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं बोलूंगा ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जो विद्वान होते हैं, वे बिल के ऊपर ही बोलते हैं ।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर : सर, मैं बस अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ ।

सर, सरकार कितनी हितैषी है? केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में एक भी मुस्लिम मंत्री नहीं है । सच तो यह है कि अभी ईद पर नमाज़ पढ़ने के लिए भी नए नियम बनाए गए । जो नमाज़ पढ़ रहे थे, उनके पीछे पुलिस कर्मचारी लाठी लेकर खड़े थे, यह मैंने खुद देखा है । अगर सरकार इतनी हितैषी है तो क्या सरकार सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा कराएगी? बिलकिस बानो के आरोपियों का जेल से आने के बाद स्वागत किया गया ।

सर, मुसलमानों की जमीन की बात है । एस.सी., एस.टी. की जो जमीन है, वे छीनी जा रही हैं । कानून से ऊपर उठकर मुसलमानों के घरों पर बुलडोजर चलाए गए, यह सबने देखा । ये सुरक्षा की बात

करते हैं। लिंगिंग की गयी, मुसलमान मारे गए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ऑर्डर किया कि कांवड़ यात्रा में गरीबों के ठेलों पर नाम मत लिखवाओ, देश को मत तोड़ो।

सर, अन्त में, 'बात निकली है तो दूर तक जाएगी।' पार्टी, सरकार के नेता यात्रा निकाल कर कहते हैं कि मुसलमानों को भगाओ। पिछली बार एक मुस्लिम एम.पी. के बारे में क्या-क्या शब्द नहीं कहे गए, उसकी कोई निंदा नहीं हुई और उसका प्रमोशन हुआ। कभी आपके नेता कहते हैं कि 'गोली मारो' और आप हिन्दू राष्ट्र की बात करते हैं।

सर, मैं इसका पुरजोर विरोध करता हूँ और अपनी एक शायरी के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा। मैंने आज दोनों तरफ से बहुत सुना हूँ।

“जब तक न बदले, ज़ालिम हुकूमत का मिज़ाज,
एहतेज़ाज़, एहतेज़ाज़, एहतेज़ाज़।”

सर, यह तब तक रहेगा जब तक सरकार अपनी सोच नहीं बदलती।

SHRI ABHIJIT GANGOPADHYAY (TAMLUK): Sir, I am grateful to the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, and other leaders of our party who have given me a chance to speak on this important Bill.

My speech might be the shortest. For the first time, when the bill was introduced, a very obnoxious campaign was going on all over India, including my State, West Bengal. I want to know from the persons, the political leaders, who were campaigning in a very obnoxious way, kindly show to this House any one provision, one line or one word where it has been stated that the Muslims' property would be taken away. Where is it written in the Bill? Kindly tell them to show only one line. There is no such thing in the Bill, and the campaign is continuing. Such a false campaign will continue even after the passing of this Bill today. That is why this will always remain a question of whether there is any such word, including a

punctuation mark, that indicates that the properties of the Muslim will be taken away or that the Muslim community would be taken away.

My next point is about 'waqf by user'. While doing so, I will go to the definition of 'waqf' as was given in the 1995 Act which says:

““waqf” means the permanent dedication by any person, of any movable or immovable property for any purpose recognised by the Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable and includes—

a waqf by user but such waqf shall not cease to be a waqf by reason only of the user having ceased irrespective of the period of such cesser;”

Where is the dedication of a property, and by the person, 'waqif', as to certain land or property for use by the Muslims as users, and that would be treated as waqf property? The definition of waqf shows permanent dedication. But in the inclusion under sub-rule 1, there is no whisper as to the dedication, let alone permanent dedication. No such thing is there. So, how can a property which is being used by some community be a waqf property? At the maximum, that can be a property which is being used. In the land record, the user is mentioned.
....(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

SHRI ABHIJIT GANGOPADHYAY : So, when the definition of waqf does specifically mention about permanent dedication, and the next sub-section says nothing about permanent dedication, we should keep in our mind that as a river cannot rise above its source, the next Section cannot go above the definition as has been given as permanent dedication. There is no such thing.

I know that this mala fide campaign will go on and will continue against BJP, and against the Union of India that is passing the Bill today. That is why I am again asking this question, through you, Sir, to the Opposition leaders. How can a user property be marked as waqf when there is no dedication, I again repeat, let alone permanent dedication?

Then, I will come to one very important provision of this Act. I will request all the respected persons and all the erudite scholars on the Waqf Act to go through Sections 109 and 110 of the 1995 Act. Kindly show me a single sentence where it is written that the amount to be collected from waqf would be spent for the Muslim widows, Muslim children and orphans. Could they show that? They will shout for 12 hours. But it is not possible for them to show that in Sections 109 and 110 of the 1995 Act. But kindly see Section 42, sub-section 2, clause A. Here, it is categorically written by the Narendra Modi Government that the amount will be used for the widows, for the poor and for the orphans. That is all.

Thank you.

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी (हैदराबाद) : स्पीकर सर, मैं इस वक्फ तरमीमी बिल की मुखालिफत में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। किसी एक शायर ने बड़ा अच्छा कहा था कि जब भी ज़मीर और ज़र्फ का सौदा हो दोस्तों, कायम रहो हुसैन के इनकार की तरह। सर, यह वक्फ तरमीमी बिल भारत के ग़ुर मुसलमानों के ईमान पर, इबादत पर एक हमला है। नरेंद्र मोदी की हुकूमत ने इस देश की सबसे बड़ी अकलियत के खिलाफ एक एलाने ज़ंग कर दिया। यह जंग न सिर्फ मेरे जिस्म पर है, बल्कि मेरी आज़ादी पर, मेरी समाजी और माशी मार्जिनलाइज़ेशन पर है। मेरी शहरियत पर है। मेरे मदरसे, मस्जिदों, खानकाही और दरगाहों को निशाना बनाया जा रहा है। यह हुकूमत सच्चाई को नहीं बयान कर रही है कि इस तरमीमी बिल से मुसलमानों का तहाफुज़, तरक्की और गुरबत का खत्मा होगा। यह सरासर झूठ है।

सर, अगर आप आईन के आर्टिकल 14 को देखेंगे तो उसमें लिखा हुआ है – ईक्वल प्रोटेक्शन। अब आप देख लीजिए कि हिन्दू, सिख, जैन और बौद्ध को उनके एन्डोमेन्ट में तहफ्फूज मिलेगा, क्योंकि उनका एन्डोमेन्ट बाई यूजर बरकरार है और उनका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उनके हाथ में होगा। गैर हिन्दू या उनके महजब का आदमी उनके लिए दान भी दे सकता है और एन्डोमेन्ट बोर्ड का तहफ्फूज भी मिलेगा, क्योंकि उसके ऊपर ओवरहेडिंग क्लॉज अप्लाई नहीं होगा। उस पर लिमिटेशन का कानून अप्लाई नहीं होगा। उसके अपोजिट आप देख लीजिए कि मुस्लिम वक्फ को वक्फ बाई यूजर निकाल दिया गया। एक मुस्लिम वक्फ की जायदाद पर कब्जा होगा। लिमिटेशन लगेगा तो जो एनक्रोचर है, जो काबिज है, वह रातों रात मालिक बन जाएगा। इसे गैर मुस्लिम वक्फ बोर्ड एडमिनिस्टर करेगा। यह आर्टिकल 14 के ईक्वल प्रोटेक्शन का वाइलेशन है।

सर, अब आर्टिकल 14 में इक्वेलिटी बिफोर लॉ भी है। उसका कैसे वाइलेशन हो रहा कि कोई आर्बिट्रेशन स्टेप नहीं ले सकता है। कोई भी ऑफिशियल किसी भी तरीके से गलत आर्बिट्रेरी फैसला नहीं लेगा। यहां पर आप एक डेजिग्नेटेड ऑफिसर को रख रहे हैं। वह फैसला लेगा कि यह जायदाद वक्फ की है या गवर्नमेंट की है। क्या यह प्रिंसिपल ऑफ नेचुरल जस्टिस के खिलाफ नहीं है, जिसकी तकरीर एक्जीक्यूटिव करती है? यह हमारे थ्योरी ऑफ सेपरेशन एंड पावर और भारत की आईन के बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर का हिस्सा है। क्या इसका वाइलेशन नहीं है?

सर, आर्टिकल 25 का वाइलेशन कैसे हैं, आप मुसलमानों से वक्फ बाई यूजर छीन रहे हैं और फिर आप वक्फ-अल-औलाद को कर्व कर रहे हैं। वहीं पर दूसरे धर्म के मानने वाले को उनके मजहब पर चलने की पूरी इजाजत है। आर्टिकल 25 में जो लफ्ज़ इस्तेमाल हुआ है, वह इक्वली एन्टाइटल के बारे में है। यहां पर मुसलमानों का ईक्वल एन्टाइटल नहीं हो रहा है।

सर, अभी हमने यहां पर गृह मंत्री, वजीरे ए दाखिला की तकरीरे सुनी। वजीरे ए दाखिला यह कहते हैं, शायद वह कठमुल्ला की जुबान न कह दें, वजीरे ए दाखिला ने अपने बयान में कहा कि जो बोर्ड और काउंसिल होगा, वह इस्लाम से अलग है।

सर, अगर आपकी बात सच है तो फिर आपको यह कानून बनाने की जरूरत ही नहीं है। आप

एक नॉन स्टेट्यूटरी बॉडी बना दीजिए। यह जो कानून बन रहा है, आर्टिकल 26 इसका सोर्स है। जब आर्टिकल 26 इसका सोर्स है तो आर्टिकल 26 का ए, बी, सी, डी क्या कहता है कि रिलिजियस डिनॉमिनेशन अपने मजहब के अफेयर्स खुद चला लें। मूवएबल एंड इम्मूवएबल प्रॉपर्टीज को लेना और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करना, जब हिन्दू धर्म को, बौद्ध धर्म को, सिख धर्म को यह राइट दिया गया तो आप कैसे मुसलमानों से छीन रहे हैं? यह आर्टिकल 26 का ग्रेव वाइलेशन है।

सर, अब आप वक्फ बाई यूजर का मामला देखिए। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि एन्क्रोचमेंट हो रहा है। 17 हजार एनक्रोचमेंट्स हुए हैं। यही नरेन्द्र मोदी की हुकूमत ने, वर्ष 2014 में उस वक्त के मंत्री ने वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज एविकशन ऑफ अन-ऑथराइज्ड ऑक्यूपेंट्स बिल को एंट्रोड्यूस किया। लेकिन आपने वर्ष 2024 में उसको विद्‌ड्रॉ कर लिया। आपने इसे क्यों विद्‌ड्रॉ किया? जब आप मान रहे थे कि एन्क्रोचमेंट हो रहा है, तो आपने बिल को विद्‌ड्रॉ कर लिया।

सर, आपने वक्फ बाई यूजर को निकाल दिया। इसमें कंडीशन क्या लगाया है? अगर उसमें डिस्प्यूट होगा और गवर्नमेंट प्रॉपर्टी होगी, इसमें डिस्प्यूट तो है। मिसाल के तौर पर मोहिब्बुल्लाह साहब जिस मस्जिद के इमाम है, पार्लियामेंट के सामने मस्जिद है। 123 प्रॉपर्टीज में मस्जिद है। वहां डिस्प्यूट चल रहा है। कल कलेक्टर या ऑफिसर बोलेगा कि यह गवर्नमेंट प्रॉपर्टी है। वहां स्टीकर लगा दिया जाएगा। मस्जिद बंद हो जाएगी और वह गवर्नमेंट प्रॉपर्टी हो गई। अब आप हमें बताइए, पूरे बीजेपी और रूलिंग पार्टी हमको ज्ञान दे रही हैं कि कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं आपको दलील के साथ बता रहा है। इस मस्जिद के बारे में दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट बोलती है कि यह हमारी है और दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड बोलता है कि यह हमारी है। अगर अपनी गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ वक्फ बोर्ड वक्फ बाई यूजर इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा, तो क्या होगा? जब यह अमेंडमेंट हो जाएगा तो सिर्फ प्राचीन मंदिरों की हिफाजत होगी, मस्जिदों की नहीं होगी।

सर, अगर मेरा डिस्प्यूट एंशिण्ट मॉन्यूमेंट्स से है, मैं एक मिसाल दे रहा हूं। दिल्ली में 172 वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज एसआई के कंट्रोल में हैं। मैं तो वहां हार ही गया, क्योंकि मेरे पास डॉक्यूमेंट्स नहीं हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि डॉक्यूमेंट्स चढ़ाइए। अगर मेरा गवर्नमेंट से डिस्प्यूट चल रहा है, तो मैं क्लेम ही नहीं कर सकता हूं, क्योंकि आप जज बनेंगे और आप ही फैसला करेंगे। जब तक आप फैसला नहीं करते हैं,

वह वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी नहीं होगी। उसका प्रोविजन आपने डाल दिया।

अगर मेरा डिसप्यूट एनक्रोचर से होगा, आपने तो 107 को डिलीट कर दिया, आप रातों-रात काबिज को, एनक्रोचर को मालिक बना रहे हैं। मैं आपके जरिए हुकूमत से पूछना चाहता हूँ। मुंबई में एक बहुत बड़े दौलतमंद हैं। खोजा बिरादरी का यतीमखाना था, उन्होंने वर्ष 2004 या 2005 में 22 करोड़ रुपये में उसे खरीद लिया। वह केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है। क्या लिमिटेशन एक्ट अप्लाई करके आप उनको मालिक बनाना चाहते हैं? आप हमें बताइए, हम इसे जानना चाह रहे हैं। सच्चर कमेटी ने वर्ष 2007 में कहा कि दिल्ली के 123 प्रॉपर्टीज की मार्केट वैल्यू 6 हजार करोड़ की है। आज हम वर्ष 2025 में आ गए हैं। आप क्यों उन प्रॉपर्टीज के खिलाफ पड़े हुए हैं? वर्ष 1976 में उस वक्त की वजीरे आजम इंदिरा गांधी ने लेटर लिखा कि इसको आप दे दीजिए, मगर आप उसको मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। एक झूठ फैलाया जा रहा है। Management, empowerment, and efficient development. This Bill takes any management from the hands of Muslims, disempowers the Waqf in comparison to any other stakeholder, takes away the efficiency of administration and hampers development. Waqf dis-empowerment, in the name of inefficiency, is being created. The progress of development from pre-Independence to today is sought to be destroyed.

अभी हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने फज़ल पूकोया केस का जिक्र किया। मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर जरा अच्छे लोगों को रखकर उनसे इनफॉर्मेशन लें। फज़ल पूकोया का आर्बिटर क्या है? It is arbiter. वह rasion d'etre नहीं है, जो आपने कहा है। आपने शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के बारे में कहा। क्या शेड्यूल कास्ट में मुसलमान नहीं होते, शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स में मुसलमान नहीं होते? शेड्यूल ट्राइब में भी मुसलमान होता है। क्या मेरा आर्टिकल 25 चला गया, आर्टिकल 26 चला गया, आर्टिकल 14 चला गया, आर्टिकल 15 चला गया, आर्टिकल 29 चला गया? लक्षद्वीप का एक मुसलमान एमपी है, क्या उसको राइट नहीं है, क्योंकि वह ट्राइबल है? आप क्या कह रहे हैं? आप इस ऐवान को शेड्यूल ट्राइब के नाम पर क्यों गुमराह कर रहे हैं?

जब आर्टिकल 26ए मेरा सोर्स है, तो आप सेंट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल में 22 में से 10-11 नॉन मुस्लिम्स को बना सकते हैं। रिलीजन न्यूट्रल आपने कह दिया और आप बनाएंगे। आप क्यों बनाएंगे? स्टेट वक्फ बोर्ड में 7 नॉन मुस्लिम्स होंगे और 4 मुस्लिम, क्यों होंगे, क्योंकि आप लॉ में 95 में, डॉयरेक्ट मैनेजमेंट में 5 सालों के लिए ले सकते हैं। वक्फ बाई यूजर को आफिसर बोलेगा कि यह वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी नहीं है, तो वह वक्फ बोर्ड खामोश बैठ जाएगा, कुछ एक्शन ही नहीं लेगा, क्योंकि वे आपके ... * हैं। मैं मोदी गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन ला सकता हूँ, लेकिन वक्फ बोर्ड का चेयरमैन जो नॉमिनेट होगा, उसके खिलाफ नो-कान्फिडेंस नहीं ला सकते हैं। यह क्या मजाक है? यह डेमोक्रेसी है। नॉमिनेट भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करेगी, वह अगर ... * बन जाएगा, जैसा आज भारत में हो रहा है, तो वह भी नहीं हटेगा। कम से कम यहां पर तो इलेक्शन है। वहां पर तो आप पांच साल उसको झेलते रहो। क्लॉज 11 और क्लॉज 9, आप 16 एए से देखिए, where the qualification of the members of the Board has been limited only to three categories contained in 14(1)(c). The intention is very clear that the majority is to be packed with non-Muslims. So, who will defend my interest if I cannot depend on the State Waqf Board or the Central Waqf Council, which are going to comprise non-Muslims? This, in itself, is a clear violation of Articles 14, 15 and 26. सीओ, पहले 1995 एक्ट में था वर्ड मुस्लिम, आपने उसको गायब कर दिया। आखिर क्यों इतनी नफरत है आपको लब्ज ए मुसलमान से? यह आर्टिकल 26 का वॉयलेशन है। जितनी भी हिंदू धर्म की प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, सिख धर्म की हैं, बौद्ध धर्म की हैं, जैन धर्म की हैं, वहां पर उन्हीं के मजहब का आफिसर होगा और कहां पर नहीं होगा, वक्फ बोर्ड में। Waqf Board is a pure religious institution. इसको समझने की जरूरत है।

आप अब ट्रिब्यूनल पर आ जाइए। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर वजीरे दाखिला ने क्या कह दिया कि वर्ष 2013 का कानून नहीं बनता तो हम नहीं लेकर आते। मैं उनसे बड़े अदब के साथ पूछना चाह रहा

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

हूं कि क्या उस वक्त राजनाथ सिंह साहब, आडवाणी साहब, लेट सुषमा स्वराज, ये बड़े-बड़े नेता यहां बैठे थे, आपने यूनैनिमस उस कानून को पास करवा दिया। कीर्ति आजाद उस वक्त थे, अब वे यहां टीएमसी में बैठे हैं। क्या आप गलत हैं या वे गलत थे? हमें आप यह बता दीजिए। आडवाणी जी आपके लिए बहुत बड़े नेता हैं। मेरे लिए नहीं हो सकते हैं, आपके लिए हैं, क्योंकि आपने उनको पद्मश्री दिया है। मोहतर्मा सुषमा स्वराज की जबरदस्त तकरीर का मैं कायल हूं। उन्होंने वर्ष 2013 में इसे यूनैनिमस पास कर दिया।

मुझे कनफ्यूजन है कि क्या अमित शाह और नरेन्द्र मोदी के लिए आडवाणी बड़े हैं या आप बड़े हैं, यह तय कर लीजिए। रेलवे क्लेमेंट ट्रिब्यूनल्स, इनकम टैक्स ट्रिब्यूनल्स, ऐसे 14-15 ट्रिब्यूनल्स हैं, सभी में रिव्यू होता है। सरकार के गृह मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि रोग लगा दिए, कैसे रोक लगाते हैं, रिव्यू और अपील में फर्क होता है। आप ही कह रहे हैं कि कोर्ट में बैकलॉग है और आप अपील कर रहे हैं। आप रिटायर डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज वर्ष 1995 में सिटिंग डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज था, सीजीआई का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल था, आपने उसको निकाल दिया। मंत्री साहब ने ट्रस्ट के बारे में कहा। श्री साईं बाबा ट्रस्ट, 2004 कहता है कि ऑफिसर जो उसमें काम करता है, उसको साईं बाबा का डिवोटी होना चाहिए और उसको डिक्लरेशन लिख कर देना पड़ेगा। यहां पर हो रहा है तो यहां क्यों नहीं हो रहा है?

अमित शाह साहब ने सेक्शन 2ए के बारे में कहा, उन्होंने इस बात का इकरार कर लिया कि दाउदी बोहरा के लिए बनाया गया है। मैं आपके जरिए से गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूं, आपने प्रोवाइजो में दाउदी बोहरा का नाम ही नहीं लिखा, आपने उनको भी थैंक्यू कर दिया, आपने उनका नाम क्यों नहीं लिखा? मुस्लिम समाज में जो बेकार किस्म के लोग हैं, उनके लिए एक रास्ता बना रहे हैं, एग्जिट दिखा रहे हैं। वक्फ से बचना है तो ट्रस्ट बना लो, ये क्या कर रहे हैं? कम से कम दाउदी बोहरा को दे देते। क्लॉज 3वीं सेक्शन 36, क्लॉज 18 देख लीजिए, Oral appointment is sought to be discontinued even though it is a recognised practice in Islam. Muslim Personal Law recognises oral waqf under Shariyat Application Act.

आप क्लॉज 39 पर आ जाइए, पांच साल के लिए मुसलमान, मैं किरान रिजीजू से पूछना चाहता

हूँ दाढ़ी रखे तो मुसलमान प्रैक्टिसिंग है या क्लीन शेव आपकी तरह है, आप बताइए प्रैक्टिसिंग क्या होगी? किसी को पकड़ मॉब लिंच कर दिया कि जीएसआर का नारा लगाया, जीएसआर का नारा लगाया तो मुसलमान है या देश के प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा था कि कपड़े देखकर पहचानो, कपड़े देखकर आप कह देंगे। अगर क्रिश्चियन हिन्दू धर्म कबूल करता है तो क्या वह मंदिर को प्रॉपर्टी नहीं दे सकता है, भारत के संविधान आर्टिकल 300 क्यों है? राइट टू इक्विलिटी क्यों है? फ्रीडम ऑफ रिलीजन क्यों है? पांच साल कहाँ से लाएंगे?

इस बिल में "The creation of waqf-alal-aulad shall not result in denial of inheritance rights of heirs, including women heirs, of the waqif".

ये आर्टिकल 25 का वायलेशन है, शरियत एप्लीकेशन एक्ट, 1937 का वायलेशन है, आर्टिकल 300ए का वायलेशन है। हिन्दू धर्म में सेल्फ एक्वायर्ड प्रॉपर्टी को अगर उसके दो बच्चे हैं तो वह एक को अपनी पूरी प्रॉपर्टी दे सकता है, कोई रोकटोक नहीं है। वह कहेगा कि मैं घर के बच्चों को नहीं दूंगा, मोहल्ले के बच्चे को दूंगा, गरीब को दे दूंगा, उस पर भी कोई रोक टोक नहीं है। वहां पर आपको बच्चों की फिक्र नहीं है, जब मैं अपनी प्रॉपर्टी को अल्लाह को मालिक बनाकर दे रहा हूँ तो बच्चियों की फिक्र नहीं है, इतनी मोहब्बत आप बिलकिस बानो से दिखा देते तो आपके लिए दुआएं देतीं।

आखिरी बात कहकर अपनी बात मुकम्मल कर रहा हूँ। अमित शाह साहब ने बोला कि इतनी प्रॉपर्टीज का कब्जा हुआ, चोरी हुई। क्लॉज 20 सी सेक्शन 652 ए, अगर कोई प्रॉपर्टी बेचता है, दो साल की सजा थी, आपने क्या कर दिया, आपने छह महीने कर दिया, नॉन-बेलेबल था, आपने बेलेबल कर दिया। सेक्शन 40 की बात करते हैं। ज्वाइंट वर्किंग कमेटी का जो नोट दिया, उसमें मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ मोइनरिटीज अफेयर्स ने कहा कि 30 साल में 515 केसेज सेक्शन 40 के आए, सिर्फ 8 लोग कोर्ट गए। वक्फ बाई यूजर्स का कानून तेलंगाना और आंध्र प्रदेश में है। सेक्शन 40 का कानून तमिलनाडु 63ए है, आंध्र प्रदेश में 43 है, आप डायरेक्शन दे रहे हैं, क्लॉज 42 (18) बी देखिए। आप रूल बना रहे हैं, कोऑपरेटिव फेडरेलिज्म के खिलाफ है। इस बिल का मकसद मुसलमानों को जलील और रूसवा करना है।

23.00 hrs

इनका मकसद मुसलमानों को दूसरे दर्जे का शहरी बनाना है। अगर आप इतिहास को पढ़ेंगे, तो उस वक्त महात्मा गांधी जी ने व्हाइट अफ्रीका के कानून के लिए कहा था कि मेरा कंसेंसस इसको नहीं मानता है। मैं इस कानून को कुबूल नहीं करता हूँ। महात्मा गांधी जी ने क्या किया था? उन्होंने उस कानून को फाड़ दिया था। गांधी जी की तरह मैं इस कानून को फाड़ता हूँ। यह असंवैधानिक है। बीजेपी इस देश में मस्जिद और मंदिर के नाम पर झगड़े पैदा करने का काम करना चाहती है। इसीलिए मैं इसको कन्डेम करता हूँ। मैं आपसे गुजारिश करता हूँ कि मैंने 10 संशोधन दिए हैं, आप उनको कुबूल करिए। मुझे बोलने का मौका दीजिए और मैं उन पर संशोधनों पर डिविजन की भी मांग करूंगा।

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी बहुत से सदस्यों की बात सुनने का मौका मिला है। ओवैसी जी ने अपनी बात बताई है कि भारत के संविधान के तहत मौलिक अधिकारों का वाइलेशन हो रहा है। मेरा मानना है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने समय-समय पर जो जजमेंट्स दिए हैं, उसमें जो वक्फ एक्ट है, उसको इंस्टीट्यूटरी बॉडीज़ माना है, चाहे वह वक्फ बोर्ड हो या चाहे काउंसिल हो। इनको यह माना गया है कि ये रिलीजियस एन्टीटिज़ नहीं हैं। मुतवल्ली की जो ड्यूटीज़ हैं, वे भी प्योरली सेकुलर हैं, क्योंकि उनका कैरेक्टर और वक्फ एक्ट का जो सेक्शन 96 है, उसमें केन्द्र सरकार को पावर है कि वह सेकुलर एक्टिविटीज़ रेगुलेट कर सके।

इससे साफ होता है कि जो मौलिक अधिकारों की बात करते हैं, चाहे अनुच्छेद 14 या 15 हो, चाहे फ्रीडम ऑफ रिलीजियन हो, चाहे कल्चरल और एजुकेशनल राइट हो, चाहे फ्रीडम टू रिलीजियस अफेयर्स हो, ये इस कैटेगरी में नहीं आते हैं। जहां तक वक्फ संपत्तियों की बात है, कुल 8,72,000 संपत्तियों में से सिर्फ एक हजार संपत्तियों की डीड बनी है। जो वक्फ बाई यूजर हैं, वे करीब 4,00,000 संपत्तियां हैं। वक्फ बाई यूजर एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। अगर आप देखेंगे, तो इसको खत्म करना बहुत जरूरी था।

23.02 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)

जो वक्फ बाई यूजर है, यह सन् 1954, 1995 और 2013 के एक्ट्स में जो संपत्तियां हैं, उसको

वक्फ के बिना, किसी दस्तावेज के बिना, म्यूटेशन के बिना, सर्वे के बिना और किसी प्रोसेस के बिना उसको वक्फ की संपत्ति मान लिया जाता था। आप उसके बाद देखिए कि वर्ष 2013 के सेक्शन 40 में जो संशोधन आया था, मैं आपको सेक्शन 40 का हवाला दूंगा, क्योंकि कई लोगों ने सेक्शन 40 के बारे में बताया है। अगर सेक्शन 40 को पढ़ लिया जाए, तो उसके तहत इतनी पावर है कि कोई भी प्रॉपर्टी को वक्फ के तहत ट्रीट की जा सकती है, क्योंकि किसी भी तरह की डीड या डाक्यूमेंटेशन सर्वे या अन्य किसी प्रोसेस की जरूरत नहीं हैं।

सेक्शन 40 में लिखा है कि if a property is a waqf property, the Board may itself collect information regarding any property, which it has reason to believe to be a waqf property क्या क्राइटेरिया है या क्या ऑब्जेक्टिव कंसीडरेशन है। If any question arises whether a particular property is a waqf property or not or whether a waqf is Sunni or Shia, it may, after making such inquiry as may deem fit, decide the question. यह जो फाइनल पावर है, इन्होंने बिना किसी आधार के तहत सेक्शन 40 में दिया है।

The decision of the Board on a question under sub-section (1), unless revoked or modified by the Tribunal, shall be final. जो डिसिजन है, अगर सिर्फ और सिर्फ ट्रिब्यूनल को पावर है, ट्रिब्यूनल के बाद किसी अपील का भी प्रावधान नहीं है। अभी इस संशोधन अधिनियम में जो प्रावधान किया है, धारा 40 ओमिट करने का काम किया है। यह बिल्कुल जस्टिफाइड है।

अगर उसके अलावा ट्रस्ट और को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी की प्रॉपर्टी भी है तथा ट्रस्ट एक्ट के तहत है, को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी एक्ट के तहत में है, तो वह प्रॉपर्टी भी नोटिस देकर वक्फ के सेक्शन 40 के तहत ली जा सकती है। उसमें नल्लीफाई करने की पावर ट्रिब्यूनल की है। अब जो अमेंडमेंट एक्ट में मंडेटरी प्रावधान किया गया है, उसमें अब ओरल वक्फ बाईयूजर न होकर डीड के द्वारा ही होगा। जैसे मैंने बताया कि 8 लाख से ऊपर जो वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी है, उसमें डीड केवल 1 हजार 88 बनी हुई है। अब अगर धारा 40 को विलोपित करने का प्रावधान किया गया है तो इस बात के लिए तकलीफ क्यों

हो रही है? एक ड्रेकॉनियन लॉ वर्ष 2013 में आया। उसके साथ अगर आप देखेंगे कि यह कानून जो एक्ट 1995 है, वर्ष 2013 में कांग्रेस की सरकार चुनाव से पहले कानून लेकर आई थी अब उसमें सेक्शन 108ए को ओमित किया जा रहा है। इसे विलोपित किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि यह ड्रेकोनियन पावर है - "The provisions of this Act shall have overriding effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law." भारत में यदि किसी तरह का कानून है और यह कानून वर्ष 2013 में कांग्रेस ने बनाया था, उसका ओवरराइडिंग इफ़ैक्ट होगा। उसका मतलब यह होगा कि सेक्शन 40 को प्रोटेक्शन है। अगर किसी तरह का कानून होगा, चाहे इवैक्युई प्रॉपर्टी हो, अगर वह प्रॉपर्टी एक्ट के तहत भारत सरकार की मानी गई है, तो इस सेक्शन 108ए के तहत ओवरराइडिंग इफ़ैक्ट होने की वजह से प्रॉपर्टी वक्फ की मानी जाएगी। कहने का मतलब यह है कि भारत के जितने भी कानून हैं, उनसे ऊपर सेक्शन 108ए जो वर्ष 2013 में लाया गया। माननीय मंत्री जी ने विलोपित किया है और इस सेक्शन 108ए ओमित किया है, यह बिल्कुल जस्टिफाइड है और भारत के संविधान सम्मत है।

सर, मैं इसके साथ यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस हिसाब से सरकारी प्रॉपर्टी, एसआई की प्रॉपर्टी को हम देखें, तो जो सरकारी प्रॉपर्टीज़ थीं, उनमें लगभग 5 हजार 973 सरकारी प्रॉपर्टीज़ धारा 90 के तहत वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज़ ट्रीट कर ली गईं। वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी वही हो सकती है, जिसके लिए कॉम्पिटेंट टू ट्रांसफर हो, खुद मालिकाना हक हो। जिसका मालिकाना हक नहीं है व वक्फ में नहीं दे सकते। वक्फ ने जिस पर उंगली रखी, उसे भी कह दिया गया कि यह वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी है। अगर सरकार जांच करके सक्षम अधिकारी अपॉइंट करके इस तरह की प्रापर्टी पर कार्रवाई करती है तो इसमें क्या गलत है? 'इस बात के लिए इनको तकलीफ होती है। काफी लोगों की प्राइवेट प्रॉपर्टीज़ को वक्फ ने कह दिया कि यह वक्फ की है और उसका लंबे समय से वक्फ के लिए यूज हो रहा है। चाहे उसके लिए एविडेंस और आधार कोई भी नहीं हों, लेकिन वह प्रॉपर्टी वक्फ की मान ली जाती है। इसके साथ ही सूरत के म्युनिसिपैलिटी कॉरपोरेशन ऑफिस हेड ऑफिस का उदाहरण लेंगे तो उसको वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी मान लिया गया। ऐसे हजारों केसेज हैं, जिनमें वक्फ प्रापर्टी मान लिया गया है। अभी जो रेफरेंस दिया गया था कि

भारत सरकार की प्रॉपर्टीज़ में डीडीए की 108 प्रॉपर्टीज़ को वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी में ले लिया गया।

सर, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि सेक्शन 104बी, जो वर्ष 2013 में कांग्रेस चुनाव से पहले लेकर आई थी, उसमें लिखा है कि Restoration of Waqf property in occupation of Government agency to Waqf Boards. अगर सरकार के पास वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी है, वक्फ ने जो ले ली, वह ठीक है, लेकिन अगर सरकार के पास धारा 40 के तहत है, तो वर्ष 2013 में वक्फ बोर्ड को इतनी पावर दी गई है कि वह प्रॉपर्टी भी इस प्रावधान के तहत वापिस ली जा सकती है। इसके साथ लिमिटेशन एक्ट है। यह एक वक्फ एक्ट ऐसा है, जिसमें लिमिटेशन एक्ट लागू नहीं होता। भारत के सभी कानूनों में लिमिटेशन एक्ट लागू होता है। इसमें अपील का प्रावधान ट्रिब्यूनल का हैं और इस अमेंडमेंट बिल में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि ट्रिब्यूनल ऑर्डर हाईकोर्ट में अपीलेबल होगा। पहले यह प्रावधान नहीं था। इस प्रावधान के होने से और भी राहत होगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

***SHRI DURAI VAIKO (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. On behalf of MDMK, I oppose this Waqf Amendment Bill which is against the interests of the Muslim people and the principles of the Constitution of India. “Innal mussaddiqeena wal mussaddiqaati wa aqradul laaha qardan hassanany yudaa’afu lahum wa lahum ajrun kareem”. This is a quote in Arabic from the verse of Holy Quran 57-18 says that men and women helping the poor and downtrodden people by giving alms is like giving loan to Allah the powerful God. These Waqf properties are created by Muslims so as to engage in implementation of the words of Allah the merciful and to engage in religious activities. With the Waqf properties, Madrasas, Dargahs and Khabristans were created. Not only Muslims are benefitted by these Waqf properties. In Tamil Nadu people from all religions such as

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Christians, Hindus are also benefitted by these Waqf properties. Not only the Kings and rich people, even the philanthropists from different communities have contributed to Waqf properties. This is the pride of Tamil land. I can cite so many examples throughout the country. This shows the importance of unity and pluralism of our country. I oppose this Bill which snatches away the rights from the Waqf Board from the management of Waqf properties. I want to mention the shortcomings of this Waqf Amendment Bill. When a property is identified as Waqf property in the control of Waqf Board, the right to give clarification about that said property lies with Waqf Board. But through this amendment you are trying to snatch away this right from them. How justifiable is this? If there is any wrong done by the Waqf Board Tribunal, there is a procedure to go to Court against the Tribunal. If that is the case, why are you intending to give the power of issuing a 'No Objection Certificate' to the District Collector by taking away this right from the Waqf Board? It is stated that the donor should be practising Islam as a religion for at least 5 years. It is awkward to separate philanthropists and donors on the basis of religion. This completely destructs the very basis of creation of Waqf Board. An amendment is being made to include two non-Muslims as members in the Waqf Board. How can I agree to nomination of an outsider who is not related with my family in any way to look into the affairs of my family? Religious properties or the Waqf properties should only be managed by Muslims. That is true justice. They only know the real intentions behind the creation of such properties. A Christian being appointed to look after the affairs of TTD Tirupati temple or a Muslim being appointed to look into the affairs of Golden temple of Sikhs in Amritsar can be seen as wrong doings.

Similarly, the nomination of non-Muslims to the Waqf Board is highly unacceptable. Hon Chairman Sir, lakhs and lakhs of Muslim friends have sacrificed their lives in our country's freedom struggle. I want to remind this august House at this juncture that they have contributed so much besides their properties in many struggles of our country. Let there be six time pujas held in every temple. Let there be prayer meeting in every Church. Let there be prayers in every Mosque of our country. Let there be awareness campaign by rationalists. Our Leader *Vaiko* remains a strong unifying force through his 60 years of tireless campaigning in every village of Tamil Nadu for religious harmony. The religious harmony as stressed by our Leader *Vaiko* should be spread to all parts of our country. I urge that this Bill threatening Muslims and the very fabric of religious harmony should be withdrawn by this government. I want you to protect the rights of Muslims. I make these demands on behalf of Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, brothers and sisters of Muslim community and Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Annan* Thiru M.K. Stalin. Thank you. Vanakkam.

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी (गिरिडीह) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे भारत के ऐतिहासिक वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं आज इस ऐतिहासिक वक्फ संशोधन विधेयक, 2025 के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अपनी ओर से विपक्ष के सभी साथियों से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज एक झूठ और भ्रामक बात को फैलाया जा रहा है, जो कि बिल्कुल निराधार है। मैं अपनी ओर से यही कहूंगा कि वक्फ विधेयक में संशोधन का जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, इसमें दलित और पसमांदा मुसलमानों को न्याय मिलेगा और साथ ही साथ वक्फ बोर्ड में सबसे ज्यादा जो विवादित केस हैं, उनसे संबंधित लोगों को न्याय मिलेगा और उन्हें हाई कोर्ट तथा सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाने का भी मौका मिलेगा।

मैं अपनी ओर से यही कहूंगा कि जो भ्रष्टाचार हुआ, सबसे ज्यादा प्रॉपर्टी होने के बावजूद भी उनकी जो इनकम है, उसका हिसाब-किताब लेने वाला कोई नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यही कहूंगा कि इसमें सुधार होना चाहिए। मैं इस बिल के पक्ष में अपना समर्थन देता हूँ।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण वक्फ अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2025 एज रिपोर्टेड बाय दी जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी के सपोर्ट में बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि इस जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी का मैं चेयरमैन बना। उसके लिए निश्चित तौर से मैं अपनी पार्टी, प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी और गृह मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करूंगा। उन्होंने मुझे एक बड़ी जिम्मेदारी दी, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी लगातार चर्चा करते हुए 11 घंटे हो गए हैं और जिस तरह से सत्ता पक्ष या प्रतिपक्ष के सदस्य बैठे हैं, आखिर इस बिल के बारे में इस सरकार ने, जब संसदीय कार्य मंत्री किरेन रिजिजू ने इस बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस किया था और अगर इस सरकार की मंशा होती कि हम जो 44 अमेंडमेंट्स लेकर आए हैं, उसी बिल को एज इट इज पास करवाना है तो निश्चित तौर से लोक सभा में भी हमारा बहुमत है और राज्य सभा में भी हमारा बहुमत है, हम सीधे उस बिल को पास करवा सकते थे। इसके बावजूद संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, जब बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस कर रहे थे, उन्होंने पूरे देश के सामने खड़े होकर कहा कि हम इस बिल को पास करवा सकते हैं, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि इस बिल को स्पीकर साहब जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी को रेफर कर दें, जिसमें देश के सभी स्टेकहॉल्डर्स के साथ, राज्य के सभी ऑफिशियल्स के साथ या चाहे शिया-सुन्नी वक्फ बोर्ड हों, इस्लामिक स्कॉलर्स हों, बार एसोसिएशन्स हों या फॉर्मर जजेस हों, सभी के साथ चर्चा हो सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे सही मायनों में जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी को रेफर किया गया। हमारे सभी सदस्य स्टैंडिंग कमेटीज़ के सदस्य होते हैं। एक महीने में ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो बैठकें होती हैं। पूरे साल में 25-26 बैठकें होती हैं, लेकिन इस जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी ने पांच महीने में 38 बैठकें करने का काम किया है, इसके बावजूद भी यह सब कहना उचित नहीं है।

मैं कहता हूँ कि जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी के जितने भी मैम्बर थे, आज उनमें से चाहे जावेद

साहब हों, चाहे कोई और सदस्य हों, वे बोल रहे थे कि जेपीसी के चेयरमैन बोलने नहीं दे रहे थे। जेपीसी के चेयरमैन हफ्ते में पांच दिन बैठक करना चाहते थे। चार दिन करना चाहते थे। जेपीसी के विपक्ष के मैम्बर स्पीकर साहब से जाकर कहते थे कि साहब 15 दिनों में दो बैठक होनी चाहिए। वे बोलने के लिए अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर कह दें कि उन्हें बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला? उन्हें शायद स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में उतना बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिला होगा, जितना जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी में अवसर मिला है।

आज मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि यह पहली जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी है, आप स्वीकार करें या न करें, चाहे आप इसका विरोध करें, लेकिन उस कमेटी में आप जो बहुत से कन्सर्न उठा रहे थे, आप बहुत सी बातों को उठा रहे थे, आज उस जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी ने उसके आधार पर अपनी रिकमेंडेशन दी हैं। अभी एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी ने कहा कि जेपीसी को रिकमेंडेशन का और अमेंडमेंट करने का अधिकार ही नहीं है। गृह मंत्री जी ने उनका उत्तर दे दिया। उस पर मैं नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन आज जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी के मैं अपने सभी सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि यह आपका सौभाग्य होगा, इतिहास बताएगा कि जिस जेपीसी के आप मैम्बर थे, उसकी सारी रिकमेंडेशन को सरकार ने स्वीकार करने का काम किया है।

यह कोई साधारण बात है। हमने जिस तरह से डिटेल्ड चर्चा की है और डेलिब्रेशन किया, इसके बावजूद किसी भी माननीय सदस्य से यह नहीं कहा होगा, अगर उन्होंने आधे घंटे बात रखनी चाही होगी, एक घंटे बात रखनी चाही होगी, मैंने सभी को पूरा अवसर दिया है। हम 11 बजे से बैठक शुरू करते थे और सात-आठ बजे शाम तक बैठक करते थे। इसके बावजूद मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आज अगर गृह मंत्री जी ने यह कह दिया अब इसमें सरकार कोई दखल नहीं होगा, न वाकिफ के इंटेंशन पर और न वक्फ पर कोई दखल होगा। जब वक्फ में कोई दखल नहीं है, न वाकिफ पर कोई दखल है, इसके बावजूद अभी भी आपने ओवैसी साहब को देखा है, उन्होंने इस बिल को फाड़ने का काम किया है। ये जो बात कह रहे हैं कि यह बिल असंवैधानिक है, असंवैधानिक काम उन्होंने किया है कि उन्होंने बिल फाड़ने का काम किया है।

आज मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने किसलिए बिल फाड़ दिया है। वे यहां से चले गए हैं। उन्होंने

कहा कि हमारी 123 प्रॉपर्टीज हैं और हमारे पास डीड नहीं है। हम वे डीड्स कैसे देंगे? हमारी प्रॉपर्टी नहीं मिलेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 123 प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, बिल्कुल है, यह 123 प्रॉपर्टीज किसकी है। यह हमारे जमाने की नहीं है। जब अंग्रेजों ने हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी को कोलकाता से दिल्ली बनाने का फैसला किया और 1911 में जब उन्होंने यहां की लुटियंस जोन की लैंड को एक्वायर किया, उसका ड्यूली कम्पनसेशन दिया और अधिग्रहण कर लिया और वर्ष 1911 में ब्रिटिश सरकार ने जो अधिग्रहण किया है, अखिलेश जी आप भी माननीय मुख्यमंत्री रहे हैं, अगर कोई सरकार किसी जमीन का अधिग्रहण कर ले, फिर उस जमीन को डिनोटिफाई करके किसी को नहीं दे सकती है। पहली बार कांग्रेस सरकार ने डिनोटिफाई करके यह देने का काम किया है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपके पास डॉक्यूमेंट्स नहीं हैं, हमारे जेपीसी के माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे हुए हैं, यह तुष्टिकरण नहीं तो और क्या था। वर्ष 1911 में अंग्रेजों ने जो जमीन लिया... (व्यवधान) लाल जी, आप बैठ जाइए, आप पूरी बात सुन लीजिए, आपको स्पष्ट हो जाएगा। वर्ष 1911 में अंग्रेजों ने राजधानी के लिए जो जमीन एक्वायर की, उसके बाद वर्ष 1970 में दिल्ली के वक्फ बोर्ड ने कहा कि यह वक्फ बोर्ड की है। जो सेक्शन 40 की बात हो रही है, शायद यह देश में ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया में किसी को अधिकार नहीं होगा कि अंग्रेज जमीन एक्वायर करके कम्पनसेशन दे गए हों, उसको 57 सालों के बाद वक्फ बोर्ड कह दे कि यह वक्फ की जमीन है। उसके बाद ओवैसी साहब कह रहे हैं कि हमें यह नहीं मिल रही है। वह मिल जाती, वर्ष 1984 में कांग्रेस की सरकार, यूपीए सरकार ने देने की कोशिश की थी, वर्ष 2014 में भी देने की कोशिश की। आप अपनी सरकार देख लें। 5 मार्च, 2014 को चुनाव का मॉडल, कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट जारी हुआ था। आप सभी को याद होगा, आप सभी में से बहुत से माननीय सांसद चुनाव लड़े थे। इसके ठीक दो दिन पहले 2 मार्च को यूपीए सरकार ने एक कैबिनेट बैठक किया और उस 123 प्रॉपर्टीज का डिनोटिफिकेशन करके कहा कि इसको वक्फ बोर्ड को दे दिया जाए। माननीय हाई कोर्ट और माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट को धन्यवाद है, आज वह माननीय हाई कोर्ट के स्टे से रुका हुआ है, नहीं तो तात्कालीन सरकार ने यह देने का काम कर दिया था, जो असंवैधानिक था।... (व्यवधान) धर्मेन्द्र जी, सुन लीजिए।

माननीय हाई कोर्ट और माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद कोई अधिग्रहित और मुआवजाधारी दी गई जमीन किसी दूसरी इकाई को नहीं दी जा सकती। अगर सरकार किसी संपत्ति का अधिग्रहण कर ले, मुआवजा दिया जा चुका है तो डिनोटिफाई नहीं कर सकती है। अगर यह काम कोई कर सकता है कि इस तरह से संविधान और कानूनी प्रावधानों का कोई उल्लंघन कर सकता है और इस तरह की सरकारी संपत्तियों को गैर-कानूनी तरीके से ट्रांसफर करने की कोशिश, केवल तुष्टिकरण करने की कोशिश के लिए कांग्रेस, यूपीए की सरकार ने किया था।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको असंवैधानिक कह रहे हैं। आखिर यह कैसे है? आप बताइए कि यह असंवैधानिक है। आप यह बताइए कि यह असंवैधानिक है। आप वर्ष 1995 के प्रिंसिपल एक्ट की बात कर रहे हैं, वर्ष 2013 के प्रिंसिपल एक्ट के उस अमेंडमेंट की बात कर रहे हैं। वर्ष 1995, वर्ष 2013 में बहुत से साथियों ने सैक्शन 40 की बात कही है। कई संक्षेप हैं। देश को जानना यह चाहिए।

वर्ष 1995 और वर्ष 2013 में अमेंडमेंट करके इस तरीके से वक्फ बोर्ड को इतनी अनलिमिटेड पावर्स दी गईं और वक्फ बोर्ड की अनलिमिटेड पावर्स संविधान से ऊपर हो गईं। कल्याण जी, सैक्शन 40 को हम पढ़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। हमारे पास किताब भी रखी है। ... (व्यवधान) आप किताब खोलकर पढ़ लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) सैक्शन 43 में कहा कि वक्फ बोर्ड की किसी जमीन को, चाहे वह किसी के पास वर्षों से हो, उस जमीन को वक्फ घोषित कर सकते हैं। यह किसका वाएलेशन है? यह आर्टिकल 300ए का वाएलेशन है, राइट टू प्रॉपर्टी का वाएलेशन है। इन्होंने वाएलेशन किया है। ... (व्यवधान) संविधान का उल्लंघन किया है। ... (व्यवधान) आर्टिकल 300ए राइट टू प्रॉपर्टी का उल्लंघन किया है। वक्फ बोर्ड बिना किसी सुनवाई के संपत्ति नहीं ले सकता। ... (व्यवधान) आप सुन लीजिए, मैं सैक्शन 32 की बात कर रहा हूँ। 1995 में सैक्शन 32 में किसी भी प्रॉपर्टी को बिना कम्पेनसेशन के टेकओवर करने की शक्ति वक्फ बोर्ड को दे दी गई। यह आर्टिकल 300ए राइट टू प्रॉपर्टी का सीधा उल्लंघन है। वक्फ बोर्ड पर रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट का कंट्रोल नहीं रहेगा, यह सैक्शन 28 और 29, 1995 में है। इसका मतलब है कि वक्फ की संपत्तियों पर रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट और किसी सरकारी संस्था का नियंत्रण

नहीं रहेगा। इस तरह की असीमित पावर्स दी गई? सैक्शन 51 और 52 में कहा कि जब चाहे सरकार वक्फ संपत्तियों को डिनोटिफाई कर सकती है। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मैं इस कमेटी का चेयरमैन था। सैक्शन 6 और 7 में कहा गया। ... (व्यवधान) किसी कोर्ट में चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता। 1995 के सैक्शन 6 और 7 में वक्फ बोर्ड को इतनी पावर दे दी गई कि किसी सिविल कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकते। आज का दिन ऐतिहासिक होगा क्योंकि जब भी वक्फ की चर्चा होगी तो याद किया जाएगा कि राइट टू अपील का अधिकार अगर किसी ने दिया था तो माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने दिया था। ... (व्यवधान) यह अधिकार है। ये रिवीजन की बात करते हैं, रिव्यू की बात करते हैं। जैसे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि रिट की बात करते हैं, लेकिन अपील का अधिकार जो मौलिक अधिकार है, उसे इस सरकार ने पहली बार देने का काम किया है जिसमें व्यक्ति हाई कोर्ट तक जा सकता है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जा सकता है। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, यह गुड गवर्नेंस की बात है। ... (व्यवधान) पसमांदा की बात नहीं कर हैं। ये कह रहे हैं कि आप डिवाइड कर रहे हैं, पसमांदा की बात कर रहे हैं, ख्वातीन की बात कर रहे हैं, बच्चों की बात कर रहे हैं, ऑफन की बात कर रहे हैं। हम क्यों बात नहीं करेंगे? सच्चर कमेटी ने क्या रिकमेंड किया था? सच्चर कमेटी ने कहा था कि आम मुस्लिम महिलाओं में 51 परसेंट इलिट्रेट हैं, 6 परसेंट हायर एजुकेशन में नहीं हैं और मुस्लिम्स की स्थिति एससीज और एसटीज से भी खराब है। सब लोग सच्चर कमेटी की बात करते हैं। सच्चर कमेटी ने कहा था कि इसे इम्प्रूव करने की जरूरत है। जैसे आपने स्वामीनाथन रिपोर्ट को ठंडे बस्ते में डाल दिया, उसे लागू करने का काम मोदी सरकार ने किया। ... (व्यवधान) स्वामीनाथन कमेटी कांग्रेस यूपीए ने बनाई थी, लेकिन इसकी रिपोर्ट को लागू करके किसान की आय को दोगुना करने का काम हम कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने सच्चर कमेटी बनाई और इसकी क्या रिपोर्ट है? हम क्या लाए हैं? हमारी सरकार यह अमेंडमेंट क्यों लाई है?

मैं गंभीरता से कहना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2006 से 2014 तक सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद भी इस कांग्रेस को चिंता नहीं हुई कि पसमांदा, ओबीसी, ख्वातीन, ऑफन, मुस्लिम, गरीब लोगों का क्या होगा? अगर उसकी चिंता हुई तो आज मोदी सरकार को चिंता हुई। केवल चिंता ही नहीं हुई, आज इस

बिल को लाने का उद्देश्य क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) आप चिल्लाइये मत। इस बिल को लाने का उद्देश्य क्या है? इस बिल को लाने का उद्देश्य, सच्चर कमेटी की जो वर्ष 2006 की रिपोर्ट थी, हमने सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट ली, फिर नेशनल सेम्पल सर्वे ऑफिस (एनएसएसओ) की रिपोर्ट है, फिर ऑल इंडिया हायर एजुकेशन सर्वे की रिपोर्ट है, फिर नेशनल फैमिली हेल्थ सर्वे की रिपोर्ट है।... (व्यवधान) आप अपना कुछ ज्ञान बढ़ा लो। नेशनल फैमिली हेल्थ सर्वे की रिपोर्ट है।... (व्यवधान) इन सारी रिपोर्ट्स के आधार पर मोदी सरकार के तीसरे कार्यकाल का... (व्यवधान) अरे, आप दो मिनट सुन लीजिए। मोदी सरकार के तीसरे कार्यकाल का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन विधेयक है, जिससे लाभ पसमांदा को होगा। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे वर्ष 1995 हो, वर्ष 2013 हो, उस समय उन्होंने अनकॉन्स्टीट्यूशनल पास किया था। मैं आपको बता दूँ कि वर्ष 1995 और 2013 में इन्होंने आर्टिकल 14 का उल्लंघन किया, आर्टिकल 15 का उल्लंघन किया, आर्टिकल 19 का उल्लंघन किया, आर्टिकल 21 का उल्लंघन किया, आर्टिकल 300ए का उल्लंघन किया। उस समय संविधान का उल्लंघन करके वर्ष 1995 और 2013 में चुनाव के लिए उसमें अमेंडमेंट किया। मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आज वक्फ संपत्तियों को क्यों... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : मैं आज कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमेशा याद किया जाएगा कि अगर वक्फ बोर्ड में पसमांदा आए, ओबीसी आए, महिलाएं पहले से थीं, आप कैलकुलेट कर लीजिए कि जब से वर्ष 1995 में अमेंडमेंट हुआ है, आज तक केवल 8 महिलाएं आई हैं। अब मेनडेट हो गया कि वक्फ बोर्ड में दो महिलाएं होंगी और हर काउंसिल में दो महिलाएं होंगी। यह मेनडेट है। आर्टिकल 14 का उल्लंघन कैसे है? मैं आपको बता दूँ कि वक्फ बोर्ड को विशेषाधिकार दे दिया गया। अन्य धार्मिक संस्थाएं, जैसे हमारे तेजस्वी जी कह रहे थे कि हम मंदिर को नहीं दे सकते, चर्च को नहीं दे सकते, गुरुद्वारे को नहीं दे सकते, जैन मंदिर को नहीं दे सकते? केवल वक्फ बोर्ड को क्यों दिया? यह वर्ष 1995 और 2013 के वक्फ के अमेंडमेंट के बारे में था कि सरकारी भूमि पर वक्फ बोर्ड स्वतः दावा कर सकता था, अन्य धर्म को सुरक्षा नहीं थी। आर्टिकल 15 धर्म के आधार पर भेदभाव... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप 30 सैकेंड में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : अभी स्पीकर साहब आ गए हैं । वे मुझे पांच मिनट देंगे । स्पीकर साहब मुझे पांच मिनट देंगे ।

23.33 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in The Chair)

स्पीकर साहब बहुत मेहरबान रहते हैं । आपके आने से पहले मैं कह रहा था कि वर्ष 1995 और वर्ष 2013 का अमेंडमेंट अनकॉन्स्टीट्यूशनल था । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आज यह सरकार आर्टिकल 14, 15, 19 और राइट टू प्रॉपर्टी का उस समय उल्लंघन करके, कांग्रेस यूपीए सरकार में उस तरह का वक्फ का लॉ बनाकर, किसी सम्पत्ति को वक्फ घोषित कर दिया जाए, आज उसको ठीक करके संविधान संशोधनपरक कानून बनाने का काम मोदी सरकार कर रही है । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : अभी ओवैसी साहब कह रहे थे कि यह प्योरली एक रिलीजियस बॉडी है ।... (व्यवधान) मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा । उन्होंने कई केसेस का उदाहरण दिया । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सच्चर कमेटी की क्या सिफारिश है? क्या सच्चर कमेटी, जिसकी दुहाई ... (व्यवधान) मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । सच्चर कमेटी ने कहा था, सच्चर कमेटी की संस्तुति है कि वक्फ बोर्ड में नॉन मुस्लिम रखे जाएं । हम सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने का काम कर रहे हैं । यह सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है । चाहे पसमांदा हो, गरीब हो, आपको क्या मालूम है? आज हम सच्चर कमेटी की उस रिपोर्ट को लागू कर रहे हैं । उसकी आय को शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार के लिए यूज करेंगे । वक्फ बोर्ड के भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में गृह मंत्री जी कह चुके हैं । मैं आज कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर वक्फ बोर्ड का फायदा क्या है? वर्ष 2019-20 में, मैं वामसी पोर्टल से कह रहा हूं, उस समय 166 करोड़ था और आज घटकर 1409.92 करोड़ है । आज वक्फ बोर्ड तनख्वाह नहीं दे सकती है । अगर सीएजी के द्वारा नियुक्त किए हुए ऑडिटर से ऑडिट होगा तो उसका फायदा किसको मिलेगा? गरीब मुसलमानों को मिलेगा, आम मुसलमानों को मिलेगा, पसमांदा को मिलेगा । इसलिए मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए। माननीय मंत्री जी बोलेंगे।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : आज जिस तरीके से यह बिल आया है, मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा कि हमारी सरकार ने, कमेटी की मेहनत से 6 महीने में हमने जो रिपोर्ट दी, उस रिपोर्ट को लागू करके देश के पसमांदा, आम गरीबों को फायदा होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री किरन रिजिजू : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि आज दिन भर की चर्चा होने के बाद मेरे जवाब से पहले, आपने जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी के सभापति को बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक अच्छी डिबेट के सम्पन्न होने का प्रतीक भी है।

पूरे जॉइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी के मेम्बर्स के साथ-साथ आज जितने भी मेम्बर्स ने पार्टिसिपेट किया है, सभी लोगों ने अपने-अपने तर्क रखे हैं। इस बिल के पक्ष में, विपक्ष में सबने अपने तर्क रखे हैं। मैं सबको अपनी तरफ से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

मैंने गौर से सबकी बातों को सुना है। जैसा कि मैंने शुरुआत में, बिल प्रस्तुत करते समय अनुरोध किया था कि इस सदन में भरपूर चर्चा की जाए। हम सबकी बातें सुनेंगे और जवाब भी देंगे। मेरे ख्याल से, कई मुद्दे ऐसे आए, इस बिल के पक्ष में बोलने वालों ने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से जवाब भी दिया है। इसलिए कई ऐसे पॉइंट्स हैं, जिनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि देर रात तक यह चर्चा चल रही है। इसलिए समय को देखते हुए विस्तृत रूप से अपने जवाब को न रखते हुए, मैं संक्षेप में जवाब देने की कोशिश करूँगा कि आपके पॉइंट्स उसमें शामिल हो जाएं।

कुछ लोगों ने जो पॉइंट्स उठाए हैं, वे तर्क हैं और कई ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, जो तर्कहीन हैं। मैंने शुरू में बताया कि राजनीतिकरण भी हुआ है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग समझते हुए भी नहीं समझने का प्रयास करते हैं, उनको मैं नहीं समझा सकता हूँ। मैंने कुछ लोगों से शुरू में ही कहा कि अगर आप कहते हैं कि यह बिल गैर-संवैधानिक है, तो आप बताइए कि यह गैर-संवैधानिक कैसे है? ज़बरदस्ती कहना कि यह अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल है, जब मैंने शुरू में ही, कोर्ट के प्रोनाउंसमेंट, कोर्ट के ऑर्डर और ऑब्ज़र्वेशन को भी पढ़कर सुनाया कि वक्फ प्रोपर्टीज का मैनेजमेंट और वक्फ बोर्ड का कांस्टिट्यूशन लीगल है, कांस्टिट्यूशनल है। मैंने कोर्ट के ऑब्ज़र्वेशन को भी लाइन-बाई-लाइन पढ़कर सुनाया। उसके

बाद भी बोल रहे हैं कि यह अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल है।

वर्ष 1954 में, आज़ादी के बाद, यह बिल लाया गया है, फिर भी कहते हैं कि यह अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल है। अगर यह अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल था, तो फिर इसे किसी कोर्ट ने क्यों स्ट्राइक डाउन नहीं किया? इसलिए मैं इस सदन में कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ शब्द ऐसे होते हैं, जैसे “कांस्टिट्यूशनल और अनकांस्टिट्यूशनल” को हल्के में नहीं इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए।

कुछ लोग कह रहे थे कि डेमोक्रेसी खत्म हो गई। जब हम इस तरह के शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो खुद भी सोचना चाहिए। हम लोग संसद सदस्य हैं, इस सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते हम लोग जो शब्द प्रयोग करते हैं, उसके पीछे जो भाव है, उसको समझना होगा। अगर हम शब्दों का हल्के में इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो सुनने वाले लोग क्या सोचेंगे?... (व्यवधान)

अपनी बात कहने के बाद भी, जब उनको समझाते हैं, तो वे तो समझने वाले हैं नहीं, इसलिए मैंने उम्मीद भी छोड़ दी है कि ये समझेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी, यहाँ पर सब विद्वान सदस्य हैं।

श्री किरन रिजिजू : सर, मैंने शुरू से कहा है कि सबको अपनी बात कहने का हक है, अधिकार है। लेकिन हल्के-फुल्के तरीके से यहाँ पर टोका-टोकी नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर आपका कोई पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, तो आप पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की संख्या बताइए। आप सदन में उसे रखिए। यहाँ पर बैठे-बैठे कमेंट्स पास करते रहेंगे, तो यह कोई तरीका तो है नहीं।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि कई सदस्यों ने अच्छे मुद्दे उठाये हैं। मैं सबसे पहले कहना चाहूंगा कि गौरव गोगोई जी हमारे छोटे भाई के समान हैं, जो अभी कांग्रेस के डेप्युटी लीडर हैं, राजा जी हैं, ऐसे कई लोग हैं, जिन्होंने जो मुद्दे उठाये, मैं उनके बारे में पहले संक्षेप में जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।

आपने बोला कि वक्फ-बाई-यूज़र को कैसे ओमिट कर दिया? इसका फायदा क्या है? इसको हटाने से क्या फायदा होगा? यह मैंने शुरू में भी कहा, अब मैं फिर से उसमें थोड़ा एड करके बोलना चाहता हूँ। मैं वक्फ-बाई-यूज़र के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। यदि चलते-फिरते कोई कहता है कि एक ज़माने में मेरे बाप-दादा इस ज़मीन को ऐसे इस्तेमाल करते थे, अगर कोई बोल देता है और वक्फ बोर्ड उस ज़मीन

को, उस जगह को वक्फ डिक्लेयर कर देता है, तो हम इसको कैसे मान सकते हैं? ... (व्यवधान) यदि कोई प्रमाणित रूप से कहे कि यह उस समय वक्फ के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया था, यदि वह सर्टिफिकेट दिखाए, कोई डॉक्यूमेंट दिखाए, तो फिर उसको वक्फ डिक्लेयर किया जा सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) सिर्फ कहने पर, क्लेम करने पर उसे वक्फ डिक्लेयर करेंगे, तो उसको कैसे मान्यता दी जा सकती है? ... (व्यवधान) इसमें धर्म की कोई बात ही नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि यह एंटी-मुस्लिम है। आप बताइए कि यह एंटी मुस्लिम कैसे हो गया? चाहे मुसलमान की हो, हिंदू की हो, सिख की हो, जैन की हो, ईसाई की हो, हर जमीन देश की ही जमीन है। उसमें कानूनी तौर पर अगर कोई जमीन का अधिग्रहण करता है, डिक्लेरेशन करता है, रजिस्ट्रेशन करता है, तो सबका वैलकम करना चाहिए। इसके लिए कहा जा रहा है कि इस्लाम धर्म के खिलाफ, मुसलमानों के खिलाफ कदम उठाया जा रहा है, कई लोगों ने बार-बार इस बात को दोहराया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम लोग जब इतने विस्तार से चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो जब इल्जाम लगाते हैं, तो बिना तर्क के इल्जाम नहीं लगाना चाहिए।

राजा जी, आपने इस बात को दो बार दोहराया है। I want to be very clear in informing my hon. colleagues that removal of waqf-by-user proposed in the Bill is due to inadequate documentation data supporting ownership of the waqf properties leading to disputes. There are huge number of disputes pending in the tribunals. We have to ensure that speedy justice is delivered. Whatever possible efforts we have to make, we must make. Otherwise, justice delayed is justice denied. We know thousands of cases are pending in the tribunals and the courts. How can we be just ignorant about things happening before us? We have the records at hand. We have to take some proactive steps. When we take certain provisions into consideration, there is a considered opinion applied in taking a particular step. There are numerous examples I can cite but I do not want to take much time

because much has already been deliberated upon.

सर, वक्फ-अल-औलाद के बारे में कई लोगों ने जिक्र किया। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे ओवैसी साहब बहुत विद्वान हैं, उन्होंने कई मुद्दे उठाए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने एक आरोप भी लगाया कि मुसलमानों के लिए वक्फ-अल-औलाद का आप प्रावधान कर रहे हैं, हिंदुओं के लिए क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हिंदुओं में तो प्रावधान पहले से ही है। ... (व्यवधान) अलग से कानून बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता है? ... (व्यवधान) इस्लाम की प्रैक्टिस में महिलाओं के लिए, बच्चों के लिए जहां कमियां हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए हम इस बिल में प्रावधान लेकर आए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे देश में एक यूनिफॉर्मिटी हो। हमारे बच्चे, हमारी महिलाएं, सब देश के नागरिक हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हम उन्हें कैसे छोड़ देंगे? इसका मतलब आप खुद ही हम पर आरोप लगाएंगे कि आप सरकार में क्या कर रहे हैं? आप मूक दर्शक बनकर बैठे हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे विडो हो, डिवोर्स-वूमेन हो, चाहे ऑरफन्स (अनाथ) हों, उनके लिए प्रावधान हमने किया है, जिसका एक्सप्लेनेशन मैंने पहले भी दिया है।

गौरव जी ने जो एक चीज थोड़ी उल्टी समझाई है, मैं उसको थोड़ा सीधा करके समझाना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने कहा कि सात परसेंट कॉन्ट्रिब्यूशन, जो मुतवल्ली की ओर से बोर्ड को दिया जाता है, उसको सात परसेंट से 11 परसेंट बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैं इस बात को सही करके बताना चाहता हूँ। हम चाहते हैं कि बोर्ड को सपोर्ट करने की जगह उस पैसे को गरीबों के लिए ज्यादा इस्तेमाल किया जाए। जो औकाफ है, उसको डेवलप करने के लिए और भी रिसोर्सेज उसके पास रहे हैं। हम तो चाहते हैं कि वेलफेयर के लिए काम हो, इसलिए, उसे बढ़ाने का प्रावधान किया है। अतः मैं यह करेक्शन के तौर पर आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

कलेक्टर के बारे में यह कहा गया कि कलेक्टर एक बहुत बड़ी ऐसी पोजीशन है, ऐसी एक कुर्सी है, जो सिर्फ हम लोगों के नुकसान के लिए बैठा है और कलेक्टर की पोजीशन का विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिए।

इतने सालों से कलेक्टर का जो बेसिक जॉब होती है, रेवेन्यू, प्रशासन और जिले में बाकी

व्यवस्थाओं के लिए कलेक्टर होता है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्टर होता है, कहीं-कहीं उसे डिप्टी कमिश्नर कहा जाता है, वह बेसिकली जिले में वेलफेयर ऑफिसर होता है। अगर हम कह दें कि हम कलेक्टर पर विश्वास ही नहीं करेंगे, आप सोचकर देखिए कि फिर हम विश्वास किस पर करें। कलेक्टर किसी पार्टी का नहीं होता है। कलेक्टर एक ड्यूटी बाउंड ऑफिसर होता है और वह जिम्मेदारी के साथ अपनी ड्यूटी निभाता है। इसलिए कलेक्टर के ऊपर प्रहार करने की जगह हम सब अगर यह सुझाव देते कि वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी के मैनेजमेंट में और क्या सुदृढ़ और अच्छे कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं, अगर ये सुझाव आते तो मैं उनका वेलकम करता। मैं उन सुझावों का स्वागत करता, लेकिन कलेक्टर के बारे में आप लोगों ने एकदम इतना अविश्वास व्यक्त किया है, तो मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसा अविश्वास किसी अधिकारी के ऊपर नहीं करना चाहिए। कोई भी अधिकारी गलत काम करता है तो उसका डिसिप्लिनरी एक्ट, प्रावधान अलग होता है।

सर, जो अपील का प्रावधान किया है, उसे थोड़ा डीपली आपको समझना होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि पहले भी प्रावधान था। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ऐसा कहा है। रिट और सूट के अंतर को आपको समझना होगा। जो रिट पिटिशन होती है, वह बहुत रीस्ट्रिक्टिव होती है। वह डिस्क्रेशनेरी होता है। उसमें आपको कोई अपना हक है, अपना अधिकार है, इस तरह से आप जा नहीं सकते हैं। उसका बहुत सीमित है और उसमें विंडो खुला होता है, लेकिन जब सूट होता है, वह आपका अधिकार होता है। आप सिविल कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं। कोई भी प्रॉपर्टी का मैटर होता है, वह सिविल कोर्ट में जाता है। उसका आप अधिकार के तौर पर इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। यहाँ लिमिटेशन के बारे में कहा गया है। लिमिटेशन के बारे में जितने भी हमारे साथियों ने कहा है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने इसमें लॉ ऑफ लिमिटेशन क्यों एप्लाइ किया है? किसी ने कहा कि लिमिटेशन बाकी जगह में भी है और यहाँ कंपेयर करने की कोशिश की है। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ। आपने जो उदाहरण दिया कि लॉ ऑफ लिमिटेशन यहाँ क्यों लगाया और हिन्दुओं में क्यों नहीं लगाया, रामलला का उदाहरण देकर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, आप समझ जाएंगे, रामलला के वहाँ लॉ ऑफ लिमिटेशन लगाया, क्योंकि रामलला माइनर है और उसी हिसाब से उसमें लॉ ऑफ लिमिटेशन का एप्लीकेशन हुआ है। हम आपको कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर हम

लॉ ऑफ लिमिटेशन लगाकर किसी भी चीज का संरक्षण कर सकते हैं या उसके डिस्पोजल में हम ज्यादा स्पीड से मदद कर सकते हैं तो उसे एप्लाइ करना चाहिए। जहाँ जरूरत है, अगर हम वहाँ से लॉ ऑफ लिमिटेशन हटा देंगे और वर्षों तक किसी भी चीज का मर्जी से क्लेम कर सकता है, तो आप सोचकर देखिए कि ऑलरेडी इतने केसेज पेंडिंग हैं, उसमें कितनी और बढ़ोतरी होगी। क्या आप नहीं चाहते हैं कि केस का डिस्पोजल जल्दी हो? इन सारी चीजों का आप कई लोगों ने अलग-अलग समर्थन किया है, लेकिन बहुत सारे लोगों ने नहीं किया है।

सर, गृह मंत्री जी के स्पष्टीकरण देने के बाद भी फिर से दो-तीन मेंबर्स ने इस चीज को उठाया। मैंने सोचा कि इतनी खूबसूरती से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने एक्सप्लेन किया है तो यह मैटर सैटल हो गया है, लेकिन फिर से इसे उठाया गया है।

सर, वक्फ और वक्फ बोर्ड के जिस अंतर को माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने बताया, मैं उसे फिर से दोहराता हूँ। आप कहते हैं कि यह मुसलमानों का मामला है और धार्मिक मामले में गैर मुसलमान कैसे आ सकते हैं? कोर्ट का ऑर्डर भी आपको पढ़कर सुनाया, एक्सप्लेनेशन भी किया, इलास्ट्रेशन भी दिया, फिर भी आप समझने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी, जो वाकिफ होता है, वह मुसलमान ही होता है, वही क्रिएट करता है।

औक़ाफ़ कौन चलाता है? उसको मुतवल्ली चलाता है। वह मुस्लिम ही होता है। यहां वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज़ को मैनेज करने के लिए गैर मुसलमान के आने की संभावना कहां है, यह बताइए। आप जबर्दस्ती बोलते हैं कि वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज़ में नॉन-मुस्लिम्स आएंगे और वे मुस्लिम के रिलिजियस अफेयर्स में क्यों हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं। हम बार-बार बोल रहे हैं कि ऐसा नहीं है। फिर भी, आप ऐसा बोल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं इसका इलाज नहीं कर सकता हूँ। सच्चाई को मानने के लिए वे तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं किस भाषा में समझाऊँ? ... (व्यवधान) मैं तो परेशान हो गया कि गृह मंत्री जी के इतने समझाने के बाद भी यह मैटर क्यों उठ रहा है।... (व्यवधान) मैंने बहुत ध्यान से सबकी बातें सुनी हैं। मैं एक-एक प्वायंट का जवाब दूंगा तो वह बहुत लम्बा हो जाएगा, लेकिन आपको एक डिटेल जरूर बताना चाहता हूँ।

सर, हमारे पोर्टल में जो टोटल वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, उसका जिक्र मैं सदन के साथ शेयर करना चाहता हूं। चैरिटेबल पर्स के लिए इसका कैसे इस्तेमाल हुआ है, कितना इस्तेमाल हुआ है, आप खुद सुन लीजिए। हमारे देश में हमारे 'वामसी' पोर्टल के हिसाब से टोटल स्कूल्स 1,389 एकड़ में है। उसमें 0.037 प्रतिशत वेलफेयर के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया। हमारे देश में 1,85,756 एकड़ में मदरसे हैं, इसमें से वेलफेयर के लिए 4.9 प्रतिशत का इस्तेमाल हुआ है। हमारे देश में 4,710 एकड़ में मुसाफिरखाना है, इसमें से वेलफेयर के लिए 0.2 प्रतिशत का इस्तेमाल हुआ है। यह सब मैंने चैरिटेबल के बारे में बताया।

सर, अब मैं बताऊंगा कि कॉमर्शियल में कितनी प्रॉपर्टीज हैं और उनमें से कितना प्रतिशत वेलफेयर के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया है। एग्रीकल्चर लैंड 6,27,692 एकड़ हैं, जिनमें से सिर्फ 16.7 प्रतिशत ही वेलफेयर के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। टोटल बिल्डिंग 5,994 एकड़ में हैं और उनमें से सिर्फ 0.1 प्रतिशत इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार से, घर है, ऑर्चर्ड है, प्लॉट है, फिशिंग पॉण्ड्स हैं, दुकाने हैं, कई ऐसी प्रॉपर्टीज हैं, जिनका 1 प्रतिशत से भी कम हिस्सा वेलफेयर के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। रिलिजियस जगहें, जैसे ईदगाह हैं, वे 2,85,256 एकड़ में हैं, उसमें से 7.6 प्रतिशत ही वेलफेयर के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। वैसे ही इमामबाड़ा, चौकी, करबला, मॉस्क, तक्रिया, जो मज़ार या दरगाह होते हैं, कब्रिस्तान, सबको हमने देखा है। इसमें से वेलफेयर के लिए इस्तेमाल का परसेंटेज 1 प्रतिशत से भी कम है और अगर किसी का 1 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है तो वह बहुत ही कम है। इसलिए मैं डेटा में नहीं जा रहा हूं, क्योंकि इतनी ज्यादा डेटा है कि आप लोग इसे सुन-सुन कर 'बोर' हो जाएंगे। लेकिन, आपने जो पॉलिटिकल इश्यूज उठाए हैं, उनकी ओर ले जाते हुए मैं अपने भाषण का समापन करना चाहता हूं।

आप लोग बार-बार यह कहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार में मुसलमानों के खिलाफ कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। आप बार-बार यह कह रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में स्पेसिफिकली मुस्लिमों को डिवाइड किया जा रहा है। आप थोड़ा सोच कर देखिए। पुराने प्रावधानों के मुताबिक सुन्नी बोर्ड अलग, शिया बोर्ड अलग और बाकी मुसलमानों के बोर्ड्स अलग-अलग होने चाहिए, यह आपने किया। हमने यह किया कि हर बोर्ड में

जितने भी मुस्लिम सेक्ट्स हैं, सब मिल-जुलकर उसमें एक साथ बैठें, तो मुस्लिमों को डिवाइड आप कर रहे हैं या हम कर रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान) हम तो सारे मुसलमानों को यूनिफाई कर रहे हैं, इन्हें अलग-अलग करके इन्हें डिवाइड तो आप कर रहे हैं और बिना किसी तर्क के, हम पर आप मुसलमानों को डिवाइड करने का इल्जाम लगाते हैं?... (व्यवधान)

हमने पहले भी आपको थोड़ा सा आगह किया था, विशेष कर केरल के एमपीज़ को मैंने कहा था, वैसे तो सबके लिए है, लेकिन केरल के हमारे एमपी साथियों को बार-बार कहा कि मेरे पास केरल से क्रिश्चियन डेलिगेशन भी आए और लगभग छह सौ फैमिली के प्रतिनिधि भी मेरे पास आए। हमारे एक साथी एमपी ने भी कहा कि उनके कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी का है। अगर यह केस केरल में सेटल हो जाता, केरल की सरकार या केरल के जो हमारे माननीय सदस्य हैं, आप अगर वहां मैटर को सैटल करते, वहां विक्टिम फार्मर्स वहां सैटिसफाइड होते तो हमारे पास क्यों आते? आपने उनके दुख को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की, आप समाधान नहीं कर पाए, तभी तो वे हमारे पास आए। यह बिल पास होने के बाद उनके दुख का, उनकी तकलीफ का समाधान भी हो जाएगा। आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारे बिल को माइनोटी सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज पूरे देश की क्रिश्चियन कम्युनिटी की तरफ से जो प्रेस रिलीज़ और मेमोरेंडम आ रहा है, आप क्या यह कहना चाहते हैं कि यह जो चर्च की काउंसिल है, बिशप काउंसिल वगैरह क्या पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं है? वह जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं? आपके कहने का क्या मतलब है कि उन्होंने ऐसे ही मेमोरेंडम, ऐसे ही प्रेस रिलीज़ दिया है। वे दुखी हैं, इसीलिए तो आपसे अपील कर रहे हैं कि इस वक्फ अमेंडमेंट बिल पर सभी एमपीज़ को समर्थन करना चाहिए। यह पूरे क्रिश्चियन ऑर्गनाइजेशन की ओर से अपील की गई है। यह जानते हुए भी सदन में आप बिना मतलब की बात रख रहे हैं। अपीज़मेंट कौन कर रहा है? आप बार-बार अपीज़मेंट-अपीज़मेंट की बात करते रहते हैं। आज भी दो-तीन लोगों ने संविधान की किताब को पकड़ा और मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि संविधान को हाथ में पकड़ना, भारत के तिरंगे को हाथ में पकड़ना अच्छी बात है, लेकिन संविधान पकड़ेंगे, तिरंगा पकड़ेंगे, फिर आप बोलते हैं कि देश से आजाद होना चाहिए, देश के टुकड़े होने चाहिए। ऐसे नारे लगाने वाले का समर्थन करना कहां तक जस्टीफाई करता है? जो लोग इंडियन स्टेट के खिलाफ लड़ेंगे, ऐसा बोलने वालों के साथ आप लोग

खड़े रहते हैं। हाथ में संविधान पकड़ने से कुछ नहीं होता है। संविधान की स्प्रिट के साथ जीना पड़ता है। आप लोगों की कई ऐसी तस्वीरें भी हैं, जिसमें भारत के टुकड़े करने के लिए नारा लगाने वालों के साथ आप लोग खड़े रहते हैं। आप लोग ऐसा मत समझो कि लोग नहीं देख रहे हैं। लोग देख रहे हैं। आपके जितने कारनामे हैं, वह पहचान चुके हैं।

बहुत आसानी से आप लोग कहते हैं कि इस देश में माइनोरिटी सेफ नहीं हैं। मैं भी एक माइनोरिटी हूँ और माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी डेफिनेशन के हिसाब से इस देश में छह माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटीज़ हैं, मुस्लिम हैं, सिख हैं, ईसाई हैं, बौद्ध हैं, जैन हैं, और पारसी हैं। माइनोरिटी में सबसे छोटा माइनोरिटी कौन है? पारसी है, जिसकी पॉप्युलेशन लगभग 52 हजार है। हमारे देश में सिर्फ 52 हजार पारसी बचे हैं। आप लोगों ने इतनी छोटी माइनोरिटी के बारे में सोचा नहीं है। नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने इतनी छोटी, खत्म होने वाली कम्युनिटी के लिए जीयो पारसी स्कीम चलायी ताकि हमारी पारसी कम्युनिटी लुप्त न हो जाए। सबसे छोटी कम्युनिटी की चिंता की। वोटों की दृष्टि से वह एक एमपी भी नहीं जिता सकते हैं, लेकिन कहीं लुप्त न हो जाए, हमारे देश के लिए पारसी कम्युनिटी ने बहुत कंट्रीब्यूशन किया है। अभी जब मैं अपने कमरे में खाना खाने के लिए गया तो पारसी के बड़े धर्म गुरु ने आ कर, हाथ जोड़ कर अभिनंदन किया है, नरेंद्र मोदी जी को और हमारी सरकार को कि हम वक्फ अमेंडमेंट बिल ले कर आए हैं। क्या वह छोटी कम्युनिटी है, यह कह कर हम उसको भूल जाएंगे, उसको वैल्यू नहीं देंगे, क्योंकि वह एमपी नहीं जिता सकता है? छोटी से छोटी कम्युनिटी का ध्यान रखने का काम नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब वेणुगोपाल जी को सच्चाई बता रहे हैं तो वे सुन नहीं पा रहे हैं, इसलिए उनको तकलीफ हो रही है, मैं देख रहा हूँ। लेकिन थोड़ा पेशेंस से सुनिए, मैं बहुत जल्दी अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा।

24.00 hrs

माइनॉरिटी कम्युनिटी सेफ नहीं है, यह किसने कहा? आज भी कई सदस्यों ने इस लफ्ज़ का इस्तेमाल किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक और चीज कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सरकार के खिलाफ आप नारेबाजी कर सकते हैं, क्रिटिसाइज कर सकते हैं, यह सब डेमोक्रेसी में चलता है। जब आप हिन्दुस्तान में रह कर कहते हैं कि यहां माइनोंरिटी सेफ नहीं है। आप समझते हैं कि इसका क्या मतलब है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि मैं खुद एक माइनोंरिटी हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान से ज्यादा कहीं भी माइनोंरिटी की सेफ्टी नहीं है। इस देश में हरेक माइनोंरिटी शान से जीने का अधिकार रखता है।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) मैं आपको एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) आप सब जानते हैं कि हमारे बॉर्डर वाले कंट्रीज से कितने लोग आए हैं। वर्ष 1959 में चीन और तिब्बत में समस्या हुई। उस समय तिब्बत के लोगों को परम पूज्य दलाई लामा जी के साथ भारत में आना पड़ा। वे लोग हमारे देश में आए। वे लोग यहां शरण लेकर बैठे हुए हैं। जब म्यांनमार में डेमोक्रेसी को लेकर समस्या खड़ी हुई तो वहां के सारे रिफ्यूजी हिन्दुस्तान में आकर शरण लिये। बांग्लादेश में माइनोंरिटी कम्युनिटी के खिलाफ रिलिजियस पर्सिक्यूशन हुआ। वे रिफ्यूजी बन कर भारत में आए। पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान में माइनोंरिटी, चाहे वह सिख हो, क्रिश्चियन हो, हिन्दू हो, बौद्ध हो, जब वहां उनके खिलाफ रिलिजियस पर्सिक्यूशन हुआ तो वे हमारे देश में आए।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीलंका में तमिल के साथ जब समस्या हुई तो वहां के तमिल भारत में आए। आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि भारत में माइनोंरिटीज सेफ नहीं है। आप बहुत ही गलत बात कह रहे हैं। आपको आने वाली पीढ़ी माफ नहीं करेगी।... (व्यवधान) अपने देश को गाली देना, अपने देश को बदनाम करना, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसे आपने सदन के रिकॉर्ड में कहा है। आने वाली पीढ़ी आपके बारे में क्या सोचेगी? इसे आप सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई लोगों ने सेकुलर के बारे में कहा है। जब हमारे देश भारत का विभाजन हुआ, तो हमारा देश सेकुलर रह गया। हमारे देश से जो अलग हुए, वे सेकुलर नहीं हुए। यह जानना जरूरी है। इसे मुझे इस सदन में कहना चाहिए। भारत देश इसीलिए सेकुलर है कि यहां मेजोरेटी लोग सेकुलर सोचते हैं।... (व्यवधान) तभी यह देश सेकुलर है। बांग्लादेश और पाकिस्तान में लोग सेकुलर

क्यों नहीं हैं? यहां किसकी वजह से सेकुलर है, कम से कम इसे एक्नॉलेज तो करना चाहिए। सेकुलरिज्म को लेकर ये लोग बार-बार सेकुलर के बारे में बोलते हैं। अगर ये लोग पाकिस्तान में होते, बांग्लादेश में होते तो अपने आप को सेकुलर नहीं कहते। यहां हम सब फ्रीअली अपने आप को सेकुलर कह सकते हैं। इसके बावजूद भी आप इस देश को गाली देने का काम करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन लोगों ने हमारे माइनॉरिटी कम्युनिटीज को लेकर हमें बदनाम करने की कोशिश की है। मैं आपके पुराने रिकॉर्ड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी के समय में, मैं नेहरू जी का क्रिटिसाइज नहीं कर रहा हूं, उन्होंने क्या कहा और क्या पॉलिसी अपनाई, इस बारे में मैं बोलना चाहता हूं। वर्ष 1950 में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने स्ट्रिक्ट ऑर्डर पास करके कहा है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में क्रिश्चियन को मेजोरेटी में नहीं करना है। वहां ट्राइबल लोगों अपने तरीके से जीने देना चाहिए। आज हम क्रिश्चियन के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। उस समय नेहरू जी ने ही कहा कि tribals should be allowed to live according to their customs and traditions. यह नेहरू जी की पॉलिसी है। बाद में श्री इंदिरा गांधी के समय मदर टेरेसा को हमारे यहां नहीं आने देने का प्रतिबंध किसने लगाया? इंदिरा गांधी जी ने मदर टेरेसा की एंट्री बैन की और हमें आप कहते हैं कि हम क्रिश्चियन्स पर अटैक करते हैं। आपका इतिहास है और आप इससे भाग नहीं सकते हैं। नेहरू जी और इंदिरा गांधी जी पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री रहे हैं। उस हिसाब से सब उनकी इज्जत करते हैं, लेकिन उनके द्वारा किए गए कार्य से आप भाग नहीं सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष जी, 12 बजने वाले हैं। ... (व्यवधान) 12 बज चुके हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे लिए 12 नहीं बजे, अपोजिशन पार्टी के 12 बज गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जितनी चर्चा करने का समय दिया, उस समय में सभी ने चर्चा की और अपनी-अपनी बात को रखा। जिसको समझना था, वह समझ गया है। जिसको नहीं समझना था, उसको समझाकर फायदा नहीं हुआ, वह भी मैंने देख लिया है। यह बिल पास होने पर करोड़ों गरीब, महिलाएं, बच्चे और गरीब मुसलमान प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देंगे। मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं। मैं सबको कहना चाहता हूं कि हृदय परिवर्तन करने का अभी भी समय है, आप इस बिल का समर्थन करके इसे पारित होने में मदद

करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, अब हम आइटम नंबर 12 सभा के निर्णय के लिए ले रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा अमेंडमेंट टू मोशन फॉर कंसीडरेशन में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 108 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि वक्फ अधिनियम, 1995 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक, संयुक्त समिति द्वारा यथाप्रतिवेदित, पर विचार किया जाए।”

अनेक माननीय सदस्य: हां।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: नहीं। ... (व्यवधान)

कई माननीय सदस्य : महोदय, हम डिवीजन चाहते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डिवीजन देते हैं।

प्रवेश-कक्ष खाली कर दिए जाएं –

अब प्रवेश-कक्ष खाली हो गए हैं।

महासचिव ।

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Kind attention of the hon'ble Members is invited to the (method of operation) points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:-

1. Before a Division starts, every Hon'ble Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.
2. When the Hon'ble Speaker says “Now Division”, the Secretary-General will activate the voting button and a GONG sound will be heard simultaneously.

3. For voting, “ONLY” after the sound of the GONG; repeat only after the sound of the GONG, Hon’ble Members may simultaneously press the “VOTE SECURE” button towards the left side of the multimedia device on the Headphone plate

and

any one of the following buttons fixed on the right side of the Headphone plate:

Yes : Below Green Colour Sticker

No : Below Red Colour Sticker

Abstain : Below Yellow Colour Sticker

4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till another GONG is heard.
5. Hon. Members may please note that their votes will not be registered:
 - (i) If buttons are kept pressed before the first GONG; or
 - (ii) Both buttons are not kept simultaneously pressed till the second GONG.
6. Hon. Members will be able to see the final result after a gap of a few seconds after the second GONG.
7. Hon. Members will be able to check their vote on display boards installed on either side of Hon. Speaker’s Chair, multimedia device and also on the Yes/No/Abstain button.
8. In case, vote is not registered or if any member wishes to change their vote, they may call for voting through slips.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मतदान होगा ।

प्रश्न यह है :

“कि वक्फ अधिनियम, 1995 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक, संयुक्त समिति द्वारा यथाप्रतिवेदित, पर विचार किया जाए।”

लोक सभा में मत-विभाजन हुआ।

DIVISION No. 1

00:16 (03-04-2025)

AYES

*Adhikari, Shri Soumendu

Agrawal, Shri Brijmohan

Agrawal, Shri Damodar

*Anand, Shrimati Lovely

Aruna, Shrimati D. K.

Awasthi, Shri Ramesh

Babu, Shri M. Mallesh

Baghel, Prof. S. P. Singh

Baghel, Shri Vijay

Balayogi, Shri G. M. Harish

*Baluni, Shri Anil

Bambhaniya, Shrimati Nimuben Jayantibhai

Baraiya, Shrimati Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh

Barne, Shri Shirang Appa Chandu

Baruah, Shri Pradan

Basumatary, Shri Joyanta

*Behera, Dr. Rabindra Narayan

Bhabhor, Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

*Bharadwaj, Dr. Rajeev

Bharti, Shri Arun

*Bhatt, Shri Ajay

Bhonsle, Chh. Udayanraje Pratapsinha Maharaj

Bhumare, Shri Sandipanrao Asaram

Bidhuri, Shri Ramvir Singh

*Bind, Dr. Vinod Kumar

Bista, Shri Raju

Bomma, Shri Basavaraj

*Chahar, Shri Rajkumar

Chandolia, Shri Yogender

Chaudhary, Shri P. P.

Chauhan, Shri Chandan

Chauhan, Shri Devusinh

Chavda, Shri Vinod Lakhamshi

*Choudhary, Dr. Raj Bhushan

Choudhary, Shri Bhagirath

Choudhary, Shri Chandra Prakash

Choudhary, Shri Darshan Singh

Choudhary, Shri Lumbaram

Choudhary, Shri Pankaj

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Choudhary, Shrimati Roopkumari

Choudhury, Shri Phani Bhusan

Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh

Chouhan, Shrimati Anita Nagarsingh

Chowta, Captain Brijesh

Chudasama, Shri Rajeshbhai Naranbhai

Dabhi, Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji

Dalal, Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant

Deb, Shri Biplab Kumar

Debbarman, Shrimati Kriti Devi

Delkar, Shrimati Kalaben Mohanbhai

Devarayalu, Shri Lavu Srikrishna

Devi, Shrimati Annpurna

Devi, Shrimati Malvika

*Devi, Shrimati Veena

Devi, Shrimati Vijaylakshmi

Dharmapuri, Shri Arvind

Dhotre, Shri Anup Sanjay

*Dubey, Dr. Nishikant

Dubey, Shri Ashish

Dubey, Shri Vijay Kumar

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Dutta, Shri Ranjit

*Firojiya, Shri Anil

Gaddigoudar, Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda

*Gadkari, Shri Nitin Jairam

Gangopadhyay, Shri Abhijit

*Gangwar, Shri Chhatrapal Singh

Gao, Shri Tapir

*Garg, Shri Atul

*Gautam, Shri Satish Kumar

*Gond, Dr. Anand Kumar

Gopi, Shri Suresh

Govil, Shri Arun

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gupta, Shri Sudheer

Hema Malini, Shrimati

Jadav, Shri Rajpalsinh Mahendrasinh

Jadhav, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao

Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay

Jaiswal, Shri Manish

Jangde, Shrimati Kamlesh

*Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh Chandappa

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Jindal, Shri Naveen

Joshi, Dr. Hemang

Joshi, Shri Chandra Prakash

Joshi, Shri Pralhad

*Kageri, Shri Vishweshwar Hegde

*Kalisetti, Shri Appalanaidu

Kamait, Shri Dileshwar

Karandlaje, Kumari Shobha

*Karjol, Shri Govind Makthappa

Kashyap, Shri Mahesh

Kashyap, Shri Suresh Kumar

Khadse, Shrimati Raksha Nikhil

Khan, Shri Saumitra

Khandelwal, Shri Praveen

Kishan, Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi

Kishore, Shri Jugal

Kulaste, Dr. Faggan Singh

Kumar, Dr. Virendra

Kumar, Shri Bandi Sanjay

*Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra

*Kumar, Shri Putta Mahesh

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Kumar, Shri Sunil

Kumaraswamy, Shri H. D.

Kushwah, Shri Bharat Singh

*Lakshminarayana, Shri G.

Lal, Shri Manohar

Lalwani, Shri Shankar

Lodhi, Shri Rahul Singh

Maadam, Shrimati Poonamben

Maharaj, Dr. Swami Sakshiji

Maharaj, Shri Chintamani

Mahato, Shri Bidyut Baran

*Mahato, Shri Dulu

Mahato, Shri Jyotirmay Singh

Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari

Majhi, Shri Balabhadra

*Majhi, Shri Naba Charan

Majumdar, Dr. Sukanta

*Makwana, Shri Dineshbhai

Malhotra, Shri Harsh

*Mallah, Shri Kripanath

*Mandal, Shri Ajay Kumar

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

*Mandal, Shri Ramprit

Mandaviya, Dr. Mansukh

Mane, Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao

Mani, Shri Shashank

Manjhi, Shri Jitan Ram

Manjunath, Dr. C. N.

*Mathukumilli, Shri Sribharat

Medhi, Shrimati Bijuli Kalita

Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram

Mewar, Shrimati Mahima Kumari

Mhaske, Shri Naresh Ganpat

Mishra, Dr. Rajesh

Mishra, Shri Janardan

Mohan, Shri P. C.

Mohol, Shri Murlidhar

Murmu, Shri Khagen

Nag, Shri Bhojraj

Nagar, Shri Rodmal

*Nagaraju, Shri Bastipati

Nagesh, Shri Godam

Naidu, Shri Kinjarapu Rammohan

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso

Nayak, Shri Ananta

Pal, Shri Jagdambika

*Pal, Shri Krishan

Panda, Shri Baijayant

Pandey, Shri Santosh

Panigrahi, Shri Sukanta Kumar

Panigrahy, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan

Pardhi, Shrimati Bharti

*Parthasarathi, Shri B. K.

Paswan, Shri Chirag

Paswan, Shri Kamlesh

Patel (Bakabhai), Shri Mitesh

*Patel, Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai

Patel, Shri Gajendra Singh

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Patel, Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai

*Patel, Shri Praveen

Patel, Shrimati Anupriya

*Patil, Shri C. R.

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Patil, Shri Gyaneshwar

Patra, Dr. Sambit

*Paul, Shri Kartick Chandra

Pemmasani, Dr. Chandra Sekhar

*Poojary, Shri Kota Srinivasa

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Prakash, Shri Jai

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Prasada, Shri Jitin

Purandeswari, Shrimati Daggubati

*Purohit, Shri Pradeep

Raghavendra, Shri B. Y.

Rai, Shri Nityanand

Rajender, Shri Eatala

Rajput, Shri Mukesh

Ram, Shri Vishnu Dayal

*Ramesh, Dr. C. M.

*Ranaut, Sushri Kangna

Rane, Shri Narayan Tatu

Rao, Shri Daggumalla Prasada

Rao, Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Rathiya, Shri Radheshyam

*Rathva, Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai

Rawat, Dr. Manna Lal

Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar

Rawat, Shri Trivendra Singh

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada

*Ray, Shrimati Sandhya

*Reddy, Shri G. Kishan

Reddy, Shri Konda Vishweshwar

*Reddy, Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu

Rijju, Shri Kiren

Roy, Dr. Jayanta Kumar

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap

Rupala, Shri Parshottambhai

Sagar, Shri Arun Kumar

Sahu, Shri Buntty Vivek

Sahu, Shri Tokhan

Saikia, Shri Dilip

Sangwan, Dr. Rajkumar

*Sarangi, Shri Pratap Chandra

Sarkar, Shri Jagannath

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Savara, Dr. Hemant Vishnu

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.

Sehrawat, Shrimati Kamaljeet

Seth, Shri Sanjay

Sethi, Shri Avimanyu

Shabari, Dr. Byreddy

Shah, Shri Amit

*Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajyalaxmi

Shambhavi, Shrimati

Sharma, Dr. Mahesh

Sharma, Shri Alok

Sharma, Shri Anurag

Sharma, Shri Vishnu Datt

Sharma, Shrimati Manju

Shekhawat, Shri Gajendra Singh

Shettar, Shri Jagadish

*Shihora, Shri Chandubhai Chhaganbhai

Shinde, Dr. Shrikant Eknath

Sigriwal, Shri Janardan Singh

Singh, Dr. Bhola

Singh, Dr. Jitendra

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Singh, Rao Inderjit

Singh, Shri Devendra Singh Alias Bhole

Singh, Shri Dharambir

Singh, Shri Dushyant

Singh, Shri Ganesh

Singh, Shri Giriraj

*Singh, Shri Kali Charan

Singh, Shri Karan Bhushan

*Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan

Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan

Singh, Shri Raj Nath

Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan

*Singh, Shri Rao Rajendra

Singh, Shrimati Himadri

Sivanath, Shri Kesineni

Solanky, Shri Mahendra Singh

*Somanna, Shri V.

Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda

Srinivas, Shri Tangella Uday

Subba, Dr. Indra Hang

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Subhadarshini, Shrimati Anita

Sudhakar, Dr. K.

*Suklabaidya, Shri Parimal

Suman, Dr. Alok Kumar

Surya, Shri Tejasvi

*Sutariya, Shri Bharatbhai Manubhai

Swaraj, Ms. Bansuri

Tamta, Shri Ajay

*Tanwar, Shri Kanwar Singh

Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad

Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad

Tatkare, Shri Sunil Dattatrey

Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh

Thakur, Shri Devesh Chandra

*Thakur, Shri Gopal Jee

Thakur, Shri Shantanu

Thakur, Shri Vivek

Thakur, Shrimati Savitri

Tigga, Shri Manoj

Tisso, Shri Amarsing

Tiwari, Shri Manoj

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Tomar, Shri Shivmangal Singh

Uikey, Shri Durga Das

*Vallabhaneni, Shri Balashowry

Valmiki, Shri Anoop Pradhan

*Vanlalhmangaiha, Shri Richard

Varma, Shri Bhupathi Raju Srinivasa

Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai

Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai

Vemireddy, Shri Prabhakar Reddy

Verma, Shri Rajesh

*Wadiyar, Shri Yaduveer

Wagh, Shrimati Smita Uday

Waikar, Shri Ravindra Dattaram

Wankhede, Dr. Lata

*Yadav, Shri Ashok Kumar

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra

*Yadav, Shri Giridhari

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

NOES

*Ahirwar, Shri Narayandas

Ahmad, Shri Mian Altaf

Ahmed, Shrimati Sajda

Akoijam, Dr. Angomcha Bimol

Anand, Shri D. M. Kathir

*Annadurai, Shri C. N.

*Ansari, Shri Afzal

Antony, Shri Anto

*Anwar, Shri Tariq

Arthur, Shri Alfred Kanngam S.

Aujla, Shri Gurjeet Singh

Azad, Shri Kirti

*Baal, Shri T. R.

*Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Shri Abhishek

Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

*Banerjee, Shri Prasun

Banerjee, Shrimati Rachna

Barve, Shri Shyamkumar Daulat

* Voted through slip for Noes.

*Basheer, Shri E. T. Mohammed

Behanan, Shri Benny

Beniwal, Shri Hanuman

*Beniwal, Shri Ummeda Ram

Bhadauria, Shri Anand

Bhagare, Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar

Bhagat, Shri Sukhdeo

Bharti, Shrimati Misha

Bhowmick, Shri Partha

Bordoloi, Shri Pradyut

*Brahamchari, Shri Satpal

*C., Shri Robert Bruce

Chabbewal, Dr. Raj Kumar

Chakraborty, Shri Arup

Channi, Shri Charanjit Singh

*Chaudhary, Shri R. K.

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prasad

Chaudhry, Shri Varun

Chavan, Shri Ravindra Vasantryao

*Chhotelal, Shri

Chidambaram, Shri Karti P.

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Choudhary, Sushri Iqra

Choudhury, Shri Isha Khan

D., Shri Malaiyarasan

Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh

Desai, Shri Anil Yeshwant

Deshmukh, Shri Sanjay Uttamrao

*Dhanorkar, Shrimati Pratibha Suresh

Dinesh, Dr. Bachhav Shobha

*Dohare, Shri Jitendra Kumar

Eden, Shri Hibi

Fernandes, Captain Viriato

Gaddam, Shri Vamsi Krishna

Gaikwad, Prof. Varsha Eknath

Gandhi, Dr. Dharamvira

Gandhi, Shri Rahul

George, Adv. Francis

Ghosh, Sushri Sayani

Ghubaya, Shri Sher Singh

Gogoi, Shri Gaurav

Gopinath, Shri K.

*Gurumoorthy, Shri Maddila

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Haldar, Shri Bapi

Haneefa, Shri Mohmad

Hansdak, Shri Vijay Kumar

Hitnal, Shri K. Rajashekar Basavaraj

Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh

Hussain, Md. Rakibul

*Indora, Shri Kuldeep

Jadhav, Shri Sanjay Haribhau

Jagathratchakan, Shri S.

Jamir, Shri S. Supongmeren

Jarkiholi, Kumari Priyanka Satish

Jatav, Shri Bhajan Lal

Jatav, Shrimati Sanjna

Jawed, Dr. Mohammad

Jothimani, Sushri S.

K., Shri Eswarasamy

K., Shri Navaskani

*K., Shri Subbarayan

*Kale, Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao

Kale, Shri Amar Sharadrao

Kalge, Dr. Shivaji Bandappa

* Voted through slip for Noes.

*Kang, Shri Malvinder Singh

*Karunanidhi, Shrimati Kanimozhi

Kaswan, Shri Rahul

*Kavya, Dr. Kadiyam

*Khan, Shri Abu Taher

Khandre, Shri Sagar Eshwar

Kherwal, Shri Kalipada Saren

*Kirsan, Dr. Namdeo

*Kumar, Dr. D. Ravi

*Kumar, Shri Manoj

Kuriakose, Adv. Dean

Kushwaha, Shri Babu Singh

Lal, Shri Kishori

Lanke, Shri Nilesh Dnyandev

*Lodhi, Shri Ajendra Singh

*M. S., Shri Tharaniventhan

Madhur, Shri Utkarsh Verma

Mahant, Shrimati Jyotsna Charandas

*Majhi, Shrimati Joba

*Mal, Shri Asit Kumar

Maliah, Shrimati June

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Malik, Shri Harendra Singh

*Mallikarjun, Dr. Prabha

Mani, Shri A.

Manickam Tagore, Shri B.

Maran, Shri Dayanidhi

Masood, Shri Imran

Maurya, Shri Neeraj

Meena, Shri Harish Chandra

Meena, Shri Murari Lal

Meet Hayer, Shri Gurmeet Singh

Mehdi, Shri Aga Syed Ruhullah

*Mitali, Shrimati Bag

*Mohibbullah, Shri

Mohite-Patil, Shri Dhairyasheel Rajsinh

*Moitra, Sushri Mahua

Mondal, Shrimati Pratima

*Munda, Shri Kali Charan

Naik, Shri G. Kumar

Nehru, Shri Arun

Nishad, Shri Laxmikant Pappu

*Nishad, Shri Rambhual

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Ola, Shri Brijendra Singh

*Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin

*P., Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar

Padavi, Adv. Gowaal Kagada

*Padole, Dr. Prashant Yadaorao

*Pandey, Shri Sanatan

*Parambil, Shri Shafi

Parkash, Shri Jai

*Patel, Dr. Shiv Pal Singh

Patel, Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam

Patel, Shri Shreyas M.

*Patel, Shrimati Krishna Devi Shivshankar

Pathan, Shri Yusuf

Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina

Patil, Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu

*Porika, Shri Balram Naik

*Prakash, Adv. Adoor

Prakash, Shri K. E.

Prasad, Dr. M. K. Vishnu

Prasad, Shri Awadhesh

Prasad, Shri Sudama

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Premachandran, Shri N. K.

Punia, Shri Tanuj

*R., Kumari Sudha

R., Shri Sachithanantham

Radhakrishna, Shri

*Radhakrishnan, Shri K.

Raghavan, Shri M. K.

*Raghuveer, Shri Kunduru

*Rahaman, Shri Khalilur

Rai, Shri Rajeev

Raja, Shri A.

Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar

Rajenimbalkar, Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *Alias* Pavan

Ram, Shri Amra

*Randhawa, Shri Sukhjinder Singh

Rani, Dr. Gumma Thanuja

Ranjan, Shri Rajesh

Rathor, Shri Rakesh

Ravi, Dr. Mallu

Ray, Prof. Sougata

Reddy, Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Reddy, Shri P. V. Midhun

Reddy, Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram

*Reddy, Shri Y. S. Avinash

*Rehman, Shri Zia Ur

Roat, Shri Rajkumar

Roy, Shrimati Mala

*S., Shri Murasoli

Samadani, Dr. M. P. Abdussamad

*Sangma, Shri Saleng A.

Sarkar, Dr. Sharmila

Saroj, Adv. Priya

*Saroj, Shri Daroga Prasad

Saroj, Shri Pushpendra

Sawant, Shri Arvind Ganpat

Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah

Selja, Kumari

Selvaganapathi, Shri T. M.

Selvam, Shri G.

Senthil, Shri Sasikanth

*Shakya, Shri Devesh

*Sheikh, Shri Abdul Rashid

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Shekhar, Adv. Chandra

Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar

Shinde, Sushri Praniti Sushilkumar

*Singh, Dr. Amar

*Singh, Shri Raja Ram

*Singh, Shri Sudhakar

Singh, Shri Ujjwal Raman

Singh, Shri Virendra

Sinha, Shri Abhay Kumar

Sinha, Shri Shatrughan

*Sonwane, Shri Bajrang Manohar

Sreekandan, Shri V. K.

Srikumar, Dr. Rani

*Sudhakaran, Shri K.

Sule, Shrimati Supriya

Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil

Tewari, Shri Manish

*Thakor, Shrimati Geniben Nagaji

Thanga, Shri Tamilselvan

*Thangapandian, Dr. T. Sumathy *alias* Thamizhachi

Tharoor, Dr. Shashi

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Thirumaavalavan, Dr. Thol

Tukaram, Shri E.

Ulaka, Shri Saptagiri Sankar

*Unnithan, Shri Rajmohan

V., Shri Selvaraj

Vaiko, Shri Durai

Vaithilingam, Shri Ve.

Vasanth, Shri Vijayakumar *Alias* Vijay

Veeraswamy, Dr. Kalanidhi

*Venkatesan, Shri S.

Venugopal, Shri K. C.

Verma, Shri Lalji

*Verma, Shri Ram Shiromani

Vira, Shrimati Ruchi

Waje, Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash

Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram

*Wankhade, Shri Balwant Baswant

Warring, Shri Amrinder Singh Raja

Yadav, Shri Aditya

Yadav, Shri Akhilesh

Yadav, Shri Akshay

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Yadav, Shri Dharmendra

*Yadav, Shri Surendra Prasad

Yadav, Shrimati Dimple

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं फिर व्यवस्था देता हूँ क्योंकि अंतर्विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए और स्पष्टता होनी चाहिए। जब नया संसद भवन बना था, उस समय हमने लॉबी की डेफिनेशन दी थी और फिर मैं आपको लॉबी की डेफिनेशन दे देता हूँ।

लॉबी का तात्पर्य इस बरामदे से है जो सभा भवन के बिल्कुल सनिकट है और सभा भवन के साथ ही समाप्त होती है। लॉबी के किसी भी दरवाजे को खोला नहीं गया है, सभी सदस्य लॉबी के अंदर हैं। यह एक व्यवस्था बता रहा हूँ, यह कोई नई सूचना नहीं है। जब नया संसद भवन बना था तब यह व्यवस्था थी कि लॉबी के अंदर ही बाथरूम हो और इस व्यवस्था के तहत बनाते समय विचार किया गया था क्योंकि पुराने भवन में यह व्यवस्था नहीं थी, इसलिए नए भवन में यह व्यवस्था दी गई है।

आपके मन में इस व्यवस्था को लेकर अंतर्विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए कि कोई लॉबी नहीं खोली गई है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब बहस नहीं करें। व्यवस्था ठीक से दी है और बनाते समय व्यवस्था ठीक से बनाई थी क्योंकि कई बजुर्ग होते हैं, कई नौजवान हैं। इस व्यवस्था को इस दृष्टि से बनाते समय निर्माण किया था।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, शुद्धि के अध्यक्षीन**, मत-विभाजन का परिणाम यह है:

हां : 288

नहीं : 232

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

CLAUSE 2

Amendment of Section 1

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 75 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I rise to move:

Omit “Management, Empowerment, Efficiency & Development”. (75)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 2 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 75 को सभा

**** The following Members also recorded their votes through slip.**

Ayes: 226+ S/Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari, G. Kishan Reddy, C. R. Patil, Nishikant Dubey, Satish Kumar Gautam, Kripanath Mallah, Ashok Kumar Yadav, Gopal Jee Thakur, Kanwar Singh Tanwar, Rajkumar Chahar, Bharatbhai Manubhai Sutariya, Chandubhai Chhaganbhai Shihora, Anil Baluni, Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel, Dineshbhai Makwana, Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi, Shrimati Mala Rajyalaxmi Shah, S/Shri Anil Firojiya, Parimal Suklabaidya, Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj, Dr. Rabindra Narayan Behera, Sushri Kangna Ranaut, S/Shri Jasubhai Bhilubhai Rathva, Dulu Mahato, Kali Charan Singh, Krishan Pal, V. Somanna, Raj Bhushan Choudhary, Dr. C. M. Ramesh, Shrimati Sandhya Ray, Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind, S/Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol, Kota Srinivasa Poojary, Yaduveer Wadiyar, Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri, Kirti Vardhan Singh, Pratap Chandra Sarangi, Ajay Bhatt, Balashowry Vallabhaneni, Shrimati Lovely Anand, S/Shri Giridhari Yadav, B. K. Parthasarathi, Atul Garg, Somendu Adhikari, Pradeep Purohit, Kartick Chandra Paul, Praveen Patel, Naba Charan Majhi, Rao Rajendra Singh, Sribharat Mathukumilli, Chhatrapal Singh Gangwar, Dr. Anand Kumar Gond, S/Shri Appalanaidu Kaliseti, Putta Mahesh Kumar, G. Lakshminarayana, Bastipati Nagaraju, Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy, Kaushalendra Kumar, Ramprit Mandal, Ajay Kumar Mandal, Shrimati Veena Devi and Shri Richard Vanlalhmangaih = 288

Noes: 163+ Sushri Mahua Moitra, S/Shri Asaduddin Owaisi, Maddila Gurumoorthy, Prasun Benerjee, Y. S. Avinash Reddy, Abu Taher Khan, Khalilur Rahaman, Shri Asit Kumar Mal, Shrimati Bag Mitali, S/Shri Abdul Rashid Sheikh, Sudhakar Singh, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Afzal Ansari, R. K. Chaudhary, Shrimati Joba Majhi, S/Shri Daroga Prasad Saroj, Subbarayan K., Sanatan Pandey, Zia Ur Rehman, Raja Ram Singh, Ram Shiromani Verma, Chhotelal, Dr. Shiv Pal Singh Patel, S/Shri Rambhual Nishad, Mohibullah, Shrimati Krishna Devi Shivshankar Patel, S/Shri Malvinder Singh Kang, Surendra Prasad Yadav, S. Venkatesan, Devesh Shakya, Narayandas Ahirwar, Jitendra Kumar Dohare, Bajrang Manohar Sonwane, Dr. D. Ravi Kumar, S/Shri Ajendra Singh Lodhi, Dr. Kadiyam Kavya, Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole, Dr. Namdeo Kirsan, Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, S/Shri K. Radhakrishnan, Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian, S/Shri Balram Naik Porika, C. N. Annadurai, Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P., S/Shri Shafi Parambil, Murasoli S., Shrimati Pratibha Suresh Dhanorkar, Shrimati Geniben Nagaji Thakor, S/Shri Saleng A. Sangma, Balwant Baswant Wankhade, Satpal Brahamchari, Dr. Kalyan Vajjinathrao Kale, Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun, S/Shri Manoj Kumar, Robert Bruce C., Tharaniventhan M. S., T. R. Baalu, Tariq Anwar, E. T. Mohammed Basheer, Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa, K. Sudhakaran, Adv. Adoor Prakash, S/Shri Rajmohan Unnithan, Dr. Amar Singh, S/Shri Kali Charan Munda, Kuldeep Indora, Kumari Sudha R., S/Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal and Kunduru Raghuveer = 232

के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 2 ए विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 3

Amendment of Section 2

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 1 से 4 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): Sir, I am not moving my amendments.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री गौरव गोगोई जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 12 और 13 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (JORHAT): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, *omit* line 33. (12)

Page 2, *omit* lines 35 to 40. (13)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री गौरव गोगोई जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 12 और 13 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री इमरान मसूद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 23 से 25 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

श्री इमरान मसूद (सहारनपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

पृष्ठ 2, पंक्ति 26 से 35 का लोप करें। (23)

पृष्ठ 3, पंक्ति 5 से 25 का लोप करें। (24)

पृष्ठ 3, पंक्ति 26 से 32 का लोप करें। (25)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री इमरान मसूद जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 23 से 25 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 39 से 42 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, *omit* lines 2 to 7. (39)

Page 2, line 21,-

after "or any part thereof"

insert "title of which vests in a Government Organisation;". (40)

Page 2, *omit* lines 33 to 46. (41)

Page 3, *omit* lines 1 to 7. (42)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 39 से 42 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 50 से 53 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED (KISHANGANJ): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, *omit* lines 2 to 7. (50)

Page 2, *omit* lines 34 to 47. (51)

Page 3, *omit* lines 1 to 7. (52)

Page 3, *after* line 11,-

Insert “Provided that nothing in the above section shall require proof of ownership to transfer in case of a Waqf by User”. (53)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 50 से 53 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 60 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, *omit* lines 33. (60)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 60 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री आगा सैय्यद रुहुल्लाह मेहदी जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 70 से 72 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI AGA SYED RUHULLAH MEHDI (SRINAGAR): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, *omit* lines 2 to 22. (70)

Page 2, *omit* lines 29 to 32. (71)

Page 2, *omit* lines 35 to 41. (72)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री आगा सैय्यद रुहुल्लाह मेहदी जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 70 से 72 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 76 से 79 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 11,-

after "the Collector"
insert "or Government". (76)

Page 2, lines 36 and 37,-

omit "showing or demonstrating that he is
practising islam for at least five years". (77)

Page 2, line 38,-

for "having ownership"
substitute "having absolute ownership". (78)

Page 2 lines 39 and 40,-

omit "and that there is no contrivance involved in
the dedication of such property". (79)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 76 से 79 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 96 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 6 and 7,-

omit "except that the property, wholly or in part, is in
dispute or is a government property;". (96)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 96 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री के. सुधाकरन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 116 और 117 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN (KANNUR): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, *omit* lines 2 to 7. (116)

Page 2, line 21,-

after "or any part thereof"

insert "title of which vests in a Government

Organisation or". (117)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री के. सुधाकरन जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 116 और 117 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री ई. टी. मोहम्मद बशीर जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 118 और 120 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, *omit* line 33. (118)

Page 3, *omit* lines 1 to 7. (120)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री ई. टी. मोहम्मद बशीर जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 118 और 120 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 119 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 36 and 37,-

omit "showing or demonstrating that he is practicing Islam for at least five years". (119)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी द्वारा खंड 3 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 119 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 3 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 3 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 4

Amendment of Section 3

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 5, 6 और 7 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, *after* line 11, *insert*-

"Provided that nothing in the above clause shall be deemed to require proof of ownership or competency to transfer in case of a Waqf by User". (5)

Page 3, *omit* lines 12 to 48. (6)

Page 4, *omit* lines 1 to 14. (7)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी द्वारा खंड 4 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 5, 6

और 7 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री गौरव गोगोई जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 14 और 15 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (JORHAT): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 18,-

for "within a period of six months from such
commencement,"

substitute "within a prescribed period from such commencement, which
shall not be less than five years;". (14)

Page 3, for lines 46 to 48,-

substitute "3C. (1) Any Government property identified or declared as waqf
property shall not be deemed as waqf property without being
determined by the tribunal or a court.". (15)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री गौरव गोगोई जी द्वारा खंड 4 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 14 और 15 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री इमरान मसूद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 26, 27 और 28 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

श्री इमरान मसूद (सहारनपुर) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

पृष्ठ 4, पंक्ति 1 से 4 का लोप करें। (26)

पृष्ठ 4, पंक्ति 6 और 7,-

“छह महीने की अवधि के भीतर”

के स्थान पर

“उचित अवधि के भीतर”

प्रतिस्थापित करें। (27)

पृष्ठ 4, पंक्ति 36 से 38 का लोप करें। (28)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री इमरान मसूद जी द्वारा खंड 4 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 26, 27 और 28 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री के.सी. वेणुगोपाल जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 43, 44, 45 और 46 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): I beg to move:

Page 3, *after* line 11,-

insert “Provided that nothing in the clause shall be deemed to require proof of ownership or competency to transfer in case of a Waqf by User;” (43)

Page 3, *omit* lines 12 to 14. (44)

Page 3, *omit* lines 15 to 48. (45)

Page 4, *omit* lines 1 to 14. (46)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री के.सी. वेणुगोपाल जी द्वारा खंड 4 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 43, 44, 45 और 46 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 54 और 55 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED (KISHANGANJ): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, *omit* lines 15 to 48. (54)

Page 4, omit lines 1 to 14. (55)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी द्वारा खंड 4 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 54 और 55 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 61, 62, 63, 64 और 65 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, omit lines 35 to 41. (61)

Page 3, omit lines 10 to 14. (62)

Page 3, line 18,-

for "within a period of six months from such commencement"

substitute "within a prescribed period from such commencement which shall not be less than five years". (63)

Page 3, omit lines 46 to 48. (64)

Page 4, omit lines 1 to 14. (65)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी द्वारा खंड 4 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 61, 62, 63, 64 और 65 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 80, 81, 82, 83 और 84 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3 line 18,-

for "six"

substitute "twenty four". (80)

Page 3 line 20,-

for "six "

substitute "twenty four". (81)

Page 3 line 47,-

omit "not". (82)

Page 4 line 7,-

omit "not". (83)

Page 4 line 7,-

after "waqf property"

insert "as per the existing provisions of law". (84)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 4 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 80, 81, 82, 83 और 84 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 97 और 98 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 18,-

for "six months"

substitute "one year". (97)

Page 3, *omit* lines 46 to 48. (98)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 4 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 97 और 98 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 109 प्रस्तुत करें।

Amendment made:

Page 3, lines 20 and 21,-

for "the period of six months under this section for such period"

substitute "such period of six months under this section for a further period not exceeding six months". (109)

(Shri Kiren Rijju)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री के. सुधाकरन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 121 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN (KANNUR): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, after line 11,-

Insert "Provided that nothing in the clause shall be deemed to require proof of ownership or competency to transfer in case of a Waqf by User". (121)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं के. सुधाकरन जी द्वारा खंड 4 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 121 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री राजेश रंजन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 130 और 131 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (PURNIA): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 18,-

for "within a period of six months from such commencement"

substitute "within such period which shall not be less than five years as may be prescribed from such commencement ".(130)

Page 3, for lines 46 to 48,-

substitute "3C.(1) Any Government property identified or declared as waqf property, before or after the commencement of this Act, shall not be deemed to be a waqf property unless settled by any tribunal or court ". (131)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री राजेश रंजन जी द्वारा खंड 4 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 130 और 131 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 4, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 4, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government

amendment No.110* to the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि यह सभा लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन नियम के नियम 80 के खंड (i) को, जहां तक उसमें यह अपेक्षा की गई है कि संशोधन विधेयक की व्याप्ति के भीतर होगा और जिस खंड से उसका संबंध हो, उसके विषय से सुसंगत होगा, वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 की सरकारी संशोधन संख्या 110* को लागू करने के संबंध में निलंबित करे और यह कि इस संशोधन को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, संशोधन संख्या 110 प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

New Clause 4A

Amendment Page 4, after line 14,-

made:

insert

Declaration of
protected
monument or
protected area
as waqf to be
void.

"3D. Any declaration or notification issued under this Act or under any previous Act in respect of waqf properties shall be void, if such property was a protected monument or protected area under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 or the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, at the time of such declaration or notification.

* Vide Amendments List No.11 circulated on 2.4.2025

Bar of
declaration of
any land in
Scheduled or
Tribal area as
waqf.

3E. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, no land belonging to members of Scheduled Tribes under the provisions of the Fifth Schedule or the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution shall be declared or deemed to be waqf property." (110)

(Shri Kiren Rijiju)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि नया खंड 4क विधेयक में जोड़ दिया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

नया खंड 4क विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 5

Insertions of new Sections
3A,3B,3C,3D, and 3E.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री गौरव गोगोई जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 16 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (JORHAT): Sir, I am moving amendment No.16 to Clause 5.

I beg to move:

“Page 4, *omit* line 31.” (16)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री गौरव गोगोई जी द्वारा खंड 5 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 16 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री आगा सैय्यद रूहुल्लाह मेहदी जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 73 और 74 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI AGA SYED RUHULLAH MEHDI (SRINAGAR): Sir, I am moving amendment Nos. 73 and 74 to Clause 5.

I beg to move:

“Page 4, *omit* lines 16 to 29.” (73)

“Page 4, *omit* line 32.” (74)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री आगा सैय्यद रुहुल्लाह मेहदी जी द्वारा खंड 5 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 73 और 74 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 5 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 5 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 6

Amendment of Section 4

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री गौरव गोगोई जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 17 और 18 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (JORHAT): Sir, I am moving amendment Nos.17 and 18 to Clause 6.

I beg to move:

“Page 4, *omit* line 47.” (17)

“Page 5, *omit* lines 1 to 7.” (18)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री गौरव गोगोई जी द्वारा खंड 6 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 17 और 18 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 85 और 86 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am moving amendment Nos. 85 and 86 to Clause 6

I beg to move:

Page 4 line 41,-

for "ninety days"
substitute "one year". (85)

Page 5 line 4,-

for "ninety days"
substitute "six months". (86)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 6 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 85 और 86 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 122 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): Sir, I am moving amendment No.122 to Clause 6.

I beg to move:

Page 4, line 41,-

for "ninety days"
substitute "one year ". (122)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी द्वारा खंड 6 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 122 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 6 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 6 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 7

Amendment of Section 5

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री ई. टी. मोहम्मद बशीर जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 123 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Sir, I am moving amendment No.123 to Clause 7.

I beg to move:

“Page 5, *omit* lines 18 to 24.” (123)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री ई. टी. मोहम्मद बशीर जी द्वारा खंड 7 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 123 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 7 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 7 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 8 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

01.00 hrs (03.04.2025)

CLAUSE 9

Amendment of Section 7

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 87 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, this is one of the major amendments by which the non-Muslims are being inducted in the Waqf Council. So, this amendment may be allowed. It is because non-Muslims ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I am moving the amendment.

I beg to move:

“Page 6, *omit* lines 20 and 21.” (87)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 9 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 87 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

प्रश्न यह है:

“पृष्ठ 7, पंक्ति 36 और पृष्ठ 8, पंक्ति 1 का लोप करें।”

अनेक माननीय सदस्य: नहीं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: हाँ।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I want a division. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : लॉबी ऑलरेडी क्लियर है।

अब मतदान होगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक सेकेंड रुकिए। अब इसी को दोबारा मतदान के लिए मैं महासचिव को बोलूँगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप शांत हो जाइए। कृपया, गौंग की साउंड को सुनिए। कृपया, आप शांत रहिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने पहले ही डायरेक्शन दे रखा है। आप बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“पृष्ठ 7, पंक्ति 36 और पृष्ठ 8, पंक्ति 1 का लोप करें।”

लोक सभा में मत-विभाजन हुआ।

Division No. 2**01.02 hrs (03.04.2025)****AYES**

Ahirwar, Shri Narayandas

*Ahmad, Shri Mian Altaf

Ahmed, Shrimati Sajda

Akoijam, Dr. Angomcha Bimol

Anand, Shri D. M. Kathir

Annadurai, Shri C. N.

Ansari, Shri Afzal

*Anwar, Shri Tariq

Antony, Shri Anto

Arthur, Shri Alfred Kanngam S.

Aujla, Shri Gurjeet Singh

*Azad, Shri Kirti

*Baal, Shri T. R.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Shri Abhishek

Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

*Shri Prasun Banerjee,

Banerjee Shrimati Rachna

* Voted through slip for Ayes

Barve, Shri Shyamkumar Daulat

*Basheer, Shri E. T. Mohammed

Behanan, Shri Benny

Beniwal, Shri Hanuman

Beniwal, Shri Ummeda Ram

Bhagare, Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar

Bhagat, Shri Sukhdeo

*Bhadauria, Shri Anand

Bhowmick, Shri Partha

*Bharti, Shrimati Misha

Bordoloi, Shri Pradyut

Brahamchari, Shri Satpal

*C., Shri Robert Bruce

Chabbewal, Dr. Raj Kumar

Chakraborty, Shri Arup

Channi, Shri Charanjit Singh

Chaudhary, Shri R. K.

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prasad

Chaudhry, Shri Varun

Chavan, Shri Ravindra Vasantrao

Chhotelal, Shri

* Voted through slip for Ayes

Chidambaram, Shri Karti P.

Choudhary, Sushri Iqra

*Choudhury, Shri Isha Khan

D., Shri Malaiyarasan

Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh

Desai, Shri Anil Yeshwant

Deshmukh, Shri Sanjay Uttamrao

*Dhanorkar, Shrimati Pratibha Suresh

Dinesh, Dr. Bachhav Shobha

*Dohare, Shri Jitendra Kumar

Eden, Shri Hibi

Fernandes, Captain Viriato

Gaddam, Shri Vamsi Krishna

Gaikwad, Prof. Varsha Eknath

Gandhi, Dr. Dharamvira

Gandhi, Shri Rahul

George, Adv. Francis

Ghosh, Sushri Sayani

Ghubaya, Shri Sher Singh

Gogoi, Shri Gaurav

Gopinath, Shri K.

* Voted through slip for Ayes

*Gurumoorthy, Shri Maddila

Haldar, Shri Bapi

Haneefa, Shri Mohmad

Hansdak, Shri Vijay Kumar

Hitnal, Shri K. Rajashekar Basavaraj

Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh

Hussain, Md. Rakibul

Indora, Shri Kuldeep

Jadhav, Shri Sanjay Haribhau

*Jagathratchakan, Shri S.

Jamir, Shri S. Supongmeren

Jarkiholi, Kumari Priyanka Satish

*Jatav, Shri Bhajan Lal

Jatav, Shrimati Sanjna

Jawed, Dr. Mohammad

Jothimani, Sushri S.

K., Shri Eswarasamy

K., Shri Navaskani

*K., Shri Subbarayan

Kale, Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao

Kale, Shri Amar Sharadrao

Kalge, Dr. Shivaji Bandappa

Kang, Shri Malvinder Singh

Karunanidhi, Shrimati Kanimozhi

Kaswan, Shri Rahul

Kavya, Dr. Kadiyam

Khan, Shri Abu Taher

Khandre, Shri Sagar Eshwar

Kherwal, Shri Kalipada Saren

Kirsan, Dr. Namdeo

Kumar, Dr. D. Ravi

Kumar, Shri Manoj

Kuriakose, Adv. Dean

Kushwaha, Shri Babu Singh

Lal, Shri Kishori

Lanke, Shri Nilesh Dnyandev

Lodhi, Shri Ajendra Singh

Madhur, Shri Utkarsh Verma

Mahant, Shrimati Jyotsna Charandas

Majhi, Shrimati Joba

Maliah, Shrimati June

Malik, Shri Harendra Singh

Mallikarjun, Dr. Prabha

*Mani, Shri A.

Manickam Tagore, Shri B.

*Maran, Thiru Dayanidhi

Masood, Shri Imran

Maurya, Shri Neeraj

Meena, Shri Harish Chandra

Meena, Shri Murari Lal

Meet Hayer, Shri Gurmeet Singh

Mehdi, Shri Aga Syed Ruhullah

Mitali, Shrimati Bag

Mohibbullah, Shri

Mohite-Patil, Shri Dhairyasheel Rajsinh

Moitra, Sushri Mahua

Mondal, Shrimati Pratima

Munda, Shri Kali Charan

*M. S., Shri Tharaniventhan

Naik, Shri G. Kumar

Nehru, Shri Arun

Nishad, Shri Laxmikant Pappu

Nishad, Shri Rambhual

Ola, Shri Brijendra Singh

* Voted through slip for Ayes

Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin

*P., Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar

Padavi, Adv. Gowaal Kagada

Padole, Dr. Prashant Yadaorao

Pandey, Shri Sanatan

Parambil, Shri Shafi

Parkash, Shri Jai

Patel, Dr. Shiv Pal Singh

Patel, Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam

Patel, Shri Shreyas M.

Patel, Shrimati Krishna Devi Shivshankar

Pathan, Shri Yusuf

Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina

Patil, Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu

*Porika, Shri Balram Naik

*Prakash, Adv. Adoor

Prakash, Shri K. E.

Prasad, Dr. M. K. Vishnu

Prasad, Shri Awadhesh

Prasad, Shri Sudama

*Premachandran, Shri N. K.

Punia, Shri Tanuj

*R., Shri Sachithanantham

R., Kumari Sudha

*Rai, Shri Rajeev

Radhakrishna, Shri

Radhakrishnan, Shri K.

Raghavan, Shri M. K.

Raghuveer, Shri Kunduru

Rahaman, Shri Khalilur

Raja, Shri A.

Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar Vidyarthi

Rajenimbalkar, Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *Alias* Pavan

Ram, Shri Amra

*Randhawa, Shri Sukhjinder Singh

Rani, Dr. Gumma Thanuja

*Ranjan, Shri Rajesh

*Rathor, Shri Rakesh

Ravi, Dr. Mallu

*Ray, Prof. Sougata

Reddy, Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar

Reddy, Shri P. V. Midhun

Reddy, Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram

Reddy, Shri Y. S. Avinash

Rehman, Shri Zia Ur

Roat, Shri Rajkumar

Roy, Shrimati Mala

S., Shri Murasoli

Samadani, Dr. M. P. Abdussamad

Sangma, Shri Saleng A.

Sarkar, Dr. Sharmila

Saroj, Adv. Priya

Saroj, Shri Daroga Prasad

Saroj, Shri Pushpendra

Sawant, Shri Arvind Ganpat

Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah

Selja, Kumari

Selvaganapathi, Shri T. M.

Selvam, Shri G.

Senthil, Shri Sasikanth

Shakya, Shri Devesh

Sheikh, Shri Abdul Rashid

Shekhar, Adv. Chandra

Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar

Shinde, Sushri Praniti Sushilkumar

Singh, Dr. Amar

*Singh, Shri Raja Ram

Singh, Shri Sudhakar

Singh, Shri Ujjwal Raman

Singh, Shri Virendra

Sinha, Shri Abhay Kumar

Sinha, Shri Shatrughan

Sonwane, Shri Bajrang Manohar

Sreekandan, Shri V. K.

Srikumar, Dr. Rani

Sudhakaran, Shri K.

*Sule, Shrimati Supriya

Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil

Tewari, Shri Manish

*Thakor, Shrimati Geniben Nagaji

Thanga, Shri Tamilselvan

Thangapandian, Dr. T. Sumathy *alias* Thamizhachi

Tharoor, Dr. Shashi

Thirumaavalavan, Dr. Thol

Tukaram, Shri E.

Ulaka, Shri Saptagiri Sankar

* Voted through slip for Ayes

Unnithan, Shri Rajmohan

V., Shri Selvaraj

Vaiko, Shri Durai

Vaithilingam, Shri Ve.

Vasanth, Shri Vijayakumar *Alias* Vijay

Veeraswamy, Dr. Kalanidhi

*Venkatesan, Shri S.

Venugopal, Shri K. C.

Verma, Shri Lalji

Verma, Shri Ram Shiromani

Vira, Shrimati Ruchi

Waje, Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash

Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram

Wankhade, Shri Balwant Baswant

Warring, Shri Amrinder Singh Raja

Yadav, Shri Aditya

*Yadav, Shri Akhilesh

Yadav, Shri Akshay

Yadav, Shri Dharmendra

*Yadav, Shrimati Dimple

Yadav, Shri Surendra Prasad

* Voted through slip for Ayes

Division No 2

NOES

Adhikari, Shri Soumendu

Agrawal, Shri Brijmohan

Agrawal, Shri Damodar

*Anand, Shrimati Lovely

Aruna, Shrimati D. K.

Awasthi, Shri Ramesh

Babu, Shri M. Mallesh

Baghel, Prof. S. P. Singh

Baghel, Shri Vijay

*Balayogi, Shri G. M. Harish

Baluni, Shri Anil

Bambhaniya, Shrimati Nimuben Jayantibhai

Baraiya, Shrimati Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh

Barne, Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu

Baruah, Shri Pradan

Basumatary, Shri Joyanta

Behera, Dr. Rabindra Narayan

Bhabhor, Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai

*Bharadwaj, Dr. Rajeev

* Voted through slip for Noes

Bharti, Shri Arun

*Bhatt, Shri Ajay

Bhonsle, Chh. Udayanraje Pratapsinha Maharaj

Bhumare, Shri Sandipanrao Asaram

Bidhuri, Shri Ramvir Singh

Bind, Dr. Vinod Kumar

Bista, Shri Raju

Bomma, Shri Basavaraj

Chahar, Shri Rajkumar

Chandolia, Shri Yogender

Chaudhary, Shri P. P.

Chauhan, Shri Chandan

Chauhan, Shri Devusinh

Chavda, Shri Vinod Lakhamshi

Choudhary, Dr. Raj Bhushan

Choudhary, Shri Bhagirath

*Choudhary, Shri Chandra Prakash

Choudhary, Shri Darshan Singh

Choudhary, Shri Lumbaram

Choudhary, Shri Pankaj

Choudhary, Shrimati Roopkumari

* Voted through slip for Noes

Choudhury, Shri Phani Bhusan

Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh

*Chouhan, Shrimati Anita Nagarsingh

Chowta, Captain Brijesh

Chudasama, Shri Rajeshbhai Naranbhai

Dabhi, Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji

Dalal, Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant

Deb, Shri Biplab Kumar

Debbarman, Shrimati Kriti Devi

Delkar, Shrimati Kalaben Mohanbhai

Devarayalu, Shri Lavu Srikrishna

Devi, Shrimati Annpurna

*Devi, Shrimati Malvika

Devi, Shrimati Veena

*Devi, Shrimati Vijaylakshmi

Dharmapuri, Shri Arvind

Dhotre, Shri Anup Sanjay

*Dubey, Dr. Nishikant

Dubey, Shri Ashish

Dubey, Shri Vijay Kumar

*Dutta, Shri Ranjit

* Voted through slip for Noes

Firojiya, Shri Anil

Gaddigoudar, Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda

Gadkari, Shri Nitin Jairam

Gangopadhyay, Shri Abhijit

Gangwar, Shri Chhatrapal Singh

Gao, Shri Tapir

Garg, Shri Atul

Gautam, Shri Satish Kumar

Gond, Dr. Anand Kumar

Gopi, Shri Suresh

*Govil, Shri Arun

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gupta, Shri Sudheer

*Hema Malini, Shrimati

Jadav, Shri Rajpalsinh Mahendrasinh

Jadhav, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao

Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay

Jaiswal, Shri Manish

Jangde, Shrimati Kamlesh

*Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh Chandappa

Jindal, Shri Naveen

* Voted through slip for Noes

Joshi, Dr. Hemang

Joshi, Shri Chandra Prakash

Joshi, Shri Pralhad

Kageri, Shri Vishweshwar Hegde

Kalisetti, Shri Appalanaidu

Kamait, Shri Dileshwar

Karandlaje, Kumari Shobha

Karjol, Shri Govind Makthappa

Kashyap, Shri Mahesh

Kashyap, Shri Suresh Kumar

Khadse, Shrimati Raksha Nikhil

Khan, Shri Saumitra

Khandelwal, Shri Praveen

Kishan, Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi

Kishore, Shri Jugal

*Kulaste, Dr. Faggan Singh

Kumar, Dr. Virendra

Kumar, Shri Bandi Sanjay

Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra

Kumar, Shri Putta Mahesh

Kumar, Shri Sunil

* Voted through slip for Noes

Kumaraswamy, Shri H. D.

Kushwah, Shri Bharat Singh

Lakshminarayana, Shri G.

Lal, Shri Manohar

Lalwani, Shri Shankar

Lodhi, Shri Rahul Singh

Maadam, Shrimati Poonamben

Maharaj, Dr. Swami Sakshiji

Maharaj, Shri Chintamani

Mahato, Shri Bidyut Baran

Mahato, Shri Dulu

Mahato, Shri Jyotirmay Singh

*Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari

Majhi, Shri Balabhadra

Majhi, Shri Naba Charan

Majumdar, Dr. Sukanta

Makwana, Shri Dineshbhai

Mal, Shri Asit Kumar

Malhotra, Shri Harsh

Mallah, Shri Kripanath

Mandal, Shri Ajay Kumar

* Voted through slip for Noes

Mandal, Shri Ramprit

*Mandaviya, Dr. Mansukh

Mane, Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao

Mani, Shri Shashank

Manjhi, Shri Jitan Ram

Manjunath, Dr. C. N.

Mathukumilli, Shri Sribharat

Medhi, Shrimati Bijuli Kalita

*Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram

Mewar, Shrimati Mahima Kumari

Mhaske, Shri Naresh Ganpat

Mishra, Dr. Rajesh

Mishra, Shri Janardan

*Mohan, Shri P. C.

Mohol, Shri Murlidhar

Murmu, Shri Khagen

Nag, Shri Bhojraj

*Nagar, Shri Rodmal

Nagaraju, Shri Bastipati

Nagesh, Shri Godam

Naidu, Shri Kinjarapu Rammohan

Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso

*Nayak, Shri Ananta

Pal, Shri Jagdambika

*Pal, Shri Krishan

Panda, Shri Baijayant

Pandey, Shri Santosh

Panigrahi, Shri Sukanta Kumar

*Panigrahy, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan

Pardhi, Shrimati Bharti

Parthasarathi, Shri B. K.

Paswan, Shri Chirag

Paswan, Shri Kamlesh

Patel (Bakabhai), Shri Mitesh

Patel, Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai

Patel, Shri Gajendra Singh

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Patel, Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai

Patel, Shri Praveen

Patel, Shrimati Anupriya

Patil, Shri C. R.

* Voted through slip for Noes

Patil, Shri Gyaneshwar

Patra, Dr. Sambit

Paul, Shri Kartick Chandra

Pemmasani, Dr. Chandra Sekhar

Poojary, Shri Kota Srinivasa

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Prakash, Shri Jai

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Prasada, Shri Jitin

Purandeswari, Shrimati Daggubati

*Purohit, Shri Pradeep

Raghavendra, Shri B. Y.

Rai, Shri Nityanand

*Rajender, Shri Eatala

Rajput, Shri Mukesh

*Ram, Shri Vishnu Dayal

Ramesh, Dr. C. M.

Ranaut, Sushri Kangna

Rane, Shri Narayan Tatu

Rao, Shri Daggumalla Prasada

Rao, Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan

* Voted through slip for Noes

Rathiya, Shri Radheshyam

*Rathva, Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai

Rawat, Dr. Manna Lal

Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar

Rawat, Shri Trivendra Singh

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada

Ray, Shrimati Sandhya

Reddy, Shri G. Kishan

Reddy, Shri Konda Vishweshwar

Reddy, Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu

Rijiju, Shri Kiren

*Roy, Dr. Jayanta Kumar

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap

Rupala, Shri Parshottambhai

Sagar, Shri Arun Kumar

Sahu, Shri Buntty Vivek

Sahu, Shri Tokhan

Saikia, Shri Dilip

Sangwan, Dr. Rajkumar

Sarangi, Shri Pratap Chandra

Sarkar, Shri Jagannath

* Voted through slip for Noes

Savara, Dr. Hemant Vishnu

*Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.

Sehrawat, Shrimati Kamaljeet

Seth, Shri Sanjay

*Sethi, Shri Avimanyu

Shabari, Dr. Byreddy

Shah, Shri Amit

Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajyalaxmi

Shambhavi, Shrimati

Sharma, Dr. Mahesh

Sharma, Shri Alok

*Sharma, Shri Anurag

Sharma, Shri Vishnu Datt

Sharma, Shrimati Manju

*Shekhawat, Shri Gajendra Singh

Shettar, Shri Jagadish

Shihora, Shri Chandubhai Chhaganbhai

Shinde, Dr. Shrikant Eknath

Sigriwal, Shri Janardan Singh

Singh, Dr. Bhola

Singh, Dr. Jitendra

* Voted through slip for Noes

Singh, Rao Inderjit

Singh, Shri Devendra Singh Alias Bhole

*Singh, Shri Dharambir

*Singh, Shri Dushyant

Singh, Shri Ganesh

*Singh, Shri Giriraj

Singh, Shri Kali Charan

Singh, Shri Karan Bhushan

*Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan

Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan

Singh, Shri Raj Nath

Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan

Singh, Shri Rao Rajendra

Singh, Shrimati Himadri

Sivanath, Shri Kesineni

Solanky, Shri Mahendra Singh

*Somanna, Shri V.

Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda

Srinivas, Shri Tangella Uday

Subba, Dr. Indra Hang

Subhadarshini, Shrimati Anita

*Sudhakar, Dr. K.

*Suklabaidya, Shri Parimal

Suman, Dr. Alok Kumar

Surya, Shri Tejasvi

Sutariya, Shri Bharatbhai Manubhai

*Swaraj, Ms. Bansuri

Tamta, Shri Ajay

Tanwar, Shri Kanwar Singh

Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad

Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad

Tatkare, Shri Sunil Dattatrey

Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh

*Thakur, Shri Devesh Chandra

*Thakur, Shri Gopal Jee

Thakur, Shri Shantanu

Thakur, Shri Vivek

*Thakur, Shrimati Savitri

Tigga, Shri Manoj

Tisso, Shri Amarsing

Tiwari, Shri Manoj

Tomar, Shri Shivmangal Singh

Uikey, Shri Durga Das

Vallabhaneni, Shri Balashowry

Valmiki, Shri Anoop Pradhan

*Vanlalmangaiha, Shri Richard

*Varma, Shri Bhupathi Raju Srinivasa

*Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai

Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai

Vemireddy, Shri Prabhakar Reddy

Verma, Shri Rajesh

Wadiyar, Shri Yaduveer

*Wagh, Shrimati Smita Uday

Waikar, Shri Ravindra Dattaram

Wankhede, Dr. Lata

Yadav, Shri Ashok Kumar

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra

Yadav, Shri Giridhari

माननीय अध्यक्ष: शुद्धि के अध्यक्षीन*, मत विभाजन का परिणाम यह है :

हाँ : 231

नहीं: 289

प्रस्ताव अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 99 से 103 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 5, line 47,-

after “Council of States”

insert “, all belonging to Muslim community”. (99)

“Page 6, for line 4,-

substitute “(ii) Chairpersons of four Boards of the States
of West Bengal, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil
Nadu”. (100)

* The following Members also recorded their votes through slip.

Ayes: 196+ Prof. Sougata Ray, S/Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy, Kirti Azad, Prasun Banerjee, Akhilesh Yadav, Shrimati Dimple Yadav, S/Shri Rajeev Rai, Anand Bhadauria, Subbarayan K., Rajesh Ranjan, Raja Ram Singh, Mian Altaf Ahmad, Sachithanantham R., S. Venkatesan, Jitendra Kumar Dohare, Shrimati Supriya Sule, S/Shri N. K. Premachandran, S. Jagathratchakan, Thiru Dayanidhi Maran, Shrimati Misha Bharti, Shri Balram Naik Porika, Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P., Shri A. Mani, Shrimati Pratibha Suresh Dhanorkar, Shrimati Geniben Nagaji Thakor, S/Shri Robert Bruce C., Tharaniventhan M. S., T. R. Baalu, Tariq Anwar, Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa, Adv. Adoor Prakash, S/Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav, Isha Khan Choudhury, Rakesh Rathor and Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer = 231

Noes: 243+ Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, S/Shri Dharambir Singh, Gopal Jee Thakur, Anurag Sharma, Giriraj Singh, Shrimati Savitri Thakur, S/Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava, Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi, P. C. Mohan, Vishnu Dayal Ram, Rodmal Nagar, Ananta Nayak, Dr. Jayanta Kumar Roy, S/Shri Parimal Suklabaidya, Ranjit Dutta, Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj, S/Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva, Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Krishan Pal, V. Somanna, Bhupathi Raju Srinivasa Varma, Dushyant Singh, Shrimati Hema Malini, Ms. Bansuri Swaraj, Dr. K. Sudhakar, Shrimati Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan, Shrimati Smita Uday Wagh, Shrimati Malvika Devi, S/Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Ajay Bhatt, Dr. Pradeep Kumar Panigrahy, Shrimati Lovely Anand, S/Shri Eatala Rajender, Arun Govil, Pradeep Purohit, Devesh Chandra Thakur, G. M. Harish Balayogi, Chandra Prakash Choudhary, Shrimati Vijaylakshmi Devi, S/Shri Avimanyu Sethi, Dr. Faggan Singh Kulaste and Shri Richard Vanlalhmangaiha = 289

“Page 6, *for* lines 9 and 10,-

substitute “(d) “two persons who have been Judges of Supreme Court belonging to Muslim Community”.” (101)

“Page 6, *for* lines 18 and 19,-

substitute “Provided that two of the members appointed under clause (c) shall be Muslim women”.” (102)

“Page 6, *omit* lines 20 and 21.” (103)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 9 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 99 से 103 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुये।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 124 से 126 को प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 5, line 47,-

after “the Council of States”

insert “, all belonging to Muslim community”.” (124)

“Page 6, *for* lines 9 and 10,-

substitute “(d) two persons who have been Judges of Supreme Court belonging to Muslim Community”.” (125)

“Page 6, *for* lines 18 and 19,-

substitute “Provided that two of the members appointed under clause (c) shall be Muslim women”.” (126)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी द्वारा खंड 9 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 124 से 126

को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुये।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री राजेश रंजन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 132 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (PURNIA): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 6 *omit* lines 12 to 21.” (132)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री राजेश रंजन जी द्वारा खंड 9 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 132 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 9 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 9 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 10 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया

CLAUSE 11

Amendment of Section 13

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 88 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 7, *omit* lines 9 to 11.” (88)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 11 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 88 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 104 और 105 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 6, line 34,-

after “Member of Parliament”
insert “of House of the People”. ” (104)

“Page 6, for line 36,-

substitute “one Member of the State Legislative
 Assembly belongs to Muslim
 Community”. ” (105)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 11 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 104 और 105 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 127 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN (ALATHUR): Sir, beg to move:

“Page 6, for line 36,-

substitute “(ii) one Member of the State
 Legislative Assembly belonging
 to Muslim community”. ” (127)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री के.राधाकृष्णन जी द्वारा खंड 11 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 127 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 11 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 11 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 12 Amendment of Section 14

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 8 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 7, *omit* lines 44 to 46.” (8)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी द्वारा खंड 12 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 8 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 89 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 7, line 41,-

after “age”

insert “or he is not a Muslim”. (89)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 12 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 89 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 12 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 12 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 13 Amendment of Section 16

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 9 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 7, line 48,-

for “once in every month”

substitute “once every three months as far as

may be practicable”.” (9)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी द्वारा खंड 13 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 9 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री इमरान मसूद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 29 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

श्री इमरान मसूद (सहारनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

पृष्ठ 9, पंक्ति 32,

“प्रत्येक मास में कम से कम एक बार” के स्थान पर

“प्रत्येक चार मास में कम से कम दो बार” प्रतिस्थापित करें। (29)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री इमरान मसूद जी द्वारा खंड 13 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 29 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 47 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 7, line 48,-

for “at least once in every month”

substitute “once every three months as far as may be

practicable”.” (47)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी द्वारा खंड 13 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 47 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 56 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED (KISHANGANJ): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 7, line 48,-

for “at least once in every month”

substitute “at least once in three months”. (56)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी द्वारा खंड 13 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 56 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 13 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 13 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 14 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 15

Omission of Section 20A

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री इमरान मसूद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 30 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

श्री इमरान मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

पृष्ठ 10, पंक्ति 1 और 2 के स्थान पर,-

“(1) बोर्ड का एक पूर्णकालिक मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी होगा, जो मुस्लिम होगा और राज्य सरकार द्वारा, बोर्ड द्वारा सुझाए गए दो नामों के पैनल में से, आधिकारिक राजपत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाएगा और जो राज्य सरकार के उप सचिव के पद से नीचे का नहीं होगा, और उस पद के मुस्लिम अधिकारी की अनुपलब्धता की स्थिति में, समकक्ष पद के मुस्लिम अधिकारी को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर नियुक्त किया जा सकेगा।

(2) मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी की पदावधि और सेवा की अन्य शर्तें ऐसी होंगी जो विहित की जाएं।

(3) मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी बोर्ड का पदेन सचिव होगा और बोर्ड के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन होगा।” *प्रतिस्थापित करें।* (30)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री इमरान मसूद जी द्वारा खंड 15 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 30 सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूं।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 57 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED (KISHANGANJ): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 8, line 1,-

after “Chief Executive Officer of the Board”

insert “from the Muslim community”.” (57)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी द्वारा खंड 15 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 57 सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूं।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 15 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 15 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करिए।

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and

Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 111* to the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“ कि यह सभा लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन नियम के नियम 80 के खंड (i) को, जहां तक उसमें यह अपेक्षा की गई है कि संशोधन विधेयक की व्याप्ति के भीतर होगा और जिस खंड से उसका उपबंध हो, उसके विषय से सुसंगत होगा, वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2025 की सरकारी संशोधन संख्या 111* को लागू करने के संबंध में निलंबित करे और यह कि इस संशोधन को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

New Clause 15A

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी संशोधन संख्या 111 प्रस्तुत करिए।

Amendment made:

Page 8, *after* line 3,-

insert

Amendment of section 28. **‘15A.** In section 28 of the principal Act, for the words “be responsible for implementation of the decisions of the Board which may be”, the words “implement the decision of the Board within forty-five days from the date it is” shall be substituted.’.

(111)

(Shri Kiren Rijiju)

* Vide Amendments List No. 11 circulated on 2.4.2025

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि नया खंड 15क विधेयक में जोड़ दिया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

नया खंड 15क विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 15A

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी संशोधन संख्या 112 प्रस्तुत करिए।

Amendment made:

Page 8, for line 4,-

substitute

“**15B.** In section 30 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the”. (112)

(Shri Kiren Rijju)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 15क, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 15क, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 16 और 17 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

CLAUSE 18

Amendment of Section 30

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री गौरव गगोई जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 19 से 21 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (JORHAT): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 8, line 27,-

after

“portal and database,”

insert “and in addition, in such manner and form as provided by regulations of the Board”. ” (19)

“Page 8, *omit* lines 29 to 49.” (20)

“Page 9, *omit* lines 1 to 3.” (21)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री गौरव गगोई जी द्वारा खंड 18 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 19 से 21 सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गये तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री इमरान मसूद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 31 और 32 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

श्री इमरान मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

पृष्ठ 10, पंक्ति 27 से 32 और पृष्ठ 11, पंक्ति 1 से 9 का लोप करें। (31)

पृष्ठ 11, पंक्ति 13 से 15 का लोप करें। (32)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री इमरान मसूद जी द्वारा खंड 18 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 31 और 32 सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 66 से 68 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 8, line 27,-

after “portal and database”

insert “and in addition, in such manner and form as provided by regulations of the Board”. ” (66)

“Page 8, *omit* lines 29 to 49.” (67)

“Page 9, *omit* lines 1 to 3.” (68)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी जी द्वारा खंड 18 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 66 से 68 सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रो. सौगत राय जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 106 और 107 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 8, *omit* lines 48 and 49.” (106)

“Page 9, *omit* lines 1 and 2.” (107)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं प्रो. सौगत राय जी द्वारा खंड 18 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 106 और 107 सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री राजेश रंजन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 133 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (PURNIA): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page 8, line 27,-

after “portal and database,”

insert “and in addition, in such manner and form as provided by regulations of the Board”.” (133)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री राजेश रंजन जी द्वारा खंड 18 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 133 सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 18 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 18 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 19

Amendment of Section 32

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 10 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): Sir, I rise to move:

Page 9, for lines 26 to 30,-

Substitute 'the words "before deciding mutation in the land records, in accordance with revenue laws in force, either make necessary entries in the land record or communicate, within a period of six months from the date of registration of waqf property under section 36, its objections to the Board" shall be substituted'. (10)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी द्वारा खंड 19 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 10 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 48 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, I rise to move:

Page 9, for lines 26 to 30,-

substitute 'the words "on receipt of the details as mentioned in sub-section (2), the land record office shall before deciding mutation in the land records, in accordance with revenue laws in force, either make necessary entries in the land

record or communicate, within a period of six months from the date of registration of waqf property under section 36, its objections to the Board” shall be substituted’. (48)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी द्वारा खंड 19 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 48 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 58 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED (KISHANGANJ): Sir, I rise to move:

Page 9, *omit* lines 25 to 30. (58)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी द्वारा खंड 19 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 58 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 19 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 19 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 20 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 21

Amendment of Section 36

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 11 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): Sir, it is a small and technical one. I rise to move:

Page 9, line 34,-

for "October"
substitute "30th of June". (11)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत जी द्वारा खंड 21 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 11 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री गौरव गोगोई जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 22 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (JORHAT): Sir, I rise to move:

Page 9, omit lines 35 to 39. (22)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री गौरव गोगोई जी द्वारा खंड 21 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 22 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री इमरान मसूद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 33 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

श्री इमरान मसूद (सहारनपुर) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

पृष्ठ 12, पंक्ति 7 से 11 का लोप करें। (33)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री इमरान मसूद जी द्वारा खंड 21 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 33 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 49 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, I rise to move:

Page 9, line 34,-

for "October"
substitute "30th of June". (49)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी द्वारा खंड 21 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 49 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 59 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED (KISHANGANJ): Sir, I rise to move:

Page 9, line 34,-

for "October"
substitute "June". (59)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी द्वारा खंड 21 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 59 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 21 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 21 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 22

Amendment of Section 37

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री इमरान मसूद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 34 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

श्री इमरान मसूद (सहारनपुर) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

पृष्ठ 12, पंक्ति 12 से 36 और पृष्ठ 13, पंक्ति 1 से 5 का लोप करें। (34)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री इमरान मसूद जी द्वारा खंड 22 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 34 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 90 से 92 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते

हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I rise to move:

Page 9, line 43,-

for "one"
substitute "three". (90)

Page 10, line 5,-

for "one"
substitute "three". (91)

Page 10, *omit* lines 8 to 14. (92)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 22 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 90 से 92 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि खंड 22 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 22 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 23 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 24

Incertion of New Section 46

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 93 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am not moving it because it has become infructuous. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 24 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 24 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 24ए विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 25 से 27 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

CLAUSE 28

Amendment of Section 51

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री इमरान मसूद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 35 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

श्री इमरान मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

पृष्ठ 14, पंक्ति 22 से 35 का लोप करें। (35)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री इमरान मसूद जी द्वारा खंड 28 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 35 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 28 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 28 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 29

Amendment of Section 52

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 69 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 12, *omit* lines 8 and 9. (69)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी जी द्वारा खंड 29 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 69 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 94 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 12, line 5,-

for "is a member of"

substitute "the competent court found guilty that he

is a member of". (94)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 29 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 94 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 29 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 29 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 30 से 34 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

CLAUSE 35 Amendment of Section 67

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री इमरान मसूद जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 36 से 38 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

श्री इमरान मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

पृष्ठ 16, पंक्ति 5 से 27 का लोप करें। (36)

पृष्ठ 16, पंक्ति 33 से 35 का लोप करें। (37)

पृष्ठ 17, पंक्ति 1 से 3 का लोप करें। (38)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री इमरान मसूद जी द्वारा खंड 35 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 36 से 38 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 95 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 13, line 7,-

for “person”

substitute “advocate having not less than seven years of
practice and”. (95)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 35 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 95 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 35 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 35 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 37 से 40 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

CLAUSE 40A

Amendment of Section 91

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री ई. टी. मोहम्मद बशीर जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 128 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 14, for lines 13 to 18,-

substitute “**40A.** Nothing contained in the Limitation Act, 1963 shall apply to any suit for possession of immovable property comprised in any waqf for possession of any interest in such property.”.
(128)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब मैं श्री ई. टी. मोहम्मद बशीर जी द्वारा खंड 40ए में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 128 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 40 ए विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 40 ए विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 41 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 42

Amendment of Section 101

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 129 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 14 line 22,-

after “Central Government may,”

insert “in consultation with the State Government,”. (129)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा खंड 42 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 129 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 42 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 42 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 43 और 44 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

खण्ड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि विधेयक, यथा संशोधित, पारित किया जाए।”

... (व्यवधान)

अनेक माननीय सदस्य: हां।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: नहीं। ... (व्यवधान)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : महोदय, हम डिजीजन चाहते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: लॉबी क्लियर है। आप आराम से समझा लीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, कृपया बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि विधेयक, यथा संशोधित, पारित किया जाए।”

लोक सभा में मत-विभाजन हुआ

... (व्यवधान)

DIVISION No. 3**01:41 (03-04-2025)****AYES**

Adhikari, Shri Soumendu

Agrawal, Shri Brijmohan

Agrawal, Shri Damodar

*Anand, Shrimati Lovely

Aruna, Shrimati D. K.

Awasthi, Shri Ramesh

Babu, Shri M. Mallesh

Baghel, Prof. S. P. Singh

Baghel, Shri Vijay

Balayogi, Shri G. M. Harish

Baluni, Shri Anil

Bambhaniya, Shrimati Nimuben Jayantibhai

Baraiya, Shrimati Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh

Barne, Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu

Baruah, Shri Pradan

Basumatary, Shri Joyanta

Behera, Dr. Rabindra Narayan

Bhabhor, Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai

Bharadwaj, Dr. Rajeev

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Bharti, Shri Arun

*Bhatt, Shri Ajay

Bhonsle, Chh. Udayanraje Pratapsinha Maharaj

Bhumare, Shri Sandipanrao Asaram

Bidhuri, Shri Ramvir Singh

Bind, Dr. Vinod Kumar

Bista, Shri Raju

Bomma, Shri Basavaraj

*Chahar, Shri Rajkumar

Chandolia, Shri Yogender

Chaudhary, Shri P. P.

Chauhan, Shri Chandan

Chauhan, Shri Devusinh

Chavda, Shri Vinod Lakhamshi

Choudhary, Dr. Raj Bhushan

Choudhary, Shri Bhagirath

Choudhary, Shri Chandra Prakash

Choudhary, Shri Darshan Singh

Choudhary, Shri Lumbaram

Choudhary, Shri Pankaj

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Choudhary, Shrimati Roopkumari

Choudhury, Shri Phani Bhusan

Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh

Chouhan, Shrimati Anita Nagarsingh

Chowta, Captain Brijesh

Chudasama, Shri Rajeshbhai Naranbhai

Dabhi, Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji

Dalal, Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant

Deb, Shri Biplab Kumar

Debbarman, Shrimati Kriti Devi

Delkar, Shrimati Kalaben Mohanbhai

Devarayalu, Shri Lavu Srikrishna

Devi, Shrimati Annpurna

Devi, Shrimati Malvika

Devi, Shrimati Veena

Devi, Shrimati Vijaylakshmi

Dharmapuri, Shri Arvind

Dhotre, Shri Anup Sanjay

Dubey, Dr. Nishikant

Dubey, Shri Ashish

Dubey, Shri Vijay Kumar

Dutta, Shri Ranjit

Firojiya, Shri Anil

Gaddigoudar, Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda

Gadkari, Shri Nitin Jairam

Gangopadhyay, Shri Abhijit

Gangwar, Shri Chhatrapal Singh

Gao, Shri Tapir

Garg, Shri Atul

Gautam, Shri Satish Kumar

Gond, Dr. Anand Kumar

Gopi, Shri Suresh

Govil, Shri Arun

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gupta, Shri Sudheer

Hema Malini, Shrimati

Jadav, Shri Rajpalsinh Mahendrasinh

Jadhav, Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao

Jaiswal, Dr. Sanjay

Jaiswal, Shri Manish

Jangde, Shrimati Kamlesh

* Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh Chandappa

Jindal, Shri Naveen

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

*Joshi, Dr. Hemang

Joshi, Shri Chandra Prakash

Joshi, Shri Pralhad

Kageri, Shri Vishweshwar Hegde

Kalisetti, Shri Appalanaidu

Kamait, Shri Dileshwar

Karandlaje, Kumari Shobha

Karjol, Shri Govind Makthappa

Kashyap, Shri Mahesh

Kashyap, Shri Suresh Kumar

Khadse, Shrimati Raksha Nikhil

Khan, Shri Saumitra

Khandelwal, Shri Praveen

Kishan, Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi

Kishore, Shri Jugal

Kulaste, Dr. Faggan Singh

Kumar, Dr. Virendra

Kumar, Shri Bandi Sanjay

Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra

Kumar, Shri Putta Mahesh

Kumar, Shri Sunil

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Kumaraswamy, Shri H. D.

*Kushwah, Shri Bharat Singh

Lakshminarayana, Shri G.

Lal, Shri Manohar

Lalwani, Shri Shankar

Lodhi, Shri Rahul Singh

Maadam, Shrimati Poonamben

Maharaj, Dr. Swami Sakshiji

Maharaj, Shri Chintamani

Mahato, Shri Bidyut Baran

Mahato, Shri Dulu

Mahato, Shri Jyotirmay Singh

Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari

Majhi, Shri Balabhadra

Majhi, Shri Naba Charan

Majumdar, Dr. Sukanta

Makwana, Shri Dineshbhai

Malhotra, Shri Harsh

Mallah, Shri Kripanath

Mandal, Shri Ajay Kumar

Mandal, Shri Ramprit

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Mandaviya, Dr. Mansukh

Mane, Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao

Mani, Shri Shashank

Manjhi, Shri Jitan Ram

Manjunath, Dr. C. N.

Mathukumilli, Shri Sribharat

Medhi, Shrimati Bijuli Kalita

Meghwal, Shri Arjun Ram

Mewar, Shrimati Mahima Kumari

Mhaske, Shri Naresh Ganpat

Mishra, Dr. Rajesh

Mishra, Shri Janardan

Mohan, Shri P. C.

Mohol, Shri Murlidhar

Murmu, Shri Khagen

Nag, Shri Bhojraj

Nagar, Shri Rodmal

Nagaraju, Shri Bastipati

Nagesh, Shri Godam

Naidu, Shri Kinjarapu Rammohan

Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso

Nayak, Shri Ananta

Pal, Shri Jagdambika

Pal, Shri Krishan

Panda, Shri Baijayant

Pandey, Shri Santosh

Panigrahi, Shri Sukanta Kumar

Panigrahy, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan

Pardhi, Shrimati Bharti

Parthasarathi, Shri B. K.

Paswan, Shri Chirag

Paswan, Shri Kamlesh

Patel (Bakabhai), Shri Mitesh

Patel, Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai

Patel, Shri Gajendra Singh

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Patel, Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai

Patel, Shri Praveen

Patel, Shrimati Anupriya

Patil, Shri C. R.

Patil, Shri Gyaneshwar

Patra, Dr. Sambit

Paul, Shri Kartick Chandra

Pemmasani, Dr. Chandra Sekhar

Poojary, Shri Kota Srinivasa

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

*Prakash, Shri Jai

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Prasada, Shri Jitin

Purandeswari, Shrimati Daggubati

Purohit, Shri Pradeep

Raghavendra, Shri B. Y.

Rai, Shri Nityanand

Rajender, Shri Eatala

Rajput, Shri Mukesh

Ram, Shri Vishnu Dayal

Ramesh, Dr. C. M.

Ranaut, Sushri Kangna

*Rane, Shri Narayan Tatu

Rao, Shri Daggumalla Prasada

Rao, Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan

Rathiya, Shri Radheshyam

Rathva, Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai

Rawat, Dr. Manna Lal

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar

Rawat, Shri Trivendra Singh

Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada

Ray, Shrimati Sandhya

Reddy, Shri G. Kishan

Reddy, Shri Konda Vishweshwar

*Reddy, Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu

Rijju, Shri Kiren

Roy, Dr. Jayanta Kumar

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap

Rupala, Shri Parshottambhai

Sagar, Shri Arun Kumar

Sahu, Shri Buntty Vivek

Sahu, Shri Tokhan

Saikia, Shri Dilip

Sangwan, Dr. Rajkumar

Sarangi, Shri Pratap Chandra

Sarkar, Shri Jagannath

Savara, Dr. Hemant Vishnu

*Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.

Sehrawat, Shrimati Kamaljeet

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Seth, Shri Sanjay
Sethi, Shri Avimanyu
Shabari, Dr. Byreddy
Shah, Shri Amit
Shah, Shrimati Mala Rajyalaxmi
Shambhavi, Shrimati
Sharma, Dr. Mahesh
Sharma, Shri Alok
Sharma, Shri Anurag
Sharma, Shri Vishnu Datt
Sharma, Shrimati Manju
Shekhawat, Shri Gajendra Singh
Shettar, Shri Jagadish
Shihora, Shri Chandubhai Chhaganbhai
Shinde, Dr. Shrikant Eknath
Sigriwal, Shri Janardan Singh
Singh, Dr. Bhola
Singh, Dr. Jitendra
Singh, Rao Inderjit
Singh, Shri Devendra Singh Alias Bhole
Singh, Shri Dharambir
Singh, Shri Dushyant

Singh, Shri Ganesh

Singh, Shri Giriraj

Singh, Shri Kali Charan

Singh, Shri Karan Bhushan

Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan

Singh, Shri Pradeep Kumar

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan

Singh, Shri Raj Nath

Singh, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan

Singh, Shri Rao Rajendra

Singh, Shrimati Himadri

Sivanath, Shri Kesineni

Solanky, Shri Mahendra Singh

Somanna, Shri V.

Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda

Srinivas, Shri Tangella Uday

Subba, Dr. Indra Hang

Subhadarshini, Shrimati Anita

*Sudhakar, Dr. K.

*Suklabaidya, Shri Parimal

Suman, Dr. Alok Kumar

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Surya, Shri Tejasvi

Sutariya, Shri Bharatbhai Manubhai

Swaraj, Ms. Bansuri

*Tamta, Shri Ajay

Tanwar, Shri Kanwar Singh

Tarai, Shri Bibhu Prasad

Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad

Tatkare, Shri Sunil Dattatrey

Thakur, Shri Anurag Singh

*Thakur, Shri Devesh Chandra

Thakur, Shri Gopal Jee

Thakur, Shri Shantanu

Thakur, Shri Vivek

Thakur, Shrimati Savitri

Tigga, Shri Manoj

Tisso, Shri Amarsing

Tiwari, Shri Manoj

Tomar, Shri Shivmangal Singh

Uikey, Shri Durga Das

*Vallabhaneni, Shri Balashowry

Valmiki, Shri Anoop Pradhan

* Voted through slip for Ayes.

Vanlalhmangaiha, Shri Richard

Varma, Shri Bhupathi Raju Srinivasa

Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai

Vasava, Shri Parbhubhai Nagarbhai

Vemireddy, Shri Prabhakar Reddy

Verma, Shri Rajesh

Wadiyar, Shri Yaduveer

Wagh, Shrimati Smita Uday

Waikar, Shri Ravindra Dattaram

Wankhede, Dr. Lata

Yadav, Shri Ashok Kumar

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra

Yadav, Shri Giridhari

NOES

*Ahirwar, Shri Narayandas

Ahmad, Shri Mian Altaf

Ahmed, Shrimati Sajda

Akoijam, Dr. Angomcha Bimol

Anand, Shri D. M. Kathir

Annadurai, Shri C. N.

Ansari, Shri Afzal

Antony, Shri Anto

Anwar, Shri Tariq

Arthur, Shri Alfred Kanngam S.

Aujla, Shri Gurjeet Singh

Azad, Shri Kirti

*Baal, Shri T. R.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri Sudip

Banerjee, Shri Abhishek

Banerjee, Shri Kalyan

*Banerjee, Shri Prasun

Banerjee, Shrimati Rachna

*Barve, Shri Shyamkumar Daulat

Basheer, Shri E. T. Mohammed

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Behanan, Shri Benny

Beniwal, Shri Hanuman

Beniwal, Shri Ummeda Ram

Bhadauria, Shri Anand

Bhagare, Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar

*Bhagat, Shri Sukhdeo

Bharti, Shrimati Misha

Bhowmick, Shri Partha

Bordoloi, Shri Pradyut

Brahamchari, Shri Satpal

C., Shri Robert Bruce

Chabbewal, Dr. Raj Kumar

Chakraborty, Shri Arup

Channi, Shri Charanjit Singh

Chaudhary, Shri R. K.

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prasad

Chaudhry, Shri Varun

Chavan, Shri Ravindra Vasantryao

Chhotelal, Shri

Chidambaram, Shri Karti P.

Choudhary, Sushri Iqra

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Choudhury, Shri Isha Khan

D., Shri Malaiyarasan

*Dastidar, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh

*Desai, Shri Anil Yeshwant

Deshmukh, Shri Sanjay Uttamrao

Dhanorkar, Shrimati Pratibha Suresh

Dinesh, Dr. Bachhav Shobha

*Dohare, Shri Jitendra Kumar

Eden, Shri Hibi

Fernandes, Captain Viriato

Gaddam, Shri Vamsi Krishna

Gaikwad, Prof. Varsha Eknath

Gandhi, Dr. Dharamvira

Gandhi, Shri Rahul

George, Adv. Francis

Ghosh, Sushri Sayani

*Ghubaya, Shri Sher Singh

Gogoi, Shri Gaurav

Gopinath, Shri K.

*Gurumoorthy, Shri Maddila

Haldar, Shri Bapi

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Haneefa, Shri Mohmad

Hansdak, Shri Vijay Kumar

Hitnal, Shri K. Rajashekar Basavaraj

Hooda, Shri Deepender Singh

Hussain, Md. Rakibul

Indora, Shri Kuldeep

Jadhav, Shri Sanjay Haribhau

*Jagathratchakan, Shri S.

*Jamir, Shri S. Supongmeren

Jarkiholi, Kumari Priyanka Satish

Jatav, Shri Bhajan Lal

Jatav, Shrimati Sanjna

Jawed, Dr. Mohammad

Jothimani, Sushri S.

K., Shri Eswarasamy

K., Shri Navaskani

*K., Shri Subbarayan

*Kale, Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao

Kale, Shri Amar Sharadrao

*Kalge, Dr. Shivaji Bandappa

Kang, Shri Malvinder Singh

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Karunanidhi, Shrimati Kanimozhi

Kaswan, Shri Rahul

Kavya, Dr. Kadiyam

Khan, Shri Abu Taher

Khandre, Shri Sagar Eshwar

*Kherwal, Shri Kalipada Saren

Kirsan, Dr. Namdeo

*Kumar, Dr. D. Ravi

Kumar, Shri Manoj

Kuriakose, Adv. Dean

Kushwaha, Shri Babu Singh

*Lal, Shri Kishori

Lanke, Shri Nilesh Dnyandev

*Lodhi, Shri Ajendra Singh

*M. S., Shri Tharaniventhan

Madhur, Shri Utkarsh Verma

Mahant, Shrimati Jyotsna Charandas

Majhi, Shrimati Joba

Mal, Shri Asit Kumar

Maliah, Shrimati June

Malik, Shri Harendra Singh

* Voted through slip for Noes.

*Mallikarjun, Dr. Prabha

*Mani, Shri A.

*Manickam Tagore, Shri B.

Maran, Shri Dayanidhi

Masood, Shri Imran

Maurya, Shri Neeraj

Meena, Shri Harish Chandra

*Meena, Shri Murari Lal

Meet Hayer, Shri Gurmeet Singh

Mehdi, Shri Aga Syed Ruhullah

*Mitali, Shrimati Bag

Mohibbullah, Shri

Mohite-Patil, Shri Dhairyasheel Rajsinh

Moitra, Sushri Mahua

Mondal, Shrimati Pratima

Munda, Shri Kali Charan

Naik, Shri G. Kumar

Nehru, Shri Arun

Nishad, Shri Laxmikant Pappu

*Nishad, Shri Rambhual

Ola, Shri Brijendra Singh

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin

P., Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar

Padavi, Adv. Gowaal Kagada

*Padole, Dr. Prashant Yadaorao

Pandey, Shri Sanatan

Parambil, Shri Shafi

Parkash, Shri Jai

Patel, Dr. Shiv Pal Singh

Patel, Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam

Patel, Shri Shreyas M.

Patel, Shrimati Krishna Devi Shivshankar

*Pathan, Shri Yusuf

Patil, Shri Sanjay Dina

*Patil, Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu

*Porika, Shri Balram Naik

*Prakash, Adv. Adoor

Prakash, Shri K. E.

Prasad, Dr. M. K. Vishnu

Prasad, Shri Awadhesh

Prasad, Shri Sudama

Premachandran, Shri N. K.

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Punia, Shri Tanuj

*R., Kumari Sudha

R., Shri Sachithanantham

Radhakrishna, Shri

Radhakrishnan, Shri K.

Raghavan, Shri M. K.

Raghuveer, Shri Kunduru

*Rahaman, Shri Khalilur

Rai, Shri Rajeev

Raja, Shri A.

Rajbhar, Shri Ramashankar

Rajenimbalkar, Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh *Alias* Pavan

Ram, Shri Amra

*Randhawa, Shri Sukhjinder Singh

Rani, Dr. Gumma Thanuja

Ranjan, Shri Rajesh

*Rathor, Shri Rakesh

Ravi, Dr. Mallu

Ray, Prof. Sougata

Reddy, Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar

Reddy, Shri P. V. Midhun

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Reddy, Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram

Reddy, Shri Y. S. Avinash

Rehman, Shri Zia Ur

Roat, Shri Rajkumar

Roy, Shrimati Mala

S., Shri Murasoli

*Samadani, Dr. M. P. Abdussamad

Sangma, Shri Saleng A.

Sarkar, Dr. Sharmila

Saroj, Adv. Priya

Saroj, Shri Daroga Prasad

Saroj, Shri Pushpendra

Sawant, Shri Arvind Ganpat

Sayeed, Shri Hamdullah

Selja, Kumari

Selvaganapathi, Shri T. M.

Selvam, Shri G.

Senthil, Shri Sasikanth

Shakya, Shri Devesh

Sheikh, Shri Abdul Rashid

Shekhar, Adv. Chandra

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Shetkar, Shri Suresh Kumar

Shinde, Sushri Praniti Sushilkumar

Singh, Dr. Amar

Singh, Shri Raja Ram

Singh, Shri Sudhakar

*Singh, Shri Ujjwal Raman

Singh, Shri Virendra

Sinha, Shri Abhay Kumar

Sinha, Shri Shatrughan

*Sonwane, Shri Bajrang Manohar

Sreekandan, Shri V. K.

Srikumar, Dr. Rani

*Sudhakaran, Shri K.

*Sule, Shrimati Supriya

Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil

Tewari, Shri Manish

Thakor, Shrimati Geniben Nagaji

Thanga, Shri Tamilselvan

Thangapandian, Dr. T. Sumathy *alias* Thamizhachi

Tharoor, Dr. Shashi

Thirumaavalavan, Dr. Thol

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Tukaram, Shri E.

Ulaka, Shri Saptagiri Sankar

Unnithan, Shri Rajmohan

*V., Shri Selvaraj

Vaiko, Shri Durai

Vaithilingam, Shri Ve.

Vasanth, Shri Vijayakumar *Alias* Vijay

Veeraswamy, Dr. Kalanidhi

Venkatesan, Shri S.

Venugopal, Shri K. C.

Verma, Shri Lalji

Verma, Shri Ram Shiromani

Vira, Shrimati Ruchi

Waje, Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash

Wakchaure, Shri Bhausahab Rajaram

Wankhade, Shri Balwant Baswant

Warring, Shri Amrinder Singh Raja

Yadav, Shri Aditya

Yadav, Shri Akhilesh

Yadav, Shri Akshay

Yadav, Shri Dharmendra

* Voted through slip for Noes.

Yadav, Shri Surendra Prasad

Yadav, Shrimati Dimple

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, शुद्धि के अध्यक्षीन*, मत-विभाजन का परिणाम यह है:

हां : 288

नहीं : 232

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: लॉबी खोल दी गई है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब आइटम 13 सभा के निर्णय के लिए ले रहे हैं।

प्रश्न यह है:

“कि मुसलमान वक्फ अधिनियम, 1923 का निरसन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

* The following Members also recorded their votes through slip.

Ayes: 273+ S/Shri Ajay Tamta, Rajkumar Chahar, Jai Prakash, Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi, Parimal Suklabaidya, Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, Narayan Tatu Rane, Dr. K. Sudhakar, Dr. Hemang Joshi, S/Shri Bharat Singh Kushwah, Ajay Bhatt, Balashowry Vallabhaneni, Shrimati Lovely Anand, S/Shri Devesh Chandra Thakur and Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy = 288

Noes: 191+ Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, S/Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy, Prasun Banerjee, Khalilur Rahaman, Shrimati Bag Mitali, S/Shri Yusuf Pathan, Kalipada Saren Kherwal, Subbarayan K., Anil Yeshwant Desai, Rambhual Nishad, Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil, Narayandas Ahirwar, Jitendra Kumar Dohare, Bajrang Manohar Sonwane, Dr. D. Ravi Kumar, S/Shri Selvaraj V., Ajendra Singh Lodhi, Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge, Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole, Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve, Shrimati Supriya Sule, Shri S. Jagathratchakan, Dr. M. P. Abdussamad Samadani, S/Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya, Balram Naik Porika, Murari Lal Meena, Sukhdeo Bhagat, A. Mani, S. Supongmeren Jamir, Ujjwal Raman Singh, Dr. Kalyan Vajjinathrao Kale, Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun, S/Shri Tharaniventhan M. S., T. R. Baalu, B. Manickam Tagore, Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa, K. Sudhakaran, Adv. Adoor Prakash, Shri Shri Kishori Lal, Kumari Sudha R. and Shri Rakesh Rathor = 232

प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

CLAUSE 1 Short title and commencement

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप संशोधन संख्या 2 प्रस्तुत कीजिए?

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3, -

for “2024”

substitute “2025” (2)

(Shri Kiren Rijju)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 1, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 1, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

ENACTMENT FORMULA

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप संशोधन संख्या 1 प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, -

for “Seventy-fifth”

substitute “Seventy-sixth”. (1)

(Shri Kiren Rijju)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि अधिनियमन सूत्र, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

अधिनियमन सूत्र, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मंत्री जी, अब प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को यथा संशोधित पारित किया जाए।

SHRI KIREN RIJJU : Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है :

“कि विधेयक, यथा संशोधित, पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

02.00 hrs (03.04.2025)

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION BY
PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर 14. सांविधिक संकल्प – माननीय मंत्री जी।

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

“कि यह सभा मणिपुर राज्य के संबंध में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356(1) के अधीन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा
13 फरवरी, 2025 को जारी की गई उद्घोषणा का अनुमोदन करती है।”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

“कि यह सभा मणिपुर राज्य के संबंध में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356(1) के अधीन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा
13 फरवरी, 2025 को जारी की गई उद्घोषणा का अनुमोदन करती है।”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. शशि थरूर जी।

... (व्यवधान)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Sir, do you genuinely want to discuss this at this time?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, we will discuss it tomorrow. It is a serious issue ... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR : Let us meet tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. शशि थरूर जी, क्या आप बोलना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. शशि थरूर : सर, हम बोलेंगे । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बोलिये ।

... (व्यवधान)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR : Sir, the House is not in order... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर 14. सांविधिक संकल्प शुरू हो चुका है । मैं माननीय सदस्य डॉ. शशि थरूर जी से कहूंगा कि वे अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करें ।

DR. SHASHI THAROOR : Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Well, I must say I am sorely tempted at this very late hour to say that better late than never and just let the Bill passed. However, I think some home truths must be told. We have all witnessed the horrors of Manipur, a slow-burning horror that began in May of 2023 and is continuing now, 21 months before the President's Rule was actually declared... (*Interruptions*)

During this time, we have seen at least 250 people die, perhaps almost 300. More than 5,600 weapons and six and a half lakh rounds of ammunition have been seized, looted from police armouries, with more than 70,000 people displaced, a

lakh affected, and thousands still forced to live in relief camps ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : अध्यक्ष जी, हम कह रहे थे कि मणिपुर पर चर्चा हो, लेकिन कभी चर्चा नहीं हुई।... (व्यवधान) रात को दो बजे मणिपुर पर चर्चा हो रही है। यह कोई तरीका है। ... (व्यवधान) हम सालों से कह रहे हैं कि मणिपुर पर चर्चा करवाइये। हम सालों से मणिपुर पर चर्चा मांग रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) मणिपुर के लोगों को धोखा दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR : Sir, the Home Minister is present here, and this is happening at a time when those responsible for maintaining law and order have clearly not done their job. The issue of national security has been before this House, and the fact is that when we found all these tragedies happening, no decisive action was taken for almost two years.

My Party repeatedly called for an earlier imposition of President's Rule. That did not happen, and I am very sorry to see that it was only when the Chief Minister resigned on the 9th of February that the State Assembly had to reconvene by the 12th. However, even though Article 174 (1) of the Constitution requires it, it was not possible to convene the State Assembly.

The Congress Party in Manipur had prepared a no-confidence resolution; your own ally, the NPP, had withdrawn support. In those circumstances, only then, with the Assembly unable to meet because you could not survive such a motion, the President's Rule was declared. This, sir, is a very painful development. To cite the failure of the Constitutional machinery in the State over the Assembly's inability to meet when the real failure has been one of national security, law and order maintenance, and basic decency for the people suffering the torment of violence in that State for almost two years, remains a blot on the conscience of the nation.

Today, this is the 11th instance that we will be approving the President's Rule in Manipur, which is a record, the highest of any Indian State in the last 77 years. No State has had to go under the President's Rule 11 times as Manipur has done. Now, this is a very serious moment in our country's history and in the history of Manipur. Decision-making power has been shifted from locally elected representatives to the Central Government and the Governor appointed by the Central Government.

That is a very onerous responsibility at a time when sadly our own Prime Minister has not gone to listen to the pain and trauma of the suffering people. Even the Supreme Court has sent a delegation two weeks ago. They have visited, and seen the conditions of the people there. We would urge that this omission be rectified as soon as possible.

In addition to that Sir, we really have to look at what President's Rule means in practice for the people of Manipur. They have suffered a long history of insurgency. There have been various armed groups running amok, demanding autonomy, independence, God knows what else. They are often operating outside the law. Governance and law enforcement have been pretty much non-existent under the previous now departed Government, and at the same time as a result of this condition, infrastructure development has been hampered, economic growth has suffered and integration with the rest of the country has been largely absent.

Manipur has a rich cultural heritage, natural resources, and yet it is struggling with economic underdevelopment, limited industrialization, high unemployment rates and inadequate infrastructure. On top of that, the biggest crisis we are facing

today is that there has been an erosion of public trust in the State, the State of India, the State of Manipur, and its institutions. That legitimacy has to be regained during this period of President's Rule.

On top of that, we are seeing the State facing severe challenges from illegal immigration and drug trafficking, exacerbating the social and economic conditions I have mentioned. There has been sadly a situation where in 2023 a prominent Manipuri woman police officer resigned from the force, blaming the Chief Minister and the Government for actually interfering in drug investigations and sheltering drug lords. This has been an absolute shame for the nation. Now, in these circumstances, what do we want, Sir? We would like to see THE President's Rule as an opportunity to heal the State. It has to be an opportunity to foster dialogue amongst communities, to promote economic development, to ensure accountability in governance, and to respect Constitutional values that have been cast to the winds over the last two years. It is essential now to restore the infrastructural power of the State. The State needs to restore its credibility and here the President's Rule is necessary but not sufficient condition. It is necessary, yes, but at the same time it has to be conducted responsibly by the Governor in order to ensure normalcy is restored and that Constitutional order once again means something in Manipur.

We now have 288 companies of Central Armed Police Forces, and 150 battalions of the Indian Army and the Assam Rifles. They can deal with the violent conflict and the insurgency but at the same time we must be painfully conscious that when we devote such substantial resources to counter insurgency operations to law-and-order enforcement, we are diverting funds and attention from

development projects, essential services like education and healthcare that the people of Manipur desperately need. Violent conflict primarily stems from a legitimacy crisis and it is not the other way round. It is the fact that the State has lost legitimacy that permits violence to run rampant. The challenge now is to build legitimacy for the State, create once again faith in the institutions, that is what the Governor will have to do and at the same time end the insurgency and restore social order, peace and stability. Then, the challenge for the Government – and I am sure the Home Minister will have to agree with us – must be to promote dialogue amongst communities that have been at war with each other, that have been alienated from each other, promote inclusive policies that erase the divides in Manipur society. This is a task confronting us.

The President's Rule is to be used for any good purpose, this is the only purpose that it must serve. We have to come back again within six months to actually once again renew this Proclamation. So, I say to the Home Minister and to the Government, of course, we will all go along with this resolution, we are not going to oppose it, we know that Constitutionally it is required for the country, but we hope that the Government will go in with a larger vision of how the President's Rule can be used to restore faith in the institutions of our State, the legitimacy of the people, the legitimacy of the State of India in the eyes of the people of Manipur, and that in this process, Sir, we will be able to restore Constitutional order, social order, and peace and healing to the people who have suffered such terrible anguish.

No one should have to go through what the people of Manipur have endured.

Let us not add neglect to that. Let us not use President's Rule only as a law-and-order enforcement mechanism, let us think of the people of Manipur and bring them healing and peace.

With these words, Sir, my party will support this Proclamation. Thank you.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : लालजी जी, यूपी में थोड़ी न लगा है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद।

आपने मणिपुर के राष्ट्रपति शासन के अनुमोदन के संकल्प पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। निश्चित रूप से मणिपुर की घटनाएं हुईं, जिस तरह से संवैधानिक दायित्वों का निर्वहन वहां की सरकार ने नहीं किया और जो घटनाएं वहां हुईं, वे हमारे देश के लिए एक काला धब्बा है। सारा विपक्ष एकजुट होकर उस समय सरकार से मांग कर रहा था कि उस सरकार को बर्खास्त करके वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया जाए। लेकिन, उस समय भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने जिद करके अप्संख्यों को डराने-धमकाने का काम किया और वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन नहीं लगाया।

आज जिस तरह का विधेयक लाकर अप्संख्यों को डराने का काम किया जा रहा है, उसी तरह से मणिपुर में बड़े लंबे समय तक इस देश की मानवता कराह रही थी। महिलाओं की बात करने वाली सरकार, महिलाओं के साथ जो घटनाएं हो रही थीं, उन पर कार्रवाई नहीं कर रही थी। निश्चित रूप से वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन की मांग सारे विपक्षी दलों ने मिलकर करने का काम किया था। उस समय यह नहीं हुआ। आज आए हैं, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ सुधारात्मक कार्य होना चाहिए। वहां की जनता का विश्वास अर्जित करके निश्चित रूप से जितना जल्द हो सके, सामान्य स्थिति लाकर फिर वहां जनता को अपने मत के अनुसार सरकार चुनने का अवसर देने का काम करना चाहिए।

निश्चित रूप से आज यह जो संकल्प आया है, हम इसके पक्ष में हैं। लेकिन, साथ ही साथ हमारी यह मांग है, हमारे दल की तरफ से यह मांग है कि वहां की स्थिति सामान्य करने के लिए सारे कार्य किए

जाएं। वहां के विकास का काम किया जाए और वहां के लोगों को फिर से अपनी इच्छानुसार सरकार चुनने का अवसर दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

सुश्री सयानी घोष (जादवपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। आज सदन में बहुत शेर बोले जा रहे थे, तो मैं भी एक शेर के साथ अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहती हूं।

“तेरा इंतज़ार करेंगे हम, चाहे ज़माने लग जाएं,

या तो तू आ जाए, या हम ही ठिकाने लग जाएं।”

सर, यह शेर मुझे अच्छे दिनों की याद दिलाता है। उन दिनों की याद दिलाता है, जिनका वादा था, इस सरकार की नेकी का जो इरादा था। जो इरादे वर्ष 2014 में काफी बुलंद थे, लेकिन वर्ष 2024 के आते-आते इनकी नीतियों में कुछ थोड़े-बहुत घमंड थे।

इस घमंड के चलते पूर्व में नोटबंदी और लॉकडाउन जैसी घटनाएं घटीं, जिनकी वजह से 700 से अधिक किसानों की मौत हुई। जिसके चलते मणिपुर पर प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल तो लागू किया गया, लेकिन बस यही बोलना था कि 22 महीने लग गए और कई लोगों की जानें चली गईं।

सर, मैंने पहले भी यह चर्चा की थी that President's Rule was the only solution, and why it was not imposed months ago when people were dying. जब हजारों की तादाद में लोग बेघर हो रहे थे, चारों तरफ आग जल रही थी, जब महिलाओं को निवस्त्र करके रास्ते पर घसीटा जा रहा था, जब सिर्फ भारत ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरा विश्व मणिपुर की चर्चा और निंदा, दोनों कर रहा था, तब आप कहाँ थे?

Sir, this delay in imposing the President's Rule proves that the BJP leadership neither had the will nor the competence to handle the Manipur crisis, and the administration watched quietly as ethnic tensions spiralled out of control.

सर, मैं ज्यादा डिटेल में नहीं जाऊंगी, क्योंकि हमने पहले भी चर्चा की है। आज लगभग सुबह 2:15 बजे हम मणिपुर पर आलोचना कर रहे हैं। इतनी इम्पोर्टेंस अगर पहले दी होती, तो शायद इसकी नौबत ही नहीं आती। This is what I think.

सर, यह शर्मिंदगी की बात है कि आज भारत के एक राज्य में प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल है, यह भी शर्मिंदगी की बात है कि 140 करोड़ की आबादी में 80 करोड़ लोगों को मुफ्त में राशन दिया जाता है। आज लाखों नौजवान हैं, जो बेकार बैठे हैं। एक-दो परसेंट ऐसे लोग हैं, जो सिर्फ टैक्स-पेयबल की क्राइटेरिया में आते हैं और बीजेपी है, जो 'सब चंगा सी' का कुर्ता-पायजामा पहनकर घूमती रहती है। यह दिखाने के लिए अच्छी बात है, लेकिन ग्राउंड रिएलिटी कुछ अलग ही है।

सर, वर्ष 2023 में टॉप 10 वीपीएन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार में 212 दिन से ऊपर इंटरनेट शट डाउन किया गया था, which comes to a total of 5,088 hours, marking it the second highest after Jammu & Kashmir. This led to huge economic loss in Manipur, approximately Rs. 3,157 crore. The economic blockade in Manipur affecting the two main National Highways lasted for 66 days with rough estimates of loss of around Rs. 250 crore per day, which is a whopping Rs. 17,000 crore in over two months. Over 67,000 people were forced to leave their homes and they cramped up in only 360 relief camps. Nearly 12,000 people fled to Mizoram and approximately 7,000 people sought refuge in Nagaland, Assam, and Meghalaya. Over 1,700 people have taken refuge in Cachar district as of June 2024.

सर, ये सब तो रजिस्टर्ड ऑफिशियल फिगर्स हैं, न जाने अनरजिस्टर्ड, अनऑफिशियल कितने बेघर लोग होंगे, जो दूसरों के घरों में रह रहे हैं, शायद दूसरे राज्य में रह रहे हैं, दूसरे देशों में रह रहे हैं। यह इसीलिए हुआ है, क्योंकि मणिपुर की सरकार, डबल इंजन सरकार ने, उनकी मंशा यह नहीं थी कि वहाँ के लोगों को शुरू से प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाए, कि उनको शुरू से रिलीफ दिया जाए, अगर ऐसा होता तो 22 महीनों से इन्होंने मणिपुर को जलने न दिया होता।

सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करूँगी। They want to move the Resolution, of course, we have to be with them. लेकिन एक अप्रैल 2025 मतलब एक दिन पहले मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम अफेयर्स ने ऑर्डर फोर्सिज स्पेशल पावर्स एक्ट को 6 महीने का एक्सटेंशन देकर मणिपुर,

अरुणाचल प्रदेश और नागालैंड में इफेक्टिव कर दिया है। इससे समझ में आता है कि law and order in Manipur has seriously deteriorated. आज भी बीजेपी वाले बोल रहे थे कि 1960 से हजारों रिफ्यूजीज मणिपुर में घुसकर बैठे हैं। 2001 का सेंसस रिव्यू करना है और डीलिटेशन से पहले एनआरसी लाना है, मतलब आपको कुछ सुधारना नहीं है, आपको बस और बिगाड़ना है, बिगाड़ना है। जिस तरह असम में एनआरसी के नाम पर इस सरकार ने 1500 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर फूँक दिए और करीबन 19 लाख लोगों का अस्तित्व संकट में डाल दिया, अब वही हरकत दोबारा मणिपुर के लोगों के साथ दोहराना चाहते हैं।

महोदय, अंत में, मैं मणिपुर के भाई और बहनों की तरफ से बस इतना कहना चाहती हूँ कि

“जिंदगी यूँ ही गुजारी जा रही है, जैसे कोई जंग हारी जा रही है,

जिस जगह पहले के जख्मों के निशां हैं, फिर वहीं पर चोट मारी जा रही है,

फिर वहीं पर चोट मारी जा रही है।”

इसलिए आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से मेरी यही अपेक्षा रहेगी कि मणिपुर के हालात में सुधार लाए, वातावरण में संतुलन लाए, पहले अपने देश के लोगों को मित्र बनाएं, फिर जाकर विश्वबन्धु कहलाया जाए। The Home Minister and the Prime Minister should work overtime and step outside their comfort zone to address the needs of the people and restore normalcy at the earliest in Manipur.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): Sir, the Opposition Parties have been raising requests to discuss Manipur so many times in this House. But today is the day they have chosen, after 2 o'clock in the middle of the night, to discuss Manipur. It just shows how much regard they have for the people suffering there and they do not care. Is this the time to give us an opportunity to be discussing Manipur? This shows this Government does not care and it shows disregard. They do not even want to give us time to discuss it properly tomorrow. It is really sad.

In Manipur, more than 260 lives have been lost and 67,000 people have been displaced. Around 5,000 homes have been destroyed, and churches and temples have been vandalised. We went to the camps and visited people there. I would like to mention about a mother who was waiting every day. When people were entering the gates, she ran out every day to see if it is her son who is coming back to the camp. Finally, she was giving up and she said, 'I hope they at least tell me whether he is alive or dead so that I can just give up because every day I am waiting desperately for the news whether he is alive or not'.

This is not just the case of one woman or one mother. There are thousands of mothers waiting with pain not knowing whether their children, who have been displaced or who they do not know where they are, are alive or not. This is happening to so many families, but nothing has been done to ensure that peace returns to Manipur.

It is so sad that an elected representative, the Chief Minister of that State, has been involved in creating more violence and encouraging violence. How did arms and guns go to the hands of terrorists and protesters there? Is this not a shame? Who is responsible for it? Who is going to answer for the lives lost there?

Two women were insulted and paraded stripped. It has put this nation to shame. Who is going to answer for it? We have no answers, and the Home Minister said 'free movement' after the President's Rule was imposed. Was there an opportunity for peace after that? No. Again, there was bloodshed after he promised free movement. Over 103 people have been injured, and 16 are critically injured and in hospital. If this is the state, what is the point of the President's Rule?

What have you done about over 14,000 students who have not been able to go back to school? But you are reducing the Budget. Only 2.3 per cent has been increased in the education budget for Manipur when more than 14,000 children are not able to go back to schools. You have also cut the food budget by over 28 per cent. There is a reduction in it while in camps people do not have water and food to eat.

Our Chief Minister has clearly said that we want peace and normalcy to return, but we want an elected Government to return and an elected Government will ensure that there is peace and harmony, and a Government that will bring people together and not do divisive politics like this Government tries to do and divide people.

You talked so much about women in this Bill which we passed here. But do you care about women in Manipur? No. So, I think that this is a time for you to be honest with yourselves and answer to the people of this country.

Thank you.

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण) : सर, मैं जब इस संकल्प पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ तो बहुत व्यथित हूँ, बहुत व्यथित अंतःकरण से बोल रहा हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप व्यथित क्यों हैं?

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत : सर, उस समय मेरे साथ गोगोई साहब थे, जब हम मणिपुर गए थे। उस वक्त हम वहाँ की महामहिम राज्यपाल से भी मिले थे। वे एक महिला थीं। उन्होंने भी असमर्थता प्रकट की थी। कुकी और मैतेई का जो झगड़ा चल रहा था, उसी वक्त लग रहा था कि वह उस प्रांत को सीधा छेद गया था। वह अपना एक सीमावर्ती राज्य है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो सरकार यह कहती है कि हम तुरन्त एक्शन लेते हैं, तो वहाँ तो उनकी अपनी सरकार थी, अगर वहाँ कोई और सरकार होती तो यह सरकार

उसी वक्त वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाती। लेकिन, इन्होंने राष्ट्रपति शासन नहीं लगाया, ये खेलते रहे, आपस में लड़ते रहे। आज यह बड़ा कलंक लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में मणिपुर में जैसी घटना हुई, जैसा कि मेरी बहन जी ने भी अभी बताया, लोगों ने उसके वीडियो भी देखे होंगे, वह बहुत व्यथित करने वाली है, लांछन लगाने वाली घटना है।

महोदय, मैं बस एक-दो मुद्दे और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ। एक तो प्रधान मंत्री आज तक वहां नहीं गए, अगर वे कभी वहां गए तो उन्हें हम बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया कहेंगे, लेकिन अभी खास तौर से जो स्टूडेंट्स हैं, मैं जब गया तो मैंने देखा कि कॉलेज के विद्यार्थी थे, खासकर मेडिकल के विद्यार्थी थे, जो पढ़ाई के तीसरे-चौथे साल में थे। वे लास्ट मोमेंट में कहां जाएं? उनकी 22 महीने की पढ़ाई में जो बाधा आई है, उसके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है, यह पता नहीं है। अब राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया गया है, तो मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि जो दरारें पैदा हुई हैं, उसको कम करना है। हम 80 करोड़ लोगों को मुफ्त राशन देने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन वहां जिन बच्चों की पढ़ाई का नुकसान हुआ है, उसके बारे में ज्यादा ध्यान देकर वहां के स्कूल्स, कॉलेज, मेडिकल कॉलेजों पर यदि आप कंसेन्ट्रेट करेंगे, तो आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देंगे।

आप राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने के संबंध में जो संकल्प लाये हैं, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Sir, on behalf of the NCP-SP, with a heavy heart, I support the Bill today. सर, मेरे कलीग्स सयानी घोष और कनिमोझी जी ने जो कहा, मैं उसको फिर से नहीं दोहराऊंगी। लेकिन एक बात मुझे हमेशा लगती है कि प्रेसिडेंट्स रूल एक सशक्त लोकतंत्र में कोई अच्छी चीज़ नहीं है। एक तरफ जब हम वन नेशन वन इलेक्शन करने जा रहे हैं, तो एक बड़ा मुद्दा हमेशा चर्चा में आता है कि एक तरफ प्रेसिडेंट्स रूल एक कारण के लिए हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन लाना चाहती है।

It is a very complex democracy. What surprised me about Manipur is that when Manipur was burning, we did not have a single debate here. We expected a lot from the hon. Home Minister who is very assertive and who has delivered

superior results in Kashmir, but we are not very satisfied with what happened in Manipur. I hope he brings a strong intervention in Manipur, brings in peace and conducts a fair election there. It is not that we do not like the President's Rule but, eventually, we all must work together, put our minds together and bring in peace and give fair livelihoods to people by restoring peace among all the communities.

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महीनों तक मणिपुर में हिंसा होती रही। घरों को जलाया गया। महिलाओं के साथ बर्बरता हुई, घरों को जलाया गया, पूरे समुदाय को उजाड़ दिया गया। राज्य सरकार जो बीजेपी के नेतृत्व में थी, अपने ही लोगों की रक्षा करने में असमर्थ रही। मुख्य मंत्री खुद असहाय नज़र आए। उनके बयान ज़मीनी हकीकत से मेल नहीं खा रहे थे। डबल इंजन की सरकार कहती है। आज मणिपुर को छोड़ा है, कल बिहार, फिर महाराष्ट्र, ऐसे न जाने यह सरकार कैसे-कैसे काले दिन दिखाएगी। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रभावित समुदायों के लिए तत्काल राहत और पुनर्वास योजना लागू की जाए। हज़ारों लोग जो राहत शिविरों में पड़े हैं, उन्हें सम्मान के साथ पुनर्स्थापित किया जाए। उनके घर, व्यापार और आजीविका को फिर से खड़ा किया जाए। महोदय, मणिपुर में लोकतंत्र बहाल करने के लिए एक निश्चित समय सीमा तय की जाए। राष्ट्रपति शासन स्थायी निदान नहीं है। जैसे ही शांति बहाल हो, वहां निष्पक्ष और स्वतंत्र चुनाव सुनिश्चित किए जाएं। महोदय, मणिपुर सरकार की विफलताओं की न्यायिक जाँच हो। मुख्य मंत्री और उनकी सरकार को जवाबदेह ठहराया जाए। पुलिस की निष्क्रियता और राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप की सच्चाई सामने आनी चाहिए। हिंसा के दोषियों को कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। महोदय, मैं यह सदन के माध्यम से आपसे मांग करना चाहता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

श्री किशोरी लाल (अमेठी) : स्पीकर सर, मैं सदन में मणिपुर में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की व्यवस्था पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह केवल एक संवैधानिक कदम नहीं, बल्कि सरकार की विफलता का स्पष्ट प्रमाण है। मणिपुर आज असुरक्षा, हिंसा और प्रशासनिक विफलता के कारण गंभीर दौर से

गुजर रहा है। मणिपुर की जो यह स्थिति हुई है, यह हाईकोर्ट के एक निर्णय के बाद, दूसरे समुदाय में इसका रिएक्शन हुआ। उसके बाद सरकार को चेत जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन सरकार चेती नहीं, बल्कि तीन मई से यह हिंसा स्टार्ट हुई और उसके बाद सरकार को जो एक्शन करना चाहिए था, वह उन्होंने नहीं किया। उसके बाद इस हिंसा के अंदर आज तक तीन सौ, साढ़े तीन सौ के करीब लोग मारे गए। 70 हजार के करीब बेघर हो गए। और 19 जुलाई, 2023 को जब दो लेडीज़ को वहां पर नंगा कर के घुमाया गया, तो उसका रिएक्शन फिर उसके बाद हुआ। लेकिन सरकार फिर भी नहीं चेती। उसके बाद, जब यह लगा कि इनके अपने सहयोगी दल इनका समर्थन नहीं करेंगे, तो कांग्रेस ने 10 फरवरी, 2025 को अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने की बात की। लेकिन, उसके एक दिन पहले ही सीएम साहब ने रिजाइन कर दिया। उसके बाद 13 फरवरी को प्रेजिडेंट रूल लागू कर दिया गया। वहां पर आर्म्स लूटे गए, ऐम्बुलिंशंस लूटे गए और सभी नौजवान सड़कों पर आ गए। वहां कुछ लोग बेघर भी हो गए। उन्होंने आसपास के शरणार्थी कैंपों में शरण ली। इनके लिए मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है। हमारे पीएम साहब यहां पर मन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन वह मणिपुर की बात कभी नहीं करते हैं। मेरा यही आग्रह है कि नरेन्द्र मोदी साहब देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं तो वह मणिपुर के भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, इसलिए उनको वहां पर जाना चाहिए। वहां के लोगों के जख्मों के ऊपर उनको मरहम लगानी चाहिए। मणिपुर एक संवेदनशील स्टेट है, इसलिए उसको नेग्लेक्ट नहीं किया जाए। मणिपुर भी इसी देश का हिस्सा है। उसके साथ इस तरह का सौतेला व्यवहार नहीं किया जाए। इस तरह के जितने भी संवेदनशील स्टेट्स हैं, उसमें पंजाब भी आता है, अन्य स्टेट्स भी आते हैं। उनके साथ सौतेला व्यवहार नहीं किया जाए। जब फूँसी होती है तो आप उसे फोड़ा बनने देते हैं। अब वह फोड़ा नासूर बनने जा रहा है। इसलिए, उचित समय पर इनका समाधान हो जाना चाहिए। वहां के लोगों का पुनर्वास किया जाए। वहां के नौजवानों के लिए कुछ काम की जाए। वहां शांति बहाल किया जाए, ऐसा मेरा आग्रह है। धन्यवाद।

श्री अमित शाह : मान्यवर, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356(1) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति महोदया द्वारा 13 फरवरी, 2025 को जारी की गई उद्घोषणा का अनुमोदन करने का मैं प्रस्ताव लेकर सदन के सामने आया हूँ।

मान्यवर, हम सब जानते हैं कि हाई कोर्ट के एक फैसले के कारण मणिपुर के दो समुदायों के बीच में आरक्षण संबंधी विवाद के कारण एक जातीय हिंसा का उद्भव हुआ।

मान्यवर, यह न तो रायट्स है और न ही टेररिज्म है। यह हाई कोर्ट के एक फैसले के इंटरप्रिटेशन के कारण दो समुदायों के बीच में जातीय हिंसा हुई। सभी सदस्यों ने इस पर काफी चिंता व्यक्त की है। उन्होंने कहा कि वहां तुरंत शांति हो, पुनर्वास के लिए तुरंत प्रयास किए जाए, केसों की न्यायिक जांच हो और जो पीड़ित है, उनकी पीड़ा कम की जाए तथा उनका जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी भरपाई होनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, दिसंबर, जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च इन चार महीने से वहां पर हिंसा नहीं हुई। जहां तक कैंपों का सवाल है, पहले से इसके अंदर खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था है। दवाइयाँ और अन्य मेडिकल सुविधाएं वहां पर हैं। इन सब चीजों को सुनिश्चित कर लिया गया है। टेक्निकल और मेडिकल एजुकेशन की वहां पर ऑनलाइन व्यवस्था हो चुकी है। प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के लिए कैंपों के अंदर ही पढ़ने की सुविधा देने का प्रयास किया गया है। मैं नहीं कहता कि बच्चा अपने घर में रह कर पढ़ता है, यह सुविधा इतनी अच्छी है।

मान्यवर, हम सब जानते हैं कि जब जातीय हिंसा होती है, तब ये सारे प्रश्न खड़े होते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इसको पार्टी के साथ एकदम नहीं जोड़ना चाहिए। मैं इस तरह का जवाब भी सदन में नहीं देना चाहता कि आपके समय में इतनी हिंसा हुई, हमारे समय में इतनी हिंसा हुई। आपके समय से हमारे समय में कम हिंसा हुई है। मैं कहता हूं कि हिंसा होनी ही नहीं चाहिए। इसमें इन-प्रिंसिपल किसी की भी इस सदन में सहमति नहीं है। परंतु, पिक्चर इसी तरह से खड़ी करने का प्रयास किया गया कि भाजपा के शासन में ही जातीय हिंसा हुई है।

मान्यवर, मैं दो-तीन चीजों पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। पहले मैं सिर्फ मणिपुर की ही बात करूंगा। मणिपुर में वर्ष 1993 में जातीय हिंसा हुई। वहां नागा-कुकी संघर्ष हुआ। यह वर्ष 1993 से वर्ष 1998 तक, 5 साल तक चला। इसमें 750 मौतें हुईं। इसके अंदर छुटपुट घटनाएँ एक दशक तक चलीं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ये एक दशक तक चली थीं, हमारे समय में कम हुई हैं। हम तो ऐसा मानते

हैं कि हमारे समय में जरा भी नहीं होनी चाहिए। मगर, एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण फैसला आया और इसके कारण हिंसा बढ़ी। इसको तत्काल कंट्रोल कर दिया गया। जो 260 मौतें हुईं, इनमें से 80 प्रतिशत पहले एक महीने के अंदर ही हुई थीं। बाकी सारी मौतें बाकी महीनों में होती गईं।

मान्यवर, वर्ष 1997-98 में कुकी-पाइते संघर्ष हुआ। इसमें 50 से ज्यादा गाँव नष्ट हो गए, 13 हजार लोग विस्थापित हुए, 352 लोग मारे गए, सैंकड़ों घायल हो गए, 5 हजार घर जलाये गए। वर्ष 1993 में मैतई-पंगल संघर्ष हुआ। उस वक्त 100 से ज्यादा मृत्यु हुई थीं और 6 माह तक यह हिंसा चली थी। चित्र इस तरह से खड़ा कर दिया गया कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी विफल हो गई है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये तीनों हिंसा बड़ी-बड़ी हिंसा हैं, जो 10 साल, 2 साल और 6 माह चलीं और सैंकड़ों मृत्यु इससे भी ज्यादा इंडी एलायंस के शासन में हुईं। तीनों वक्त आपके ही प्रधान मंत्री थे और उसके बाद भी वह नहीं गए, कोई गृह मंत्री भी नहीं गया। जो मुद्दे उठाते हैं, उनको मैं सिर्फ छोटी सी वास्तविकता बताना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, यह जातीय हिंसा थी। हमारी सरकार वर्ष 2017 में आयी, उसके पहले 5 साल में एवरेज एक साल के अंदर 200 से अधिक दिन मणिपुर बंद रहा। कोई जातीय हिंसा नहीं थी। लगभग हजार से ज्यादा एनकाउंटर्स हो गए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट को संज्ञान लेना पड़ा था। हमारे 6 साल में एक भी दिन बंद नहीं रहा, ब्लॉकेड नहीं हुआ, हिंसा नहीं हुई। जब एक विशिष्ट परिस्थिति हुई कि हाई कोर्ट के एक जजमेंट का इंटरप्रिटेशन दोनों समुदायों ने अपने-अपने खिलाफ किया और दो ही दिन में हिंसा भड़क गई। यह भी कहा गया कि इसको नजरअंदाज किया गया है। जिस दिन जजमेंट आया, यहाँ से कंपनियाँ वायु सेना के विमान में वहाँ रवाना कर दी गईं। कोई नजर अंदाज नहीं किया है। इस सबमें हम सबकी संवेदनाएं बराबर हैं, होनी ही चाहिए। मेरी आप सभी से विनती है कि सरकार शांति प्रस्थापित करने के सभी उच्चतम प्रयास कर रही है, कृपया इसको पॉलिटिसाइज न करें। अगर पॉलिटिसाइज करना है तो फिर डिबेट होगी, उसमें जवाब भी पॉलिटिकल देना पड़ेगा, मगर मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिसकी भी मृत्यु हुई है, इस सदन को उसके प्रति सम्मान रखना चाहिए, संवेदना रखनी चाहिए और मन में दर्द भी रखना चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति शासन आने के बाद दोनों समुदायों से चर्चा भी हुई। कई मीटिंग्स दोनों समुदायों की सारी संस्थाओं से अलग-अलग हुई और बहुत कम समय में एक संयुक्त मीटिंग भी भारत सरकार के गृह विभाग के अधिकारियों के साथ होगी। हम इसका रास्ता ढूँढ़ने का प्रयास भी कर रहे हैं, मगर पहली चिंता शांति प्रस्थापित करने की है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि 4 महीने से एक भी मौत नहीं हुई है, दो इंजर्ड हुए हैं और परिस्थिति बाई एंड लॉज कंट्रोल में है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह संतोषजनक है। जब तक ये विस्थापित कैपों में रहेंगे, तब तक संतोष होने का सवाल ही नहीं है। पुनर्वासन पैकेज पर भी अभी चर्चा चल रही है। आज मैं सदन के सामने यह राष्ट्रपति शासन का अनुमोदन कराने के लिए आया हूँ। यह कहा गया कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव, कोई अविश्वास प्रस्ताव रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के पास अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने के लिए इतने विधायक ही नहीं हैं कि वह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाये। हमारे मुख्यमंत्री ने इस्तीफा दिया, फिर राज्यपाल ने भाजपा के 37, एनपीपी के 6, एनपीएफ के 5, जेडीयू के 1 और कांग्रेस के 5 सदस्यों से चर्चा की। जब बहुमत सदस्यों ने कहा कि हम सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं तब राष्ट्रपति शासन की कैबिनेट ने अनुशंसा की, जिसको राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने स्वीकारा।

जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट हैं, उसके हिसाब से दो माह के अंदर इसका अनुमोदन सदन से लेने के लिए आया हूँ। मेरी सदन के सभी सदस्यों से विनती है, सरकार चाहती है कि वहां जल्द से जल्द शांति हो, जल्द से जल्द पुनर्वासन हो। जो जख्म लगे हैं, उस पर मरहम भी लगाया जाए। कृपया सभी दल एक मत होकर राष्ट्रपति शासन के निर्णय का अनुमोदन करें। मैं आपके माध्यम से विनती करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“ कि यह सभा मणिपुर राज्य के संबंध में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 (1) के अधीन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 13 फरवरी, 2025 को जारी की गई उद्घोषणा का अनुमोदन करती है।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही गुरुवार, दिनांक 03 अप्रैल, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

02.41 hrs (03.04.2025)

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Thursday, April 03, 2025/ Chaitra 13, 1947 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I**(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Dr. D Ravi Kumar	452
2	Dr. Mallu Ravi	449
3	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	460
4	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	443
5	Shri Arun Bharti	444
6	Shri B K Parthasarathi	459
7	Shri Bhausheb Rajaram Wakchaure	456
8	Shri Dilip Saikia	441
9	Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol	445
10	Shri Janardan Mishra	455
11	Shri K C Venugopal	454
12	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	453
13	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	441
14	Shri Parshottambhai Rupala	457
15	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	447
16	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	447
17	Shri Rajesh Naranbhai Chudasama	443
18	Shri Rajesh Verma	448
19	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	448
20	Shri Shankar Lalwani	451
21	Shri Sudama Prasad	458
22	Shri Sunil Kumar	446
23	Shri Vamsi Krishna Gaddam	454
24	Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	442
25	Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary	455
26	Smt. Sanjna Jatav	450

(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Dean Kuriakose	5177, 5101
2	Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi	5130, 5108
3	Adv. Adoor Prakash	5120, 5101
4	Adv. Chandra Shekhar	5165
5	Dr. Amar Singh	5201
6	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	5093
7	Dr. Angomcha Bimol Akoijam	5096
8	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	5257
9	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	5206
10	Dr. D. Purandeswari	5160
11	Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P	5208
12	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	5131, 5079
13	Dr. K Sudhakar	5274
14	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	5248
15	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	5061
16	Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale	5228
17	Dr. Kirsan Namdeo	5110
18	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	5246
19	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	5200
20	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	5085, 5286
21	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	5274
22	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	5232
23	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	5228
24	Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj	5181
25	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	5210
26	Dr. Ricky Andrew J Syngkon	5194

27	Dr. Sambit Patra	5264
28	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	5144
29	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	5072, 5282
30	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	5273
31	Km. Sudha R	5265
32	Kumari Selja	5225
33	Mrs Ruchi Vira	5175
34	Ms Kangna Ranaut	5245
35	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	5107
36	Ms. S Jothimani	5123
37	Prof. Sougata Ray	5091
38	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	5093
39	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	5173
40	Shri Abhay Kumar Sinha	5268
41	Shri Adhikari Deepak Dev	5116
42	Shri Aditya Yadav	5188
43	Shri Alok Sharma	5198, 5273, 5286, 5274
44	Shri Amarsing Tisso	5214
45	Shri Amra Ram	5262
46	Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	5145
47	Shri Anand Bhadauria	5207, 5156
48	Shri Ananta Nayak	5216
49	Shri Anil Yeshwant Desai	5137
50	Shri Anto Antony	5101, 5120
51	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	5161, 5132
52	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	5105
53	Shri Appalanaidu Kaliseti	5241, 5159
54	Shri Arun Bharti	5277
55	Shri Arun Govil	5119, 5079
56	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	5184

57	Shri Arup Chakraborty	5258
58	Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	5290, 5086
59	Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant	5143, 5111
60	Shri Ashish Dubey	5136
61	Shri Azad Kirti Jha	5068
62	Shri B K Parthasarathi	5104
63	Shri Baijayant Panda	5168
64	Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	5203, 5093, 5185, 5079, 5286
65	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	5239
66	Shri Balashowry Vallabhaneni	5094
67	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	5187
68	Shri Basavaraj Bommai	5119, 5286
69	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	5104
70	Shri Benny Behanan	5213
71	Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav	5267
72	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	5196, 5069, 5274
73	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	5093
74	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	5144
75	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	5209
76	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	5092, 5069
77	Shri Biplab Kumar Deb	5220
78	Shri Brijendra Singh Ola	5269
79	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	5179
80	Shri Buntty Vivek Sahu	5254
81	Shri C N Annadurai	5195, 5126
82	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	5148
83	Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy	5125, 5089

84	Shri Chandan Chauhan	5132
85	Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	5189
86	Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi	5221
87	Shri Charanjit Singh Channi	5063
88	Shri Chavan Ravindra Vasantryao	5071, 5281
89	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	5180, 5274
90	Shri Chhatrapal Singh Gangwar	5092, 5069, 5280, 5273
91	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	5275
92	Shri Damodar Agrawal	5162, 5286, 5274
93	Shri Daroga Prasad Saroj	5250
94	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	5261
95	Shri Devesh Shakya	5155
96	Shri Devusinh Chauhan	5254, 5088
97	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	5071, 5281
98	Shri Dharambir Singh	5237
99	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	5236
100	Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel	5065
101	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	5088
102	Shri Dilip Saikia	5119, 5274
103	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	5069, 5092, 5280
104	Shri Dulu Mahato	5158
105	Shri Dushyant Singh	5074, 5283
106	Shri E T Mohammed Basheer	5106
107	Shri Eatala Rajender	5121, 5255
108	Shri Eswarasamy K	5078, 5285
109	Shri G Lakshminarayana	5159, 5275
110	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	5129
111	Shri Gajendra Singh Patel	5099, 5288, 5131, 5286
112	Shri Govind Makthappa Karjol	5284
113	Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	5124

114	Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	5156
115	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	5128
116	Shri Haribhai Patel	5097
117	Shri Hibi Eden	5082
118	Shri Imran Masood	5266
119	Shri Jagadish Shettar	5229
120	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	5199
121	Shri Janardan Mishra	5079, 5280, 5274
122	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	5095
123	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	5190, 5132
124	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	5280, 5069, 5273, 5274
125	Shri Joyanta Basumatary	5122
126	Shri K Gopinath	5242
127	Shri K Sudhakaran	5075, 5176
128	Shri Kalipada Saren Kherwal	5076
129	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	5079, 5286, 5119
130	Shri Kartick Chandra Paul	5191, 5115
131	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	5077, 5275
132	Shri Khagen Murmu	5247, 5148, 5280
133	Shri Khalilur Rahaman	5249
134	Shri Kishori Lal	5260
135	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	5153
136	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	5154, 5119
137	Shri Kripanath Mallah	5197
138	Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	5169
139	Shri Kuldeep Indora	5259
140	Shri Kunduru Raghuveer	5215
141	Shri Laxmikant Pappu Nishad	5238
142	Shri Lumba Ram Chaudhary	5079, 5274
143	Shri Lumbaram Choudhary	5119

144	Shri M K Raghavan	5170
145	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	5140
146	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	5157
147	Shri Malaiyarasan D	5098, 5195
148	Shri Malvinder Singh Kang	5112
149	Shri Mani A	5212
150	Shri Manickam Tagore B	5182
151	Shri Manish Jaiswal	5103
152	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	5093
153	Shri Muhammed Hamdullah Sayeed	5100
154	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	5222
155	Shri Murari Lal Meena	5108
156	Shri Murasoli S	5066
157	Shri N K Premachandran	5272
158	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	5080
159	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	5072, 5282
160	Shri Navaskani K	5126, 5195
161	Shri Naveen Jindal	5102
162	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	5093
163	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan Rajenimbalkar	5111
164	Shri P C Mohan	5118
165	Shri P P Chaudhary	5171, 5286
166	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	5114
167	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	5115
168	Shri Pradeep Purohit	5084, 5289
169	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	5073
170	Shri Praveen Patel	5204
171	Shri Pushpendra Saroj	5235
172	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	5157

173	Shri Raja A	5109
174	Shri Raja Ram Singh	5150
175	Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash Waje	5205
176	Shri Rajeev Rai	5133
177	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	5240
178	Shri Rajesh Verma	5282
179	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	5218
180	Shri Rajkumar Roat	5224
181	Shri Rajmohan Unnithan	5146
182	Shri Raju Bista	5167
183	Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram Reddy	5223
184	Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar	5219
185	Shri Rambhual Nishad	5244
186	Shri Ranjit Dutta	5243
187	Shri Rao Rajendra Singh	5253
188	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	5072, 5282
189	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	5251, 5180, 5280
190	Shri Robert Bruce C	5166
191	Shri S Jagathratchakan	5081, 5287
192	Shri Sachithanantham R	5160
193	Shri Sagar Eshwar Khandre	5227
194	Shri Saleng A Sangma	5090
195	Shri Sanatan Pandey	5134
196	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	5093
197	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	5193
198	Shri Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	5271, 5143, 5193
199	Shri Sasikanth Senthil	5174
200	Shri Satpal Brahamchari	5117
201	Shri Saumitra Khan	5151
202	Shri Shafi Parambil	5138

203	Shri Shashank Mani	5088
204	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	5185, 5079, 5119, 5286
205	Shri Sudama Prasad	5278
206	Shri Sudhakar Singh	5230
207	Shri Sudheer Gupta	5071, 5281
208	Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi	5139
209	Shri Sukhdeo Bhagat	5217
210	Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar	5089
211	Shri Tanuj Punia	5062
212	Shri Tapir Gao	5252
213	Shri Tejasvi Surya	5172
214	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	5263
215	Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat	5202
216	Shri Ujjwal Raman Singh	5226
217	Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	5163
218	Shri V K Sreekandan	5127
219	Shri Vijay Baghel	5164, 5276
220	Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	5182
221	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	5087, 5273
222	Shri Vishnu Datt Sharma	5070
223	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	5152
224	Shri Y S Avinash Reddy	5083
225	Shri Yogender Chandolia	5256, 5092, 5280
226	Smt. Anita Subhadarshini	5064
227	Smt. Aparajita Sarangi	5191, 5105
228	Smt. Bharti Pardhi	5185, 5286, 5119, 5079
229	Smt. Bijuli Kalita Medhi	5276
230	Smt. D K Aruna	5255, 5121
231	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	5186
232	Smt. Dhanorkar Pratibha Suresh	5211

233	Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor	5178
234	Smt. Himadri Singh	5080, 5280, 5274
235	Smt. Joba Majhi	5234
236	Smt. Kamaljeet Sehrawat	5192
237	Smt. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi	5149
238	Smt. Lovely Anand	5233
239	Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar	5160, 5280, 5274
240	Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah	5147, 5273
241	Smt. Mala Roy	5142
242	Smt. Manju Sharma	5135
243	Smt. Pratima Mondal	5231
244	Smt. Rachna Banerjee	5279, 5067
245	Smt. Roopkumari Choudhary	5288
246	Smt. Shambhavi	5072, 5282
247	Smt. Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh Baraiya	5270, 5119, 5274
248	Smt. Smita Uday Wagh	5183, 5118
249	Smt. Supriya Sule	5093
250	Thiru D M Kathir Anand	5141
251	Thiru Thanga Tamilselvan	5113

ANNEXURE-II**(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Prime Minister	:
Atomic Energy	:
Coal	:
Communication	: 449
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	: 446, 460
Development of North Eastern Region	: 441
Earth Sciences	:
Electronics and Information Technology	:
Information and Broadcasting	: 453
Mines	: 455
Minority Affairs	: 458
New and Renewable Energy	:
Parliamentary Affairs	:

Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:	
Planning	:	
Railways	:	442, 443, 444, 447, 448, 454, 456, 457
Science and Technology	:	445, 450, 459
Space	:	451
Statistics and Programme Implementation	:	452

(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Prime Minister	:
Atomic Energy	: 5087, 5097, 5176, 5177, 5208, 5272
Coal	: 5064, 5069, 5084, 5089, 5108, 5128, 5189, 5280
Communication	: 5071, 5073, 5078, 5085, 5106, 5112, 5117, 5138, 5139, 5142, 5182, 5183, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5218, 5237
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	: 5062, 5081, 5083, 5094, 5099, 5110, 5124, 5127, 5130, 5141, 5143, 5151, 5201, 5203, 5206, 5213, 5223, 5233, 5241, 5246, 5260, 5262, 5277
Development of North Eastern Region	: 5067, 5199, 5220
Earth Sciences	: 5090, 5174, 5190, 5197, 5198, 5255
Electronics and Information Technology	: 5093, 5095, 5096, 5098, 5102, 5105, 5111, 5121, 5123, 5126, 5155, 5166, 5170, 5192, 5200, 5221, 5227, 5229, 5242, 5268, 5279, 5281, 5285
Information and Broadcasting	: 5075, 5077, 5157, 5175, 5187, 5266, 5274, 5284
Mines	: 5063, 5070, 5074, 5091, 5092, 5115, 5140, 5163, 5224, 5245, 5253, 5289

Minority Affairs	: 5113, 5114, 5232, 5236
New and Renewable Energy	: 5065, 5066, 5068, 5080, 5086, 5103, 5109, 5119, 5122, 5129, 5131, 5135, 5150, 5169, 5171, 5181, 5202, 5204, 5209, 5214, 5222, 5239, 5244, 5251, 5267, 5270, 5278, 5282, 5283, 5288
Parliamentary Affairs	: 5273
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	: 5137, 5145, 5165, 5167, 5217, 5240, 5257, 5287
Planning	: 5146, 5147, 5247, 5254, 5275, 5286
Railways	: 5072, 5076, 5079, 5082, 5101, 5107, 5116, 5120, 5125, 5134, 5136, 5144, 5149, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5156, 5158, 5159, 5161, 5162, 5164, 5172, 5173, 5178, 5179, 5180, 5184, 5188, 5191, 5205, 5207, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5215, 5216, 5219, 5225, 5226, 5228, 5230, 5231, 5234, 5235, 5238, 5243, 5248, 5249, 5250, 5256, 5258, 5259, 5261, 5263, 5265, 5269, 5271
Science and Technology	: 5061, 5088, 5104, 5118, 5168, 5185, 5186, 5196, 5252, 5264
Space	: 5148
Statistics and Programme Implementation	: 5100, 5132, 5133, 5160, 5276, 5290

INTERNET

The Original Version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address:

www.sansad.in/ls

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Sansad T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business
in Lok Sabha (Seventeenth Edition)
