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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 19, 2025/ Phalguna 28, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

***Starred Question Nos. 261, 262, 279 and 263 to 265**

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्वैश्चन नम्बर-261, श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे जी ।

CHANDRAYAN-4 MISSION

***261. ⁺SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBAJIRAO MANE:**

SHRI CHAVAN RAVINDRA VASANTRAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to launch Chandrayan-4 Mission;
- (b) if so, the details along with the aims and objectives thereof;
- (c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the said Mission and the amount of funds earmarked/sanctioned/released thereunder;
- (d) the benefits likely to accrue to the country as a result of launching Chandrayan-4 Mission; and
- (e) the time by which the said Mission is likely to be launched?

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

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

⁺ 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.

विवरण

(क)जी, हां।

(ख) चंद्रयान-4 का प्राथमिक लक्ष्य दक्षिणी उच्च तुंगताओं से चंद्रमा के नमूने एकत्र कर उन्हें वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन के लिए पृथ्वी पर वापस लाना है। इसके लिए विविध महत्वपूर्ण प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रदर्शन किए जाएंगे, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 2040 तक चंद्रमा पर किसी भारतीय का अवतरण होगा।

(ग) उक्त मिशन की कुल लागत ₹2104 करोड़ है और यह राशि संस्वीकृत की गई है।

(घ) विभाग अपने पूर्व के मिशनों के माध्यम से चंद्रमा की सतह का सुनियोजित अन्वेषण और विविध प्रौद्योगिकियों का उन्नयन करता रहा है। चंद्रयान-4 मिशन चंद्रमा के अन्वेषण को साकार करने हेतु अगला मिशन है और इसके लाभ निम्नलिखित हैं:

- I. चंद्रमा पर आगामी कर्मीदल युक्त मिशन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रथम स्तरकी प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रदर्शन।
- II. लैंडर और रोवर मिशन के द्वारा स्व-स्थाने किए गए अध्ययन की तुलना में वैज्ञानिक रूप से गहराई में चंद्र नमूनों के अध्ययन हेतु अवसर प्रदान करना।
- III. कर्मीदल युक्त मिशनों सहित आगामी ग्रहीय मिशनों के आयोजन हेतु महत्वपूर्ण अनुभव प्राप्त करना और बताना।
- IV. देश में चंद्र विज्ञान को उन्नत बनाने में प्राप्त उपलब्धियों को और अधिक ऊंचाई पर ले जाना।
- V. देश की प्रौद्योगिकीय और वैज्ञानिक क्षमता का संवर्धन करना तथा इस प्रकार के प्रतिष्ठित प्रयासों में अपनी अंतरराष्ट्रीय उपस्थिति को मजबूत बनाना।

(ङ) यह मिशन अक्तूबर 2027 के दौरान प्रमोचन के लिए निर्धारित है।

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे प्रश्न काल में बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, आज का दिन स्वर्णिम अक्षरों में लिखने वाला दिन है। सुनीता विलियम्स जी, जो भारतीय मूल की एक महिला हैं, उनकी वजह से आज भारत का परचम दुनिया में लहरा रहा है। आज उन्होंने सफलतापूर्वक वापस धरती पर पैर रख दिया है और इसी दिन आज भारत अंतरिक्ष की बात कर रहा है। यह एक संयोग की बात है। मैं सुनीता जी का अभिनंदन करते हुए इस सदन की तरफ से आज के प्रश्न काल की शुरुआत करना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, भारत की अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान यात्रा लगातार कई नई ऊंचाइयों को छू रही है। चंद्रयान-4 मिशन इसका अलग महत्वपूर्ण कदम हो सकता है। इस मिशन की संभावनाओं को देखते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार चंद्रयान-4 को लांच करने का प्रस्ताव रख सकती है?

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि यह एक बड़ा सुखद संयोग है कि आज के प्रश्न काल का पहला प्रश्न अंतरिक्ष के साथ संबंधित है। आज ही प्रातः 3 बजकर 27 मिनट पर सुनीता विलियम्स जी का 300 दिनों के बाद धरती पर लौटना हुआ है।

आपने देखा होगा कि कल ही मीडिया ने प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी द्वारा लिखा हुआ एक पत्र जारी किया था, जिसमें उन्होंने सुनीता विलियम्स जी को संबोधित करते हुए उनकी सुरक्षित वापसी की कामना की थी और उन्हें भारत आने का निमंत्रण भी दिया था। इससे पहले उनका भारत आना जब वर्ष 2007 में हुआ था तो उस समय भी उन्हें प्रधानमंत्री जी से, जब वे गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री थे, भेंट करने का अवसर मिला था। हमारी ओर से भी सुबह 4 बजे बधाई का संदेश सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से चला गया है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि यह एक ऐसा पल है, जिसमें गौरव भी है, गर्व भी है और राहत भी है। गौरव की अनुभूति, गर्व का अहसास और राहत की संतुष्टि है।

महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न रखा है। ... (व्यवधान) जैसा मैं कह रहा था कि कल ही मीडिया ने प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा लिखा हुआ वह पत्र जारी किया है, जिसमें सुनीता जी की सुरक्षित वापसी की कामना थी और उनको भारत आने का निमंत्रण भी दिया गया था।

जब आज सुबह 3 बजकर 27 मिनट पर उनका लौटना हुआ है, तो हम सबके लिए वह गर्व का पल भी था तथा गौरव और राहत का पल भी है।

माननीय सदस्य ने एक बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न किया है, जो कि भारत के आने वाले समय के अंतरिक्ष के मिशन के साथ भी संबंधित है। उसकी जानकारी साझा करना हम सबके लिए महत्वपूर्ण भी है। माननीय सदस्य ने चन्द्रयान - 4 के बारे में अपनी बात रखी है कि उसका क्या महत्व है तथा उसका क्या उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य है। मूलतः वह सैंपल ले जाने के लिए है, लेकिन वह उन सारी प्रक्रियाओं को अंजाम देगा, जो आने वाले हमारे मिशन के लिए अनिवार्य रहेगी। जिस प्रकार सुनीता विलियम्स जी को लाने के लिए डॉकिंग और अनडॉकिंग के प्रोसेस का इस्तेमाल किया गया है, वह हमारे लिए भी आने वाले समय में अनिवार्य होगा, क्योंकि भारत की भी योजना है कि हमारा एक अपना अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन हो, हम जिसका नाम 'भारत अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन' रखें। यदि सब कुछ योजना के अनुसार चलता रहा, तो वर्ष 2040 को एक भारतीय मूल का व्यक्ति चांद पर उतारने की भी योजना है।

अब चन्द्रयान हमारा पहला ऐसा मिशन होगा, जो दो लॉन्च व्हीकल्स से छोड़ा जाएगा। उसके पांच कंपोनेंट्स होंगे, तीन एक तरफ और दो दूसरी तरफ। डॉकिंग और अनडॉकिंग का थोड़ा बहुत अनुभव स्पेडेक्स से भी हुआ है, उसको बार-बार करके, हमारा और अधिक अनुभव तथा क्षमता हासिल करना का प्रयास रहेगा। ये दोनों रॉकेट्स ऊपर जाकर अर्थ के ऑर्बिट में जुड़ जाएंगे, डॉकिंग होगी, फिर जब वहां से वे चन्द्रमा के ऑर्बिट में जाएंगे, तो अलग होकर डिसेंडर और असेंडर मॉड्यूल नीचे उतरेंगे।

डिसेंडर मॉड्यूल सैंपल इकट्ठा करके वापस लौटने की बजाय वहीं रह जाएगा और असेंडर मॉड्यूल वापस जाएगा। बाकी के रॉकेट्स के साथ फिर से डॉकिंग होगी। जब ट्रांसपोर्ट मॉड्यूल

एंटी/रिएंटी मॉड्यूल के साथ नीचे आएगा, तो धरती के ऑर्बिट में आकर वह फिर से अलग हो जाएगा। नीचे आते समय उसका वजन मूलतः केवल 10 प्रतिशत रहेगा, क्योंकि सारे मॉड्यूल्स धीरे-धीरे अलग होते जाएंगे। रिपीटेड डॉकिंग और अनडॉकिंग की प्रैक्टिस भी होगी, जिससे हमें हमारी क्षमताओं में भी आत्मविश्वास आएगा। हमारे आगे आने वाले जितने भी मिशन हैं, हमें उसके लिए भी अनुभव रहेगा।

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे : मंत्री महोदय, आपने बहुत विस्तृत से जानकारी दी है। मेरी समस्या का समाधान तो हो गया है, लेकिन मेरी आशाएं भी बढ़ गई हैं। मैं महाराष्ट्र राज्य से आता हूं। क्या उपग्रह रिमोट सेंसिंग और डेटा विश्लेषण से संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकी और नवसंचार प्रणाली के विस्तार के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र में कोई प्रोजेक्ट लॉन्च करने की संभावना है? यह मेरा प्रश्न है।

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह : महोदय, इस सरकार की एक खास बात यह है कि यह केवल रॉकेट छोड़ने तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट और दूसरे सेक्टरों में भी इस्तेमाल किया गया है। आप जो इशारा कर रहे हैं, वह मूलतः अर्थ साइंसेज के साथ भी संबंधित है तथा नेवीगेशन के साथ भी संबंधित है। यह सच है कि उसमें भी स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी का इस्तेमाल होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त मैं कहूंगा कि India has virtually created a role model in extra rocket applications of space technology, and space technology has now entered every Indian household in one form or the other.

हम जो टेलीविजन देख रहे हैं, उसके भी अधिकतर चैनल्स स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से आते हैं। आप फ्लड और डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट की बात कर रहे हैं, स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी उसको दूसरे मंत्रालयों के समन्वय के साथ अंजाम देता है। आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय की 'अमृत' जैसी स्कीम्स हैं, जो इन्हीं 10 वर्षों में प्रारंभ की गई हैं, कहीं न कहीं उनमें भी स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग किया जाता है। स्मार्ट सिटीज के भी निर्माण में, रेलवे सेक्टर में, अनमैन्ड क्रॉसिंग्स तथा एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में बड़े व्यापक ढंग से स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी का इस्तेमाल होता है। हेल्थ केयर में तो होता ही है। प्लानिंग और हमारी

‘प्रधानमंत्री गति शक्ति योजना’ भी है।

मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि किसी न किसी रूप में स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी का कोई न कोई प्रोजेक्ट, कोई न कोई काम हर प्रदेश में अंजाम दे रहा है। हो सकता हो कि अभी वहां लॉन्चिंग पैड न हो, लेकिन मैं एक सूचना साझा करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे इसरो की स्थापना सन् 1969 में हुई थी, लेकिन पहला लॉन्चिंग पैड बनते-बनते कई वर्ष गुजर गए और वह सन् 1992-93 में बना था। उसके बाद दूसरा लॉन्चिंग पैड श्रीहरिकोटा में उसके 10 वर्षों के बाद बना था। इस सरकार के आने के बाद हमने उसी स्थान पर एक तीसरा लॉन्चिंग पैड बनाने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त हमने तमिलनाडु में एक और लोकेशन की शिनाख्त की है। माननीय कनिमोझी इस सदन की सदस्य हैं, वह उन्हीं के संसदीय क्षेत्र यानी तूतुकुड़ी जिले में है।

KUMARI SUDHA R.: Sir, why are the four astronauts-elect chosen for India's ambitious human space flight mission, Gaganyaan, kept away from the public eye and shown only once on 27th February 2024, while the other nations are allowing their astronauts to inspire children and aspirants by narrating their experiences? Why is India keeping the chosen four behind the wall? I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what is the latest update on the Gaganyaan Mission?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: The hon. Member has asked a question that must be bothering quite a few other citizens as well. She is absolutely right. For the first time, four astronauts were identified. They would possibly be part of the human space mission, and one of them would also accompany the astronauts from America and other countries on the journey to the International Space Station. Their names have been notified for obvious reasons. The hon. Prime Minister had the

opportunity to meet them as well. Group Captain Shukla was earlier a Wing Commander.

The hon. Member is right that they have been kept out of the public glare for the reason that they were undergoing some acclimatization processes, exercises, and training programs. It was believed that giving them too much exposure to the media and public might cause distractions that may not be in the compatible interest of all. Therefore, it appears to be so.

The hon. Member has rightly asked why one of the names has come out forthwith. That is because one of these four astronauts had to accompany the mission to the International Space Station along with the astronauts from other countries. The chosen one was Wing Commander Shukla who is now Group Captain Shukla. That is how his name came to be a little more widely known. He also had the advantage of being the youngest among them.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : लिस्ट में श्री रविन्द्र वसंतराव चव्हाण का नाम है ।

श्री रविन्द्र वसंतराव चव्हाण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं । मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने चन्द्रयान मिशन की सफलता से स्पेस एजुकेशन को किस प्रकार प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने की योजना बनाई है, विशेषकर, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में, जो देश का एक प्रमुख एजुकेशन हब है?

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह : चन्द्रयान के अनुभव का बाकी मिशन में भी उपयोग होगा । Now, India is almost in tandem with the other nations. ऐसा समय नहीं रहा है कि हम किसी देश से पीछे हैं । कई बार हमारे ध्यान से निकल जाता है कि इसरो की स्थापना वर्ष 1969 में हुई थी । यह वह वर्ष है, जब इतिहास

में याद किया जाता है कि पहला मानव नील आर्मस्ट्रॉंग चांद की धरती पर उतरा था, लेकिन आज हम साउथ पोल पर पहुंचने वाले पहले हैं। हमारे बहुत से ऐसे सैम्पल्स और बहुत सारे इनपुट्स हैं, जिनकी दूसरी एजेंसीज बड़ी उत्सुकता से प्रतीक्षा करती हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने पिछले प्रश्न में गगनयान के विषय में भी पूछा था, तो उसके लिए भी हमारी तैयारी लगभग हो चुकी है। हमारी आखिरी टैस्ट फ्लाइट, जिसको हम कह सकते हैं कि एक प्रकार का ड्रेस रिहर्सल रहेगी, वह इस साल के खत्म होते-होते होगी, जिसका नाम व्योममित्र रखा गया है। वह एक फीमेल रोबोट रहेगी। वह उन सारे कामों को अंजाम देगी, जिनमें अंतरिक्ष में सुरक्षित तौर पर जाना और वापस लौटना होता है, क्योंकि लौटना भी उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है और उतनी ही जिम्मेदारी का काम है, जितना उनको लॉन्च करना है। जब वे सब प्रक्रियाएं संतोषजनक पूरी हो जाएंगी, तो हमारा गगनयान जाएगा। उसके अतिरिक्त आने वाले समय में अगले ही वर्ष 2027 में चन्द्रयान-4, जिसके साथ मूल प्रश्न संबंधित रहा है। वर्ष 2028 में हमारा वीनस, वर्ष 2035 में if we are able to move as per our schedule, भारत अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन और वर्ष 2040 में भारतीय मूल का एक व्यक्ति चांद की धरती पर उतरेगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर 262 सुश्री एस. ज्योतिमणि।

क्वेश्चन नंबर 279 भी सेम नेचर का है, इसलिए दोनों को क्लब करते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

IMPACT OF ONLINE GAMING ADDICTION

***262. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has conducted any study on the impact of online gaming addiction particularly its link to suicides among youth and if so, the key findings thereof;
- (b) the number of reported suicides linked to online gaming during the last three years; State wise along with the measures taken to address this issue;
- (c) whether the Government plans to ban online games associated with suicides and mental health concerns and if so, the details of proposed regulations or restrictions; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefore?

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) 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 after extensive consultations with relevant stakeholders notified amendments to the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules") under the Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") to address various socio-economic concerns emanating from online games. The Government is cognizant of the risks posed by

online gaming and potential harms like addiction.

The IT Rules, 2021 casts specific obligations on online gaming intermediaries, including other intermediaries, social media intermediaries or platforms in relation to online games. Such 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 or on the basis of grievances received against any information that, among other things, is harmful to child or that is relating or encouraging money laundering or gambling.

Further, 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 inciting 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 1298 blocking directions related to online betting/gambling/gaming websites (including mobile applications) between the year 2022- 24.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". NCRB doesn't maintain any specific data related to suicides linked to online gaming.

ONLINE PORNOGRAPHY

***279. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to regulate online pornography given its links to increasing violence against women and exploitation of minors;

(b) whether the Government is conducting research on the impact of online pornography on gender-based violence in the country;

(c) the measures put in place to prevent children from accessing harmful pornographic content online including social media apps; and

(d) whether the Government plans to introduce stricter content moderation and accountability for websites and apps hosting pornography 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) The policies of the Central Government are aimed at ensuring an open, safe, trusted and accountable Internet for its users.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") provides punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene material and material containing sexually explicit act in electronic form. The IT Act also has stringent punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act in electronic form. Also, the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021") casts obligations on the intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, to observe due diligence and if they fail to observe such due diligence, they lose the exemption from their liability under law for third-party information or data or communication link hosted by them. Such due diligence includes that in case a significant social media intermediary is providing services primarily in the nature of messaging shall enable the identification of the first originator of the information on its computer resource for the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution or punishment of an offence related to rape, sexually explicit material or child sexual abuse material. Such due diligence also includes that intermediaries shall remove within 24 hours any content which prima facie exposes the private area of any individual, shows such individual in full or partial nudity or shows or depicts such individual in any sexual act or conduct. Further, the rules provide for the establishment of one or more Grievance Appellate Committee(s) to allow users to appeal against decisions taken by Grievance Officers of social media intermediary on such complaints.

To ensure a good and healthy entertainment in accordance with the provisions of

the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules 1983, Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), regulates the public exhibition of films including adult films. According to the guidelines issued by them, films which are considered unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults shall be certified for exhibition to adult audiences only.

Further for online publishers of curated content, the IT Rules, 2021 prescribes the code of ethics publishers of online curated content, commonly known as OTT Platforms. This code requires the OTT Platforms to classify content in specified age-appropriate categories, restrict access of age-inappropriate content by children, and implement an age verification mechanism for content classified as “Adult”.

To further strengthen the mechanism to deal with such cybercrimes in a coordinated manner, the Government has also taken several other measures, including the following:

- (i) The Ministry of Home Affairs operates a National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) to enable citizens to report complaints pertaining to all types of cybercrimes, with special focus on cybercrimes against children. The Ministry has also set up the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) to deal with all types of cybercrime, including cybercrime against children, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- (ii) The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance to States and

Union territories under the Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children Scheme for capacity building, including for the setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories and training of personnel of law enforcement agencies, public prosecutors and judicial officers.

(iii) Government has from time-to-time blocked websites containing child sexual abuse material (CSAM), based on lists from Interpol received through the Central Bureau of Investigation, India's national nodal agency for Interpol.

(iv) Government has issued an order to Internet Service Providers, directing them to implement Internet Watch Foundation, UK or Project Arachnid, Canada list of CSAM websites/webpages on a dynamic basis and block access to such web pages or websites.

(v) The Department of Telecommunications has requested Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to spread awareness among their subscribers about the use of parental control filters, and has also directed ISPs with International Long-Distance license to block certain websites found to be containing CSAM.

(vi) To spread awareness on cybercrime, the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken several steps that include dissemination of messages on cybercrime through the Twitter handle @cyberDost, radio campaigns and publishing of a Handbook for Adolescents/Students.

(vii) A MoU has been signed between the National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and National Center for Missing and

Exploited Children (NCMEC), USA regarding sharing of Tipline reports on online child explicit material and child sexual exploitation contents from NCMEC. The Tip lines, as received from NCMEC, are being shared with States/UTs online through the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal for taking further action.

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, ये दोनों सेम नहीं हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने क्वैश्चन 279 को इस क्वैश्चन के साथ इसलिए क्लब किया है, क्योंकि क्वैश्चन 279 का विषय ऑनलाइन गेमिंग से संबंधित है ।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : नहीं सर, क्वैश्चन 279 महिलाओं से संबंधित है ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप देख लीजिए – सरकार द्वारा महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ती हिंसा और नाबालिगों के शोषण से जुड़ी ऑनलाइन इत्यादि..., इसलिए इसे क्लब किया है ।

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI : Hon. Speaker, Sir, online gaming addiction has become a big issue across the country. We all agree on this. There are rising number of suicides because of online gaming. In Tamil Nadu alone, 48 people have committed suicide because of online gaming addiction. Some of them are 13-year-old or 14-year-old boys. Two days ago, a 17-year-old boy committed suicide. The Tamil Nadu Government understands the gravity of the situation, and so it also passed a Bill unanimously in Tamil Nadu Assembly to ban the online gaming. But the issue is that internet space has no boundaries. We cannot restrict it within Tamil Nadu as advertisements are free-flowing. Unless and until the Union Government takes a decision to ban them, it will be very difficult. The issue is very serious. I would like

to ask the hon. Minister how the Government is making a regulatory or legal distinction between the game of skill and the game of chance.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important point and it is a very complex matter. It has to be clearly specified where the matter stands. As per our Constitutional arrangement, betting and gambling stand in Entry 34 in the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. But when we look at online gaming as an intermediary, it comes within the purview of the Central Government. In this complex framework, both the States and the Centre have to contribute. I can very clearly say what the contribution of the Centre is. Intermediary rules have been very clearly defined. Over and above that, we must know today that Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita Section 112 Sub-section 1 clearly specifies that any unauthorized betting and gambling can be punished with imprisonment of one year extendable up to seven years. So, I will request the hon. Member to work through the State Government and wherever there are instances of violation of laws, action can be taken both under the State law which the Tamil Nadu Government has passed as per the Constitutional arrangement, and under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita.

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI : Sir, my issue is that our State has already taken decisive steps. Despite that, suicides are continuing. I understand that the issue is very complex as the hon. Minister has said. But I am also shocked to see his answer in which he is blaming the NCRB saying that there is no data. This Government is

known as 'no data' Government. But I will request him to form a committee or something to access the data across all the States regarding the suicide and its impact. Since he is not able to have a distinction, till the time the Government brings a law, why does it not ban online games and Apps in eternity?

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: The hon. Member must understand that NCRB data is basically the data which is given by the State Governments. If your State Government has given the right data, it will be reflected properly in the State. I request the hon. Member to kindly look at the entire structure of our polity by which the Constitution pushed the responsibilities under different parts of the Government, and then make such comment. This is a very responsible forum. This is the House of the People and any comment should be within the framework of the Constitution.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सुश्री इकरा चौधरी – उपस्थित नहीं ।

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे ।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह बात सच है कि भारत सरकार ने ... (व्यवधान) ऑनलाइन गेमिंग को डिस्क्रेज करने के लिए काफी काम किया है, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ऑनलाइन गेमिंग मैक्सिमम डार्कनेट पर चल रहा है, जिसमें भारत सरकार का कोई बहुत ज्यादा अधिकार नहीं है। डार्कनेट गेमिंग का यह 300 बिलियन का पूरा का पूरा कारोबार है। वर्ष 2000 में आईटी रूल्स बने, जिसमें इंटरमीडियरीज़ और पब्लिशर्स या इस तरह के जो कंटेंट पब्लिशर्स हैं या जो गेमिंग कराते हैं, उसकी परिभाषा अलग-अलग थी। वर्ष 2000 के बाद हम वर्ष

2025 में हैं। क्या भारत सरकार ऑनलाइन गेमिंग या इस तरह की जो घटनाएं जैसे क्रिप्टो करेंसीज, इल्लेगल टेंडर्स की जो बातें हो रही हैं और यह सब नेट के माध्यम से हो रहा है, उसके ऊपर कुछ न कुछ इंटरमीडियरी या पब्लिशर्स की गाइडलाइन को बदलने हेतु कोई प्रयास करेगी?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सच है कि इंटरनेट की इस ऑनलाइन दुनिया में एक ऐसा टेक्नोलॉजिकल मेथड भी होता है, जिससे बहुत सारे लोग अपनी क्रिमिनल एक्टिविटीज को डार्क वेब पर ले जाते हैं। मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ बताना चाहूंगा कि भारत की जितनी भी साइबर क्राइम से रिलेटेड एजेंसीज हैं, चाहे वे केंद्र सरकार की हों या राज्य सरकारों के प्रयास हों, चाहे इंटरनेशनल बॉडीज के प्रयास हों, इन सबका को-ऑर्डिनेशन होने से एक सिग्निफिकेंट सुधार भी आया है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 2022 में जहां मात्र 14 के आस-पास बेटिंग और गैम्बलिंग की वेबसाइट्स को बैन किया गया था, वहीं वर्ष 2024 के आते-आते एक हजार 97 बेटिंग और गैम्बलिंग की साइट्स को ब्लॉक किया गया है। इस में लगातार प्रयास जारी है और इसमें बहुत ही को-ऑपरेशन भी दुनिया भर से मिल रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, सोसायटी में आज एक जागृति आ रही है कि सोसायटी में जो साइबर वर्ल्ड के पॉजिटिव्स हैं, उनको तो लेना चाहिए, लेकिन उसके जो नेगेटिव्स हैं, उससे सोसायटी को बचाना भी चाहिए और उसमें अपना जो रीसेंटली पार्सड डिजिटल पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट है, उसकी भी अपनी वैल्यू तथा रोल है। टेलीकॉम एक्ट के कारण भी उसका एक बेनिफिट मिला है। ओवरऑल एक अच्छा लीगल फ्रेमवर्क बनता जा रहा है।

SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN: Sir, it has been pointed out that there has been a massive increase in the number of online gaming users, especially students and youngsters across the country. This has led to the deep psychological impact on their physical and mental health, even leading to criminal activities like murder. My question to the hon. Minister is, whether the online video games have become a hunting ground

for online drug cartels. If so, we need details thereof. What steps are being taken to prevent violent interactive online games and their total ban in the country?

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, as I have informed right in the beginning of this entire discussion, the entire subject of online gaming has the complexity between the States as well as the Centre. As per the Constitutional arrangements, the legal provisions have to be made by the State Governments on betting and gambling. ...

(Interruptions) That is why, this complexity leads to the current situation, and some of the States have started taking a lot of initiatives on this as per the Constitution.

So, I will request the hon. Member to understand this complexity and also work with the State Government ... *(Interruptions)* What we can very clearly say is that

whenever any instances are coming to the notice of the Central Government, whether it is coming from the States or from the law enforcement agencies or from the international agencies or found *suo moto*, we have taken action. ...

(Interruptions) That is why, I am saying, in 2024 alone, we have basically blocked 1097 betting and gambling sites.

श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऑनलाइन गैबलिंग, मतलब जुआ ही होता है। इसको अंग्रेजी में ऑनलाइन गैबलिंग का नाम दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब सुन रहा था और मुझे उनका जवाब अच्छा लगा। मैं कुछेक चीजों के बारे में जानना चाहता था। उन्होंने कहा कि ऑथराइज्ड या अनऑथराइज्ड, लेकिन गैबलिंग, गैबलिंग होता है, वह चाहे ऑथराइज्ड हो या अनऑथराइज्ड हो। लगभग 20 साल पहले सिंगल डिजिट लॉटरियों को बंद करवाया गया था। उसकी यहां पर बहुत बड़ी मुहिम चली थी। उसके बाद ही वह काम हो पाया था।

आजकल हम देखते हैं कि बोर्ड ऑफ कंट्रोल फॉर क्रिकेट इन इंडिया में भी स्पोन्सर्स हैं, जो कहते हैं कि आप टीम बनाइए और पैसे कमाइए। अध्यक्ष जी, ऐसे में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अनेक लोग पैसे नहीं चुका पाए। उन्होंने आत्महत्या कर ली। घर से माँ की ज्वेलरी चोरी की, उसको बेचा, हत्याएं कीं। इसको लेकर हमारे देश के युवा बर्बाद हो रहे हैं। इसलिए इसमें जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा, वह बिल्कुल सही है कि राज्यों की भी इसमें भागीदारी होती है, लेकिन ये बच्चे हमारे देश के हैं। इन बच्चों के ऊपर जो बुरा असर हो रहा है, जो परिवार बर्बाद हो रहे हैं, जो आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, जो चोरी-चकारी और डकैती कर रहे हैं, उसको रोकने के लिए सामूहिक रूप से मैं मंत्री जी जानना चाहूंगा कि वे क्या कर रहे हैं, जिससे हमारे देश के बच्चे बर्बाद न हों?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि बताया गया है कि जो इंटरमीडियरी रूल्स हैं, उनके अंदर ऑलरेडी एक रूल बनाकर, जिसमें प्रॉपर सेल्फ रेगुलेटिंग बॉडी बन सके, वे रूल्स ऑलरेडी ड्रॉफ्ट रूल्स के रूप में पब्लिश हो चुके हैं और उनमें बहुत ध्यान दिया गया है कि जो भी रेगुलेटिंग बॉडी बने, वह पांच चीजों पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे। इसमें ऑनलाइन गेम से रिलेटेड मैटर्स में कहीं पर कोई हार्मफुल कंटेंट न जाए। कहीं पर बच्चों को उसका एक्सेस न मिले। कहीं पर एडिक्शन न हो। एज रेटिंग का एक मैकेनिज्म बने और पेरेंटल कंट्रोल का एक मैकेनिज्म बने। इन सबको ध्यान में रखते हुए ऑनलाइन इंटरमीडियरी रूल्स के तहत ऑनलाइन गेम्स का रेगुलेशन करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

यह बात हम सबको ध्यान में रखनी ही पड़ेगी कि हम जो कुछ भी काम करेंगे, वह हम कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल फ्रेमवर्क के तहत ही कर पाएंगे। यह बात सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार अपनी तरफ से इसमें जितने प्रयास कर सकती है, वह राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर ही कर सकती है, क्योंकि यह विषय राज्य सरकारों के दायरे में आता है, इसलिए इसको मिलकर ही करना पड़ेगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर 263, श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव।

वंदे भारत/भारत गौरव/तेजस रेलगाड़ियों की शुरुआत

***263. ⁺श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:**

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश भर में वंदे भारत, भारत गौरव और तेजस रेलगाड़ियां शुरू की हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इनकी मुख्य विशेषताओं, उद्देश्यों और लक्ष्यों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) विशेषकर परभणी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र को जोड़ने वाली रेलगाड़ियों सहित ऐसी रेलगाड़ियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए चयनित मार्गों/क्षेत्रों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान में देश भर में संचालित ऐसी रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) क्या सरकार का ऐसी रेलगाड़ियों के नेटवर्क का विस्तार करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (छ) क्या सरकार का नई रेलगाड़ियां शुरू करने और थीम आधारित पर्यटक सर्किट रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ज) सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न चरणों में भारतीय रेलवे में रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या और आवृत्ति बढ़ाने के लिए क्या अतिरिक्त कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

⁺ 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.

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

विवरण

(क) से (ज) बेहतर यात्रा अनुभव और बेहतर संरक्षा प्रदान करने के वृहद उद्देश्य के रूप में, भारतीय रेल ने वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों और तेजस रेलगाड़ियों की शुरुआत हैं जिनमें संवर्धित संरक्षा विशेषताएं और आधुनिक यात्री सुविधाएं हैं।

वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ियों में कवच प्रणाली, शीघ्र त्वरण, पूर्णतः सीलबंद गैंगवे, स्वचालित प्लग दरवाजे, बेहतर सवारी आराम, हॉट केस, बॉटल कूलर, डीप फ्रीजर और हॉट वॉटर बॉयलर की व्यवस्था के साथ मिनी पेंट्री, रिक्लाइनिंग एर्गोनोमिक सीटें, एकजीक्यूटिव श्रेणी में घूमने वाली सीटों के साथ आरामदायक बैठने की जगह, प्रत्येक सीट के लिए मोबाइल चार्जिंग सॉकेट, ड्राइविंग ट्रेलर कार (डीटीसी) में दिव्यांग यात्रियों के लिए विशेष शौचालय, सीसीटीवी आदि जैसी कई विशेषताएं हैं।

तेजस रेलगाड़ी में स्वचालित प्रवेश प्लग दरवाजे, यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, जीपीएस आधारित एलईडी गंतव्य प्रदर्शक बोर्ड, सीटों के साथ रीडिंग लाइट के साथ लगेज रैक, विद्युत संचालित विनीशियन खिड़कियां, स्वचालित केबिन प्रवेश द्वार, पैनलों पर चिपकाई गई पीवीसी फिल्म के साथ नए सौंदर्यपूर्ण मनभावन इंटीरियर, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आरक्षण चार्ट, सुरक्षा के लिए सीसीटीवी कैमरा, बेहतर शौचालय, बायो वैक्यूम सिस्टम, अग्नि एवं धूम्र संसूचन प्रणाली, पावर कारों में अग्निशमन प्रणाली, विनाइल रैप युक्त विशेष रूप से डिजाइन की गई बाह्य साज-सज्जा, धूल से सुरक्षित/सीलबंद इंटर कार गैंगवे, ऊर्जा कुशल एलईडी बत्तियां जैसी विशेषताएं हैं।

18 मार्च, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर **136** वंदे भारत रेलगाड़ी सेवाएँ और **08** तेजस रेलगाड़ी सेवाएँ (चेयर कार के साथ) परिचालित की जा रही हैं। बहरहाल, चूंकि रेल नेटवर्क राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैला होता है और ऐसी सीमाओं के आर-पार नेटवर्क की आवश्यकता के अनुसार, रेलगाड़ियां चलाई जाती हैं। वर्तमान में, आरंभिक/समापन आधार पर, **22** वंदे भारत सेवाएँ

जबकि **04** तेजस सेवाएँ महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्थित स्टेशनों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रही हैं। थीम आधारित पर्यटक सर्किट रेलगाड़ियों के माध्यम से भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत और भव्य ऐतिहासिक स्थलों को प्रदर्शित करने के उद्देश्य से, भारतीय रेल ने 'भारत गौरव रेलगाड़ियां' शुरू की हैं। वर्तमान में, भारत गौरव योजना के अंतर्गत **12** रेल परिचालित किए जा रहे हैं। इनमें से, **10** रेल इंडियन रेलवे केटरिंग एंड टूरिज्म कॉर्पोरेशन (आईआरसीटीसी) द्वारा परिचालित किए जा रहे हैं। पर्यटकों/तीर्थयात्रियों की मांग और व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर भारत गौरव रेलगाड़ियों की योजना बनाई जाती है और उनका परिचालन किया जाता है।

अब तक, भारत गौरव रेलगाड़ियां **24** राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को कवर करने वाले **36** सर्किटों पर परिचालित की गई हैं। इनमें से, आईआरसीटीसी ने 26 सर्किटों पर भारत गौरव रेलगाड़ियां परिचालित की हैं। लोकप्रिय सर्किटों में श्री रामायण यात्रा/श्री रामलला दर्शन, पुण्य तीर्थ यात्रा, दक्षिण भारत यात्रा, साई शिरडी यात्रा, गरवी गुजरात, जगन्नाथ पुरी यात्रा, ज्योतिर्लिंग यात्रा, काशी दर्शन, उत्तर भारत देवभूमि यात्रा शामिल हैं। अतः, अधिकांश रेल और सर्किट आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा संचालित किए जा रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्थानों को कवर करने वाले सर्किटों पर **87** भारत गौरव यात्राएं परिचालित की गई हैं। इनमें से, **71** यात्राएं आईआरसीटीसी द्वारा परिचालित की गई हैं। इन सर्किटों में श्री रामायण यात्रा, द्वारका और शिरडी यात्रा के साथ **07** ज्योतिर्लिंग, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर यात्रा, गुरु कृपा यात्रा, चार धाम यात्रा, साउथ वेस्टर्न सोर्जन, कॉलेज ऑन व्हील्स शामिल हैं।

भारत गौरव रेलगाड़ियों में भारतीय विरासत को प्रदर्शित करने वाली विशेष थीम पर बाहरी और आंतरिक भाग पर विनाइल पैपिंग, आधुनिक गैजेट्स (बिजली आधारित खाना पकाने के उपकरण) के साथ मॉड्यूलर किचन, सभी सवारी डिब्बों के सामान्य क्षेत्रों में सीसीटीवी कैमरों की संस्थापना, शौचालयों का रूपांतर, फायर अलार्म और एयर प्रेशनर की व्यवस्था, सूचना और मनोरंजन के लिए प्रत्येक सवारी

डिब्बे में जन उद्धोषणा प्रणाली, सवारी डिब्बों की नियमित सफाई और स्वच्छता के लिए ऑनबोर्ड हाउसकीपिंग कर्मचारी जैसी विशेषताएं होती हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत करना, मौजूदा सेवाओं का विस्तार और फेरों में वृद्धि करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है जो यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन है।

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में चाहे वंदे भारत ट्रेन हो, गौरव ट्रेन हो या तेजस ट्रेन हो, उन्हें शुरू करने का प्रयास किया है और कुछ ट्रेन्स शुरू की गई हैं। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र, परभणी से मुम्बई जाने के लिए हमेशा ट्रेनों में भीड़ रहती है। हमारे यहां शुरू में देवगिरी एक्सप्रेस चला करती थी और एक नंदीग्राम एक्सप्रेस चला करती थी, जो नांदेड़ से मुम्बई जाया करती थी, लेकिन देवगिरी एक्सप्रेस को सिकंदराबाद तक ले जाया गया और नंदीग्राम को नागपुर तक ले जाया गया। हमारे लिए कोई भी स्पेशल ट्रेन नहीं है। आपने एक वंदे भारत ट्रेन शुरू की है, वह जालना से मुम्बई तक शुरू की है।

मैं आपसे मांग करूंगा और मेरा आपसे यह सवाल रहेगा कि क्या आप वंदे भारत ट्रेन को नांदेड़ से मुम्बई तक चलाएंगे?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, 'वंदे भारत' का जो चेयर कार वर्जन है, वह वर्जन बेसिकली 350 किलोमीटर से लेकर 600 किलोमीटर की यात्रा के हिसाब से है। यह विषय पहले भी कई बार चर्चा में आया है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमें हमेशा यही मार्गदर्शन दिया है कि जब हम वंदे भारत ट्रेन को इंट्रोड्यूस करें तो देश के सारे के सारे राज्यों को इसका बेनिफिट मिलना चाहिए और वह प्रयास सफल भी हुआ है। आज नॉर्थ ईस्ट से लेकर, हिमाचल से लेकर, तमिलनाडु, केरल, कर्नाटक, तेलंगाना, आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, ओडिशा, इन सभी स्टेट्स में जहां-जहां भी ब्रॉडगेज इलेक्ट्रिफाइड हैं, वहां पर वंदे भारत

की सर्विसेज स्टार्ट की गई हैं। जो लॉन्गर डिस्टेंसेस हैं जैसे मान्यवर सांसद जी का क्षेत्र आता है और आपने जो रूट बताया है, उस रूट में इतने लंबे डिस्टेंस तक बैठकर जाने का प्रोविजन नहीं होता है।

इसलिए आने वाले समय में उसमें जिस तरह की व्यवस्था हो पाएगी, मैं मान्यवर सांसद से डिटेल् में चर्चा करके उस पर काम करूंगा। अगर अलग ट्रेन्स से संबंधित विषय है तो वे मेरे साथ अलग से जरूर चर्चा करें।

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव : सर मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि महाराष्ट्र में पुणे शहर एजुकेशन का हब है। लोग नौकरी के लिए पुणे जाते हैं। वहां पर संत ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज और जगतगुरु संत तुकाराम महाराज से संबंधित दो बड़े तीर्थ स्थल हैं। महाराष्ट्र वरकरी संप्रदाय से जुड़ा हुआ है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वह हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र से बहुत दूर नहीं है। आपने पहले भी बताया कि हम 600 किलोमीटर तक बैठ कर जा सकते हैं, लेकिन परभणी से मुंबई 500 किलोमीटर दूर है और पुणे 400 किलोमीटर दूर है, तो मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप नांदेड़ से मुंबई-पुणे के लिए चलने वाली ट्रेन को भी वंदे भारत में कन्वर्ट करेंगे?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, पुणे स्टेशन, पुणे शहर और पुणे का जो एरिया है, आज वह अपने आप में बहुत ही समृद्ध टेक्नोलॉजिकल हब और एजुकेशनल हब बना हुआ है। पूरे देश भर से पुणे के लिए गाड़ियों की रिक्वेस्ट्स लगातार आती हैं। जबलपुर हो, उत्तर प्रदेश हो या बिहार हो, सभी जगह से पुणे के लिए रिक्वेस्ट्स आती हैं। इसीलिए पुणे स्टेशन को, पुणे के पूरे एरिया को मेजर तरीके से डेवलप करने का काम हाथ में लिया गया है। वहां चार स्टेशन्स को सीरियसली डेवलप किया जा रहा है। पुणे जंक्शन का तो रीडिवलपमेंट कंप्लीट होगा ही होगा। इसके साथ पुणे से थोड़ी-सी दूरी पर उरुली है, उरुली में एक बड़ा टर्मिनल बनाने का काम हाथ में लिया गया है जिससे कि कोई भी गाड़ी आए तो पुणे जंक्शन पर पैसेंजर्स को उतारकर और चढ़ाकर आगे उरुली जाए। उनकी मेनटेनेंस उरुली में हो

और उसके बाद मेट्रो गाड़ी वापस पुणे जंक्शन में आए, तो पुणे शहर की कैपेसिटी बहुत बढ़ेगी। इसी तरह से पुणे में हडपसर और शिवाजी नगर का डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है। ओवरऑल पुणे का मेजर डेवलपमेंट हो जाने से इसकी कैपेसिटी बहुत बढ़ेगी। उस शहर की एक बार कैपेसिटी बढ़ जाए तभी हम वहां और अधिक ट्रेन्स चला पाएंगे। यह प्रयास न केवल पुणे के लिए, बल्कि जितने भी बड़े शहर हैं, उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण, पूर्व से लेकर पश्चिम, पूरे देश भर में जितने भी बड़े शहर हैं, उन बड़े शहरों की कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने के लिए एक बड़ा कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया गया है और उसके रिजल्ट भी कई जगह आने लगे हैं। बेंगलुरु में जैसे ही सर विश्वेश्वरैया टर्मिनल ओपन हुआ तो जो ईस्ट से आने वाली गाड़ियां थीं, वहां हम ज्यादा गाड़ियां चला पाएं और उस शहर की कैपेसिटी बढ़ी। वही चीज पुणे में है। जब पुणे में एक बार कैपेसिटी बढ़ेगी, तो उसके बाद और भी गाड़ियों की भी व्यवस्था हो सकती है।

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT: Thank you, hon. Speaker, Sir.

The hon. Minister has already given an elaborate answer on this. आपने तेजस और वंदे भारत ट्रेन्स चालू की है। आपने एक अच्छा काम किया है कि भारत गौरव ट्रेन शुरू की है। हम उस भारत गौरव ट्रेन्स रामायण यात्रा, श्री राम दर्शन, पुण्य तीर्थ दर्शन, दक्षिण भारत यात्रा, शिर्डी यात्रा, गर्वी गुजरात, जगन्नाथ पुरी यात्रा, ज्योतिर्लिंग यात्रा, काशी दर्शन, उत्तर भारत और देव भूमि की यात्रा कर सकते हैं। गर्वी गुजरात जैसी गर्वी महाराष्ट्र, खास करके छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज के जो भारत में फोर्ट्स हैं, क्या आप उनके लिए एक सर्किट यात्रा प्रस्तावित करेंगे?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, सांसद महोदय ने बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न रखा है। ऑलरेडी इस पर काम हुआ है और मैं बहुत ही संतुष्टि और गौरव के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज से जुड़े सभी क्षेत्रों को एक बहुत अच्छे भारत गौरव सर्किट यात्रा से जोड़ा जाएगा।

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Thank you, hon. Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity.

Vande Bharat train actually is a good initiative. Yesterday, I heard the hon. Minister's reply. He said that the Indian Railways has come back from the COVID period difficulties.

During the COVID period, Railways had withdrawn around hundreds of stoppages all over the country. Now, the Minister is saying that we have now come back from the difficulties of the COVID period. I want to know whether the Minister is going to reinstate those stoppages which were withdrawn during the COVID period difficulties.

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत ही टेक्नीकल विषय है। अगर आप परमिशन दें तो मैं तीन-चार मिनट में अपनी बात कहूँ? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप शॉर्ट में अपनी बात कहें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, स्टॉपेज का विषय सभी माननीय सांसद मेरे पास लेकर आते हैं। यह विषय अपने आप में पब्लिक से जुड़ा हुआ है, लोगों की भावनाओं से भी जुड़ा हुआ है। इस विषय के टेक्नीकल एस्पेक्ट को समझना बहुत जरूरी है। टेक्नीकल एस्पेक्ट इस तरह से है कि रेलवे में मेनटेनेंस की रिक्वायरमेंट हाईवे और दूसरे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से अलग तरह की होती है। इसका कारण है कि ट्रेन के स्ट्रक्चर में पटरी स्टील की होती है और पहिया भी स्टील का ही होता है। पांच-छः हजार टन स्टील के पहिये वाली गाड़ी लगातार 70 या 100 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की स्पीड से चलती है तो पटरी में लगातार डैमेज होता है। अगर आप परमिशन दें तो मैं इसे डेमोन्स्ट्रेट करना चाहूंगा? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप जनरली बता दें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान लीजिए कि यह साधारण पेपर है, अगर इसे सीधा खींचे तो यह नहीं फटेगा, लेकिन अगर इसमें छोटा माइक्रो फ्रैक्चर हो जाएगा तो थोड़ा खींचने से पेपर फट जाएगा । ... (व्यवधान)
आप इसे समझें । ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL : Hon. Speaker, Sir, what is this?

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Please understand this. ... (*Interruptions*) Please understand. ... (*Interruptions*) Please understand. ... (*Interruptions*) Please understand. ... (*Interruptions*) Please understand. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? वह टेक्नीकल रूप से आपको समझा रहे हैं । टेक्नीकल रूप से तो समझाना पड़ेगा । इसके बारे में जानकारी तो होनी चाहिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, पटरी में, ट्रैक में माइक्रो फ्रैक्चर्स लगातार बनते हैं । अगर इनको लगातार रिपेयर नहीं करेंगे तो फ्रैक्चर्स बढ़ेंगे, अगर फ्रैक्चर्स बढ़ेंगे तो एक्सीडेंट्स भी बढ़ेंगे । सारी दुनिया में इसीलिए 24 घंटे में से कुछ घंटे मेनटेनेंस के लिए ट्रैक्स को खाली रखा जाता है । वर्ष 2018 में एक बड़ा कठोर फैसला लिया गया था और पूरे टाइम टेबल को स्टडी करके हर एक सैक्शन में कम से कम तीन घंटे का एक ऐसा ब्लॉक पीरियड निकाला गया, जिसमें पटरियों को खाली रख सकें और मेनटेन कर सकें ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, इसी कारण से बहुत-से स्टॉपेजेस को हटाना पड़ा था और कई गाड़ियों को रोकना भी पड़ा था । इसका कोविड से कोई संबंध नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान) यह फैसला दिसंबर, 2019 में आईआईटी बॉम्बे ने लिया था और कम्पलीट डिटेल्ड स्टडी करके एक नया टाइमटेबल बनाया था ताकि पूरे देश में पटरियों में कम से कम तीन घंटे मेनटेनेंस का टाइम मिल सके । इसका रिजल्ट भी बहुत

अच्छा आया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले 2500 से ज्यादा रेल फ्रैक्चर्स होते थे, आज अच्छी मेनटेनेंस के कारण यानी ट्रैक्स को मेनटेनेंस के लिए खाली रखने के कारण रेल फ्रैक्चर्स 250 से कम हो गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, यह मुद्दा कॉम्प्लेक्स है, अगर माननीय सांसद थोड़ा सा भी ढंग से सुनते तो जरूर उनको समझ में आ जाता। इसके अलावा भी मैं वन ऑन वन कई माननीय सांसदों को समझा चुका हूँ। यह डिफिकल्ट है, लेकिन कई बार कठोर फैसले विशेषकर लोगों के हित और सेफ्टी के लिए लेने पड़ते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर 264, श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमर।

प्रधानमंत्री-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के तहत भागीदारी के लिए प्रोत्साहन

***264. ⁺श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमर:**

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) के तहत मार्च, 2027 तक एक करोड़ परिवारों को सम्मिलित किए जाने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने और उसकी प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट कार्यनीतियाँ लागू की जा रही हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का झारखंड सहित देश में इस योजना के तहत और अधिक घरों/परिवारों की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित और सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राजसहायता संरचना में समायोजन करने या अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन देने का विचार है;

⁺ 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.

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

(घ) कार्बन उत्सर्जन में कमी सहित उक्त योजना के परिणामस्वरूप अब तक प्राप्त पर्यावरणीय लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

विवरण

(क) प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई) का लक्ष्य वर्ष **2026-27** तक एक करोड़ घरों में रूफटॉप सौर ऊर्जा स्थापित करना है और इसकी शुरुआत फरवरी, **2024** में की गई थी। योजना के शुरू होने के तुरंत बाद, आदर्श आचार संहिता लागू हो गई और योजना के दिशानिर्देश जून, **2024** में जारी किए जा सके। इस दौरान, योजना के सुचारु कार्यान्वयन के लिए राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल और अन्य रणनीतियों का विकास किया गया। इसके कारण योजना का कार्यान्वयन तेजी से हुआ है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दिनांक **10.03.2025** तक अर्थात् एक वर्ष की अवधि में **10** लाख से अधिक परिवारों को इस योजना का लाभ हुआ है, जबकि पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के शुभारंभ से पूर्व, पिछले **10** वर्षों के दौरान मंत्रालय की पिछली योजनाओं के तहत आवासीय क्षेत्र में केवल **7.94** लाख रूफटॉप सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की स्थापना की गई थी। पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के अंतर्गत वर्ष **2026-27** तक एक करोड़ घरों में रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने और प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल के माध्यम से आवासीय उपभोक्ता के बैंक खाते में सब्सिडी के सीधे वितरण तक की ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया।
- राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से रेपो रेट प्लस **50** बीपीएस अर्थात् वर्तमान में **6.75** प्रतिशतकी रियायती

ब्याज दर पर **10** वर्ष की अवधि के लिए संपार्श्विक मुक्त (कोलेट्रल-फ्री) ऋण की उपलब्धता।

- तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता आवश्यकता को माफ करके और **10** किलोवाटतक ऑटो लोड वृद्धि की शुरुआत करके विनियामक अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया गया।
- वेंडरों के पंजीकरण की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया गया है ताकि पर्याप्त और योग्य वेंडर उपलब्ध हो सकें। दिनांक 13.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 12383 वेंडर पंजीकृत हैं।
- कुशल मैन-पावर तैयार करने के लिए क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। दिनांक 24.02.2025 तक 58,488 प्रशिक्षित किए गए।
- योजना के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करना, जैसे प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन छपवाना, टीवी विज्ञापन अभियानों, एफएम स्टेशनों सहित क्षेत्रीय चैनलों पर रेडियो अभियानों के माध्यम से जागरूकता और आउटरीच कार्यक्रम।
- राज्य मंत्रियों और सचिवों के स्तर पर राज्यों/डिस्कॉम सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर योजना की प्रगति की नियमित निगरानी।
- क्षेत्रीय बैठकें आयोजित करना। केंद्रीय कैबिनेट मंत्री के स्तर पर कोलकाता, मुंबई और जयपुर में पहले ही बैठकें आयोजित हुई हैं।
- मंत्रालय में वेंडरों के साथ तथा सभी राज्यों में आरईसी द्वारा मासिक बैठक आयोजित की जा रही हैं।
- शिकायतों के समयबद्ध तरीके से समाधान के लिए शिकायत समाधान तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है। टेलीफोन नंबर **15555** वाला कॉल सेंटर **12** भाषाओं में कार्यरत है।

(ख)और (ग) झारखंड राज्य सहित पूरे देश में अधिक घरों/परिवारों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु पीएम-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत उच्च सब्सिडी प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है। रूफटॉप सौर

की स्थापना हेतु पीएम-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) निम्नानुसार है:-

- व्यक्तिगत घरों के लिए प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई) के अंतर्गत प्रथम **2** किलोवाट पीक के लिए सीएफए **30,000** रुपये प्रति किलोवाट पीक और अतिरिक्त **1** किलोवाट पीक के लिए **18,000** रुपये प्रति किलोवाट पीक केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) उपलब्ध है। व्यक्तिगत घरों के लिए सब्सिडी की सीमा **3** किलोवाट पीक रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्र क्षमता तक है।
- समूह आवासीय सोसायटी/आवासीय कल्याण समिति (जीएचएस/आरडब्ल्यूए) के लिए सीएफए **18,000** रुपये 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-कश्मीर, लद्दाख, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्य, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह तथा लक्षद्वीप संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के मामले में सीएफए **10** प्रतिशत अधिक है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) ने दिनांक **28.12.2024** को पीएसएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के रेस्को मॉडल/यूटिलिटी आधारित एकत्रीकरण (यूएलए) मॉडल के लिए भुगतान सुरक्षा तंत्र घटक और केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) घटक के कार्यान्वयन के लिए परिचालन दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। इस घटक का उद्देश्य डिस्कॉम्स/राज्य सरकारों/राज्य द्वारा नामित संस्थाओं, मुख्य रूप से निम्न-आय वाले परिवारों/घरों को रेस्को और यूएलए मॉडल के तहत रूफटॉप सौर के विकास को अपनाने में सक्षम बनाना है।

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से **2** लाख रुपये तक की ऋण राशि के लिए **10** वर्ष की अवधि के साथ रेपो-रेट प्लस **50** बीपीएस अर्थात वर्तमान में **6.75** प्रतिशत की रियायती ब्याज दर पर संपार्श्विक मुक्त

ऋण भी उपलब्ध है। ऋण सुविधा का लाभ pmsuryaghar.gov.in के माध्यम से आसानी से लिया जा सकता है।

(घ) दिनांक **10.3.2025** की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के अंतर्गत **3024** मेगावाट की कुल क्षमता की रूफटॉप सौर ऊर्जा की स्थापना से कुल **10.07** लाख परिवार लाभान्वित हुए। इस क्षमता से वार्षिक रूप से **2.6** मिलियन मीट्रिक टन कार्बन डाई ऑक्साइड समतुल्य (**CO₂eq**) उत्सर्जन की बचत हुई है, जो **10** करोड़ पेड़ लगाने के समान है।

श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमर : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के तहत वर्ष 2027 तक एक करोड़ परिवारों को सम्मिलित किए जाने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या विशिष्ट कार्य योजना बनाई गई है? आप उसकी विस्तृत जानकारी दें।

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के आशीर्वाद से पीएम-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना निकाली गयी है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का 'सबका साथ सबका विकास' की जो घोषणा है, सबका विकास करने के लिए ही यह योजना ऑलरेडी प्रारंभ हो चुकी है। अभी तक 10 लाख घरों पर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के कनेक्शन दिए हुए हैं। एक नया पोर्टल बना कर, जो कुछ अड़चनें थीं, कमियां थीं, उसे एक ही पोर्टल से सुलभ करके ... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, क्या कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर का आना जरूरी नहीं है? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक : आज यह स्कीम बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रही है। आज 10 लाख से भी ज्यादा कनेक्शन दिए हुए हैं। मैं सभी से अपील करता हूं कि इस स्कीम के जरिये हम निश्चित रूप से एम्प्लॉयमेंट भी तैयार कर पायेंगे। पीएम साहब ने पंचामृत की ओर से कार्बन एमिशन के बारे में जो कुछ घोषणा की है, हम कार्बन एमिशन भी कम कर पायेंगे। यह योजना लागू करके हम हर घर का बिल जीरो कर पायेंगे और जो कुछ एक्स्ट्रा पावर तैयार होगी, उससे उसको फायदा भी मिलेगा। उसके

एकाउंट में पैसा भी जायेगा।

श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमर : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी लोक सभा क्षेत्र में मुरैना-शिवपुरी में पीएम-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के तहत कितने घरों में सोलर पैनल लगाये जाने की योजना है? क्या उन घरों का सर्वे करवा लिया गया है? उन घरों को चिन्हित करने की क्या योजना है? आप इसकी जानकारी उपलब्ध करवायें। मुरैना-शिवपुरी क्षेत्र में 500 मेगावाट का प्लांट स्वीकृत हुआ था। उसमें 4300 हेक्टेयर जमीन आवंटित हो चुकी है। क्या आप उसको जल्दी प्रारंभ करने की कृपा करेंगे? माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने प्रश्न की जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जो पीएम-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना है, यह डिमांड ड्रिवन है। इस पोर्टल के ऊपर जो अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन करेगा और इसको मांगेगा, उसको यह स्कीम मिलेगी। इसलिए हमने तरह-तरह के उपाय किए हुए हैं। हम एक वर्कफोर्स तैयार करके ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं और हमने 60 हजार के आस-पास की वर्कफोर्स तैयार की हुई है। ये सब काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, एजेंसी है, वह तैयार की हुई है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो स्पेशल जानकारी मांगी है, उसकी जानकारी मेरे पास अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैं उनके पास वह जानकारी भेज दूंगा। उन्होंने 500 मेगावाट प्लांट के बारे में जो जानकारी चाही है, उसके बारे में भी मैं आपको लिखित में जानकारी दे दूंगा।

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री-सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना – प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी का, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इस सदी में बहुत बड़ा एक विजनरी स्टेप है। यह योजना स्वच्छ ऊर्जा को प्रोत्साहित करती है और पर्यावरण संरक्षण में भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देती है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार से सवाल का जवाब दिया है। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि इस योजना का पर्यावरण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा और यह भारत के व्यापक जलवायु कमिटमेंट के साथ किस प्रकार मेल खाती है? इसके साथ-साथ सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना का गारंटी मुक्त ऋण सुविधा और प्रत्येक सब्सिडी ट्रांसफर व्यवस्था के मामले में, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या आम नागरिकों को सशक्त

बना रहे हैं? आप यह किस रूप में बना रहे हैं और रूफटॉप सोलर तक पहुंच को किस तरह सरल बना रहे हैं? धन्यवाद।

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही अच्छा प्रश्न पूछा है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2021 में COP-26 में, हमारे सामने जो 'पंचामृत' टारगेट रखा था, वह यह था- Non-fossil fuel based energy capacity of the country to be increased to 500 GW by 2030; 50 per cent of the country's energy requirements would be met using renewable energy sources by 2023; reduce the total projected carbon emission by one billion tonnes between now and the year 2030; carbon intensity of the economy would be reduced to less than 45 per cent by 2030 from the level of 2025; and net zero emission to be achieved by 2027.

In addition to this, there are the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals 7 and 13 which pertain to access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy for all. Also, one of the environment benefits of the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana is that the installation of 3kW rooftop for 25 years is equal to plantation of 100 trees. So, one crore such installations of rooftops are equal to planting 100 crore trees.

As on 10.03.2025, a capacity of 3024 megawatt has been reported as installed in the residential sector under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana. This capacity is translated into an annual saving of 2.6 million metric tonnes of carbon emission which is equivalent to planting 100 crore trees. One crore rooftop installation over a period of their lifespan of 25 years would reduce 720 million

metric tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions and would generate thousand billion units in an eco-friendly manner.

इसी के जरिए ये सब कुछ हो रहा है, यह स्कीम अच्छी तरह से चल रही है। माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि इससे आम आदमी कैसे कनेक्शन ले पाएगा और इसके क्या फायदे हैं।

इसके संबंध में, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 1 किलोवाट रूफटॉप के लिए 30 हजार रुपए की सब्सिडी दी जाती है, दूसरे किलोवाट के लिए फिर 30 हजार रुपए की सब्सिडी दी जाती है यानी कुल 60 हजार रुपए की सब्सिडी हो गई और यदि तीसरे किलोवाट के लिए भी प्रयास किया जाता है, तो 18 हजार रुपए और सब्सिडी की राशि दी जाती है। कुल मिलाकर इसमें 78 हजार रुपए की सब्सिडी मिल सकती है। यूज करने के बाद शेष पावर को ग्रिड में दिया जा सकता है, इसके लिए पैसे भी मिलते हैं।

इसी तरह से, कोई आम आदमी जब 'सूर्य घर' योजना के तहत यह स्कीम लेगा तो उसे भी इसी तरह से फायदा मिलेगा।

श्री लालजी वर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना में सब्सिडी के बाद भी उपभोक्ता को लगभग 30 हजार लगाना पड़ेगा और तीन किलोवाट बिजली के लिए 30 हजार रुपए जमा करना मुश्किल है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह छूट की राशि 100 प्रतिशत करके तीन किलोवाट तक देने की कृपा करें। इसके साथ ही, क्या आप पाँच किलोवाट तक यह सुविधा प्रदान करने का प्रयास करेंगे?

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के तहत, जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि 78 हजार रुपए सब्सिडी दी जा रही है। कई राज्यों में कई ऐसे इलाके हैं, एसटी इलाके आदि हैं, जहाँ के लिए हम 10 परसेंट ज्यादा सब्सिडी की राशि में ऐड करते हैं। पहले जो रूफटॉप स्कीम थी, उसमें प्रति किलोवाट 15 हजार रुपए की सब्सिडी मिलती थी। लेकिन आज हमने उसका नया तरीका ढूँढ लिया है। उसमें हम प्रति किलोवाट 30 हजार रुपए की सब्सिडी देते हैं, इसीलिए वह राशि

78 हजार रुपए होती है। जब यह स्कीम 25 वर्षों तक चलेगी, तो निश्चित रूप से, उसका बिल जीरो हो जाएगा और इसमें जो इनकम डाली हुई है, उसे वे कवर कर पाएंगे। कुल मिलाकर, 25 साल के लिए जो फायदा होगा, उसके कम से कम 15 लाख रुपए बैंक में जमा होंगे, इस तरह का एक हिसाब हम लगाते हैं।

सब कुछ फ्री न हो, इसीलिए, थोड़ा सा सहयोग पार्टी का भी होना चाहिए, उस घर के मालिक का होना चाहिए। आज कई सरकारों ने फ्री बिजली घोषित की है, हम 200 यूनिट फ्री देंगे, लेकिन वे दे नहीं पा रही हैं। मैं कुछ स्वीकार नहीं कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि हम 200 यूनिट बिजली फ्री देंगे, लेकिन आज वे 50 यूनिट तक भी फ्री बिजली नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। यही प्रधानमंत्री जी का विज़न है कि बिजली मुफ्त होगी ही होगी और उसका फायदा भी लोगों को निश्चित तौर पर मिलेगा।

श्रीमती संध्या राय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ। अभी जो जवाब आया है, उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि कुशल मैनपावर तैयार करने के लिए क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करके अभी तक पूरे देश में 58,488 लोगों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

अतः, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि कुशल मैनपावर तैयार करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में कितने क्षमता निर्माण और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम हुए हैं? कितने लोगों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और उनकी क्या उपयोगिता है?

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह स्कीम आगे निश्चित तौर पर जोर पकड़ेगी। हमें वर्ष 2027 तक एक करोड़ कनेक्शन्स लगाने हैं। इसके लिए मैनपावर की जरूरत होगी। मेरे पास अभी डिटेल में जानकारी नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्या की कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी में हमने कितने लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी है। इसको मैं लिखित रूप से माननीय सदस्या को उपलब्ध करवा दूंगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वेश्चन नंबर – 265, श्री अनिल यशवंत देसाई।

... (व्यवधान)

JAITAPUR NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

*265. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) the main sources of power/energy supply in the country;
- (b) the objectives, necessity and importance of establishing Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant in Ratnagiri in Maharashtra;
- (c) whether all necessary clearances like environment, consent of local population, land acquisition, etc. have been obtained by the Government and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any major objections about safety of people and environment, etc. have been raised from any quarter, If so, the details and reaction of the Government thereto;
- (e) the manner in which the power needs is likely to be met once this power plant is commissioned; and
- (f) the quantum of estimated cost for the said project?

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

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

विवरण

(क) देश में बिजली/ऊर्जा आपूर्ति के मुख्य स्रोत कोयला, गैस, हाइड्रो, नाभिकीय और सौर, पवन, बायोमास जैसी नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत हैं।

(ख) जैतापुर नाभिकीय विद्युत परियोजना में फ्रांस के सहयोग से जैतापुर, महाराष्ट्र में **1730** मेगावाट की छह इकाइयां स्थापित करने का विचार है। इस परियोजना के पूरा होने पर, **10,380** मेगावाट स्वच्छ मूल भार बिजली (**24X7** उपलब्ध) का उत्पादन होगा जिससे यह देश का सबसे बड़ा बिजलीघर बनेगा। यह परियोजना नाभिकीय ऊर्जा मिशन के तहत **100** गीगावाट नाभिकीय ऊर्जा क्षमता के लक्ष्य का एक-दसवाँ (**1/10**) हिस्सा होगी, यह भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित विकसित भारत **2047** और **2070** तक शुद्ध शून्य के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगी।

(ग) परियोजना और आवासीय टाउनशिप के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है। अधिग्रहीत भूमि के लिए मुआवजा और महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा घोषित अनुग्रह राशि वितरित की जा चुकी है। एनपीसीआईएल और महाराष्ट्र सरकार के बीच पुनर्वासन और पुनर्स्थापन (आर एंड आर) पैकेज के लिए समझौता हुआ और इसे राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से लागू किया जा रहा है। जन सुनवाई सहित उचित प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण करते हुए पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्राप्त की गई थी, लेकिन इसकी वैधता नवंबर **2022** में समाप्त हो गई। एमओईएफ एंड सीसी की सलाह के अनुसार, पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी के लिए एक नया आवेदन किया गया जिसके संदर्भ की शर्तें दिसंबर **2024** में स्वीकृत हुईं। स्वीकृत टीओआर के अनुरूप पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव अध्ययन शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

(घ) कुछ लोगों के बीच स्थल और संयंत्र की सुरक्षा, पुनर्वासन से जुड़ी चिंताओं और मत्सय पालन और बागवानी जैसे आजीविका के स्रोतों के नुकसान को लेकर आशंकाएं व्यक्त की गई हैं। एक विश्वसनीय तरीके से विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों को अपनाते हुए जन-जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से आशंकाओं को दूर किया गया है।

(ड) परियोजना के पूरा होने पर, पश्चिमी ग्रिड में **10,380** मेगावाट स्वच्छ, मूल भार बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता जुड़ जाएगी और क्षेत्र के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की मांग को पूरा करने में सहायता मिलेगी। विद्युत मंत्रालय के मौजूदा मानदंडों के अनुसार, उत्पादित बिजली का **50%** महाराष्ट्र राज्य को आवंटित किया जाएगा।

(च) वर्तमान में परियोजना के लिए व्यवहार्य प्रस्ताव पर पहुंचने के लिए फ्रांसीसी पक्ष के साथ चर्चा जारी है। इन चर्चाओं के निष्कर्ष पर परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत निर्धारित की जाएगी।

SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI : Sir, in part 'C' of the reply, it is indicated that the process of environmental clearance has not yet been completed, and there are issues or objections which are raised by the Bombay Natural History Society, a prominent authority on conservation of nature. It says that the nuclear project will adversely affect the ecology of the area, and lists 16 ecologically sensitive sites within a radius of 10 kilometres of the proposed site. There has been local opposition also right from the beginning, and the opposition still persists because it would be affecting their livelihood, and would also impact the marine life. Our Konkan region is known as 'California of India' as it is environmentally rich with flora and fauna. Also, the proposed site comes under the Seismic Zone-III which is earthquake prone. There have been instances of earthquake, and whenever it had taken place, the magnitude had reached 6.3 on the Richter Scale.

So, with these happenings that are there, and since environmental clearances are also falling back, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any thinking is going on in the Government for the change of site.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Hon. Speaker Sir, the issue raised by the hon. Member has been raised by him in the past also at different platforms, and every time we have tried to allay all these apprehensions that there is no such risk to the marine life, the fisheries or the people living around. There are ample number of evidence-based studies to prove that. Now, as far as environmental clearance is concerned, it is not that the environmental clearance has not happened because there are objections regarding any hazards to the environment. What actually happened is that this project, for a variety of reasons – I will give you the chronology also – got delayed, and the environmental clearance was already available with us but that expired in December 2022 and therefore, it had to be renewed. Now, in the process of renewal, the terms of reference have already been received and the renewal will also happen very soon. In other words, if there were very serious environmental hazards or any apprehension or evidence, we would not have got the environmental clearance even earlier. ... (*Interruptions*) No, I will tell you.

Now, if you are talking in terms of elections, I will have to give you the chronology. This project started in, 2008 when you were there. I will give you the timeline. The first decision was taken by the then Government, in principle, to have a project. Then, it takes another four to five years to take another decision, in principle, to have two reactors.

You see the pace of the timeline. It was only later on, towards the end of the earlier Government, that a framework agreement was arrived at with Ms. AREVA

by NPCIL. Then, the Government changed. When you see the subsequent sequence of events, you will realize that there has not been any unwarranted interval.(Interruptions) If you have any inputs to offer, you are welcome.

Then in 2016, their arrangement changed. The Electricite de France (EDF) got designated to control and not the AREVA company. So, another MOU had to be entered into. In 2016, it was done. Then in the same year, the Industrial Way Forward Agreement was done.(Interruptions)

THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN : Sir, why are you mentioning the dates? We are aware of it.(Interruptions)

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I am telling it for your satisfaction.(Interruptions)

So, there has been no delay. Even today, the discussions are going on with the French side. They have given a techno-commercial component of the agreement. There are certain inputs from both sides as far as the commercial aspect is concerned, which is being worked out.(Interruptions)

THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN : It got delayed for 10 years.(Interruptions)

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: There was a 10-year delay on your part. If you give me time, and if you do not interrupt me, I will tell you why there has been this delay.(Interruptions) It is not delay. It is because the arrangement on the French side changed from the company to the Electricite de France. So, we have to have a second MOU. Then, we had to have an agreement.

Finally, what has happened is that the techno part of the agreement has been

accomplished. But we have to negotiate the rest of it. So, the discussions are still going on.

SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI: Thank you, Speaker, Sir. This is my second Supplementary Question. Nuclear power is the source of clean energy for which we have set a target of 100 gigawatt by 2047. If we are to achieve that, the nuclear power plants have to come up somewhere in the country. I mean, despite the persistent opposition in Konkan region, it may go to any part of the country. But, at the same time, if any nuclear power plant project is to be in place, CLND, that is, Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, which is the main factor to be defined, has to be a major part of the agreement. So, I would like to know its status from the hon. Minister.

Then, treatment of nuclear waste is the bigger question. May I know from the hon. Minister what arrangement has been done on that part?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I am glad that the hon. Member has asked a very relevant question, which is in keeping with the priorities of the present Government.

The Government led by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has already laid for itself the target of Net Zero by 2070. In the recently presented Budget, we also laid before us the target of achieving 100 gigawatt of energy through the nuclear sources.

The project about which the hon. Member has asked, is the Jaitapur project. We will have six units in it, and each one will be having a capacity of 1730

megawatts, totalling 10,380 megawatts. This in other words means that 10 per cent of that 100 gigawatt is going to be contributed by this project itself. So, this is a very important project.

Also, it is going to be a next generation project, and that is why it is called an empowered power project. The safety measures are more intact. The efficiency is more intact. The cost effectiveness is there. India is possibly only the fourth country in the row after China, Finland and France.(*Interruptions*) That means, we are now graduating to the next level.

As far as CLND is concerned, that discussion is not new. In fact, that agreement was accomplished in the year 2010. Then, there were apprehensions on the part of suppliers like if they supply and something goes wrong, they would be held culpable. But I think more than once it has been abundantly clear and the treaty clearly states that the first liability will be on the operator, not on the supplier. Only when it has been proved by the supplier or by other evidence that the operator was not at fault, it comes the role of the supplier or his responsibility. Then, supplier and operator are together insured.

This Government only created an insurance pool of Rs. 1,500 crore, for which a premium of Rs. 120 crore is paid by NPCIL every year. Beyond Rs. 1,500 crore, the Government of India has committed to contribute Rs. 3,000 crore. If it goes beyond that also, then we are also part of the Convention on Supplementary Compensation to the UNO. So, there are all safeguards in place. Nevertheless, in

the current budget, we have come out with nuclear mission, which would also envisage opening up the nuclear sector to private players in order to give it a boost.

As far as expansion of the nuclear projects is concerned, I am glad to inform you that we have already got into that mode. The first ever nuclear project in North India is coming up at a place which is just about 150 kilometres away from where we are standing right now, that is, Gorakhpur, a small town in Haryana. That is going to be the first nuclear power project in North India. So, we are already in an expansionist mode. In order to facilitate that further, we are going to have an integrated private-public sector synergy because it is our considered view that if we have to move beyond where we are today, we cannot move in silos.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 266 to 278 and 280

MATSYA-6000

***266. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:**

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) the details of the safety measures incorporated into the Matsya-6000 to ensure the well-being of the scientists operating at extreme ocean depths;

- (b) the manner in which the Government plans to address issues like underwater voice communication inefficiencies;
- (c) whether there are any plans to collaborate with international oceanographic institutes for knowledge exchange and skill enhancement related to deep-sea submersible operations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Matsya-6000 is India's flagship human submersible aimed to carry three persons to a depth of 6000 meters, developed by the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, as part of the Samudrayaan project of the Deep Ocean Mission launched by the Government of India in 2021.

Matsya- 6000 (2.1-meter diameter personnel sphere) which houses the crew is made of a Titanium alloy and maintains an inside pressure of 1 atmosphere (atm). Further, the personnel sphere spherical pressure hull is tested to bear

720 bars of pressure, which is 1.2 times more than the pressure expected at 6000 meters. All human safety parameters are continuously monitored during the operations and are communicated to the ship-based Mission Control Centre through an acoustic modem, with the pilot communicating updates through the Underwater Acoustic Telephone every 30 minutes. It is designed for operations of up to 12 hours, with an emergency endurance of up to 96 hours, supported by a DNV-certified Human Support and Safety System (HSSS). DNV (Det Norske Veritas) is an internationally accredited registrar and classification society headquartered in Norway. The HSSS maintains the oxygen level at 20 per cent, the CO₂ level at less than 1000 ppmv (part per million by volume), and controls humidity by measurement sensors to ensure human life comfort and safety.

The submersible is designed to perpetually float unless made to dive through water filling in its ballast tanks. It has three different combinations of weight drop mechanisms for ascending to the surface to maintain the safety. It has additional emergency power, control, and communication devices for emergency scenarios.

- (b) Matsya-6000 is equipped with an Underwater Acoustic Telephone that has been operated and tested for operations up to 10,000 meters depth of human operation vehicles, in addition to a sub-phone rated for 500-meter depth operations. The voice communication is designed to be utilised every 30

minutes with the submersible pilot and the Mission Control Centre so that continuous communication is ensured.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) NIOT has signed MoU with the IFREMER (French Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea), France, facilitating scientific knowledge exchange and participation with the French human scientific submersible for 6000 meters depth named NAUTILE.

DARK PATTERNS USED BY ONLINE PLATFORMS

***267. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the extent and impact of dark patterns used by online platforms in misleading consumers in India and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the specific measures being taken by the Government to regulate and penalize online platforms that engage in deceptive practices such as false urgency, hidden charges and subscription traps;
- (c) whether the Government plans to introduce stringent legal provisions or amendments to the Consumer Protection Act to effectively curb dark patterns and ensure greater transparency in e-commerce and if so, the details thereof;

- (d) whether the Government has engaged with stakeholders including consumer rights organizations and tech companies to formulate clear guidelines for identifying and eliminating dark patterns in digital marketplaces; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

To safeguard consumers from unfair trade practices in e-commerce, the Department of Consumer Affairs has also notified the Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020 under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. These rules, inter-alia, outline the responsibilities of e-commerce entities and specify the liabilities of marketplace and inventory e-commerce entities, including provisions for consumer grievance redressal.

Dark patterns involve using design and choice architecture to deceive, coerce, or influence consumers into making choices that are not in their best interest. Dark

patterns encompass a wide range of manipulative practices such as drip pricing, disguised advertisement, bait and switch, false urgency etc. Such practices fall under the category of “unfair trade practices” as defined in the Sub-section 47 under Section 2 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

Keeping in pace with the international best practices and also, being the forerunners of consumer rights, the Department of Consumer Affairs has acted proactively to protect consumers from such deceptive patterns. The Department constituted a task force consisting of the representatives inter alia from Industry Associations, National Law Universities, Voluntary Consumer Organisations and e-commerce platforms seeking inputs for the draft guidelines for prevention and regulation of dark patterns.

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

The Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) in India is empowered under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 to take various actions to ensure consumer

rights are protected. Subsequent to CCPA intervention an e commerce platform discontinued the practice of automatically adding Rs. 2 per ticket towards charity contribution to the cart (a form of Basket Sneaking dark pattern), in the form of pre-tick format (a form of forced consent dark pattern). An airline modified the manner in which it used to offer insurance at the time of purchase of tickets (a form of confirm shaming dark pattern).

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has notified framework on 'Online Consumer Reviews — Principles and Requirements for their Collection, Moderation and Publication' on 23.11.2022 for safeguarding and protecting consumer interest from fake and deceptive reviews in e-commerce. The standards are voluntary and are applicable to every online platform which publishes consumer reviews. The guiding principles of the standard are integrity, accuracy, privacy, security, transparency, accessibility and responsiveness.

झारखंड में भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड की सेवाएं बाधित होना

***268. श्री नलिन सोरेन:**

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या झारखंड में भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड की सेवाएं अक्सर बाधित रहती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई जवाबदेही तय की है; और

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

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

(क) से (ङ) भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड (बीएसएनएल) द्वारा झारखंड (बिहार लाइसेंस प्राप्त सेवा क्षेत्र) में उपलब्ध कराई गई मोबाइल एवं लैंडलाइन सेवाएं संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रही हैं तथा भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) की सेल्युलर सेवाओं के लिए नेटवर्क उपलब्धता से संबंधित सेवा की गुणवत्ता (क्यूओएस) संबंधी मानदंडों को पूरा कर रही हैं।

झारखंड में बीएसएनएल के नेटवर्क में बाधा के संबंध में कोई राज्य सरकार की ओर से शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

NEW TRAINS FROM TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

***269. SHRI T. R. BAALU:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Tiruchirappalli city which is the headquarter of an important Railways Division, only a couple of Express Trains viz., Rockfort Express and Chozhan Express originate from there;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that these two trains were launched five decades ago and after that no new Super Fast Express Trains have been started from Tiruchirappalli;
- (c) if so, the reasons for neglecting this major city with 15 lakh population by the Railways; and

(d) whether the Pallavan Express earlier running between Trichy and Egmore would be restored in view of the long demand and if so, the details thereof including the expected time of its restoration?

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

(a) to (d) Presently, Tiruchchirappalli station is being served by 157 train services including 55 train services originating from/terminating at Tiruchchirappalli. During the period 2020-2021 to 2024-2025 (upto February, 2025), Indian Railways(IR) have introduced 08 new train services and extended 06 train services to cater to the needs of passengers of Tiruchchirappalli. Moreover, IR constantly endeavors to improve connectivity to facilitate passengers *inter alia* by introducing new train services, extending and increasing the frequency of existing train services.

Presently, 12605/12606 Pallavan Express is operating between Chennai Egmore and Karaikkudi via Tiruchchirappalli. Further, Chennai – Tiruchchirappalli sector is presently being served by 27 pairs of train services including 2 pairs of Vande Bharat train services viz. 20627/20628 Chennai Egmore - Nagercoil Vande Bharat Express (introduced w.e.f. 31.08.2024) and 20665/20666 Chennai Egmore - Tirunelveli Vande Bharat Express (introduced w.e.f. 24.09.2023). Besides, introduction/extension of train services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, etc.

**QUALITY STANDARDS AND AFFORDABILITY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY
TECHNOLOGIES**

***270. DR. AMAR SINGH:**

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government concurs with the view that through encouraging domestic value addition and ensuring adherence to quality standards in renewable energy technologies the gap between sustainability and affordability can be bridged;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps that are proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the manner in which new and renewable energy technologies are made more affordable and accessible for rural communities?

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

- (a) Yes.
- (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) through various policies, schemes and quality control orders, encourages domestic value addition, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and ensures adherence to quality

standards in renewable energy sector. This also helps to bridge the gap between sustainability and affordability. In this regards the major steps taken by MNRE are given in **Statement-I**.

- (c) MNRE, through its various ongoing schemes, is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for making renewable energy more affordable and accessible in the country including in rural communities. The details of CFA are given in **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Steps taken by MNRE through various policies, schemes and quality control orders,

- Implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules wherein, PLI amount is linked to the local content in the solar PV modules manufactured by the solar PV manufacturers. This ensures sustainability and affordability in the long term.
- Implementing the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana, Components B and C of PM-KUSUM and CPSU Scheme Phase-II wherein, Solar PV modules used in the installation must satisfy the Domestic Content Requirement condition i.e., domestically manufactured modules manufactured from domestically manufactured cells.

- Notified Quality Control Orders (QCOs) for Solar Photovoltaic products (i.e. Solar PV module, inverters and storage batteries) and solar water heaters.
- Guidelines to enlist type and quality certified wind turbines under 'Revised List of Models & Manufacturers' (RLMM) which also mandates that Hub and Nacelle assembly / manufacturing facility shall be in India.
- Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has notified QCO for Solar DC Cable.
- The Government of India has imposed Basic Customs Duty on import of solar cells, solar modules, and solar glass.
- To ensure usage of high quality, reliable solar PV cells and modules, used in solar PV power plants, MNRE has issued Approved Models and Manufactures of Solar Photovoltaic Models (Requirement for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2019, wherein eligible models and manufacturers are enlisted under Approved List of Model and Manufacturers (ALMM).

STATEMENT-II

Details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) given for Renewable Energy Schemes/Programmes

Scheme/Programme	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)			
(a) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana	Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for installation of Rooftop Solar in the Residential Sector is given below:			
	S.No.	Type of Residential Segment	CFA	CFA (Special Category States/UTs)
	1	Residential Sector (first 2 kWp of Rooftop Solar (RTS) capacity or part thereof)	Rs.30,000/kWp	Rs.33,000/kWp
	2	Residential Sector (with additional RTS capacity of 1 kWp or part thereof)	Rs.18,000/kWp	Rs.19,800/kWp
	3	Residential Sector (additional RTS capacity beyond 3 kWp)	No additional CFA	No additional CFA
	4	Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare	Rs.18,000/kWp	Rs.19,800/kWp

Scheme/Programme	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)			
		Associations (GHS/RWA) etc. for common facilities including EV charging up to 500 kWp (@ 3 kWp per house)		
(b) PM-KUSUM scheme	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. Component A: Procurement Based Incentive to the DISCOMs for 5 years @ 40 paise/kWh or Rs.6.60 lakhs/MW/year, whichever is lower, for buying solar power from Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Solar Power Plants on barren/fallow/pasture/marshy land of farmers. The total PBI payable to DISCOMs is up to Rs. 33 Lakh per MW. Component B: CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar agriculture pump is provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar pump is provided.			

Scheme/Programme	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)
	Component B can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer. Component C: (a) Individual Pump Solarization (IPS): CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component will be provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component is provided. Component C (IPS) can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer. (b) Feeder Level Solarization (FLS): Agriculture feeders can be solarized by the State Government in CAPEX or RESCO mode with CFA of Rs. 1.05 Crore per MW as provided by MNRE. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Island, CFA of Rs. 1.75 crore per MW is provided.

Scheme/Programme	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)
(c) PLI Scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules'	The beneficiaries are eligible for Production Linked Incentive (PLI) on production and sale of solar PV modules. The quantum of PLI eligible for disbursement depends upon: (i) quantum of sales of solar PV modules; (ii) performance parameters (efficiency and temperature coefficient of maximum power) of solar PV modules sold; and (iii) percentage of local value addition in modules sold.
(d) New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA):	● The Scheme will cover electrification of One Lakh un-electrified households (HHs) in Tribal and PVTG areas identified by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) by provision of off-grid solar systems. ● The scheme includes a provision for providing off-grid solar lighting in 1500 Multi-Purpose Centres (MPCs) in PVTG areas as approved under PM JANMAN. ● Similarly, the scheme also includes provision for solarization 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:

Scheme/Programme	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)				
	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
(e) Biomass Programme	(a) For Briquette manufacturing plants: Rs. 9 Lakhs/MTPH (metric ton/hour) [Maximum CFA- Rs. 45 Lakh per project] (b) For Non-Bagasse Cogeneration Projects: Rs. 40 Lakhs/MW (on installed capacity) (Maximum CFA- Rs. 5 Crore per project) (c) For pellet plants whose applications have been received before 16.07.2024: Rs. 9 Lakhs/MTPH (metric ton/hour) [Maximum CFA- Rs. 45 Lakh per project]				

Scheme/Programme	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)
	(d) For pellet plants whose applications have been received on or after 16.07.2024: i. For Non-Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant: Rs. 21 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 MTPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 105 lakhs per project) ii. For Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant: Rs. 42 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 MTPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 210 lakhs per project)
(f) Biogas Programme	(a) Rs. 9800/- to Rs. 70,400/- per plant based on size of the plant in cubic meter for small biogas plants (1-25 cubic meter/day plant capacity) (b) Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 45,000/- per kilowatt for power generation and Rs. 17,500/- to Rs. 22,500/- per kilowatt equivalent for thermal applications (25 - 2500 cubic meter/day plant capacity) The eligible CFA would be 20% higher than Standard CFA in for North Eastern Region (NER), Island, Registered Gaushalas and SC/ST beneficiaries.

Scheme/Programme	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)
(g) Waste to Energy Programme	(a) For Biogas generation: Rs. 0.25 crore per 12000 cum/day (Maximum CFA- Rs.5 crore/project) (b) For BioCNG/Enriched Biogas/Compressed Biogas generation: (Maximum CFA- Rs.10 crore/project) (i) BioCNG generation from new Biogas plant – Rs. 4 Crore per 4800 Kg/day; (ii) BioCNG generation from existing Biogas plant - Rs 3 Crore per 4800 Kg/day; (c) For Power generation based on Biogas (Maximum CFA - Rs. 5 crore/project): (i) Power generation from new biogas plant: Rs. 0.75 crore per MW (ii) Power generation from existing biogas plant: Rs. 0.5 crore per MW (d) For Power generation based on bio & agro-industrial waste (other than Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) through incineration process): Rs.0.40 crore/MW (Maximum CFA - Rs.5.00 Crore/Project) (e) For Biomass Gasifier for electricity/ thermal applications: i) Rs. 2,500 per kW_e with dual fuel engines for electrical application ii) Rs. 15,000 per kW_e with 100% gas engines for electrical application

Scheme/Programme	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)
	iii) Rs. 2 lakh per 300 kW_{th} for thermal applications. Note: • In case, the Waste to Energy plants are set up in Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the eligible CFA would be 20% higher than Standard CFA pattern given above. • Biogas/BioCNG/Power (biogas based) generation plants based on cattle dung as main feedstock set up by Gaushalas independently or through joint ventures/partnerships will be eligible for 20% higher CFA than Standard CFA pattern given above. These Gaushalas (Shelters) should be registered with the respective State Government.

METHANE EMISSION FROM COAL MINING

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

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

- (a) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to address the potential increase in coal mine methane emissions resulting from the proposed expansion in domestic coal mining;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the mitigation technologies being considered for the purpose;
- (c) whether the Government plans/proposes to integrate coal mine methane mitigation efforts with its ongoing expansion in renewable energy and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any regulatory reforms and incentives are being introduced to encourage the capture and utilisation of methane from coal mines and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has any plans/proposals to promote the utilization of coal mine methane and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (b) The methane emissions from coal mines released during the extraction, processing, storage and distribution of coal are estimated under the subcategory 'fugitive emissions from solid fuels (above-ground and below-ground mining)' under the energy sector. Government has prepared a report on 'Carbon Footprint Analysis and Roadmap for Carbon Neutrality' for 2020-21, which inter-alia includes fugitive methane emissions from coal mines. Government has taken the following steps to minimize methane emissions during coal extraction:

- Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries have been allowed to extract coal bed methane from its coal mining leasehold areas.
- Exploitation of CBM has been permitted under commercial auction of coal mines.
- Attempts were made to extract coal mine methane (CMM) from one of the mines of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) in Jharia Coalfield.
- Allocation of coal-bearing area for extraction of bed methane prior to coal extraction.

(c) Presently CBM extraction is not integrated with renewable energy projects.

(d) In the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017, regulations are incorporated for extraction of methane from working coal mine or abandoned coal mine. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), Govt. of India has issued partial modification of CBM Policy, 1997 vide notification dated 8th May 2018, which outline consolidated terms and conditions for the grant of exploration and exploitation rights for Coal Bed Methane (CBM) to Coal India Limited (CIL) and its Subsidiaries from its coal-bearing areas for which they possess mining lease for coal mining.

(e) Coal Bed Methane produced from the CBM blocks of CIL will be used for different industries like fertilizer production etc.

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल नेटवर्क कनेक्शन

***272. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:**

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में ऐसे सीमावर्ती गांवों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां मोबाइल नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी नहीं है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा रणनीतिक सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) सीमावर्ती गांवों को मोबाइल नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी कब तक प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग) राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में 95.15% गांवों/बस्तियों में पहले से ही मोबाइल कवरेज मौजूद है। राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में गांवों/बस्तियों में जिले-वार मोबाइल कवरेज का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा उनकी तकनीकी-व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर बिना कवरेज वाले बसे हुए गांवों के लिए मोबाइल कवरेज प्रदान किया जाता है। सरकार डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) से वित्तपोषण के माध्यम से राजस्थान सहित देश के ग्रामीण, दूरदराज और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल टावरों की स्थापना के माध्यम से दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी के विस्तार के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

इसके अलावा सरकार ने सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित देश में मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के लिए पहल की है। इनमें शामिल निम्नलिखित हैं: -

- अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा क्षेत्रों के निकट मोबाइल टावरों की स्थापना पर प्रतिबंध हटाने के लिए लाइसेंसिंग शर्तों में संशोधन।

- दूरसंचार अवसंरचना के तीव्र और सहज क्रियान्वयन के लिए दूरसंचार (मार्ग के अधिकार) नियम, 2024 की अधिसूचना।
- गति शक्ति संचार पोर्टल के शुभारंभ से मार्ग के अधिकार (आरओडब्ल्यू) की अनुमति को सुगम बनाया गया है, जिससे आरओडब्ल्यू अनुमोदन में तेजी आई है और वर्ष 2019 से आरओडब्ल्यू मंजूरी में लगने वाले समय में 85% से अधिक की कमी आई है।

विवरण

राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के गांवों/बस्तियों का जिला-वार मोबाइल कवरेज विवरण:

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कुल गांव/बस्तियां	मोबाइल कवरेज वाले गांव/बस्तियां(2जी/3जी/4जी)	कवर किए गए गांवों/बस्तियों का प्रतिशत
1	बाड़मेर	183	172	93.98
2	बीकानेर	52	52	100
3	जैसलमेर	186	134	72.04
4	श्री गंगानगर	901	900	99.88
कुल		1322	1258	95.15

मौसम चक्र में बदलाव

***273. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:**

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण मौसम चक्र में होने वाले बदलाव पर कोई अध्ययन कराया गया है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने वैश्विक तापमान में वृद्धि के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों का कोई आकलन कराया है;

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

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने समुद्र के जल-स्तर में वृद्धि और तटीय राज्यों पर इसके प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन कराया है;

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

(छ) क्या सरकार ने जलवायु परिवर्तन और समुद्र के बढ़ते जल स्तर के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से देश को बचाने के लिए कोई कार्य योजना शुरू की है; और

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

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

(क) जी हां। सरकार ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण मौसम चक्र में होने वाले बदलावों को नोट किया है। पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट "भारतीय क्षेत्र में जलवायु परिवर्तन का आकलन" में इसका विस्तृत विवरण दिया गया है। यह रिपोर्ट <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-15-4327-2> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख) पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय की जलवायु परिवर्तन आकलन रिपोर्ट ने पूरे देश में जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव का आकलन किया है, जिसमें पूरे भारत में जलवायु की चरम स्थितियों सहित क्षेत्रीय जलवायु परिवर्तन के सभी पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया है। उपलब्ध जलवायु रिकॉर्ड के आधार पर, रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि 1901-2018 के दौरान भारत में सतही वायु तापमान में लगभग 0.7 डिग्री सेल्सियस की वृद्धि हुई है, जिसके

साथ वायुमंडलीय नमी की मात्रा में भी वृद्धि हुई है। 1951-2015 के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय हिंद महासागर में समुद्र की सतह के तापमान में लगभग 1 डिग्री सेल्सियस की वृद्धि हुई। मानवजनित ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHG) और एरोसोल फोर्सिंग के साथ-साथ भूमि उपयोग और भूमि कवर में परिवर्तन के कारण भारतीय क्षेत्र में जलवायु में मानव-प्रेरित परिवर्तनों के स्पष्ट संकेत सामने आए हैं, जिसने जलवायु की चरम स्थितियों में की वृद्धि में योगदान दिया है। इसलिए गर्म होते पर्यावरण और क्षेत्रीय मानवजनित प्रभावों के बीच पृथ्वी प्रणाली के घटकों के बीच जटिल अंतःक्रियाओं के कारण पिछले कुछ दशकों में स्थानीयकृत भारी वर्षा की घटनाओं, सूखे और बाढ़ की घटनाओं तथा उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की तीव्रता में वृद्धि हुई है। विभिन्न जलवायु परिवर्तन परिदृश्यों के अन्तर्गत किए गए क्षेत्रीय जलवायु के पूर्वानुमान भी भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप तथा निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में बहुत से प्रमुख जलवायुवीय मानदण्डों के माध्य, परिवर्तनीयता तथा चरम स्थितियों में बड़े परिवर्तनों के संकेत (जैसे कि भू-तापमान तथा वर्षा, मॉनसून, हिंद महासागर का तापमान तथा समुद्र स्तर, उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात, हिमालयी हिमांकमंडल आदि) देते हैं।

(ग) जी हां। पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय की जलवायु परिवर्तन आकलन रिपोर्ट में ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों का आकलन किया गया है।

(घ) इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के बीच, भारत में 1901-2018 के दौरान सतही वायु तापमान लगभग 0.7 डिग्री सेल्सियस बढ़ गया है और उष्णकटिबंधीय हिंद महासागर में समुद्र की सतह का तापमान 1951 से 2015 तक लगभग 1 डिग्री सेल्सियस बढ़ गया है। इससे मानसून की परिवर्तनशीलता, चरम घटनाएं आदि बढ़ गई हैं। क्षेत्र, जैसे कि मध्य भारत, उत्तरी भारतीय क्षेत्र और पश्चिमी हिमालय में अत्यधिक वर्षा की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है; उत्तर और उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत और समीपवर्ती मध्य भारत में मध्यम सूखे और अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों में विस्तार हुआ है, जबकि तटीय क्षेत्रों में चक्रवात संबंधी आपदाओं का जोखिम बढ़ गया है। विशेष रूप से, हिमालयी क्षेत्र में ऊंचाई पर निर्भर वार्मिंग, पश्चिमी विक्षोभों में बदलाव,

बर्फबारी के पैटर्न, पिघलते ग्लेशियर तथा अल्पकालिक अत्यधिक वर्षा की स्थितियों में वृद्धि आदि देखी गई है।

(ड) जी हां। पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में समुद्र के स्तर में वृद्धि का मुद्दा भी शामिल है और तटीय राज्यों पर इसके संभावित प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के बारे में कुछ जानकारी दी गई है।

(च) पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि प्रकाशित वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों के आधार पर, पिछली शताब्दी (1900-2000) के दौरान हिंद महासागर में समुद्र का स्तर लगभग 1.7 मिमी/वर्ष की दर से बढ़ रहा था और 1993-2015 के दौरान उत्तरी हिंद महासागर में लगभग 3.3 मिमी/वर्ष की दर से और भी तेजी से बढ़ा है। हाल के शोध से पता चलता है कि भारतीय तटों पर समुद्र के स्तर में वृद्धि बहुत अलग-अलग हुई है। भारतीय तट के समानांतर कुछ चयनित स्थानों के लिए ग्रीडेड सैटेलाइट अल्टीमीटर रिकॉर्ड (1993-2020) पर आधारित एक आकलन नीचे दिया गया है:

स्थान	ट्रेंड (माह/वर्ष)
मुंबई	4.59±0.19
मोरमुगाओ	4.30±0.17
कोच्चि	4.10±0.16
चेन्नई	4.31±0.26
विशाखापट्टनम	4.27±0.33
पारादीप	4.43±0.36

(छ) जी हां। सरकार ने जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते समुद्री स्तर के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से देश को बचाने के लिए अनेक पहलों की हैं।

(ज) सरकार जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते समुद्री स्तरों के प्रभाव का आकलन करने और उसे कम करने के लिए अनेक प्रयास कर रही है। बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण का उद्देश्य देश के मौसम पैटर्न पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभावों का समाधान करना है, जिसमें अनुकूलन, शमन और लचीलापन निर्माण पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। प्रमुख पहलों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (NAPCC): 2008 में शुरू की गई। इसमें आठ राष्ट्रीय मिशनों की रूपरेखा दी गई है जो जलवायु परिवर्तन का समाधान करते हुए सतत विकास को बढ़ावा देने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं। इनमें सौर ऊर्जा, ऊर्जा दक्षता, सतत कृषि और जल संरक्षण मिशन शामिल हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन पर प्रधानमंत्री की परिषद के दिशानिर्देश के तहत तैयार की गई NAPCC में तटीय क्षेत्रों पर समुद्र के स्तर में वृद्धि के प्रभाव का आकलन और प्रबंधन करने के उपाय भी शामिल हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुकूलन कोष (NAFCC) का उद्देश्य तटीय क्षेत्रों सहित जलवायु अनुकूलन है। NAFCC संवेदनशील तटीय समुदायों की रक्षा करने और समुद्र के स्तर में वृद्धि के प्रति उनकी लोचशीलता में सुधार करने के उपायों को वित्तपोषित करता है। इसके अलावा, तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र (CRZ) अधिसूचनाओं का उद्देश्य तटीय क्षेत्रों में विकास का प्रबंधन और विनियमन करना भी है। CRZ विनियमन तटीय पारिस्थितिकी प्रणालियों की सुरक्षा करने और मानवीय गतिविधियों के प्रभाव का प्रबंधन करने में मदद करते हैं, इस प्रकार समुद्र के बढ़ते स्तर के प्रति संवेदनशीलता को कम करते हैं।
- राज्य कार्य योजनाएँ: राज्यों ने भी NAPCC के अनुरूप अपनी स्वयं की जलवायु कार्य योजना विकसित की है, जो चरम मौसम की घटनाओं (बाढ़, सूखा) और बदलते मानसून पैटर्न जैसी क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट संवेदनशीलताओं का समाधान करती है।
- आपदा प्रबंधन और पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियाँ: भारत ने अपने राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) के माध्यम से आपदा तैयारी को मजबूत किया है, जो चरम मौसम की घटनाओं (जैसे,

चक्रवात, लू, बाढ़) के प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के साथ मिलकर काम करता है।

- जलवायु के प्रति लोचशील कृषि: सरकार ने जलवायु के प्रति लोचशील कृषि पद्धतियों जैसे सूखा-प्रतिरोधी फसलें, बेहतर जल प्रबंधन, तथा वर्षा और तापमान पैटर्न में बदलाव के अनुकूल फसल पैटर्न में परिवर्तनों को बढ़ावा दिया है।
 - नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास: भारत ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन को कम करने और कम कार्बन अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ने के लिए नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों, विशेष रूप से सौर ऊर्जा और पवन ऊर्जा का आक्रामक रूप से विस्तार कर रहा है। देश का लक्ष्य 2030 तक 500 गीगावाट गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित ऊर्जा क्षमता हासिल करना है।
 - जल संरक्षण: जल की कमी पर बढ़ती चिंताओं के साथ, सरकार ने जल प्रबंधन में सुधार और विशेष रूप से सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सतत जल उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन और राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं।
 - नीति और वित्तीय रूपरेखा: सरकार ने अंतरराष्ट्रीय जलवायु समझौतों (जैसे, पेरिस समझौता) के अनुरूप जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी विचारों को राष्ट्रीय नीतियों और बजट में भी शामिल किया है। इसमें उत्सर्जन में कमी के लक्ष्य निर्धारित करना और संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों के लिए जलवायु वित्तपोषण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना शामिल है।
- इन प्रयासों का उद्देश्य संवेदनशीलताओं को कम करना और देश को जलवायु परिवर्तन के विभिन्न प्रभावों से निपटने के लिए तैयार करना है, जिसमें मानसून के पैटर्न में बदलाव से लेकर बार-बार होने वाली चरम मौसम की घटनाएं शामिल हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों का पुनरुद्धार/पुनर्विकास

***274. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:**

श्री के. सुधाकरन:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत देश में विशेषकर कन्नूर रेलवे स्टेशन सहित कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों का पुनरुद्धार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) उक्त योजना पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय होने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कोई विलंब हुआ है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा यदि कोई विलंब हुआ है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) कन्नूर रेलवे स्टेशन पर परियोजना के पूर्ण होने की समय-सीमा क्या है;

(च) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत स्टेशनों पर दिव्यांगजनों तथा वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को और अधिक सुविधाएं प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है; और

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

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

(क) से (छ) केरल राज्य में स्थित कण्णूर रेलवे स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है। कण्णूर स्टेशन पर विकास कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं प्रदान कर दी गई हैं तथा निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। साथ ही, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कण्णूर रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्री

सुविधाओं से संबंधित अनेक कार्य किए गए हैं, जिनमें लिफ्ट, एस्केलेटर, जन उद्घोषणा प्रणाली, सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र, सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र, जलापूर्ति व्यवस्था में सुधार आदि शामिल हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत आधार पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की संकल्पना की गई है। इसमें प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए स्टेशन तक पहुंच, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, प्लेटफार्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लेटफार्म 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 आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध एवं व्यवहार्य रूप से स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टीमोडाल 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।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए 1337 रेलवे स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से 35 रेलवे स्टेशन केरल राज्य में स्थित हैं। केरल राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:-

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
केरल	35	अलाप्पुझा, अंगडीप्पुरम, अंगमालि कालडि, चलाकुडी, चंगनाशेरी, चेंगन्नूर, चिरयिनकीष, एरणाकुलम, एरणाकुलम टाउन, एडुमानूर, फेरोक, गुरुवायूर, कण्णूर, कासरगोड, कयानकुलम, कोल्लम, कोझिकोड, कुट्टीपुरम, मवेलीकारा, नेय्यातिनकारा, नीलांबुर रोड, ओट्टप्पलम,

		परप्पनंगडी, पय्यानूर, पुनालुर, षोरणूर जं., थलास्सेरी, तिरुवनंतपुरम त्रिशूर, तिरूर, तिरुवल्ला, थिरुपनिथुरा, वडकारा, वर्कला शिवगिरी, वडकांचेरी

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन को आम तौर पर योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आवंटन का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। केरल राज्य दक्षिण रेलवे के अंतर्गत आता है। इस जोन के लिए, योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 1,098 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान) का आवंटन किया गया है और 2024-25 के दौरान (जनवरी, 2025 तक) 990 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल होती है और इसके लिए दमकल विभाग, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) को स्थानांतरित करना, अतिलंघन, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, उच्च वोल्टेज बिजली लाइनों के निकट किए जाने वाले कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि जैसी ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं। अतः, इस समय कोई समय-सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती है।

भारतीय रेल भारत सरकार के "सुगम्य भारत मिशन" या 'सुगम्य भारत अभियान' के तहत दिव्यांगजनों और सीमित गतिशीलता वाले यात्रियों के लिए अपने रेलवे स्टेशनों को सुगम्य बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के अनुपालन में, भारत के राजपत्र में "दिव्यांगजनों और सीमित

गतिशीलता वाले यात्रियों के लिए भारतीय रेल के रेलवे स्टेशनों की सुगम्यता और सुविधाओं संबंधी दिशानिर्देश" परिपत्रित और अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों में दिव्यांगजनों और सीमित गतिशीलता वाले यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाओं जैसे प्रवेश रैम्प, सुगम्य पार्किंग, कम ऊंचाई वाली टिकट खिड़की/सहायता बूथ, शौचालय, पेयजल बूथ, रैम्प/लिफ्टों के साथ सब-वे/फुट ओवर ब्रिज, ब्रेल साइनेज सहित मानक प्रदर्श-व्यवस्था और दृष्टि बाधित लोगों के लिए स्पर्शनीय पथ आदि का प्रावधान किया गया है।

ATAL TINKERING LABS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

***275. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:**

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

- (a) the details of the number and locations of Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) in Konaseema district of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to establish new ATLs in Konaseema district of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to address the issues highlighted in the Third Party Assessment Report of Atal Tinkering Labs?

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

- (a) Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) has established 45 Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) in Konaseema district of Andhra Pradesh. The details of these ATLs have been placed at **Statement**.
- (b) The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education is planning to set up 50,000 ATLs in the next five years for which plans are under preparation.
- (c) AIM has taken several steps based on recommendations of third-party assessment of ATLs such as:
- i. Appointment of State Nodal officers by State Education Departments to support innovation related activities at school level including in ATLs
 - ii. Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education has issued a notification to all schools for a Mandatory ATL Period/Class of 1-2 hours per week for all students of 6th to 12th classes having ATLs along with integration of ATL Curriculum and ATL Calendar of Activities into regular curriculum
 - iii. Introduced cluster-based management of ATLs at local level for continuous monitoring of ATLs
 - iv. Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education with the support of AIM conducted school innovation challenge to promote ATL events resulting in increase in participation of students in innovation activities.

STATEMENT

Details of Atal Tinkering Labs in Konaseema district, Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Name of School	Address
1	MANDAPETA PUBLIC SCHOOL	1-497 NEAR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE MAREDUBAKA
2	SKPGN JUNIOR COLLEGE	Door No: 13-1-28/6 Main Road Ramachandrapuram
3	ANDHRA PRADESH SOCIAL WELFARE RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR BOYS	A.P.S.W.R.S/Jr. College for Boys, GODI (Village) ALLAVARAM (Mandal), East Godavari District Pin 533217
4	Z P P HIGH SCHOOL BATTELANKA	Z P P HIGH SCHOOL, BATTELANKA, MALIKIIPURAM MANDAL, EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH - 533254
5	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL	Z.P.P.H SCOOL , near vinayaka temple, high school street, PERAVARAM village, ATERYAPURAM mandal, EAST GODASVARI District, ANDHRA PRADESDH.
6	ZPPHIGH SCHOOL	GOLLAVILLI,UPPALAGUPTAM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH PIN 533222
7	ARSHA VIJNANA BHARATHI HIGH SCHOOL EAST GODAVARI	KOMARAGIRI PATNAM ALLAVARAM MANDAL
8	ZILLA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL UBALANKA	RYALI ROAD UBALANKA RAVULAPALEM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI

9	ZILLA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL G VEMAVARAM	D.NO.2-150 NEAR SUBRAHMANYA TEMPLE G.VEMAVARAM I.POLAVARAM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
10	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL VELLA	VELLA - 533255 RAMACHANDRAPURAM MANDALAM EAST GODAVARI
11	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL MACHARA	D.NO-1-160/1 (LAND MARK)NEAR: PANCHYAT MACHARA(V) KAPILASWRAM (M) EAST GODAVARI
12	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL KADALI	Z P P HIGH DCHOOL KADALI RAZOLE MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
13	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL PADAMATIPALEM	2-222 NEAR PANCHAYAT OFFICE PADAMATIPALEM MALIKIPURAM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
14	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL PAMARRU	D.NO - 1.1 MAIN ROAD PAMARRU K.GANGAVARM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
15	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL PULLETIKURRU	5-45 MAIN RAOD PULLETIKURRU AMBAJIPETA MANDAL. EAST GODAVARI
16	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL VADAPALEM	VADAPALEM PALLAMAMBHIKA NAGAR KOTHAPETA MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
17	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL R.YENUGUPALLI	NEARE PANCHAYAT OFFICE R.YENUGUPALLI P.GANNAVARAM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
18	ZILLA PARISHAD BOYS HIGH SCHOOL RAVULAPALEM	8-283 CANAL ROAD RAVULAPALEM RAVULAPALEM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI

19	ZILLA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL ALLAVARAM	ALLAVARAM -533217 ALLAVARAM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
20	ZILLA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL PONNAMANDA	PONNAMANDA VILLAGE RAZOLE MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
21	ZILLA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL KATRENIPADU	D.NO.1-11 KATRENIPADU RAZOLE MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
22	ZILLA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL KESAVADASUPALEM	D.NO:2-228 NEAR KANAKDURGA TEMPLE KESAVADASUPALEM SAKHINETIPALLI MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
23	ZILLA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL NEDUNURU	2-61 MAIN ROAD NEDUNURU AINAVILLI MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
24	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD BOYS HIGH SCHOOL RAZOLE	DORAGARI THOTA RAZOLE VILLAGE RAZOLE MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
25	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL MULASTHANAM	MULASTHANAM ALAMURU MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
26	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL YEDITHA	YEDITHA MANDAPETA MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
27	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL AMBAJIPETA	MAIN ROAD AMBAJIPETA EAST GODAVARI
28	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL MUNGANDA	MUNGAND MAIN ROAD MUNGANDA P.GANNAVARM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
29	GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL KOTHAPETA	MAIN ROAD OPP. MARKET KOTHAPETA KOTHAPETA MDL EAST GODAVARI DIST AP 533223 EAST GODAVARI

30	SSR ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL BHEEMANAPALLI	CANAL ROAD BESIDES PHC BHEEMANAPALLI UPPALAGUPTHAM(M)-533222 EAST GODAVARI
31	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL MOGALIKUDURU	ZPPHS MOGALIKUDURU MAMIDIKUDURU MDL EAST GODAVARI -533249 EAST GODAVARI
32	ZILLA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL KANDIKUPPA KATRENKONA MANDAL	ZPHS KANDIKUPPA KATRENKONA MDL EAST GODAVARI 533214 ANDHRAPRADESH EAST GODAVARI
33	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL EAST GODAVARI	H.NO.6-85 KOWSIKA ROAD KOTHAPETA KOTHAPETA MDL E.G.DIST 533 223. EAST GODAVARI
34	SPSB ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL TAPESWARAM	TAPESWARAM (POST) MANDAPETA MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
35	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL PERURU	PERURU AMALAPURAM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
36	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL VANNECHINTALAPUDI SAMANASA	MAIN ROAD NEAR SBI SAMANASA VANNECHINTALAPUDI AMALAPURAM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI
37	DR. B.J.Z.P.P.GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL EAST GODAVARI	Khandriga Alamuru Alamuru Mandal East Godavari Dist. Andhra Pradesh
38	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL ANGARA	ZPP HIGH SCHOOL ANGARA KAPILESWARAPURAM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI PIN 533307

39	GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL MANDAPETA	YDITHA ROAD MANDAPETA MANDAPETA MANDAL EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT 533308 (ANDHRA PRADESH)
40	GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL ANATHAVARAM	GOVT. HIGH SCHOOL ANATHAVARAM-533222 MUMMIDIVARAM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH
41	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL KESANAKURRUPALEM	ZPP HIGH SCHOOL KESANAKURRUPALEM I.POLAVARAM (MANDAL) ANDHRA PRADESH. 533220
42	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD BOYS HIGH SCHOOL SURYANAGAR	Z.P.P.B.HIGH SCHOOL SURYANAGAR AMALAPURAM EAST GODAVARI
43	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL DEVAGUPTAM	DEVAGUPTAM ALLAVARAM MANDAL EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT EAST GODAVARI
44	ZILLA PRAJA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOLL KUNAVARAM	NEAR AKKAMMA TEMPLE KUNAVARAM RAZOLE MANDAL 533244 EAST GODAVARI
45	ZILLA PARISHAD HIGH SCHOOL MUMMIDIVARAM	MUMMIDIVARAM EASTGODAVARI DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH 533216 EAST GODAVARI

उत्तर प्रदेश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ावा देना

***276. श्री सनातन पांडेय:**

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में सौर ऊर्जा और बायोगैस जैसे नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इनके समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश में सौर ऊर्जा और बायोगैस जैसे अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का विवरण:

- i. 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।
- ii. देश में एक करोड़ घरों के लिए रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना हेतु पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना।
- iii. उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों (भाग-I और II) में गीगावाट स्तर की विनिर्माण क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए “राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम” नामक उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना।
- iv. छोटे ग्रिड संबद्ध सौर ऊर्जा विद्युत संयंत्रों, स्टैंड-अलोन सौर चालित कृषि पंपों और मौजूदा ग्रिड संबद्ध 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 अंततः में पारेषण एवं वितरण हानियाँ नहीं होंगी।

- v. जहाँ ग्रिड के माध्यम से बिजली की आपूर्ति तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है, ऑफ-ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर लाइटिंग प्रदान करने के प्रावधान के साथ प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) अभियान महा अभियान के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजाति समूह (पीवीटीजी) बसाहटों/गांवों के लिए)।

- vi. 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।

- vii. ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर (जीईसी): अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए इन्ट्रा-स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली तैयार करना। अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं से विद्युत की निकासी के लिए ट्रांसमिशन अवसंरचना स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, राज्य में अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों में भूमि के प्रतिस्पर्धी उपयोग तथा कानूनी जटिलताओं के कारण बड़े स्तर के सौर तथा जैवऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण; नई अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं से बढ़े भार को नियंत्रित करने के लिए पारेषण अवसंरचना की आवश्यकता; उच्च प्रारंभिक पूंजीगत लागत तथा वित्तीय जोखिम; जटिल विनियामक प्रक्रियाएं तथा विभिन्न स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता आदि हैं।

सरकार ने इन मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए विभिन्न उपाय तथा पहल की हैं जिसमें अन्य के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- सरकार ने विभिन्न विनियम जारी किए हैं जिससे परियोजना कार्यान्वयन में आसानी हुई है (10 किलोवाट से कम के सौर रूफटॉप के लिए टीएफआर छूट)। साथ ही, सरकार ने विनियामक प्रक्रियाओं को सुगम बनाने के लिए परियोजना पंजीकरण तथा निगरानी हेतु सिंगल-विंडो स्वीकृति प्रणाली और समर्पित पोर्टल की शुरुआत की है। रिटेल आउटलेटों (खुदरा दुकानों) और निर्माताओं के लिए वर्ष 2023 में बायोडीजल विनियम अधिसूचित किए गए।
- उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भूमि अधिग्रहण चुनौतियों को कम करने के लिए सार्वजनिक और निजी डेवलपर्स को सब्सिडीयुक्त दरों पर पट्टे पर भूमि देती है, जिससे विद्युत निकासी में होने वाले अवरोध में कमी आई है।
- बैटरी भण्डारण परियोजनाओं के लिए पूंजीगत सब्सिडी और विद्युत शुल्क और पारेषण शुल्कों में छूट जैसी विभिन्न सब्सिडी और प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं।
- पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत रूफटॉप सौर की स्थापना के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 2 किलो वाट तक 15,000 रु. की अतिरिक्त सब्सिडी प्रदान की जा रही है।
- ऑटोमेटिक रूट के अंतर्गत 100 प्रतिशत तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति दी गई है।
- सौर और पवन विद्युत की इंटर-स्टेट बिक्री के लिए दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 तक चालू होने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए, ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं हेतु दिसम्बर, 2030 तक और अपतटीय

पवन परियोजनाओं के लिए दिसम्बर, 2032 तक इंटर स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) शुल्कों को माफ कर दिया गया है।

- निवेशों को आकर्षक और सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए परियोजना विकास एकक की स्थापना की गई है।
- ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर, पवन, पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड और सतत एवं प्रेषण योग्य अक्षय ऊर्जा (एफडीआरई) परियोजनाओं से विद्युत की खरीद के लिए टैरिफ आधारित स्पर्धात्मक बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए मानक बोली दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
- अक्षय विद्युत की निकासी के लिए ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर योजना के अंतर्गत नई ट्रांसमिशन लाइनें बिछाने और नई सब-स्टेशन क्षमता विकसित करने हेतु वित्तपोषण किया गया है।
- पांच सौ किलोवाट तक अथवा स्वीकृत विद्युत लोड तक, जो भी कम हो, नेट-मीटिंग के लिए विद्युत (उपभोक्ता के अधिकार) नियम, 2020 जारी किए गए हैं।
- सौरफोटोवोल्टेकमॉड्यूलों और ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर इनवर्टरों के लिए मानक एवं लेबलिंग (एस एंड एल) कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं।
- तीव्रअक्षय ऊर्जा ट्रेजेक्ट्री के लिए आवश्यक ट्रांसमिशन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष 2030 तक की ट्रांसमिशन योजना तैयार की गई है।
- “विद्युत (विलंब भुगतान अधिभार और संबंधित मामले) नियम (एलपीएस नियम)” अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।
- सभी के लिए किफायती, भरोसेमंद और सतत हरित ऊर्जा तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 06 जून, 2022 को विद्युत (हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुंच के माध्यम से अक्षय ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा) नियम, 2022 अधिसूचित किया गए हैं। वितरण लाइसेंसधारी को उसी विद्युत प्रभाग में स्थित कुल मिलाकर सौ किलोवाट या इससे अधिक के एकल या बहु एकल कनेक्शन के माध्यम

से 100 किलोवाट या इससे अधिक की संविदा मांग के साथ किसी भी उपभोक्ता को हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुंच (ग्रीन एनजी ओपन एक्सेस) की अनुमति है।

- एक्सचेंजों के माध्यम से अक्षय ऊर्जा विद्युत की बिक्री को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (जीटीएएम) की शुरुआत की गई है।

सरकार ने यह आदेश जारी किए हैं कि विद्युत की आपूर्ति साख पत्र (लेटर ऑफ क्रेडिट एलसी) या अग्रिम भुगतान के माध्यम से की जाएगी ताकि वितरण लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादकों को समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित हो सके

SPIKE IN ESSENTIAL FOOD PRICES

***277. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the spike in essential food prices across the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken to curb the persistent inflationary pressures in the food sector and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the appropriate steps taken or likely to be taken to ensure the availability and afford ability of such food items for the vulnerable sections of society;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to improve post-harvest storage facilities and reduce losses to minimize price fluctuations and volatility in the food market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the daily prices of 38 essential food commodities submitted by the 555 price monitoring centres that have been set up, with Central assistance, by the State Governments and UT Administrations across the country. The daily report of prices and indicative price trends are duly analysed for taking appropriate decisions such as release of stocks from the buffer, stock disclosure by stockholding entities, imposition of stock limits, changes in trade policy instruments like rationalisation of import duty, changes in import quota, restrictions on exports of the commodity etc. Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) reviews and deliberates, 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.

(c) In order to ensure accessibility and availability of foodgrains for vulnerable section of the society, the Government decided to provide free foodgrains to about 81.35 crore beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) for a period of next five years with effect from 1st January, 2024, as per their entitlement (i.e. 35 kg of foodgrains per month per AAY household and 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month in case of Priority Household).

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 is converted to dals for retail sale to the consumers at affordable prices under the Bharat Dal brand. Similarly, atta and rice are distributed to retail consumers under Bharat brand at subsidized prices. Onion from the buffer had been released during September to December, 2024 in a calibrated and targeted manner to moderate prices in high price consuming centres at wholesale markets and through retail outlets. Onions from the buffer were distributed among retail consumers at Rs.35 per kg through stationary retail outlets and mobile vans in major consumption centres.

These measures have helped in making essential food commodities available to the general consumers at affordable prices and also in stabilising the prices. The overall food inflation rate had declined to 3.75% in February, 2025 from 10.87% in October, 2024

(d) and (e) Government takes various initiatives to improve post-harvest storage facilities and reduce losses to minimize price fluctuations and volatility in the food market. These are:

- (i) Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) implements Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) to provide a medium and long term loan facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest market infrastructure including

warehousing facility and community farming assets through interest subvention and financial support.

- (ii) DA&FW implements the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic development of horticulture sector to increase the postharvest management infrastructure and reduce post-harvest losses in the country, under which financial assistance is provided for various horticulture activities including setting up of pack houses, cold storages, reefer transport, ripening chamber, primary processing etc.
- (iii) DA&FW implements Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), a sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) under which assistance is provided for construction of warehouses in the rural areas in the States to enhance the storage capacity for agriculture produce.
- (iv) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) implements Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with the objective of reducing post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce and providing remunerative price to farmers for their produce.
- (v) The Ministry of Cooperation implements the “World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector” for creation of various agri infrastructure at Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) level, including setting up decentralized godowns through convergence of various existing schemes. Under these schemes PACS can avail subsidies and interest subvention benefits for

construction of godowns/storage facilities and setting up of other agri infrastructure. Further, NABARD is also extending financial support to PACS by refinancing them at highly subsidized rates of around 1 percent, after incorporating the benefits of 3% interest subvention under AIF scheme for projects up to Rs. 2 crore. Establishment of decentralized storage capacity at PACS level would reduce post-harvest losses by creating sufficient storage capacity in the country and strengthen food security of the country up to Panchayat/village level. It will also prevent distress sale of crops by farmers and enable them to realise better prices for their crops.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY NETWORK IN BENGALURU

***278. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to execute and operate the suburban railway network in Bengaluru on its own considering the slow progress of the Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of PPP and Centre-State partnership models of Railway projects, companies or SPVs running in the country;
- (d) the details of number of profitable ventures of such models; and
- (e) the reasons for non-achievement of success in such models, if any?

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

(a) to (e) Rail Infrastructure Development Company (Karnataka) Limited (K-RIDE), a Company controlled by State Government of Karnataka (51% equity) is executing the Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP). BSRP (148.17 Km) has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 15767 Cr. with 20% funding each by Government of India and Government of Karnataka and 60% through debt.

BSRP has four Corridors, viz.,

Corridor-1: KSR Bengaluru City – Devanahalli (41.4 Km)

Corridor-2: Baiyyapanahalli – Chikkabanawara (25.01 Km)

Corridor-3: Kengeri – Whitefield (35.52 Km)

Corridor-4: Heelalige – Rajankunte (46.25 Km)

Work is in progress on Corridor-2 & 4. Preliminary work for Corridor 1 & 3 has been taken up by K-RIDE. Indian Railway has transferred the railway land to K-RIDE for the project however progress of transferring of State Government land is very slow. Further, presently a part – time Managing Director (MD) appointed by Government of Karnataka is looking after the work of the project. There is a need for appointing a full time MD who is conversant with railway technology.

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.

So far there are 9 State Joint Venture Companies with Centre- State Partnership. There are many PPP models including Non-Governmental Railways (NGR), Joint Venture (JV), Customer-Funded (CF), Build-Own-Transfer (BOT) and Annuity. Till date in these models, 19 projects have been completed, and 12 are ongoing. Of these Joint Venture/SPV railway projects, 6 SPV projects are profitable as on March 31, 2024 and remaining projects are in various phases of construction/operation.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी

280. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान दादरा और नगर हवेली, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश भर के विभिन्न राज्यों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों के रूप में पंजीकृत लोगों की राज्यवार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक पीडीएस केंद्र पर योजनावार और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान दादरा और नगर हवेली, विशेषकर छत्रपति संभाजीनगर जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के साथ-साथ देश भर के विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से हटाए गए या पीडीएस से बाहर निकलने का विकल्प चुनने वाले लोगों की संख्या का राज्यवार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत सहायता प्रदान किए गए लोगों की संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण तथा पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान राज्यवार कवरेज **विवरण-I** में है।

(ख) पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान “एनएफएसए के तहत खाद्यान्नों के अंतरा राज्यीय संचलन और एफपीएस डीलरों के मार्जिन के लिए राज्य एजेंसियों को सहायता” योजना के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई धनराशि **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

1. यह विभाग विकेन्द्रीकृत खरीद संचालन (डीसीपी) को अपनाने वाले राज्यों तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) को खाद्य सब्सिडी जारी करने संबंधी मामलों की देखरेख करता है। राज्यों को राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 और अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के तहत एएवाई, पीएचएच, पीएम पोषण, डब्ल्यूएनबीपी, एसएबी आदि सहित विभिन्न केंद्रीय योजनाओं के लक्षित लाभार्थियों को वितरण के लिए रियायती दरों पर खाद्यान्न आबंटित किया जाता है। आर्थिक लागत और केंद्रीय निर्गम मूल्य (सीआईपी) के बीच का अंतर, जिस पर खाद्यान्न जारी किया जाता है, की खाद्य सब्सिडी के रूप में प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। खाद्यान्नों की खरीद, भंडारण, परिवहन के साथ-साथ बफर स्टॉक के रखरखाव के लिए भी एफसीआई को धनराशि जारी की जाती है।
2. पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान डीसीपी राज्यों और एफसीआई को जारी खाद्य सब्सिडी का ब्यौरा **विवरण-III और IV** में दिया गया है।

(ग) टीपीडीएस संचालन अर्थात राशन कार्ड/लाभार्थी डेटाबेस के डिजिटलीकरण, आधार सीडिंग, डी-डुप्लीकेशन प्रक्रिया, डुप्लिकेट की पहचान, अयोग्य रिकॉर्ड, मृत्यु, लाभार्थियों के स्थायी प्रवास आदि में प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप सभी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वर्ष 2019 से 2024 (आज तक) के बीच लगभग 2.19 करोड़ राशन कार्ड समाप्त करने में सक्षम हुए हैं, ताकि सही लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सके। वर्ष 2019 से 2024 के दौरान हटाए गए/रद्द किए गए राशन कार्डों की राज्यवार और वर्षवार रिपोर्ट **विवरण-V** के रूप में संलग्न है।

विवरण-I

कवर किये गये लाभार्थियों की वास्तविक संख्या (लाख में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र						
		दिनांक 31.03.2020 तक	दिनांक 31.03.2021 तक	दिनांक 31.03.2022 तक	दिनांक 31.03.2023 तक	दिनांक 31.3.2024 तक	दिनांक 28.02.2025 तक
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	268.22	268.22	268.22	268.22	268.22	268.22
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8.21	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
3	असम	251.53	250.30	251.17	251.17	251.17	247.98
4	बिहार	857.12	871.16	871.16	871.16	871.16	871.16
5	छत्तीसगढ़	200.77	200.77	200.77	200.77	200.77	200.77
6	दिल्ली	72.73	72.78	72.78	72.78	72.78	72.78
7	गोवा	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32
8	गुजरात	382.54	341.71	345.15	344.15	351.60	365.84
9	हरियाणा	126.49	126.49	126.49	126.49	126.49	126.49
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	28.64	28.64	28.64	28.64	28.64	29.88
11	झारखंड	263.70	263.70	264.26	264.19	264.19	264.19

12	कर्नाटक	401.93	401.93	401.93	401.93	401.93	401.93
13	केरल	154.80	154.80	154.80	154.80	154.80	154.80
14	मध्य प्रदेश	546.42	470.47	482.59	511.32	534.79	534.79
15	महाराष्ट्र	700.17	700.17	700.17	700.17	700.17	700.17
16	मणिपुर	24.57	18.60	19.97	20.08	20.08	20.87
17	मेघालय	21.46	21.46	21.46	21.46	21.46	21.46
18	मिजोरम	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.81	6.83	7.05
19	नागालैंड	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
20	ओडिशा	323.60	324.33	324.15	325.03	325.98	325.17
21	पंजाब	141.51	141.51	141.51	141.51	141.45	141.45
22	राजस्थान	446.63	440.01	440.01	440.01	440.01	440.01
23	सिक्किम	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.81	3.81	3.81
24	तमिलनाडु	357.34	364.69	364.69	364.12	364.12	364.12
25	तेलंगाना	191.62	191.62	191.62	191.62	191.62	191.70
26	त्रिपुरा	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.43	24.43	24.43
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	1520.59	1465.94	1487.44	1497.77	1505.19	1498.70
28	उत्तराखंड	61.94	61.94	61.94	61.94	61.94	61.94
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	601.84	601.84	601.84	601.84	601.84	601.84
30	अंडमान व निकोबार	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
31	दादरा व नगर हवेली एवं दमन व दीव	2.91	2.86	3.02	2.69	2.69	2.69
32	लक्षद्वीप	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
33	चंडीगढ़ (डीबीटी)	2.80	2.80	2.76	2.99	2.99	2.99

34	पुदुचेरी (डीबीटी)	6.15	6.30	6.23	6.34	6.34	6.34
35	जम्मू व कश्मीर	72.05	72.41	72.41	72.41	72.41	72.41
36	लद्दाख	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
कुल		8095.22	7932.80	7972.53	8010.70	8049.94	8056.02

विवरण- II

जारी की गई धनराशि (करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र						2024-25 (13.03.2025 तक)
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	62.52	271.76	122.37	91.73	105.44	148.95
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0.8	0	44.19	8.39	31.32
3	असम	0	368.08	545.75	826.91	321.75	374.64
4	बिहार	342.43	796.58	743.27	881.05	434.73	807.42
5	छत्तीसगढ़	31.28	124.07	72.48	181.88	355.06	74.45
6	दिल्ली	136.83	4.15	26.27	48.88	0	0
7	गोवा	1.81	3.15	2.66	4.69	5.67	0
8	गुजरात	146.47	285.75	309.46	260.2	124.37	454.82
9	हरियाणा	6.7	19.23	178.23	43.26	45.78	301.99
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	29.18	2.79	17.69	188.03	29.58	42.74
11	झारखंड	317.72	170.94	282.5	187.02	99.64	99.86
12	कर्नाटक	0	84.39	764.16	354.89	148.7	0
13	केरल	0	23.53	121	110.03	403.63	63.6

14	मध्य प्रदेश	0	634.6	129.13	844.5	234.66	222.76
15	महाराष्ट्र	305.83	501.91	289.72	621.69	703.54	725.5
16	मणिपुर	0	21.63	81.19	31.54	36.46	0
17	मेघालय	0	104.61	38.78	79.78	20.59	22.72
18	मिजोरम	14.6	11.08	7.71	12.57	0	6.54
19	नागालैंड	0	15.63	8.15	61.06	31.42	30.74
20	ओडिशा	0	18.44	294.18	110.86	872.57	47.25
21	पंजाब	9.3	9.24	51.08	0	50.06	263.05
22	राजस्थान	95.86	374.02	585.84	406.77	479.15	219.08
23	सिक्किम	4.92	5.85	7.59	12.33	3.85	3.85
24	तमिलनाडु	0	54.32	131.65	543.01	145.9	502.05
25	तेलंगाना	0	253.36	69.18	147.95	378.5	101.08
26	त्रिपुरा	32.28	30.5	64.53	49.15	23.92	23.55
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	141.05	1520.57	195.77	1325.4	3213.86	542.33
28	उत्तराखंड	0	6.04	67.19	379.83	58.71	47.59
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	626.64	741.32	535.06	226.32	697.67
30	अंडमान व निकोबार	0	0.06	0	0	0	0
31	चंडीगढ़	0	0.16	0.37	0	0	0
32	दादरा व नगर हवेली एवं दमन व दीव	0	0.43	1.01	1.55	0.87	2.76
33	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	पुदुचेरी	0	0.36	2.25	2.13	0	0
35	जम्मू व कश्मीर	0	137.85	47.51	184.08	139.96	89.82
36	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	1.38	0
कुल जारी		1678.78	6482.54	6000	8572.03	8704.46	5948.1

विवरण- III

पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान डीसीपी राज्यों को प्रतिपूर्ति की गई खाद्य सब्सिडी की राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (दिनांक 03.03.2025 तक)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	8424.72	9323.38	6635.97	6268.19	7537.18
2	बिहार	4117.33	7671.9	10966.1	6557.64	8590.02
3	छत्तीसगढ़	7193.13	9047.77	7574.81	5236.13	3598.19
4	गुजरात	9.24	749.43	311.54	267.83	138.87
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश*	-	-	-	47.38	-
6	झारखंड*	3.66	-	-	42.77	475.64
7	कर्नाटक	323.99	1682.12	2191.75	1222.13	1281.18
8	केरल	1214.98	1777.86	1544.89	1151.85	942.23
9	मध्य प्रदेश	11946.44	14420.62	9471.5	16939.27	8683.36
10	महाराष्ट्र	2555.74	4082.07	2725.75	3923.29	327.74
11	ओडिशा	8985.73	7892.69	7600.05	14473.68	6779.3
12	पंजाब	1761.53	2047.53	1202.49	2064.56	1397.04
13	तमिलनाडु	3109.76	6250.93	8685.95	7072.53	4848.89
14	तेलंगाना	6879.59	7665.02	5242.76	5367.07	3684.55
15	त्रिपुरा	29.79	15.58	148.67	106.51	35.79
16	उत्तराखंड	1371.33	1554.43	1212.25	724.39	755.49
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	8792.03	5421.34	6580.11	-	8899.88
18	डीबीटी**	182.78	186.87	187.9	267.6	178.00
	कुल	66901.77	79789.54	72282.49	71732.82	58153.35

* हिमाचल ने वर्ष 2023-24 में डीसीपी मोड को अपनाया है और झारखंड ने केवल कुछ जिलों में डीसीपी मोड को अपनाया है।

****डीबीटी योजना के अंतर्गत, वर्ष 2015-16 से चंडीगढ़, पुदुचेरी एवं दादरा व नगर हवेली, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सब्सिडी जारी की गई है।**

विवरण- IV

वर्ष 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 और 2024-25 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) को जारी की गई राशि

वर्ष	जारी की गई राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
2020-21*	462789.00
2021-22	208929.00
2022-23	200219.20
2023-24	139661.03
2024-25 (दिनांक 06.03.2025 तक)	126568.47

* वर्ष 2020-21 में एफसीआई को आबंटित निधि में से 3,39,236 रुपये करोड़ रुपये का उपयोग एफसीआई द्वारा लिए गए संपूर्ण एनएसएसएफ ऋण को चुकाने के लिए किया गया।

विवरण - V

हटाए गए राशन कार्डों की स्थिति (2019-2024)

क्रम.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	12,762	24,523	13,128	30,94,232	52,610	31,97,255

2	अंडमान व निकोबार	421	431	196	950	47	2,045
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-	-	1,151	328	1,479
4	असम	22,412	21,291	11,120	28,590	38,590	1,22,003
5	बिहार	3,92,713	99,404	15,678	1,61,809	4,49,525	11,19,129
6	चंडीगढ़	-	-		684	2,291	2,975
7	छत्तीसगढ़	1,38,967	4,508	10,400	20,715	29,108	2,03,698
8	दादरा व नगर हवेली एवं दमन व दीव	577	5,840	2,454	73	1	8,945
9	दिल्ली	381	518	448	116	3,686	5,149
10	गोवा	888	148	805	2,117	5,801	9,759
11	गुजरात	23,038	47,936	2,19,151	1,32,519	1,35,362	5,58,006
12	हरियाणा	-	-	-	1,96,174	8,49,972	10,46,146
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	367	4,376	2,538	3,299	7,551	18,131

14	जम्मू व कश्मीर	13,869	13,224	33,677	2,927	5,403	69,100
15	झारखंड	60,333	65,234	-	75,137	29,771	2,30,475
16	कर्नाटक	1,09,312	31,753	42,558	48,477	74,401	3,06,501
17	केरल	2,543	52,475	1,04,511	41,998	40,800	2,42,327
18	लद्दाख	शून्य	शून्य	614	30	58	702
19	लक्षद्वीप	6	7	33	38	89	173
20	मध्य प्रदेश	61,265	1,65,829	9,93,704	98,186	4,96,092	18,15,076
21	महाराष्ट्र	6,53,677	1,31,986	36,119	1,44,985	2,01,676	11,68,443
22	मणिपुर	-	45,321	9,411	30,493	9,684	94,909
23	मेघालय	10,525	16	-	402	1,612	12,555
24	मिजोरम	156	1,443	1,637	3,617	4,115	10,968
25	नागालैंड	18,552	7,304	-	3,428	3,177	32,461
26	ओडिशा	-	-	-	64,122	31,240	95,362
27	पुदुचेरी	2,093	1,881	1,731	538	847	7,090
28	पंजाब	94,031	1,79,837	3,305	1,52,497	1,23,722	5,53,392
29	राजस्थान	72,276	5,80,241	1,35,283	2,65,390	26,386	10,79,576
30	सिक्किम	5,622	6,981	-	458	-	13,061
31	तमिलनाडु	-	-	2,00,942	86,150	73,875	3,60,967
32	तेलंगाना	40,684	12,154	-	4,988	34,064	91,890

33	त्रिपुरा	552	1,099	1,100	1,254	800	4,805
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	41,52,273	8,54,025	7,19,213	9,99,100	7,00,138	74,24,749
35	उत्तराखण्ड	-	-	49,712	66,627	9,691	1,26,030
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,00,151	59,666	2,93,326	6,47,003	7,56,860	18,57,006
	कुल योग	59,90,446	24,19,451	29,02,794	63,80,274	41,99,373	2,18,92,338

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2991 to 3220

ELIGIBILITY AGE FOR ADDITIONAL PENSION BENEFITS

2991. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

- the rationale behind setting the eligibility age for additional pension benefits at 80;
- whether the Government is considering to reduce this age threshold to 65 years as recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Pensioner's grievances and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the number of Central Government pensioners expected to benefit from the additional pension scheme and the estimated annual expenditure likely to be incurred under this scheme;
- (d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that pensioners receive their additional pension benefits in a timely and transparent manner and there are no delays or discrepancies in the payment process;
- (e) whether the Government is considering to extend the additional pension benefits to State Government pensioners and other categories of retirees and if so, the timeline for implementing this extension; and
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the concerns that the additional pension benefits may not keep pace with inflation and the mechanisms put in place to ensure that the benefits are indexed to rising living costs?

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

(a) to (f) Government has on the recommendation of the 6th CPC approved the quantum of additional pension of 20% on attaining the age of 80 years, 30% on attaining the age of 85 years, 40% on attaining the age of 90 years, 50% on attaining the age of 95 years and 100% on attaining the age of 100 years, on the rationale that the older pensioners require a better deal because their needs, especially those relating to health, increase with age. The recommendation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for amendments in additional pension in its 110th report dated 10.12.2021 have been duly examined in the Government and an action taken report was submitted on 06.06.2022. The Parliamentary Standing Committee in its 120th report dated 08.12.2022 noted the action taken report and observed that the Committee do not wish to pursue this matter for now. The additional pension is automatically paid to the pensioner/family pensioner by the Pension Disbursing Authorities/Banks as soon as it becomes due. The instructions/guidelines, as issued by the Government from time to time, are there in place ensuring scrupulous and timely payment of additional pension. The grant of additional pension is age based only. To address the concern regarding inflation and rising living costs, Dearness Relief equivalent to Dearness Allowance is payable to the pensioners/family pensioners at such rate as Central Government may specify from time to time. The dearness relief is applicable on additional pension also.

महाराष्ट्र में सौर पार्कों की स्थापना

2992. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में स्थापित सौर पार्कों की संख्या कितनी है और वर्तमान में महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य-वार कितने सौर पार्क प्रचालनरत हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में नए सौर पार्कों की स्थापना हेतु अनुमोदन प्रदान कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इसमें यवतमानल-वाशिम और उस्मानाबाद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों को भी शामिल किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में उक्त प्रयोजनार्थ आवंटित और व्यय की गई निधि का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) विद्युत उत्पादन हेतु सौर ऊर्जा का उपयोग करने के लिए अन्य क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(च) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में वर्तमान में कार्यान्वित की जा रही सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं और शुरू किए जा रहे कार्यों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) क्या सरकार के पास विशेषकर आकांक्षी जिलों के संबंध में कोई परियोजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) "सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा-मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास" के अंतर्गतस्वीकृत सौर पार्क, जो वर्तमान में कार्यशील हैं, का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) सरकार ने योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में चार सौर पार्कों को स्वीकृति दी है। ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) वर्तमान में महाराष्ट्र के वाशिम-यवतमल और उस्मानाबाद संसदीय निर्वाचनक्षेत्रों में योजना के तहत कोई सौर पार्क स्वीकृत नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) योजना के तहत राज्य-वार धनराशि आवंटित नहीं की गई है। पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के धुले जिले में सौर पार्कों के विकास के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई है।

(ङ) सरकार ने देश में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(च) महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र में चालू की गई और चालू होने वाली सौर परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है।

(छ) सरकार देश में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को लागू कर रही है, जिसमें आकांक्षी जिले भी शामिल हैं। योजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण-V** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा-मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास” योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत सौर पार्क, जो वर्तमान में कार्यशील हैं

क्र.सं.	राज्य	पार्क का नाम	स्वीकृत क्षमता (मेगावाट)	स्थापित परियोजनाएं (मेगावाट)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अनंतपुरमु सौर पार्क	1400	1400
2.		कुरनूल सौर पार्क	1000	1000
3.		कडप्पा सौर पार्क	1000	387

क्र.सं.	राज्य	पार्क का नाम	स्वीकृत क्षमता (मेगावाट)	स्थापित परियोजनाएं (मेगावाट)
4.		अनंतपुरमु-II सौर पार्क	500	400
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	राजनंदगांव सौर पार्क	100	100
6.	गुजरात	राधनेसदा सौर पार्क	700	700
7.		धोलेरा सौर पार्क	1000	300
8.	कर्नाटक	पावागडा सौर पार्क	2000	2000
9.	केरल	कासरगोड सौर पार्क	105	105
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	रीवा सौर पार्क	750	750
11.		मंदसौर सौर पार्क	250	250
12.		नीमच सौर पार्क	500	330
13.		आगर सौर पार्क	550	550
14.		शाजापुर सौर पार्क	450	155
15.		ओंकारेश्वर फ्लोटिंग सौर पार्क	600	278
16.	मिजोरम	वंकल सौर पार्क	20	20
17.	राजस्थान	भाडला-II सौर पार्क	680	680
18.		भाडला-III सौर पार्क	1000	1000
19.		भाडला-IV सौर पार्क	500	500
20.		फलोदी-पोखरण सौर पार्क	750	450
21.		फतेहगढ़ फेज-1बी सौर पार्क	421	421
22.		नोख सौर पार्क	925	190
23.	उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश में सौर पार्क	365	365
24.		कलपी सौर पार्क	65	65

विवरण-II

“सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा-मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास” योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में स्वीकृत सौर पार्कों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	पार्क का नाम	स्वीकृत क्षमता (मेगावाट)
1.	दोंडैचा सौर पार्क	250
2.	पटोदा सौर पार्क	250
3.	एराई फ्लोटिंग सौर पार्क	105
4.	साईं गुरु सौर पार्क	500

विवरण -III

देश में सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदम

- वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2027-28 तक अक्षय ऊर्जा कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों [आरईआईए: सोलर एनर्जी कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि. (सेकी), एनटीपीसी लि., एनएचपीसी लि., एसजेवीएन लि.] द्वारा जारी की जाने वाली 50 गीगावाट/वर्ष की अक्षय ऊर्जा विद्युत बोलियों के लिए ट्रैजेक्ट्री की अधिसूचना।
- ऑटोमेटिक रूट के अंतर्गत 100 प्रतिशत तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति दी गई है।

- सौर और पवन विद्युत की इंटर-स्टेट बिक्री के लिए दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 तक चालू होने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए इंटर स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली (आईएसटीएस) शुल्कों को माफ कर दिया गया है।
- अक्षय ऊर्जा खपत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, अक्षय ऊर्जा खरीद बाध्यता (आरपीओ) के बाद अक्षय उपभोग बाध्यता (आरसीओ) ट्रेजेक्ट्री को वर्ष 2029-30 तक के लिए अधिसूचित किया गया है।
- ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर, पवन, पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड और सतत एवं प्रेषण योग्य अक्षय ऊर्जा (एफडीआरई) परियोजनाओं से विद्युत की खरीद के लिए टैरिफ आधारित स्पर्धात्मक बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए मानक बोली दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
- प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना, राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन जैसी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।
- सौर पार्क और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए, अक्षय ऊर्जा डेवलपर्स को बड़े स्तर पर अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना हेतु भूमि एवं ट्रांसमिशन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।
- अक्षय विद्युत की निकासी के लिए ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर योजना के अंतर्गत नई ट्रांसमिशन लाइनें बिछाने और नई सब-स्टेशन क्षमता विकसित करने हेतु वित्तपोषण किया गया है।
- पांच सौ किलोवाट तक अथवा स्वीकृत विद्युत लोड तक, जो भी कम हो, नेट-मीटरिंग के लिए विद्युत (उपभोक्ता के अधिकार) नियम, 2020 जारी किए गए हैं।
- समान अक्षय ऊर्जा टैरिफ (यूआरईटी) शुरू किया गया है जिसके माध्यम से टैरिफ आधारित प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के जरिए दी गई समान प्रकार की अलग-अलग अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं

के टैरिफ का औसत निकालकर उपभोक्ताओं को एक समान टैरिफ प्रदान किया जाएगा। दिनांक 15 फरवरी, 2024 से “सौर विद्युत केन्द्रीय पूल” और “सौर-पवन हाइब्रिड सेंट्रल पूल” के लिए यूआरईटी के कार्यान्वयन को अधिसूचित किया गया है।

- सौरफोटोवोल्टेकमॉड्यूलों और ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर इनवर्टरों के लिए मानक एवं लेबलिंग (एस एंड एल) कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं।
- तीव्र अक्षय ऊर्जा ट्रेजेक्ट्री के लिए आवश्यक ट्रांसमिशन अवसंरचना को बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष 2030 तक की ट्रांसमिशन योजना तैयार की गई है।
- “विद्युत (विलंब भुगतान अधिभार और संबंधित मामले) नियम (एलपीएस नियम)” की अधिसूचना जारी की गई है।
- सभी के लिए किफायती, भरोसेमंद और सतत हरित ऊर्जा तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 06 जून, 2022 को विद्युत (हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुंच के माध्यम से अक्षय ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा) नियम, 2022 अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। वितरण लाइसेंसधारी को उसी विद्युत प्रभाग में स्थित कुल मिलाकर सौ किलोवाट या इससे अधिक के एकल या बहु एकल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से 100 किलोवाट या इससे अधिक की संविदा मांग के साथ किसी भी उपभोक्ता को हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुंच (ग्रीन एनजी ओपन एक्सेस) की अनुमति है।
- एक्सचेंजों के माध्यम से अक्षय ऊर्जा विद्युत की बिक्री को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (जीटीएएम) की शुरुआत की गई है।
- सरकार ने यह आदेश जारी किए हैं कि विद्युत की आपूर्ति साख पत्र (लेटर ऑफ क्रेडिट एलसी) या अग्रिम भुगतान के माध्यम से की जाएगी ताकि वितरण लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादकों को समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित हो सके।

विवरण-IV

महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी (एमईडीए) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र में चालू की गई और चालू की जाने वाली सौर परियोजनाएं

चालू की गई जिला-वारग्रिड-कनेक्टेड सौर विद्युत परियोजना

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
1	अहमदनगर	35	164.56
2	अकोला	17	77.965
3	अमरावती	19	237.81
4	औरंगाबाद	5	119.89
5	बीड	17	228.9
6	भंडारा	0	0
7	बुलधाना	10	246.8
8	चंद्रपुर	4	10
9	धुले	27	499.69
10	गोंदिया	0	0
11	हिंगोली	5	64.2
12	जलगांव	9	261.205
13	जलना	25	489.85
14	कोल्हापुर	2	6.8
15	लातूर	46	185.55
16	नागपुर	17	133.318
17	नांदेड़	20	203.175

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	चालू की गई क्षमता (मेगावाट)
18	नंदुरबार	1	2
19	नासिक	25	170.235
20	धाराशिव	64	331.04
21	परभनी	22	218.22
22	पुणे	10	79.18
23	रायगढ़	0	0
24	रत्नागिरि	1	1
25	सांगली	4	14.56
26	सतारा	15	296.95
27	सिंधुदुर्ग	0	0
28	सोलापुर	163	879.238
29	वर्धा	12	111.98
30	वाशिम	0	0
31	यवतमल	19	249.55
	कुल (क)	594	5283.66
	एमएसकेवीवाई 2.0 - एमएसईडीसीएल द्वारा कार्यान्वित (कुल - ख)		150
	रूफटॉप सौर विद्युत परियोजनाएं (कुल- ग)		3032.84
	कुल (क+ख+ग)		8466.50

चालू होने वाली जिला-वारग्रिड-कनेक्टेड सौर विद्युत परियोजनाएं

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	चालू होने के अंतर्गत (मेगावाट)
1	अहमदनगर	7	34.37
2	अकोला	1	1.28
3	अमरावती	2	10
4	औरंगाबाद	0	0
5	बीड	7	60.01
6	भंडारा	0	0
7	बुलधाना	3	18.13
8	चंद्रपुर	2	3.5
9	धुले	2	52
10	गोंदिया	0	0
11	हिंगोली	4	270.9
12	जलगांव	2	12.7
13	जलना	2	51.5
14	कोल्हापुर	0	0
15	लातूर	1	2.5
16	नागपुर	2	4.85
17	नांदेड़	5	14.6
18	नंदुरबार	0	0
19	नासिक	1	25

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	चालू होने के अंतर्गत (मेगावाट)
20	धाराशिव	1	7.35
21	परभनी	2	13.3
22	पुणे	1	6
23	रायगढ़	0	0
24	रत्नागिरि	0	0
25	सांगली	0	0
26	सतारा	0	0
27	सिंधुदुर्ग	0	0
28	सोलापुर	17	232.39
29	वर्धा	2	52.7
30	वाशिम	0	0
31	यवतमल	3	88.1
	कुल (क)	67	961.18

महाजेनको की चालू सौर परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	विशिष्ट	क्षमता (मेगावाट)
1	सीएमएजीएफ योजना (एमएसकेवीवाई 2.0)	1071
2	बोलीदाता द्वारा भूमि के साथ ईपीसी (चरण I और II)	1200
3	दोंडैचा, जिला-धुले में सौर पार्क	250

4	यवतमल में सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं (2X25)	50
5	वाशिम में सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं (2X20)	40
6	पारस, जिला – अकोला	62
7	लखमापुर, जिला – चंद्रपुर	65
8	लातूर में ईपीसी सौर परियोजनाएं	60
9	टीपीएस भूमि पर ईपीसी सौर परियोजनाएं	52
10	एमएसकेवीवाई-1.0 (179 मेगावाट योजना) सौर विद्युत परियोजनाएं	16.16
11	बीटीपीएस भुसावा में ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन परियोजना	0.5
	कुल	2866.66

विवरण-V

सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यशील योजनाएं

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-स्तर 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 (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।
4. 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।
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. 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।

मेटा के एआई मॉडल का कौशल भारत पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में एकीकरण

2993. श्री आलोक शर्मा :

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल :

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल :

श्री पी.पी. चौधरी :

श्री नव चरण माझी :

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ :

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

(क) सरकार महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव जिले और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के युवाओं सहित देश में अधिगम परिणामों में सुधार करने, कौशल पहल करने और स्थानीय स्तर पर कौशल अवसरों को बढ़ाने में एआई चैटबॉट के प्रभाव की निगरानी और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए योजना किस प्रकार बना रही है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा देश में विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में कौशल विकास केंद्रों और संस्थानों हेतु मेटा के एआई मॉडल का कौशल भारत पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में एकीकरण करते समय आंकड़ों की सुरक्षा और गोपनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) जलगांव और महाराष्ट्र के अन्य भागों सहित देश में प्रारंभिक छः महीने के प्रायोगिक चरण के पश्चात एआई चैटबॉट को पूर्ण रूप से आरंभ करने की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा एआई-संचालित कौशल को और अधिक समावेशी बनाने के लिए अंग्रेजी, हिंदी और हिंग्लिश के अतिरिक्त स्थानीय भाषाओं को एकीकृत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र, विशेषकर जलगांव में छात्रों और नौकरी तलाशने वाले व्यक्तियों हेतु मराठी भाषा तक बेहतर पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इसे एआई चैटबॉट के साथ एकीकृत करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा एआई संचालित कार्यों के माध्यम से कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता के संबंध में परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च) भारत सरकार 'सभी के लिए एआई' की अवधारणा पर जोर देती है, जो माननीय प्रधानमंत्री के प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने के विजन के अनुरूप है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि एआई समाज के सभी क्षेत्रों को लाभान्वित करे तथा नवाचार और विकास को बढ़ावा दे।

भारत को प्रौद्योगिकी और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के क्षेत्र में स्किल्स कैपिटल माना जाता है। एआई क्षेत्र में सबसे विश्वसनीय रैंकिंग के कारण भारत की गणना एआई कौशल, एआई क्षमताओं और एआई का उपयोग करने की नीतियों वाले शीर्ष देशों में की जाती है। स्टैनफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी ने 42 संकेतकों के आधार पर वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय एआई जीवंतता रैंकिंग में अमेरिका, चीन और यूके के साथ भारत को शीर्ष चार देशों में स्थान दिया है। गिटहब, जो डेवलपर्स का समुदाय है, ने सभी परियोजनाओं के 24% की वैश्विक हिस्सेदारी के साथ भारत को शीर्ष पर रखा है।

सरकार विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हमारे लोगों की भलाई के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) की शक्ति का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। साथ ही, सरकार एआई से उत्पन्न जोखिमों और एआई को सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय बनाने के लिए सुरक्षा उपाय करने की आवश्यकता से भी अवगत है।

महाराष्ट्र की राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार मेटा का एआई मॉडल एक सूचनात्मक चैटबॉट है और यह अपनी प्रारंभिक अवस्था में है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री के नेतृत्व में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 7 मार्च, 2024 को इंडियाएआई मिशन को मंजूरी दे दी है जो देश के विकास लक्ष्यों के साथ संरेखित एक मजबूत और समावेशी एआई पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र स्थापित करने की एक रणनीतिक पहल है। यह मिशन भारत को आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस में वैश्विक नेता के रूप में स्थापित करने के दृष्टिकोण से प्रेरित है, जिसमें सात आधारभूत स्तंभों पर ध्यान केंद्रित

किया गया है: इंडियाएआई कंप्यूट, इंडियाएआई फ्यूचरस्किल्स, इंडियाएआई स्टार्टअप फाइनेंसिंग, इंडियाएआई इनोवेशन सेंटर, इंडियाएआई डेटासेट प्लेटफॉर्म, इंडियाएआई एप्लीकेशन डेवलपमेंट इनिशिएटिव और सुरक्षित एवं विश्वसनीय एआई।

इंडियाएआई मिशन के प्रमुख स्तंभों में से एक इंडियाएआई इनोवेशन सेंटर (आईएआईसी) है, जिसके तहत इंडियाएआई ने 30 जनवरी, 2025 को **भारतीय डेटासेट पर प्रशिक्षित अत्याधुनिक आधारभूत एआई मॉडल बनाने पर** सहयोग करने के लिए स्टार्टअपों, शोधकर्ताओं और उद्यमियों से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित करते हुए **एक प्रस्ताव के लिए कॉल लॉन्च किया**। इस पहल का उद्देश्य स्वदेशी एआई मॉडल स्थापित करना है जो भारतीय संदर्भ में अद्वितीय चुनौतियों और अवसरों को संबोधित करते हुए वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप हों।

पहले महीने में, इंडियाएआई मिशन को **15 फरवरी, 2025 तक** कुल 67 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य भारत के आधारभूत मॉडल का निर्माण करना है, जिसमें स्थापित स्टार्टअप और शोधकर्ताओं और शिक्षाविदों की नई टीमों का योगदान शामिल है। इनमें से **22 प्रस्ताव बड़े भाषा मॉडल (एलएलएम) और बड़े मल्टीमॉडल मॉडल (एलएमएम)** पर केंद्रित हैं, जबकि शेष **45 डोमेन-विशिष्ट मॉडल (एसएलएम)** पर केंद्रित हैं। अधिकांश एसएलएम स्वास्थ्य सेवा, शिक्षा और वित्तीय सेवाओं जैसे प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर केंद्रित हैं। फंडिंग सहायता के साथ-साथ, इन प्रस्तावों को प्रस्तुत करने वाली टीमों द्वारा कई प्रकार के जीपीयू का अनुरोध किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने एमईआईटीवाई के माध्यम से मराठी सहित सभी **22 अनुसूचित भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए भाषिणी प्लेटफॉर्म** (<https://bhashini.gov.in>) के माध्यम से आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) संचालित भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी समाधान प्रदान करने, आवाज आधारित पहुँच प्रदान करने और भारतीय भाषाओं में सामग्री के निर्माण में सहायता करने के लिए डिजिटल इंडिया भाषिणी पहल को लागू किया। डिजिटल इंडिया भाषिणी का उद्देश्य विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं और

बोलियों के लिए स्पीच-टू-स्पीच मशीन अनुवाद प्रणाली का निर्माण करना और एक एकीकृत भाषा इंटरफ़ेस (यूएलआई) विकसित करना है। इस पहल ने नागरिकों को अपनी स्थानीय भाषाओं में डिजिटल सेवाओं तक पहुँचने में सक्षम बनाया, जिससे डिजिटल समावेशन और पहुँच में और वृद्धि हुई, जैसा कि एसडीजी 10 (देशों के भीतर और उनके बीच असमानता को कम करना) में अनुशंसित किया गया है। 70 से ज़्यादा शोध संस्थानों के साथ मिलकर, भाषिणी भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए अत्याधुनिक भाषा एआई मॉडल विकसित करने में सबसे आगे रही है। यह प्लेटफ़ॉर्म वर्तमान में 350 से ज़्यादा एआई-आधारित भाषा मॉडल होस्ट करता है, जिसमें ऑटोमेटिक स्पीच रिकॉग्निशन (एसआर), मशीन ट्रांसलेशन (एमटी), टेक्स्ट-टू-स्पीच (टीटीएस), ऑप्टिकल कैरेक्टर रिकॉग्निशन (ओसीआर), और ट्रांसलिटरेशन और टेक्स्टुअल लैंग्वेज डिटेक्शन जैसी अन्य सेवाएँ शामिल हैं, जो 17+ से ज़्यादा भाषा सेवाओं को कवर करती हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, **इंडियाएआई ने मेटा के साथ मिलकर** आएआईटी जोधपुर में जनरेटिव एआई (सृजन) केंद्र की स्थापना की घोषणा की है, साथ ही भारत में ओपन सोर्स आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) के विकास के लिए अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई) के साथ मिलकर "कौशल और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए युवाआई पहल" की शुरुआत की है। इस साझेदारी से स्वदेशी एआई अनुप्रयोगों के विकास एवं एआई क्षेत्र में कौशल विकास को आगे बढ़ाने, तकनीकी संप्रभुता सुनिश्चित करने के भारत के एआई मिशन में योगदान देने के क्रम में अनुसंधान क्षमताओं को बढ़ावा देने तथा भारत के लिए विशेष रूप से तैयार एआई समाधान तैयार करने में मदद मिलेगी। शिक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण और नीति सलाह के माध्यम से, भारत सरकार अगली पीढ़ी के शोधकर्ताओं, छात्रों और चिकित्सकों को जनरेटिव एआई प्रौद्योगिकियों के जिम्मेदारीपूर्ण विकास और उसके उपयोग के लिए आवश्यक ज्ञान और उपकरणों से सशक्त बनाएगी।

भारत सरकार डेटा विज्ञान और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों में पेशेवरों की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रही है। मौजूदा कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों में आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और साइबर सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण को एकीकृत करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलें इस प्रकार हैं:

- एमईआईटीवाई सर्ट-इन के माध्यम से उद्योग भागीदारों के साथ मिलकर **संयुक्त साइबर सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण** कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है, ताकि सरकारी, सार्वजनिक और निजी संगठनों में साइबर सुरक्षा कार्यबल को नवीनतम कौशल के साथ तैयार किया जा सके। प्रतिभागियों को नवीनतम जोखिमों और सर्वोत्तम कार्यप्रणालियों को समझने में मदद करने के लिए उद्योग जगत के विशेषज्ञों के साथ एआई-संचालित साइबर सुरक्षा जोखिमों के क्षेत्र में तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण सत्र आयोजित किए गए। इसके अलावा, सर्ट-इन ने अक्टूबर 2024 में कार्यरत पेशेवरों, छात्र डेवलपर्स, फ्रीलांसरों और उद्यमियों के लिए उद्योग भागीदारों द्वारा आयोजित जनरल एआई एक्सचेंज हैकाथॉन में विशेषज्ञ सहायता प्रदान की।
- एमईआईटीवाई ने **'फ्यूचर स्किल्स प्राइम' कार्यक्रम** शुरू किया है जो आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, रोबोटिक प्रोसेस ऑटोमेशन, ऑगमेंटेड/वर्चुअल रियलिटी, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स, एडिटिव मैनुफैक्चरिंग/3डी प्रिंटिंग, क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग, सोशल एंड मोबाइल, साइबर सिक्योरिटी और ब्लॉकचेन जैसी नई/उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों में रोजगार के लिए आईटी मैनपावर के री-स्किलिंग/अप-स्किलिंग के लिए है। फ्यूचर स्किल्स प्राइम कार्यक्रम के तहत, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) के अत्याधुनिक क्षेत्रों पर विशेष रूप से केंद्रित 119 पाठ्यक्रम हैं।
- एमईआईटीवाई ने **विश्वेश्वरैया पीएचडी योजना** शुरू की। इस योजना के तहत, पूर्णकालिक और अंशकालिक पीएचडी उम्मीदवारों और युवा संकाय को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जो

अनुसंधान और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास कर रहे हैं। यह योजना संस्थानों को बुनियादी ढाँचा सहायता भी प्रदान करती है।

- **इंडियाएआई** के माध्यम से एमईआईटीवाई **फ्यूचरस्किल्स** पिलर का लक्ष्य डेटा और एआई में मूलभूत पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने के लिए टियर 2 और टियर 3 शहरों में डेटा और एआई लैब्स की स्थापना करते हुए एआई डोमेन में स्नातक, स्नातकोत्तर और पीएचडी विद्वानों की संख्या में वृद्धि करना है। इस पहल के हिस्से के रूप में, इंडियाएआई फेलोशिप एआईसीटीई, एनबीए, एनएएसी या यूजीसी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त निजी या केंद्रीय रूप से वित्त पोषित तकनीकी संस्थानों (सीएफटीआई) में प्रासंगिक स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रमों की पढ़ाई कर रहे छात्रों को प्रदान की जाती है। अब तक **150 स्नातक** छात्र, **48 स्नातकोत्तर** छात्र और **3 पीएचडी** विद्वानों को फेलोशिप के लिए चुना गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इंडियाएआई ने नाइलिट के दिल्ली केंद्र और आईसीआईटी, नागालैंड में डेटा लैब्स की स्थापना की है, जिसमें टियर 2 और टियर 3 शहरों में नाइलिट के सहयोग से **27 और** लैब स्थापित करने की योजना संबंधी ब्यौरा **विवरण** में है।

विवरण

देश भर के टियर 2 और टियर 3 शहरों में नाइलिट के सहयोग से इंडियाएआई द्वारा नियोजित डेटा और एआई प्रयोगशालाओं की सूची :

क्र.सं.	नाइलिट केंद्र	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र
1	गोरखपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश
2	लखनऊ	उत्तर प्रदेश
3	शिमला	हिमाचल प्रदेश
4	औरंगाबाद	महाराष्ट्र
5	पटना	बिहार

6	बक्सर	बिहार
7	मुजफ्फरपुर	बिहार
8	कुरुक्षेत्र	हरियाणा
9	रोपड़	पंजाब
10	हरिद्वार	उत्तराखंड
11	बीकानेर	राजस्थान
12	तेजपुर	असम
13	भुवनेश्वर	ओडिशा
14	कालीकट	केरल
15	गुवाहाटी	असम
16	ईटानगर	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
17	श्रीनगर	जम्मू और कश्मीर
18	जम्मू	जम्मू और कश्मीर
19	रांची	झारखंड
20	इंफाल	मणिपुर
21	गंगटोक	सिक्किम
22	अगरतला	त्रिपुरा
23	आइजोल	मिजोरम
24	शिलांग	मेघालय
25	कोहिमा	नागालैंड
26	लेह	लद्दाख
27	सिलचर	असम

ASSET MONETIZATION PLAN

2994. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that building on the success of the first Asset Monetization Plan announced in 2021, the second Asset Monetization Plan for 2025-30 has been launched to plough back capital of Rs.10 lakh crore in new projects wherein regulatory and fiscal measures is likely to be finetuned to support the Plan to help the States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and progress made along with funds sanctioned/spent for these plans, State and district-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Haryana and Delhi; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) to (c) The first Asset Monetisation Plan was launched in August 2021 to enable accelerated creation of infrastructure in the country. Asset Monetisation Plan covered brownfield assets of identified statutory entities, public sector enterprises and other undertakings within the purview of Ministries/ Departments of the Govt. of India.

Building on the success of Asset Monetisation Plan, the Union Budget 2025-26 announced the launch of second Asset Monetisation Plan for the period 2025-30 to plough back capital of Rs 10 lakh crore to further accelerate the creation of infrastructure in the country.

Asset Monetisation Plan primarily includes linear assets, such as highways, which often span multiple states rather than being confined to a single region.

Accordingly, state-wise/district wise monetization details are not maintained under Asset Monetisation Plan.

RAILWAY CONNECTIVITY IN REMOTE AREAS

2995. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

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

The details of the initiatives being introduced to enhance rail connectivity and services in under developed and border area of the country specially in Assam given the importance of railways in connecting remote regions?

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

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

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 Cr)
New Lines	187	20199	2855	160022
Gauge Conversion	40	4719	2972	18706
Doubling / Multitracking	261	19570	6218	113742
Total	488	44,488	12,045	2,92,470

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

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

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

Railway infrastructural Projects in the State of Assam and Northeast are covered by Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR) Zone of Indian Railways. Zonal Railway wise

details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

As on 01.04.2024, 18 projects(13 New Lines and 5 Doubling), of a total length of 1,368 km, costing ₹74,972 crore, falling fully/partly in Assam and NE Region, are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which 313 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹40,549 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 Cr)
New Lines	13	896	81	34616
Doubling / Multitracking	5	472	232	5933
Total	18	1368	313	40549

Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/ partly in Assam and North east region is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹2122 crore/year
2024-25	₹10376 crore (More than 4 times)

The details of commissioning / laying of new track falling fully/partly in Assam and North east region during 2009-14 and 2014-24 is as under :-

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	333 Km	66.6 Km/year
2014-24	1728 Km	172.8 Km/year (More than 2 times)

In last 3 years (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and current Financial Year i.e. 2024-25), 933 No. Surveys (299 New line, 14 Gauge Conversion and 620 Doubling) of total length 65,488 km have been sanctioned across Indian Railways, out of which 21 surveys (17 New line & 04 Doubling) of total length 2,499 km fall fully/partly in the North East Region including the State of Assam.

As the Railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are introduced, as per network requirement, across such boundaries. However, Indian Railways (IR), makes consistent efforts to cater to the needs of travelling passengers by introducing new trains, extending and increasing the frequencies of existing trains and accordingly to cater to the needs of passengers of State of Assam, IR, on originating/terminating basis have introduced 24 new services, extended 20 services and increased the frequencies of 14 services during the period 2019-20 to 2024-25 (February, 2025).

WIDENING OF THREE SUBWAYS UNDER EASTERN RAILWAY**2996. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received a number of communications since several years from local residents, civic bodies and peoples' representative for widening of three subways under Howrah-Bandel Main Line and subway of goods mainline at Bhadreswar and Mankhurd Railway Stations, Eastern Railway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any feasibility study was done for this works long back;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is not true that the situation has changed since the feasibility study was done;
- (f) if so, whether the Government has initiated feasibility study of these works looking at the manifold increase of the population of this area and considered them; and
- (g) 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) 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.

Nos. of ROB/RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-24 is as under:

Period	ROBs/RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-24	11,945 Nos. (about three Times)

As on 01.02.2025, 4344 Nos. ROB/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 97,422 crore on Indian Railways including 236 Nos. of Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) works at cost of ₹ 5778 crore in the state of West Bengal, which are at various stage of planning and execution. 89 Nos. works out of 236 Nos. have been delayed due to land acquisition, cost-sharing and consent for closure etc.

During 2014-24, total 443 Nos. of ROB/RUBs were constructed in the state of West Bengal.

During 2024-25 (upto Jan'25), 827 Nos. of ROB/RUBs have been constructed on Indian Railways including 28 Nos. of ROB/RUBs in the State of West Bengal.

Proposals/requests/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal for Road over Bridges/Road Under Bridges (ROB/RUBs) are received from State Governments, Members of Parliament, elected representatives, Railways' own requirements, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Division Office etc. As receipt of such proposals/complaints/suggestions is a continuous and dynamic process, centralized compendium of such requests is not maintained. However, these are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time.

Accordingly, feasibility for widening of 03 Nos. of subways on Howrah-Bandel section has been examined and is found technically not feasible due to presence of densely populated area on both sides of the track. Similarly, construction of 03 Nos. additional subways at goods mainline Bhadreswar, Bhadreswar Railway station and Mankundu railway station is also not found technically feasible.

**STATE CONSUMER DISPOSAL REDRESSAL COMMISSION OF ANDHRA
PRADESH**

2997. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is true that 2200 cases in consumer courts of Andhra Pradesh have been registered during the last three years in State Consumer Disposal Redressal Commission(SCDRC) of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether only 800 cases out of 2200 cases have been resolved during the above period; and
- (c) if so, the reasons for such slow disposal of cases by SCDRC and the remedial action taken by the Government in this regard?

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) During the last three years, 2260 cases have been registered in State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (SCDRC) of Andhra Pradesh. The total number of cases disposed during the last three years in SCDRC of Andhra Pradesh are 1686.

(c) Department of Consumer Affairs is continuously working for consumer protection and empowerment of consumers by enactment of progressive legislations. With a view to modernize the framework governing the consumer protection in the new era

of globalization, technologies, ecommerce markets etc. Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was repealed and Consumer Protection Act, 2019 was enacted.

Salient features of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 are establishment of a Central Consumer Protection Authority(CCPA); simplification of the adjudication process in the Consumer Commissions; online filing of a complaint by a consumer in the Consumer Commission having jurisdiction over the complainant's place of residence/work or where the cause of action arises, or the place of business or residence of the opposite parties; deemed admissibility of complaints if admissibility is not decided within 21 days of filing; provision of product liability; penal provisions for manufacture/sale of adulterated products/spurious goods; provision for making rules for prevention of unfair trade practice in e-commerce and direct selling etc.

Under CONFONET scheme, VC equipment for conducting hearing through video conferencing mode has been installed and made functional at 10 benches of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) and 35 benches of State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (SCDRCs) including that of Andhra Pradesh SCDRC. 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.

**CROWD CONTROL SYSTEM AT RAILWAY STATIONS DURING
RELIGIOUS EVENTS**

2998. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI BHASKAR MURILDHAR BHAGARE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

- (a) whether there was a stampede at New Delhi Railway Station involving passengers travelling to the Kumbh Mela and if so, the number of casualties and injuries reported;
- (b) the details of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place for handling large gatherings at major railway stations during religious events;
- (c) whether the Government had assessed the expected influx of pilgrims at major railway stations including New Delhi ahead of the Kumbh Mela and if so, whether adequate railway police personnel and security staff were deployed to manage the crowd;

- (d) whether the infrastructure at New Delhi Railway Station is adequate to handle large crowds during religious events like the Kumbh Mela and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, whether the Government plans to expand platforms, increase entry-exit points or upgrade crowd control systems and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the allocation of funds for improving passenger safety infrastructure at high-footfall railway stations;
- (g) whether any real-time monitoring system was in place to detect and prevent overcrowding and if so, the details thereof;
- (h) whether lessons from this stampede incident will be incorporated into future railway safety policies; and
- (i) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve passenger safety during future Kumbh Melas and other large religious gatherings ?

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

(a) to (i) In the incident of the stampede at New Delhi railway station on 15.02.2025, 18 people died and 15 were injured.

Each railway station has unique operational challenges due to varying passenger movement patterns during the festivals. 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.

To handle the rush of passengers during Maha Kumbh 2025 at Prayagraj, new infrastructure were created building seven additional platforms, bringing the total to 48 platforms across 9 stations in the Prayagraj area. The approach roads to these stations have also been widened to ensure smooth movement of pilgrims. In total, 17 new permanent Yatri Ashryas were constructed, increasing the holding capacity of these shelters from 21,000 to over 1,10,000. Additionally, 21 new Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs) have been built, eliminating all level crossings in the region.

A well-coordinated train operation plan was deployed to ensure smooth transportation during the Kumbh. Each station was having its own control room, with a central master control room at Prayagraj Junction. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed for train operations and crowd management at stations.

To facilitate smooth rush of passengers flow, extensive measures have been put in place, including single entry and exit points at stations on major Snan days and unidirectional movement on platforms, foot over bridges (FOBs), and ramps.

Security arrangements for Mahakumbh-2025 were comprehensive, with an emphasis on surveillance and real-time monitoring. A total of about 1200 CCTV cameras, including 116 Face Recognition System (FRS) cameras and Drone cameras were also deployed for surveillance of tracks and crowd management at approach roads to stations.

Additional deployment of 15,000 personnel from the Railway Protection Force (RPF), Government Railway Police (GRP) and para-military forces were done to ensure security.

Also, additional deployment were made at other sensitive railway stations where high rush of passengers were expected i.e. Varanasi, Ayodhya, Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, Danapur and New Delhi etc.

New Delhi Railway Station has adequate infrastructure. It has 16 nos. of platforms, three foot over bridges (FOBs), access from both Paharganj and Ajmeri gate side, large open spaces in front of the station etc. Large rush of passengers during festivals and events like Kumbh, Chatth, Holi etc. are being handled regularly on New Delhi Railway Station.

Further, redevelopment of New Delhi Railway Station has been sanctioned under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

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.

The plan for redevelopment of New Delhi Railway station, envisages larger new station buildings at both sides, spacious Air Concourse with modern amenities for passenger, Multi Modal Transport Hub connecting different mode of transportation and providing parking and other facilities. The redeveloped station envisages a network of surface and elevated roads to provide access at two levels and to decongest surrounding areas of New Delhi railway station. Adequate security measures like CCTV cameras, access control, movement regulation and waiting space etc are also envisaged.

The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not footfall-wise or Work-wise or Station-wise.

Passenger amenities are generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. An allocation of ₹12,994 Crores (Revised Estimate) has been made for the financial year 2024-25 under Plan Head-53. New Delhi railway station in Delhi falls under Northern Railway Zone and the fund allocation to Northern Railway for development and maintenance of stations under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities' for the year (RE 2024-25) is ₹ 1531.24 Cr.

To handle heavy rush of passengers at stations, following decisions have been taken by railways -

1. Permanent holding areas at 60 stations:
 - a. 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.
 - b. Similar arrangements were made during Mahakumbh at nine stations of Prayag area.
 - c. 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.
 - d. Pilot projects have started at New Delhi, Anand Vihar, Varanasi, Ayodhya, and Ghaziabad stations.

- e. 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:
 - a. Complete access control will be initiated at the 60 stations.
 - b. Passengers with confirmed reserve tickets will be given direct access to the platforms.
 - c. Passengers without a ticket or with a waiting list ticket will wait in the outside waiting area.
 - d. All unauthorised entry points will be sealed.
- 3. Wider foot-over-bridges (FOB):
 - a. 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:
 - a. 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:
 - a. 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:
 - a. 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:
 - a. 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:
 - a. 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:
 - a. All major stations will have a senior officer as station director. All other departments will report to the station director.
 - b. 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:
 - a. Station Director will be empowered to control the sale of tickets as per capacity of the station and the available trains.

CCTV cameras are installed at New Delhi railway station, which is being monitored round the clock. A high-level inquiry committee has been constituted for comprehensive investigation into the incident at New Delhi railway station.

CHANGES IN RETIREMENT AGE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

2999. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to change the retirement age of Government employees of the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is any policy to abolish the vacancy created from retirement of employees and if so, the details thereof along with the number of posts abolished since 2014;
- (c) the details of retirement age of the Government employees of Central Government and various State Governments;
- (d) the reasons for non uniformity in retirement age for Government employees irrespective of Central and State Governments; and
- (e) whether any Government employees' union/organizations demanded changes in retirement age and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH

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

(a) and (b) No proposal to change the retirement age of Government employees is under consideration of the Government. The Government has no policy to abolish the vacancy created from retirement of employees.

(c) and (d) No such data is centrally maintained in the Government as the subject matter falls in the State List.

(e) No formal proposal has been received from staff side of National Council (Joint Consultative machinery).

4जी संतुष्टि परियोजना

3000. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

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

(क) 4जी संतुष्टि परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और छत्तीसगढ़ तथा गुजरात के दाहोद और अन्य जिलों में अब तक कितना प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है;

(ख) 4जी संतुष्टि परियोजना से छत्तीसगढ़ और गुजरात में कितने गांव और नागरिक लाभान्वित हुए हैं;

(ग) दूरसंचार विभाग द्वारा उक्त राज्यों में आरओडब्ल्यू नियम-2024 का निर्बाध कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) छत्तीसगढ़ और गुजरात के शहरी और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में लघु सेलों के माध्यम से 5जी कनेक्टिविटी को पूरी तरह से आरंभ करने की अनुमानित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) 4जी सेचुरेशन परियोजना के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के 827 कवर न किए गए गांवों और दाहोद जिले सहित गुजरात राज्य के 867 गांवों को 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी के प्रावधान के लिए कवर करने की योजना है। दिनांक 28.02.2025 तक छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के 442 गाँव (नियोजित गाँवों का 53.45%) और गुजरात राज्य के 647 गाँव (नियोजित गाँवों का 74.62%) इस परियोजना के तहत कवर किए गए हैं।

(ग) दूरसंचार विभाग ने गुजरात और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों के साथ दूरसंचार (मार्ग का अधिकार) नियम, 2024 के कार्यान्वयन का काम शुरू किया है। दोनों ही राज्यों ने अपने-अपने राज्यों में दूरसंचार (मार्ग का अधिकार) नियम, 2024 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकारी आदेश जारी किए हैं।

(घ) दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं ने छत्तीसगढ़ और गुजरात सहित पूरे देश में 5जी सेवाओं का विस्तार किया है और निर्धारित न्यूनतम रोलआउट दायित्व मानदंडों सेकहीं अधिक विस्तार कर लिया है।

ATTACKS ON CHRISTIANS AND CHURCHES

3001. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

- (a) the details of the number of attacks on Christians and Churches that have come to the notice of the Government, State-wise, and
- (b) whether the Government has made any efforts to contain the hate speeches and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Hence, prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of offences, including matters related to violence/attacks against minority communities and their places of worship, are primarily the concerns of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The State Governments/Union Territories (UT) are competent to deal with offences under the extant provisions of laws and action is taken as per the existing laws by the law enforcing agencies, whenever instances of violence come to notice. As such, specific data regarding violence against minorities is not maintained centrally. Furthermore, there are adequate provisions under Sections 196, 299 and 353 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 to deal with incidents of hate speech.

Moreover, Government of India monitors the internal security and law and order situation in the country and assists the State Governments in case of major law and order problems by deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) at the request of

the State Governments. Additionally, Government of India issues appropriate advisories from time to time to maintain peace, public tranquillity and harmony.

DEATH OF SANITATION WORKERS

3002. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

- (a) the number of deaths that occurred during the last 10 years of sanitation workers employed by the Railways;
- (b) the steps taken by the Railways to prevent the death of sanitation workers; and
- (c) whether the employment of sanitation workers by the Railways violates the mandate of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavenger and their Rehabilitation Act 2013 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) There is no manual scavenging being done on Indian Railways. Station/Platform cleaning activities at major railway stations is carried out through mechanized means by using high pressure water jets, mechanized floor scrubber, walk behind automatic scrubber dryer, battery operated ride on scrubber, vacuum cleaner, flippers, wet and dry vacuum cleaner etc., with the requisite manpower.

Concrete washable aprons, wherever available on platform tracks, are cleaned with water jet on need basis.

With the installation of bio-toilets in passenger coaches of Indian Railway System, human waste has been prevented to fall on tracks and bio-tanks have sufficient microbial matter to convert the fecal matter into gas and treated water only is released to ground. External cleaning of coaches is done at Automatic Coach Washing Plants (ACWP). For internal cleaning of coaches, proper tools and equipments are used along with handheld scrubbing machines, vacuum cleaners. Toilets are cleaned using high pressure jets and prescribed cleaning agents.

विभिन्न योजनाओं हेतु डाकघरों में खाते

3003. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर :

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) मध्य प्रदेश विशेषकर खंडवा जिला, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा विशेषकर छत्रपति संभाजी नगर जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र के डाकघरों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत योजना औरजिलावार कितने खाते खोले गए हैं;
- (ख) मध्य प्रदेश, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली और महाराष्ट्र के लोगों द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत डाकघरों में कुल कितनी धनराशि जमा की गई है;

- (ग) क्या बड़ी संख्या में लाभार्थियों ने लाभ प्राप्त न होने की शिकायत की है और विभिन्न स्तरों पर शिकायतें दर्ज कराई हैं;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) धोखाधड़ी की गतिविधियों में संलिप्त व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और ऐसी घटनाओं की जांच के लिए क्या तंत्र मौजूद है; और
- (च) मध्य प्रदेश, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली और महाराष्ट्र 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, मध्य प्रदेश विशेषकर खंडवा जिला, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा विशेषकर छत्रपति संभाजी नगर जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र के डाकघरों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत 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, मध्य प्रदेश, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और महाराष्ट्र के लोगों द्वारा विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत डाकघरों में जमा की गई कुल धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** के रूप में संलग्न है।
- (ग) और (घ) मध्य प्रदेश, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा महाराष्ट्र डाक सर्कलों 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 शिकायतकर्ताओं को सूचित किया जाता है।

(ड) धोखाधड़ी संबंधी गतिविधियों में लिप्त लोगों के खिलाफ की गई कार्रवाई 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 अनुसार, इसे पुलिस या सीबीआई में रिपोर्ट किया जाता है। साथ ही, धोखाधड़ी में लिप्त कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध आपराधिक कार्यवाही के अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा नियम 1965 के अनुसार अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई भी की जाती है। दिए गए दंड की समीक्षा की जाती है और दोषी से धोखाधड़ी की राशि वसूली जाती है एवं बकाया नुकसान की वसूली के लिए संबंधित राज्य के वसूली अधिनियम के तहत कार्रवाई भी 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 खंड V में किए गए प्रावधान के अनुसार विभागीय जांच की जाती है। धोखाधड़ी का पता चलने के बाद, उक्त की जांच, 'मानक प्रश्नावली प्रारूप और प्रक्रिया' के अनुसार निर्धारित धन-सीमा के अनुरूप, डिवीजन स्तर पर/क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय स्तर पर और सर्कल कार्यालय स्तर पर की जाती है।

(च) मध्य प्रदेश, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा महाराष्ट्र में कुल कंप्यूटरीकृत डाकघरों की जिला-वार संख्या **विवरण-III** के रूप में संलग्न है।

विवरण-I

मध्य प्रदेश के डाकघरों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत 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
खंडवा	25.8	123.5	14.1	3.0	1.4	52.1	20.1	6.8	1.7	1.1	249.6
आगर मालवा	10.0	54.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	19.8	12.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	101.2
अलीराजपुर	7.0	114.5	3.4	0.2	0.1	48.4	11.7	4.7	0.2	0.5	190.7
अनूपपुर	18.1	37.1	3.3	1.4	0.1	11.4	29.3	10.1	0.1	0.4	111.3
अशोक नगर	15.1	97.1	2.5	0.5	0.4	26.8	7.2	3.6	0.7	0.9	154.8
बालाघाट	87.6	162.8	23.4	3.1	5.3	116.2	48.8	16.4	1.7	2.4	467.5
बड़वानी	10.7	101.9	7.4	0.7	0.2	40.8	16.6	2.4	0.4	0.5	181.7
बैतूल	66.5	209.3	37.3	4.5	1.4	92.2	30.9	24.7	2.4	1.8	471.2
भिंड	59.0	120.1	17.2	3.7	0.7	41.8	66.9	28.8	0.6	0.5	339.3

भोपाल	97.5	139.8	34.6	26.7	8.9	58.6	75.7	57.7	17.4	10.0	527.1
बुरहानपुर	22.5	58.3	11.1	3.2	0.3	35.2	15.4	8.7	1.5	0.7	156.8
छतरपुर	40.4	287.6	12.4	2.7	1.2	64.8	46.3	15.5	1.8	1.2	474.1
छिंदवाड़ा	61.3	232.7	22.7	5.0	1.8	72.0	58.4	26.3	3.2	1.9	485.3
पांडुरंगा	23.1	86.8	7.7	0.4	0.2	19.4	5.4	2.7	0.3	0.7	146.7
दमोह	58.8	206.9	11.5	3.0	0.6	44.0	24.8	12.4	0.7	1.0	363.7
दतिया	22.6	97.3	6.5	0.8	0.3	29.9	8.0	4.5	0.6	0.7	171.2
देवास	20.6	236.3	3.8	2.4	1.0	118.5	17.1	4.8	2.5	1.6	408.5
धार	23.6	248.6	7.3	2.4	0.8	103.3	47.8	5.3	1.0	1.6	441.8
डिंडोरी	13.6	32.7	5.9	0.2	0.3	24.2	10.6	3.6	0.1	0.8	92.0
गुना	34.2	82.6	3.7	1.6	0.7	35.9	50.1	5.9	1.0	1.1	216.8
ग्वालियर	111.6	218.7	35.5	20.7	4.9	64.7	95.7	61.8	9.6	5.6	628.8
हरदा	17.2	136.4	3.8	1.1	0.5	20.3	6.2	3.3	0.4	0.9	190.1
होशंगाबाद	46.7	243.7	8.8	4.0	1.8	67.5	27.4	13.9	2.0	3.2	419.0
इंदौर	98.9	236.0	39.5	27.6	14.7	130.6	95.1	56.9	23.8	7.2	730.1
जबलपुर	154.3	204.2	81.0	40.2	3.6	85.0	77.8	119.3	9.8	9.9	785.0
झुआ	10.7	107.7	4.4	0.8	0.3	58.0	17.7	1.5	0.2	0.7	202.0
कटनी	70.0	125.7	28.5	7.6	2.0	71.8	26.5	37.4	2.3	1.7	373.5

खरगौन	44.7	186.1	16.7	3.6	0.8	96.9	21.5	4.5	2.3	1.6	378.6
मंडला	46.8	115.5	10.7	1.4	1.2	38.9	20.9	10.5	0.5	2.7	249.1
मंदसौर	59.8	248.1	19.9	4.8	2.5	61.7	36.0	8.7	3.0	2.8	447.2
मुरैना	57.7	136.7	13.6	4.2	0.9	31.1	66.1	20.7	1.5	0.5	332.9
नरसिंहपुर	32.8	198.2	8.2	2.0	1.1	35.0	11.5	13.0	1.6	2.9	306.3
नीमच	38.6	218.0	13.6	4.5	1.9	36.4	11.7	6.4	1.6	1.7	334.3
निवाड़ी	10.1	42.2	2.3	0.3	0.2	10.5	7.4	3.4	0.2	0.2	76.9
पन्ना	14.9	232.9	4.4	0.9	0.4	22.0	17.9	3.6	0.2	0.5	297.7
रायसेन	25.5	314.0	4.4	0.9	0.9	28.0	30.3	3.7	0.7	1.2	409.8
राजगढ़	44.2	261.4	17.7	1.6	1.1	37.5	22.3	4.4	0.9	1.2	392.2
रतलाम	46.7	184.0	19.8	3.8	0.7	46.4	21.7	7.2	3.5	2.8	336.6
रीवा	60.8	163.8	22.9	4.7	2.8	95.9	29.6	29.9	0.7	1.2	412.3
मऊगंज	16.8	39.4	5.7	0.4	0.1	38.1	8.4	3.3	0.1	0.2	112.4
सागर	84.2	230.7	22.7	7.8	1.8	53.4	53.9	33.2	2.5	1.9	492.1
सतना	36.4	144.8	12.3	3.7	1.7	42.9	37.7	23.0	0.9	0.9	304.4
मैहर	13.5	52.9	5.1	0.5	0.2	20.4	5.9	5.0	0.2	0.2	104.0
सीहोर	37.7	212.0	15.1	2.7	1.3	34.4	13.2	8.6	0.9	1.5	327.3
सिवनी	51.5	136.6	14.7	1.7	1.0	48.8	56.9	9.6	1.4	1.0	323.2

शहडोल	36.7	110.7	8.2	2.7	0.3	26.8	54.0	15.9	0.4	0.7	256.3
शाजापुर	28.3	105.1	6.6	1.8	0.3	44.5	14.9	2.6	1.0	1.2	206.2
श्योपुर	10.4	27.7	2.6	0.2	0.2	8.9	13.6	2.2	0.1	0.2	66.0
शिवपुरी	35.7	186.7	6.1	3.0	0.6	38.3	42.4	7.6	1.7	1.2	323.4
सीधी	15.4	59.2	2.9	0.3	0.1	31.0	8.1	2.4	0.0	0.2	119.7
सिंगरौली	36.2	94.7	6.0	2.0	0.6	28.9	48.2	19.1	0.1	0.5	236.2
टीकमगढ़	24.8	153.5	5.4	1.7	0.8	40.4	18.7	9.2	1.0	0.7	256.1
उज्जैन	81.5	213.4	29.0	14.5	3.8	89.9	39.5	27.1	6.7	3.3	508.7
उमरिया	44.8	67.3	11.3	4.1	0.9	20.3	43.7	21.7	0.6	0.6	215.4
विदिशा	24.2	365.5	10.2	2.8	1.8	28.0	29.3	7.8	1.9	1.1	472.7
कुल योग	2,288.2	8,503.3	758.2	250.5	83.5	2,688.6	1,735.3	853.9	122.5	93.4	17,377.3

1. संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली के डाकघरों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत खोले गए खातों की संख्या :

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
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	10422	11333	2576	1077	997	8466	6335	4418	871	298	46793

महाराष्ट्र के डाकघरों में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत खोले गए खातों की जिला-वार संख्या

(हजार में)

योजना/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
छत्रपति संभाजी नगर	97.2	421.8	22.6	17.3	11.1	92.6	57.8	22.8	17.4	10.3	770.8
अहमदनगर	208.6	938.1	104.9	28.6	20.1	137.8	61.2	41.0	20.0	15.1	1575.3
अकोला	88.9	176.7	22.0	10.8	8.7	62.5	32.6	19.6	7.3	11.0	440.1
अमरावती	215.6	336.2	49.4	16.4	10.1	107.2	36.4	23.9	9.9	19.3	824.4
बीड	92.4	262.8	40.6	7.2	3.9	53.1	15.8	15.9	4.2	12.5	508.4
भंडारा	83.6	132.0	19.1	4.3	2.8	39.4	17.4	24.9	2.8	6.7	333.1
बुलढाना	165.3	366.6	27.0	10.9	10.4	66.5	46.9	24.8	7.7	14.0	740.1
चंद्रपुर	107.4	195.4	26.2	11.1	7.4	48.2	40.5	37.3	5.6	6.8	486.0

धूले	98.4	246.3	26.2	12.4	9.5	38.7	21.7	19.3	8.7	9.9	491.1
गढ़चिरोली	36.3	101.8	5.2	0.8	2.4	27.2	9.9	9.0	0.7	2.5	195.7
गोंडिया	73.7	106.3	20.5	4.3	2.6	46.3	14.4	17.1	1.9	4.6	291.8
हिंगोली	17.4	165.0	3.0	1.2	2.8	24.6	9.3	4.9	0.5	3.7	232.4
जलगांव	295.4	767.2	73.5	29.4	40.0	135.6	55.4	57.2	23.6	39.4	1516.6
जालना	49.1	306.9	7.6	2.6	4.0	51.7	26.2	24.0	2.5	5.6	480.3
कोल्हापुर	279.0	731.8	229.5	42.8	23.7	143.4	122.1	123.6	37.3	24.7	1758.0
लातूर	74.8	266.1	24.2	5.9	15.7	63.4	22.3	17.3	4.8	17.6	512.1
मुम्बई	189.9	525.3	184.9	76.5	61.7	92.1	311.4	226.0	46.4	23.1	1737.4
मुम्बई उप नगरीय	326.5	641.8	143.9	109.1	57.9	175.7	449.8	310.0	85.7	40.0	2340.4
नागपुर	352.0	433.2	106.1	54.2	31.1	114.4	140.5	108.0	38.6	30.7	1408.8
नांदेड़	102.1	616.7	17.2	7.6	13.7	109.3	41.1	39.1	3.7	25.2	975.8
नंदुरबार	37.1	191.3	6.3	3.4	3.2	21.3	8.9	5.4	2.9	4.3	284.1
नासिक	418.7	635.1	143.0	51.4	47.4	158.0	119.9	68.2	55.5	43.2	1740.3
उस्मानाबाद	91.6	148.9	28.8	3.8	4.4	49.7	10.3	10.4	2.9	18.9	369.5

पालघर	109.7	214.9	23.1	18.3	9.0	61.4	68.9	46.6	15.1	12.1	579.1
परभनी	47.5	281.2	9.8	5.9	3.8	51.3	22.5	15.8	2.7	7.9	448.3
पुणे	552.4	1564.8	277.8	125.6	95.4	322.8	399.1	134.5	123.9	71.4	3667.5
रायगढ़	225.8	349.8	152.5	33.3	16.9	77.1	96.6	63.4	24.0	26.7	1066.0
रत्नागिरि	362.3	369.4	168.9	19.2	14.4	68.2	66.1	80.4	11.7	20.6	1181.2
सांगली	243.1	659.0	100.9	28.5	15.6	94.0	75.4	58.7	17.2	17.0	1309.3
सतारा	260.7	571.2	95.2	30.0	30.1	110.6	84.8	76.1	20.6	15.9	1295.2
सिंधुदुर्ग	196.0	333.4	117.4	10.6	6.3	36.7	59.7	50.7	7.7	29.5	848.1
शोलापुर	236.3	638.6	79.5	20.1	18.9	127.7	122.7	32.4	13.0	11.2	1300.4
ठाणे	312.3	469.6	124.3	98.3	42.9	153.7	360.3	202.4	86.1	39.7	1889.5
वर्धा	129.6	167.9	31.8	7.6	5.3	34.4	21.2	19.4	4.4	8.2	429.9
वाशिम	54.8	120.3	9.1	2.6	3.2	42.8	13.5	11.4	1.7	5.3	264.5
यवतमाल	126.7	231.6	18.9	6.6	8.7	65.2	21.4	14.8	4.9	10.5	509.4
कुल योग	6358.1	14684.8	2541.0	918.8	664.9	3104.4	3083.7	2056.3	723.7	665.3	34801.0

विवरण-II

मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और महाराष्ट्र के नागरिकों द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं में जमा की गई कुल राशि (करोड़ रुपए में) :

योजना	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	महाराष्ट्र	मध्य प्रदेश
बचत खाता	44.1	18552.1	7801.3
आवर्ती जमा	41.1	20995.3	12491.6
सावधि जमा	45.1	27693.8	9853.5
मासिक आय योजना	39.0	29687.3	7474.6
लोक भविष्य निधि	25.7	21207.9	4004.7
सुकन्या समृद्धि खाता	52.8	16145.6	6506.9
राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र	57.5	20962.2	6269.1
किसान विकास पत्र	50.9	13519.3	6001.6
वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना	54.3	39964.3	6481.1
महिला सम्मान बचत पत्र	4.4	5312.4	1050.0
कुल	414.9	214040.4	67934.4

विवरण-III**मध्य प्रदेश में कंप्यूटरीकृत डाकघरों की जिला-वार संख्या**

जिले का नाम	कंप्यूटरीकृत डाकघरों की संख्या
भोपाल	140
रायसेन	255
विदिशा	210
नर्मदापुरम	196
हरदा	107
नरसिंहपुर	232
गुना	172
शिवपुरी	274
अशोकनगर	138
ग्वालियर	171
दतिया	140
मुरैना	203
भिंड	260
श्योपुर	93
बालाघाट	478
शिवनी	256

छतरपुर	263
टीकमगढ़	132
निवाड़ी	60
छिंदवाड़ा	326
बैतूल	306
पांडुर्णा	72
जबलपुर	229
कटनी	201
मंडला	415
डिंडोरी	124
रीवा	262
मऊगंज	73
सीधी	151
सिंगरौली	118
सागर	331
दमोह	216
सतना	200
पन्ना	153
मैहर	101

शहडोल	151
अनूपपुर	144
उमरिया	128
इंदौर	164
देवास	211
धार	260
उज्जैन	199
शाजापुर	126
आगर मालवा	68
रतलाम	188
झुआ	117
अलीराजपुर	97
खंडवा	179
खरगौन	216
बुरहानपुर	71
बड़वानी	154
मंदसौर	221

नीमच	135
सीहोर	192
राजगढ़	196
कुल	10275

संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली में कंप्यूटरीकृत डाकघरों की संख्या

जिले का नाम	कंप्यूटरीकृत डाकघरों की संख्या
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	3

महाराष्ट्र में कंप्यूटरीकृत डाकघरों की जिला-वार संख्या

जिले का नाम	कंप्यूटरीकृत डाकघरों की संख्या
मुंबई	111
मुंबई उप नगरीय	118
सिंधुदुर्ग	55
कोल्हापुर	96
सांगली	83
रत्नागिरि	79
सीएस नगर	54

जालना	28
बीड	36
जलगांव	77
धूले	34
नंदुरबार	22
नांदेड	54
लातूर	30
धाराशिव	30
परभनी	24
हिंगोली	10
अकोला	32
वाशिम	14
यवतमाल	41
नागपुर	107
वर्धा	27
चंद्रपुर	37
गढ़चिरौली	18
अमरावती	55
बुलढाना	33
भंडारा	19

गोंडिया	12
ठाणे	83
पालघर	37
नासिक	98
रायगढ़	68
पुणे	215
सतारा	95
शोलापुर	92
अहमदनगर	97
कुल	2121

बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार

3004. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूडी:

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

क्या **प्रधानमंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (डीएई) को अपने आविष्कृत उत्पादों, प्रक्रियाओं और प्रौद्योगिकियों हेतु बौद्धिक सम्पदा अधिकार (आईपीआर) मिलता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और भारत तथा विदेश में प्राप्त प्रत्येक पेटेंट के ब्यौरे सहित इनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या पेटेंट युक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के वाणिज्यीकरण के संबंध में कोई विशिष्ट उपलब्धियां रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) एकस्व (पेटेंट) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 4 के अनुसार : "परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 की 33) की धारा 20 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आने वाले परमाणु ऊर्जा से संबंधित आविष्कार के लिए कोई एकस्व (पेटेंट) नहीं प्रदान किया जाएगा", परमाणु ऊर्जा से संबंधित विभाग द्वारा उत्पन्न बौद्धिक संपदा का भारत में एकस्व (पेटेंट) नहीं कराया जा सकता है। हालांकि, विभाग भारत के नाभिकीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के लिए विकसित अनुसंधान एवं विकास और स्वोत्पाद (स्पिन-ऑफ) प्रौद्योगिकियों के माध्यम से पर्याप्त संख्या में एकस्व (पेटेंट) अधिकार प्राप्त करता है। ये एकस्व (पेटेंट) परमाणु ऊर्जा के अलावा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इसके उत्पादों, प्रक्रियाओं और प्रौद्योगिकियों के अनुप्रयोग से संबंधित होते हैं।

(ख) डीएई ने 1985 से भारत में 234 एकस्व (पेटेंट) अधिकार प्राप्त किए हैं। **(विवरण-I)**

(ग) डीएई ने 2001 से भारत से बाहर 139 एकस्व (पेटेंट) अधिकार प्राप्त किए। **(विवरण-II)**

एकस्व (पेटेंट) प्रौद्योगिकियों के व्यावसायीकरण के संबंध में कई विशिष्ट उपलब्धियां हैं। महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का विवरण नीचे सूचीबद्ध है:

- i. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन-इंडियन पेटेंट सं. 199087 ।
- ii. निलंबित कण पदार्थों को कम करने के लिए कोयला दहन संयंत्र में कोयले के दहन के दौरान उत्पादित निःशेष गैस उत्सर्जन के उपचार के लिए एक विधि-भारतीय पेटेंट सं. 194122 ।
- iii. चुंबकीय सेलूलोज कण की तैयारी के लिए एक बेहतर प्रक्रम-भारतीय पेटेंट सं. 193445 ।
- iv. नैनोट्यूब में शामिल बैलिस्टिक प्रतिरोधी कवच पैनल और इसके उत्पाद-भारतीय पेटेंट सं. 528921 (भाभा कवच)।
- v. अपशिष्ट निपटान और तापीय प्रसंस्करण अनुप्रयोगों के लिए वृहत्प्लाज्मा आर्क प्लम उत्पादन के लिए एक उपकरण-भारतीय पेटेंट सं. 432380 ।
- vi. प्रशीतित माल ले जाने के लिए एक तरल नाइट्रोजन आधारित पोर्टेबल प्रशीतन प्रणाली-भारतीय पेटेंट सं. 502550 (शिवाय)।
- vii. परा-निस्यंदन झिल्ली जल शुद्धिकरण उपकरण-भारतीय पेटेंट सं. 195961 ।
- viii. एंटी-लेप्रोसी वैक्सीन तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया-भारतीय पेटेंट सं. 153031 ।
- ix. ऑस्टेनेटिक स्टेनलेस स्टील के टंगस्टन अक्रिय गैस (टीआईजी) वेल्डिंग के लिए फ्लक्स फॉर्मूलेशन को बढ़ाने वाला एक भेदन और इसका अनुप्रयोग-भारतीय पेटेंट सं. 266346 ।

विवरण-I

भारत में दिए गए एकस्व (पेटेंट) का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
1.	पॉलीविनाइल अल्कोहल को रासायनिक रूप से तीन आयामों में क्रॉसलिंग करने की विधि	153797	01-नवंबर-1985	भारत
2.	कुष्ठरोग वैक्सीन तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया	153031	26-मई-1985	भारत
3.	आयनीकरण विकिरण द्वारा यांत्रिक रूप से स्थिर तीन आयामी क्रॉस-लिंकड पॉलीविनाइल अल्कोहल के निर्माण की विधि	153994	16-अगस्त-1985	भारत
4.	मानव रक्त विषाक्त पदार्थों को हटाने के लिए उपकरण	153999	13-दिसंबर-1985	भारत
5.	रासायनिक रूप से तीन आयामी रूप से क्रॉसलिंग पॉलीविनाइल अल्कोहल की विधि	153801	31-जनवरी-1986	भारत
6.	रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस ट्यूबलर मॉड्यूल में उपयोग के लिए एक संरंघ नलिका या केशिका पर सीधे ट्यूबलर झिल्ली की स्वस्थाने कास्टिंग के लिए विधि और उपकरण	162173	18-नवंबर-1988	भारत
7.	रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस ट्यूबलर मॉड्यूल में उपयोग के लिए एक संरंघ समर्थित ट्यूब में सीधे ट्यूबलर झिल्ली की स्वस्थाने कास्टिंग के लिए विधि और उपकरण	162174	18-नवंबर-1988	भारत
8.	रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस संयंत्र में उपयोग के लिए एक रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस ट्यूबलर मॉड्यूल	158830	25-अगस्त-1989	भारत
9.	विद्युत रासायनिक कोशिकाओं में उपयोग के लिए सल्फाइड आयन संवेदनशील या चुनिंदा चांदी सल्फाइड इलेक्ट्रोड के विनिर्माण के लिए एक विधि	160612	17-जून-1988	भारत
10.	रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस संयंत्र में उपयोग के लिए एक बेहतर रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस ट्यूबलर मॉड्यूल	166048	12-अक्तूबर-1990	भारत

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
11.	पूरी तरह से संवृत्त इलेक्ट्रिक आर्क फर्नेस और इसी प्रकार की समान फर्नेस में उपयोग के लिए एक दूरदर्शी इलेक्ट्रोड सील उपकरण	166974	22-मार्च-1991	भारत
12.	बेलनाकार दर्पण तत्वों सहित एक निश्चित दर्पण रेखा केंद्रित सौर संकेन्द्रक	172328	27-मई-1994	भारत
13.	जलीय प्रवाह युक्त फ्लोरीन के डिऑक्सीकरण के लिए एक बेहतर विधि	167969	03-जनवरी-1992	भारत
14.	फिल्टर-प्रेस प्रकार के उच्च दबाव क्षारीय जल इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर सेल मॉड्यूल में उपयोग के लिए एक संरंघ इलेक्ट्रोड और उसी के निर्माण की विधि।	172456	10-जून-1994	भारत
15.	एक फिल्टर-प्रेस प्रकार उच्च दबाव क्षारीय जल इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर सेल मॉड्यूल में उपयोग के लिए एक एकीकृत द्विध्रुवीय प्लेट और उसी के निर्माण की विधि	172485	24-जून-1994	भारत
16.	बेहतर फिल्टर-प्रेस प्रकार उच्च दबाव क्षारीय जल इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर सेल मॉड्यूल	172486	24-जून-1994	भारत
17.	एक द्वि-अपवर्तक क्रिस्टल लेंस प्रकाश किरण ध्रुवीकारक	173464	16-दिसंबर-1994	भारत
18.	संकुचित करने योग्य सौर ड्रायर	173519	30-दिसंबर-1994	भारत
19.	जलीय सुक्रोज विलयन से इनवर्ट शुगर सिरप तैयार करने के लिए जैव उत्प्रेरक और इसे बनाने की विधि	177144	16-मई-1997	भारत
20.	जलीय सुक्रोज विलयन से इनवर्ट शुगर सिरप तैयार करने के लिए एक निरंतर एकल चरण जैव उत्प्रेरक प्रक्रिया और इसे पूरा करने के लिए एक जैवअभिक्रिया	177145	16-मई-1997	भारत
21.	जलीय इमल्सन दबाव संवेदनशील असंजक तैयार करने के लिए एक प्रक्रिया (490/बीओएम/1997 भी देखें)	181789	06-अगस्त-1999	भारत
22.	एस्पेरगिलस नाइजर वैन टाइग के एक नए माइक्रोबियल तनाव से पॉलीगैलेक्टुरोनेज पेक्टिन एस्टरेज और पेक्टिन लाइज को मिलाकर एक पेक्टिनोलिटिक एंजाइम कॉम्प्लेक्स तैयार करने के लिए एक प्रक्रिया	182245	17-सितंबर-1999	भारत

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
23.	अपरंपरागत फलों के एंजाइमेटिक द्रवीकरण की एक प्रक्रिया	182962	25-फरवरी-2000	भारत
24.	एक उच्च कोणीय और स्थानिक रिज़ॉल्यूशन चरण ग्रेडिएंट इंटरफेरोमीटर	183095	07-अप्रैल-2000	भारत
25.	तरल समर्थन के लिए एक अत्यधिक क्रॉस-लिंकड सिलिकॉन झिल्ली और इसे बनाने की एक विधि	185680	05-अक्तूबर-2001	भारत
26.	ट्यूमर संसूचन/उपचार के लिए 3,4-di (कार्बोथोक्सीमेथिलीनऑक्सी) बेंजालडिहाइड से 5,10,15,20-टेट्राकिस [3,4-बिस्कार्बोक्सीमेथिलीनऑक्सी)फेनिल] पोर्फिरिन से के संश्लेषण के लिए एक प्रक्रिया।	180992	07-फरवरी-1998	भारत
27.	ट्यूमर संसूचन/उपचार के लिए 5,10, 15, 20-टेट्राकिस [3,4-डीआई (कार्बोथोक्सीमेथिलीन ऑक्सी)फेनिल] पोर्फिरिन से 5,10,15,20-टेट्राकिस [3,4-बिस्कार्बोक्सीमेथिलीन ऑक्सी)फेनिल] क्लोरिन संश्लेषण के लिए एक प्रक्रिया।	180480	01-जनवरी-1999	भारत
28.	रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस में उपयोग के लिए एक असमर्थित एकीकृत स्कीन्ड असममितक अर्धपारगम्य पॉलीथर अमोनिया हाइड्राइड पोलोमेरिक झिल्ली के निर्माण के लिए एक प्रक्रिया	186375	01-मार्च-2002	भारत
29.	रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस में उपयोग के लिए असममितक अर्धपारगम्य एरोमिटिक पॉलीमाइड झिल्ली के निर्माण के लिए एक विलायक विनिमय सह इमरसन अवक्षेपण प्रक्रिया	186210	08-फरवरी-2002	भारत
30.	वेल्डमेंट में विसरणीय हाइड्रोजन के मापन के लिए हाइड्रोजन संवेदक	186660	17-मई-2002	भारत
31.	एक फेरोमैग्नेटिक सामग्री घटक में गुणात्मक मूल्यांकन/दोषों के माप के लिए एक प्रकाशीय जांच	186620	17-मई-2002	भारत
32.	एक फेरोमैग्नेटिक सामग्री घटक में दोषों के मात्रात्मक मूल्यांकन/माप के लिए एक प्रकाशीय जांच	186574	03-मई-2002	भारत
33.	जलीय इमल्सन दबाव संवेदनशील एडेहसिव लेबल (390/बीओएम/1994 के लिए डिजीजनल अनुप्रयोग) तैयार करने के लिए एक प्रक्रिया	182181	03-सितंबर-1999	भारत
34.	आयुर्वेदिक औषधीय संयंत्र, कल्बेल (टिनोस्पोरा एसपी) से एक इम्यूनोमॉड्यूलेटर तैयार करने की एक प्रक्रिया।	183805	22-अप्रैल-2000	भारत

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35.	कैडमियम सल्फाइड (सीडीएस) नैनो क्रिस्टलीय पार्टिकुलेट और इसकी पतली फिल्म, विशेष रूप से यूवी विकिरण के तहत चमकदार या दृश्य प्रकाश उत्सर्जक तत्वों के रूप में उपयोग के लिए और उसी की तैयारी के लिए एकल चरण प्रक्रिया हेतु	187205	27-सितंबर-2002	भारत
36.	पोडोफिलोटॉक्स को जीनस पोडोफिलम से अलग करने की एक प्रक्रिया, विशेष रूप से पौधों की प्रजाति इमोडी वॉल में	187287	04-अक्तूबर-2002	भारत
37.	एंटी कैंसर ड्रग एन [4-{2,4डाईमीनो-6-टेरीडिनिल}मीथाईल] मीथाईलएमीनोबेन्जोएल]-I-ग्लूटेमीक एसिड की तैयारी के लिए एक प्रक्रिया जिसे आमतौर पर मेथोट्रेक्सेट और फार्मास्युटिकली स्वीकार्य लवण के रूप में जाना जाता है	182947	16-जून-2000	भारत
38.	पराध्वनिक का उपयोग करके एक एक्रिलेमाइड-आधारित गामा रे मात्रामापी	187206	06-अगस्त-2002	भारत
39.	एक बहुलक विलयन विशेष रूप से पॉलीएक्रिलेमाइड में अवशिष्ट मोनोमर को मापने के लिए एक पराश्रव्य (अल्ट्रासोनिक) उपकरण	187485	15-नवंबर-2002	भारत
40.	धातुओं, मिश्र धातुओं और सिरमिक्स की वस्तुओं की सतहों पर लेजर आधारित इचिंग के उत्पादन के लिए एक उपकरण	189001	29-अगस्त-2003	भारत
41.	एक यांत्रिक रूप से मजबूत हाइड्रोफिलिक पॉलीविनाइल अल्कोहल हाइड्रोजेल तैयार करने की एक विधि	187486	15-नवंबर-2002	भारत
42.	मलेरिया का पता लगाने के लिए PV2 नामक प्रोटीन की एंटी-सेरा तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया	192707	01-मई-2004	भारत
43.	विद्युत प्रवाहकीय सतह पर खरोंच और दरारों जैसे दोषों का पता लगाने के लिए एक उपकरण	190427	28-जनवरी-2004	भारत
44.	निलंबित कण पदार्थों को कम करने के लिए एक कोयला दहन संयंत्र में कोयले के दहन के दौरान उत्पादित निकास गैस उत्सर्जन के उपचार के लिए विधि	194122	23-फरवरी-2005	भारत
45.	उच्च वोल्टेज आवेग उत्पन्न करने के लिए मॉड्यूलर उपकरण	191318	20-मई-2004	भारत
46.	उच्च वोल्टेज आवेग उत्पन्न करने के लिए मॉड्यूलर उपकरण	191316	20-मई-2004	भारत
47.	स्थानिक रूप से संरचित संकेतों को मौखिक सतह पर और/या ट्रांसडक्शन करने के लिए उपकरण	192082	01-अगस्त-2004	भारत

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48.	मौखिक सतह पर स्थानिक और अस्थायी रूप से पैटर्न वाले संकेतों के प्रक्षेपण और संचरण के लिए प्रणाली	191531	31-मई-2004	भारत
49.	मौखिक सतह से स्थानिक और अस्थायी रूप से पैटर्न वाले संकेतों का पता लगाने और अधिग्रहण करने के लिए एक उपकरण	192719	01-अगस्त-2004	भारत
50.	बोरॉन के साथ यूरोपियम सक्रियण लाल उत्सर्जक यीट्रीशम फॉस्फेट वेनाडेट फॉस्फोर तैयार करने के लिए एक प्रक्रिया	194131	23-फरवरी-2005	भारत
51.	मुँह के कैंसर के शीघ्र संसूचन के लिए 1-2381 आधार पेयर्स (बीपी) वाले पुनः संयोजक न्यूक्लियोटाइड अनुक्रम के अलगाव की एक प्रक्रिया (868/मम/2001 भी देखें)	188744	08-अगस्त-2003	भारत
52.	रक्त प्रवाह संकेत परिवर्तनशीलता रिकॉर्ड करने के लिए एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण	195350	07-जून-2005	भारत
53.	झिल्ली निस्यंदन के लिए एक सर्पिल घुमावदार ड्राई पॉलीमाइड तत्व और एक ही बनाने की विधि	194106	22-फरवरी-2005	भारत
54.	झिल्ली निस्यंदन के लिए एक समर्थित शुष्क असममितक पॉलीमाइड झिल्ली बनाने की विधि	194101	09-मई-2005	भारत
55.	झिल्ली निस्यंदन के लिए उच्च दाब पात्र	195317	07-जून-2005	भारत
56.	ट्यूबों में रिसाव का पता लगाने के लिए उपकरण	193457	22-फरवरी-2005	भारत
57.	स्टील वायर रस्सी निरीक्षण के लिए विभक्त कुंडली प्रोब	193458	29-मार्च-2005	भारत
58.	धीमी प्रतिक्रिया ट्रांसड्यूसर के गतिशील प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए उपकरण	196522	22-दिसंबर-2005	भारत
59.	एक प्रतिबाधा कार्डियो वासोग्राफ	196540	12-जनवरी-2006	भारत
60.	सिंथेटिक प्लास्टिसाइजर से मुक्त हाइड्रोजेल ड्रेसिंग के विनिर्माण के लिए एक चरण विकिरण प्रक्रिया	192136	29-सितंबर-2004	भारत
61.	चुंबकीय सेलूलोज कण तैयार करने के लिए बेहतर प्रक्रिया	193445	20-जनवरी-2005	भारत
62.	चुंबकीय माइक्रोक्रिस्टलीय सेलूलोज कण की एक संरचना	193912	22-फरवरी-2005	भारत

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63.	इलेक्ट्रोसायन अनुप्रयोगों में संवर्धित जीवन वाले मिश्रित ऑक्साइड कोटेड टाइटेनियम इलेक्ट्रोड के उत्पादन और इसी प्रकार तैयार इलेक्ट्रोड के लिए एक बेहतर प्रक्रिया	195371	07-जून-2005	भारत
64.	कार्बन फिल्मों के निक्षेपण के लिए प्रणाली और उसी के लिए प्रक्रिया	204221	09-फरवरी-2007	भारत
65.	इलेक्ट्रो-सक्रिय पैटर्न मुद्रित पॉलीमरिक फिल्मों के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया	204360	15-फरवरी-2007	भारत
66.	पूर्वलोडेड पैराबोलिक डिश एंटीना और इसे बनाने की विधि	207809	28-जून-2007	भारत
67.	नरम कॉन्टैक्ट मोड में इलेक्ट्रो-परावर्तन और सतह फोटो वोल्टेज स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपी के लिए एक उपकरण	204169	12-जनवरी-2007	भारत
68.	मौखिक पोलियो वैक्सीन (ओपीवी) जैसी स्थिर जैविक तैयारी तैयार करने के लिए एक बेहतर प्रक्रिया	197836	09-मार्च-2006	भारत
69.	विभिन्न सब्सट्रेट सामग्रियों पर नियंत्रित ऑक्सीजन स्टोइकियोमेट्री के साथ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिरेमिक ऑक्साइड पतली फिल्में जमा करने की प्रक्रिया	205887	12-अप्रैल-2007	भारत
70.	ऑनलाइन प्रोसेस इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन लूप कैलिब्रेटर	197786	17-जनवरी-2006	भारत
71.	पके हुए केले (मूसा कैवेंडिश) से केले का रस और केले का पाउडर तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया	189999	05-जनवरी-2004	भारत
72.	जैथेक्सिलम एलेटम बीज ऑयल से कीट संचार संशोधक की तैयारी के लिए एक प्रक्रिया	190566	20-अप्रैल-2004	भारत
73.	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन	199087	06-मार्च-2006	भारत
74.	एक कम लागत वाला डिजिटल पॉकेट मात्रामापी	197797	01-फरवरी-2006	भारत
75.	सब्सट्रेट्स पर हार्ड क्रोमियम नाइट्राइड लेपन प्रदान करने के लिए एक बेहतर प्रक्रिया और इस प्रकार एक लेपित सब्सट्रेट	198325	06-अप्रैल-2006	भारत
76.	MgO स्थिर बीटा एल्यूमिना की तैयारी के लिए एक प्रक्रिया	215156	20-फरवरी-2008	भारत

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77.	अपशिष्ट जल में प्रोटोनोफोरिक प्रदूषकों का तेजी से पता लगाने और अनुमान लगाने के लिए एक कॉम्पैक्ट किट	198326	06-अप्रैल-2006	भारत
78.	जिंक अयस्क से जिंक ऑक्साइड आधारित वैरिस्टर के उत्पादन की एक प्रक्रिया	204633	28-फरवरी-2007	भारत
79.	जस्ता कैल्सिन से उच्च शुद्धता जस्ता ऑक्साइड पाउडर तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया	204974	01-मार्च-2007	भारत
80.	मोलिब्डेनम, टंगस्टन और उनके ठोस विलयन के डिसिलिसाइड्स के उत्पादन के लिए एक प्रक्रिया	206958	16-मई-2007	भारत
81.	मुँह के कैंसर के शीघ्र संसूचन के लिए 1-2381 आधार पेयर्स (बीपी) वाले पुनः संयोजक न्यूक्लियोटाइड अनुक्रम संबंधी किट तैयार करने की एक प्रक्रिया (प्रभागीय अनुप्रयोग) 392/बीओएम/1999)	189625	30-सितंबर-2003	भारत
82.	कार्बनिक आधारित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों के विनिर्माण में पॉली(फेनिलीनेविनीलीन) के निक्षेपण के लिए एक बेहतर कक्ष तापमान पर रासायनिक वाष्प निक्षेपण प्रक्रिया	215159	21-फरवरी-2008	भारत
83.	उच्च तापमान तरल पदार्थों में हाइड्रोजन को मापने के लिए इलेक्ट्रोलाइट की स्वस्थाने तैयारी के लिए प्रक्रिया	198013	01-फरवरी-2006	भारत
84.	जलीय माध्यम में धातुओं की संक्षारण दर के ऑनलाइन माप के लिए एक मापन प्रणाली	204092	06-दिसंबर-2006	भारत
85.	न्यूक्लिक एसिड प्रवर्धन द्वारा लक्ष्य न्यूक्लिक एसिड अनुक्रम के संसूचन की एक बेहतर विधि	196040	08-सितम्बर 2005	भारत
86.	कोलाइडल कणों या बूंदों के बीच बलों को मापने के लिए एक बेहतर उपकरण	195921	03-अप्रैल-2005	भारत
87.	एक ट्यूनीएबल ऑप्टिकल फिल्टर	196063	17-अक्तूबर-2005	भारत
88.	कंपोजिट्स के निर्माण के लिए एक प्रक्रिया	241751	23-जुलाई-2010	भारत
89.	CrO ₂ या CrO ₂ क्रोमियम सेस्क्विऑक्साइड के कंपोजिट्स के साथ हॉल्फ धातु फेरोमैग्नेट के विनिर्माण की एक प्रक्रिया	204533	23-फरवरी-2007	भारत

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90.	संपाशित माइक्रोस्कोपिक पदार्थों के ट्रैपिंग और नियंत्रित रोटेशन के लिए ऑप्टिकल ट्वीज़र-आधारित प्रणाली के लिए उपकरण और विधि।	205080	01-मार्च-2007	भारत
91.	650-1600 nm के भीतर संकीर्ण तरंगदैर्घ्य क्षेत्र में निकलने वाले डायोड लेजर जैसे पृथक रूप से सीमित विकृत हेटरोस्ट्रक्चर उपकरणों के विनिर्माण के लिए एक तरल चरण एपिटैक्सी प्रक्रिया	195956	02-सितंबर-2005	भारत
92.	प्रदर्शन के बेहतर गुणों के साथ अमोनिया अवशोषण प्रशीतन प्रणाली	205574	04-अप्रैल-2007	भारत
93.	परानिस्यंदन झिल्ली जल शुद्धिकरण उपकरण	195961	02-सितंबर-2005	भारत
94.	ऑस्टेनेटिक स्टेनलेस स्टील के उपचार के लिए एक प्रक्रिया	200100	17-अप्रैल-2006	भारत
95.	स्थिर चुंबकीय इमलसन और इसे बनाने की एक प्रक्रिया	205114	01-मार्च-2007	भारत
96.	कक्ष तापमान पर मैग्नेटो-इलेक्ट्रिक युग्मन और उच्च डाइइलेक्ट्रिक स्थिरांक प्रदर्शित करने वाले नए यौगिक के विनिर्माण की प्रक्रिया	203429	01-नवंबर-2006	भारत
97.	ऑप्टिकल पॉलिशिंग के लिए उपयुक्त सेरिया नैनो पाउडर तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया	207569	14-जून-2007	भारत
98.	धातु आक्साइड के उत्पादन के लिए बैच अभिक्रियक	207053	21-मई-2007	भारत
99.	नाइट्रेट आयनों वाले अपशिष्ट जल के उपचार के लिए एक प्रक्रिया	222102	21-जुलाई-2008	भारत
100.	सूक्ष्मदर्शी पदार्थ (पदार्थों) के परिवहन के लिए उपकरण और विधि	240966	10-जून-2010	भारत
101.	एकल ट्यूनिंग तत्व के साथ एक ट्यूनीएबल लेजर और एक डिस्पर्सिव रेसोनेटर के दोनों ओर प्रचालनरत एक तरंग दैर्घ्य चयनक	198772	07-फरवरी-2006	भारत
102.	कटे-फूलों की ताजगी बनाए रखने और शेल्फ आयु को बढ़ाने की एक विधि	210507	05-अक्तूबर-2007	भारत

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103.	कमरे के तापमान पर चुम्बकीय-विद्युत युग्मन और उच्च डाइइलेक्ट्रिक स्थिरांक प्रदर्शित करने वाला नया यौगिक	225691	20-नवंबर-2008	भारत
104.	लागत प्रभावी के लिए एक इलेक्ट्रो मैकेनिकल विधि	198509	30-जनवरी-2006	भारत
105.	निम्न गलनांक कणिकाओं धातु कणिकाओं को तैयार करने के लिए एक भट्टी	231518	05-मार्च-2009	भारत
106.	एक बेहतर उप-परिवेश चरण परिवर्तन संरचना	234952	22-जून-2009	भारत
107.	न्यूक्लिक एसिड प्रवर्धन द्वारा लक्ष्य न्यूक्लिक एसिड अनुक्रमण संसूचन के लिए किट	235792	27-अगस्त-2009	भारत
108.	प्रिज्म माउंट एडाप्टर	244151	19-नवंबर-2010	भारत
109.	प्रकाशिक तत्वों के संरेखण और स्थिति हेतु परिशुद्धता कोणीय गति तंत्र के लिए प्रणाली	209080	28-अगस्त-2007	भारत
110.	गन्ने के अपरिपक्व पुष्पन खंडों से प्रत्यक्ष सोमैटिक भ्रूणजनन की प्रक्रिया	243371	08-अक्तूबर-2010	भारत
111.	इमोबिलाइज्ड पेप्टिडेस का उपयोग करके प्रोटीन हाइड्रोलासिस को डेबिटर्स के लिए एंजाइमेटिक प्रक्रिया	252516	21-मई-2012	भारत
112.	हाथ के नाखून की तरफ से उंगलियों पर कई पैटर्न के आधार पर व्यक्तिगत पहचान के लिए बायोमेट्रिक तकनीक	255627	12-मार्च-2013	भारत
113.	ऑस्टेनेटिक स्टेनलेस स्टील की टंगस्टन अक्रिय गैस (टीआईजी) वेल्डिंग और इसके अनुप्रयोग के लिए एक भेदन क्षमता बढ़ाने वाला फ्लक्स फॉर्मूलेशन	266346	30-अप्रैल-2015	भारत
114.	टरबाइन ब्लेड स्थिति के नॉन-इन्ट्रूसिव ऑन-लाइन संसूचन के लिए विधि और प्रणाली	300828	07-सितम्बर 2018	भारत
115.	जिंक उर्वरक फॉर्मूलेशन और इसके उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया	239929	12-अप्रैल-2010	भारत
116.	एक फॉस्फोरस उर्वरक फॉर्मूलेशन और इसे बनाने की एक प्रक्रिया	238485	08-फरवरी-2010	भारत
117.	पराध्वनि का उपयोग करके 1,3 डाइकेटोन के धातु कॉम्प्लेक्स तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया	236638	13-नवंबर-2009	भारत

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118.	अतिचालक रेडियो आवृत्ति (एससीआरएफ) गुहिकाओं के विश्वसनीय विनिर्माण के लिए नियोबियम और/या अन्य अतिचालक पदार्थ की अर्हता प्राप्त करने की एक विधि	288175	09-अक्तूबर-2017	भारत
119.	पाइपों और ट्यूबों के अंदर के व्यास के सुदूर मापन के लिए हाइड्रोलिक माइक्रोमीटर प्रणाली और इस तरह के मापन की विधि	327440	16-दिसंबर-2019	भारत
120.	एक उच्च प्रतिरोध ऑस्टेनेटिक जंगरोधक इस्पात के विकास के लिए प्रक्रिया	272698	20-अप्रैल-2016	भारत
121.	खतरनाक पदार्थों के निष्कासन और कीमती पदार्थों की प्राप्ति के लिए सेलूलोज-आधारित अपशिष्ट उपचार के लिए प्रक्रिया	256258	23-मई-2013	भारत
122.	"ब्लॉक एन्क्रिप्शन" और "सिंक्रोनस स्ट्रीम साइफर (एसएससी) के लिए विधि और उपकरण	396872	13-मई-2022	भारत
123.	कोलिमेटेड बेरिएबल डायमीटर हॉलो लेजर बीम का जनरेटर	269505	26-अक्तूबर-2015	भारत
124.	तरल-आधारित साइटोलॉजी के लिए एक तरल आधारित पतली परत साइटो तैयारी	282981	28-अप्रैल-2017	भारत
125.	वितरित प्रकाशिक फाइबर संवेदक प्रणाली में बेहतर स्थानिक रिज़ॉल्यूशन के साथ एकल तंतु ग्रिड	280741	27-फरवरी-2017	भारत
126.	लेजर वेल्डिंग द्वारा जुड़े नियोबियम घटकों वाले नियोबियम आधारित अति चालक रेडियो आवृत्ति (एससीआरएफ) गुहिकाएं।	341058	10-जुलाई-2020	भारत
127.	जैविक लेजर प्लाज्मा एक्स-रे पॉइंट सोर्स	356014	18-जनवरी-2021	भारत
128.	ऑन-लाइन और ऑफ-लाइन स्पेक्ट्रोफोटोमेट्रिक एसे के लिए बेहतर पथ लंबाई तंतु प्रकाशीय जांच	291011	22-दिसंबर-2017	भारत
129.	विशेष अनुप्रयोगों के लिए फायर रिटार्डेंट इंट्यूमसेंट उच्च घनत्व कठोर पॉलीयूरेथेन फोम	277138	11-नवंबर-2016	भारत
130.	लचीली चुंबकीय झिल्ली आधारित प्रवर्तक सिस्टम और उसी से जुड़े उपकरण	425538	16-मार्च-2023	भारत
131.	टाइटेनियम अयस्कों से उच्च श्रेणी के सिंथेटिक रूटाइल के उत्पादन के लिए एक बेहतर प्रक्रिया	289211	03-नवंबर-2017	भारत
132.	एक ऑप्टिकल स्रोत, इसकी तैयारी की विधि और उसका अनुप्रयोग	285356	18-जुलाई-2017	भारत

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133.	एक फिनिशिंग उपकरण	418577	19-जनवरी-2023	भारत
134.	एक एकल परत किरणित कार्यात्मक क्ले-बहुलक नैनो कंपोजिट फिल्म और इसकी तैयारी की विधि	286015	02-अगस्त-2017	भारत
135.	सूक्ष्मयंत्र से बनी धातु डायाफ्राम आधारित फैबरी-पेरोट फाइबर ऑप्टिक्स संवेदक प्रणाली और इस प्रणाली से डेटा प्रोसेसिंग	359492	25-फरवरी-2021	भारत
136.	जिरकोन से प्राप्त उच्च शुद्ध सबमाइक्रोन थिंट्रिया स्थिर जिरकोनिया चूर्ण के उत्पादन के लिए बेहतर प्रक्रिया	286134	08-अगस्त-2017	भारत
137.	कम दाब पर उच्च आयतनमितिक तरल पदार्थ पंप करने हेतु एक त्रि-वेन सर्पिल निर्वात बूस्टर उपकरण	312335	06-मई-2019	भारत
138.	मलेरिया वैक्सीन और ड्रग टारगेट के रूप में नई प्लाज्मोडियम प्रोटीन	310142	27-मार्च-2019	भारत
139.	इलेक्ट्रोलाइट के रूप में आयनिक तरल में पैलेडियम नैनो कणों के विद्युतरासायनिक संश्लेषण के लिए बेहतर प्रक्रिया	280179	13-फरवरी-2017	भारत
140.	अनुरूप जल-गतिकी नैनो-पॉलिमिंग मशीन और प्रक्रिया	336494	05-मई-2020	भारत
141.	टाइटन फेरस अयस्क और स्लेग सैंपल से अल्ट्रापियर टाइटेनियम डाइऑक्साइड उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया	277309	17-नवंबर-2016	भारत
142.	6-अक्षीय समानांतर किनेमैटिक मैनिपुलेटर	395835	29-अप्रैल-2022	भारत
143.	कमरे के तापमान पर आयनिक तरल पदार्थों का उपयोग करके रोडियम धातु फोम के संश्लेषण की नई विधि	279100	11-जनवरी-2017	भारत
144.	पोटेशियम फ्लोरोबोरेट (केबीएफ ₄) तैयार करने की विधि	287491	19-सितंबर-2017	भारत
145.	पेरिकार्प रंग बनाए रखते हुए विस्तारित शेल्फ-आयु सहित भंडारण स्थिर सूक्ष्मजीवी-मुक्त लीची (लीची चिनेंसिस) और उसकी निर्माण प्रक्रिया	333456	28-फरवरी-2020	भारत
146.	वीड, कोरोनोपस डिडिडेमस से नए एंटीऑक्सीडेंट फ्लेवोनोइड्स के पृथक्करण के लिए अभिनव, सस्ती और व्यवहार्य विधि	410220	28-अक्तूबर-2022	भारत
147.	प्रतिबिम्ब और टेम्पलेट सहित हार्ड कॉपी दस्तावेजों को प्रमाणित करने का उपकरण और विधि	459083	13-अक्तूबर-2023	भारत

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148.	परमाणु आवृत्ति मानक और चुंबकीय क्षेत्र मापन को साकार करने के लिए एक द्विउद्देश्य परमाणु उपकरण	345150	26-अगस्त-2020	भारत
149.	प्रकाशीय रूप से उत्तेजित संदीप्त ग्रेड सिरैमिक सामग्री के बड़े पैमाने पर संश्लेषण की विधि	341683	15-जुलाई-2020	भारत
150.	स्वस्थाने NO _x रिलीज में सक्षम घाव ड्रेसिंग और बनाने की प्रक्रिया	300809	06-सितंबर-2018	भारत
151.	विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रणाली से जुड़े समानांतर या अपरस्ट्रीम सर्किट में क्षति को रोकने के लिए जमीनी दोष के त्वरित संसूचन और अलगाव के लिए बेहतर ग्राउंड फॉल्ट संरक्षण तंत्र	429581	21-अप्रैल-2023	भारत
152.	बढ़ी हुई सुरक्षा विशेषताओं के साथ बहते तरल सोडियम में विसर्पण परीक्षण करने के लिए विसर्पण मशीन	349533	19-अक्तूबर-2020	भारत
153.	अपने आकार पर अच्छे नियंत्रण के साथ रेसोल मोतियों के संश्लेषण की विधि	383451	01-दिसंबर-2021	भारत
154.	जिरकोन खनिज के 'इन्फ्लाइड' विघटन के लिए थर्मल प्लाज्मा प्रक्रिया	303530	27-नवंबर-2018	भारत
155.	ट्रांसमिशन लाइन एम्बॉडीमेन्ट के साथ कॉम्पैक्ट पल्स ट्रांसफार्मर	418035	13-जनवरी-2023	भारत
156.	आवेशित पतली फिल्म कंपोजिट नैनो-निस्संदन झिल्ली और इसके उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया	308260	27-फरवरी-2019	भारत
157.	असमान धातु जोड़ वाला एक संक्रमणकालीन जोड़ और इसके उत्पादन के लिए प्रसार बॉन्डिंग थ्रिक फिट प्रक्रिया	418098	16-जनवरी-2023	भारत
158.	उच्च घनत्व शेल्फ कॉम्पैक्टिंग कंक्रीट और इसे तैयार करने की विधि	503533	25-जनवरी-2024	भारत
159.	एससीआरएफ गुहिका ट्यूनिंग के लिए एक विधि और उपकरण	371293	07-जुलाई-2021	भारत
160.	जिरकोन से प्राप्त शुद्ध जिरकोनियम ऑक्साइड के उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया	334038	05-मार्च-2020	भारत
161.	मोनो और बहुसंयोजक आयनिक प्रजातियों के आंशिक पृथक्करण के लिए सतह नकारात्मक आवेश के साथ नैनोनिस्संदन झिल्लियां	343289	04-अगस्त-2020	भारत

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
162.	ऊर्जा फसल प्रणाली	448160	29-अगस्त-2023	भारत
163.	धातु नैनो कणों / नैनो लेपन का उपयोग करके संक्रामक रोगों की जांच के लिए सूक्ष्म ट्रेन्च आधारित बायोचिप उपकरण	415484	26-दिसंबर-2022	भारत
164.	चुंबकीय अनुनाद प्रतिबिम्बन और प्रकाश-गतिकी चिकित्सा के लिए क्लोरोफिल डेरीवेटिव का धातु कॉम्प्लेक्स	343156	03-अगस्त-2020	भारत
165.	नियंत्रित कण आकार, फाइबर घनत्व और विभिन्न टेक्सचरल गुणों के साथ फाइबर नैनो-सिलिका क्षेत्रों का संश्लेषण	364791	16-अप्रैल-2021	भारत
166.	धातु संकेंद्रक के माध्यम से सूक्ष्मतरंग के साथ सूक्ष्म भेदन के लिए प्रणाली और विधि	426457	23-मार्च-2023	भारत
167.	सूक्ष्म घटकों की बहुलता को संभालने के लिए यांत्रिक ग्रीपर	393042	25-मार्च-2022	भारत
168.	क्लोरीन-डाइऑक्साइड रिलीजिंग पॉलिमर तैयार करने की विधि	365155	22-अप्रैल-2021	भारत
169.	सूर्य की किरण कॉलिमेटिंग सेंट्रल मिरर और हेलियोस्टेट को शामिल करने वाली प्रणाली	481280	12-दिसंबर-2023	भारत
170.	आरएफ एम्पलीफायर के लिए फुल रेंज 24 पल्सड इनपुट और रिपल मुक्त आउटपुट के साथ उच्च वोल्टेज प्रत्यक्ष धारा विद्युत आपूर्ति	436206	28-जून-2023	भारत
171.	धात्विक फोइल पर एकल एकीकृत कट-थ्रू कलात्मक डिजाइन बनाने की विधि	394243	05-अप्रैल-2022	भारत
172.	बेल धातु पर कठोर, हाइड्रोफोबिक, यांत्रिक, तापीय और रासायनिक रूप से स्थिर बहुलक फिल्मों के निक्षेपण की प्रक्रिया	268130	18-अगस्त-2015	भारत
173.	स्टील सबस्ट्रेट्स पर इंटरलेयर के रूप में नैनो कण से मजबूत निकल-आधारित कंपोजिट लेपन के साथ संक्षारण प्रतिरोधी धातु नाइट्राइड हार्ड कोटिंग के निक्षेपण की नई विधि	290986	22-दिसंबर-2017	भारत
174.	प्रोटीओमिक पद्धतियों का उपयोग करके फाल्सीपैरम और विवैक्स मलेरिया के लिए सरोगेट प्रोटीन मार्करों की पहचान	336131	20-अप्रैल-2020	भारत

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
175.	पृथक्करण कारक पर आधारित विलायक में विरल मृदा के आंशिक रिफ्लक्स के माध्यम से विरल मृदा तत्वों (आरईई) के पृथक्करण के लिए विलायक निष्कर्षण की प्रक्रिया	397001	17-मई-2022	भारत
176.	बैच अनुप्रयोग में स्लरी के लिए एक pH मापन प्रणाली	503773	26-जनवरी-2024	भारत
177.	एक इन्क्रीमेंटल शीट बनाने की प्रक्रिया	502564	23-जनवरी-2024	भारत
178.	एयर प्लाज्मा टॉर्च	437320	05-जुलाई-2023	भारत
179.	कार्बन नैनोट्यूब समाविष्ट बैलिस्टिक प्रतिरोधी कवच पैनल और उसके उत्पाद बनाने की प्रक्रिया	528921	19-03-2024	भारत
180.	उच्च उपज में कुकरबिटुरिल तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया	510424	13-फरवरी-2024	भारत
181.	ठोस/खोखले शाफ्ट जोड़ने के लिए युग्मन उपकरण	486141	20-दिसंबर-2023	भारत
182.	पूर्ण भेदन वेल्ड कॉन्फिगरेशन के साथ सक्रिय रूप से शीतित त्वरक ग्रिड के विनिर्माण की एक बेहतर विधि	481223	12-दिसंबर-2023	भारत
183.	जलीय प्रणालियों के लिए विषाक्त धातु संदूषितों के निष्कासन हेतु विकसित सॉरबेंट कंपोजिट सामग्री सहित फिल्टर	420937	08-फरवरी-2023	भारत
184.	धातु नैनोकण एम्बेडेड एमओएस कैपेसिटर बनाने के लिए नैनोकणों के आकार और घनत्व पर स्वतंत्र नियंत्रण की विधि और नॉन-वॉलेटाइल मेमोरी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए धातु नैनोकण एम्बेडेड एमओएस कैपेसिटर	438391	12-जुलाई-2023	भारत
185.	हाई वोल्टेज डीसी विद्युत आपूर्ति परिपथ	403371	11-अगस्त-2022	भारत
186.	उपन्यास कार्यात्मक ग्राफीन क्वांटम डॉट पर आधारित लौ मंदक पारदर्शी तरल	369812	21-जून-2021	भारत
187.	उन्नत वेल्ड गुणवत्ता और बढ़ी हुई सतह समतलता हेतु बेहतर लेजर वेल्डिंग विधि	447308	25-अगस्त-2023	भारत
188.	बहुकार्यात्मक अति-अवशोषक कपास और उसकी तैयारी की प्रक्रिया	353741	16-दिसंबर-2020	भारत

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
189.	प्रशीतित सामान ले जाने के लिए तरल नाइट्रोजन आधारित पोर्टेबल प्रशीतन प्रणाली	502550	23-जनवरी-2024	भारत
190.	एक वाइडबैंड हाइब्रिड उच्च क्षमता मेगावाट स्तर सीडब्ल्यू रेडियो आवृत्ति (आरएफ) संयोजक/विभाजक	426278	22-मार्च-2023	भारत
191.	मेगावाट स्तर सीडब्ल्यू एकल ध्रुव डबल थ्रो (एसपीडीटी) समाक्षीय रेडियो आवृत्ति (आरएफ) स्विच	426292	22-मार्च-2023	भारत
192.	इंडुसिबल एसटीआईएम 1 नॉकडाउन के साथ मानव तंत्रिका न्यूरल प्रीकर्सर कोशिकाएं	399095	14-जून-2022	भारत
193.	नैनोपैटर्निंग और पतली फिल्म डिपोजिशन दोनों के लिए विभक्त प्लाज्मा एनोड फायर-बॉल आधारित आयन स्रोत	413565	05-दिसंबर-2022	भारत
194.	कटिंग टूल्स की आयु बढ़ाने के लिए विधि	488119	22-दिसंबर-2023	भारत
195.	जैविक नमूनों के ल्यूकोसाइट्स के संरक्षण और प्राप्ति के लिए फिक्सेटिव संरचना	499818	16-जनवरी-2024	भारत
196.	पाइपों के लिए रिसाव अवरोधक ग्रीपर	469789	16-नवंबर-2023	भारत
197.	पाइपिंग सिस्टम के लिए विस्थापन वियुग्मन व्यवस्था	502670	24-जनवरी-2024	भारत
198.	मृदा में पोषक तत्वों की जैव-उपलब्धता का आकलन करने के लिए नवीन सार्वभौमिक बहु-पोषक मृदा निष्कर्षक	358936	19-फरवरी-2021	भारत
199.	नवीन क्रायोजेनिक निर्वात उत्पादक प्रणाली	504062	29-जनवरी-2024	भारत
200.	धातु विभर प्लेट के लिए पीजोइलेक्ट्रिक क्रिस्टल की विसरण बंधन विधि	508553	08-फरवरी-2024	भारत
201.	बॉयलर शीतलक पानी में कुल आयरन के, प्रति बिलियन (पीपीबी) भागों के निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया	351799	20-नवंबर-2020	भारत
202.	विरल मृदा डोपित पारदर्शी सिरमिक पर आधारित एक पास-श्रू प्रकार अवरक्त और पराबैंगनी बीम विजुअलाइज़र डिवाइस	463706	30-अक्तूबर-2023	भारत
203.	धातु-कार्बन एरोजेल कंपोजिट इलेक्ट्रोड, एरोजेल सुपरकैपेसिटर, इसकी प्रक्रिया और इसके अनुप्रयोग	390312	24-फरवरी-2022	भारत
204.	सामान्य और खारे अपशिष्ट जल उपचार के लिए जैव-बीड्स विकास की विधि	381341	08-नवंबर-2021	भारत

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
205.	निदान के लिए छाती एक्स-रे प्रतिबिम्ब की जांच के लिए प्रणाली और विधि	451958	15-सितंबर-2023	भारत
206.	उच्च ऊर्जा बॉल मिलिंग और स्पार्क प्लाज्मा सिल्टिंग का उपयोग करके W-Cu कार्यक्षमता ग्रेडेड कंपोजिट्स विकसित करने की विधि	523195	11-मार्च-2024	भारत
207.	समाधान तकनीक द्वारा क्वार्ट्ज ट्यूब की आंतरिक सतह पर समरूप Y ₂ O ₃ कोटिंग की चिपकने वाली, टिकाऊ और सुरक्षात्मक परतों के निक्षेपण के लिए प्रोटोकॉल विकसित करना	366061	04-मई-2021	भारत
208.	आकार के कॉइल के लिए लचीले उच्च तापमान अतिचालक (एचटीएस) केबल का विकास	501364	19-जनवरी-2024	भारत
209.	मैग्नीशियम नैनो-कण CO ₂ को कैप्चर कर मीथेन फॉर्मिक एसिड हेतु मेथनॉल या अन्य ईंधन या रसायनों में परिवर्तित करने के लिए	484592	18-दिसंबर-2023	भारत
210.	दोषपूर्ण नैनो-सिलिका का उत्पादन करने के लिए नैनो-सिलिका में दोषों के सृजन और ट्यूनिंग की प्रक्रिया	366272	07-मई-2021	भारत
211.	नैनो-हीटर और नैनो-उत्प्रेरक के रूप में डेंड्रिटिक प्लास्मोनिक कोलाइडोसोम विकसित करने की प्रक्रिया	404105	22-अगस्त-2022	भारत
212.	संदूषित बाड़ों के लिए दीवार पर लगे उपकरणों के लिए दूरस्थ प्रचालित स्व-लॉकिंग फिक्स्चर	391338	07-मार्च-2022	भारत
213.	रिसाव टाइट फ्लैज और गार्स्केट असेंबली	485220	19-दिसंबर-2023	भारत
214.	पुनः संयोजक फॉस्फोपेप्टाइड्स के उत्पादन के लिए एस्चेरिचिया कोली सेल फैक्ट्री	407999	29-सितंबर-2022	भारत
215.	CO ₂ पर नियंत्रण के लिए स्थिर लिथियम सिलिकेट नैनो-स्पंज के उत्पादन की विधि	507049	05-फरवरी-2024	भारत
216.	रेडियोआइसोटोप स्रोत उत्सर्जित गामा-किरण का उपयोग करके बेलनाकार वस्तुओं के गैर-विनाशकारी मूल्यांकन के लिए उपकरण	517803	29-फरवरी-2024	भारत

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
217.	एसिडिक एमोरफस एल्यूमिनोसिलिकेट्स (एएस) ठोस एसिड उत्प्रेरण, प्लास्टिक क्षरण और CO ₂ को ईंधन रूपांतरण के लिए	388563	04-फरवरी-2022	भारत
218.	असममितक घूर्णन इम्पेलर निष्कर्षण स्तंभ	382169	22-नवंबर-2021	भारत
219.	लिपोसोम और अतिशीतित मिसेल और इमल्सन का उपयोग करके इसे तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया	390956	02-मार्च-2022	भारत
220.	यांत्रिक रूप से विश्वसनीय पानी विकर्षक तैयार सांस लेने योग्य कपास के कपड़े और इसकी इलेक्ट्रॉन बीम सहायक जैव-प्रेरित तैयारी प्रक्रिया	501727	22-जनवरी-2024	भारत
221.	Ni ₃ (सीआर, एमओ, टीआई, डब्ल्यू) स्टोइचियोमेट्री के साथ निकल आधारित सुपरअलॉय	521226	07-मार्च-2024	भारत
222.	मॉड्यूलर और कॉम्पैक्ट हेलिकल जैव निम्नीय अपशिष्ट कनवर्टर	531960	05-अप्रैल-2024	भारत
223.	बॉयलर शीतलक पानी पर जोर देने के साथ पानी में अमोनिया के, प्रति बिलियन स्तर के भागों को निर्धारित करने की प्रक्रिया	463966	31-अक्तूबर-2023	भारत
224.	विद्युत रूप से कंडक्टिंग तरल पदार्थों के लिए चुंबकीय प्रवाहमापी	455892	29-सितंबर-2023	भारत
225.	कोरोनावायरस रोग के रोगजनन के रोकथाम के लिए फार्मास्युटिकल संरचना युक्त क्लोरोफिलिन	557545	07-जनवरी-2025	भारत
226.	कैंसर के सक्रिय फाइब्रोसकोमा ट्यूमर लक्षित और मिश्रित कीमो-, रेडियो- और चुंबकीय हाइपरथर्मिया थेरेपी के लिए नया मैग्नेटो-लिपोसोम	441803	31-जुलाई-2023	भारत
227.	संश्लेषित पॉली(सल्फोन-सह-अमाइड) पॉलिमर का उपयोग करके फॉरवर्ड ऑस्मोसिस झिल्ली तैयार करने की विधि	408427	03-अक्तूबर-2022	भारत
228.	अपशिष्ट निपटान और थर्मल प्रसंस्करण अनुप्रयोगों के लिए बड़े प्लाज्मा आर्क प्लम उत्पन्न करने के लिए उपकरण	432380	22-05-2023	भारत
229.	सौर उष्मा का उपयोग करके हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन के लिए गलित लवण तापन की व्यवस्था के साथ मल्टी-ट्यूब झिल्ली अभिक्रियक	540025	30-05-2024	भारत

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
230.	एपोकसी रेसीन आधारित एडहेसिव और उसकी तैयारी की विधि	407521	26-सितंबर-2022	भारत
231.	प्लास्मोनिक कोलाइडोसोम समर्थित निकल सहित प्लास्मोनिक हाइब्रिड नैनो उत्प्रेरक और इससे जुड़ी विधियां	454950	26-सितंबर-2023	भारत
232.	उच्च आकार पराभव अनुपात के साथ काम्पेक्ट द्रवचालित क्रशर सिस्टम	506151	01-फरवरी-2024	भारत
233.	प्रोटीन की विस्कोइलास्टीसिटी की प्रोब हेतु सक्रिय माइक्रोहोलॉजी करने की प्रणाली	539208	24-मई-2024	भारत
234.	99% चयनात्मकता के साथ CO ₂ को CO ₂ परावर्तन के लिए सक्रिय और स्थिर उत्प्रेरक के रूप में तांबा युक्त टाइटेनियम डाइऑक्साइड कोटेड सिलिका नैनोस्फीयर	551864	03-अक्तूबर-2024	भारत

विवरण-II

भारत के बाहर प्रदान किए गए एकस्व (पेटेंट) का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
1.	अतिचालक तापमान पर और अतिचालक सामग्री को शामिल करते हुए उपयोगी स्विच	6184765	06-फरवरी-2001	यूएसए
2.	पूर्वलोडेड पैराबोलिक डिश एंटीना और इसे बनाने की विधि	6911958	28-जून-2005	यूएसए
3.	पूर्वलोडेड पैराबोलिक डिश एंटीना और इसे बनाने की विधि	सीएन100416920सी	03-सितम्बर 2008	चीन

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
4.	पूर्वलोडेड पैराबोलिक डिश एंटीना और इसे बनाने की विधि	2001278672	28-अक्तूबर-2004	ऑस्ट्रेलिया
5.	एक कम लागत वाली डिजिटल पॉकेट मात्रामापी	7009182	07-मार्च-2006	यूएसए
6.	फॉस्फोरिक एसिड (25-55% P_2O_5) से यूरेनियम की प्राप्ति के लिए विलायक निष्कर्षण प्रक्रिया	66453बी2	11-नवंबर-2003	यूएसए
7.	लक्ष्य एसिड का पता लगाने की एमईटी/एफआरईटी आधारित विधि जिससे डोनर/एक्सेप्टर मोडटीज पूरक स्ट्रैंड पर होते हैं	4457001	12-फरवरी-2010	जापान
8.	क्रोमियम डाइऑक्साइड (CrO_2) और क्रोमियम डाइऑक्साइड और क्रोमियम के अन्य ऑक्साइड जैसे CrO_2/Cr_2O_3 और CrO_2/Cr_2O_5 के कंपोजिट और इनके निर्माण की प्रक्रिया	7276226	02-अक्तूबर-2007	यूएसए
9.	H_2O_2 उपचारित H_3PO_4 पर सहक्रियात्मक निष्कर्षण प्रणाली के रूप में bis(2-एथिलहेक्सील) फॉस्फेट और त्रि-एन-ब्यूटाइल फॉस्फेट और परिष्कृत केरोसिन का उपयोग करके दो-चक्र चयनात्मक प्रति-धारा निष्कर्षण, और निम्न रिडॉक्स क्षमता वाले धात्विक आयरन युक्त दृढ़ H_3PO_4 से लोड अर्क की स्ट्रिपिंग	7192563	20-मार्च-2007	यूएसए
10.	उर्वरक ग्रेड निम्न फॉस्फोरिक एसिड से उच्च शुद्धता यूरेनियम की प्राप्ति की प्रक्रिया	1511869	29-मार्च-2006	ईपी-यूके
11.	उर्वरक ग्रेड निम्न फॉस्फोरिक एसिड से उच्च शुद्धता यूरेनियम की प्राप्ति की प्रक्रिया	1511869	29-मार्च-2006	ईपी-जर्मनी
12.	उर्वरक ग्रेड निम्न फॉस्फोरिक एसिड से उच्च शुद्धता यूरेनियम की प्राप्ति की प्रक्रिया	1511869	29-मार्च-2006	ईपी-बेल्जियम
13.	उर्वरक ग्रेड निम्न फॉस्फोरिक एसिड से उच्च शुद्धता यूरेनियम की प्राप्ति की प्रक्रिया	1511869	29-मार्च-2006	ईपी-स्पेन
14.	उर्वरक ग्रेड निम्न फॉस्फोरिक एसिड से उच्च शुद्धता यूरेनियम की प्राप्ति की प्रक्रिया	1511869	29-मार्च-2006	ईपी-इटली

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
15.	उर्वरक ग्रेड निम्न फॉस्फोरिक एसिड से उच्च शुद्धता यूरेनियम की प्राप्ति की प्रक्रिया	1511869	29-मार्च-2006	ईपी-फ्रांस
16.	एक पल्सर संचालित, हीलियम मुक्त ट्रांसवर्सली उत्तेजित वायुमंडलीय (चाय) दबाव CO ₂ लेजर	6950453 बी 2	27-सितंबर-2005	यूएसए
17.	आवेशित कण बीम के मापन और मात्रात्मक प्रोफाइलिंग के लिए उपकरण	1649487	07-मार्च-2007	ईपी-जर्मनी
18.	आवेशित कण बीम के मापन और मात्रात्मक प्रोफाइलिंग के लिए उपकरण	1649487	07-मार्च-2007	ईपी-डेनमार्क
19.	आवेशित कण बीम के मापन और मात्रात्मक प्रोफाइलिंग के लिए उपकरण	1649487	07-मार्च-2007	ईपी-यूके
20.	सूक्ष्मदर्शीय पदार्थ (पदार्थों) के परिवहन के लिए उपकरण और विधि	(1656680) डीई60334252.3	15-सितंबर-2010	ईपी-जर्मनी
21.	सूक्ष्मदर्शीय पदार्थ (पदार्थों) के परिवहन के लिए उपकरण और विधि	1656680	15-सितंबर-2010	ईपी-यूके
22.	सूक्ष्मदर्शीय पदार्थ (पदार्थों) के परिवहन के लिए उपकरण और विधि	1656680	15-सितंबर-2010	ईपी-फ्रांस
23.	सूक्ष्मदर्शीय पदार्थ (पदार्थों) के परिवहन के लिए उपकरण और विधि	1656680	15-सितंबर-2010	ईपी-इटली
24.	सूक्ष्मदर्शीय पदार्थ (पदार्थों) के परिवहन के लिए उपकरण और विधि	7502107 बी2	10-मार्च-2009	यूएसए
25.	कैल्शियम पोटेशियम फेरिक एमाइड रोगनिरोधी मिश्रण जिसमें यह यौगिक शामिल है और इसका उपयोग परमाणु विकिरण से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों में रेडियोकेशियम के निष्कासन के लिए किया जाता है	7935366 बी 2	06-जनवरी-2011	यूएसए
26.	इस यौगिक को मिलाकर कैल्शियम पोटेशियम फेरिक एमाइड प्रोफोलेक्टिक मिश्रण और नाभिकीय विकिरण से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों में रेडियोकेशियम के निष्कासन के लिए इसका उपयोग	1838617	31-जुलाई-2013	ईपी-बेल्जियम

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
27.	इस यौगिक को मिलाकर कैल्शियम पोटेशियम फेरिक एमाइड प्रोफोलेक्टिक मिश्रण और नाभिकीय विकिरण से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों में रेडियोकेशियम के निष्कासन के लिए इसका उपयोग	1838617	31-जुलाई-2013	ईपी-जर्मनी
28.	इस यौगिक को मिलाकर कैल्शियम पोटेशियम फेरिक एमाइड प्रोफोलेक्टिक मिश्रण और नाभिकीय विकिरण से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों में रेडियोकेशियम के निष्कासन के लिए इसका उपयोग	1838617	31-जुलाई-2013	ईपी-फ्रांस
29.	इस यौगिक को मिलाकर कैल्शियम पोटेशियम फेरिक एमाइड प्रोफोलेक्टिक मिश्रण और नाभिकीय विकिरण से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों में रेडियोकेशियम के निष्कासन के लिए इसका उपयोग	1838617	31-जुलाई-2013	ईपी-यूके
30.	इस यौगिक को मिलाकर कैल्शियम पोटेशियम फेरिक एमाइड प्रोफोलेक्टिक मिश्रण और नाभिकीय विकिरण से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों में रेडियोकेशियम के निष्कासन के लिए इसका उपयोग	1838617	31-जुलाई-2013	ईपी स्वीडन
31.	इस यौगिक को मिलाकर कैल्शियम पोटेशियम फेरिक एमाइड प्रोफोलेक्टिक मिश्रण और नाभिकीय विकिरण से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों में रेडियोकेशियम के निष्कासन के लिए इसका उपयोग	4885877	16-दिसंबर-2011	जापान
32.	वास्तविक समय संरेखण रीडआउट के साथ फ्लोरोसेंस सहसंबंध माइक्रोस्कोप	1848983	27-मार्च-2013	ईपी-यूके
33.	वास्तविक समय संरेखण रीडआउट के साथ फ्लोरोसेंस सहसंबंध माइक्रोस्कोप	1848983	27-मार्च-2013	ईपी-जर्मनी
34.	वास्तविक समय संरेखण रीडआउट के साथ फ्लोरोसेंस सहसंबंध माइक्रोस्कोप	7705987	27-अप्रैल-2010	यूएसए
35.	डायलिसिस द्वारा नो-कैरियर-एडेड लीड और मर्करी रेडियोन्यूक्लाइड से नो-कैरियर-एडेड थेलियम रेडियोन्यूक्लाइड का पृथक्करण	1842207बी1	03-सितम्बर 2008	ईपी-यूके
36.	डायलिसिस द्वारा नो-कैरियर-एडेड लीड और मर्करी रेडियोन्यूक्लाइड से नो-कैरियर-एडेड थेलियम रेडियोन्यूक्लाइड का पृथक्करण	1842207बी1	03-सितम्बर 2008	ईपी-जर्मनी

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
37.	डायलिसिस द्वारा नो-कैरियर-एडेड लीड और मर्करी रेडियोन्यूक्लाइड से नो-कैरियर-एडेड थेलियम रेडियोन्यूक्लाइड का पृथक्करण	2592374	04-जनवरी-2011	कनाडा
38.	डायलिसिस द्वारा नो-कैरियर-एडेड लीड और मर्करी रेडियोन्यूक्लाइड से नो-कैरियर-एडेड थेलियम रेडियोन्यूक्लाइड का पृथक्करण	7799226	21-सितंबर-2010	यूएसए
39.	मनोविकार रोधी दवाओं की जांच के लिए एक नया आमापन	7524639	28-अप्रैल-2009	यूएसए
40.	मनोविकार रोधी दवाओं की जांच के लिए एक नया आमापन	(1692503) 602004023418.4	30-सितंबर-2009	ईपी-जर्मनी
41.	मनोविकार रोधी दवाओं की जांच के लिए एक नया आमापन	1692503	30-सितंबर-2009	ईपी-यूके
42.	मनोविकार रोधी दवाओं की जांच के लिए एक नया आमापन	1692503	30-सितंबर-2009	ईपी-इटली
43.	मनोविकार रोधी दवाओं की जांच के लिए एक नया आमापन	1692503	30-सितंबर-2009	ईपी-फ्रांस
44.	मनोविकार रोधी दवाओं की जांच के लिए एक नया आमापन	1692503	30-सितंबर-2009	ईपी स्वीडन
45.	कोलार्ड पाइप के लिए आपातकालीन रिसाव अरेस्टिंग उपकरण	2545993	26-जून-2012	कनाडा

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
46.	कोलार्ड पाइप के लिए आपातकालीन रिसाव अरेस्टिंग उपकरण और विधि	10-1202131	09-नवंबर-2012	दक्षिण कोरिया
47.	ऑस्टेनितिक जंगरोधक इस्पात की टंगस्टन अक्रिय गैस (टीआईजी) वेल्डिंग भेदन बढ़ाने वाला फ्लक्स फॉर्मूलेशन और इसका अनुप्रयोग	जीबी 2446905	16-फरवरी-2011	यूके
48.	ऑस्टेनितिक जंगरोधक इस्पात की टंगस्टन अक्रिय गैस (टीआईजी) वेल्डिंग भेदन बढ़ाने वाला फ्लक्स फॉर्मूलेशन और इसका अनुप्रयोग	95076	11-जुलाई-2011	यूक्रेन
49.	ऑस्टेनितिक जंगरोधक इस्पात की टंगस्टन अक्रिय गैस (टीआईजी) वेल्डिंग भेदन बढ़ाने वाला फ्लक्स फॉर्मूलेशन और इसका अनुप्रयोग	8097826	17-जनवरी-2012	यूएसए
50.	टरबाइन ब्लेड की स्थिति के नॉन-इंट्रूसिव ऑन-लाइन संसूचक की विधि	9557210	31-जनवरी-2017	यूएसए
51.	यूरेनियम शोधन के लिए एकल चरण शुद्धिकरण	2007356815	13-दिसंबर-2012	ऑस्ट्रेलिया
52.	यूरेनियम शोधन के लिए एकल चरण शुद्धिकरण	2707460	20-जनवरी-2015	कनाडा
53.	यूरेनियम शोधन के लिए एकल चरण शुद्धिकरण	2010/01122	31-अगस्त-2012	दक्षिण अफ्रीका
54.	नैनो कणों के साथ स्थिर प्राकृतिक परिसंचरण प्रणाली	5555625	06-जून-2014	जापान

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
55.	रासायनिक रूप से बांडेड क्राउन ईथर के साथ गैर-आयनिक, छिद्रित, ठोस रेसिन	5297462	21-जून-2013	जापान
56.	रासायनिक रूप से बांडेड क्राउन ईथर के साथ गैर-आयनिक, छिद्रित, ठोस रेसिन	2205672	30-अप्रैल-2014	ईपी-फ्रांस
57.	निकेल-बेस मिश्र धातु की सतहों पर नियंत्रित मोटाई के बॉडी केंद्रित क्यूबिक (बी2) निकल एल्यूमिनाइड (NiAl) कोटिंग के उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया	2452791	10-जून-2012	रूस
58.	अति चालक रेडियो आवृत्ति (एससीआरएफ) गुहिकाओं के विश्वसनीय निर्माण के लिए नियोबियम और/या अन्य अति चालक सामग्रियों के अर्हता प्राप्त करने की विधि	2217736	27-मार्च-2019	ईपी-फ्रांस
59.	अति चालक रेडियो आवृत्ति (एससीआरएफ) गुहिकाओं के विश्वसनीय निर्माण के लिए नियोबियम और/या अन्य अति चालक सामग्रियों के अर्हता प्राप्त करने की विधि	8673820	18-मार्च-2014	यूएसए
60.	पाइपों और ट्यूबों के अंदर के व्यास के सुदूर माप के लिए एक हाइड्रोलिक सूक्ष्ममापी प्रणाली और इस तरह के माप की विधि	2690491	06-नवंबर-2012	कनाडा
61.	पाइपों और ट्यूबों के अंदर के व्यास के सुदूर माप के लिए एक हाइड्रोलिक सूक्ष्ममापी प्रणाली और इस तरह के माप की विधि	8327556	11-दिसंबर-2012	यूएसए
62.	विशेष उष्मा उपचार के माध्यम से ऑस्टेनिटिक जंगरोधक इस्पात में संवेदनशीलता के प्रति एक बहुत ही उच्च प्रतिरोध का विकास जिसके कारण ग्रेन सीमा माइक्रोस्ट्रक्चरल का संशोधन हुआ	2112237	13-सितंबर-2017	ईपी-फ्रांस

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
63.	विशेष उष्मा उपचार के माध्यम से ऑस्टेनितिक जंगरोधक इस्पात में संवेदनशीलता के प्रति एक बहुत ही उच्च प्रतिरोध का विकास जिसके कारण ग्रेन सीमा माइक्रोस्ट्रक्चरल का संशोधन हुआ	2112237	13-सितंबर-2017	ईपी-जर्मनी
64.	विशेष उष्मा उपचार के माध्यम से ऑस्टेनितिक जंगरोधक इस्पात में संवेदनशीलता के प्रति एक बहुत ही उच्च प्रतिरोध का विकास जिसके कारण ग्रेन सीमा माइक्रोस्ट्रक्चरल का संशोधन हुआ	2112237	13-सितंबर-2017	ईपी स्वीडन
65.	आयन-विनिमय क्रोमैटोग्राफिक अलगाव के प्रदर्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए अभिनव 'कट-एंड-फीड' ऑपरेशन	2274075	09-सितंबर-2015	ईपी-फ्रांस
66.	आयन-विनिमय क्रोमैटोग्राफिक अलगाव के प्रदर्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए अभिनव 'कट-एंड-फीड' ऑपरेशन	7976708बी2	02-जुलाई-2011	यूएसए
67.	नाभिकीय ईंधन के निरंतर पुनर्प्रसंस्करण में उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त वॉश समाधान और उसकी एक प्रणाली	5643745	07-नवंबर-2014	जापान
68.	परमाणु ईंधन के निरंतर पुनर्प्रसंस्करण में उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त वॉश समाधान और उसकी एक प्रणाली	2223305	16-नवंबर-2016	ईपी-फ्रांस
69.	आयनीकरण विकिरण के मापन के लिए रंग संकेतक मात्रामापी	7884339	08-फरवरी-2011	यूएसए
70.	नाभिकीय अपशिष्ट और/या अन्य अकार्बनिक अपशिष्टों/विलयनों से सेजियम निष्कर्षण के लिए एक बहुलक कंपोजिट	8828532	09-सितंबर-2014	यूएसए
71.	नाभिकीय अपशिष्ट और/या अन्य अकार्बनिक अपशिष्ट/विलयनों से सेजियम निष्कर्षण के लिए एक बहुलक कंपोजिट	2451574	20-मार्च-2019	ईपी-फ्रांस

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
72.	लैन्थेनाइड से ट्राइवेलेंट एक्टिनाइड को अलग करने के लिए उपयोगी डायलकिलिडियाज़ा-टेट्राएलकाइल एसिटोन डायमाइड व्युत्पन्न और उसकी तैयारी के लिए प्रक्रिया	5497174	14-मार्च-2014	जापान
73.	लैन्थेनाइड से ट्राइवेलेंट एक्टिनाइड को अलग करने के लिए उपयोगी डायलकिलिडियाज़ा-टेट्राएलकाइल एसिटोन डायमाइड व्युत्पन्न और उसकी तैयारी के लिए प्रक्रिया	8785691	01-अप्रैल-2014	यूएसए
74.	लैन्थेनाइड से ट्राइवेलेंट एक्टिनाइड को अलग करने के लिए उपयोगी डायलकिलिडियाज़ा-टेट्राएलकाइल एसिटोन डायमाइड व्युत्पन्न और उसकी तैयारी के लिए प्रक्रिया	201406100046200	23-जून-2014	चीन
75.	लैन्थेनाइड से ट्राइवेलेंट एक्टिनाइड को अलग करने के लिए उपयोगी डायलकिलिडियाज़ा-टेट्राएलकाइल एसिटोन डायमाइड व्युत्पन्न और उसकी तैयारी के लिए प्रक्रिया	2459522	26-जून-2013	ईपी-फ्रांस
76.	लेजर वेल्डिंग द्वारा संयुक्त नियोबियम घटकों को शामिल करते हुए नियोबियम आधारित अतिचालक रेडियो आवृत्ति (एससीआरएफ)	9352416	31-मई-2016	यूएसए
77.	लेजर वेल्डिंग द्वारा संयुक्त नियोबियम घटकों को शामिल करते हुए नियोबियम आधारित अतिचालक रेडियो आवृत्ति (एससीआरएफ)	2496379	04-जनवरी-2017	ईपी-फ्रांस
78.	लेजर वेल्डिंग द्वारा संयुक्त नियोबियम घटकों को शामिल करते हुए नियोबियम आधारित अतिचालक रेडियो आवृत्ति (एससीआरएफ)	2496379	04-जनवरी-2017	ईपी-जर्मनी
79.	लेजर वेल्डिंग द्वारा संयुक्त नियोबियम घटकों को शामिल करते हुए नियोबियम आधारित अतिचालक रेडियो आवृत्ति (एससीआरएफ)	2496379	04-जनवरी-2017	ईपी-इटली

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
80.	लेजर वेल्डिंग द्वारा संयुक्त नियोबियम घटकों को शामिल करते हुए नियोबियम आधारित अतिचालक रेडियो आवृत्ति (एससीआरएफ)	5632924	17-अक्तूबर-2014	जापान
81.	एक लचीली चुंबकीय झिल्ली आधारित एक्चुएशन सिस्टम और उससे जुड़े उपकरण	9579434	28-फरवरी-2017	यूएसए
82.	एक लचीली चुंबकीय झिल्ली आधारित एक्चुएशन सिस्टम और उससे जुड़े उपकरण	2542271	26-फरवरी-2014	ईपी-जर्मनी
83.	एक लचीली चुंबकीय झिल्ली आधारित एक्चुएशन सिस्टम और उससे जुड़े उपकरण	2542271	26-फरवरी-2014	ईपी-फ्रांस
84.	उच्च शुद्धता नाभिकीय ग्रेड विरल मृदा धातु ऑक्साइड के उत्पादन के लिए एक टीबीपी नाइट्रेट विलायक निष्कर्षण प्रक्रिया	9174855	03-नवंबर-2015	यूएसए
85.	परमाणु आवृत्ति मानक और चुंबकीय क्षेत्र माप को समझने के लिए दोहरे उद्देश्य का परमाणु उपकरण	9097750	04-अगस्त-2015	यूएसए
86.	ऑप्टिकली उत्तेजित ल्यूमिनेसेंस ग्रेड पॉलीक्रिस्टलीय सिरामिक सामग्री के बड़े पैमाने पर संश्लेषण की विधि	9523033	20-दिसंबर-2016	यूएसए
87.	ट्रांसमिशन लाइन एम्बोडिमेंट के साथ संहत पल्स ट्रांसफार्मर	10763034	01-सितम्बर 2020	यूएसए
88.	विचालक और गैर-चुंबकीय खनिजों को अलग करने की विधि और उपकरण	2014/08875	25-नवंबर-2015	दक्षिण अफ्रीका

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
89.	एससीआरएफ गुहिका ट्यूनिंग के लिए उपकरण	10524346	31-दिसंबर-2019	यूएसए
90.	एससीआरएफ गुहिका ट्यूनिंग के लिए विधि और उपकरण	6259913	15-दिसंबर-2017	जापान
91.	एससीआरएफ गुहिका ट्यूनिंग के लिए विधि और उपकरण	3266285	16-मई-2018	ईपी-फ्रांस
92.	एससीआरएफ गुहिका ट्यूनिंग के लिए विधि और उपकरण	3266285	16-मई-2018	ईपी-जर्मनी
93.	एससीआरएफ गुहिका ट्यूनिंग के लिए विधि और उपकरण	3266285	16-मई-2018	ईपी-स्विट्जरलैंड
94.	बहुस्तरीय सुरक्षा और गोपनीयता डोमेन के लिए एक विकेंद्रीकृत सूचना प्रवाह सुरक्षा मॉडल	9507929	29-नवंबर-2016	यूएसए
95.	निष्क्रिय क्षय उष्मा परिवहन के लिए प्रणाली, उपकरण और विधि	3405958	27-नवंबर-2019	ईपी-फ्रांस
96.	निष्क्रिय क्षय उष्मा परिवहन के लिए प्रणाली, उपकरण और विधि	3405958	27-नवंबर-2019	ईपी-जर्मनी
97.	निष्क्रिय क्षय उष्मा परिवहन के लिए प्रणाली, उपकरण और विधि	10607740	31-मार्च-2020	यूएसए
98.	निष्क्रिय क्षय गर्मी परिवहन के लिए प्रणाली, उपकरण और विधि	6650935	23-जनवरी-2020	जापान

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
99.	नियंत्रित कण आकार, तंतु घनत्व और विभिन्न टैक्सचरल गुणों के साथ फाइबरस नैनो-सिलिका क्षेत्रों का संश्लेषण	11242257	08-फरवरी-2022	यूएसए
100.	विकिरण चिकित्सा के दौरान सामान्य ऊतकों के विकिरण-संरक्षण सहित चिकित्सीय तैयारी युक्त क्लोरोफिलिन के साथ सहायक उपचार की विधि और इसका कीट	10183026	22-जनवरी-2019	यूएसए
101.	आरएफ एम्पलीफायर के लिए फुल रेंज 24 पल्सड इनपुट और रिपल फ्री आउटपुट के साथ उच्च वोल्टेज डीसी विद्युत आपूर्ति	10027122	17-जुलाई-2018	यूएसए
102.	थोरियम फॉस्फेट के उत्पादन के लिए प्रक्रिया	2937621	10-अक्तूबर-2023	कनाडा
103.	थोरियम ऑक्सालेट से थोरियम फॉस्फेट के उत्पादन और ऑक्सालिक एसिड की प्राप्ति की प्रक्रिया	2016210678	05-जनवरी-2023	ऑस्ट्रेलिया
104.	ऑप्टिकल विरल मृदा डोपित तंतु लॉन्ग पीरियड ग्रेटिंग आधारित आयनीकरण विकिरण डोज संवेदक उपकरण	10101467	16-अक्तूबर-2018	यूएसए
105.	खोखले-फाइबर झिल्ली और प्रसरण आधारित बेक-निष्कर्षण का उपयोग करके सोना प्राप्ति की विधि	2327202	23-जुलाई-2010	स्पेन
106.	सिरेमिक फिलर, सिरेमिक फिलर तैयार करने की विधि और अनुनादक और लेमिनेट के रूप में इसके अनुप्रयोग	9505902	29-नवंबर-2016	यूएसए
107.	पृथक्करण कारक के आधार पर विलायक में विरल मृदा के आंशिक रिफ्लक्स के माध्यम से विरल मृदा तत्वों (आरईई) के पृथक्करण के लिए विलायक निष्कर्षण की प्रक्रिया	10227676	12-मार्च-2019	यूएसए

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
108.	भुक्तशेष ईंधन पुनर्प्रसंस्करण के तरल मध्यवर्ती स्तर के अपशिष्ट से ^{99}Tc के निष्कासन की प्रक्रिया	6949852	27-सितंबर-2021	जापान
109.	भुक्तशेष ईंधन पुनर्प्रसंस्करण के तरल मध्यवर्ती स्तर के अपशिष्ट से ^{99}Tc के निष्कासन की प्रक्रिया	10553324	04-फरवरी-2020	यूएसए
110.	भुक्तशेष ईंधन पुनर्प्रसंस्करण के तरल मध्यवर्ती स्तर के अपशिष्ट से ^{99}Tc के निष्कासन की प्रक्रिया	3417461	29-जनवरी-2020	ईपी-फ्रांस
111.	भुक्तशेष ईंधन पुनर्प्रसंस्करण के तरल मध्यवर्ती स्तर के अपशिष्ट से ^{99}Tc के निष्कासन की प्रक्रिया	3417461	29-जनवरी-2020	ईपी-यूके
112.	पूर्ण भेदन वेल्ड कॉन्फ़िगरेशन के साथ सक्रिय रूप से शीतित त्वरक ग्रिड के विनिर्माण की बेहतर विधि	3424635	31-अगस्त-2022	ईपी-फ्रांस
113.	पूर्ण भेदन वेल्ड कॉन्फ़िगरेशन के साथ सक्रिय रूप से शीतित त्वरक ग्रिड के विनिर्माण की बेहतर विधि	3424635	31-अगस्त-2022	ईपी-जर्मनी
114.	पूर्ण भेदन वेल्ड कॉन्फ़िगरेशन के साथ सक्रिय रूप से शीतित त्वरक ग्रिड के विनिर्माण की बेहतर विधि	3424635	31-अगस्त-2022	ईपी-इटली
115.	पूर्ण भेदन वेल्ड कॉन्फ़िगरेशन के साथ सक्रिय रूप से शीतित त्वरक ग्रिड के विनिर्माण की विधि	10480863	19-नवंबर-2019	यूएसए
116.	उन्नत वेल्ड गुणवत्ता और बढ़ी हुई सतह समतलता के लिए बेहतर लेजर वेल्डिंग विधि	1,21,09,649	08-अक्तूबर-2024	यूएसए
117.	प्रशीतित माल ले जाने के लिए एक तरल नाइट्रोजन आधारित पोर्टेबल प्रशीतन प्रणाली	ZL201810504018.3	29-मई-2022	चीन

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
118.	रेडियो आवृत्ति (आरएफ) कॉइल बहु-संचालित आरएफ आधारित नकारात्मक आयन स्रोत के विनिर्माण की विधि	11014187	25-मई-2021	यूएसए
119.	रेडियो आवृत्ति (आरएफ) कॉइल बहु-संचालित आरएफ आधारित नकारात्मक आयन स्रोत के विनिर्माण की विधि	3553797	20-अप्रैल-2022	ईपी-फ्रांस
120.	रेडियो आवृत्ति (आरएफ) कॉइल बहु-संचालित आरएफ आधारित नकारात्मक आयन स्रोत के विनिर्माण की विधि	602018034024.6	20-अप्रैल-2022	ईपी-जर्मनी
121.	रेडियो आवृत्ति (आरएफ) कॉइल बहु-संचालित आरएफ आधारित नकारात्मक आयन स्रोत के विनिर्माण की विधि	502022000045568	20-अप्रैल-2022	ईपी-इटली
122.	इंडुसिबल <i>STIM1</i> नॉकडाउन के साथ मानव न्यूरल प्रीकर्सर कोशिकाएं	11851676	26-दिसंबर-2023	यूएसए
123.	इमेज-आधारित कैप्चा चैलेंज प्रदान करने के लिए विधि और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिवाइस	10949523	16-मार्च-2021	यूएसए
124.	पाइपिंग सिस्टम के लिए विस्थापन वियुग्मन व्यवस्था	3604713	24-फरवरी-2021	ईपी-फ्रांस
125.	पाइपिंग सिस्टम के लिए विस्थापन वियुग्मन व्यवस्था	3604713	24-फरवरी-2021	ईपी-जर्मनी
126.	पाइपिंग सिस्टम के लिए विस्थापन वियुग्मन व्यवस्था	3604713	24-फरवरी-2021	ईपी-इटली
127.	पाइपिंग सिस्टम के लिए विस्थापन वियुग्मन व्यवस्था	3604713	24-फरवरी-2021	ईपी-स्विट्जरलैंड
128.	पाइपिंग सिस्टम के लिए विस्थापन वियुग्मन व्यवस्था	10738914	11-अगस्त-2020	यूएसए
129.	तनुकृत Pb (0.2 से 1.1 डब्ल्यूटी %) - Li मिश्र धातु का उत्पादन	3841231	17-अगस्त-2022	ईपी-फ्रांस

क्र.सं.	आविष्कार का शीर्षक	एकस्व (पेटेंट) सं.	प्रदान करने की तिथि	आवेदन देश
130.	तनुकृत Pb (0.2 से 1.1 डब्ल्यूटी %) - Li मिश्र धातु का उत्पादन	3841231	17-अगस्त-2022	ईपी-जर्मनी
131.	पीजोइलेक्ट्रिक क्रिस्टल का धातु वीयर प्लेट से विसरण बंधन	3948967	19-अप्रैल-2023	ईपी-फ्रांस
132.	पीजोइलेक्ट्रिक क्रिस्टल धातु वीयर प्लेट से विसरण बंधन	3948967	19-अप्रैल-2023	ईपी-यूके
133.	विवो में त्वचा में हेमेटोपोइटिक स्टेम कोशिकाओं और अस्थि मज्जा में प्रोजेनिटर कोशिकाओं और/या एपिडर्मल स्टेम कोशिकाओं की प्रचुरता बढ़ाने के लिए जैक बीन लेक्टिन का उपयोग	10918695	16-फरवरी-2021	यूएसए
134.	विभिन्न प्रकार के विकिरणों में अंतर करने के लिए दो एकल क्रिस्टलों से युक्त एक नया बहुमुखी फोस्विच संसूचक	10942283	09-मार्च-2021	यूएसए
135.	कैंसर रोधी कारक के रूप में 3,3'-डीआई-सेलेनो-डीप्रोपियोनिक एसिड (DSePA) का उपयोग	11213499	04-जनवरी-2022	यूएसए
136.	प्रेरक चालित पेलेट त्वरक और इंजेक्टर	4086920	10-जुलाई-2024	ईपी-फ्रांस
137.	प्रेरक चालित पेलेट त्वरक और इंजेक्टर	4086920	10-जुलाई-2024	ईपी-यूके
138.	विलायक निष्कर्षण तरल पदार्थ में मौजूद ठोस कणों को अलग करने के लिए ठोस पृथक्करण भाग के साथ वलयाकार सेंट्रीफ्यूगल निःकर्षक और इसके लिए प्रक्रिया	7579966	30-अक्तूबर-24	जापान
139.	उच्च आकार निम्नीकरण अनुपात के साथ संहत द्रवचालित जॉ क्रशर सिस्टम	2021103279	26-सितंबर-2024	ऑस्ट्रेलिया

ELECTRIFICATION AND DOUBLING OF RAILWAY LINE IN NORTH BENGAL**3005. SHRI RAJU BISTA:**

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

- (a) the current status of railway electrification and doubling of railway lines in North Bengal, district-wise, including Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Alipurduar, Jalpaiguri, and Cooch Behar;
- (b) the details of railway sections in these districts where electrification and doubling projects have been completed during the last five years; and
- (c) the details of ongoing electrification and doubling projects in these districts, along with their expected completion timelines?

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

(a) to (c) Railway projects are surveyed/sanctioned/executed Zonal Railway wise and not State-wise/Constituency 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 and

ecofriendly considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

In the state of West Bengal, 98.6% of Broad gauge lines have been electrified and achievements during 2009-14 and 2014-2024 are as under:

Period	Route Kilometer
2009-14	160
2014-25 (upto Feb-25)	1,647

The electrification works for Railway lines situated in North Bengal, Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Alipurduar, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar have been completed except New Cooch Behar-Bamanhat section of Cooch Behar district, which has been taken up.

New Jalpaiguri to New Cooch behar via falakata passing through the districts of Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Alipurduar, Jalpaiguri, and Cooch Behar is already double line.

As on 01.04.2024, 43 projects (13 New Lines, 04 Gauge Conversions and 26 Doubling), of total length of 4479 Km, costing ₹60,168 crore falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal including those which are in planning/approval/construction stage, out of which, 1655 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹20,434 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned till March, 2024 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2024 (Rs. in Cr.)
New Lines	13	1,087	322	9,774
Gauge Conversion	4	1,201	854	3,663
Doubling/Multi-tracking	26	2,192	479	6,997
Total	43	4,479	1,655	20,434

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	Rs. 4,380 Cr./year
2024-25	Rs. 13,941 Cr. (More than 3 times)

In last three years (i.e. 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-24 and current Financial Year i.e. 2024-25), total 102 Nos. of Surveys (15 New Line 02 Gauge Conversion and 85 Doubling) falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal having a total length of 4,713 Km have been sanctioned and survey work has been taken up. Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal is held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in West Bengal is as under:

Total Land required	4093 Ha
Land Acquired	1086 Ha (26.5%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3007 (73.5%)

Support of the Government of West Bengal is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

Details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition are as under:-

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)	Amount Paid to State (in Cr.)
1.	Nabadwipghat-Nabadwipdham New Line Project	106.71	0	106.71	50
2.	Byepass at Sainthia	22.28	0	22.28	0
3.	Digha-Jaleswar New Line	55.43	0	55.43	0

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

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE IN STATES AND STATE PUBLIC

UNIVERSITIES

3006. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI MITESH PATEL BAKABHAI:

SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to improve governance structures in State Public Universities (SPUs) particularly in terms of autonomy, leadership capacity building, and transparency in decision-making, State-wise particularly in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plans to promote internships, apprenticeships, and skill-based learning in SPU to align with the evolving job market, State-wise particularly in Chhattisgarh; and
- (c) whether the Government has any plans to introduce innovative financing models such as public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) or performance-based funding for State Public Universities and if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Chhattisgarh?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY**

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

(a) to (c) NITI Aayog report on 'Expanding Quality Higher Education through States and State Public Universities' was released in February 2025. The report focuses on improving governance structures through capacity building of leadership and enhanced autonomy, boosting employability through internships and apprenticeships, and augmenting institutional and systemic funding and financing capacity through innovative financing models, such as PPPs. The report is recommendatory in nature and suggests various policy changes at the State Government and State Public University levels for all states, including Chhattisgarh. State Public Universities are primarily the responsibility of State Governments. As for the Central Government, various Central Government programmes and schemes such as the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MMTTP), PM-Internship Scheme, National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Vidyalaxmi (PM-Vidyalaxmi), and Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) are available to State Public Universities, including those in Chhattisgarh. The Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, is applicable in PPP mode to Central Ministries, State Governments, and Statutory Authorities, including those from the Higher Education sector, as the case may be.

नीलाम की गई कोयला खानों से कोयला उत्पादन

3007. श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्री दुलू महतो:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या मंत्रालय ने नीलाम की गई खानों से कोयला उत्पादन हेतु कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने हालिया नीलाम की गई कोयला खानों में पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या संबंधित उपक्रमों को कोयला परिवहन के लिए अलग से सड़कों का निर्माण करने का निदेश दिया गया है क्योंकि सिंगरौली जिले में बड़े पैमाने पर कोयले का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है परन्तु

नए आवंटित ब्लॉकों से कोयले की ढुलाई ग्रामीण सड़को के माध्यम से की जा रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रतिदिन दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या शहडोल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रचालनशील कोयला खानों की नीलामी की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा नीलाम की गई कोयला खानों से कोयले के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता है। परियोजना प्रस्तावक के साथ निष्पादित कोयला ब्लॉक/खान विकास एवं उत्पादन करार के अनुसार परियोजना प्रस्तावक से यह सुनिश्चित किया जाना अपेक्षित है कि कोयला उत्पादन अनुमोदित खनन योजना में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट निर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाए।

(ख) कोयला ब्लॉकों के आबंटितियों को कोयला ब्लॉक आबंटितियों के साथ निष्पादित करारों में यथा उल्लिखित कड़े पर्यावरणीय विनियमों तथा संधारणीय खनन पद्धतियों का अनुपालन करना अपेक्षित है। इन करारों में दक्षता मानदंड शामिल हैं जिनमें आबंटितियों को आबंटित कोयला ब्लॉकों में प्रचालन आरंभ करने से पूर्व संबंधित मंत्रालयों/एजेंसियों से सभी अपेक्षित स्वीकृतियां (पर्यावरण स्वीकृति सहित) प्राप्त करना अधिदेशित है। पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफ और सीसी) से पर्यावरण स्वीकृति में पर्यावरण मानकों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एमओईएफएंडसीसी और राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों द्वारा निर्धारित सभी निर्धारित शर्तों और आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना शामिल है।

(ग) इस संबंध में कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसे कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं।

(घ) शहडोल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा नीलाम की गई कोयला खानों तथा उनकी वर्तमान प्रचालनात्मक स्थिति का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है -

क्र.सं	खान का नाम	आवंटिती का नाम	आवंटन/निधान की तिथि	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	बिचारपुर	अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड.	23.03.2015	उत्पादन
2	बिक्रम	बिरला कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	10.02.2020	गैर-प्रचालन
3	साहपुर पश्चिम	शारदा एनर्जी एंड मिनरल्स लिमिटेड	03.03.2021	गैर-प्रचालन
4	उर्तन	जेएमएस माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	03.03.2021	प्रचालनरत
5	उर्तन उत्तर	जेएमएस माइनिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	03.03.2021	प्रचालनरत
6	पथौरा पूर्व	श्री बजरंग पावर एंड इस्पात लिमिटेड	14.12.2023	गैर-प्रचालन
7	पथौरा पश्चिम	श्री बजरंग पावर एंड इस्पात लिमिटेड	14.12.2023	गैर-प्रचालन
8	बेहराबंद नार्थ एक्सटेंशन	ऑरो कोल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10.10.2022	गैर-प्रचालन
9	माईकी उत्तर	माईकी साउथ माइनिंग प्रा.	12.12.2022	गैर-प्रचालन
10	अर्जुनी पूर्व	अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट लिमिटेड.	08.06.2023	गैर-प्रचालन
11	अर्जुनी पश्चिम	गंगा खनिज प्रा. लि.	08.06.2023	गैर-प्रचालन
12	मारवाटोला - VI	जेएसडब्ल्यू सीमेंट लिमिटेड।	08.06.2023	गैर-प्रचालन
13	मारवाटोला - VII	रामा सीमेंट इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि.	08.06.2023	गैर-प्रचालन
14	लमटोला	एसीसी लिमिटेड	01.08.2024	गैर-प्रचालन
15	शहडोल का पश्चिम (दक्षिण)	जेके सीमेंट्स लिमिटेड.	01.08.2024	गैर-प्रचालन
16	मारवाटोला दक्षिण	माइनवेयर एडवाइजर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	04.02.2025	गैर-प्रचालन

INCOME OF FPS

3008. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to collaborate with private companies to increase the income of Fair Price Shops (FPS) and improve the portfolio of products;
- (b) the names of States where the pilot project of modernization of Jan Poshan Kendras (JPKs) has been initiated; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to scale up the Jan Poshan Kendras model?

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

(a) to (c) The Government of India in association with states & Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been providing handholding assistance to Fair Price Shops (FPS) to provide them access to invoice credit for non-PDS items with a focus on nutritional dense items. For this, SIDBI has developed a customized App- FPS Sahay that provides credit for working capital. SIDBI has collaborated with B2B Online Wholesaler aggregators so that these FPS dealers can avail this facility. These FPSs (also called Jan Poshan Kendras -JPKs) have choices to

register themselves on such online platform and use of FPS Sahay. Alternately, FPS/JPKs are also acquiring non-PDS items through local wholesalers/distribution agencies.

Currently, Jan Poshan Kendra (JPK) pilot study is initiated in the states/districts of Gujarat (Ahmedabad), Telangana (Hyderabad), Rajasthan (Jaipur) and Uttar Pradesh (Ghaziabad). Under this pilot study, 60 FPS dealers (15 FPS dealers each from identified States/districts) have been transformed into Jan Poshan Kendra.

States would be encouraged to scale up JPK model within their states to any number they deem desired.

अन्न चक्र संबंधी पहल

3009. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री दुलू महतो:

श्री अरुण गोविल:

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने अन्नचक्र संबंधी पहल से प्रतिवर्ष 250 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित बचत की पुष्टि करने के लिए तीसरे पक्ष से स्वतंत्र संपरीक्षा अथवा समीक्षा कराई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) कितने राज्यों ने अन्न चक्र को अपने संभार-तंत्र कार्यों के साथ सफलतापूर्वक एकीकृत किया है और क्या झारखंड ने भी सफलतापूर्वक ऐसा किया है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई लाभार्थी सर्वेक्षण अथवा प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया है कि क्या अन्न चक्र से उचित मूल्य की दुकानों को खाद्यान्नों की यथासमय आपूर्ति में सुधार हुआ है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में अन्न चक्र पहल का क्या प्रभाव दिखाई दे रहा है?

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

- (क) और (ख) यह बचत परिवहन लागत में संभावित कटौती का अनुमान है, जो सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) में अनुकूलन तकनीकों के उपयोग के संभावित लाभों में से एक को दर्शाता है। बचत का अनुमान राज्यों द्वारा बताए गए आंकड़ों से लगाया गया है।
- (ग) अब तक झारखंड सहित 25 राज्यों ने अन्न चक्र को लागू किया है।
- (घ) और (ङ) अन्न चक्र व्यवस्थित डाटा-आधारित आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को मजबूत बनाता है जो उचित दर दुकानों तक खाद्यान्न की कुशल डिलीवरी सुनिश्चित करता है।
- (च) 'अन्न चक्र' को पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में भी लागू किया गया है।

**INCENTIVE FOR STATES MEETING RENEWABLE ENERGY PURCHASE
OBLIGATIONS TARGET**

3010. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated a policy to reward and incentivize States that meet or exceed their Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPOs) targets and if so, the details of specific financial or regulatory incentives being considered to encourage greater compliance;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to introduce incentives or policy interventions to ensure smoother approvals, lower regulatory charges and greater ease of access for commercial and industrial consumers through open access projects by the State Governments and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures being taken to support State electricity regulators, DISCOMs and policymakers in building the necessary technical expertise and institutional capacity to effectively integrate and manage renewable energy within State grids; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government is assisting States in deploying grid-scale energy storage, improving forecasting mechanisms and enhancing grid flexibility to ensure a stable and reliable renewable energy supply considering that intermittency remains a key concern for States dependent on fossil fuels?

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) Any shortfall in meeting renewable purchase obligation as determined by the concerned State Commission, or notified by Central Government under Energy Conservation Act, whichever is higher, may attract penalty under Electricity Act, 2003 or Energy Conservation Act, 2001, as the case may be. However, as per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Renewable Energy Certificates for Renewable Energy Generation) Regulations, 2022, provides that an obligated entity being a distribution licensee or an open access consumer, which purchases electricity from renewable energy sources in excess of the renewable purchase obligation as determined by the concerned State Commission, or notified by Central Govt. under Energy Conservation Act, whichever is higher, will be eligible for issuance of Renewable Energy Certificates to the extent of purchase of such excess electricity from renewable energy sources. The Certificates so issued can be traded on Power Exchanges or bilaterally.
- (b) The Government on 6th June 2022 notified Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 and thereafter issued amendments thereof. The key features of these Rules that

ensure smoother approvals, lower regulatory charges and greater ease of access for commercial and industrial consumers through open access projects by the State Governments, inter-alia include the following:

1. Open Access is allowed to any consumer with contract demand of 100 kW or above through single or multiple single connection aggregating 100 kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee and for captive consumers there is no such minimum limit,
2. Consumers are entitled to demand supply of green power from DISCOMs and DISCOMs are obliged to supply the demand.
3. Approval for open access is to be granted in 15 days or else it will be deemed to have been granted.
4. Commercial and Industrial consumers are allowed to purchase green power on a voluntary basis.
5. Green Certificates are awarded to consumers for consumption of green power beyond the renewable purchase obligation.
6. Additional surcharge shall not be applicable for Green Energy Open Access Consumers, if fixed charges are being paid by such a consumer.
7. Cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge shall not be applicable if green energy is utilized for production of green hydrogen and green ammonia.

So far Green Energy Open Access Regulations have been issued by 30 States/UTs.

- (c) To support State electricity regulators, DISCOMs and policymakers including for building the necessary technical expertise and institutional capacity to effectively integrate and manage renewable energy within State grids, the Ministry of Power and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and various institutions under these Ministries are organising webinars/workshops/conferences/training programmes/ study tours from time to time.
- (d) For assisting States in deploying grid-scale energy storage, improving forecasting mechanisms and enhancing grid flexibility to ensure a stable and reliable renewable energysupply, Government has taken various measures, which inter alia include the following:
 - a. Publishing a National Framework for promoting & developing Energy Storage Systems.
 - b. Providing waiver on ISTS charges for a period of 12 years for Battery Energy Storage System and 25 years for Pumped Hydro Storage System from the date of the award of the construction work.
 - c. Providing Viability Gap Funding for development of approximately 13 GWh of BESS
 - d. Thirteen Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs) have been set-up for better forecasting and real time monitoring of RE generation.

- e. Load dispatch centres ensure that electricity demand is fully met using dispatchable sources such as hydro and thermal power when the wind does not blow and sun does not shine.
- f. Installation of Static Synchronous Compensators (STATCOMs) to improve the grid reliability and voltage stability limit. A STATCOM acts as a voltage controller for the electricity grid, quickly adding or removing extra power to keep the system running smoothly.
- g. Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations lay down the minimum technical requirements for RE generating plants to ensure the safe, secure and reliable operation of the grid.
- h. Mandating minimum prescribed flexibility in coal and lignite power plants.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR PARKS IN KARNATAKA

3011. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) the current status of solar parks and ultra-mega renewable energy projects under the Solar Park Development Scheme, State-wise particularly in Karnataka;
- (b) the financial and infrastructural support extended to States for developing large scale renewable energy projects;

- (c) the measures being taken to ensure grid connectivity, land availability and ease of implementation for these projects; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to consider new policies to fast-track land acquisition and address regulatory challenges in renewable energy expansion and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) As on 28.02.2025, the Government has sanctioned 55 solar parks in 13 States including Karnataka under the scheme for “Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-Mega Solar Power Projects”. The details of these parks are given at **Statement-I**.
- (b) The Government provides financial and infrastructural support through various schemes to promote setting up of large-scale renewable energy projects in the country. The details of incentives are given at **Statement-II**.
- (c) The scheme for “Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects” facilitates the availability of land and grid-connectivity for ease of implementation of large-scale solar projects in the country. In addition, the Government is also implementing Green Energy Corridor scheme in ten renewable rich States including Karnataka to facilitate evacuation of power from renewable energy projects.

- (d) The Government has been requesting the State Governments to identify suitable government land for the installation of renewable energy projects. The land related issues are taken up with the State Governments. Interventions have been made in securing right of way for transmission lines in the form of guidelines for compensation issued on 14.06.2024.

The Government has also made several policy level interventions for addressing regulatory challenges in renewable energy expansion. The details are given at **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of Solar Parks sanctioned under the scheme for “Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-Mega Solar Power Projects”

Sl. No.	State	Name of Park	Capacity sanctioned (MW)	Projects installed (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu Solar Park	1400	1400
2.		Kurnool Solar Park	1000	1000
3.		Kadapa Solar Park	1000	387
4.		Ananthapuramu-II Solar Park	500	400
5.		Ramagiri Solar Park	300	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon Solar Park	100	100
7.	Gujarat	Radhnesada Solar Park	700	700
8.		Dholera Solar Park	1000	300

Sl. No.	State	Name of Park	Capacity sanctioned (MW)	Projects installed (MW)
9.		NTPC RE Park	4750	0
10.		GSECL RE Park	3325	0
11.		GIPCL RE Park Ph-I	600	0
12.		GIPCL RE Park Ph-II	1200	0
13.		GIPCL RE Park Ph-III	575	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Pekhubela Solar Park	53	0
15.	Jharkhand	SECI Floating Solar Park	100	0
16.		DVC Floating Solar Park Ph-I	755	0
17.		DVC Floating Solar Park Ph-II	234	0
18.	Karnataka	Pavagada Solar Park	2000	2000
19.		Bidar Solar Park	500	0
20.	Kerala	Kasargod Solar Park	105	105
21.		Floating Solar Park	50	0
22.		Kasargod Solar Park Ph-II	100	0
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa Solar Park	750	750
24.		Mandsaur Solar Park	250	250
25.		Neemuch Solar Park	500	330
26.		Agar Solar Park	550	550
27.		Shajapur Solar Park	450	155

Sl. No.	State	Name of Park	Capacity sanctioned (MW)	Projects installed (MW)
28.		Omkareswar Floating Solar Park	600	278
29.		Barethi Solar Park	630	0
30.		Morena Park	600	0
31.	Maharashtra	Sai Guru Solar Park	500	0
32.		Dondaicha Solar Park	250	0
33.		Patoda Solar Park	250	0
34.		Erai Floating Solar Park	105	0
35.	Mizoram	Vankal Solar Park	20	20
36.	Odisha	Solar Park by NHPC	40	0
37.	Rajasthan	Bhadla-II Solar Park	680	680
38.		Bhadla-III Solar Park	1000	1000
39.		Bhadla-IV Solar Park	500	500
40.		Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park	750	450
41.		Fatehgarh Phase-1B Solar Park	421	421
42.		Nokh Solar Park	925	190
43.		Pugal Solar Park Ph-I	1000	0
44.		Pugal Solar Park Ph-II	1000	0
45.		RVUN Solar Park	2000	0

Sl. No.	State	Name of Park	Capacity sanctioned (MW)	Projects installed (MW)
46.		Bodana Solar Park	2000	0
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Solar Park in UP	365	365
48.		Jalaun Solar Park	1200	0
49.		Mirzapur Solar Park	100	0
50.		Kalpi Solar Park	65	65
51.		Lalitpur Solar Park	600	0
52.		Jhansi Solar Park	600	0
53.		Chitrakoot Solar Park	800	0
54.		kanpurDehat Park	75	0
55.		Kanpur Nagar Park	35	0

STATEMENT-II

Details of incentives to promote setting up of large-scale renewable energy projects in the country

Scheme/Programme	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
(i) Solar Park Scheme	(a) Up to Rs. 25 lakhs per solar park, for preparation of Detailed Project Report.

Scheme/Programme	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	(b) Rs. 20 lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost, whichever is lower, for development of infrastructure.
(ii) Green Energy Corridor Scheme (for development of intra-state transmission system for RE projects)	(a) GEC Phase-I: CFA of 40% of DPR cost or awarded cost whichever is lower. (b) GEC Phase-II: CFA of 33% of DPR cost or awarded cost whichever is lower.
(iii) PLI Scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules'	The beneficiaries are eligible for Production Linked Incentive (PLI) on production and sale of solar PV modules. The quantum of PLI eligible for disbursal depends upon: quantum of sales of solar PV modules; performance parameters (efficiency and temperature coefficient of maximum power) of solar PV modules sold; and percentage of local value addition in modules sold.
(iv) Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase-II (Government Producer Scheme) for grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Projects by the Government Producers	Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support up to Rs. 55 lakhs per MW to the CPSUs/Govt. Organizations entities selected through competitive bidding process.

Scheme/Programme	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
(v) PM-KUSUM scheme	Component A: Setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Solar Power Plants Benefits available: Procurement Based Incentive (PBI) to the DISCOMs @ 40 paise/kWh or Rs. 6.60 lakhs/MW/year, whichever is lower, for buying solar power under this scheme. The PBI is given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial Operation Date of the plant. Therefore, the total PBI payable to DISCOMs is up to Rs. 33 Lakh per MW.
(vi) Wind Energy	The benefits available for wind energy sector are given as under: The Union Cabinet has approved the 'Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects' on 19.06.2024 at a total outlay of Rs. 7453 crores, including an outlay of Rs. 6853 crores for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects (500 MW each off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu), and grant of Rs. 600 crores for upgradation of two ports to meet logistics requirements for offshore wind energy projects. Generation Based Incentive (GBI) is being provided to the wind projects commissioned on or before 31st March 2017.

Scheme/Programme	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	Concessional custom duty exemption on certain items required for manufacturing of components of wind electric generators.
(vii) Biomass Programme	For Briquette manufacturing plants: Rs. 9 Lakhs/MTPH (metric ton/hour) [Maximum CFA- Rs. 45 Lakh per project] For Non-Bagasse Cogeneration Projects: Rs. 40 Lakhs/MW (on installed capacity) (Maximum CFA- Rs. 5 Crore per project) For pellet plants whose applications have been received before 16.07.2024: Rs. 9 Lakhs/MTPH (metric ton/hour) [Maximum CFA- Rs. 45 Lakh per project] For pellet plants whose applications have been received on or after 16.07.2024: For Non-Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant: Rs. 21 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 MTPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 105 lakhs per project) For Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant: Rs. 42 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 MTPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 210 lakhs per project)

Scheme/Programme	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
(viii) Waste to Energy Programme	(a) For Biogas generation: Rs. 0.25 crore per 12000 cum/day (Maximum CFA- Rs.5 crore/project) (b) For BioCNG/Enriched Biogas/Compressed Biogas generation: (Maximum CFA- Rs.10 crore/project) (i) BioCNG generation from new Biogas plant – Rs. 4 Crore per 4800 Kg/day; (ii) BioCNG generation from existing Biogas plant - Rs 3 Crore per 4800 Kg/day; (c) For Power generation based on Biogas (Maximum CFA - Rs. 5 crore/project): (i) Power generation from new biogas plant: Rs. 0.75 crore per MW (ii) Power generation from existing biogas plant: Rs. 0.5 crore per MW (d) For Power generation based on bio & agro-industrial waste (other than Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) through incineration process): Rs.0.40 crore/MW (Maximum CFA - Rs.5.00 Crore/Project) (e) For Biomass Gasifier for electricity/ thermal applications: Rs. 2,500 per kWe with dual fuel engines for electrical application Rs. 15,000 per kWe with 100% gas engines for electrical application

Scheme/Programme	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	Rs. 2 lakh per 300 kWth for thermal applications. Note: In case, the Waste to Energy plants are set up in Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the eligible CFA would be 20% higher than Standard CFA pattern given above. Biogas/BioCNG/Power (biogas based) generation plants based on cattle dung as main feedstock set up by Gaushalas independently or through joint ventures/partnerships will be eligible for 20% higher CFA than Standard CFA pattern given above. These Gaushalas (Shelters) should be registered with the respective State Government.
(ix) National Green Hydrogen Mission	SIGHT programme for Electrolyser manufacturing has an allocation of Rs.4,440 Crores. The incentives start from Rs.4,440 per kW in the first year and end at Rs.1,480 per kW in the fifth year. SIGHT programme for Green Hydrogen production and its derivatives have an allocation of Rs.13,050 Crores. For Green Hydrogen Production, incentives are capped at Rs.50/kg, Rs.40/kg and Rs.30/kg for the first, second and third year respectively.

Scheme/Programme	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	For Green Ammonia production, incentives are Rs.8.82/kg in the first year of production and supply, Rs.7.06/kg during the second year of production and supply, and Rs.5.30/kg during the third year of production and supply. Pilot projects for projects in Transport Sector have an outlay of Rs.496 Crores till FY 2025-26. Pilot projects in Shipping sector have an outlay of Rs.115 Crores till FY 2025-26. Pilot projects in Steel sector have an outlay of Rs.455 Crores till FY 2029-30. Hydrogen Hubs have an outlay of Rs.200 Crores till FY 2025-26. The R&D program of the Mission has a budget of Rs.400 Crores till FY 2025-26. Skill Development component of the Mission has an outlay of Rs.35 Crores till FY 2029-30. The Testing component of the Mission has an outlay of Rs.200 Crores till FY 2025-26. The New and Innovative Techniques and Applications for Green Hydrogen has an outlay of Rs.200 Crores by FY 2025-26.

STATEMENT-III

Details of policy level interventions made by government for addressing regulatory challenges in renewable energy expansion

- 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.
- Amendment to the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 has been issued on 22.02.2024 facilitating easier and faster installation of Rooftop Systems.
- To provide ease of access to the Inter-State Transmission System, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State Transmission System) Regulations has been issued 07.06.2022 with special provision for Renewable Energy.
- Uniform Renewable Energy Tariff (URET) has been introduced through which a uniform tariff will be provided to the consumer by averaging tariffs of

individual RE projects of similar type awarded via tariff based competitive bidding process. Implementation of URET for “Solar Power Central Pool” and “Solar-Wind Hybrid Central Pool” from 15th February 2024 has been notified.

- The Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and related matters) Rules (LPS rules), 2022 and its amendments (latest being notified on 28.02.2024) have been issued to ensure timely payment of the dues by Discoms.

SOLAR PARKS IN TAMIL NADU

3012. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the total number of solar parks sanctioned under the Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-Mega Solar Power Projects so far;
- (b) the total solar power capacity commissioned under this scheme;
- (c) the number of solar parks operational in Tamil Nadu and their total installed capacity;
- (d) whether the Government has taken steps to promote domestic solar manufacturing under the solar park scheme and if so, the incentives provided for solar panel and equipment manufacturing within these parks;

- (e) the status of integration between solar parks and energy storage solutions to address intermittency issues;
- (f) the role of the private sector in developing and financing ultra-mega solar power projects and the incentives provided to attract investment in large-scale solar projects; and
- (g) the steps taken to ensure that tariff rates remain competitive and affordable for consumers?

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

- (a) As on 28-02-2025, the Government has sanctioned 55 nos. of solar parks under the scheme for “Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-Mega Solar Power Projects.”
- (b) An aggregate capacity of 12,396 MW solar projects have been installed in the solar parks under the scheme.
- (c) There is currently no Solar Park sanctioned under the scheme in Tamil Nadu.
- (d) The Solar Park scheme allows for manufacturing of solar products like solar cells/modules etc.

In addition, the Government 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. This Scheme has provision for Production Linked Incentive (PLI) to the selected solar PV module manufacturers for five years post commissioning, on manufacture and sale of High Efficiency Solar PV modules.

- (e) The Government has already issued an advisory to all Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) and State utilities to incorporate a minimum of 2-hour co-located energy storage systems in their tenders, to address the intermittency issues.

In addition, the Government has also approved a scheme for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) with a budgetary support of Rs. 3,760 Crore.

- (f) The private sector plays an important role in developing and financing ultra-mega solar power projects in the country. Currently, the majority of utility-scale solar power projects are implemented by private developers, who are selected through transparent bidding processes. These solar projects are setup using both domestic and international investments. To encourage such investments, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 per cent is permissible through automatic route for setting up renewable energy projects, including solar power projects, in the country.
- (g) The Government, under Section 63 of Electricity Act, 2003, has issued 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. The specific objective of these guidelines is inter-alia to promote competitive procurement of electricity by distribution licensees.

INDIAN BIOLOGICAL DATA CENTRE (IBDC)

3013. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether India has completed and made available a year-long compilation of 10,000 human genomes representing 83 population groups, making up about 2% of the country's 4,600 population groups as a data base and this collection will serve as a template of future investigations into disease and drug therapy and will now be available to researchers across the world for investigation and is housed at the Indian Biological Data Centre (IBDC) and this paved the way for India strengthening the biotechnology economy as well as biotechnology-based manufacturing, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that experts said that while only a small fraction of India's population groups were studied and the door was open to

expanding the database to a million genomes and though costs are a limiting factor, a million would dramatically scale insight into India's genetic diversity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

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

(a) Department of Biotechnology has created the national resource data of whole genome sequencing of 10,074 healthy individuals from 83 heterogeneous populations from 99 different sites, under the "GenomeIndia" project, to create a library of genetic variations. This data aims to serving both scientific and medical community, fostering genomic research. Hence, the data has been archived at the Indian Biological Data Center (IBDC), a National Repository set up by this Department. The data can be used for developing indigenous chips, diagnostics and therapeutics, benefiting healthcare system of the country and thus will contribute to the bioeconomy of the country. The Department has planned to fund translational research in which this dataset

will serve as a template, thus maximizing the benefits of the data generated under 'GenomeIndia' project. This data will be disseminated to the researchers under the provisions of the Biotech-PRIDE (Promotion of Research and Innovation through Data Exchange) Guidelines and 'Framework for Exchange of Data (FeED) Protocols.

- (b) and (c) Under the 'GenomeIndia' project, the study has been carried out throughout the length and breadth of the country and ensured equitable sampling across linguistic, social, and regional groups in India. Approximately, 36.7% of the samples were collected from rural, 32.2 % from urban and 31.1 % from the tribal populations. It is imperative that maximum benefit should be accrued from the large data base already created. Hence the Department initially focuses on translational research using the already available dataset, for which proposals are being sought throughout the country and the process is still on; hence state wise data in this regard is not available.

BHARATNET PROJECT IN LADAKH

3014. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of BharatNet Project in the Union Territory of Ladakh, including the number of Gram Panchayats connected to

high-speed internet and optical fibre along with the details of number of uncovered Panchayats and villages;

- (b) whether the Government has put forward any proposed timeline to cover all Gram Panchayats in the UT of Ladakh and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the fund allocated and utilised under the BharatNet project in the UT of Ladakh since its inception;
- (d) the challenges being faced in extending BharatNet connectivity to the rural and remote areas of UT of Ladakh and the steps being taken to address them; and
- (e) the manner in which the Government monitors the quality and reliability of internet services provided under Bharat Net Project?

**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) All the 193 Gram Panchayats (GPs) of Ladakh have been provided BharatNet connectivity through Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) satellite media. The Government has approved Amended BharatNet Project (ABP) to cover all the GPs on ring connectivity. The project also provides for connectivity to all non-GP villages on demand basis. Currently, ABP for the Ladakh package is in tender evaluation stage.
- (c) The payment towards installation of Gateway equipment, satellite bandwidth charges, and other charges have been made centrally for all the satellite sites in

the country under BharatNet. Rs. 125 crore has been approved by the Government under ABP for Ladakh.

(d) Despite challenges faced due to difficult and hilly terrain of Ladakh, all the 193 GPs have been provided connectivity through satellite media.

(e) The network is monitored through Network Operating Centers installed at Delhi and Bengaluru.

CHALLENGES IN ACCESSING PDS

3015. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the challenges faced by marginalized communities in accessing the Public Distribution System (PDS) including exclusion due to biometric verification issues and delays in the issuance of ration cards and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps being taken to address unnecessary documentation requirements for PDS enrollment which are not mandated under the National Food Security Act, 2013 or the PDS Control Order, 2015;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any audit or review of the functioning of fair price shops including the under-distribution of foodgrains and

exploitation by middlemen during ration card application process and if so, the details thereof; and

- (d) the measures being planned to improve the digital accessibility of PDS services while ensuring that marginalized communities without digital literacy or resources can access their entitlements?

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

(a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/ UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS, issuance of license to Fair Price Shop dealers, supervision over and monitoring of functioning of FPSs etc. rest with the concerned State/ UT Governments. All State/UT Governments have been advised to cover maximum eligible persons up to the respective NFSA ceiling limits to ensure that maximum eligible beneficiaries get the benefit of NFSA foodgrains as per the coverage limit mandated under the NFSA.

(c) Section 28 of NFSA, 2013 and Clause 12 of TPDS (Control) Order, 2015 inter-alia provide that every local authority, or any other authority or body, as may be authorised by the State Government, shall conduct or cause to be conducted, periodic social audits on the functioning of TPDS, and cause to publicise its findings and take necessary action, in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(d) As part of the technology driven Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, with the aim to improve the efficiency and reduce leakages in the PDS, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs. Further, nearly 5.41 Lakh (99.6%) out of total 5.43 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing e-PoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries. The process of distributing foodgrains through e-PoS devices is very simple and does not require any special digital literacy among beneficiaries to lift their entitled foodgrains through electronic transactions. Further, States/ UTs are advised to ensure that e-PoS printed transaction receipts are provided to all beneficiaries in local language, besides SMS are sent on their registered mobile numbers to ensure complete transparency in distribution process.

राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद योजना

3016.श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

डॉ. भोला सिंह:

श्री अनुराग शर्मा:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या **संसदीय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद योजना (एनवाईपीएस) पोर्टल की समाज के सभी वर्गों, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और वंचित वर्गों के युवाओं तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ख) एनवाईपीएस में प्रतिवर्ष भाग लेने वाले शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की संख्या के संबंध में आंकड़े क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या मंत्रालय को एनवाईपीएस में भाग लेने के दौरान आने वाली चुनौतियों के संबंध में छात्रों और संस्थानों से कोई फीडबैक प्राप्त हुआ है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल):

- (क) मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद योजना (एनवाईपीएस) वेब पोर्टल का उन्नत संस्करण जारी किया है, जिसे एनवाईपीएस 2.0 के नाम से जाना जाता है। मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थानों के छात्रों तक सीमित पिछले संस्करण के विपरीत, एनवाईपीएस 2.0 देश भर के सभी नागरिकों के लिए उपलब्ध है, चाहे

उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति, लिंग, जाति, पंथ, धर्म, नस्ल, क्षेत्र और स्थान कुछ भी हो। प्रतिभागिता को निम्नलिखित तरीकों से सुगम बनाया जा सकता है: -

- (i) संस्थान द्वारा प्रतिभागिता: सभी शैक्षणिक संस्थान पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार युवा संसद की बैठकें आयोजित करके इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत भाग ले सकते हैं। कक्षा VI से XII तक के विद्यार्थियों का चयन "किशोर सभा" उप-श्रेणी के लिए किया जा सकता है तथा स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर के विद्यार्थियों का चयन "तरुण सभा" उप-श्रेणी के लिए किया जा सकता है।
- (ii) समूह द्वारा प्रतिभागिता: नागरिकों का समूह, पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार युवा संसद की बैठकें आयोजित करके इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत भाग ले सकता है।
- (iii) व्यक्तिगत प्रतिभागिता: कोई भी नागरिक 'क्रियाशीलभारतीय लोकतंत्र' विषय पर प्रश्नोत्तरी के जवाब देकर इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत भाग ले सकता है।

(ख) एनवाईपीएस पोर्टल पर प्रतिभागिता की इकाई एक संस्था नहीं बल्कि पंजीकरण है और वर्तमान में युवा संसद के आयोजन के लिए पंजीकरण की संख्या के संबंध में वर्षवार आंकड़े निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	कुल पंजीकरण
1.	2019-20	4369
2.	2020-21	3579
3.	2021-22	65
4.	2022-23	2337
5.	2023-24	1346
6.	2024-25	7261 (दिनांक 17-03-2025 तक)

(ग) और (घ) हां, मंत्रालय को समय-समय पर छात्रों और संस्थानों से उनकी चुनौतियों और चिंताओं के संबंध में फीडबैक प्राप्त होता है और उस पर अपेक्षितकार्रवाई की जाती है।

सौर और पवन ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देना

3017. श्री छोटेलाल:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने सौर और पवन ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई नई योजना शुरू की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है?

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

- (क) सरकार ने देश में सौर और पवन ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं शुरू की हैं। कार्यशील योजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।
- (ख) सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम-सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना, पीएम-कुसुम, जैव ऊर्जा(बायो एनर्जी) कार्यक्रम आदि जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं।

विवरण

सौर और पवन ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यशील योजनाएं

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 अंतर्गत 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।
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 (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।
4. छोटे ग्रिड कनेक्टेड 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 बजट होगी और डिस्कॉमों को सस्ती सौर विद्युत मिलेगी, जिससे अंत में ट्रांसमिशन 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) योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना)।

6. 1 गीगावाट अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं (गुजरात और तमिलनाडु प्रत्येक के अपतट पर 500 मेगावाट) की स्थापना और चालू करने के लिए तथा अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए लॉजिस्टिक्स आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए दो बंदरगाहों के उन्नयन के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) योजना।
7. प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) बसाहटों/गांवों के लिए), जहाँ ग्रिड के माध्यम से बिजली आपूर्ति तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से संभव नहीं है, में ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर प्रकाश व्यवस्था प्रदान करने का प्रावधान है।

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS UNDER PSF SCHEME

3018. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

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

- (a) the year-wise allocation and utilization of funds under the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) scheme from 2014 – March, 2025 for Maharashtra and Bihar;
- (b) the details of price stabilization operations conducted in the above States during the said period including the commodities involved;
- (c) the quantity of pulses and onions procured and disposed of under the PSF buffer stock by Central and State agencies in these States during the last five years;
- (d) the role and contribution of the State-level PSF Management Committees in enhancing market interventions including details of interest-free advances provided; and
- (e) the Government's plans to expand the buffer stock of pulses or onions and strengthen PSF-related operations 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) The quantity of pulses procured from Maharashtra and Bihar along with amount of funds utilised for the procurement under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) since its inception till March, 2025 are given at **Statement**. Apart from pulses, the annual procurement of onions under PSF have been made majorly from Maharashtra since 2017-18. During 2024-25, a quantity of 4.65 lakh metric tonnes

(LMT) of Onion worth Rs.1033 crore has been procured by Central Agencies from Maharashtra during Rabi 2024 season.

(d) The State-level Price Stabilization Fund (SLPSF) has been introduced for States to undertake market interventions to maintain price stability in agri-horticultural commodities. The SLPF is managed by the State-level PSF Management Committees set up by respective States and the Committee is responsible for decisions pertaining to the procurement, storage and disposal of the agri-horticultural commodities to protect the consumers from extreme price volatility. SLPSF Corpus is created on 50:50 sharing basis between the Central and State (75:25 for North Eastern States). The 7 States which have set up SLPSF and the amount of Central share released are: Andhra Pradesh (Rs.50 crore), Telangana (Rs.9.15 crore), West Bengal (Rs.2.50 crore), Odisha (Rs.25 crore), Assam (Rs.75 crore), Tamil Nadu (Rs.2.50 crore) and Nagaland (Rs.37.50 crore).

(e) The size of buffer stock of pulses and onion being maintained for market intervention are dynamic as per requirement of the price stabilisation intervention.

STATEMENT

Pulses procured under PSF in Maharashtra and Bihar during different seasons

COMMODITY & SEASON	STATE	Quantity procured (in MT)	Amount Rs. in crore
Tur Kharif 2015	Maharashtra	22,247.64	196.31
UradKharif 2015	Maharashtra	54.42	0.59
Gram R-16	Maharashtra	4,911.03	30.91
Masur R-16	Bihar	16.15	0.11
Moong K-16	Maharashtra	297.56	1.55
Urad K-16	Maharashtra	15,591.62	110.33
Tur Kharif 2016	Maharashtra	3,14,007.45	1585.74
Tur MSP K-16	Maharashtra	90,207.50	455.54
Masoor R-21	Bihar	47.48	0.32
URAD K-21	Maharashtra	8.98	0.06
Tur K-21	Maharashtra	1,105.04	6.96

Tur K-22	Maharashtra	3,998.05	33.34
Tur K-23	Maharashtra	775.46	7.75
Chana R-23	Maharashtra	16,251.91	86.7
Chana R- 24	Maharashtra	103.86	0.56
Total		4,69,624.15	2,516.77

देशभर में डेटासेट संकलित और प्रकाशित करना

3019.श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार देशभर में डेटासेट और रजिस्ट्री संकलित और प्रकाशित कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त संकलन में उपलब्ध कराए गए मेटाडेटा को शोधकर्ताओं, व्यवसायों और आम जनता के लिए उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था की है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त डेटा को सार्वजनिक रूप से सुलभ बनाते हुए गोपनीयता और सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;और

(च) क्या सरकार का इस संकलन की उपयोगिता बढ़ाने के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों को एकीकृत करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी, हां। सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में भारत में डेटासेट और रजिस्ट्री के सार-संग्रह, 2024 का तीसरा संस्करण प्रकाशित किया है जिसमें भारत सरकार के लगभग 40 मंत्रालयों और विभागों से प्राप्त करीब-करीब 270 डेटासेट और रजिस्ट्री शामिल हैं। इस प्रकाशन का मुख्य उद्देश्य विभिन्न हितधारियों तक सरकारी डेटा की पहुंच को सुगम बनाना है।

(ग) और (घ) जी, हां। प्रकाशन को मंत्रालय की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर रखा गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों को उपयोग के लिए हार्डकॉपी उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं।

(ङ) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय कम्प्यूटर आपात प्रतिक्रिया दल (सर्ट-इन) और राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र (एनआईसी) द्वारा यथा निर्धारित साइबर सुरक्षा के दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, डेटा एनआईसी के सुरक्षित क्लाउड सर्वर में रखा जाता है।

(च) अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

कोयला गैसीकरण पहल

3020. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पैवेलियन में प्रदर्शित कोयला गैसीकरण पहल का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) उक्त पहल किस प्रकार विकसित भारत 2047 के विजन के अनुरूप है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन योजना के प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) द्वारा लिथियम और कोबाल्ट जैसे महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के अधिग्रहण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (च) उक्त प्रयासों से भारत की आयात निर्भरता किस प्रकार कम होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई कोयला गैसीकरण पहलें निम्नानुसार हैं:

(i) दिनांक 24 जनवरी, 2024 को सरकार ने सरकारी पीएसयू और निजी क्षेत्र दोनों के लिए कोयला/लिग्नाइट गैसीकरण परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने हेतु वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन के रूप में 8,500 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय को अनुमोदित कर दिया है।

(ii) सरकार ने कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए सीआईएल-भेल तथा सीआईएल-गेल के संयुक्त उद्यमों में कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) द्वारा निवेश को भी अनुमोदित कर दिया है।

(iii) वर्ष 2022 में, इस पहल का समर्थन करने के लिए एनआरएस लिंकेज नीलामी नीति के तहत एक नया उप-क्षेत्र, "कोयला गैसीकरण के लिए सिनगैस का उत्पादन" सृजित किया गया था। इसके अलावा, इस क्षेत्र के तहत सरकार ने आगामी सात वर्षों में शुरू होने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए विनियमित क्षेत्र के अधिसूचित मूल्य पर न्यूनतम मूल्य के साथ नीलामी की अनुमति दी है।

(iv) वाणिज्यिक कोयला ब्लॉक नीलामियों में गैसीकरण में प्रयुक्त कोयले के लिए राजस्व शेयर में 50% छूट दी गई है, बशर्ते कुल कोयला उत्पादन का कम से कम 10% गैसीकरण प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोग किया जाए।

(ख) कोयला देश में सबसे प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध प्राकृतिक संसाधनों में से एक है। कोयला गैसीकरण प्रौद्योगिकी कोयले को सिनगैस (सिंथेटिक गैस) में परिवर्तित करने में सक्षम बनाती है, जिसका उपयोग मेथनॉल, अमोनियम नाइट्रेट, सिंथेटिक प्राकृतिक गैस (एसएनजी) और उर्वरकों आदि जैसे डाउनस्ट्रीम उत्पादों का उत्पादन करने के लिए किया जा सकता है। कोयला गैसीकरण प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित भारत 2047 के विजन के अनुरूप पर्यावरणीय संधारणीयता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोयले का वैकल्पिक उपयोग प्रदान करती है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार ने कोयला गैसीकरण परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन स्कीम का कोई विशिष्ट प्रभाव आकलन नहीं किया है।

(ङ) कोयला मंत्रालय के अधीन एक सीपीएसई कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) ने खान मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित महत्वपूर्ण खनिज ब्लॉकों की ई-नीलामी के माध्यम से मध्य प्रदेश, भारत में खट्टाली छोटी ग्रेफाइट ब्लॉक प्राप्त किया है। इसके अलावा, सीआईएल ने अर्जेंटीना में लिथियम परिसंपत्तियों के अधिग्रहण के लिए अर्जेंटीना की एक कंपनी तथा एक आस्ट्रेलियाई कंपनी के साथ गैर-प्रकटीकरण करार पर भी हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

(च) सरकार ने, *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ*, भारत की आयात निर्भरता को कम करने और महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों में आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को मजबूत बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

- केंद्र सरकार को महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के अन्वेषण और खनन को बढ़ाने तथा उनकी आपूर्ति में आत्मनिर्भरता सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से 24 महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए विशेष रूप से खनन पट्टे और समग्र लाइसेंस की नीलामी करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

- सरकार ने केंद्रीय बजट 2024-25 में घरेलू उत्पादन, पुनर्चक्रण, महत्वपूर्ण खनिज परिसंपत्तियों के विदेशी अधिग्रहण और अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आरएंडडी) सहित क्षेत्रों में सुसंगत दृष्टिकोण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मिशन की स्थापना की घोषणा की है।

BIMA GRAM YOJANA

3021. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

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

- (a) the total number of villages in Maharashtra identified under the Bima Gram Yojana since its inception alongwith the criteria used for selecting these villages;
- (b) the number of households in these villages that have been covered under at least one Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) policy;

- (c) whether there are any plans to expand the scheme to additional villages in the near future, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness about the benefits of Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and RPLI among the rural population;
- (e) the major challenges faced in implementing the Bima Gram Yojana, particularly concerning the premium-paying capacity of rural households;
- (f) the measures taken to address these challenges, including any financial assistance or flexible payment options provided to low-income families;
- (g) whether there is any data on policy lapses due to non-payment of premiums and if so, the steps taken to minimize such occurrences;
- (h) the impact assessment of these promotional activities on the enrolment rates in PLI and RPLI schemes;
- (i) the key performance indicators used to evaluate the success of the scheme; and
- (j) the frequency of evaluations conducted and any significant findings from recent assessments and the steps taken to improve the scheme's outreach and efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

- (a) Bima Gram Yojana, an initiative of the Department of Posts, aims to provide life insurance coverage to people in rural areas, focusing on bringing a minimum of 100 households in identified villages under at least one Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) policy. Total 3,000 villages have been identified in the state of Maharashtra and 1,366 villages have been covered under Bima Gram Yojana since its inception.
- (b) A total of 1,36,767 households in these villages have been covered under the scheme with at least one Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) policy.
- (c) Bima Gram Yojana is an initiative of Department of Posts to provide life insurance cover to the people living in rural areas. Continual efforts are made to cover as many villages as possible under the Bima Gram Yojana.
- (d) The Department is organizing special drives such as DakChaupals and PLI/RPLI Melas in the villages to create awareness among people regarding the benefits of Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI).
- (e) and (f) No major challenges have been faced since the premium of insurance policies of RPLI is low and can be afforded as per the paying capacity of the rural population. Various premium payment options such as monthly, quarterly, annually are available to policyholders.
- (g) Lapsed policy data is dynamic as the policy holders have option to revive the policy from time to time. However, special revival drives with a waiver on default fees are being conducted for the revival of lapsed policies. One such revival drive

with a waiver on default fees is ongoing during the period from 01.03.2025 to 31.05.2025.

(h) There is 15.81 % growth in premium collection of PLI and 23.46 % growth in premium collection of RPLI in Maharashtra during FY 2024-25 (upto January 2025) as compared to corresponding period of previous financial year.

(i) Increase in premium collection under PLI and RPLI is the Key Performance Indicator used to evaluate the success of the scheme.

(j) The Evaluations are done monthly at Circle Office level and Regional Office level. The villagers' response to the insurance widely depends on the yearly farming returns/outcomes. Special drives such as DakChaupals and PLI/RPLI Melas are conducted in the villages to create awareness among people regarding the benefits of Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI). In addition, advertising through local media, social media, radio shows, posters, banners and pamphlets etc. is also being done.

BENEFITS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FINANCING OBLIGATION

3022. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

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

- (a) the estimated financial impact and potential benefits of Renewable Energy Financing Obligation (REFO) on India's renewable energy growth;
- (b) whether the Government has consulted financial institutions and stakeholders on simplifying financing processes for renewable energy projects particularly roof top solar and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken to ensure flexible lending terms and green investment prioritization;
- (d) whether the government has reviewed the effectiveness of Renewable Purchase obligations (RPOs) and similar mandates before proposing REFO; and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the government has any specific initiatives to encourage rooftop solar adoption in coastal and industrial regions like Dakshina Kannada, where solar potential is significant 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) Renewable Energy Financing Obligation (REFO) is expected to create a dedicated financial ecosystem for renewable energy projects, ensuring consistent capital flow to accelerate deployment as required for meeting Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and Net-Zero targets of the Country. Broadly, REFO mechanism is likely to address the following:

- Bridging the funding gap for achieving 500 GW of non-fossil fuel-based capacity by 2030, requiring an estimated ₹30 lakh crore investment.
- Encouraging financial institutions to allocate resources for renewable energy projects, reducing dependency on conventional sources.
- Enhancing India's energy security and reduce import dependency by promoting domestic renewable energy generation.
- Lowering electricity costs in the long run by driving down financing costs and improving economies of scale in green energy projects.

(b) and (c) Yes, MNRE has been actively engaged with financial institutions and stakeholders, to streamline renewable energy financing, and flexible loan terms.

Some of the initiatives of MNRE in this respect are as under:

- Organizing workshops on Mobilizing Finance for Renewable Energy, where major banks and NBFCs are called to discuss financing challenges and solutions.
- Direct consultations with banks and industry leaders, urging them to simplify loan processing.
- Encouraging green financing instruments, such as green bonds and concessional loans, to make funding more accessible.

- Regular discussions with other Ministries/departments and RBI to enhance regulatory support for renewable energy financing, ensuring priority sector lending benefits are extended to more green projects, etc.

Also, IREDA, a financial institution under MNRE, has been actively financing RE projects. IREDA has launched a dedicated Retail Division targeting the Business-to-Customer segment. The entire loan application process at IREDA is digitized with simplified processes.

(d) The compliance of Renewable Purchase obligation (RPO) requires availability of renewable power at affordable cost. The cost of financing is a major component in generating renewable power at competitive rates by the RE developers. Accordingly, Ministry has suggested Department of Financial Services (DFS), to consider mandating REFO.

(e) To encourage adoption of rooftop solar in the country including in the coastal and industrial regions like Dakshina Kannada, Government of India has launched PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana. The scheme aims to increase the share of solar rooftop capacity in the country and empower residential households to generate their own electricity. The scheme has a target to install rooftop solar for one crore households in the residential sector with an outlay of ₹ 75,021 crore and is to be implemented till FY 2026-27.

SUICIDE CASES IN KOLKATA METRO

3023. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) the details of suicide cases in Kolkata Metro during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to install sliding doors in Metro Rail platforms in Kolkata Metro and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The details of suicide cases in Kolkata Metro during last five years are given below:-

Year	No. of Cases (Persons)
2020	01
2021	00
2022	05
2023	04
2024	07
2025 (up to feb)	02

(b) Sliding doors have been provided at all 12 stations of Green line. Installing barriers instead of sliding doors on railway stations of Kolkata Metro has been undertaken as a pilot project at Kalighat Metro station.

BIND SCHEME**3024. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:**

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

(a) the funds allocated and utilized under the Broadcasting Infrastructure Network Development (BIND) scheme during each of the last five years;

(b) the number of projects initiated under this scheme to improve Doordarshan and All India Radio infrastructure particularly in Gujarat along with their current status;

(c) the specific measures taken to enhance accessibility and transmission quality of Doordarshan and All India Radio in border and Left-Wing Extremism-affected areas and the reported impact of these measures;

(d) the details of provisions of the scheme for local or regional content development to cater to linguistic and cultural diversity; and

(e) the plans to integrate emerging technologies like AI and 5G to further modernize broadcasting infrastructure under this scheme?

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) Government has approved a Central Sector Scheme namely Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND) scheme for development, modernization and upgradation of broadcasting infrastructure of Prasar Bharati in the country for the years 2021-26. The funds utilized under the BIND scheme,

during each of the last five years, are as under:

(amount in Rs. Crore)

Financial Year	Expenditure incurred
2019-20	289.02
2020-21	201.65
2021-22	159.95
2022-23	163.75
2023-24	344.57

(b) to (d) Modernization, upgradation and expansion of broadcasting infrastructure and network is a continuous process which is being undertaken under BIND scheme in the country including state of Gujarat, through a number of projects such as modernization & digitization of transmitters & studios, expansion of DTH & TV channels, expansion of DD Free Dish DTH Platform, Automation & modernization of production & transmission facilities, content generation & technology for content innovation, expansion of reach of public service broadcasting in strategic, border, Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas & vibrant villages, etc. An amount of Rs. 450 cr. has been earmarked under this scheme for content development & content innovation across the country for the years 2021-26, out of which more than Rs 367 cr has already been spent.

(e) Under BIND Scheme, a pilot project on Artificial Intelligence (AI)/ Machine Learning (ML) has been included.

OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES IN INDIA**3025. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:****SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**

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

- (a) the details regarding the total length of optical fibres (including undersea) laid across the country during the last five years particularly in Andhra Pradesh and in Prakasam district, State and district-wise;
- (b) the details regarding the total funding allocated, released and utilised for laying and maintenance of optical fibre cables across India during the last five years especially, Andhra Pradesh, State and district-wise;
- (c) the details regarding the total number of Gram Panchayats connected via optical fibres across the country, particularly in the said State including Prakasam district, State and district-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government plans on carrying out any skill training programmes regarding maintenance and laying of optical fibre cables, if so, the details thereof especially for Andhra Pradesh including Prakasam district?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

- (a) The details of total length of optical fibres laid during last five years in the country, Andhra Pradesh and Prakasam district are as under: -

1. Year	2. Country	3. Andhra Pradesh	4. Prakasam district
5. 2019-20 to 2023-24	6. 365085 Km	7. 55245 Km	8. 5481 Km

(b) During the last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24), Rs. 22,324.93 crore has been allocated/released/utilized under BharatNet project including Rs. 1,379.49 crore for Andhra Pradesh. The State-wise details is placed at **Statement-I**.

(c) As on 28.02.2025, a total of 2,09,291 GPs have been made service ready through optical fibre connectivity under BharatNet project across the country. The district wise details of GPs including Prakasam district is placed at **Statement-II**.

(d) Presently, there is no proposal to introduce such training programs.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of Funds allocated/released/utilized under BharatNet Project during last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24)		
S.No.	Name of States/UT	Fund allocated/released/utilized (Rs. in crores)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	22.06
2	Andhra Pradesh	1379.40
3	Assam	112.88

4	Bihar	1069.66
5	Chandigarh	0.82
6	Chhattisgarh	1723.88
7	Gujarat, D & N, Daman & Diu	2920.01
8	Haryana	244.29
9	Himachal Pradesh	40.46
10	Jammu & Kashmir	169.58
11	Jharkhand	691.09
12	Karnataka	623.59
13	Kerala	126.64
14	Ladakh	0.69
15	Lakshadweep	0.11
16	Madhya Pradesh	1399.11
17	Maharashtra	3576.92
18	NE-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura)	101.71
19	NE-II (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland)	202.00
20	Odisha	888.73
21	Puducherry	4.46
22	Punjab	884.78
23	Rajasthan	1062.64
24	Sikkim	72.87
25	Tamilnadu	699.13

26	Telangana	1830.06
27	Uttar Pradesh	2103.72
28	Uttarakhand	111.35
29	West Bengal	262.31
	Total	22324.93

STATEMENT-II

State-wise and district-wise details of GPs connected under BharatNet project as on 28.02.2025		
State	District	GPs connected on OFC
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	NICOBARS	3
	NORTH AND MIDDLE ANDAMAN	36
	SOUTH ANDAMANS	29
ANDHRA PRADESH	ANANTAPUR	999
	CHITTOOR	1227
	EAST GODAVARI	1069
	GUNTUR	1017
	KRISHNA	986

	KURNOOL	947
	PRAKASAM	1034
	SPSR NELLORE	937
	SRIKAKULAM	1168
	VISAKHAPATANAM	916
	VIZIANAGARAM	950
	WEST GODAVARI	912
	Y.S.R.	773
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ANJAW	0
	CHANGLANG	0
	DIBANG VALLEY	0
	EAST KAMENG	0
	EAST SIANG	49
	KAMLE	0
	KRA DAADI	0
	KURUNG KUMEY	0
	LEPARADA	0
	LOHIT	0
	LONGDING	0
	LOWER DIBANG VALLEY	0
	LOWER SIANG	0
	LOWER SUBANSIRI	13

	NAMSAI	0
	PAKKE KESSANG	0
	PAPUM PARE	12
	SHI YOMI	0
	SIANG	0
	TAWANG	0
	TIRAP	0
	UPPER SIANG	0
	UPPER SUBANSIRI	0
	WEST KAMENG	3
	WEST SIANG	0
ASSAM	BAKSA	12
	BARPETA	31
	BISWANATH	58
	BONGAIGAON	59
	CACHAR	163
	CHARAIDEO	32
	CHIRANG	0
	DARRANG	23
	DHEMAJI	52
	DHUBRI	32
	DIBRUGARH	93
	DIMA HASAO	0

	GOALPARA	33
	GOLAGHAT	63
	HAILAKANDI	52
	HOJAI	43
	JORHAT	72
	KAMRUP	139
	KAMRUP METRO	21
	KARBI ANGLONG	0
	KARIMGANJ	44
	KOKRAJHAR	0
	LAKHIMPUR	4
	MAJULI	18
	MARIGAON	48
	NAGAON	128
	NALBARI	38
	SIVASAGAR	62
	SONITPUR	67
	SOUTH SALMARA	
	MANCACHAR	10
	TINSUKIA	83
	UDALGURI	22
	WEST KARBI	
	ANGLONG	0

BIHAR

ARARIA	218
ARWAL	68
AURANGABAD	204
BANKA	185
BEGUSARAI	231
BHAGALPUR	234
BHOJPUR	227
BUXAR	141
DARBHANGA	324
GAYA	332
GOPALGANJ	234
JAMUI	151
JEHANABAD	93
KAIMUR (BHABUA)	145
KATIHAR	233
KHAGARIA	119
KISHANGANJ	126
LAKHISARAI	80
MADHEPURA	170
MADHUBANI	398
MUNGER	96
MUZAFFARPUR	383
NALANDA	249

	NAWADA	186
	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	298
	PATNA	321
	PURBI CHAMPARAN	406
	PURNIA	247
	ROHTAS	243
	SAHARSA	147
	SAMASTIPUR	381
	SARAN	320
	SHEIKHPURA	53
	SHEOHAR	53
	SITAMARHI	272
	SIWAN	293
	SUPAUL	173
	VAISHALI	290
CHANDIGARH	CHANDIGARH	12
CHHATTISGARH	BALOD	405
	BALODA BAZAR	567
	BALRAMPUR	339
	BASTAR	292
	BEMETARA	353
	BIJAPUR	78

	BILASPUR	436
	DANTEWADA	91
	DHAMTARI	317
	DURG	290
	GARIYABAND	252
	GAURELLA PENDRA	
	MARWAHI	150
	JANJGIR-CHAMPA	621
	JASHPUR	411
	KABIRDHAM	427
	KANKER	391
	KONDAGAON	251
	KORBA	296
	KOREA	233
	MAHASAMUND	480
	MUNGELI	319
	NARAYANPUR	48
	RAIGARH	702
	RAIPUR	393
	RAJNANDGAON	676
	SUKMA	70
	SURAJPUR	406
	SURGUJA	387

GOA	NORTH GOA	0
	SOUTH GOA	0
GUJARAT	AHMADABAD	469
	AMRELI	599
	ANAND	351
	ARVALLI	321
	BANAS KANTHA	879
	BHARUCH	558
	BHAVNAGAR	664
	BOTAD	183
	CHHOTAUDEPUR	340
	DANG	70
	DEVBHUMI	
	DWARKA	239
	DOHAD	557
	GANDHINAGAR	302
	GIR SOMNATH	329
	JAMNAGAR	417
	JUNAGADH	491
	KACHCHH	624
	KHEDA	520
	MAHESANA	609
	MAHISAGAR	355

	MORBI	350
	NARMADA	222
	NAVSARI	370
	PANCH MAHALS	493
	PATAN	475
	PORBANDAR	149
	RAJKOT	592
	SABAR KANTHA	460
	SURAT	572
	SURENDRANAGAR	540
	TAPI	291
	VADODARA	525
	VALSAD	378
HARYANA	AMBALA	405
	BHIWANI	297
	CHARKI DADRI	163
	FARIDABAD	111
	FATEHABAD	246
	GURUGRAM	210
	HISAR	305
	JHAJJAR	250
	JIND	299
	KAITHAL	272

	KARNAL	372
	KURUKSHETRA	382
	MAHENDRAGARH	342
	NUH	317
	PALWAL	236
	PANCHKULA	122
	PANIPAT	168
	REWARI	350
	ROHTAK	139
	SIRSA	334
	SONIPAT	323
	YAMUNANAGAR	439
HIMACHAL PRADESH	BILASPUR	0
	CHAMBA	0
	HAMIRPUR	172
	KANGRA	0
	KINNAUR	0
	KULLU	0
	LAHUL AND SPITI	0
	MANDI	25
	SHIMLA	0
	SIRMAUR	0
	SOLAN	55

	UNA	0
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	ANANTNAG	33
	BANDIPORA	28
	BARAMULLA	38
	BUDGAM	25
	DODA	0
	GANDERBAL	20
	JAMMU	141
	KATHUA	72
	KISHTWAR	0
	KULGAM	0
	KUPWARA	0
	POONCH	0
	PULWAMA	0
	RAJOURI	0
	RAMBAN	0
	REASI	0
	SAMBA	52
	SHOPIAN	0
	SRINAGAR	4
	UDHAMPUR	0
JHARKHAND	BOKARO	251
	CHATRA	152

DEOGHAR	193
DHANBAD	256
DUMKA	206
EAST SINGHBUM	227
GARHWA	188
GIRIDIH	357
GODDA	200
GUMLA	159
HAZARIBAGH	254
JAMTARA	118
KHUNTI	86
KODERMA	108
LATEHAR	109
LOHARDAGA	63
PAKUR	128
PALAMU	281
RAMGARH	142
RANCHI	301
SAHEBGANJ	162
SARAIKELA	132
KHARSAWAN	
SIMDEGA	94
WEST SINGHBHUM	209

KARNATAKA

BAGALKOTE	201
BALLARI	243
BELAGAVI	519
BENGALURU RURAL	105
BENGALURU URBAN	101
BIDAR	186
CHAMARAJANAGAR A	131
CHIKKABALLAPURA	157
CHIKKAMAGALURU	227
CHITRADURGA	190
DAKSHINA KANNADA	232
DAVANGERE	196
DHARWAD	144
GADAG	121
HASSAN	267
HAVERI	225
KALABURAGI	264
KODAGU	104
KOLAR	156

	KOPPAL	158
	MANDYA	234
	MYSURU	268
	RAICHUR	185
	RAMANAGARA	128
	SHIVAMOGGA	272
	TUMAKURU	331
	UDUPI	161
	UTTARA KANNADA	232
	VIJAYAPURA	220
	YADGIR	126
KERALA	ALAPPUZHA	73
	ERNAKULAM	84
	IDUKKI	52
	KANNUR	81
	KASARAGOD	38
	KOLLAM	70
	KOTTAYAM	73
	KOZHIKODE	75
	MALAPPURAM	100
	PALAKKAD	91
	PATHANAMTHITTA	54

	THIRUVANANTHAP	
	URAM	73
	THRISSUR	88
	WAYANAD	25
	KARGIL	0
	LEH LADAKH	0
LADAKH		
LAKSHADWEEP	LAKSHADWEEP	
	DISTRICT	0
MADHYA PRADESH	AGAR MALWA	227
	ALIRAJPUR	288
	ANUPPUR	282
	ASHOKNAGAR	334
	BALAGHAT	689
	BARWANI	414
	BETUL	556
	BHIND	41
	BHOPAL	195
	BURHANPUR	167
	CHHATARPUR	225
	CHHINDWARA	780
	DAMOH	380
	DATIA	281
	DEWAS	496

	DHAR	384
	DINDORI	364
	EAST NIMAR	422
	GUNA	424
	GWALIOR	267
	HARDA	209
	HOSHANGABAD	418
	INDORE	316
	JABALPUR	525
	JHABUA	375
	KATNI	115
	KHARGONE	307
	MANDLA	479
	MANDSAUR	440
	MORENA	120
	NARSINGHPUR	440
	NEEMUCH	236
	NIWARI	136
	PANNA	387
	RAISEN	492
	RAJGARH	417
	RATLAM	419
	REWA	348

	SAGAR	342
	SATNA	690
	SEHORE	498
	SEONI	645
	SHAHDOL	77
	SHAJAPUR	327
	SHEOPUR	221
	SHIVPURI	215
	SIDHI	151
	SINGRAULI	206
	TIKAMGARH	323
	UJJAIN	252
	UMARIA	232
	VIDISHA	238
MAHARASHTRA	AHMEDNAGAR	987
	AKOLA	490
	AMRAVATI	836
	AURANGABAD	751
	BEED	1013
	BHANDARA	535
	BULDHANA	720
	CHANDRAPUR	819
	DHULE	539

	GADCHIROLI	340
	GONDIA	553
	HINGOLI	559
	JALGAON	1110
	JALNA	780
	KOLHAPUR	807
	LATUR	786
	NAGPUR	761
	NANDED	1020
	NANDURBAR	586
	NASHIK	1052
	OSMANABAD	621
	PALGHAR	460
	PARBHANI	695
	PUNE	1145
	RAIGAD	792
	RATNAGIRI	486
	SANGLI	694
	SATARA	1227
	SINDHUDURG	409
	SOLAPUR	812
	THANE	68
	WARDHA	507

	WASHIM	486
	YAVATMAL	1123
MANIPUR	BISHNUPUR	24
	CHANDEL	0
	CHURACHANDPUR	0
	IMPHAL EAST	48
	IMPHAL WEST	35
	JIRIBAM	0
	KAKCHING	17
	KAMJONG	0
	KANGPOKPI	166
	NONEY	0
	PHERZAWL	0
	SENAPATI	0
	TAMENGLONG	0
	TENGNOUNPAL	0
	THOUBAL	25
	UKHRUL	0
MEGHALAYA	EAST GARO HILLS	0
	EAST JAINTIA HILLS	21
	EAST KHASI HILLS	59
	NORTH GARO HILLS	0
	RI BHOI	0

	SOUTH GARO HILLS	0
	SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS	0
	SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS	0
	WEST GARO HILLS	0
	WEST JAINTIA HILLS	42
	WEST KHASI HILLS	0
MIZORAM	AIZAWL	0
	CHAMPHAI	0
	HNAHTHIAL	1
	KHAWZAWL	0
	KOLASIB	1
	LAWNGTLAI	0
	LUNGLEI	16
	MAMIT	0
	SAIHA	0
	SAITUAL	0
	SERCHHIP	23
NAGALAND	MON	0
	DIMAPUR	54
	KIPHIRE	0

	KOHIMA	21
	LONGLENG	0
	MOKOKCHUNG	5
	PEREN	10
	PHEK	11
	TUENSANG	0
	WOKHA	0
	ZUNHEBOTO	15
ODISHA	ANUGUL	219
	BALANGIR	318
	BALESHWAR	360
	BARGARH	253
	BHADRAK	218
	BOUDH	68
	CUTTACK	374
	DEOGARH	70
	DHENKANAL	211
	GAJAPATI	145
	GANJAM	502
	JAGATSINGHAPUR	198
	JAJAPUR	310
	JHARSUGUDA	78
	KALAHANDI	308

	KANDHAMAL	153
	KENDRAPARA	245
	KENDUJHAR	293
	KHORDHA	190
	KORAPUT	239
	MALKANGIRI	103
	MAYURBHANJ	398
	NABARANGPUR	189
	NAYAGARH	193
	NUAPADA	131
	PURI	267
	RAYAGADA	182
	SAMBALPUR	138
	SONEPUR	109
	SUNDARGARH	279
PUDUCHERRY	KARAIKAL	27
	PONDICHERRY	71
PUNJAB	AMRITSAR	845
	BARNALA	152
	BATHINDA	295
	FARIDKOT	190
	FATEHGARH SAHIB	430
	FAZILKA	375

	FIROZEPUR	743
	GURDASPUR	1276
	HOSHIARPUR	1381
	JALANDHAR	892
	KAPURTHALA	523
	LUDHIANA	881
	MANSA	241
	MOGA	325
	PATHANKOT	399
	PATIALA	971
	RUPNAGAR	575
	S.A.S Nagar	335
	SANGRUR	577
	SHAHID BHAGAT SINGH NAGAR	455
	SRI MUKTSAR SAHIB	261
	TARN TARAN	542
	AJMER	282
	ALWAR	481
	BANSWARA	115
	BARAN	186
	BARMER	240
RAJASTHAN		

	BHARATPUR	374
	BHILWARA	384
	BIKANER	290
	BUNDI	179
	CHITTORGARH	265
	CHURU	253
	DAUSA	231
	DHOLPUR	94
	DUNGARPUR	121
	GANGANAGAR	242
	HANUMANGARH	251
	JAIPUR	532
	JAISALMER	86
	JALORE	274
	JHALAWAR	252
	JHUNJHUNU	301
	JODHPUR	431
	KARALI	228
	KOTA	156
	NAGPUR	466
	PALI	317
	PRATAPGARH	109
	RAJSAMAND	207

	SAWAI MADHOPUR	200
	SIKAR	343
	SIROHI	162
	TONK	230
	UDAIPUR	464
SIKKIM	EAST DISTRICT	7
	NORTH DISTRICT	3
	SOUTH DISTRICT	7
	WEST DISTRICT	9
TAMIL NADU	ARIYALUR	157
	CHENGALPATTU	289
	COIMBATORE	195
	CUDDALORE	499
	DHARMAPURI	197
	DINDIGUL	258
	ERODE	200
	KALLAKURICHI	355
	KANCHIPURAM	270
	KANNIYAKUMARI	74
	KARUR	157
	KRISHNAGIRI	325
	MADURAI	224
	NAGAPATTINAM	434

NAMAKKAL	260
PERAMBALUR	91
PUDUKKOTTAI	434
RAMANATHAPURA M	198
RANIPET	288
SALEM	230
SIVAGANGA	386
TENKASI	195
THANJAVUR	589
THE NILGIRIS	24
THENI	94
THIRUVALLUR	506
THIRUVARUR	429
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	401
TIRUNELVELI	113
TIRUPATHUR	197
TIRUPPUR	170
TIRUVANNAMALAI	847
TUTICORIN	290
VELLORE	231
VILLUPURAM	525
VIRUDHUNAGAR	166

TELANGANA

ADILABAD	372
BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	176
JAGITIAL	365
JANGOAN	280
JAYASHANKAR BHUPALAPALLY	188
JOGULAMBA GADWAL	248
KAMAREDDY	307
KARIMNAGAR	308
KHAMMAM	399
KUMURAM BHEEM ASIFABAD	243
MAHABUBABAD	344
MAHABUBNAGAR	414
MANCHERIAL	229
MEDAK	449
MEDCHAL MALKAJGIRI	61
MULUGU	90
NAGARKURNOOL	408
NALGONDA	804

	NARAYANPET	277
	NIRMAL	307
	NIZAMABAD	388
	PEDDAPALLI	252
	RAJANNA SIRCILLA	255
	RANGA REDDY	519
	SANGAREDDY	607
	SIDDIPET	487
	SURYAPET	468
	VIKARABAD	392
	WANAPARTHY	253
	WARANGAL RURAL	390
	WARANGAL URBAN	129
	YADADRI	416
	BHUVANAGIRI	
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	20
	DAMAN	14
	DIU	4
TRIPURA	DHALAI	85
	GOMATI	113
	KHOWAI	77
	NORTH TRIPURA	28

	SEPAHIJALA	104
	SOUTH TRIPURA	34
	UNAKOTI	77
	WEST TRIPURA	80
UTTAR PRADESH EAST	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	809
	AMETHI	674
	AYODHYA	789
	AZAMGARH	587
	BAHRAICH	332
	BALLIA	413
	BALRAMPUR	152
	BANDA	438
	BARABANKI	1067
	BASTI	1179
	BHADOHI	549
	CHANDAULI	719
	CHITRAKOOT	328
	DEORIA	1110
	FARRUKHABAD	392
	FATEHPUR	373
	GHAZIPUR	1051
	GONDA	261
	GORAKHPUR	1301

	HAMIRPUR	306
	HARDOI	1151
	JALAUN	564
	JAUNPUR	1632
	JHANSI	481
	KANNAUJ	79
	KANPUR DEHAT	630
	KANPUR NAGAR	568
	KAUSHAMBI	470
	KHERI	1020
	KUSHI NAGAR	1104
	LALITPUR	391
	LUCKNOW	496
	MAHARAJGANJ	909
	MAHOBA	244
	MAU	596
	MIRZAPUR	288
	PRATAPGARH	1157
	PRAYAGRAJ	1557
	RAE BARELI	889
	SANT KABEER NAGAR	737
	SHAHJAHANPUR	971

	SHRAVASTI	139
	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	1175
	SITAPUR	1495
	SONBHADRA	48
	SULTANPUR	880
	UNNAO	1002
	VARANASI	760
UTTAR PRADESH WEST	AGRA	636
	ALIGARH	850
	AMROHA	482
	AURAIYA	193
	BAGHPAT	259
	BAREILLY	638
	BIJNOR	956
	BUDAUN	621
	BULANDSHAHR	857
	ETAH	399
	ETAWAH	383
	FIROZABAD	351
	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	243
	GHAZIABAD	151
	HAPUR	245

	HATHRAS	436
	KASGANJ	228
	MAINPURI	340
	MATHURA	498
	MEERUT	461
	MORADABAD	587
	MUZAFFARNAGAR	421
	PILIBHIT	352
	RAMPUR	586
	SAHARANPUR	764
	SAMBHAL	438
	SHAMLI	74
UTTARAKHAND	ALMORA	211
	BAGESHWAR	179
	CHAMOLI	0
	CHAMPAWAT	65
	DEHRADUN	205
	HARIDWAR	313
	NAINITAL	182
	PAURI GARHWAL	273
	PITHORAGARH	0
	RUDRA PRAYAG	0
	TEHRI GARHWAL	106

	UDAM SINGH NAGAR	251
	UTTAR KASHI	34
WEST BENGAL	24 PARAGANAS NORTH	142
	24 PARAGANAS SOUTH	118
	ALIPURDUAR	66
	BANKURA	190
	BIRBHUM	167
	COOCHBEHAR	127
	DARJEELING	22
	DINAJPUR DAKSHIN	42
	DINAJPUR UTTAR	76
	HOOGHLY	98
	HOWRAH	117
	JALPAIGURI	80
	JHARGRAM	79
	KALIMPONG	0
	MALDAH	109
	MEDINIPUR EAST	223
	MEDINIPUR WEST	211
	MURSHIDABAD	250

	NADIA	185
	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	56
	PURBA BARDHAMAN	146
	PURULIA	170
Total		209291

SCIENTIFIC DEEP DRILLING IN KOYNA-WARNA REGION

3026. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) the objectives and expected outcomes of the current mission to drill a 6-kilometer-deep borehole in the Koyna-Warna region, particularly in understanding reservoir-triggered seismicity;
- (b) the timeline and budget allocated for the completion of this deep drilling project and the agencies or institutions involved in its execution and research;
- (c) the specific methodologies and technologies being employed in this deep drilling project to study the Earth's crust and seismic activity; and
- (d) the anticipated impact of this deep drilling project on local communities and the environment, along with the measures being taken to mitigate any potential adverse effects?

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 primary objective of the current mission to drill a 6-kilometer-deep borehole in the Koyna region is to acquire data on pre-seismic and post-seismic changes in rock properties in the near field of earthquakes, i.e., at depth of a few km below the surface. Analyses of such datasets and integration with other geological and geophysical data can enhance our understanding of the processes controlling reservoir-triggered earthquakes continuing for the past six decades in the Koyna region. The study will also add a new dimension to scientific efforts aimed at improving the predictive capability of such earthquakes and contribute to global research on triggered earthquakes.
- (b) The scientific deep-drilling project is being executed in multiple phases. The exploratory phase and the pilot phase have been completed successfully, and several new information have been obtained. The next phase comprising deep drilling to about 6 km depth and setting up of a deep borehole observatory in the Koyna region is highly challenging and is in the detailed planning stage.

Accordingly, necessary budget will be allocated. The deep drilling is expected to be completed in the next 3-4 years.

The programme is being implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences - Borehole Geophysics Research Laboratory (MoES-BGRL), a dedicated centre established at Karad, Maharashtra for the purpose. A number of scientific institutions/universities in the country are contributing to the programme by conducting multi-disciplinary investigations and analyses of borehole core samples. MoES also leverages the technical expertise available with the oil industry in the country besides international expertise through MoU with International Continental Scientific Deep Drilling Program (ICDP).

- (c) The project employs advanced deep drilling methodologies, including mud rotary and air hammering techniques, core sampling from target depths, downhole geophysical measurements including high-resolution borehole imaging, advanced laboratory experimentation, and borehole sensor deployment including seismometers, temperature and pore pressure sensors, strainmeters, etc. These innovative technologies enable detailed study of the earthquake generation processes and also bring forth new information about physical and mechanical properties of the Earth's upper crust.
- (d) The results emerging from the deep drilling project and the associated local outreach activities implemented by MoES / BGRL are expected to generate awareness about the science of earthquakes, anticipated level of seismic activity

and mitigation measures among the local communities. No adverse effects are envisaged.

UTILITY SCALE SOLAR POWER PROJECTS

3027. SHRI DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

- (a) the details of targets set and achieved by utility scale Solar Power Projects in the country during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the budgetary allocation made and utilized in respect of these projects/schemes like Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) and Pradhan Mantri- Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam UtthaanMahabhiyann (PM-KUSUM);
- (c) the details of beneficiaries under these Schemes during the last three years, State and year-wise;
- (d) the details of progress made under Green Energy Corridor under different phases; and
- (e) the details of Challenges in execution and completion of these projects?

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) State-wise targets are not set for the utility scale Solar Power Projects in the country. The details of the achievements made by utility scale Solar Power Projects in the country during the last three years is given at **Statement-I**.
- (b) The budgetary allocation made and utilized in respect of Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) and Pradhan Mantri- Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam UtthaanMahabhiyann (PM-KUSUM) are given at **Statement-II**.
- (c) The PM-SGMBY has been launched on 13.02.2024. The details of nos. of applications and installations under PM-SGMBY Scheme, state-wise is given at **Statement-IIIA**. The details of beneficiaries under PM-KUSUM Scheme during the last three years, State and year-wise, are given at **Statement-IIIB**.
- (d) and (e) The Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Phase-I & II is being implemented by ten renewable rich States for evacuation of Renewable Energy (RE). The physical and financial progress under GEC (Phase-I & II) is given at **Statement IV**.
1. Further, Ministry is also implementing Inter State Transmission System in GEC-II for evacuation of 13 GW RE Projects in Ladakh, where 40% of DPR cost or awarded cost, whichever is lower, is provided to the implementing agency i.e. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited. Basic infrastructure establishment works have started at Pang and Front-End Engineering and Design (FEED-1) Studies have been completed. Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) in Global Competitive Bidding (GCB) Mode was published on 21.01.2025.

The Challenges in execution and completion of these projects includes right of way (RoW) issues, retendering due to low bid turnout, court cases, harsh weather conditions etc.

STATEMENT-I

Utility scale Solar Projects capacity achieved in last three years (in MW)

Sr. No.	State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.42	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	84.55	127.38	21.85
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	64.36	29.97	0.00
5	Bihar	0	2.13	5.00
6	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	65.99	218.55	240.78
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	0	0.00	0.88
11	Goa	0	0.00	0.00
12	Gujarat	1908.5	1374.48	3320.21
13	Haryana	135	0.00	0.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	9.15	4.95	3.75
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00	0.00
16	Jharkhand	0	0.00	1.95

17	Karnataka	121.51	403.94	303.27
18	Kerala	17.9	131.95	22.94
19	Ladakh	0	0.00	0.00
20	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	1.70
21	Madhya Pradesh	72.71	0.00	1091.31
22	Maharashtra	4	1362.90	839.33
23	Manipur	0	0.00	0.60
24	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00
25	Mizoram	0	20.00	1.90
26	Nagaland	0	0.00	0.00
27	Odisha	20	0.00	15.60
28	Puducherry	0.78	0.00	0.08
29	Punjab	0	3.17	54.52
30	Rajasthan	6180.17	4111.08	3929.25
31	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00
32	Tamil Nadu	529.38	1606.08	1260.76
33	Telangana	493.7	82.52	0.00
34	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00
35	Uttar Pradesh	396.25	223.00	360.96
36	Uttarakhand	43.62	0.00	0.00
37	West Bengal	0	13.80	0.00
Total		10147.57	9716.32	11476.64

STATEMENT-II

**Budgetary allocation made and utilized in respect of Pradhan Mantri Surya
Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY) and Pradhan Mantri- Kisan Urja
Suraksha Evam UtthaanMahabhiyann (PM-KUSUM)**

Scheme	Budget Allocation (FY 2024-25)	Utilization (FY 2024-25)
Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar, Muft Bijli Yojana (PM-SGMBY)	Rs. 11,100 crore	Rs. 6819.62 crore*
Pradhan Mantri- Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam UtthaanMahabhiyann (PM-KUSUM)	Rs 2525crore	Rs. 1994crore#

*Up to 10.03.2025

Up to 28.02.2025

STATEMENT-III

**State/ UT-wise details of nos. of applications and installations under PM
Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojanain FY 2024-25 (as on 10.03.2025)**

Sr. No.	State	Application s	Nos. of Installation s	Total CFA release d (Nos.)	Total CFA released (Amount in Rs.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	166	16	5	413,160

2	Andhra Pradesh	1,160,716	15,270	8,987	692,453,598
3	Arunachal Pradesh	93	0	0	0
4	Assam	301,394	9478	5,284	441,302,367
5	Bihar	70,211	4788	2,722	208,490,430
6	Chandigarh	1,364	631	209	16,098,420
7	Chhattisgarh	36,856	2206	829	64,208,760
8	Goa	4,480	810	344	26,788,800
9	Gujarat	391,301	394874	251,159	19,549,862,088
10	Haryana	164,877	20887	12,097	909,509,502
11	Himachal Pradesh	6,148	1545	821	70,253,799
12	Jammu and Kashmir	28,318	2119	891	76,321,410
13	Jharkhand	7,047	247	132	10,198,710
14	Karnataka	215,112	9582	5,232	393,770,754
15	Kerala	123,670	77836	59,500	4,637,975,616
16	Ladakh	666	331	262	22,463,364
17	Lakshadweep	697	256	183	15,701,400
18	Madhya Pradesh	60,664	30295	22,376	1,738,128,600
19	Maharashtra	560,196	236069	105,548	8,287,350,246
20	Manipur	747	208	140	11,924,088
21	Meghalaya	2,038	18	16	828,168
22	Mizoram	640	118	76	6,298,182

23	Nagaland	244	8	6	463,650
24	NCT of Delhi	8,296	3074	825	64,177,650
25	Odisha	93,171	2945	1,821	137,513,280
26	Puducherry	1,395	717	516	39,506,400
27	Punjab	14,278	5197	3,861	300,748,800
28	Rajasthan	226,460	32929	25,053	1,951,076,154
29	Sikkim	58	4	1	85,800
30	Tamil Nadu	82,610	28193	17,867	1,329,046,950
31	Telangana	45,732	13187	6,537	511,283,100
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1,603	117	36	2,808,000
33	Tripura	3,192	162	93	7,762,194
34	Uttarakhand	45,147	18846	13,497	1,157,234,971.20
35	Uttar Pradesh	1,043,160	93948	65,962	5,017,975,848
36	West Bengal	26,606	438	0	0
Total		4729353	1007349	612888	4770,00,24,259

STATEMENT-III B

State/ UT-wise details of beneficiaries under PM KUSUM Scheme in FY

2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 (as on 28.02.2025)

S. No.	State/ UT Name	No. of Beneficiaries				
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25(As on 28.02.2025)	Total

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	126	73	235	434
2.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	3	3	6
3.	Goa	-	-	700	100	800
4.	Gujarat	366	2,000	939	97,947	1,01,232
5.	Haryana	21,985	13,530	42,677	62,722	1,40,914
6.	Himachal Pradesh	190	281	142	184	797
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	103	426	309	1,390	2,228
8.	Jharkhand	6,336	5,844	424	18,524	31,128
9.	Karnataka	238	-	-	6,647	6,885
10.	Kerala	-	82	5,109	3,816	9,007
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-	93	8	7,437	7,538
12.	Maharashtra	2,426	40,809	44,436	3,62,260	4,49,931
13.	Manipur	28	-	50	-	78
14.	Meghalaya	35	-	47	16	98
15.	Mizoram	-	-	-	40	40
16.	Nagaland	-	-	65	-	65
17.	Odisha	647	548	106	4,255	5,556
18.	Punjab	5,390	6,198	88	-	11,676
19.	Rajasthan	19,974	31,969	7,181	49,341	1,08,465
20.	Tamil Nadu	199	1,857	192	952	3,200

21.	Tripura	358	1,274	472	1,955	4,059
22.	Uttar Pradesh	3,883	13,203	12,167	30,969	60,222
23.	Uttarakhand	-	318	-	548	866
24.	West Bengal	-	20	-	-	20
Total		62,158	1,18,578	1,15,188	6,49,321	9,45,245

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise status of InSTS GEC Phase-I as on 28.02.2025:

State	Physical Progress				Financial Progress (Central Grant)		
	Transmission Lines (ckm)		Substations (MVA)		Target (Rs. crore)	Achievement (Rs. crore)	%
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement			
Andhra Pradesh	1073	854	2157	1265	361.25	290.606	80.44
Gujarat	1908	1636	7980	7980	746.40	561.845	75.27
Himachal Pradesh	502	499	937	893	237.28	206.658	87.09
Karnataka	618	618	2702	2702	326.50	326.50	100
Madhya Pradesh	2773	2773	4748	4748	655.09	624.239	95.29
Maharashtra	771	704	--	--	67.49	46.758	69.28
Rajasthan	1054	984	1915	1915	241.35	241.35	100
Tamil Nadu	1068	1068	2250	1910	529.34	529.282	99.99
Total	9767	9136	22689	21413	3164.70	2827.23	89.33

(A) State-wise status of InSTS GEC Phase-II as on 28.02.2025:

State	No. of Packages			Physical Progress				Financial Progress	
				Lines (ckm)		Substations (MVA)		(Central Grant)	
	Total	Tendered	Awarded	Revised Target	Achievement	Revised Target	Achievement	Target (Rs. Crore)	Achievement (Rs. Crore)
Gujarat	27	19	18	2570	-	7460	-	1200.12	-
Himachal Pradesh	9	1	-	337	-	352	-	161.53	-
Karnataka	10	10	9	938	221	1225	-	341.96	91.316
Kerala	5	2	-	224	-	620	-	138.71	-
Rajasthan	8	8	-	659	-	2191	-	290.70	-
Tamil Nadu	9	9	2	624	-	2200	-	237.52	-
Uttar Pradesh	23	23	23	2567	-	10440	-	1576.80	292.93
Total	91	72	52	7919	221	24488	-	3947.34	384.246

HEAT WAVE

3028. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) the data on heat wave-related fatalities since 2020, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the details of compensation schemes or support mechanisms available to victims affected by severe heat waves; and
- (c) the details and status of the proactive measures initiated by the Government to address the projected increase in severe heat waves across the country in the coming years?

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 latest available details as per the National Crime Record Bureau(NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) are given in **Statement-I**.
- (b) State Government can use up to 10% of the annual fund allocation of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) subject to the fulfillment of certain prescribed conditions and norms, to provide immediate relief to the victims of natural

disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in the centrally notified list of natural disasters.

- (c) Due to climate change, annual temperature is increasing globally, and the impact of the same is reflected in the rising frequency and intensity of heatwaves in various parts of the globe, including India. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)-Sixth Assessment Report also reflects the same (https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf). Addressing the root causes of global climate change is essential to mitigate the impact of heat waves. This involves international cooperation to reduce carbon 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 causes of heatwaves in the coming years. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) is one of the major initiatives in this direction. Additionally, India has taken a proactive role in fostering international collaborations through initiatives such as the International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure. India is committed to pursuing low-carbon strategies for development and is actively pursuing them, as per national circumstances.

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 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 also disseminated through various social media for timely public outreach.
- District-wise heatwave vulnerability Atlas over India to help State Government authorities and disaster management agencies in planning
- The hot weather hazard analysis map over India that includes daily temperature, winds, and humidity condition
- Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in 23 States that are prone to heatwave conditions 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 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 warnings by the IMD.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise deaths due to Heat/Sun Stroke during 2020-2022:

SN	State/UT	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	50	22	47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	1
4	Bihar	53	57	78
5	Chhattisgarh	3	2	11
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	12	8	5
8	Haryana	23	14	27
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0
10	Jharkhand	23	33	47
11	Karnataka	1	0	2
12	Kerala	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	7	2	27
14	Maharashtra	56	37	90
15	Manipur	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0

17	Mizoram	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0
19	Odisha	13	15	38
20	Punjab	110	91	130
21	Rajasthan	23	1	12
22	Sikkim	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	2	2
24	Telangana	98	43	62
25	Tripura	2	0	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	50	35	130
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	6	11	18
	TOTAL STATE(S)	530	374	729
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman&Diu @ +	0	0	0
32	Delhi UT	0	0	1
33	Jammu & Kashmir @ *	0	0	0
34	Ladakh @	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	1
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	530	374	730

As per data provided by states/UTs

'+' Combined data of erstwhile D&N Haveli and Daman&Diu UT during 2018 and 2019

'**' Data of erstwhile JAMMU & KASHMIR State Including Ladakh during 2018 and 2019

'@' Data of newly created Union territory

Source: Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB),
Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

डीएमएफ के अंतर्गत निधि की उपलब्धता और हस्तांतरण

3029. श्री संतोष पांडेय:

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

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों तथा वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ के प्रत्येक जिले के लिए जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) से आबंटित की गई कुल राशि तथा किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) छत्तीसगढ़ में उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन के अंतर्गत निधि उपलब्ध है;
- (ग) क्या जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन उक्त जिलों के अलावा उन जिलों को निधि हस्तांतरित करता है जहां खनन गतिविधियां नहीं की जाती है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त निधि के हस्तांतरण के लिए कौन-से नियमों का पालन किया जा रहा है?

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

- (क) और (ख) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, राज्य के सभी 33 जिलों में जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) स्थापित किए गए हैं। पिछले 3 वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ में डीएमएफ के तहत जिलावार कुल आवंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, ऐसे किसी भी जिले को कोई धनराशि हस्तांतरित नहीं की जाती है, जहां खनन कार्यकलाप नहीं किए जाते हैं।

विवरण

राशि का जिलावार विवरण: आवंटन एवं व्यय

(वर्ष 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 और 2024-25 के लिए(जनवरी 2025 तक))

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	वर्ष 2021-22		वर्ष 2022-23		वर्ष 2023-24		वर्ष 2024-25	
		राशि करोड़ रुपये में							
		आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय
1	रायपुर	14.07	11.17	53.00	25.97	18.64	18.29	17.05	18.06
2	बलौदा								
	बाजार	35.79	23.59	180.89	107.65	103.37	76.61	23.75	39.55
3	गरियाबंद	2.16	1.53	7.73	3.54	21.97	16.68	0.26	4.77
4	धमतरी	19.89	12.92	26.88	22.71	15.26	12.40	12.69	9.35
5	महासमुंद	18.04	13.88	23.59	12.97	38.41	37.90	11.99	9.58
6	राजनंदगांव	25.14	27.96	25.45	18.79	7.56	8.99	9.39	8.84
7	कबीरधाम	18.03	8.22	39.22	24.59	7.07	16.64	3.11	4.29
8	दुर्ग	76.48	52.15	95.59	80.38	59.42	69.26	25.87	4.13
9	बेमेतरा	6.93	6.13	7.74	6.46	35.58	16.95	40.66	24.16
10	बालोद	82.98	62.44	88.64	72.69	58.58	53.81	50.03	45.69
11	बस्तर	93.80	101.26	304.34	191.21	195.06	143.17	63.63	27.40
12	नारायणपुर	38.49	27.42	92.13	56.04	99.28	49.81	15.40	45.07

13	कांकेर	144.82	105.26	104.32	84.50	71.18	55.35	114.23	65.89
14	कोंडागांव	48.69	31.65	74.17	45.74	25.16	29.51	26.51	19.54
15	दत्तेवाड़ा	250.15	182.31	473.64	170.76	332.73	139.93	456.37	360.64
16	सुकमा	31.81	41.72	94.04	69.90	110.76	46.20	47.30	46.25
17	बीजापुर	180.95	100.16	233.05	190.07	144.13	111.09	45.77	51.61
18	बिलासपुर	46.07	19.32	115.14	47.50	141.57	95.23	77.75	50.76
19	मुंगेली	26.07	15.55	49.61	27.04	64.07	49.95	3.98	17.85
20	कोरबा	398.28	291.05	429.17	474.61	295.15	248.55	311.79	168.08
21	जांजगीर- चंपा	128.86	149.81	114.28	89.18	39.83	52.25	119.76	94.70
22	रायगढ़	69.23	73.79	95.22	60.49	51.29	38.37	0.00	12.03
23	जशपुर	44.12	36.10	55.94	45.51	53.26	46.80	8.51	12.59
24	सरगुजा	30.66	24.54	33.14	23.90	29.26	25.33	17.76	12.36
25	बलरामपुर	19.81	15.87	28.41	29.20	15.68	16.14	2.03	6.07
26	सूरजपुर	20.38	21.29	36.07	29.17	22.83	15.48	52.76	35.96
27	कोरिया	55.01	35.83	30.11	28.37	52.32	26.01	24.24	23.73
28	गौरेला-पेंड्रा- मरवाही	11.64	10.76	26.52	21.63	28.59	18.86	18.60	21.14
*29	मोहला- मानपुर- अंबागढ़- चौकी	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.01	6.81	17.29	10.49
*30	खैरागढ़- छुईखदान- गंडई	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60	2.17	1.42	0.31

*31	शक्ति	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.10	19.95	53.94	40.47
*32	मनेन्द्रगढ़- चिरमिरी- भरतपुर	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.64	9.48	25.58	13.85
*33	सारंगढ़- भिलाईगढ़	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.64	13.35	0.37	4.79
कुल -		1938.34	1503.66	2938.01	2060.56	2232.00	1587.33	1699.78	1310.02

* नव गठित जिले

ONORC SCHEME IN TELANGANA

3030. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- the salient features of the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme;
- the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised under Public Distribution System in Telangana during the last three years;
- the details of the targets fixed and achievements made under the scheme in the State; and
- the steps taken by the Government to ensure that targeted beneficiaries avail benefits in the State?

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

(a) and (b) The nationwide portability of ration cards is popularly known as One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) feature. Through this technology driven reform, around 80 Crore PMGKAY beneficiaries are empowered to lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice, anywhere in the country, by using their same existing ration card with biometric authentication on an electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) device. The family back home can also lift the part of the PMGKAY foodgrains in the home State/UT on the same ration card. ONORC is a universal feature for PMGKAY beneficiaries and no separate funds have been allocated for Telangana.

(c) and (d) ONORC feature is enabled in all 36 States/UTs, across the country (including Telangana), covering almost 100% PMGKAY beneficiaries. Since its inception more than 168.5 Crore portability transactions (including 12.62 crore portability transactions in Telangana) have been recorded under the ONORC feature, which includes both inter-State and intra-State transactions.

स्वदेशी एआई टूल्स का विकास

3031. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि चैटजीपीटी और अन्य कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) टूल्स के प्रयोग से हमारे देश का संवेदनशील डेटा विदेशी सर्वरों तक पहुंच सकता है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संभावित डेटा लीक को रोकने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार स्वदेशी एआई टूल्स विकसित करने की दिशा में कार्य कर रही है ताकि संवेदनशील डेटा देश के भीतर सुरक्षित रहे;
- (घ) क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करते हुए हमारे संवेदनशील डेटा के गूगल और जीमेल जैसी विदेशी सेवाओं के माध्यम से विदेशी सर्वर तक पहुंचने की भी संभावना है, स्वदेशी ईमेल और सर्च इंजन सेवाएं विकसित करने की योजना बना रही है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो इन सेवाओं को कब तक उपलब्ध कराए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ङ) भारत सरकार प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप 'सभी के लिए एआई' की अवधारणा पर जोर देती है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि एआई समाज के सभी क्षेत्रों को लाभान्वित करे, जिससे नवाचार और विकास को बढ़ावा मिले।

सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा, कृषि और शिक्षा जैसे क्षेत्रों में हमारे लोगों की भलाई के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) की शक्ति का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। साथ ही, सरकार एआई से उत्पन्न जोखिमों और एआई को सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय बनाने के लिए सुरक्षा उपाय करने की आवश्यकता से भी अवगत है।

केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार की परियोजनाओं के लिए जहां **राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र (एनआईसी) ई-गवर्नेंस सेवाएं प्रदान कर रहा है, एआई उपकरण इन-हाउस बनाए गए हैं** और एनआईसी के डेटा केंद्रों में सुपरकंप्यूटर सुविधा पर चलने वाली एप्लिकेशन प्रोग्रामिंग इंटरफेस (एपीआई) सेवाओं के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। इसलिए उन परियोजनाओं के लिए संवेदनशील डेटा लीक नहीं होता है। इसके अलावा, सभी सरकारी संचार ई-मेल और ई-ऑफिस के माध्यम से सुरक्षित सर्वर पर होते हैं और सभी डेटा सुरक्षित रूप से संग्रहीत होते हैं।

आईटी अधिनियम और आईटी नियम, 2021 सामूहिक रूप से हानिकारक सामग्री को हटाने के लिए एक रूपरेखा प्रदान करते हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि इंटरनेट पर उपयोगकर्ताओं को इसके खतरों से सुरक्षित रखा जाए, जिसमें कृत्रिम रूप से उत्पन्न और स्पष्ट रूप से झूठी सामग्री भी शामिल है।

एमईआईटीवाई ने 26.12.2023, 15.03.2024 और 03.09.2024 (सामूहिक रूप से " एडवाइजरी " के रूप में) दिनांकित एडवाइजरी जारी की हैं जिसके माध्यम से मध्यस्थों को **आईटी नियम, 2021 के नियम 3(1)(ख)** के तहत उल्लिखित **उनके उचित परिश्रम के दायित्वों के अनुपालन के बारे में याद दिलाया गया** और डीपफेक पर अंकुश लगाने और ऑनलाइन हानिकारक सामग्री को तुरंत हटाने के लिए बेहतर अनुपालन के लिए दुर्भावनापूर्ण 'सिंथेटिक मीडिया' और 'डीपफेक' सहित **गैरकानूनी सामग्री से बचने की** सलाह दी गई। इन एडवाइजरी का समग्र उद्देश्य उपयोगकर्ताओं को पर्याप्त जानकारी के साथ सशक्त बनाना है ताकि वे सिंथेटिक मीडिया टूल्स का उपयोग करते समय सोच-समझकर निर्णय ले सकें। अन्य बातों के अलावा ये एडवाइजरी प्रत्येक मध्यस्थ और प्लेटफॉर्म को यह सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह देती है कि उसका कंप्यूटर संसाधन अपने आप में या एआई मॉडल/एलएलएम/जेनरेटिव एआई, सॉफ्टवेयर या एल्गोरिदम के उपयोग के माध्यम से किसी भी पूर्वाग्रह या भेदभाव की अनुमति नहीं देता है या चुनावी प्रक्रिया की अखंडता को खतरा नहीं पहुंचाता है।

भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया टीम (सर्ट-इन) ने साइबर सुरक्षा स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- i. सर्ट-इन कंप्यूटर, मोबाइल फोन, नेटवर्क और डेटा की सुरक्षा के लिए **नवीनतम साइबर खतरों/कमजोरियों और प्रतिउपायों के संबंध में निरंतर अलर्ट और सलाह जारी करता है।**
- ii. सर्ट-इन ने **मई 2023 में एआई भाषा-आधारित एप्लीकेशनों के सुरक्षा निहितार्थों पर एक परामर्श प्रकाशित किया है**, जिसमें इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला गया है कि कैसे एआई आधारित एप्लीकेशनों का उपयोग विभिन्न दुर्भावनापूर्ण गतिविधियों को संचालित करने के लिए खतरे पैदा करने वाले लोगों द्वारा किया जा सकता है और एआई आधारित एप्लीकेशनों से उत्पन्न होने वाले प्रतिकूल खतरों को कम करने के लिए सुरक्षा उपायों का पालन किया जा सकता है।
- iii. सर्ट-इन ने **नवंबर 2023 में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को एक परामर्श जारी किया है जिसमें संवेदनशील व्यक्तिगत डेटा या सूचना सहित डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा या सूचना का प्रसंस्करण करने वाली सभी संस्थाओं द्वारा साइबर सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए किए जाने वाले उपायों की रूपरेखा बताई गई है।**
- iv. सर्ट-इन ने जून 2023 में सरकारी संस्थाओं के लिए **सूचना सुरक्षा पद्धतियों पर दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं** जिसमें डेटा सुरक्षा, नेटवर्क सुरक्षा, पहचान और पहुंच प्रबंधन, एप्लिकेशन सुरक्षा, तृतीय-पक्ष आउटसोर्सिंग, सख्त प्रक्रियाएं, सुरक्षा निगरानी, घटना प्रबंधन और सुरक्षा ऑडिटिंग जैसे डोमेन शामिल हैं।
- v. सर्ट-इन ने सितंबर 2023 में सुरक्षित एप्लिकेशन डिज़ाइन, विकास और कार्यान्वयन और संचालन के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। सर्ट-इन ने अक्टूबर 2024 में संस्थाओं, विशेष रूप से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र, सरकार, आवश्यक सेवाओं, सॉफ्टवेयर निर्यात और सॉफ्टवेयर सेवा उद्योग में शामिल संगठनों के लिए सॉफ्टवेयर बिल ऑफ़ मैटेरियल्स (एसबीओएम) दिशानिर्देश भी जारी

किए हैं। एसबीओएम संगठनों को यह जानने में मदद करता है कि उनके सॉफ्टवेयर या परिसंपत्तियों में कौन से घटक हैं जिससे कमज़ोरियों की पहचान करना और उन्हें ठीक करना आसान हो जाता है।

- vi. सर्ट-इन ने सूचना सुरक्षा सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के कार्यान्वयन का समर्थन और लेखा परीक्षा करने के लिए 200 सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा संगठनों को पैनल में शामिल किया है।
- vii. सर्ट-इन सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अवसंरचना की सुरक्षा और साइबर हमलों को कम करने के बारे में नेटवर्क और सिस्टम प्रशासकों और सरकारी और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र के संगठनों के मुख्य सूचना सुरक्षा अधिकारियों के लिए नियमित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। 2024 में 23 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में कुल 12,014 अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।
- viii. सितम्बर, 2024 में सर्ट-इन और एसआईएसए द्वारा आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस में प्रमाणित सुरक्षा पेशेवर (सीएसपीएआई) कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया। आईएसओ/आईईसी 17024 मानक को पूरा करके एनएसआई राष्ट्रीय प्रत्यायन बोर्ड (एनएबी) द्वारा प्रमाणन को मंजूरी दी गई है। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य व्यावसायिक एप्लीकेशनों और प्रक्रियाओं में सुरक्षित और जिम्मेदार एआई एकीकरण की बढ़ती आवश्यकता को पूरा करना है। सीएसपीएआई कार्यक्रम साइबर सुरक्षा पेशेवरों को एआई सिस्टम को सुरक्षित करने, एआई से संबंधित खतरों को सक्रिय रूप से संबोधित करने और व्यावसायिक वातावरण में भरोसेमंद एआई परिनियोजन सुनिश्चित करने के कौशल से लैस करता है।
- ix. सर्ट-इन साइबर हमलों और साइबर धोखाधड़ी के संबंध में जागरूकता और नागरिक संवेदनशीलता के लिए नियमित रूप से विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ चला रहा है। सर्ट-इन हर साल अक्टूबर के दौरान साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता माह (एनसीएसएम) मनाता है, हर साल फरवरी महीने के पहले मंगलवार को सुरक्षित इंटरनेट दिवस मनाता है, स्वच्छता अभियान चलाता है

और लोगों को जागरूक करता है। हर साल 1 से 15 फरवरी तक पखवाड़ा और हर महीने के पहले बुधवार को साइबर जागरूकता दिवस (सीजेडी) के रूप में नागरिकों के साथ-साथ भारत में तकनीकी साइबर समुदाय के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और गतिविधियों का आयोजन किया जाता है। सर्ट-इन ने एनसीएसएम 2024 के दौरान सरकार और उद्योग भागीदारों के साथ मिलकर क्विज़, वेबिनार, कैप्चर द फ्लैग इवेंट जैसी कई जागरूकता गतिविधियाँ आयोजित कीं, जिनकी थीम थी "सतर्क नागरिक, सुरक्षित हमारा विश्व"।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री के नेतृत्व में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 7 मार्च 2024 को इंडियाएआई मिशन को मंजूरी दे दी है जो देश के विकास लक्ष्यों के साथ संरेखित एक मजबूत और समावेशी एआई पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र स्थापित करने की एक रणनीतिक पहल है। यह मिशन सात आधारभूत स्तंभों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करके भारत को कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता में वैश्विक नेता के रूप में स्थापित करने की दृष्टि से प्रेरित है।

इंडियाएआई ने 30 जनवरी, 2025 को भारतीय डेटासेट पर प्रशिक्षित अत्याधुनिक आधारभूत एआई मॉडल बनाने पर सहयोग करने के लिए स्टार्टअप्स, शोधकर्ताओं और उद्यमियों से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित करते हुए एक कॉल फॉर प्रपोजल लॉन्च किया था। इस पहल का उद्देश्य स्वदेशी एआई मॉडल स्थापित करना है जो भारतीय संदर्भ में अद्वितीय चुनौतियों और अवसरों को संबोधित करते हुए वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप हों।

पहले महीने में, इंडियाएआई मिशन को 15 फरवरी तक कुल 67 प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनका उद्देश्य भारत के आधारभूत मॉडल का निर्माण करना है, जिसमें स्थापित स्टार्टअप और शोधकर्ताओं और शिक्षाविदों की नई टीमों का योगदान शामिल है। 22 प्रस्ताव लार्ज लेंग्वेज मॉडल (एलएलएम) और लार्ज मल्टीमॉडल मॉडल (एलएमएम) पर केंद्रित हैं, जबकि शेष 45 डोमेन-विशिष्ट मॉडल (एसएलएम) पर केंद्रित हैं। अधिकांश एसएलएम स्वास्थ्य सेवा, शिक्षा और वित्तीय सेवाओं जैसे प्रमुख क्षेत्रों को

लक्षित करते हैं। फंडिंग सहायता के साथ-साथ, इन प्रस्तावों को प्रस्तुत करने वाली टीमों द्वारा कई प्रकार के जीपीयू का अनुरोध किया गया है।

इंडियाएआई एप्लीकेशन डेवलपमेंट इनिशिएटिव के तहत, एक इनोवेशन चैलेंज में प्रतिभागियों को स्वास्थ्य सेवा, कृषि, शासन, जलवायु परिवर्तन और आपदा प्रबंधन और सीखने की अक्षमताओं के लिए सहायक प्रौद्योगिकियों सहित पाँच महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों/विषयों के तहत एआई समाधान बनाने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था। 30 सितंबर की समय सीमा तक पाँच फोकस क्षेत्रों में कुल 900 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें से, परिपक्वता के तीन चरणों में पहचाने गए क्षेत्रों के तहत **30 शॉर्टलिस्ट किए गए एआई समाधान** : आइडिया, प्रोटोटाइप और मौजूदा समाधान। शॉर्टलिस्ट किए गए एआई समाधानों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

इंडियाएआई मिशन के सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय स्तंभ के तहत एआई प्रौद्योगिकियों के जिम्मेदार विकास, तैनाती और अपनाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मजबूत सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए **आठ जिम्मेदार एआई परियोजनाओं का** चयन किया गया है। परियोजनाओं में मशीन अनलर्निंग, सिंथेटिक डेटा जनरेशन, एआई पूर्वाग्रह शमन, नैतिक एआई फ्रेमवर्क, गोपनीयता बढ़ाने वाले उपकरण, व्याख्यात्मक एआई, एआई गवर्नेंस परीक्षण और एल्गोरिदम ऑडिटिंग टूल सहित कई महत्वपूर्ण विषय शामिल हैं। चयनित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

इंडियाएआई एप्लीकेशन डेवलपमेंट पहल के अंतर्गत चयनित एआई सॉल्यूशन का ब्यौरा

निम्नानुसार है:

क्रम सं.	सॉल्यूशन का नाम	सॉल्यूशन विवरण	स्थिति	टीम का नाम	विषय
1	एआई का उपयोग करके सतत भविष्य के लिए पुनर्योजी कृषि प्रथाओं को बढ़ावा देना	आंतरिक रूप से विकसित एमआरवी (मापन, रिपोर्टिंग और सत्यापन) प्रौद्योगिकी, उत्पन्न कार्बन क्रेडिट की अखंडता और गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन की गई है।	सॉल्यूशन	वराह क्लाउडमेटएजी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कृषि
2	कृषि साह'एआई'यक - खेती को-पायलट	एआई-संचालित संवादात्मक को-पायलट किसानों को भारतीय भाषाओं में व्यक्तिगत सलाह प्रदान करेगा	सॉल्यूशन	समग्र डेवलपमेंट एसोसिएट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कृषि
3	कडलकम्पास - हम हाइड्रो- एआई, अंडरवाटर कॉम,आईओयूटी का उपयोग करके पानी की आवाज़ को बढ़ाते हैं सेंसर नेटवर्क के साथ	5जी-सक्षम डिवाइस जो एआई, आईओयूटी और उन्नत संचार प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग करके फिशिंग प्रथाओं को बदलती है	सॉल्यूशन	इनोगल टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कृषि
4	किसानकोपायलट बहुभाषी मल्टीमॉडल व्यक्तिगत एआई सहायक छोटे किसानों के लिए	कृषि के लिए धेनु के वर्टिकल एलएलएम द्वारा संचालित, यह छोटे किसानों को	सॉल्यूशन	टिटोडी इन्फोटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कृषि

क्रम सं.	सॉल्यूशन का नाम	सॉल्यूशन विवरण	स्थिति	टीम का नाम	विषय
		व्यक्तिगत कृषि परामर्श सेवाएं प्रदान करता है।			
5	एनआईआर स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपी और एआई/एमएल मॉडल का उपयोग करके तीव्र, रसायन मुक्त मृदा परीक्षण समाधान	संपूर्ण मृदा परीक्षण दृष्टिकोण समय पर, रसायन मुक्त मृदा विश्लेषण प्रदान करने के लिए एक ऑफ़लाइन ऐप, एआई-संचालित स्पेक्ट्रल डिवाइस और एमएल मॉडल का लाभ उठाता है।	सॉल्यूशन	निओपेर्क टेक्नोलॉजीज	कृषि
6	मक्का का एआई डीप-टेक संचालित गुणवत्ता मूल्यांकन	मूल्य आकलन और बिक्री पाइपलाइनिंग सहित मक्का का वस्तुनिष्ठ गुणवत्ता मूल्यांकन प्रदान करने के लिए एसएएस मंच।	सॉल्यूशन	रूट्सगुड्स (ओपीसी) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कृषि
7	जलीय कृषि में एआई-संचालित जीवित मछली रसद और मृत्यु दर में कमी	एआई-संचालित समाधान जो जलीय कृषि कार्यों को अनुकूलित करता है	सॉल्यूशन	शुवोनील रास सिस्टम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कृषि
8	क्यूस्कैन	एआई-संचालित आईओटी समाधान जो ताजा उपज के जीवनचक्र के दौरान महत्वपूर्ण डेटा एकत्र करता है, तथा विक्रेताओं को खाद्य गुणवत्ता का वास्तविक समय विश्लेषण और कार्रवाई योग्य जानकारी प्रदान करता है।	प्रोटोटाइप	क्यूजेन्स लैब्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कृषि

क्रम सं.	सॉल्यूशन का नाम	सॉल्यूशन विवरण	स्थिति	टीम का नाम	विषय
9	हीटवेव लचीलापन: अत्यधिक गर्मी की घटनाओं के लिए एआई-आधारित उन्नत पूर्वानुमान को एकीकृत करना	गर्मी-स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों के लिए लक्षित जोखिम वर्गीकरण प्रणाली विकसित करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य डेटा के साथ एआई-आधारित जलवायु पूर्वानुमान को एकीकृत करना	आइडिया	रोबोटिक्स और स्वायत्त प्रणालियों नवाचार फाउंडेशन के लिए आई-हब	जलवायु
10	बहु-खतरा संवेदनशीलता मानचित्रण	भूस्खलन, मलबे के प्रवाह और अचानक बाढ़ की भविष्यवाणी करने के लिए खतरा प्रबंधन प्रणाली	प्रोटोटाइप	जार्बिट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	जलवायु
11	डीपफ्लड : विज्ञान ट्रांसफॉर्मर और सैटेलाइट डेटा का उपयोग करके तीव्र बाढ़ जलप्लावन मानचित्रण	वास्तविक समय में स्वचालित बाढ़ का पता लगाने के लिए एसएआर डेटा और गहन शिक्षण मॉडल का उपयोग करते हुए उन्नत बाढ़ जलप्लावन मानचित्रण उपकरण	प्रोटोटाइप	भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली	जलवायु
12	मोस्कीट: मच्छर जनित रोगों पर जलवायु का प्रभाव	रोग प्रकोप की भविष्यवाणी करने और उसे रोकने के लिए मच्छर ट्रैकिंग के साथ वास्तविक समय जलवायु डेटा को एकीकृत करता है।	प्रोटोटाइप	मोस्कीट एआई	जलवायु
13	रेडियोलॉजी निदान के लिए एंड टू एंड एआई क्लाउड प्लेटफॉर्म	रेडियोलॉजी निदान के लिए एआई क्लाउड प्लेटफॉर्म, जो सीवी, जेनएआई, एनएलपी, डिकॉम, मोबाइल	समाधान	एंडाइमेंशन टेक्नोलॉजी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल

क्रम सं.	सॉल्यूशन का नाम	सॉल्यूशन विवरण	स्थिति	टीम का नाम	विषय
		और क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग जैसी नवीन तकनीकों को एकीकृत करता है			
14	निदान (राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के माध्यम से एकीकृत फेफड़े के स्वास्थ्य की जांच एवं क्षय रोग का पता लगाना)	क्यूएक्सआर, छाती एक्स-रे (सीएक्सआर) की व्याख्या करने के लिए एक उन्नत एआई उपकरण, 30 से अधिक निष्कर्षों का पता लगाता है और उनका स्थानीयकरण करता है।	सॉल्यूशन	क्यूरे.एआई टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल
15	सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए रोकथाम योग्य अंधेपन को रोकने वाला प्रभावशाली एआई समाधान।	दृष्टि को खतरा पहुंचाने वाली रेटिनल असामान्यताओं का शीघ्र पता लगाना	सॉल्यूशन	आर्टेलस	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल
16	मस्कुलोस्केलेटल संयुक्त स्वास्थ्य दर्द का पता लगाने और निदान के लिए एआई संचालित पहनने योग्य प्रौद्योगिकी।	स्वास्थ्य सेवा के जोड़ों के दर्द के निदान और पुनर्वास खंडों के लिए एआई सक्षम हार्डवेयर प्लेटफॉर्म	सॉल्यूशन	स्टारटून लैब्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल
17	वोक्सेलबॉक्स	मानव मस्तिष्क के कार्यात्मक मानचित्र/ कनेक्टोमिक्स को मैप करने की अनुमति देता है	प्रोटोटाइप	ब्रेनसाइट टेक्नोलॉजी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल

क्रम सं.	सॉल्यूशन का नाम	सॉल्यूशन विवरण	स्थिति	टीम का नाम	विषय
18	ओसेलक्स का विकास: भारत में उन्नत प्रारंभिक मधुमेह नेत्र जांच के लिए एक एआई-आधारित समाधान।	डायबिटिक रेटिनोपैथी, एएमडी और ग्लूकोमा जैसी आंखों की बीमारियों का शीघ्र पता लगाने के लिए एआई द्वारा संचालित पोर्टेबल, किफायती और अत्यधिक सुलभ रेटिना इमेजिंग डिवाइस	प्रोटोटाइप	एनसेल्फ डायनेमिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल
19	डॉक्टर-नेतृत्व वाली एआई का उपयोग करके स्वास्थ्य सेवा में क्रांति लाना	एआई-संचालित निजी चिकित्सक 24x7 और निःशुल्क उपलब्ध है, जिसे बीमार लोगों की सहायता करने, पहचानने योग्य उपकरणों के माध्यम से उनके स्वास्थ्य की निगरानी करने और बीमारियों की रोकथाम के लिए स्वास्थ्य प्रशिक्षक के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।	प्रोटोटाइप	जीवी हेल्थ प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल
20	कैंसर स्टेजिंग, स्थानीयकरण और मार्जिन के लिए एआई/एमएल सक्षम माफ़प्रो डिवाइस प्लेटफॉर्म।	माफ़प्रो हैंडहेल्ड डिटेक्टर एक विकिरण-मुक्त, गैर-आक्रामक, सुरक्षित और लागत प्रभावी समाधान प्रदान करता है जो एआई/एमएल आधारित एल्गोरिदम का उपयोग करके	प्रोटोटाइप	सियामाफ हेल्थकेयर	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल

क्रम सं.	सॉल्यूशन का नाम	सॉल्यूशन विवरण	स्थिति	टीम का नाम	विषय
		लिम्फ नोड्स में मेटास्टेसिस का विश्वसनीय रूप से पता लगा सकता है और पर्याप्त रूप से मूल्यांकन कर सकता है			
21	रीडेबल (ऑनलाइन डिस्लेक्सिया प्रशिक्षण)	वेब-आधारित एप्लिकेशन को इंटरैक्टिव अभ्यासों के माध्यम से डिस्लेक्सिया से पीड़ित बच्चों को ध्वन्यात्मक जागरूकता में सुधार करने में मदद करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।	मौजूदा	हर्मिट लैब्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	सीखने की अयोग्यता
22	वॉयस फ्यूजन एआई	एआई एप्लीकेशन एसएलडीस से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को कई भारतीय भाषाओं में सहायता प्रदान करेगा	प्रोटोटाइप	पेरपेचुअलब्लॉक टेक्नोलॉजीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	सीखने की अयोग्यता
23	स्क्रीनप्ले - ऑटिज़्म और संबंधित विकारों के लिए एक डिजिटल गेम आधारित स्क्रीनिंग टूल।	डिजिटल, गेम-आधारित स्क्रीनिंग टूल जिसे 3 से 6 वर्ष की आयु के उन बच्चों की पहचान करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है जो ऑटिज़्म या संबंधित विकासात्मक स्थितियों के जोखिम में हो सकते हैं	मौजूदा	किदौरा इनोवेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	सीखने की अयोग्यता

क्रम सं.	सॉल्यूशन का नाम	सॉल्यूशन विवरण	स्थिति	टीम का नाम	विषय
24	जीवेष्ठा	एस.एल.डी. का शीघ्र पता लगाने के लिए ए.आई.-संचालित डायग्नोस्टिक प्लेटफॉर्म	आइडिया	डायरा एडटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	सीखने की अयोग्यता
25	एस.एल.डी. के लिए अनुकूली शिक्षण और पहचान	उन्नत एआई तकनीकें विशिष्ट शिक्षण अक्षमताओं (एसएलडी) जैसे डिस्लेक्सिया, डिस्ग्राफिया और डिस्कैलकुलिया का पता लगाने के लिए।	प्रोटोटाइप	नरोत्तम इनोवेशन प्रा. लिमिटेड	सीखने की अयोग्यता
26	विशेष शिक्षक ए.आई.	भारत में विशेष शिक्षकों की कमी को दूर करने और एस.एल.डी. से पीड़ित बच्चों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए ए.आई.-संचालित प्रणाली तैयार की गई है।	आइडिया	बनयान इंटेलिजेंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	सीखने की अयोग्यता
27	नोब्रोकर टेक्नोलॉजीज द्वारा कोनवोज़ेन.एआई	एआई-संचालित संवादात्मक प्लेटफॉर्म जो चैट, वॉयस, ईमेल और सोशल मीडिया जैसे चैनलों पर ग्राहक जुड़ाव को स्वचालित करता है, और तेज, व्यक्तिगत और बहुभाषी समर्थन प्रदान करता है।	सॉल्यूशन	नोब्रोकर टेक्नोलॉजीज सॉल्यूशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	शासन
28	एआई संपर्क केंद्र	मशीन अनुवाद, एनएलपी, एसआर और टीटीएस, तथा बहुभाषी आवाज	सॉल्यूशन	देवनागरी एआई प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	शासन

क्रम सं.	सॉल्यूशन का नाम	सॉल्यूशन विवरण	स्थिति	टीम का नाम	विषय
		पहचान जैसी एआई-संचालित प्रौद्योगिकियां भारत की भाषाई विविधता में संचार और पहुंच में सुधार करके शासन को बेहतर बनाएंगी			
29	अदालत एआई: न्यायालयों के लिए एआई समाधान	एआई-संचालित प्लेटफॉर्म न्यायालय संचालन को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए वास्तविक समय में बहुभाषी प्रतिलेखन, अनुवाद, लाइव केस फ्लो प्रबंधन और व्हाट्सएप चैटबॉट प्रदान करता है	प्रोटोटाइप	लेग्सिस.एआई प्रौद्योगिकी फाउंडेशन	शासन
30	गॉव.सिविस.वोट	भारत में सार्वजनिक परामर्श को बदलने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया एआई-संचालित डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना, नागरिक सहभागिता को अधिक समावेशी, मापनीय और व्यापक बनाती है	सॉल्यूशन	सिविक इनोवेशन फाउंडेशन	शासन

विवरण-II

"सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय एआई" स्तंभ के अंतर्गत चयनित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

विषय का नाम	चयनित आवेदक	परियोजना का शीर्षक
मशीन अनलर्निंग	आईआईटी जोधपुर	जनरेटिव फाउंडेशन मॉडल में मशीन अनलर्निंग
सिंथेटिक डेटा जनरेशन	आईआईटी रुड़की	डेटासेट में पूर्वाग्रह को कम करने के लिए सिंथेटिक डेटा उत्पन्न करने की विधि का डिजाइन और विकास; तथा उत्तरदायी एआई के लिए मशीन लर्निंग पाइपलाइन में पूर्वाग्रह को कम करने के लिए रूपरेखा
एआई पूर्वाग्रह शमन रणनीति	राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान रायपुर	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणालियों में पूर्वाग्रह शमन के लिए उत्तरदायी कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का विकास
व्याख्या योग्य एआई फ्रेमवर्क	डीआईएटी पुणे और माइंडग्राफ टेक्नोलॉजी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड।	सुरक्षा के लिए व्याख्यात्मक और गोपनीयता संरक्षण एआई को सक्षम करना
गोपनीयता बढ़ाने की रणनीति	आईआईटी दिल्ली, आईआईआईटी दिल्ली, आईआईटी धारवाड़ और दूरसंचार इंजीनियरिंग केंद्र (टीईसी)	मजबूत गोपनीयता-संरक्षण मशीन लर्निंग मॉडल
एआई नैतिक प्रमाणन ढांचा	आईआईआईटी दिल्ली और दूरसंचार इंजीनियरिंग केंद्र (टीईसी)	एआई मॉडल की निष्पक्षता का आकलन करने के लिए उपकरण

एआई एल्गोरिदम ऑडिटिंग टूल	सिविक डेटा लैब्स	परखएआई - सहभागी एल्गोरिथमिक ऑडिटिंग के लिए एक ओपन-सोर्स फ्रेमवर्क और टूलकिट
एआई गवर्नेंस परीक्षण ढांचा	अमृता विश्व विद्यापीठ और दूरसंचार इंजीनियरिंग केंद्र (टीईसी)	ट्रैक-एलएलएम, पारदर्शिता, जोखिम मूल्यांकन, संदर्भ और बड़े भाषा मॉडल के लिए ज्ञान

मानवरहित हवाई वाहन

3032 श्री मुकेश राजपूत :

क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) द्वारा मानवरहित हवाई वाहनों (यूएवी) अथवा ड्रोन का विकास करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन के लिए कुशल इलेक्ट्रोलिसिस प्रक्रियाओं को सक्षम करने वाली प्रौद्योगिकियों के अनुसंधान, विकास और तैनाती को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं;

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

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन में सीएसआईआर का क्या योगदान है; और

(च) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा इसके लिए आवंटित निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी हां, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) ने पहले ही कृषि संबंधी अनुप्रयोगों, सभी तक दवा पहुंचाने और भू-भौतिकीय अन्वेषण अध्ययनों के लिए मल्टी-कॉप्टर ड्रोन विकसित कर लिए हैं।

सीएसआईआर की एक घटक प्रयोगशाला सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय वांतरिक्ष प्रयोगशालाएँ (सीएसआईआर-एनएएल) ने एक मध्यम श्रेणी का बीवीएलओएस (दृश्य रेखा से परे) मल्टी-कॉप्टर यूएवी विकसित किया है। दुलाई में सहजता की दृष्टि से इस यूएवी को हल्के कार्बन फाइबर की फोल्डेबल संरचना से बनाया गया है और इसमें उन्नत उड़ान इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन सिस्टम के साथ दोहरे रिडंडेंट एमईएमएस-आधारित डिजिटल ऑटोपायलट के माध्यम से विकसित की गई स्वायत्त मार्गदर्शन जैसी अनूठी विशेषताएं निहित हैं। सीएसआईआर-एनएएल का ऑक्टोकॉप्टर 40 मिनट की होवरिंग इंड्योरेंस के साथ 20 किलोग्राम तक का पेलोड ले जा सकता है। यह 500 मीटर एजीएल की परिचालन ऊंचाई और 36 किमी प्रति घंटे की अधिकतम उड़ान गति से उड़ सकता है। इसके विनियामक अनुपालन में डीजीसीए-एनपीएनटी, जियो-फेंसिंग और 360 डिग्री कोलिजन अवॉइडेंस के साथ डिजिटल स्काई शामिल हैं जो इसे अपनी श्रेणी में सर्वश्रेष्ठ यूएवी में से एक बनाते हैं। इस प्रौद्योगिकी को कई एमएसएमई को हस्तांतरित किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) जी हां, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) ने अप्रैल 2022 में हाइड्रोजन प्रौद्योगिकी (H2T) कार्यक्रम शुरू किया, जिसमें स्वदेशी हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकियों, विशेष रूप से तीन प्रकार के इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर के विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया:

1. सॉलिड ऑक्साइड इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर सेल (एसओईसी): ये उच्च तापमान पर काम करते हैं, जिससे हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन में बेहतर दक्षता मिलती है।

2. प्रोटॉन एक्सचेंज मेम्ब्रेन (पीईएम) इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर: ये उपकरण हाइड्रोजन का कुशलतापूर्वक उत्पादन करने के लिए एक ठोस पॉलिमर इलेक्ट्रोलाइट का उपयोग करते हैं। उल्लेखनीय है कि सीएसआईआर के केंद्रीय विद्युत रसायन अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीईसीआरआई) ने 5 Nm³/h की क्षमता वाला पीईएम-आधारित हाइड्रोजन जनरेटर विकसित एवं वाणिज्यीकृत किया है।

3. एनियन एक्सचेंज मेम्ब्रेन (एईएम) इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर: ये प्रणालियाँ गैर-उत्कृष्ट धातु उत्प्रेरक का उपयोग करती हैं, जो हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन के लिए लागत प्रभावी समाधान प्रस्तुत करती हैं।

इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर विकास के अतिरिक्त, सीएसआईआर हाइड्रोजन भंडारण समाधानों को आगे बढ़ा रहा है, जिसमें उच्च दाब वाले टाइप IV सिलेंडर और ठोस अवस्था (धातु हाइड्राइड) और तरल अवस्था (तरल कार्बनिक हाइड्रोजन वाहक – एलओएचसी) भंडारण विधियाँ शामिल हैं। सीएसआईआर H2T कार्यक्रम गतिशीलता अनुप्रयोगों के लिए उच्च निष्पादन वाले ईंधन सेलों पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहा है। केपीआईटीजैसे उद्योग भागीदारों के साथ सहयोग ने हाइड्रोजन से चलने वाली कारों, बसों और कैटामरैन जैसे प्रोटोटाइप के विकास को बढ़ावा दिया है। H2T कार्यक्रम का पहला चरण 31 मार्च, 2025 तक समाप्त हो जाएगा और H2T कार्यक्रम के दूसरे चरण को विकसित करने की प्रक्रिया पहले ही शुरू की जा चुकी है।

(ड.) राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन के साथ संरेखित, सीएसआईआर हाइड्रोजन प्रौद्योगिकी (H2T) कार्यक्रम तीन प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास और प्रदर्शन परियोजनाओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है:

1. उत्पादन: विभिन्न इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास;
2. भंडारण: हाइड्रोजन भंडारण प्रौद्योगिकियों में प्रगति; और

3. उपयोग: गतिशीलता अनुप्रयोगों के लिए उच्च निष्पादन वाले ईंधन सेलों का विकास ।
- (च) पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान हाइड्रोजन प्रौद्योगिकी (H2T) कार्यक्रम के लिए सीएसआईआर द्वारा आवंटित धनराशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वित्त वर्ष	धनराशि (रु. लाख में)
2022-2023	4613.65
2023-2024	2169.73
2024-2025	669.42
कुल	7452.80

BLACK MARKETING OF FOODGRAINS

3033. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented any specific measures to curb hoarding and black marketing of foodgrains and other essential commodities;
- (b) if so, the key steps taken to ensure strict enforcement and prevent unfair trade practices; and

- (c) the mechanisms in place to regularly monitor the prices and availability of essential food items to protect consumers from price fluctuations and shortages?

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

(a) to (c) The Essential Commodities Act, (EC Act), 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, (PBMMSEC Act), 1980 provide the legislative and administrative foundations to the Government to regulate prices, production, supply, distribution etc. of essential commodities including foodgrains for maintaining or increasing their supplies and for securing their equitable distribution and availability at fair prices.

The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (PBMMSEC) Act, 1980 is complementary to the EC Act, 1955. It is implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations for preventing the illegal and unethical trade practices, profiteering, hoarding and black-marketing of essential commodities etc. by ordering preventive detentions for six months of persons involved in such activities.

Further, in order to check cartelization, hoarding, and black-marketing of essential commodities, a Committee was constituted in 2016 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs with the

representatives of Intelligence Bureau, Enforcement Directorate, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Income Tax and Delhi Police.

The Government closely monitors international and domestic prices, as well as price trends of foodgrains and other essential commodities in weekly meetings of Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). Based on these assessments, necessary policy interventions are recommended by IMC in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments, ensuring a balance between the interests of consumers, farmers and the domestic industry.

INDIA SEMICONDUCTOR MISSION

3034. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

- (a) the current status of the implementation of the five semiconductor projects approved under the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) including their expected timelines for completion;
- (b) the specific measures undertaken by the Government to address the skill gap in the semiconductor manufacturing sector including collaborations with Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), private colleges and international training facilities;

- (c) the strategies in place to develop a local talent pool skilled in the production of speciality materials, gases, substrates and related equipment for the semiconductor ecosystem;
- (d) the expected outcomes of the Rs. 76000 crore outlay under the ISM in terms of creating a diversified and resilient semiconductor supply chain; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely execution of the approved projects and their alignment with India's goal of achieving self reliance in the semiconductor industry?

**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), (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 the country, 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.

The development of Semiconductor ecosystem in India will substantially increase domestic value addition in electronics manufacturing, reduce import dependency and integrate India electronics manufacturing ecosystem with global supply chains. Government has approved five (5) semiconductor manufacturing projects with cumulative investment of around Rs. 1,52,000crore under the programme. The approved projects are under various phases of implementation and are expected to be completed in 4-6 year timeframe.

(b) and (c) Following measures have been taken by the Government for development of skilled manpower:

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 ~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.

LOCATIONS FOR NEW RADARS

3035. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

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

- (a) whether the Government has the data regarding the proposed locations for new radars in the country including sites in Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the manner in which their placement be prioritized based on geographical vulnerability to extreme weather events;
- (c) whether the Government has the data regarding outlined the expected percentage increase in forecast accuracy, particularly for extreme weather conditions such as cyclones and thunderstorms and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the timeline for full deployment and operationalization 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) Yes. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has planned new radars across the country, including one at Lahual & Spiti in Himachal Pradesh. 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 & Port Blair.
- 12 no. of X-Band DWRs tentatively at Pune, Kolkata, Purnea, Varanasi, Wayanad, Bhubaneswar, Dharwad, Lahaul & 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, & 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 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 as mentioned above other observation systems like wind profilers, radio sonde/radio wind, microwave radiometers, etc, are also planned under 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 Mission Masuam will help improvement 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) Entire country will be under radar coverage within next 2-3 years.

भ्रामक विज्ञापन

3036. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को दूरदर्शन और अन्य मीडिया पर उपभोक्ताओं को भ्रामक, अपूर्ण और गलत जानकारी देने वाले बड़ी संख्या में प्रसारित किए जा रहे विज्ञापनों की जानकारी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को विगत तीन वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान आज की तिथि तक इस संबंध में कोई ज्ञापन/शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी प्रत्येक शिकायत का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का ऐसे भ्रामक विज्ञापनों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और क्या कार्रवाई किए जाने की संभावना है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरुगन):

(क) से (ङ) दूरदर्शन पर प्रसारित सभी विज्ञापन प्रसार भारती की विज्ञापन संहिता के अनुसार विनियमित किए जाते हैं और सभी प्राइवेट सैटेलाइट टीवी चैनलों का केबल टेलीविजन नेटवर्क (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1995 की विज्ञापन संहिता के अनुसार विनियमन किया जाता है।

प्रिंट मीडिया में भ्रामक विज्ञापनों का निपटान प्रेस परिषद (जांच प्रक्रिया) विनियम, 1979 के अनुसार किया जाता है। भारतीय प्रेस परिषद, प्रेस परिषद अधिनियम, 1978 के प्रेस परिषद (जांच प्रक्रिया) विनियम, 1979 के विनियम 13 के अंतर्गत, किसी भी समाचार पत्र द्वारा प्रकाशित भ्रामक विज्ञापन के संबंध में पत्रकारिता के मानकों के गंभीर उल्लंघन के मामलों का स्वतः संज्ञान लेती है। मंत्रालय समय-समय पर प्रसारकों को विज्ञापन संहिता का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एडवाइजरी भी जारी

करता है तथा उल्लंघन के मामले में कार्रवाई करता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आज तक 23 शिकायतों/स्वतः संज्ञान मामलों का निपटारा किया गया।

भ्रामक विज्ञापनों पर और अंकुश लगाने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने टीवी/रेडियो विज्ञापनों के लिए ब्रॉडकास्ट सेवा पोर्टल और प्रिंट/इंटरनेट विज्ञापनों के लिए भारतीय प्रेस परिषद पोर्टल पर स्व-घोषणा प्रमाणपत्र (एसडीसी) अपलोड करने के लिए एक नई सुविधा शुरू की है। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने विज्ञापनदाताओं/विज्ञापन एजेंसियों को उपरोक्त पोर्टलों पर विभिन्न मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्मों अर्थात् प्रिंट/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक/इंटरनेट पर प्रकाशित 'खाद्य और स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र' से संबंधित उत्पादों और सेवाओं से संबंधित विज्ञापनों के लिए एक वार्षिक एसडीसी अपलोड करने की सलाह देते हुए एक एडवाइजरी जारी की है।

SALE OF UNDEVELOPED COAL BLOCK

3037. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the decision regarding sale of the undeveloped GondbaheraUjheni East coal block and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the rationale for allocating the block to a single bidder in two auction rounds incompatible with principles of transparency and fair competition;
- (c) the details of provisions under the Coal Block Development and Production Agreement which permit such transfers along with the existing safeguards to prevent speculative trading; and

- (d) whether the Ministry has assessed the impact of this sale on India's energy security, domestic coal production and local livelihoods in coal-rich areas like Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The GondbaheraUjheni East coal block, allocated to M/s MP Natural Resources Private Limited on 10.10.2022, has been transferred to M/s Mahan Energen Limited (a subsidiary of same group) as per provisions of Coal Block Development & Production Agreement (CBDPA) executed with allocatee.

(b) Allocation of coal mine was done through a fair and transparent process. As per the provisions of the tender document, coal mines are initially offered for auction in the first attempt. In cases where a mine receives only a single bid, the auction process is annulled and mine is carried forward to the second attempt of auction. When a mine receives a single qualifying bid in second attempt of auction, it is allocated to the bidder to ensure the timely commencement of operations. Such allocation is essential for enhancing coal production, reducing import dependency, and strengthening the coal sector's contribution to the national economy.

(c) Provisions in CBDPA related to transfer of coal mines are as under:

"Clause 13.1.1: Any change in Control of the Successful Bidder or any transfer of the Coal Mine by the Successful Bidder, shall be subject to Applicable Laws and may be undertaken after the Lock-in Period, with an intimation to the Nominated

Authority and the Central Government if no later than 15 (fifteen) days prior to (a) the proposed change in Control of the Successful Bidder; or (b) transfer of the Coal Mine by the Successful Bidder, as the case may be and provided that pursuant to such change in Control, the Successful Bidder continues to meet the Eligibility Conditions or in case of transfer of Coal Mine by the Successful Bidder, the transferee meets the Eligibility Conditions...."

Clause 13.1.3 (ii): *For Partially Explored Mines, Lock-in Periods shall be in two phases:*

(a) First, till one year of the date of issuance of Allocation Order provided that at least 15% of estimated exploration expense has been incurred by the Successful Bidder; or (b) Second, after preparation of Geological Report till the execution of Mining Lease or order by the Central Government under Section 11 (1) of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, as the case may be."

Further, the provision of a Lock-in Period for both Fully Explored and Partially Explored Mines ensures that the Successful Bidder cannot transfer or dilute control over the coal mine until substantial commitment and progress have been made (such as execution of Mining Lease, incurring minimum exploration expenditure, or preparation of Geological Report). This discourages entities from acquiring mines for mere trading purposes without operationalizing them.

(d) Coal mine will now be developed and subsequently operated by M/s Mahan Energen Limited (a subsidiary of same group) and it will not have any impact on India's energy security, domestic coal production and local livelihoods.

PROGRESS OF BHARTNET SERVICES IN UTTAR PRADESH

3038. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

- (a) the details of amount of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised in Uttar Pradesh under the BharatNet scheme during the last five years and the current year;
- (b) the details of targets set under the said scheme and the details of the achievements made under the said scheme in the Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh so far, the outcome thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any survey in Uttar Pradesh under the scheme to find out the number of villages not covered under the said scheme so far, especially in Barabanki district, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons 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) In the last five years Rs. 2104 crore has been disbursed under BharatNet for Uttar Pradesh, and in the year 2024-25 Rs. 175 has been disbursed as on 31.01.2025.
- (b) and (c) Out of the 1178 GPs in Barabanki district, 1067 GPs have made service ready under Phase-I and Phase-II of BharatNet. The remaining GPs are planned to be covered under the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP), including providing connectivity to all the non-GP villages on demand basis. The project implementing agency (PIA) is to conduct survey for implementation of the ABP.

COAL MINING DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION AGREEMENTS

3039. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

- (a) the expected economic impacts of the recently executed coal mining development and production agreements for the Machhakata, KudanaliLubri and Sakhigopal-B Kakurhi coal mines; and
- (b) the manner in which these agreements contribute to the Government's goal of achieving Atmanirbharbharat in the coal sector?

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

- (a) On 05.09.2024, Machhakata (Revised), KudanaliLubri and Sakhigopal-B Kakurhi coal mines have been successfully allocated to NLC India Limited,

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited(GMDC) and Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO), respectively. KudanaliLubri and Sakhigopal-B Kakurhi are partially explored blocks, while Machhakata(Revised) coal block is fully explored having reserve of 1377 MT and PRC of 30 MTPA which is expected to generate Annual Revenue of ~Rs. 2,991 crores and estimated investment of ~Rs. 4,500 crores upon it's operationalization.

- (b) The peak-rated capacity of the Machhakata (Revised) coal mine is 30 MTPA while the other two mines are Partially Explored coal mines. Once operationalized, these mines are expected to reduce the coal imports in the country thereby substituting it with the domestically produced coal.

SPACE-BASED INTERNET SERVICES

3040. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Union Government plans to regulate space-based internet services to ensure compliance with national laws, promote fair competition and address issues related to spectrum allocation;
- (b) the manner in which the Government will ensure transparency, fairness and optimal use of spectrum in satellite-based services when allocation is done administratively rather than through an auction;

- (c) the steps taken by the Government to regulate and facilitate the operation of space-based internet services in the country particularly in light of the growing demand for high-speed connectivity in remote areas; and
- (d) the mechanisms put in place by the Government to monitor and regulate the security protocols of space based internet providers to prevent misuse or security breaches?

**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) Department of Telecommunications grants authorizations under the Unified License (UL) for providing Satellite-based commercial communication services. As per the Unified Licensing framework, the applicant must be an Indian company registered under the Indian Companies Act-2013. The grant of license to provide Satellite-based Internet Service to an applicant is subject to compliance with the applicable licensing terms and conditions, including security conditions and relevant national laws. The security conditions include, inter alia, facility to monitor all telecom traffic, establishment of satellite earth station gateway(s) in India, all traffic originating or terminating in India shall pass through the satellite earth station gateway(s) located in India, creation of buffer zone along the international border. In case of violation of the license conditions, the licensor may take suitable action

including suspension, revocation, or termination of the license; imposition of financial penalty on the licensee, etc.

Further, an Authorization from Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe) is also required for any foreign or Indian satellite system/constellation to provide its space capacity over India.

The Telecommunications Act, 2023 provides for assignment of spectrum through administrative process for satellite-based services, listed in First Schedule of the Act. Further, in line with The Telecommunication Act 2023, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on 11.07.2024 has sought the Recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on terms and conditions of spectrum assignment, including spectrum pricing, in respect of licensees intending to provide satellite-based communication services while accounting for level playing field with terrestrial access services.

For ease-of-doing business, DoT's Satellite Communication Reforms-2022 have simplified the regulatory procedures and reduced financial charges on the licensees. The recent Space Sector reforms enable larger participation of non-government entities for building/leasing, owning and operating the satellite systems for providing satellite-based services. Many operators have applied for authorization for providing satellite communication over India.

CONCERNS OF SIKH ORGANIZATIONS

3041. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

- (a) the steps taken to address concerns raised by Sikh organizations in Punjab;
- (b) the measures implemented to protect religious sentiments;
- (c) the initiatives taken to promote communal harmony in the State; and
- (d) the details of any inter-faith dialogue programmes conducted during the last two months?

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

(a) and (b) Petitions of minorities including Sikh community are received by the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) under the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Further, petitions are also received during interactions while undertaking tours/ visits of the Commission. These petitions are taken up with the authorities / State Governments concerned for necessary action.

(c) Law and Order are subjects under the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of such crimes and for prosecuting criminals through the law. Further, to promote communal harmony, Hon'ble Chairman and Members of the NCM hold regular meetings with the representatives of the minority communities. They also

visit regularly to the States / UTs for holding 'Sarv Dharm Samvad' and 'Sarv Dharm Sadbhavna' meetings.

(d) The details of the inter-faith dialogues / Sarv Dharm Samvad conducted by the NCM during the last two months in Punjab are at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of inter-faith dialogues /SarvDharmSamvad conducted during the last two months in Punjab.

Sr. No.	Subject	Held on
1	Meeting with the Sikh Minority Community at Patiala District	11.01.2025
2	Meeting with the Sikh Minority community at Gurdaspur District	11.02.2025
3	Meeting with the Sikh Minority community at Amritsar District	11.02.2025

REVIVAL AND RESTRUCTURING OF BSNL

3042. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) the current status of the revival and restructuring efforts of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

- (b) the total amount of financial assistance provided to BSNL under the Government's revival packages since 2019;
- (c) the challenges affecting BSNL's competitiveness and the Government's strategy to address them; and
- (d) the status of BSNL's 4G and 5G rollout and the timeline for its nationwide implementation?

**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 has taken various steps for revival of BSNL as mentioned below:

- In 2019, first revival package amounting to around Rs. 69 Thousand Crores was given that brought down the operating costs of BSNL/MTNL.
- In 2022, revival package amounting to around Rs. 1.64 Lakh Crores was given. It focused on infusing fresh capital, restructuring debt, viability gap funding for rural telephony etc.
- In 2023, Government approved the allotment of 4G/5G spectrum to BSNL with the total outlay of around Rs. 89 Thousand Crores.
- In addition to these revival packages, the Cabinet Note for additional CAPEX support of Rs. 6,982 Crores has been approved on 07.02.2025.

As a result of these packages, BSNL has started earning operating profits from F.Y. 2020-21.

(c) and (d) Lack of 4G services on full scale and stiff competition in the Telecom Sector are some of the challenges affecting the BSNL's competitiveness. In line with Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL has placed purchase order for indigenously developed 4G sites for pan India deployment. Supply of 4G equipment has started from September 2023 and as on 05.03.2025, total 83,629 4G sites have been installed and 74,123 sites are ON-Air. The equipment is 5G upgradable.

COMMUNITY RADIO STATIONS IN MADHYA PRADESH

3043. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) Whether the Government is implementing Community Radio Stations to encourage local community participation the broadcasting especially in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) If so, whether the Government has established community radio stations in the districts of katni, Panna, and the town of khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha constituency;
- (c) If so, the details there for and also the measures taken to make the stations more effective; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor and also the steps being taken to address the issue?

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

(a) to (d) The policy for setting up Community Radio Stations (CRS) was launched in December, 2002 by the Government. Since then, the guidelines have been periodically updated, with the latest version issued on 13.02.2024, which is available at website of Ministry of information and broadcasting i.e <https://mib.gov.in>. The community Radio Stations can be established by various Not-for-Profit organizations, educational institutions etc under the policy. The Government of India provides financial assistance for setting up Community Radio Stations and their repair-maintenance.

Currently, there are 528 Community Radio Stations operating across the country, including 47 in Madhya Pradesh. However, there are no Community Radio Stations in the districts of Katni, Panna, or the town of Khajuraho.

Government is increasing the awareness about the community radio stations by organizing conferences & workshops.

ETHANOL PRODUCTION FROM SUGAR BYPRODUCTS

3044. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of ethanol production from sugar byproducts during each of the last five years and the current year State-wise;
- (b) the details of ethanol production from sugar byproducts, other than sugar byproducts, during the said period, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is true that the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has increased procurement price of C-heavy molasses ethanol recently and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the country is on course to achieve 20% ethanol blending by 2025-26 and if so, the alternate methods being adopted by the Government to achieve the target; 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) and (b) Currently, ethanol for blending in petrol is majorly produced from a variety of sugarcane based feedstock i.e. sugarcane juice/sugar syrup/ sugar including sugar by-products (B-heavy Molasses and C-heavy Molasses) and grain based feedstock i.e. Maize, Damaged foodgrains and Rice. Ethanol is being used for blending in petrol and other industrial uses. The production of ethanol for petrol blending is determined through demand from Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for

blending in petrol. Feedstock wise tenders are allotted by OMCs to ethanol distilleries. As such, there is no inter-state restriction for supply of ethanol to OMCs. Therefore, state-wise ethanol production figures are not determined. The details of total ethanol production from sugarcane based feedstock including sugar by-products and grain based feedstock during each of the last five years and the current year are given at **Statement**.

(c) The Government has revised the ex-mill procurement price of 'C' heavy molasses ethanol for Ethanol Supply Year 2024-25 from Rs.56.28 per litre to Rs.57.97 per litre.

(d) and (e) The National Policy on Biofuels – 2018, as amended in 2022, *inter-alia* advanced the target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol to Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2025-26 from year 2030. Public Sector OMCs have achieved the target of 10% ethanol blending in petrol in June 2022 i.e. five months ahead of the target during ESY 2021-22. Blending of ethanol further increased to 12.06% in ESY 2022-23, 14.60% in ESY 2023-24 and 17.98% in ESY 2024-25 upto 28th February 2025. For the month of February 2025, ethanol blending of 19.68% was achieved by Public Sector OMCs.

STATEMENT

Feed Stock	Quantity of ethanol produced and supplied to OMCs (in Crore litres)					
	ESY 2019-20	ESY 2020-21	ESY 2021-22	ESY 2022-23	ESY 2023-24	ESY 2024-25 (as on 28.2.2025)
C-Heavy Molasses	74.12	38.90	10.06	5.60	57.56	2.63
B-Heavy Molasses	68.14	183.00	249.43	235.30	148.81	21.69
Sugarcane Juice/ Sugar Syrup/ Sugar	14.83	39.00	80.26	128.40	63.90	116.16
Damaged Food Grain(DFG)	15.94	39.30	22.59	31.90	115.62	18.95
Maize	0	0.00	0.00	31.50	286.47	119.45
FCI Rice	0	2.20	45.75	73.70	0.13	0.00
Total	173.03	302.40	408.09	506.40	672.49	278.88

MINERAL EXPLORATION AND PROCUREMENT PROJECTS**3045. DR. D. PURANDESWARI:****SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:**

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

- (a) the details of the 120 mineral exploration and procurement projects approved by National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) including expenditure incurred so far, project-wise;
- (b) the details and the number of these projects launched and being implemented in the country including Andhra Pradesh along with their current status and expected outcomes, State and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details regarding the funds sanctioned and released for the said projects, State and project-wise;
- (d) the steps being taken to ensure timely completion of these projects and their alignment with the National Mineral Policy;
- (e) the challenges identified in the implementation of these projects and if so, the measures being taken to address them;
- (f) the details regarding the projects approved by NMET for procuring machinery items, including their Physical progress and funds sanctioned;
- (g) whether the Government has initiated any research and development Programme to identify potential areas mineral reserves in the country, If so, the details thereof; and
- (h) the details of the future roadmap for utilizing NMET funds to further mineral exploration and sustainable development in the country?

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

(a) and (c) During the FY 2024-25, National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) has approved 140 projects. The State wise and project wise details are enclosed as **Statement-I.**

(b)

- The State wise details and number of projects launched/implemented is given in **Statement -II.**
- The Details of project(s) in Andhra Pradesh are given in **Statement-III.**
- Depending on the positive outcomes of the mineral exploration projects, the blocks may either be upgraded to advanced stage of exploration or may be auctioned as Composite Licence/Mining Licence/Exploration Licence blocks.
- Upon the successful procurement of machinery and equipment, the technical infrastructure in the respective States will be strengthened, accelerating mineral exploration activities and contributing to the country's mineral security.

(d)

- i. All the ongoing sanctioned projects are being monitored through monthly progress report submitted by the respective agencies.

- ii. NMET Secretariat facilitates the exploration agencies in obtaining forest clearance by taking up the matter with respective State Governments.
- iii. Sanctioned projects are periodically reviewed by the Technical-cum-Cost Committees (TCCs). During the review, the TCCs provide guidance to exploration agencies and help them in resolving bottlenecks.
- iv. To monitor the field work of notified private exploration agencies (NPEAs), an SoP has been made, as per which the Deputy Director General (DDGs) of State Units of GSI monitor the work when the NPEAs carry out field work.
- v. The procurement projects are being periodically reviewed by a committee comprising of Director level officers.
- vi. The National Mineral Policy provides for encouragement to private sector in undertaking exploration and special attention to exploration of critical & strategic minerals. In line with the Policy, during FY 2024-25, NMET has sanctioned 72 projects pertaining to critical minerals. Further, 46 projects have been sanctioned to Notified Private Exploration Agencies (NPEAs).

(e) The challenges identified in implementation of these projects and the measures taken to address them are as under:

- **Forest Clearance:** To facilitate early forest clearance, the matter is being taken up with respective States and review meetings are being conducted with implementing agencies and State Governments.

- **Difficult Terrain:** To encourage exploration activities in the difficult terrains, an incentive of 3.35 times of Schedule of Charges (SoC) of NMET is provided to the agencies.
- **Areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE):** To encourage exploration activities in areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), an incentive of 1.25 times of Schedule of Charges (SoC) of NMET is provided to the agencies in the “Most affected LWE districts”.

(f) The details of the projects approved by NMET for procuring machinery items are given in **Statement-IV**.

(g)

- i. NMET is supporting flagship baseline geoscience programs of GSI, such as National Aero-Geophysical Mapping Program (NAGMP), National Geoscience Data Repository (NGDR), National Geophysical Mapping Program (NGPM), Deep Seismic Reflection Survey & Magneto-Telluric Survey (DSRS-MT Survey) with an approved cost of ₹1262 crore. These surveys are important to identify potential mineral reserves in the country. So far, 6 projects of NAGMP have been completed through which more than 300 blocks have been identified for further exploration (the outcome of these projects are published on NGDR portal).
- ii. NMET is supporting GSI to establish a Data Processing, Interpretation and Integration Centre (DPIIC) to store, analyze, interpret and integrate the data

generated from baseline geo surveys to build appropriate 2D & 3D models for finding new areas of mineral exploration.

- iii. NMET is promoting research and innovation by Start-ups, MSMEs and individual innovators by funding projects under the S&T PRISM Programme of Ministry of Mines through JNARDDC. Till date, NMET has funded 22 such projects with approved cost of ₹28.45 Crore. Details of these projects are enclosed as Statement-5.

(h)

- NMET has been allocated a budget of ₹500 crore in FY 2025-26. This amount would be spent on undertaking regional and detailed exploration, baseline surveys, procurement of equipment/machinery/software, incentive to States for auction of mineral blocks.
- To expedite the exploration of critical & strategic minerals, NMET will fund mineral exploration projects under the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM).
- To provide further impetus to exploration activities , NMET will fund Regional Mineral Targeting (RMT) projects by exploration agencies.
- To encourage the states to carry out mineral exploration, NMET will provide matching grant to State Governments to the extent of 10% of annual collection by States in the State Mineral Exploration Trust (SMET).

STATEMENT-I**State wise and project wise details of projects funded by NMET in FY: 2024-25***Amount in Rs. crore*

Sl. No	State	Project Name	Agency	Sanctioned Cost	Total Expenditure	Project Status
A. DETAILS OF MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECTS						
1	Andhra Pradesh	Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) For Diamond In Part Of A Palaeo-Channel In Krishna Basin Near Mangalagiri, Guntur Dist, Andhra Pradesh.	Geo Marine Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	2.07	0.00	Ongoing
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) for Graphite & Vanadium in and around Lalpani area, Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh	Kartikay Exploration and Mining Services Private Limited	5.63	0.00	Ongoing
3	Assam	Reconnaissance (G-4) survey for Limestone in Dillai area, Karbi Anglong districts, Assam	DGM Assam	3.48	1.39	Ongoing
4		Reconnaissance (G-4) survey for limestone in Sheelveta area (25 sq.km.), Karbi Anglong district, Assam.	DGM Assam	2.68	1.07	Ongoing
5		Reconnaissance (G-4) survey for limestone in Longplaidisa area (25 sq.km.), Dima Hasao district, Assam.	DGM Assam	3.08	1.23	Ongoing
6		Reconnaissance (G-4) survey for limestone in Dikurumetron area (20 sq.km.), Upper Deopani of Karbi Anglong district, Assam.	DGM Assam	2.22	0.89	Ongoing
7		Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) for Tungsten, REE and Associated minerals in and around Nellie Area (114.96 sq. km), Morigaon and West Karbi Anglong Districts, Assam	MECL	2.64	1.06	Ongoing

8		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE & associated minerals in and around Langmipi - Laching Thing Area (124.68 sq. km), West Karbi Anglong District, Assam	MECL	4.57	1.83	Ongoing
9		Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Stage) for REE and Associated Minerals in Umprikhola Block, Kamrup District, Assam	MECL	8.82	3.53	Ongoing
10	Chhattisgarh	Reconnaissance survey (G-4) for Glauconitic sandstone in Parsada-Nawapara-Gurur area (146.27 sq km), Balod district, Chhattisgarh	MECL	1.17	0.47	Ongoing
11		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Lithium, Niobium, Tantalum, Titanium & REE Minerals in and around Bengpal–Ellingnar-Kumakoleng Block, Sukhma, and Bastar Districts, Chhattisgarh	M/s United Exploration India Pvt. Ltd.	0.93	0.00	Ongoing
12		Preliminary exploration (G3) for Bauxite in Barpat Block, Balrampur Ramanujganj District, Chhattisgarh	DGM Chhattisgarh	1.37	0.55	Ongoing
13		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Iron Ore in Nawagarh-Nelsod-Antagarh area, District Uttar Bastar Kanker, Chhattisgarh	PRB Infra	1.17	0.00	Ongoing
14	Gujarat	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE and Associated Minerals in Saiyedpar area (135.45 Sq.km), Kachchh District, Gujarat	MECL	1.84	0.00	Ongoing
15		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE, RM, Glauconite and Phosphorite in Devisar area (102.70 Sq.km), Kachchh District, Gujarat	MECL	2.51	0.00	Ongoing
16		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE and Phosphorite in Sumarsar area (107.46 sq.km), Kachchh District, Gujarat	MECL	1.78	0.00	Ongoing
17		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE and associated Minerals in Nokhaniya area (101.65 Sq.km), Kachchh District, Gujarat	MECL	2.39	0.00	Ongoing

18	Gujarat	Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Nickel, Cobalt and PGE in Botad area, Botad District, Gujarat	M/s CMT	1.28	0.00	Ongoing
19		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE, Glauconite and Associated minerals in Devpur area (138.52 sq. km), Kachchh District, Gujarat	MECL	2.84	0.00	Ongoing
20		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE in the Goma River Basin, Dahod, Chhota Udaipur and Panchmahal Districts, Gujarat	M/s Geovale Services Pvt. Ltd.	2.56	0.00	Ongoing
21		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Glauconite in Mudhan-Khatiya block (129.00 sq. km), Kachchh District Gujarat	MECL	1.62	0.65	Ongoing
22		Preliminary Exploration for Bauxite in Mothala Block, Kachchh District, Gujarat	CGM Gujarat	2.26	0.90	Ongoing
23		Preliminary Exploration for Limestone in Lodhva Block, Gir Somanth District, Gujarat	CGM Gujarat	0.47	0.19	Ongoing
24		Preliminary Exploration for Limestone in Matana Block, Gir Somnath District, Gujarat	CGM Gujarat	0.57	0.23	Ongoing
25		Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Level) for Limestone in Simar Block, Gir Somanth District, Gujarat	CGM Gujarat	0.30	0.12	Ongoing
26		Detailed Exploration (G-3 Level) for Limestone in Bolas Block, Gir Somanth District, Gujarat	CGM Gujarat	0.40	0.16	Ongoing
27		Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) for Wollastonite in Bhadli Block (107.89 sq km), District: Banaskantha, Gujarat	MECL	1.61	0.64	Ongoing
28		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Bauxite and associated minerals in Julrai Block, District: Kachchh, Gujarat	MECL	2.46	0.99	Ongoing
29		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Bauxite and associated minerals in Dhrang Block, Districts: Kachchh, Gujarat	MECL	1.51	0.60	Ongoing

30	Gujarat	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Limestone in Bhatiya Area in the Village Bhatiya-Gokulpur, District- Devbhumi Dwarka, Gujarat	PRB Infra	0.70	0.00	Ongoing
31		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Glauconite in Ambara West Block Kachchh District, Gujarat	MECL	1.08	0.43	Ongoing
32		Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Stage) for Bauxite, Gallium, Vanadium, REE in Sandhan Block, Kachchh District, Gujarat	Geo Marine Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	2.03	0.00	Ongoing
33		Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Stage) for Bauxite, Gallium, Vanadium & REE minerals in Naredi Bauxite Block, Kachchh District, Gujarat	Geo Marine Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	2.33	0.00	Ongoing
34		Reconnaissance Survey (G-4 stage) for establishing the occurrence of Lithium and associated minerals in Great Rann of Kachchh, Gujarat	CGM Gujarat	0.31	0.12	Ongoing
35		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Bauxite, Ga, V, Ti & REE in Lakhond area, Kachchh District, Gujarat	Critical Mineral Tracker	0.60	0.00	Ongoing
36		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Bauxite, Ga, V, Ti & REE in Nadapa area Kachchh District, Gujarat	Critical Mineral Tracker	0.54	0.00	Ongoing
37		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Bauxite, Ga, V, Ti & REE in Reldi Moti area Kachchh District, Gujarat	Critical Mineral Tracker	0.55	0.00	Ongoing
38		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Vanadium and Titanium in Magnetite bearing sand in the beach/dune sands along the Saurashtra coast, Gujarat	Geo Marine Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	1.70	0.00	Ongoing
39		Reconnaissance Survey (G-4 Stage) for Glauconite, Phosphorite & REE in Ambara-Marua Block, District Kachchh, Gujarat	MECL	2.30	0.92	Ongoing
40	Jharkhand	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Copper and associated minerals in Thakurdih Area-1 Block	MECL	4.67	3.49	Ongoing

		(5.1 sq.km.), Singhbhum Copper Belt, East Singhbhum district, Jharkhand				
41		Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Level) for Bauxite, Titanium and associated minerals in Anvrapat Block (1.00 sq. km), Lohardaga District, Jharkhand	MECL	1.76	0.70	Ongoing
42		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite, Titanium, and Associated Minerals Harhapat block, Gumla, Jharkhand.	JEMCL	0.74	0.30	Ongoing
43		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Manganese and Associated Minerals in Kankura Block, West Singhbhum District, Jharkhand	Natural Resource Division, Tata Steel Ltd.	3.96	0.00	Ongoing
44		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) Exploration of Copper Bearing Minerals around Musabani, Dumriya, Maheshpur areas in West Singhbhum District, Jharkhand.	Natural Resource Division, Tata Steel Ltd.	2.88	0.00	Ongoing
45		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Gold in Hurungdah-TamarRanchi-Arki-Khunti-Kuchai area, Saraikela-Kharsawan District, Jharkhand	JEMCL	2.16	0.00	Ongoing
46		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Copper and associated minerals in Jaridih-Pipradih Block, District: Giridih, Jharkhand	MECL	4.00	1.60	Ongoing
47		Preliminary exploration (G-3 Stage) for Magnetite and associated minerals in Pipradih Area (7.00 Sq. km.), District: Giridih, State: Jharkhand	CMPDI	1.47	0.59	Ongoing
48		Reconnaissance (G4 Stage) for Gold in Jojobera-Ulihurang Block, Arki Block, Khunti District, Jharkhand	JEMCL	1.13	0.45	Ongoing

49	Karnataka	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Iron and Manganese mineralization in Ramghad Block, Bellari District, Karnataka	DGM Karnataka (M/s Ecomen Mining Pvt.)	1.64	0.66	Ongoing
50		Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Level) for Limestone in Malkhed-1 North, Malkhed-1 South, Malkhed-2 North and Malkhed-2 south Blocks (Over an extent of 18.02 sq. km), Gulbarga District, Karnataka	MECL	1.22	0.49	Ongoing
51		Preliminary Exploration for Aluminous Laterite and Associated Critical Elements (V, Ga, & REE) in Mundalli Block, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka	Geo Marine Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	0.91	0.00	Ongoing
52		Reconnaissance Survey for gold and associated minerals in Killarhatti area, Koppal & Raichur, Karnataka	Mining Tech Consultancy Services Ltd	3.74	1.12	Ongoing
53		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite in Kalychochra block, Rayagada district, Odisha	DGM Odisha	1.00	0.40	Ongoing
54		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Bauxite in Nittadgi Block, Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka	PRB Infra	1.41	0.00	Ongoing
55		Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Stage) for Gold in Chinnikatti Block, Haveri District, Karnataka	Mining Tech Consultancy Services Ltd	4.69	0.00	Ongoing
56		Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Stage) for aluminous laterite and associated critical minerals in Govindagude & Sudigudde block, Udupi District, Karnataka.	Critical Mineral Tracker	0.44	0.13	Ongoing
57	Madhya Pradesh	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Glauconite Sandstone in Jhari block (5.1 sq.km.), Satna district, Madhya Pradesh	MECL	0.72	0.29	Ongoing
58		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Glauconite Sandstone in Deulha block (8.5 sq.km.), Satna district, Madhya Pradesh	MECL	1.05	0.42	Ongoing

59		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Iron, Manganese and Associated Minerals in Tindni area (7.4 Sq. Km) Jabalpur district, Madhya Pradesh.	MECL	3.69	1.48	Ongoing
60		Preliminary (G-3) Exploration for Iron and Bauxite Ore in Majhauri Block (3.94 sq.km.), District- Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	MECL	0.67	0.54	Ongoing
61		Preliminary (G-3) Exploration for Iron and Bauxite Ore in Amoch-Chhapra Block (4.86 sq.km.), District- Jabalpur & Katni, Madhya Pradesh	MECL	1.07	0.43	Ongoing
62		Preliminary exploration (G-3) of Tungsten and Tin ore in Murara-Devendrapura Block, District- Niwari, Madhya Pradesh	MECL	3.09	1.24	Ongoing
63	Madhya Pradesh	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Copper, Lead, Zinc and Associated Metals in Salaiya Phatak Block, District: Katni, Madhya Pradesh	MECL	1.39	0.55	Ongoing
64		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Iron and associated minerals in Chitrangi Block, Singrauli District, Madhya Pradesh	MECL	1.96	0.78	Ongoing
65		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Glauconite and associated mineralization in Dhamni-Piparwasi Simliya area, Sheopur district, Madhya Pradesh	M/s Maheshwari Mining Pvt. Ltd.	1.06	0.32	Ongoing
66		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Gold and Associated Minerals in Parma area (133.00 Sq.km), Singrauli District, Madhya Pradesh	MECL	1.87	0.00	Ongoing
67		Preliminary Exploration (G3) in Jhalauthar Phosphorite block for Rock Phosphate, in Bada Malehra Taluka, Chhatarpur District, M.P.	Engeotech	1.72	0.00	Ongoing
68		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for PGE and Associated mineral in Mordongri-Jamtara Block in Chhindwara district, M.P.	MPSMC	2.17	0.87	Ongoing

69		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for copper and associated minerals in Kochipur District– Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh.	CMPDI	1.25	0.50	Ongoing
70		Preliminary exploration (G3) for Limestone in Sangmania Block, Satna District, Madhya Pradesh	MPSMC	1.13	0.45	Ongoing
71		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Glauconitic Sandstone in Kisanpur Block, Satna District, Madhya Pradesh	MECL	0.91	0.37	Ongoing
72		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Iron, Manganese and Associated Minerals in Jauli-Sailwara Block (33.8 Sq.km), District: Jabalpur, State: Madhya Pradesh	MECL	1.35	0.54	Ongoing
73		Preliminary Exploration Survey (G3) of Iron Ore and associated minerals in Bamuri Block, Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh	Maheshwari Mining Private Limited	2.87	0.86	Ongoing
74		Preliminary exploration (G3) for Iron ore and associated minerals in Amhawa Block, Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh.	Maheshwari Mining Private Limited	3.97	1.19	Ongoing
75		Reconnaissance Survey (G-4 Stage) for Limestone in and around Nanhwara Kymore area, Katni District, Madhya Pradesh	Engeotech	0.70	0.00	Ongoing
76		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Manganese Ore in Dhavalapur area (15.00 sq km), Nagpur district, Maharashtra.	MECL	2.32	0.93	Ongoing
77	Maharashtra	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Limestone in Sawalhira (East) Block, Chandrapur District, Maharashtra	DGM Maharashtra (M/s Gemcokati Exploration Pvt)	0.87	0.35	Ongoing
78		Preliminary exploration for Limestone in Rupapeth Block, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra	DGM Maharashtra (M/s Gemcokati Exploration Pvt)	0.96	0.38	Ongoing
79		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Copper and associated Mineralization in Govindpur Block (0.83 sq.km.), Chandrapur District, Maharashtra.	M/s Kartikay Exploration and Mining Services Pvt. Ltd.	1.26	0.00	Ongoing

80	Preliminary Exploration (G3 Level) for Limestone in Adegaon Block, Yavatmal District, Maharashtra.	MECL	0.99	0.40	Ongoing
81	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Limestone in Dhunki-Chilai Block District: Yavatmal, Maharashtra	MECL	0.98	0.39	Ongoing
82	Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Stage) for Magnetite and associated Vanadium mineralization in Khursipar Block, District: Gondia, Maharashtra	MECL	2.73	0.00	Ongoing
83	Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Stage) for Kyanite and Sillimanite in Malada Block, District- Bhandara and Gondia, Maharashtra	MECL	1.40	0.00	Ongoing
84	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Limestone in Akapur Block, Yavatmal District, Maharashtra	MECL	0.97	0.39	Ongoing
85	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Limestone in Mundra-Chilaiblock Block (4.38 Sq. km) District- Yavatmal, Maharashtra.	MECL	0.91	0.36	Ongoing
86	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Limestone in Hiwardhara-Ganeshpura Block (2.81 Sq. km) District- Yavatmal, Maharashtra	MECL	0.94	0.38	Ongoing
87	Reconnaissance Survey (G-4 stage) for Iron Ore in Arewada – Hitapadi Block (27 sq km), District: Gadchiroli, Maharashtra	Gemco Kati Exploration Pvt. Ltd.	0.17	0.00	Ongoing
88	Preliminary Exploration (G3 Stage) of Limestone in Ponar Block, Adilabad District, Telangana	Maheshwari Mining Private Limited	1.04	0.31	Ongoing
89	Preliminary Exploration (G3 Stage) of Limestone, Gadeghat -Khatera block, Yavatmal District, Maharashtra	Maheshwari Mining Private Limited	2.31	0.69	Ongoing
90	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Tungsten & Associated Minerals in Bodkipet block (intervening area between Kuhi and Khobna blocks), District: Nagpur, Maharashtra	MECL	4.15	1.66	Ongoing

91	Manipur	Reconnaissance survey (G4) for nickel-cobalt, PGE and chromium in and around Phangrai area, Ukhrul district, Manipur	M/s United Exploration India Pvt. Ltd.	1.16	0.00	Ongoing
92		Preliminary Exploration for Nickel, Cobalt, Chromium & PGE minerals in Gamnom Block, Kamjong District, Manipur	United Exploration India Pvt. Ltd.	6.12	0.00	Ongoing
93	Nagaland	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Limestone in Mimi Kheti Block, Kiphire district, Nagaland	DGM, Nagaland	11.67	4.67	Ongoing
94	Odisha	Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Graphite in Chormunda Block (3.75 sq.km.), District-Balangir and Nuapara, Odisha.	MECL	2.60	1.04	Ongoing
95		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Graphite in Temrimal Block (4.0 sq.km.), District- Balangir and Bargarh, Odisha	MECL	2.74	1.09	Ongoing
96		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Graphite in Patimal Block, District-Balangir, Odisha	MECL	2.08	0.83	Ongoing
97		Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Level) for Limestone in Jaharitola (3.34 sq. km) and Mundatola (4.34 sq.km) Blocks, Sundargarh District, Odisha	MECL	2.86	1.14	Ongoing
98		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Graphite in and around Khairmal area, Bolangir, District, Odisha.	OMC	0.85	0.34	Ongoing
99		Reconnaissance survey(G4) for Graphite in Dhourakhaman area (60.0 Sq. Km), District: Bolangir, Odisha	OMC	0.89	0.36	Ongoing
100		Reconnaissance (G-4) for Manganese around Kandhal area of Rairakhola Tahasil of Sambalpur District, Odisha	DMG Odisha	0.74	0.30	Ongoing
101		Reconnaissance Survey (G4 Stage) for Graphite in and around Dumburuneli area, Rayagada District, Odisha	Maheshwari Mining Private Limited	1.38	0.41	Ongoing

102	Rajasthan	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for REE and Copper in Hirnoda block, Jaipur, Rajasthan	MECL	4.39	1.76	Ongoing
103		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Copper and Associated minerals in Singhana - Bodhan Block (3.36 sq. km), Jhunjhunu District, Rajasthan	MECL	10.55	0.00	Ongoing
104		Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) for mineral-Rock Phosphate in Randha, Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan	FAGMIL	1.37	0.55	Ongoing
105		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for REE and associated minerals in Borana block, Rajsamand district, Rajasthan	M/s GeoExpore Pvt. Ltd.	1.47	0.21	Ongoing
106		Preliminary (G3) exploration for Glauconite and associated minerals in Pitupura block, Sawai Madhopur and Karauli Districts, Rajasthan	M/s GeoExpore Pvt. Ltd.	1.95	0.00	Ongoing
107		Preliminary Exploration (G3-Stage) for REE mineralisation in Nauser-Bamni Dhani-Dandali Block Barmer, State: Rajasthan	MECL	6.11	2.44	Ongoing
108		Preliminary Exploration (G3) for Potash in Lakhasar East Extension Block (9.50 Sq.km), Lakhasar Sub Basin, north western part of Rajasthan, District- Bikaner, Rajasthan	MECL	16.17	6.47	Ongoing
109	Tamil Nadu	Preliminary Exploration (G3) for REE Mineralization in Maravapaliyam Block, Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu.	MECL	1.25	0.50	Ongoing
110		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) for Graphite in Arsanur East block, Sivaganga district, Tamil Nadu	KIOCL	3.46	1.38	Ongoing
111		General exploration (G2 stage) for molybdenum in Vellakkal Central Block, Uttangarai Sector, Haru-Uttangarai Belt, District-Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu.	MECL	11.21	4.48	Ongoing

112		Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for REE & RM (Sc, Nb) mineralisation in Samalpatti, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu	KIOCL	1.32	0.53	Ongoing
113		Preliminary Exploration (G-3 Stage) for limestone in Chokkanathapuram Block, Ariyalur and Perambalur Districts, Tamil Nadu	Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions	2.25	0.00	Ongoing
114		Preliminary exploration (G3 stage) for limestone in Kulumur Block, Ariyalur and Perambalur Districts, Tamil Nadu	Geo Exploration and Mining Solutions	2.25	0.00	Ongoing
115		Preliminary exploration (G3) for molybdenum in Vellakkal North Block (2.90 Sq.Km.) & Vellakkal South Block (1.55 Sq.Km.), Uttangarai Sector, Haru-Uttangarai Belt, District-Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu.	MECL	9.12	3.65	Ongoing
116	Telangana	Reconnaissance survey (G4) for REE and associated minerals in Nellikudur area Mahabubabad and Warrangal districts, Telangana	Critical Mineral Tracker	1.03	0.31	Ongoing
117		Preliminary Exploration (G-3) For Limestone In Kodangal Block, Vikarabad District, Telangana State	TGMDC	1.62	0.65	Ongoing
118		Preliminary Exploration (G3 Stage) for Limestone in Mangrur block, Adilabad District, Telangana	Maheshwari Mining Private Limited	0.70	0.21	Ongoing
119	Uttarakhand	Reconnaissance Survey (G4) for Polymetals (Cu-Pb-Zn & AuAg) in Amritpur area (56.62 Sq.km), Nainital District, Uttarakhand	MECL	1.08	0.00	Ongoing
120		Reconnaissance survey (G4) for Basemetal in Chupra-Khet, Kuta area, Pithoragarh District, Uttarakhand	M/s Geovale Services Pvt. Ltd.	4.91	0.00	Ongoing
121		Reconnaissance Survey (G4 Stage) for Graphite and Vanadium in Matena-Sirar Area (60 sq.km.), Almora District, Uttarakhand	M/s Geovale Services Pvt. Ltd.	2.60	0.18	Ongoing

122		Reconnaissance Survey (G-4 Stage Exploration) For Phosphorite & associated minerals in Kaphalda Block, Districts: Dehradun & Tehri Garhwal, State: Uttarakhand	MECL	3.18	1.27	Ongoing
123		Preliminary Exploration (G3-Stage) for Tin in Kangra Block (6.35 sq. km. Area), District – Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand	MECL	6.05	2.42	Ongoing
124	Uttar Pradesh	Reconnaissance Survey (G4 Stage) for Copper, Molybdenum, Tungsten & associated minerals in Hanspur Block, District Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh	MECL	1.62	0.65	Ongoing
125		Reconnaissance Survey (G4 stage) for Basemetals in Burogaon-Biltala-Mogan area, Lalitpur district, Uttar Pradesh	M/s Geovale Services Pvt. Ltd.	3.18	0.00	Ongoing
126	West Bengal	Reconnaissance Survey (G-4 Stage) of Graphite, Korapara East Block, Bankura District, West Bengal.	Maheshwari Mining Private Limited	1.25	0.00	Ongoing
127		Reconnaissance Survey (G-4 Stage) for graphite in Korapara, Bankura District, West Bengal	Maheshwari Mining Private Limited	1.22	0.37	Ongoing

B. DETAILS OF PROCUREMENT PROJECTS

1	Rajasthan	Financial assistance from NMET funds to procure machinery/ laboratory equipment/instruments etc. aimed at enhancing the exploration activities.	Department of Mines and Geology Rajasthan	13.86	0.00	Ongoing
2	Other	Procurement of 01 no. of Digital Core Logger for the establishment of Digital core library by GSI.	GSI	43.25	0.00	Ongoing
3	Other	Procurement of 4 No.EPMA Instruments	GSI	62.40	0.00	Ongoing
4	Goa	Financial Assistance for procurement of machinery / equipment / instruments etc.	DMG Goa	0.60	0.48	Ongoing
5	Other	Establishing Data Processing, Interpretation and Integration Centre (DPIIC) at GSI, RSAS, Bangalore	GSI	4.07	1.02	Ongoing
6	Other	Procurement of Handheld XRF Analyser	GSI	15.93	0.00	Ongoing
7	Other	Procurement of Machinery & Equipments	CMPDI	2.57	1.03	Ongoing

8	Telangana	Financial assistance from NMET funds to procure machinery/ laboratory equipment/instruments etc. aimed at enhancing the exploration activities.	DMG Telangana	7.51	3.00	Ongoing
9	Other	Procurement of ArcGIS software	GSI	11.00	0.00	Ongoing
10	Other	Procurement of Geosoft (Oasis Montaj) Software	GSI	9.80	0.00	Ongoing
11	Other	Financial Assistance from NMET funds to procure Machinery Laboratory Equipment/instruments etc. aimed at enhancing the exploration activities.	IBM	29.93	0.00	Ongoing
12	Nagaland	Financial Assistance to State Governments to procure Machinery Laboratory Equipment/instruments etc. aimed at enhancing the exploration activities from NMET funds	DGM Nagaland	0.77	0.31	Ongoing
13	Mizoram	Financial Assistance to State Governments to procure Machinery Laboratory Equipment/instruments etc. aimed at enhancing the exploration activities from NMET funds	DGM Mizoram	0.30	0.12	Ongoing

STATEMENT-II

State wise details of NMET funded projects of FY: 2024-25

Amount in Rs. crore

Sl. No.	State	Total Projects (Mineral Exploration/ Procurement)	Total Sanctioned Cost	Total Expenditure	Status
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	2.07	0	Ongoing
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5.63	0	Ongoing

3	Assam	7	27.49	11.0	Ongoing
4	Chhattisgarh	4	4.64	1.02	Ongoing
5	Goa	1	0.60	0.48	Ongoing
6	Gujarat	26	38.54	5.95	Ongoing
7	Jharkhand	9	22.77	7.13	Ongoing
8	Karnataka	8	15.05	2.8	Ongoing
9	Madhya Pradesh	19	32.64	10.83	Ongoing
10	Maharashtra	15	22.00	6.24	Ongoing
11	Manipur	2	7.28	0	Ongoing
12	Mizoram	1	0.3	0.12	Ongoing
13	Nagaland	2	12.44	4.98	Ongoing
14	Odisha	8	14.14	5.51	Ongoing
15	Rajasthan	8	55.87	11.43	Ongoing
16	Tamil Nadu	7	30.86	10.54	Ongoing
17	Telangana	4	10.86	4.17	Ongoing
18	Uttar Pradesh	2	4.80	0.65	Ongoing
19	Uttarakhand	5	17.82	3.87	Ongoing

20	West Bengal	2	2.47	0.37	Ongoing
21	Others	8	178.95	2.05	Ongoing
Total		140	507.22	89.14	Ongoing

STATEMENT-III

Details of Project in Andhra Pradesh

Amount in Rs. Crore

Sl. No.	Title of the Project	District	Agency	Duration	Sanctioned Date	Sanctioned Cost	Status
1	Reconnaissance Survey (G-4) of Diamond In Part Of A Palaeo-Channel In Krishna Basin Near Mangalagiri, Guntur Dist, Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	M/s Geo Marine Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	12	04.12.25	2.07	Ongoing

STATEMENT-IV

Details of procurement projects Sanctioned by NMET In FY 2024-25

Sl. No.	Agency	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Amount (₹ In Cr.)	Physical progress
1.	CMPDI	1	2.57	In Progress
2.	DMG Rajasthan	1	13.86	In Progress

3.	DGM Mizoram	1	0.30	In Progress
4.	DGM Nagaland	1	0.77	In Progress
5.	DMG Goa	1	0.60	In Progress
6.	GSI	6	146.45	In Progress
7.	IBM	1	29.93	In Progress
8.	DMG Telangana	1	7.51	In Progress
	Total	13	201.99	

STATEMENT-V

Details of projects sanctioned under S&T PRISM Scheme through JNARDDC

Amount in Rs. crore

Sl. No	Project Name	Sanctioned Cost	Total Expenditure
1	Project under ST&PRISM Scheme recommended by the APEX Committee, Metal – 4, Ministry of Mines GARBH - A Software for exploration of Rare-Earth-elements	1.20	0.72
2	Project under ST&PRISM Scheme Project Title-Setting up of a 5 TPD (ton per day) CFA (Coal Fly-ash) Processing Plant to extract high-purity fumed Silica (>99.9%) and Aluminium fluoride (>98%)	2.00	0.80
3	Project under ST&PRISM Scheme Project Title-Real-time Continuous Temperature Measurement of Cryolite Bath using Ultrasonic Waveguide Technology	0.38	0.23
4	Project under ST&PRISM Scheme Project Title-Development of Red Mud Flocculants	2.00	1.20

5	Project under ST&PRISM Scheme Project Title- Recycled aluminum carbon fiber composite based high pressurized vessel	1.49	0.59
6	Project under ST&PRISM Scheme Project Title- Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), and Neural Network (NN) software for exploration, prospecting, and appraisal of minerals and metals in the mineral and mining industries	0.48	0.29
7	Project under ST&PRISM Scheme Project Title- SCIN: A process to extract scandium oxide from red mud	0.75	0.45
8	Project under ST&PRISM Scheme Project Title- Artificial Intelligence System for Condition Based Monitoring of L1/L2/IBA data of Aluminium Plants' Equipment	1.56	0.94
9	Project under ST&PRISM Scheme Project Title- Li(MnxFe1-x)PO4 Cathode Active Material Promising Material for future EV Application	1.40	0.56
10	Project under ST&PRISM Scheme Project Title- Recovery of High-Grade Zinc Oxide from Zinc Ash by Hydrometallurgical Process	0.87	0.52
11	Project under ST&PRISM Scheme Project Title- Universal electronic Detonator for sequential blasting	0.34	0.14
12	Processing of Indian Rock Phosphate to produce high quality Import Substitute Fertilizer	1.99	0.80
13	Production of High Pure Chromium Metal for Defence and Aerospace Applications	1.60	0.64
14	Zinc metal as energy storage: mechanically rechargeable zincair batteries as long-duration energy storage for grid applications	1.96	0.78

15	Large Scale Production of TwoDimensional Ti3C2TX MXene Nanomaterial from Industrial Waste for Advanced applications	1.53	0.61
16	Manufacturing of Thermal spray powders and Sintered Tungsten Carbide products	1.48	0.59
17	NdPr Metal Production through Molten Salt Electrolysis Technology	1.00	0.40
18	Solvent Extractants and IonExchange Resin chemicals for Strategic and Rare Earth Metal Recovery	1.20	0.48
19	High thermal conducting heat exchanger and heat sink using recycled aluminium composite	1.50	0.60
20	Highly energy efficient ElectroKompact system for removal of metal and high TDS from mineral industry effluent to achieve zero liquid discharge	1.50	0.60
21	Eco-friendly Innovation: Crafting High-Quality Silicon Dioxide from Quartzite	1.50	0.60
22	Mineral Resource Estimation and AI-based Borehole Site Selection	0.72	0.29
Total		28.45	12.83

CANCELLED OR DISCONTINUED SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES FOR MINORITIES

3046. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) the details of scholarships and financial assistance schemes for students from minority communities that have been cancelled, discontinued or merged during the last ten years;
- (b) the total number of beneficiaries under these scholarships before their cancellation and the reasons cited for their discontinuation;
- (c) whether the Government has introduced alternative scholarship schemes to replace the discontinued schemes and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the cancellation of these scholarships has adversely affected the students from minority communities and if so, whether any study or assessment has been conducted on its the impact;
- (e) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure continued financial assistance for students from minority communities particularly those from economically weaker sections; and
- (f) the details of financial allocation and expenditure incurred upon all scholarships and financial assistance schemes for students from minority communities?

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

- (a) to (e) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes for socio-economic empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities including various educational empowerment Schemes such as (i) Pre-Matric, (ii)

Post-Matric and (iii) Merit-cum-Means based scholarships which are implemented across the country covering rural as well as urban areas.

The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 makes it obligatory for the Government to provide free and compulsory elementary education (classes I to VIII) to each and every child. Accordingly, Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme has been restricted to students studying in classes IX and X. Similarly, considering the overlap of Maulana Azad National Fellowship and Padho Pardesh interest subsidy scheme for over studies, with similar schemes of other Ministries/ Departments, the schemes have been discontinued from 2022-23. Moreover, the schemes have not been approved for implementation for the year 2024-25.

A total of about 8.30 crore scholarships were awarded to minority students since inception of the aforesaid schemes.

Similar scholarship schemes, implemented by the Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Education, etc, are available to the minority students for continued financial assistance.

(f) Out of budget allocation of ₹ 10432.53 crore, ₹ 7369.95 crore have been expended under the aforesaid schemes during the last five years including 2024-25.

ISROs PROGRAMMES FOR STUDENTS

3047. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

- (a) whether space activities are creating interest among all the people across the country;
- (b) if so, whether creating awareness and adoption of space technologies about it will create an impact on social and economic life of a common man;
- (c) if so, whether ISRO is organizing any outreach programmes for students and general public to create the awareness and narrate the success stories;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the student community is energised and enthused to know more about space and astronomy after Chandrayaan success and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the details of various important programmes currently available with ISRO and implemented by it in various States especially Uttar Pradesh along with the number of students benefited/trained so far including the extant of benefits accrued to there, State-wise; and
- (g) the details and eligibility criteria for these programmes?

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. Space activities have garnered significant interest among people across the country.
- (b) Yes, Sir. Creating awareness and encouraging the adoption of space technologies can have a significant impact on the social and economic life of a common man. Space-based applications in areas such as agriculture, disaster management, weather forecasting, communication, navigation, and remote sensing contribute to improved livelihoods, better resource management, and enhanced connectivity, thereby fostering overall national development.
- (c) Yes, Sir. ISRO regularly organizes various outreach programs for students and the general public to create awareness and share its success stories.
- (d) Various outreach initiatives include exhibitions, lectures, student workshops, online courses, and special programs such as the "Young Scientist Programme (YUVIKA)" and "Space on Wheels." ISRO jointly with educational institutions, conducts webinars, and engages with people through social media and televised events to inspire interest in space science and technology.
- (e) Yes, Sir. The success of Chandrayaan missions has significantly energized and enthused the student community across the country. The achievements of India's lunar exploration programs have sparked immense curiosity and interest among students in space science and astronomy.

(f) The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched several educational outreach programs across various states, including Uttar Pradesh, to inspire and train students in space science and technology. Notable initiatives include YUVIKA, which saw over 700 student registrations for the 2024 edition and more than 800 registrations in 2023 from the state of Uttar Pradesh. Through Space Tutors registered in Uttar Pradesh, ISRO has engaged with over 5,000 students. Additionally, the Space on Wheels bus has reached approximately 10,000 students and members of the general public in Uttar Pradesh.

(g) The details and eligibility criteria for ISRO's various educational programs:

(a) YuvaVigyanikaryakram (YUVIKA - Young Scientist Programme)

i) Details: Targeted to 9th class passed out students. This residential programme, provides basic knowledge of space science, technology, and applications through hands-on sessions, expert talks, and facility visits.

ii) Eligibility:

➤ Open to students studying in Class 9 (as of January 1 of the selection year).

➤ Selection is based on academic performance, participation in science fairs, Olympiads, and extracurricular activities.

(b) Space Tutor

- i) Details: ISRO identifies interested educational institutions, NGO's/ STEM Educators to promote space science awareness among students through exhibitions, lectures, and workshops.
- ii) Eligibility:
 - Open to schools, colleges, and universities interested in registering with ISRO as Space Tutor.
 - Students of all age groups can attend awareness sessions.
- (c) Space on Wheels:
 - i) Details: Mobile exhibition bus equipped with space theme based exhibits.
 - ii) Eligibility:
 - Space on wheels will be parked in educational institutions to facilitate the visit of students & public in their vicinity.

TAKEDOWN NOTICES SUBMITTED TO SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

3048. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the number of takedown notices submitted by various ministries to social media platforms i.e. X (formerly Twitter) and Meta during the last three years, Ministry-wise;

- (b) whether the Government has a comprehensive list of these takedown notices, specifying for each the date of submission, the underlying reasons (such as hate speech, misinformation, defamation etc.);
- (c) the measures in place to review the outcomes and impacts of these takedown notices; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government ensures that such actions conform with constitutional protections of free speech and due process?

**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. To help achieve this aim, the Central Government, in exercise of its powers under Information Technology Act, 2000, has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules"). These rules cast specific obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, to observe due diligence while discharging its duties. Failure to comply with the obligations results in the loss of exemption from liability for any third-party information, data, or communication link made available by them, and are liable for the same as per law. Such obligations include the making of reasonable efforts by the intermediary to cause

its users not to host, display, upload, publish, transmit or store any information that knowingly or intentionally violates any law. Further, intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, are also required to remove any unlawful information as and when brought to their knowledge either through a court order or through a notice by an appropriate government or its authorized agency. Such unlawful information includes information prohibited under any law for the time being in force in relation to the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India; security of the State; friendly relations with foreign States; public order; decency or morality; in relation to contempt of court; defamation; incitement to an offence relating to the above, or any information which is prohibited under any law for the time being in force.

The notices for takedown of any such information on the intermediary platform are sent directly by the respective appropriate governments or their authorised agencies where the appropriate government can be both the State and Central Government as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

TRANSFER OF PENSION FUND OF EMPLOYEES

3049. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) the reasons for transferring the pension fund of nearly 360 crores of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) employees from the Government

undertaking Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India to the private entity ICICI bank;

- (b) whether such proposals/decisions are brought to the notice of the Ministry and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the advantages of depositing pension fund in a private entity over Government run LIC?

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

(a) NLCIL is operating Superannuation Funds under the names “NLC Employees’ (Executives and Non-Unionized Supervisors) Superannuation Fund” and “NLCIL Employees’ (Non-Executives & Workmen) Superannuation Fund” for providing pension /superannuation benefits to its employees with effect from 1st January, 2007 through the respective Trusts. On receipt of Department of Public Enterprises(DPE) OM for voluntary adoption of New Pension Scheme administered by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority(PFRDA), option was given to the members of both the Funds for switch over to National Pension System (NPS). In order to implement National Pension System (NPS), NLCIL was required to appoint a Point of Presence (POP) and accordingly M/s ICICI Bank Limited (M/s ICICI) has been engaged as POP through open tendering procedure. M/s ICICI is a recognized POP of PFRDA. POPs are the Service providers appointed by PFRDA and its functions include assisting in the creation/migration of individual

PRAN (Permanent Retirement Account Number) and extending customer services to NPS subscribers. Based on the willingness received from members(NLCIL employees), Corpus Fund from NLCIL Superannuation Fund is being transferred to National Pension System (NPS).

(b) Department of Public Enterprises requested all the Administrative Ministries by its Office Memorandum dated 26th April, 2024 to bring to the notice the details of NPS to the CPSEs for its implementation.

(c) The pension fund will be under National Pension Fund System (NPS) introduced by the Central Government and NPS is operated under strict supervision of PFRDA.

भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला (आईआईटीएफ) 2024 में 'खनिज से मील के पत्थर' मंडप
3050. श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

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

(क) आईआईटीएफ 2024 में प्रस्तुत 'खनिज से मील के पत्थर' मंडप के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त मंडप किस प्रकार विकसित भारत 2047 के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप है;

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय ने स्थानीय रोजगार सृजन और आर्थिक विकास पर खनन क्षेत्र में नवाचारों के प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख) भारत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला (आईआईटीएफ) 2024, नई दिल्ली में खान मंत्रालय के 'मिनरल्स टू माइलस्टोन' पवेलियन का मुख्य उद्देश्य सतत और नवीन खनन प्रथाओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए, खनिजों की आत्मनिर्भर भारत को बढ़ावा देने और प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धियां हासिल करने में इनकी महती भूमिका को प्रदर्शित करना है। 'विकसित भारत' 2047 के विजन के लिए खनिज आपूर्ति सुरक्षा महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसके लिए खनिज ब्लॉकों के गवेषण, नीलामी और प्रचालन, पुनर्चक्रण, अनुसंधान एवं विकास और कौशल जैसे प्रमुख कार्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। विकसित भारत 2047 के विजन के अनुरूप इनमें से अधिकांश पहलुओं को मंडप में प्रदर्शित किया गया।

(ग) और (घ) पिछले दस वर्षों में खनन क्षेत्र में प्रमुख नवाचारों में खनिज ब्लॉकों के आवंटन के लिए नीलामी पद्धति की शुरुआत, गवेषण कार्यकलाप को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय खनिज खोज न्यास की स्थापना, 50 वर्ष की एक समान पट्टा अवधि और खनन क्षेत्रों के लोगों के लिए कल्याणकारी कार्यकलापों के लिए जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) की स्थापना शामिल है, जिसमें डीएमएफ जिलों में विभिन्न स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को समर्थन देना भी शामिल है। इनमें से कई एसएचजी ने आईआईटीएफ में 8 लाख से अधिक मूल्य के अपने उत्पाद भी प्रस्तुत किए और बेचे। इन नवाचारों से रोजगार में वृद्धि हुई है और आर्थिक विकास में योगदान मिला है। स्किल काउंसिल फॉर माइनिंग सेक्टर (एससीएमएस) द्वारा किए गए एक अध्ययन, "भारत में खनन क्षेत्र में मानव संसाधन और कौशल आवश्यकता 2019-2025" के अनुसार, वर्ष 2018-19 में खनन क्षेत्र में कुल 117 लाख व्यक्ति रोजगार

में थे, और वर्ष 2019-2025 से क्रमागत रोजगार 8.5 लाख रहा। खनन और उत्खनन क्षेत्र भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में लगभग 2 प्रतिशत का योगदान देता है।

R&D IN COLD CHAIN, WATER & WASTE MANAGEMENT BY DAE

3051. SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

- (a) whether Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has done any Research and Development (R&D) activities on technologies addressing issues related to post-harvest cold chain;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made for commercialisation of the same; and
- (c) whether any DAE technologies are being utilised in Water treatment & Urban Waste Management and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

- (a) Yes, the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has conducted comprehensive R&D activities on technologies specifically aimed at mitigating post-harvest spoilage in agri-produce through integrated approaches involving irradiation and cold chain. Some of the important agri-produce preserved through this approach include onion, potato, mango and litchi.
- (b) Successful long term preservation of onion with minimal weight loss and retention of overall quality characteristics has been demonstrated by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) a constituent unit of DAE through various commercial trials involving different Government and private agencies. Recently in 2023, a commercial trial was conducted jointly with National Cooperative Consumer Federation (NCCF) and Department of Consumer Affairs through which the radiation processed onions produced in Rabi crop were effectively stored for 7.5 months under specified cold storage conditions.
- a. Potatoes can be stored after radiation processing in cold storage for extended period of 8 months without dependence on chemical sprout inhibitors. This approach helps in overcoming cold induced sweetening which otherwise results in quality deterioration for potato processing industry. Irradiated potatoes can be stored at 14°C at Relative Humidity

greater than 90% compared to traditionally used condition for storage of potato in cold storage at 2-4 °C resulting in power saving.

- b. Irradiation has enabled the export of mangoes to USA since 2007 through the air-route. In an effort to further provide a major boost to the export of mangoes, shipment through sea-route offers a promising cost-effective alternative. The R&D efforts at BARC have also led to the development of a USDA-APHIS approved protocol that maintains the quality of radiation processed mangoes for a month's time in cold storage thus meeting the voyage period from India to USA. The large-scale sea-route shipment of 'Kesar' mangoes was successfully accomplished in the year 2022 in joint venture with a private firm.
 - c. BARC has developed a technology by which processed litchi can be preserved up to 60 days at low temperature (4 ± 2 °C), and relative humidity (55-60%) while retaining its nutritional, sensory (taste), functional and colour qualities. This treatment is essentially based on mild rinsing of plucked litchi fruits using three solutions containing GRAS (Generally Recognized As Safe) chemicals, which help in retaining these quality attributes.
- (c) Multiple DAE technologies are being used for water, wastewater and urban waste management as described below :

1. DAE has developed desalination technologies viz. Multistage Flash (MSF), Multi Effect Distillation (MED), Sea Water Reverse Osmosis (SWRO). Details of installations are as follows :
 - a) 6.3 MLD hybrid MSF-SWRO Nuclear desalination plant coupled to Madras Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu.
 - b) 5.0 MLD SWRO- MED plant at Odisha Sands Complex, District Ganjam, Odisha.
2. DAE has developed membranes such as ultrafiltration (UF), nanofiltration (NF) and reverse osmosis (RO) for desalination and water purifications and transferred these technologies to Indian manufacturer for 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat'. BARC-developed water purification technologies (PoU& community-scale plants based on indigenous UF & RO membranes) are commercially available and deployed in domestic households as well as on community scale through BARC licensees across India. BARC developed water purification technologies are deployed in 200 village equivalents, catering to a population of about 2 lakh people.
3. Hybrid granular sequencing batch reactor (hgSBR) is a patented technology aimed at providing compact biological treatment in the sewage treatment plants/effluent treatment plants. It relies on microbial bio-beads and sequencing batch reactor (SBR) for providing effective and sustainable wastewater treatment. Due to the advantages on treatment and environmental

sustainability, several private companies approached BARC for technology transfer for large scale deployment. Notably, 3 numbers of hgSBR-based treatment plants each of 500 KLD capacity were deployed for treating the sewage from the temporary toilets provided to the pilgrims in the recently concluded MahaKumbh 2025 at Prayagraj.

4. DAE has developed is a cotton cloth-based radiation grafted matrix for treatment of effluents from dye industry. The matrix developed is able to adsorb ionic dyes from effluents efficiently. Salient features of the technology include green fabrication process, easily available low-cost ingredients, no by-products left in the treated water and ease of upscaling. Demonstration plant of 75 KLD capacity based on this technology has been operating in Jodhpur, Rajasthan since last one year.
5. For urban waste management DAE has developed technology for hygienisation of sewage sludge generated in sewage treatment plants. This technology utilizes high energy gamma radiation from Co-60 for hygienizing dry sewage sludge. The hygienisedsludge is a rich source of organic carbon and can be used as organic manure for horticulture and agricultural applications. Two plants based on this technology have been commissioned under MoU with municipal corporations. The first plant was set up at Ahmedabad and second plant was set up at Indore.

6. BARC has developed Nisargruna technology for solid biodegradable waste management. The technology converts solid biodegradable waste into two useful by-products i.e. biogas and manure. Biogas is rich in methane contents and can be used for a community kitchen, hotel kitchen or electricity generation. Further, Shesha, based on same technology, in compact form with smaller foot print, has also been developed for small housing society.
7. A completely indigenous technology for treatment of oil and salt contaminated waste water to obtain clean water suitable for agricultural/ industrial use has been developed by BARC, and demonstrated at Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Mehsana under actual site conditions. The technology has been transferred to industry.

**FACILITIES TO LOCAL PEOPLE BY SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS
LIMITED**

3052. SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:

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

- (a) the facilities provided by South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) to the local people and workers in Chhattisgarh; and
- (b) the details of the development works carried out under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds and other heads in various districts of Chhattisgarh during each of the last five years and the current year?

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

(a) The facilities provided by South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) under CSR through various CSR activities are related to different themes viz. Healthcare, Education, Water Supply, Rural Development, etc., primarily for development of local populace residing within 25 KMs from SECL project sites/ mines/ Area HQ/ Company HQ and also for people residing in the operating state of SECL i.e. Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Moreover, SECL also provides a wide range facilities to the **local populace** by providing safe & free drinking water, better roads, organising periodical medical check-up camps/eye camps in affected and nearby villages, free OPD facilities in the dispensary / hospitals of the Company and vocational training to landless people displaced by the project.

Further, SECL also provides **facilities at the various R&R sites** such as buildings for primary schools, shopping centres, buildings for community centres, buildings for health centres, wells, hand pumps, approach roads, Electric poles and electric wires and playgrounds as per the Act/Policy.

Further, SECL has a range of welfare initiatives in place for its **employees/workers**. These initiatives focus on improving the well-being, safety, and quality of life for human capital. The key welfare measures by SECL to its **workers** are:

1. Health and Medical Facilities

- **Healthcare Centres:** SECL runs a number of health centres and dispensaries across its mining areas, providing primary and emergency medical care to employees and their families. The central Hospitals at Area provide emergency medical services and inpatient treatment to employees and their families.
- **Free Medical Services:** Employees and their dependents are offered free medical treatment, including in-house medical care and the provisions of treatment at empanelled hospitals.
- **Medical Camps:** Periodic health check-up camps are organized to monitor the health status of workers, especially in areas like respiratory health, which is critical for mining personnel

2. Housing and Accommodation

- **Residential Quarters:** SECL provides residential facilities to its employees, especially in mining regions where housing is a critical concern. These quarters are maintained and offer basic amenities.
- **Family Welfare:** Efforts are made to ensure that the families of employees have access to amenities like clean drinking water, electricity and sanitation.

3. Education and Skill Development

- **Schools for Children:** SECL runs schools in its mining areas, providing education to the children of employees.

- **Scholarships and reimbursement of Tuition Fee:** Scholarships are provided to the children of employees who excel in their academic pursuits. There are provisions of reimbursement of tuition fee of the dependents of employee for engineering and medical education at government institutes.
- **Skill Development Programs:** SECL organizes various training and development programs to upskill its employees, improving their employability and career growth opportunities.

4. Retirement Benefits

- **Pension and Gratuity:** SECL offers comprehensive retirement benefits, including Coal Mines Pension Scheme, Gratuity, and Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF) to its employees.
- **Post-Retirement Welfare:** SECL has welfare schemes in place for retired employees, offering post-retirement medical benefits and other postretirement support services.

5. Financial Assistance and Loans

- **Housing Loans/ Car Loan:** SECL provides employees with low-interest loans to construct or purchase houses and/or car.

6.Cultural and Recreational Activities

- **Sports and Recreation:** SECL encourages employees to participate in sports and cultural activities. The company organizes sports events, cultural festivals, and competitions for both employees and their families.
- **Clubs and Societies:** Employees and their families can engage themselves in social and recreational clubs within the company, helping foster a healthy work-life balance.

7. Women's Welfare

- SECL ensures equal opportunities for women in its workforce, with policies in place to prevent discrimination and promote gender equality.
- Women employees are also provided with maternity leave, childcare facilities, creche at workplace and other benefits to balance work and family responsibilities.

Further, the facilities provided to Contractors' Workers in SECL are as follows:

- First Aid facility in Mines Premises.
- Medical OPD and indoor facility in company hospital are being provided to contractor workers on producing I/Card.
- Drinking Water and sanitary facilities.
- Personal Protection/ Safety Equipment as per terms of contract

- Ambulance facility.
- Canteen and Creche facility.
- Group Personal Accident Insurance as per terms of contract.
- Corporate salary package with Eight Nationalized Banks viz SBI, PNB, BOB, UCO Bank, BOI, Indian bank, UBI. The aforesaid Banks are also providing personal accidental insurance coverage of Rs. 40 Lakhs in case of death or for permanent total disability and other facilities as per MoU signed between Coal India Ltd and different banks.
- Social Security as per statute, including ex-gratia of Rs 15 lakh to the next of kin of contractor worker in case of mine accident and even during Covid -19, similar amount was also paid to the next kin of contractor workers of SECL who died due to COVID-19.
- The contractor workers are also covered under CMPF/EPF & Employees Compensation ACT. In addition, contractor workers are paid minimum Wages (Central) engaged in non- mining activities and in case of contractor workers engaged in mining activities are being paid wages as per High Power Committee of CIL. (HPC Wages are midway between wages prescribed by Central Government under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for the workers employed in the scheduled employment for non- coal mines and the wages payable to the lowest category of regular workers i.e Cat-I of NCWA-XI for CIL and SCCL.)

- Education facility to the children of Contractor workers in project school of SECL is also being provided.

(b) Various development works done in the concerned districts of Chhattisgarh by SECL during last five years (year-wise) and the current year i.e. 2024-25, under **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) head (Sector-wise) is detailed hereunder:**

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	Healthcare	Education	Water Supply	Environmental Sustainability	Rural Development	Others	Total
2019-20	18.50	0.91	0.69	5.62	1.94	56.99	84.65
2020-21	26.44	4.74	0.24	0.11	2.24	4.56	38.33
2021-22	45.55	15.32	0.00	4.36	5.14	9.45	79.82
2022-23	35.72	12.77	0.00	0.42	2.48	7.89	59.28
2023-24	32.07	7.25	0.00	0.24	6.54	6.97	53.07
2024-25 (Current)	13.40	5.12	0.00	1.09	4.25	1.49	25.35
Total	171.68	46.11	0.93	11.84	22.59	87.35	340.50

District wise CSR expenditure of SECL in Chhattisgarh State is detailed below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of District in Chhattisgarh	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Grand Total
Balrampur	0.42			0.11		0.92	1.45

Balrampur- Ramanujganj			3.52				3.52
Bastar			0.21		0.04		0.24
Bilaspur	21.65	11.45	10.32	0.96	1.98	4.18	50.54
Gaurella- Pendra- Marwahi			0.2				0.2
Janjgir- Champa			0.25				0.25
Korba	0.99	4.51	7	5.41	11.74	8.99	38.64
Koriya	0.12	0.01	0.32	0.06	3.69		4.2
Raigarh	0.36	1.36	7.25	5.96	1.67	3.86	20.47
Raipur	0.02	0.27	0.31	2.83	6.31	0.69	10.42
Surajpur	1.15	1.11	0.89	0.73	0.66		4.53
Surguja		2.93	1.6	0.18	0.6	0.59	5.91
Other districts of Chhattisgarh	58.49	12.88	10.88	25.52	9.29	2.13	119.19
Administrative Expenditure in CG	0.49	3.33	2.33	2.73	3.02		11.9
Grand Total	83.69	37.86	45.07	44.49	39	21.35	271.46

Overall, SECL's CSR expenditure reflects a strategic shift towards targeted investments, adapting to evolving community needs while maintaining a strong focus on improving health, education, environmental sustainability, rural development projects etc.

The details of the development works done under other heads in various districts of Chhattisgarh during each of the last five years and the current year is as under:

- Providing filtered Mine water in various villages.
- Construction of Community/ Multipurpose Hall.
- Modification of existing Stadiums.
- Construction of Boundary Wall of Schools/Townships, etc.
- Construction of Sewerage Treatment Plants
- Construction of Approach Road/Village Road, etc.
- Construction of Cement concrete road with pavement, culverts, etc.
- Strengthening and widening of existing roads.
- Re-carpeting of PWD Road.
- Construction of Hostels.
- Construction of Badminton Court, Tennis Court, etc.
- Addition of ICU Unit at Hospital.
- Construction/Modernisation of Sport Complex.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NIELITS**3053. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:****SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:**

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

- (a) the total number of National Institutes of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELITs) proposed, under construction and presently operational across the country, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the total number of individuals who have undertaken courses, diplomas and certifications from NIELITs particularly in semi-conductors, Artificial Intelligence(AI) and emerging technologies during the last five years, institution-wise;
- (c) the total number of research projects proposed, under progress and completed during the last five years, NIELIT-wise;
- (d) the total amount of funds allocated, released and utilized during the last five years, NIELITwise; and
- (e) whether the Government has considered expanding the number of NIELITs across the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) The National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT), an Autonomous Scientific Society under the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), was set up to carry out Human Resource Development and related activities in the area of Information, Electronics & Communications Technology. At present, 55 NIELIT Centres are operational across the country including one centre at Tirupati in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Additionally, NIELIT also has 38 facilitation Centres and 1 accredited institute in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The States/UTs-wise list of NIELIT Centres is given as **Statement- I.**
- (b) NIELIT has trained a total of 6,45,344 candidates under various Degree/Diploma Level Courses and Skill Based Courses (Long Term & Short Term) through NIELIT Centres in the last five years. The centre wise details are given as **Statement-II.**
- (c) NIELIT has initiated 07 research projects in the last five years, out of which 02 projects have been completed and 05 are ongoing. The centre-wise details of these projects are given as **Statement-III.**

- (d) MeitY does not provide core grant to NIELIT. However, the Ministry is funding NIELIT under various ongoing projects. The details of fund allocation, release, and utilization is given as **Statement-IV**.
- (e) MeitY supports NIELIT to expand the number of NIELIT Centres across the country to enhance skill development and provide specialized training in the Electronics, Information and Communication Technology (EICT) sector. The details of new NIELIT Centres established/set up in the past five years is as follows;

Year	NIELIT Centre (located at)
2019-20	Kargil
2020-21	Dimapur, Daman
2022-23	Buxar, Muzaffarpur, East Delhi, South West Delhi
2023-24	Noida, Bikaner, Hyderabad
2024-25	Tirupati, Balasore, Pilibhit

STATEMENT-I

States/UT's-wise Operational NIELIT Centres

S. No.	State	Number of NIELIT Centre
1	Andhra Pradesh	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3	Assam	7

4	Bihar	3
5	Chandigarh	1
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1
7	Delhi	3
8	Haryana	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2
11	Jharkhand	1
12	Kerala	1
13	Maharashtra	1
14	Manipur	3
15	Meghalaya	2
16	Mizoram	2
17	Nagaland	3
18	Odisha	2
19	Punjab	1
20	Rajasthan	3
21	Sikkim	1
22	Tamil Nadu	1
23	Telangana	1
24	Tripura	1
25	UT of Ladakh	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	4

27	Uttarakhand	1
28	West Bengal	1
Total number of Centres		55

STATEMENT-II

The details of candidates Trained in Degree/Diploma Level Courses and Skill Based Courses (Long Term & Short Term) through NIELIT Centres in Financial Year

SI No	NIELIT Centre	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
1	Agartala	3219	1965	1551	11257	11935
2	Aizawl	811	1928	431	17331	7576
3	Ajmer	125	680	707	1453	1986
4	Aurangabad	3003	3147	909	16628	10075
5	Bhubaneswar	50	194	283	4501	2717
6	Calicut	1310	4293	6017	8980	31193
7	Ropar	17946	44304	46422	34693	32117
8	Chennai	853	2586	1773	1831	3577
9	Kohima & Extension Centre (EC)	1385	203	501	2766	2172
10	Daman				160	897
11	Delhi	1409	1680	1998	3016	3947

12	Gangtok	130	407	600	4248	6819
13	Gorakhpur & EC	2115	3377	3701	8083	19203
14	Guwahati	2171	4756	10161	28391	29306
15	Haridwar	326	1996	3450	3833	5737
16	Imphal & ECs	3853	2848	4128	14249	14332
17	Itanagar & ECs	495	379	560	803	1263
18	Kolkata	3330	445	2175	1546	1827
19	Kurukshetra	312	561	153	1648	2733
20	Leh		1110	401	3462	4764
21	Patna	9942	3472	5148	6529	6021
22	Ranchi	190	559	1093	2272	3124
23	Shillong & EC	321	111	239	10207	4462
24	Shimla	933	948	1053	1219	1062
25	Srinagar & Jammu	2744	1811	5596	2592	5018
	Total	56973	83760	99050	191698	213863

STATEMENT-III

NIELIT centre-wise details of Ongoing and Completed Research Projects

Sr. No.	Title of project	Implementing centre	Duration	Remarks
1.	“Design and Development of EEG Based Real-Time Depth of Anesthesia (DoA) Monitoring System”	NIELIT Imphal	March 2022 to March 2025	Ongoing

2.	Ultra Low Power SHAKTI RISC V Based Lightweight Edge AI Processor for IoT enabled Healthcare Applications	NIELIT Aurangabad	Jan 2024 to Jan 2029	Ongoing
3.	Design and development of Ultrasonic transducer probes for medical imaging	NIELIT Calicut	August 2021 to February 2025	Ongoing
4.	Indigenous SkyGuard: Empowering Remote Communities with IoT-Enabled Drone Surveillance	NIELIT Calicut	July 2022 to July 2027	Ongoing
5.	Skilled Manpower Advance Research and Training Lab (SMART Lab)	NIELIT Calicut	Dec 2021 to Dec 2026	Ongoing
6.	Indigenous Color Doppler Ultrasound Scanner with PNDT Compliance.	NIELIT Calicut	September 2015 to November 2019	Completed
7.	Design and Development of ASIC and Underwater Acoustic / Medical Ultrasound Imaging System Board	NIELIT Calicut	2015 to 2021	Completed

STATEMENT-IV

Total funds allocated, released and utilized by NIELIT during the last five years:

Year of grant	Amount of Grant allocated and released	Amount of Grant utilized
2019-20	1,45,06,48,222/-	1,32,09,19,799/-

2020-21	49,16,71,443/-	46,58,61,982/-
2021-22	1,39,28,10,176/-	1,03,31,90,035/-
2022-23	6,44,25,100/-	3,30,96,198/-
2023-24	1,45,38,07,249/-	1,24,62,84,497/-

PRITHVI VIGYAN (PRITHVI) PROGRAMME

3054. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

- (a) the details of the amalgamation of ongoing research projects, such as ACROSS, O-SMART, PACER, SAGE, and REACHOUT, under the PRITHVI scheme and the expected outcomes from this consolidation;
- (b) the measures being taken to facilitate international collaboration under PRITHVI and the criteria for evaluating proposals from global scientific institutions;
- (c) the progress made under the Rs. 4,077 crore Deep Ocean Mission including findings on metal reserves and zones identified for hydrothermal activities and sulphide mineralisation; and
- (d) the steps being implemented to enhance Country's capacity to address climate change impacts through improved understanding of the atmosphere-ocean-pole interactions?

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 various components of ongoing research projects, such as ACROSS, O-SMART, PACER, SAGE, and REACHOUT, under the PRITHVI scheme are inter-dependent. The overarching scheme of PRITHVI holistically addresses all the components to improve the understating of the Earth System Sciences and to provide reliable services for the country. These integrated R&D efforts will help in addressing the grand challenges of weather, ocean, climate, seismological and geological hazards and explore the living and non-living resources for their sustainable harnessing.
- (b) MoES supports international collaborative projects of mutual interest under PRITHVI scheme. For the evaluation of collaborative proposals from global scientific institutions, a joint expert committee is set up, which evaluates and recommends the proposal.
- (c) Deep Ocean Mission was launched in 2021 with a total budget outlay of Rs 4,077 crores to be implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences. It is a multi-disciplinary

programme with activities encompassing six verticals, namely a) Development of Technologies for Deep Sea Mining and Manned Submersible, Underwater Vehicles and Underwater Robotics for exploring and harnessing ocean resources, b) Development of Ocean Climate Change Advisory Services, c) Technological innovation for exploration and conservation of deep-sea biodiversity, d) Deep Ocean Survey and Exploration, e) Energy and Freshwater from the Ocean, and f) Advance Marine Station for Ocean Biology. Survey has been conducted at potential sites of multi-metal hydrothermal sulphide mineralisation along the Indian Ocean mid-oceanic ridges using autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) in March 2024 at ten locations, of which two locations of active and two locations of inactive vents showing sulphide mineralisation have been identified.

- (d) In order to enhance India's capacity to address climate change impacts through improved understanding of the atmosphere-ocean-pole interactions, a number of activities have been carried out, including augmentation of the existing observational networks on land, poles and in oceans, augmenting the High-Performance Computing (HPC) facility, improving understanding of weather and climate processes and enhancing prediction capabilities by developing improved earth system models, Training and Research at MoES Institutes, as well as Collaborative Research. Further, the Ministry has recently launched Mission Mausam with the goal of making Bharat a "Weather-ready and Climate-smart"

nation to mitigate the impact of climate change and extreme weather events and strengthen the resilience of communities.

PROGRESS ON DOMESTIC SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING

3055. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) the progress made in establishing domestic semiconductor manufacturing plants;
- (b) the status of projects approved under the semiconductor manufacturing incentive scheme along with the expected timelines for its operationalization;
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to address challenges in semiconductor production such as skilled workforce shortages and supply chain constraints; and
- (d) the impact of global trade restrictions on India's semiconductor manufacturing sector?

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

(a) and (b) Government 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, 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 approved five (5) semiconductor manufacturing projects with cumulative investment of around Rs. 1,52,000crore under the programme. The approved projects are under various phases of implementation and are expected to be completed in 4-6 year timeframe.

(c) Following measures have been taken by the Government for development of skilled manpower:

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 ~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.
- (d) Semiconductor chips are freely traded amongst the member countries of Information Technology Agreement-1 (ITA-1) of World Trade Organization. India is also a signatory to the ITA-1 which covers the semiconductors.

NEW RAILWAY LINE PASSING THROUGH TELANGANA STATE

3056. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government of Telangana has requested for sanctioning the 100% Railway cost for construction of new Railway lines which are passing through Telangana State especially from Vikarabad to Krishna connecting Parigi, Kodangal, Chitlapalle, Tekalkode, Ravalpalle, Matoor, Doulatabad, Damargidda, Narayanpet and Makthal; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Final Location Survey for new line between Vikarabad and Krishna (121.70 km) connecting Chitlapalle, Parigi, Kondagal, Tekalkode, Ravalpalle, Matoor, Doulatabad, Damargidda, Narayanpet and Maktal has been sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report(DPR). The physical survey work has been completed. Government of Telangana has requested to sanction the project at 100% Railway cost.

Sanction of project requires consultation with various stake-holder including State Government and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. Timelines can be estimated only after approval process is completed.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FACED BY MINORITIES

3057. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the socio-economic challenges faced by minority communities in the country;

- (b) if so, the details of the initiatives proposed by the Government to enhance education, employment and welfare opportunities for minorities in the coming years;
- (c) whether the Government has launched any new scheme for the socio-economic empowerment of minorities in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the plan of the Government for providing scholarships to the students of minority communities indicating the changes made in this regard as compared to the previous years?

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

(a) to (d) Yes. The Government of India has been striving to improve the socio-economic status of all communities, including minority communities, through various schemes and incentives through a saturation model, thereby ensuring that socio-economic status of all communities at par with the national mainstream. Ministry of Minority Affairs specifically implements various schemes across the country for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities. These schemes are meant for the weaker segments of minority. The schemes/programmes implemented by Minority Affairs for the welfare of minority communities are as under:

1. Educational Empowerment Schemes

(i) Pre-Matric, (ii) Post-Matric and (iii) Merit-cum-Means based scholarships

2. Employment and Economic Empowerment Schemes

(i) Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS)

(ii) Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

for providing concessional loans to minorities.

3. Infrastructural Development Scheme

(i) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK)

All the schemes together have contributed in the acquisition of high level skills, greater opportunities in livelihood, high employability potential, improved access to better infrastructure, improved health and in the overall welfare of the Minority Communities.

MODERNIZATION PLAN FOR KHARAGPUR RAILWAY STATION

3058. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposed any expansion or modernization plan of Kharagpur Railway Station in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it includes upgradation of passenger amenities, infrastructure development and multi-model transport integration; and

(d) if so, the details of the project including the budget and timeline for the same?

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

(a) to (d) Kharagpur railway station located in the state of West Bengal has been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. For development works at this station, tenders have been awarded and the works of improvement of platform surfacing and platform shelters have been completed and the works of construction of new station building, waiting hall, toilets, provision of lifts and escalators, improvement of circulating area, etc. have been taken up.

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 101 stations are located in the state of West Bengal.

The names of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the state of West Bengal are as following:

State	No. of Amrit Stations	Names of Amrit Stations
West Bengal	101	Adra, Alipurduar Jn, Aluabari Road, Ambika Kalna, Anara, Andal Jn, Andul, Asansol Jn, Azimganj, Bagnan, Bally, Balurghat, Bandel Jn, Bangaon Jn, Bankura, Barabhum, Barasat, Barddhaman, Barrackpore, Belda, Berhampore Court, Bethuadahari, Bhaluka Road, Binnaguri, Bishnupur, Bolpur Shantiniketan, Burnpur, Canning, Chandan nagar, Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Dalgaon, Dalkhola, Dankuni, Dhulian Ganga, Dhupguri, Digha, Dinhata, DumDum Jn, Falakata, Garbeta, Gede, Haldia, Haldibari, Harishchandrapur, Hasimara, Hijli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jangipur Road, Jhalida, Jhargram, Joychandi pahar, Kaliyaganj, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Jn, Kamakhyaguri, Katwa Jn, Khagraghat Road, Kharagpur, Kolkata, Krishnanagar City Jn, Kumedpur, Madhukunda, Madhyamgram, Malda Court, Malda Town, Mecheda, Midnapore, Nabadwip Dham, Naihati Jn, New Alipurduar, New Cooch Behar, New Farakka, New Jalpaiguri, New Mal Jn, Ondagram, Panagarh, Pandabeswar, Panskura, Purulia Jn, Rampurhat, Ranaghat, Sainthia Jn, Salboni, Samsi, Santragachi, Sealdah, Shalimar, Shantipur, Sheoraphuli Jn,

		Siliguri, Sitarampur, Siuri, Sonarpur Jn, Suisa, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tulin, Uluberia

Development / upgradation / modernisation of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or state-wise. The state of West Bengal is covered under four zones viz. Eastern Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway, South Eastern Railway and Metro railway. For these zones, an allocation of Rs 1,450 Crores (Revised Estimate) has been made for the financial year 2024-25 under Plan Head-53.

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

FREQUENCY OF VANDE BHARAT TRAINS

3059. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

- (a) the details of the Vande Bharat trains introduced so far with frequencies of each route;
- (b) the details of Vande Bharat trains proposed to be introduced during the current year;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to introduce Vande Bharat sleeper trains;
- (d) if so, the details of the routes selected and expected timeline of their operation;
- (e) whether it is a fact that after the introduction of the Vande Bharat trains, there has been inordinate delays in the schedules of other trains in such routes; and
- (f) if so, the details and steps being taken to reschedule the time table of other trains so that the passengers are not put into troubles?

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

(a) to (f) As on 18th, March, 2025, 136 Vande Bharat train services, having Chair Cars, are operational on Indian Railways. On Indian Railways, passenger train services, including Vande Bharat services, are operated as per charted time table and General Order of Precedence of Trains, without infringing other services and all efforts are made to run trains as per their schedule. Of the 136 Vande Bharat services, 122 services are operating as 6 - days a week, 02 services as 4-days a week, 08 services as Tri-weekly and 04 services as weekly services.

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

DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDORS FOR NETWORK EFFICIENCY

3060. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Railways has any proposal for new Dedicated Freight Corridors and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current status of the Dedicated Freight Corridors and their expected completion timelines;
- (c) the manner in which the Railways is using Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) to increase freight carrying capacity and improve overall network efficiency;
- (d) the impact of these corridors on freight transportation efficiency and logistics costs;
- (e) whether there is any plan for Dedicated Freight Corridor connecting Southern states including Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to modernize and upgrade the basic infrastructure, rolling stock and signalling systems of the Railways;
- (g) the financial outlay allocated for railway infrastructure expansion in FY 2025;
- (h) the manner in which Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminals contribute to increase the modal share of railways in the Cargo sector; and
- (i) the key statistics related to freight loading and revenue for the last five years?

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 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.

Ministry of Railways has undertaken the work of preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for following three (03) new Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs).

(i) East-Coast Corridor: Kharagpur to Vijayawada

(ii) East-West corridor:

(a) Palghar-Bhusawal-Nagpur-Kharagpur-Dankuni

(b) Rajkharsawan - Kalipahari – Andal

(iii) North-South Sub-corridor: Vijayawada-Nagpur–Itarsi

DPRs of above three corridors are under examination.

None of the above three DFCs have been sanctioned yet. The DFC Projects are highly capital intensive and the final decision regarding the sanction of any DFC Project depends upon many factors such as technical feasibility, financial & economic viability, traffic demand and availability of funds & financial options etc.

Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project will have positive impact on transportation and logistic sector as it will enable 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 will mostly cater to mineral traffic from Eastern India. These developments will enable 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 has increased from 247 average trains per day in 2023-24 to 352 average trains per day in 2024-25 (till Feb.2025). 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. Due to the increase in services, both freight and coaching, Indian Railways' earnings from train services have gone up.

(f) Modernisation and upgradation of railway infrastructure is a need based and ongoing process subject to operational requirement, technical feasibility, commercial viability, resource availability, etc.

A number of works have been taken up to modernize and upgrade railway infrastructure including rolling stock and signalling system. Some of them are as under:

1. Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK) has been introduced in 2017-18, for replacement/renewal/upgradation of critical safety assets, with a corpus of ₹1 lakh crore for five years. Currency of the Fund has been extended for another five year term beyond 2021-22 with GBS support of ₹45,000 Cr. An outlay of ₹ 12800 Cr has been provided in RE 2024-25.
2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6623 stations upto 28.02.2025.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11089 level Crossing Gates up to 28.02.2025 for enhancing safety at LC Gates.
4. Block Proving Axle Counters (BPACs) systems have been provided on 6126 Block Sections up to 28.02.2025.
5. Automatic block Signalling (ABS) has been provided at 5221 Route Kms upto 28.02.2025.
6. Indian Railway has also gone for implementation of advance technology system 'Kavach' as an Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is

indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system which required safety certification of highest order. Kavach has also been adopted as a National ATP system in July 2020.

7. Crew Video and Voice Recording System (CVVRS) has been provided in Locomotives for post event analysis
8. Head on Generation (HOG) scheme has been implemented in passenger locomotives for feeding electric supply to LHB coaches for train lighting and air conditioning thereby reducing carbon emission, noise level and consumption of fossil fuels.
9. Railways has taken long term plan to acquire new technology 12000 HP electric locomotives and 9000 HP electric locomotives for freight operation. For manufacturing new technology based 9000 High Horse Power Electric Freight Locomotives, a manufacturing unit, having modern World class manufacturing facilities, sanctioned at Dahod.
10. With a view to increase throughput, RDSO has issued technical specification for modern wagons (Modern Open Wagon & Modern Brake Van). In the recent past, multi-purpose and higher carrying capacity wagons have been designed by RDSO. These wagons will help in better utilization of rolling assets and increased throughput per rake.

11. Introduction of IGBT based 3-phase propulsion system with regenerative braking in Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) trains, Mainline Electrical Multiple Unit (MEMU) trains, Kolkata Metro rakes and Electric Train Sets.
 12. Provision of 750 V external power supply at washing/sick lines for maintenance and testing of LHB coaches resulting in significant saving of diesel.
 13. In order to modernize and upgrade the track structure, the steps taken include laying of track structure consisting of 60 kg/ 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails on Pre-stressed Reinforced Concrete (PSC) sleepers with elastic fastening, laying of 130 meter/260 meter longer rails to avoid welding of joints, adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding, use of thick web switches and Weldable Cast Manganese Steel (WCMS) crossings, using improved fittings, maintenance of track with the help of track machines, Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails, etc.
 14. In order to facilitate easy movement of elderly, sick, differently abled passengers and for smooth access to platforms of railway stations and for ease of movement, Lifts and Escalators are provided depending on the relative priority of stations, availability of resources and techno-economic feasibility.
- (g) The Average Annual Budget allocation for New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling Projects across Indian Railways is given below:

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

(h) To increase the freight handling capacity in IR, 'Gati Shakti Multi- Modal Cargo Terminal (GCT)' policy has been launched on 15.12.2021 with the objective of increasing investment from industry in development of additional terminals for handling rail cargo. GCTs are also equipped with facility of mechanized loading / unloading which will, contribute in reduction of transit time and costs for business. So far, 97 GCTs have been commissioned which enable additional freight traffic for Railways. Further In-principle approval (IPAs) for 277 proposals for Gati Shakti Cargo Terminals have already been issued.

(i) Freight loading and revenue during the last five years:-

Year	Freight Loading (In million Tonnes)	Revenue Earning From Goods (₹ in Crore)
2019-2024	6952.3	7,02,372.29

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN AIR MOBILITY SOLUTION

3061. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) the details of the funding provided by the Government for the research and development in Air Mobility solution;
- (b) the estimated timeline for the completion of the proposed 11.5-km Hyperloop track;
- (c) the expected benefits of Hyperloop technology in terms of speed, energy efficiency, and environmental impact;
- (d) whether the Government plans to scale up Hyperloop technology for commercial transportation; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Hyperloop is an emerging technology and is at nascent stage of development. The technical and safety parameters of Hyperloop are yet to be framed worldwide. Hyperloop is expected to be faster, more energy efficient and sustainable than other transportation modes. As an initiative, Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO), a unit under Ministry of Railways, has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with IIT/Madras with a funding of Rs.20.89 crores for setting up a Centre of Excellence for Hyperloop technology with the objective of development of sub scale model of Pod, Test Track & Vacuum Tube

facility of the futuristic full scale Hyperloop at IIT/Madras for validation of this technology.

DEVELOPMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE HUB

3062. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is developing an Artificial Intelligence (AI) hub to enable effective and efficient dissemination of information on various Government initiatives and the platform will also have the facility for multilingual translation of contents for an effective outreach to the masses across the country and other initiatives included: Digital India Bhashini, a language translation platform; BharatGen, the world's first Government-funded multimodal large language model, the Sarvam-1 AI LLM; Chitralkha, an open-source video trans creation platform and the multilingual AI system Everest 1.0, which caters to various Indian languages; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the way in which these are useful to all the people along with the funds sanctioned and spent for the purpose till date?

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

(a) and (b) The Government of India emphasizes the concept of 'AI for All,' aligning with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratize the use of technology. This initiative aims to ensure that AI benefits all sectors of society, driving innovation and growth.

India is regarded as the Skills Capital in Technology and Artificial Intelligence. The most reliable AI rankings place India among the top countries in AI skill penetration, AI project development capabilities, and AI policy implementation.

The Union Cabinet, led by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, approved the **IndiaAI Mission on March 7, 2024**, as a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem aligned with India's development goals. The mission aims to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by fostering innovation, enhancing domestic capabilities, and ensuring the country's tech sovereignty. The implementation of 'IndiaAI Mission' with a **total outlay of Rs. 10,371.92 Cr** is for a period of 5 years.

With this vision of developing a modern platform centered around the requirements of the AI innovation ecosystem, the **IndiaAI Datasets Platform (named as AIKosh)** has been launched on 6th March 2025 under the IndiaAI Mission. AIKosh functions 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.

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.

Further, IndiaAI 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.

In the first month, IndiaAI Mission has received **a total of 67 proposals** till 15th February aimed at building India's foundation models, with contributions from both established startups and new teams of researchers & academia. **22 are focused on Large Language Models (LLMs) & Large Multimodal Models (LMMs)**, while the remaining **45 are cantered on domain-specific models (SLMs)**. The majority of SLMs target key sectors such as healthcare, education, and financial services.

Moreover, the Government has undertaken several other initiatives as follows:

- i) **Digital India Bhashini:** Bhashini, as part of India's National Language Translation Mission (NLTM), aligns with the principles of sovereign AI by focusing on creating AI-driven language solutions using domestic infrastructure, data, and talent. Sovereign AI refers to a nation's ability to independently develop and manage AI technologies to maintain control over its data, ensure privacy, and address specific local needs. Bhashini embodies these ideals by leveraging India's linguistic datasets, fostering vernacular content creation, and providing translation tools for **22 scheduled Indian languages**. Furthermore, it enhances national competitiveness by enabling local innovation in AI while reducing reliance on foreign technologies. By integrating advanced AI capabilities like natural language processing and machine learning, Bhashini demonstrates how sovereign AI can address localized challenges while contributing to broader national objectives such as digital inclusion and economic growth. **The total budget authorization for the project is ₹495 crore,** and as of the current reporting period, expenditures have reached ₹180 crore.
- ii) **National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS):** The Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India is implementing the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS), which was approved by the Cabinet on December 6, 2018, with **an outlay of Rs. 3,660 crore**. Under this mission, 25 Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) have been established in reputed academic institutions across India.

Each TIH specializes in cutting-edge domains such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) & Machine Learning (ML), Robotics, Internet of Things (IoT), Cybersecurity, and FinTech etc. Mandate of the mission includes i.e. Technology Development, Human Resource Development, Entrepreneurship Development and International Collaborations.

- iii) **BharatGen:** NM-ICPS supports BharatGen a project adhered to IIT Bombay Technology Innovation Hub, BharatGen is a multimodal multilingual large language model initiative, developing advanced generative AI models tailored to India's linguistic, cultural, and socio-economic diversity. It is a project led by the TIH in collaboration with premier academic Institutes as partners namely IIT Bombay, IIIT Hyderabad, IIT Mandi, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, IIM Indore and IIT Madras in AI domain which aims to develop indigenous generative AI models tailored to India's linguistic and cultural diversity, enabling applications in areas such as natural language processing, text generation, speech synthesis, and AI-powered solutions for governance, education, and healthcare. As part of this initiative, ₹89.658 crore has been released to the TIH out of the sanctioned budget of ₹235.176 crore to support its research and development efforts.

Further, BharatGen is creating a network of data collection procedures and partners to reach out and collect data from a diverse range of people, including the marginalised communities in remote locations, underrepresented communities, previously untapped populations and the populations that do not

have a written script or significant written corpus that can be digitized, for the purpose of representative data collection. Using this data, BharatGen is focused to build models on speech modality and then releasing open-source versions of these models for use by government, public and private organizations.

- iv) **Vikaspedia:** "Vikaspedia is a MeitY initiative to promote an AI-augmented digital ecosystem to leapfrog the availability and accessibility of citizen-centric digital information in Indian languages, thereby empowering citizens and driving digital transformation.

The project leverages the available AI models in its multilingual, multi-sectoral collaborative knowledge sharing platform (www.vikaspedia.in) for use cases such as Machine Assisted Translation (MAT), Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR), assisted content drafting, Optical Character Recognition (OCR), chatbot, enhanced content discovery, etc. The language datasets aggregated as part of the platform are also being shared for further development of AI models in various Indian languages.

The AI enabled platform of Vikaspedia facilitates citizens and other development stakeholders to access and share information in multiple Indian languages related to best practices, technologies, government policies and schemes, etc., covering various sectors such as Agriculture, Education, Social welfare, Energy, etc. No exclusive funds have been sanctioned for development of AI models in

the project. The project uses the models developed as part of various initiatives such as Bhashini.

- v) **National AI Portal:** National AI Portal (<https://indiaai.gov.in/>) serves as a comprehensive repository of Artificial Intelligence (AI) initiatives in the country. The portal showcases various initiatives undertaken under the IndiaAI Mission and acts as a single point of reference for individuals, researchers, and industry professionals seeking information about AI initiatives in India, including academic research, startups, policy initiatives, and other related information.

VANDE BHARAT SLEEPER TRAINS

3063. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to increase the number of Vande Bharat Sleeper trains after the positive outcome of the trial run;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to set up the necessary infrastructure and maintenance facilities to support the operation of Vande Bharat Sleeper Trains;
- (d) if so, details thereof;

- (e) whether the Government has incorporated safety and technological advancements into the Vande Bharat Sleeper Trains compared to existing sleeper trains; 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) The first 16-car prototype rake of Vande Bharat Sleeper Train-set has been manufactured. Field trials have been completed and the rake is under commissioning. Total 10 Rakes in 16-Car composition and 50 rakes in 24-Car configuration have been provisioned for manufacture at ICF Chennai.

Besides, contracts for Manufacture of 200 Vande Bharat Sleeper rakes in Indian Railway Production Units using Indian Railway Staff through Technology partners have also been placed. 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. Higher Average speed with quick deceleration and acceleration.
- viii. Air conditioning units provided with indigenously developed UV-C lamp based disinfection system.
- ix. Emergency talk-back unit for communication between Passenger and Train Manager/Loco Pilot in case of emergency.
- x. Accommodation and accessible toilets for Passengers with Restricted Mobility (PRM) in the driving coaches on each end.
- xi. Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways.
- xii. Ergonomically designed ladder for ease of climbing on to upper berths.
- xiii. Centralized Coach Monitoring System for better condition monitoring of passenger amenities such as Air conditioning, Saloon Lighting etc.
- xiv. CCTV surveillance cameras in all coaches.

Maintenance Infrastructure facilities are planned as per the operational and maintenance requirement. Accordingly, new maintenance depots and up-gradation of existing depots with modern infrastructure facilities suitable for Vande Bharat Train-sets at a cost of more than Rs.14,000 Cr. have been envisaged across Indian Railway network.

ADOPTION OF DIGITAL BRAND IDENTITY MANUAL

3064. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government plans to ensure the effective adoption of the Digital Brand Identity Manual (DBIM) across all ministries and departments;
- (b) the manner in which the DBIM would contribute to reduce redundancy and inefficiencies in Government digital platforms along with the metrics to be used to measure its success;
- (c) the manner in which DBIM would contribute to India's broader vision of "Viksit Bharat 2047";
- (d) whether there specific milestones have been set for its evaluation and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which the DBIM plans to integrate with existing digital governance frameworks like the Digital India initiative and the additional benefits it would offer to citizens?

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

(a) The Government of India is driving the adoption of the **Digital Brand Identity Manual (DBIM)** across all Ministries and Departments. Joint Secretary-level **Chief Information Officers (CIOs)** are mandated to lead its implementation. To accelerate adoption, key enablers such as the **DBIM Toolkit, Central Content**

Publishing System (CCPS), Gov.In Content Management System (CMS) Platform, and exemplar websites have been developed. It is envisaged to achieve compliance through regular official communications, checklists (**Statement I**) and KPI monitoring (**Statement II**). Additionally, training programs are being conducted to equip officials for seamless DBIM implementation.

(b) DBIM provides a standardized framework for visual, textual and experiential elements to harmonise digital platforms of the Government. This guide covers color schemes, typography, iconography, layouts, and information architecture, ensuring consistency and reducing redundancy across all channels. By offering approved templates and guidelines, DBIM streamlines the design and development process, minimizing time and effort and ensuring a unified branding experience for citizens. Adoption of these platforms by Ministries/Departments, along with social media branding guidelines, would serve as key metrics for measuring the success of this initiative.

(c) The DBIM aims to support India's "Viksit Bharat 2047" vision by creating a unified digital brand identity for the government, strengthening its online presence and building citizen trust. Key contributions of DBIM:

- **Harmonized Visual Identity:** Consistent visual language across all platforms enhances brand recognition and user experience.
- **Improved Information Dissemination:** Clear, consistent branding helps citizens easily find and understand government information.

- Ease of Navigation: User-centric design simplifies navigation and improves accessibility.
- Enhanced Content Management: Guidelines ensure quality and consistency in content creation and presentation.

(d) Yes Sir, specific milestones have been set for evaluating the DBIM initiative.

These include:

- (i) Harmonizing Ministry/Department websites, falling under the First Schedule of the Allocation of Business Rules (<https://cabsec.gov.in/allocationofbusinessrules/firstschedule/>), for a consistent and harmonised user experience.
- (ii) Applying DBIM to government applications, mobile apps, and social media for a unified digital experience.
- (iii) Continuously evaluating and updating DBIM to meet evolving citizen needs and technological advancements.

(e) DBIM and its various enablers integrate with existing digital governance frameworks to ensure effective implementation. **Bhashini** facilitates content translation in 22 regional languages, significantly enhancing accessibility and outreach across India. **Meri-Pehchaan** Single Sign-On is integrated with the Gov.In CMS Platform to streamline user authentication. Additionally, **Meghraj Cloud** provides a secure and scalable hosting environment for the Gov.In: CMS Platform,

DBIM Toolkit, and CCPS, ensuring reliability and efficiency in digital service delivery.

STATEMENT-I

Two types of checklists have been created:

- i. Generic Checklist (Checklist IA): This checklist applies to all types of government organizations across the digital platforms.
- ii. For the Ministries/Departments (Checklist IB): This checklist only applies to the Ministries and their departments.

Checklist IA – Applicable for all Government Organizations

This checklist must be used by all government organizations that intend to build or revisit their digital platforms.

Sl. No.	Checklist	Relevant DBIM Section
A	Colours	
1	One colour group from the primary palette consisting of 1 key colour with its variants, has been selected. (all pages to be checked for compliance)	2.1
2	Other colours (background, cards etc.) used are from the functional palette	2.2
3	Icons used in the platform use either the key colour (darkest shade) from the selected colour group or inclusive white	3.7
4	Footer background is of the key colour (darkest shade) of the selected colour group	5.6
B	Iconography	
5	Icons follow a consistent icon style	3.3

6	Icons have been selected from the icons set provided in DBIM Toolkit, unless unavailable in the kit	3.5
7	Icons are in PNG, SVG or WEBP format only	3.7
8	Icon sizes are as defined in DBIM - 24x24px, 32x32px, 48x48px, 64x64px	3.7
9	The correct proportion of icon is retained and icon is not compressed or stretched	3.7
10	When an icon is placed on an image or a banner, sufficient contrast has been maintained with its background.	3.7
C	Typography	
11	The typeface used is Noto Sans	4.1
12	Body text is left-aligned and table have left-aligned text, right-aligned numbers, and center- aligned column names	4.1.1
13	Capital case is not used for long sentences or paragraphs and does not include Hinglish	4.1.1
14	Type scale is as defined in DBIM	4.3.1
15	Text colour is as per DBIM and displays optimal contrast with background	4.4
16	Button sizes are consistent with uniform padding used throughout	4.5
17	Distinct button styles are incorporated to differentiate between button states, such as enabled, hover, focus and disabled	4.5
18	Mouse hover prompts a noticeable change in clickable items	4.5
D	Header and Footer	
19	Emblem has been obtained from the authorized source	5.1
20	Emblem is in proper ratio and is not scaled disproportionately	5.1
21	Website naming has been done as per the organization type, like Ministry/Department	5.2
22	Logo lockup is either in black on white background or white over dark background	5.3

23	Generic header components like logo lockup have been chosen from DBIM based on the type of government organization	5.4
24	All the subcomponents of the generic header are enabled and accessible on the digital platform	5.4
25	Footer displays all the key information elements and lineage as mandated in DBIM	5.6
E	Logo	
26	Correct/accurate logos have been used	5.5
27	Logos are not scaled disproportionately	5.5
28	All logos are in JPEG/JPG, PNG, SVG or WEBP format only	5.5
29	Logos are less than 100 KB in size	5.5
F	Imagery	
29	Background images are under 500 KB	6.1.1
30	Banner and header images are under 500 KB	6.1.1
31	Thumbnail images are under 100 KB	6.1.1
32	High resolution images are less than 5 MB	6.1.1
33	All images are in JPEG/JPG, PNG or WEBP format only	6.1.1
34	Thumbnail have been provided for high resolution images along with provision to view or download the high-resolution version	6.1.1
35	Images have been used after obtaining necessary permissions and licenses and do not have a third-party ownership watermark	6.1.3
36	Headshot images for individuals used on the website is as defined in DBIM	6.1.4
G	Content	
37	The language used is free from any spelling or grammatical error	7.1.3.3
38	Central Content Publishing System has been integrated	7.4
39	Clear consent for personalisation is obtained in the user's preferred language	7.6.1

40	Cookie consent banner is displayed at the bottom of the page, allowing users to accept, reject or customize their cookie preferences	7.6.1
H	Search functionality	
41	Search is working	9
42	Search provides relevant results across all the content of the website (HTML, PDF and Image metadata)	9
I	Performance enhancement	
43	Website is responsive across multiple screen sizes	10.2

Checklist IB – Checklist for Ministry/Department Websites

This checklist must be used by all Central Ministries and Departments that intend to build their website. This must be followed along with the generic checklist IA.

Sl. No.	Checklist	Relevant DBIM Section
A	Information Architecture	
1	Website content has been presented as per the Ministry/Department specific information architecture	A.1
B	Identify the Ministry Personas	
2	Personas relevant to the Ministry/Department have been shortlisted and displayed on Home Page	A.2
3	Personas based navigation displays the content relevant to the selected persona	A.2
4	Relevant content tagging has been done for the personas	A.3
C	Homepage	
5	Homepage components are as per DBIM	A.4
6	Social media integration is done for X(twitter), Facebook, Instagram & YouTube	A.4

7	Provision has been kept for integrating centrally published content in the homepage	A.4
D	PM Quote	
8	Image of Hon'ble PM has transparent background	A.4
9	PM image and PM quote are obtained from the authorized sources.	A.4
10	PM Quote relevant to the Ministry/Department has been displayed on Home page	A.4
11	PM Quote has been displayed as per prescribed format in DBIM	A.4
E	Content Sections	
12	Objectives and functions of Ministry/Department are displayed as List	A.5.1.1
13	Correct names of Ministers and their portfolios has been used on Our Team page	A.5.1.2
14	The correct organization hierarchy has been depicted	A.5.1.2
15	Name of departments, organizations, attached offices, etc. are correct on Our Organization page	A.5.1.3
16	Name/title of the offering is maximum up to 150 characters.	A.5.2
17	All the images used in Offerings section are below 100KB	A.5.2.1
18	Following Validation for Tenders page has been satisfied: a.) Valid link of the tender portal b.) Tender ID: 50 chars., error free	A.5.2.3
19	Periodic documents' versioning (with date of release) has been done	A.5.3
20	Title of the Documents and Resources section elements are suitable and maximum up to 250 characters	A.5.3, A.5.4
21	Videos have appropriate captioning(subtitles) and date	A.5.4.2
22	Contact details of the Chief Information Officer, Web Information Manager, Appellate Authority & Public Information Officer is accurate without any typographical errors	A.5.5

23	Geotagging given on Contact us page is correct	A.5.5
F	Mandatory Directives for content	
24	The content accuracy has been ensured through a multi-level workflow in the CMS (at least 2 level)	A.5.6
25	Appropriate titles (Dr., Shri, SHRIMATI, Mr., Ms.) have been used uniformly	A.5.6
26	All the Documents, Presentations and Brochures are uploaded as accessible PDF and no editable file format has been used	A.5.6
27	Date format must follow the style where the day comes before the month	A.5.6
28	External links and website links provided are secure (HTTPS), clearly identifiable and periodically validated.	A.5.6
29	Archival section is included and all outdated content from relevant sections is archived. The archival date is mentioned when populating content, wherever applicable.	A.5.6
30	Ministerial images and officer listings are arranged by seniority	A.5.6
G	Forms	
31	Instructions for filling the form must be given at the starting of the form.	B
32	Forms must be Keyboard-friendly	B
33	Mandatory fields must be clearly marked with an asterisk (*) or "Required" along with the label	B
34	Labels must be clickable to enable easy selection of the form field	B

STATEMENT-II**KPI monitoring**

Sl. No	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Remarks
1	Website Management	A. Self-Managed B. Gov.in platform
2	Home Page PM Quote - Last Update Date	
3	Our Team Page - Last Update Date	
4	Schemes Section - Last Update Date	
5	Tender Section - Last Update Date	
6	Vacancy Section - Last Update Date	
7	Notices Section - Last Update Date	
8	Directory Section - Last Update Date	
9	L2 Level Components - Last Update Date	
10	Contact Us Page - Last Update Date	
11	Archived Documents (Last Month)	
	- No. of archived docs	

	- No. of documents without archival date	
12	Total Number of PDFs	
13	English PDFs	
	- Total	
	- Accessible	
14	Hindi PDFs	
	- Total	
	- Accessible	
15	Dual-language PDFs (English & Hindi)	
	- Total	
	- Accessible	
16	Total Number of Web Pages	
17	Social Media Integration (as per DBIM)	Yes/No
18	FAQ/Help Section Availability	Yes/No
19	Pending Publish (More than 24 hours)	No. of content items
20	Central Content Publishing System (CCPS)	

	- Integration Date	
	- Last Failure Date	
	- Failure Instances & Duration (Monthly/Quarterly/6 Months)	
21	Google Analytics GA4 Integration	Yes/No
22	SEO & Performance Status (as per DBIM)	Yes/No
23	GIGW Certificate Expiry Date	
24	Security Audit Clearance Expiry Date	
25	SSL Certificate Expiry Date	
26	Server Downtime (Instances & Duration)	
	- Monthly	
	- Quarterly	
	- Half Yearly (6 Monthly)	
27	Time to First Byte (TTFB)	

CONTROLLING OF SPAM CALLS BY TRAI

3065. SHRI SELVAGANAPATHI T.M.:**SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:**

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

- (a) whether as per the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)'s notified tighter rules for spam calls and text messages over telecom networks and amendments to the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2018, telcos are required to accept complaints against spam after up to a week of receiving such calls, act on unregistered telemarketers faster (within five days), and impose lower tolerance thresholds for reported spammers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof/implementation status along with complaints received/solved/violations noticed/action taken;
- (c) whether it is true that the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India will start a pilot project to onboard paper based and past permissions given by customers for receiving commercial communications onto its digital distributed ledger technology platform; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;AND

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has amended the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations (TCCCPR), 2018 on 12.02.2025 which has, inter-alia, following provisions:

- i. A customer can now make a complaint about spam/ Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC) within 7 days of receiving spam as compared to earlier 3-day time limit.
- ii. Time limit for taking action by the access providers against the UCC from unregistered senders has been reduced from 30 days to 5 days.
- iii. To ensure prompt action against the senders of UCC, the criterion for taking action against them has been revised and made more stringent. As compared to earlier criterion of 'having 10 complaints against the sender in last 7 days' to trigger action, it has been modified to 'having 5 complaints against the sender in last 10 days'.

(b) These amendments shall come into force after thirty days from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette except regulation 8, regulation 17; sub-clauses (a) and (b) of regulation 20; and sub-clause (b) of regulation 21, which shall come into force after sixty days of publication of these regulations in the Official Gazette. Moreover, TRAI issued directions on 13.08.2024 to disconnect all telecom resources of unregistered Senders/ Unregistered Telemarketers (UTMs) which are being used for making spam calls and to blacklist such Senders. Access Providers have taken widespread actions which has led to a significant reduction in the

complaints against UTMs from 1,89,419 in August 2024 to 1,34,821 in January 2025. More than 1150 Number of entities/individuals have been blacklisted & more than 18.8 lakh telecom resources have been disconnected.

(c) and (d) TRAI has not taken any decision to start a pilot project to onboard paper based and past permissions given by customers for receiving commercial communications onto its digital distributed ledger technology platform.

VANDALISM AGAINST AC COACHES TRAINS IN BIHAR

3066. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether there have been any incidents of vandalism against AC coaches of trains in Bihar during February 2025;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the RPF has registered FIR in the matter; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the estimated loss incurred by the Railways due to the incident of vandalism;

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

(a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, State Governments are responsible for

prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and maintenance of law and order on Railways through their law enforcement agencies viz. Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/District Police to provide better protection and security to railway property, passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

During February 2025, 12 cases have been registered in the incidents of vandalism against AC coaches of trains in Bihar, in which Indian Railways has suffered loss of Rs. 1,49,817/-.

ASSISTANCE TO SMALL HYDROPOWER GENERATION

3067. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is providing central financial assistance for the development of small/mini hydropower generation (less than 25 MW capacity) in States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the number of States which have received central financial assistance for the development of small/mini hydropower generation?

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

(a) and (b) No. At present, there is no small hydro power scheme to provide Central Financial Assistance for development of small/mini hydropower projects (less than 25 MW capacity).

(c) The details of the number of States which have received Central Financial Assistance during the last 5 years against sanctioned small/mini hydropower projects are given at **Statement-I**.

STATEMENT-I

The list of the States which have received Central Financial Assistance during the last 5 years against sanctioned small/mini hydropower projects

(Rupees in Crore)

S. No.	States	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	8.00				2.48	10.48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.66	0.82	1.83			8.31
3	Chhattisgarh	2.50					2.50
4	Gujarat		6.65	3.19	1.58		11.42
5	Haryana				0.70		0.70
6	Himachal Pradesh	2.00		0.41	0.60		3.01
7	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	9.31	9.50	1.50			20.31

8	Kerala		0.35	1.63	0.45	21.86	24.29
9	UT of Ladakh		6.00	8.80	6.57	3.54	24.91
10	Maharashtra	5.00	3.00		1.00		9.00
11	Meghalaya				0.47	2.00	2.47
12	Mizoram	0.60	1.41		2.09	0.34	4.44
13	Odisha	4.75					4.75
14	Sikkim			0.60			0.60
15	Uttar Pradesh	0.05					0.05
16	Uttarakhand	2.91	0.28				3.19
	Total	40.78	28.01	17.96	13.46	30.22	130.43

मडुआडीह एक्सप्रेस का पुनः संचालन

3068. श्री सुनील कुमार:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या मडुआडीह एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन (12537 और 12538), जो मुजफ्फरपुर से बेतिया-नरकटियागंज होते हुए वाराणसी तक जाती है, का परिचालन काफी लंबे समय से बंद है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में उक्त रेल परिचालन पुनः शुरू करने का है;
- (ग) क्या उत्तर बिहार से बड़ी संख्या में लोग काशी विश्वनाथ कॉरिडोर और विंध्याचल क्षेत्र में धार्मिक पर्यटन के साथ-साथ बीएचयू में चिकित्सा उपचार और शिक्षा के लिए इस मार्ग से यात्रा करते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उक्त रेलगाड़ी का शीघ्र पुनः परिचालन शुरू करना चाहती है अथवा इस मार्ग पर एक नई रेलगाड़ी का परिचालन शुरू करने का है?

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

(क) से (घ) 12537/12538 मुज़फ्फरपुर-प्रयागराज रामबाग एक्सप्रेस (बनारस के रास्ते) का परिचालन, जो कोहरे के मौसम के कारण 02.12.2024 से 26.02.2025 तक अस्थायी रूप से बंद था, 03.03.2025 से पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, इस समय मुजफ्फरपुर-बनारस सेक्टर पर 11 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधन उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत सतत प्रक्रिया है।

महाराष्ट्र में आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम

3069. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

- (क) महाराष्ट्र में आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत चिह्नित जिलों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त जिलों में किये गये विकास कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त कार्य में विशेष रूप से उस्मानाबाद जिले में शामिल संस्थाओं/एजेंसियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) उक्त कार्यक्रम के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों में उच्च बेरोजगारी दर को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत और अधिक जिलों को शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ज) महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों सहित उस्मानाबाद जिले में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के अंतर्गत चल रहे विकास कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र में आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (एडीपी) के अंतर्गत 4 आकांक्षी जिले हैं। महाराष्ट्र में आकांक्षी जिलों की सूची **विवरण-I** में दर्शाई गई है।

(ख) एडीपी का लक्ष्य भारत भर में 112 अल्पविकसित जिलों का तेजी से परिवर्तन करना है। कार्यक्रम की मुख्य कार्यनीति यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की मौजूदा योजनाओं के तहत विकास कार्यों को जिलों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार के लिए कुशलतापूर्वक लागू किया जाए। कार्यक्रम स्वास्थ्य और पोषण, स्कूली शिक्षा और बुनियादी ढांचे, और कृषि तथा जल संसाधन और वित्तीय समावेशन और कौशल विकास के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के तहत 49 प्रमुख कार्य निष्पादन संकेतकों की निगरानी करता है। आकांक्षी जिले के कार्य निष्पादन की निगरानी इन संकेतकों पर की गई प्रगति के आधार पर की जाती है जो चैंपियंस ऑफ चेंज डैशबोर्ड (<http://championsofchange.gov.in/site/coc-home/>) पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र के आकांक्षी जिलों का कार्य निष्पादन भी शामिल है।

(ग) एडीपी का उद्देश्य जिला स्तर पर मौजूदा केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की योजनाओं के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है। कार्यक्रम में शामिल प्रमुख संस्थाओं में केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारें और जिला प्रशासन शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव/अपर सचिव

स्तर के अधिकारियों को प्रत्येक जिले के लिए केंद्रीय प्रभारी अधिकारी के रूप में नामित किया गया है। इन प्रभारी अधिकारियों की भूमिका जिला प्रशासन का मार्गदर्शन करना है।

(घ) आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम के तहत, जिले कार्यक्रम की डेल्टा रैंकिंग पद्धति के माध्यम से प्राप्त वित्तीय अनुदान का उपयोग करके महत्वपूर्ण अंतराल को दूर करने के लिए विभिन्न विकासात्मक परियोजनाएं शुरू करते हैं। महाराष्ट्र के आकांक्षी जिलों को आबंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

(ड), (च) और (छ) आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम भारत भर के 112 जिलों को कवर करता है। वर्तमान में, यह कार्यक्रम केवल 112 आकांक्षी जिलों तक ही सीमित है।

(ज) एडीपी के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय आकांक्षी जिलों में अपनी मौजूदा योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से विकास से संबंधित कार्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं।

विवरण-I

महाराष्ट्र में आकांक्षी जिलों की सूची

क्रम सं.	जिला
1.	गढ़चिरौली
2.	नंदुरबार
3.	उस्मानाबाद
4.	वाशिम

विवरण- II**कार्य निष्पादन के आधार पर जिलों को आबंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा**

क्रम संख्या	जिला	कार्य निष्पादन के आधार पर आबंटित धनराशि (रुपये करोड़ में)
1	गढ़चिरौली	11.07
2	नंदुरबार	32.03
3	उस्मानाबाद	24.39
4	वाशिम	30.39

CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION AND STORAGE (CCUS) PROJECTS**3070. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

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

- (a) the details of the total number of Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) projects supported by the Government till date under Mission Innovation Challenge on CCUS, along with their expected date of completion, location-wise, year-wise, activity and sector-wise;
- (b) the details regarding the funds allocated and disbursed by the Government for said projects, project-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the amount of carbon captured till date from the supported projects, project-wise and year-wise;

- (d) the details of the number of CCUS related Research and Development (R&D) projects undertaken by the Government in collaboration with other countries along with the technologies developed or undergoing development;
- (e) whether the Government is accepting proposals for new CCUS projects under the said mission; 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) and (b) Under Mission Innovation (MI) Challenge on Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), the two Departments under Ministry of Science and Technology namely Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Department of Biotechnology (DBT) have jointly supported 25 projects for CCUS R&D. The complete details of these 25 projects as supported by DST and DBT till date, project wise and year-wise are given in **Statement-I as (A) and (B) respectively**.

(c) Ministry of Science and Technology has supported 14 projects on Carbon Capture focusing on lab level R&D. In addition, National Thermal Power

Corporation (NTPC), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under Ministry of Power, has supported commissioning of a CO₂ pilot plant at Vindhyanchal, Madhya Pradesh in the year 2023, which currently captures 3000 tons per annum of CO₂ (Carbon Dioxide).

(d) DST has undertaken 5 projects for support in collaboration with various other countries. Details of these projects are given in **Statement-II**.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir, DST accepts CCUS proposals under the MI Mission through its periodic thematic calls. In the year 2023, DST launched the call under CDR (Carbon Dioxide Removal) Mission of MI, total number of 3 projects have been supported till date as per the details given in **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I(A)

CCUS Projects supported by Department of Science & Technology (DST) as part of Mission Innovation Challenge including the fund allocated and disbursed

Sr. No.	Project Name/ Activity	Organisation and Location (*Organisation full name mentioned in the table below)	Sector	Year	(in ₹ Lakhs)		Date of Completion
					Fund Allocated	Funds Disbursed	
1	Demonstration of 1000 lit/day Syngas Generation Via Dry Reforming	CSIR- IIP, Dehradun Uttarakhand	Utilisation	2019-20	72.36	48.16	22.03.2021
				2020-21		5.7	

Sr. No.	Project Name/ Activity	Organisation and Location (*Organisation full name mentioned in the table below)	Sector	Year	(in ₹ Lakhs)		Date of Completion
					Fund Allocated	Funds Disbursed	
2	Development of hybrid multi electrode plasma reactor for energy efficient dry reforming of greenhouse gases.	Pondicherry University, Puducherry	Utilisation	2019-20	74.5	35.98	29.09.2022
				2021-22		14.48	
				2023-24		6.07	
3	Development of Methods for Utilisation and Conversion of Waste CO ₂ to Fuels	CSIR- NCL, Pune, Maharashtra	Utilisation	2019-20	66.37	33.06	27.09.2022
				2021-22		10.84	
4	Study on new green CO ₂ -capturing solvents	ICT, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Capture	2019-20	43.7	15.14	27.09.2022
				2021-22		12.85	

Sr. No.	Project Name/ Activity	Organisation and Location (*Organisation full name mentioned in the table below)	Sector	Year	(in ₹ Lakhs)		Date of Completion
					Fund Allocated	Funds Disbursed	
5	Development of a geomechanical model for cyclic CO ₂ injection and methane release through experimental studies of matrix shrinkage/ swelling, mechanical properties, and permeability of coals	IEST, Shibpur, West Bengal	Storage	2019-20	49.11	26.37	17.12.2022
6	Development of Integrated technologies for reduction of anthropogenic / industrial	JNCASR, Bengaluru, Karnataka	Utilisation	2019-20	324.32	275.11	23.09.2022
				2020-21		16.93	

Sr. No.	Project Name/ Activity	Organisation and Location (*Organisation full name mentioned in the table below)	Sector	Year	(in ₹ Lakhs)		Date of Completion
					Fund Allocated	Funds Disbursed	
	waste CO ₂ to value added Chemicals and Fuels.						
7	Nano-Encapsulation Driven Synergistic Activation of Carbon Dioxide into Fuel	NIT, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu	Utilisation	2019-20	69.42	45.56	10.12.2022
8	Development of low cost, efficient and scalable materials for CO ₂ captures using naturally available nontoxic stable materials and	IIT, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Capture	2019-20		34.05	18.11.2022
				2020-21	60.09	10.53	

Sr. No.	Project Name/ Activity	Organisation and Location (*Organisation full name mentioned in the table below)	Sector	Year	(in ₹ Lakhs)		Date of Completion
					Fund Allocated	Funds Disbursed	
	industrial solid wastes						
9	Hierarchical Porous Covalent Organic Nanosheets and Nanosheets Based Hybrid Membranes for Carbon Capture and Separation of CO ₂	IISER, Kolkata, West Bengal	Capture	2019-20	56.32	43.36	26.09.2022
				2021-22		4.48	
10	Development of catalysts and a prototype device for conversion of CO ₂	IIT Bombay. Mumbai, Maharashtra, IIT Guwahati Assam	Utilisation	2019-20	49.06	21.18	7.11.2019
				2021-22		7.81	

Sr. No.	Project Name/ Activity	Organisation and Location (*Organisation full name mentioned in the table below)	Sector	Year	(in ₹ Lakhs)		Date of Completion
					Fund Allocated	Funds Disbursed	
	to fuels / Chemicals						
11	Development of hierarchical novel Catalyst for one pot Conversion of CO ₂ rich synthesis gas to Dimethyl ether and scale-up Studies	IIT, Delhi, New Delhi	Utilisation	2019-20		143.51	
				2021-22	169.21	14.09	23.09.2021
12	Studies on CO fueled self-sustaining Unmixed Combustion (UMC) reactor for integrated	BITS, Goa	Capture	2019-20		49.14	
				2022-23	78.62	12.05	16.01.2023

Sr. No.	Project Name/ Activity	Organisation and Location (*Organisation full name mentioned in the table below)	Sector	Year	(in ₹ Lakhs)		Date of Completion
					Fund Allocated	Funds Disbursed	
	CO ₂ capture and power/steam generation						
13	Adsorption and separation of CO ₂ by porous carbon obtained from agro-residues through cost-effective, clean energy methodology	CSIR – CSMCRI, Bhavnagar, Gujarat	Capture	2019-20	129.95	66.46	23.09.2022
						13.02	
				2020-21		10.03	
14	A systematic large-scale assessment for potential of CO ₂ enhanced oil and	IIT, Bombay, Maharashtra	Storage	2019-20	199.29	94.01	22.09.2022
				2020-21		27.1	
				2022-23		21.01	

Sr. No.	Project Name/ Activity	Organisation and Location (*Organisation full name mentioned in the table below)	Sector	Year	(in ₹ Lakhs)		Date of Completion
					Fund Allocated	Funds Disbursed	
	natural gas recovery in key sedimentary basins in India						
15	Bench scale design and development: Investigation of high frequency, high intensity ultrasonics for carbon rich solvent regeneration in solvent-based post combustion CO ₂ capture process PCCC for	SSN College of Engineering, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Capture	2019-20		91.15	19.01.2023
				2022-23	186.77	50.55	

Sr. No.	Project Name/ Activity	Organisation and Location (*Organisation full name mentioned in the table below)	Sector	Year	(in ₹ Lakhs)		Date of Completion
					Fund Allocated	Funds Disbursed	
	reducing CO ₂ capture energy demand						
16	Model Based Design, Synthesis and Evaluation of Combined sorbent catalyst Material (CSCM) for CO ₂ Capture.	CSIR-IICT, Hyderabad, Telangana	Capture	2019-20	106.85	86.19	17.10.2022
				2021-22		8.59	
				2022-23		8.55	
17	Nanoengineered Inorganic Halide Perovskites for Solar Based CO ₂ Reduction : Novel Artificial Photosynthesis Implement	G S Mandal's Marathwada Institute of Technology, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Utilisation	2019-20	20.55	15.05	10.12.2021
				2021-22		2.00	

Sr. No.	Project Name/ Activity	Organisation and Location (*Organisation full name mentioned in the table below)	Sector	Year	(in ₹ Lakhs)		Date of Completion
					Fund Allocated	Funds Disbursed	
	ation for Clean Energy Generation						
18	Integrated CO ₂ absorption and conversion to methanol in slurry phase reactors using metal complexes as catalyst.	IIT Delhi	Utilisation	2019-20	90.24	65.52	27.09.2022
				2020-21		5.5	
19	Structure, Interaction and Process for Energy Efficient CO ₂ Separations Using Novel Ionic Liquids Supported	PDPU, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Utilisation	2019-20	28.01	10.57	27.09.2022
				2021-22		7.17	
				2022-23		6.03	

Sr. No.	Project Name/ Activity	Organisation and Location (*Organisation full name mentioned in the table below)	Sector	Year	(in ₹ Lakhs)		Date of Completion
					Fund Allocated	Funds Disbursed	
	Membranes						
Grand Total					1874.74	1474.95	

(B) Details of CCUS Projects supported by Department of Biotechnology (DBT) as part of Mission Innovation Challenge including the fund allocated and disbursed

Sr.No.	Project Name/Activity	Institute Name	Sector	Funds* (in ₹ Lakhs)			Date of Completion
				Year	Allocated	Disbursed	
1.	Bioconversion of CO2 to Biofuels through Microbial Catalyzed Systems	VIT University, Vellore Campus, Vellore	Biological Carbon Capture	2019-2020	49.97	36.11	11/02/2023
2.	Sequestration of CO2 with Simultaneous Production of Succinic Acid by metabolically engineering.	The Energy And Resources Institute, New Delhi		2019-2020	58.97	31.06	29/12/2022
				2020-2021			
				2022-2023		18.94	
3.	Integrated Design and Demonstration of	PDPU Gandhinagar -		2020-2021	62.77	46.66	19/11/2023

Sr.No.	Project Name/Activity	Institute Name	Sector	Funds* (in ₹ Lakhs)			Date of Completion
				Year	Allocated	Disbursed	
	Intensified CO2 Capture with cost effective advanced Process. (INDIA-CO2)	Gujarat,		2023-2024		5.91	
4.	Solar assisted hydroformylation/ carboxylation of olefins containing natural products with CO2	Indian Institute of Petroleum, Mohkampur Haridwar Road, Dehradun - Uttarakhand,		2019-2020	57.26	17.734	22/06/2023
				2023-2024		24.26	
5.	Metabolic engineering of cyanobacteria for photosynthetic conversion of carbon dioxide into storable fuels	IIT Bombay		2019-2020	89.99	43.85	29/03/2023
				2022-2023		16.43	
6.	Impact of Carbon Nanomaterial based Photocatalyst on Microalgae Growth and Lipid for Improved Biodiesel	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology		2019-2020	51.25	26.43	04/08/2023
				2021-2022		10.90	
				2022-2023		9.68	
Grand Total					370.21	287.96	

Full forms for (A) (B) from the STATEMENT– I

Sr. No	Institute Short Name	Institute Full Form
1	CSIR-IIP, Dehradun	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research - Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun
2	CSIR-NCL, Pune	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research - National Chemical Laboratory, Pune
3	ICT, Mumbai	Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai
4	IEST, Shibpur	Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur
5	JNCASR, Bengaluru, Karnataka	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bengaluru, Karnataka
6	NIT, Tiruchirappalli	National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli
7	IIT, Gandhinagar	Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar
8	IISER, Kolkata	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata
9	IIT, Delhi	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
10	BITS, Goa	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Goa
11	IIT Bombay	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
12	PDPU	PanditDeendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
13	CSIR-CSMCRI, Bhavnagar, Gujarat	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research - Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar, Gujarat
14	SSN College of Engineering, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Sri SivasubramaniyaNadar College of Engineering, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Sr. No	Institute Short Name	Institute Full Form
15	CSIR-IICT, Hyderabad, Telangana	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research - Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana
16	VIT University, Vellore Campus, Vellore	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore

STATEMENT-II

Details of CCUS R&D projects supported by DST in Collaboration with other countries

Sr. No.	Project Title	Financial Year	Lead Institute from India	ACT/CETP Member country Partners
1.	Stress history and reservoir pressure for improved quantification of CO ₂ storage containment risks SHARP Storage	2021-22/ Ongoing Project Development	IIT Bombay, Mumbai	Norway, United Kingdom, Denmark, Netherlands
2.	Sustainable Operation of post-combustion Capture plants	2021-22/ Ongoing Project Development	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha (GGSIP) University, New Delhi	Netherlands, UK, Germany, and USA
3.	Permanent sequestration of gigatons of CO ₂ in continental margin basalt deposits	2022-23/ Ongoing Project Development	CSIR – National Geophysical Research Institute- Hyderabad	Germany, Norway, and USA

4.	Maximizing Carbon Sequestration in Cement-Based Construction through Material Innovation and Additive Manufacturing	2022-23/ Ongoing Project Development	Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru	USA
5.	Mineral Optimization driving Renewable Energy applications in Low Energy CO ₂ Capture and Utilization in Copper Processing	2024-25/ Ongoing Project Development	Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Goa	Sweden, Spain & Romania

ACT: Accelerating CCUS Technologies

CETP: Clean Energy Transition Partnership

STATEMENT-III

Details of CCUS Projects supported by DST under CDR Mission of MI including the fund allocated and disbursed

S. N o.	Project Name/ Activity	Organisation and Location	Sector	Year	(in ₹ Lakhs)		Date of Completion
					Fund Allocated	Funds Disbursed	
1	Constructing Chemically Robust Covalent Organic Nanotubes (CONTs) Coated	Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER) Kolkata	Capture	2024-25	90.44	27.27	25.09.2027

	Zeolites for Metal Free CO2 Capture and Photocatalytic CO2 Conversion in Water						
2	CO2 Capture and Conversion to Jet Fuel via Alcohol to Jet Process	IIT Delhi	Utilisation	2024-25	176.30	97.20	24.10.2027
3	Quantification of detection threshold and sensitivity of seismic techniques for monitoring of CO2 storage sites in India	CSIR-NGRI, Hyderabad	Storage	2024-25	97.72	42.80	09.12.2027
Grand Total					364.46	167.27	

*MI: Mission Innovation

*CDR: Carbon Dioxide Removal

AI RESEARCH AND INNOVATION ENHANCEMENT

3071. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to promote and enhance AI research and innovation across the country;
- (b) whether the Government has identified any priority areas for AI research and innovation;
- (c) if so, the names of these areas along with the rationale for their selection;
- (d) whether the Government has achieved success in advancing AI research and innovation; and
- (e) (e) if so, the details of notable initiatives or collaborations 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 (e) 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. This initiative aims to ensure that AI benefits all sectors of society, driving innovation and growth.

India is regarded as the skills capital in technology and Artificial Intelligence. The most reliable ranking in AI is placing India among the top countries with AI Skills, AI capabilities, and policies to use AI. Stanford University has ranked India among the top four countries along with the US, China, and the UK in the Global and

National AI vibrancy ranking based on 42 indicators. GitHub, which is community of developers has ranked India at the top with the global share of 24% of all projects. Government is committed to harnessing the power of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the good of our people in sectors like Agriculture, Healthcare, Education, Railways, Governance & Administration, Earth Science, Energy & Power, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Transportation and Law & Justice.

The government's approach focuses on leveraging AI for economic growth and development while fostering a robust AI ecosystem. In this regard, 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 compute pillar envisions building a high-end scalable AI computing ecosystem comprising AI compute infrastructure of 10,000 or more Graphics Processing Units (GPUs).
- Towards this, IndiaAI Independent Business Division (IBD) published a Request for Empanelment (RFE) on August 16, 2024, to empanel AI services on cloud including GPUs. 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, **empaneled bidders have offered 14,517 GPUs at an average rate of Rs. 115 per GPU hour with Government support of upto 40%.** Further, an IndiaAI Compute Portal has been developed for accessing and leveraging the empaneled AI services on cloud.

IndiaAI FutureSkills:

- IndiaAI FutureSkills Pillar envisions to augment the number of graduates, postgraduate 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 being offered to students pursuing relevant undergraduate and postgraduate programs at Private / Centrally Funded Technical Institutes (CFTI) under the Government of India or must be recognized either by the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) / National Board of Accreditation (NBA) / National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) of the University Grants Commission (UGC) or as per the extant norms. Till date, 150 UG students, 48 PG students and 3 PhD scholars have been selected for the IndiaAI Fellowship.
- IndiaAI has established IndiaAI Data Lab in National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT's) Delhi centre and & ICET, Nagaland.

Additionally, IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT plans to establish 27 data labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country, details of which are placed at **Statement-I**.

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 been 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 call for applications has been announced at the event.

IndiaAI Innovation Centre:

- IndiaAI Innovation centre aims to develop and deploy indigenous Large Multimodal Models (LMMs) trained on India-specific data
- IndiaAI 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. A total of 67 proposals till February 15 aimed at building India's foundation models, with contributions from both established startups and new teams of researchers & academia.

IndiaAI Datasets Platform:

- The IndiaAI Datasets Platform (IDP) seeks to enhance access, quality, and utilization of public sector datasets to make them AI-ready.
- Government has launched AIKosh: IndiaAI Datasets Platform. 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.

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 the themes of healthcare, agriculture, improved governance, climate change & disaster management and assistive technologies for learning disabilities. The Innovation Challenge was open to Indian innovators, startups, non-profits, students, academic/R&D organizations, and companies. A total of 900 applications

have been received across the five focus areas by the deadline of 30th September. Out these, the 30 shortlisted AI solutions under the identified sectors across three stages of maturity: Idea, Prototype, and Existing Solutions. The details of shortlisted AI solutions is given at **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, and the top 20 shortlisted teams were invited to a physical hackathon at I4C. From these, the top three teams were selected for pilot testing of their solutions at I4C.

Safe & Trusted AI:

- This pillar enables the implementation of Responsible AI projects including the development of indigenous tools and frameworks, self-assessment checklists for innovators, and other guidelines and governance frameworks.
- 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 **Statement-III**.

- Further, IndiaAI invited Expressions of Interest from individuals and organizations for the development of tools in areas such as Watermarking & Labelling, Ethical AI Frameworks, AI Risk Assessment & Management, Stress Testing Tools, and Deepfake Detection Tools.

STATEMENT-I

List of Data & 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	J&K
18	Jammu	J&K
19	Ranchi	Jharkhand
20	Imphal	Manipur
21	Gangtok	Sikkim
22	Agartala	Tripura
23	Aizawl	Mizoram
24	Shillong	Meghalaya
25	Kohima	Nagaland
26	Leh	Ladakh
27	Silchar	Assam

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
3	Kadalcompass - We Amplify the voice of water using Hydro-AI, Underwater com, 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 & 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 & 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
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
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 & tuberculosis Detection through Ai At National scale)	qXR, an advanced AI tool for interpreting chest X-rays (CXR), detects & 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 & Diagnosis of Musculoskeletal Joint Health Pain.	AI Enabled Hardware Platform for Joint Pain Diagnostics and Rehabilitation	Solution	Startoon Labs Private Limited	Healthcare

		Segments of 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 & 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 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	Prototype	SIAMAF Healthcare	Healthcare

		nodes using AI/ML based algorithms			
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 autism or related developmental conditions	Existing	Kidaura Innovations Pvt Ltd	Learning disabilities
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	Idea	Banyan Intelligence Private Limited	Learning disabilities

		special educators and support children with SLDs.			
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 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 consultations in India by making citizen engagement more inclusive, scalable, and comprehensive	Solution	Civic Innovation Foundation	Governance

STATEMENT- III

The details of the selected projects under “Safe & 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	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 & Knowledge for Large Language Models

DPDP RULES, 2025

3072. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

- (a) the specific measures included in the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Rules, 2025 to safeguard citizens' data privacy and rights;
- (b) the specific mechanisms established to ensure compliance by data fiduciaries;

- (c) the details of the stakeholder consultations held including feedback from data protection experts, technology firms and civil society and the manner in which these inputs have shaped the draft rules; and
- (d) the timeline for finalising and rolling out these rules, along with the Government's strategy to monitor and evaluate their effectiveness once implemented?

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

(a) to (d) The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (Act) provides for the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognises both the rights of the individual to protect their personal data and the need to process such personal data for lawful purposes. The Act obligates organizations, including State agencies, involved in digital personal data processing, to implement robust technical and organisational measures. The accountability of the Data Fiduciaries is monitored through the adjudication of personal data breaches and breaches of the provisions of the Act and imposition of penalties for such breaches. The draft Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 (Rules) seek to operationalize the Act. The Rules aim to safeguard citizens data privacy and rights by having obligations like providing notice by Data Fiduciary to Data Principal, application of reasonable security safeguards, intimation of personal data breach and providing mechanism for

exercising rights of Data Principals. The Rules have been drafted with the objective to be principle-based rather than prescriptive and to carry out the purposes of the DPDP Act. These Rules provide procedural clarity for grievance redressal mechanisms and reporting for data breaches.

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has done number of public consultations on Draft DPDP Rules, 2025 across the country. The consultations attracted experts, technology firms and civil society and representatives from various sectors such as technology, consulting, MSMEs, banking, and finance. The Ministry has invited feedback/comments from the public and stakeholders in line with the Government's commitment to adopt an inclusive approach to law-making. Such contributions play a vital role in refining the Rules, ensuring they meet the evolving needs of India's digital economy while safeguarding the rights of data principals. These consultation sessions reaffirm the government's commitment for the effective implementation of the DPDP Act and ensuring a practical, innovation-friendly regulatory environment.

IIAS-DARPG INDIA CONFERENCE 2025

3073. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

- (a) the manner in which the participation of 58 countries in the IIAS-DARPG India Conference 2025 contributed to advancing administrative reforms in India;

- (b) the manner in which the conference addressed the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and digital transformation in governance;
- (c) whether the Government plans to introduce follow-up training programmes or collaborations to strengthen administrative capabilities and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action plan formulated by the Government to implement the key recommendations emerging from the conference?

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) As a Member State of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, India hosted the IIAS-DARPG India Conference 2025 from February 10-14, 2025 on the theme "Next Generation Administrative Reforms: Empowering Citizens and Reaching the Last Mile". India brought out a seminal book publication under the IIAS publication series titled "Viksit Bharat@2047: Governance Transformed" to advance international knowledge creation and exchange in public administration. The Conference witnessed presentation of over 300 Research

papers in Plenary/ Breakout sessions from delegates representing 58-member countries. A number of research papers focused on digital transformation in governance using AI, including papers from Indian delegates. This Conference is an academic multilateral forum for dissemination of knowledge.

RESTORATION OF CONCESSION IN FARE TO SENIOR CITIZEN

3074. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) the reasons for not reinstating senior citizen concessions post-pandemic;
- (b) whether the Government plans to restore senior citizens concessions in train fares;
- (c) the details of alternative measures, if any, introduced by the Railways to support senior citizens after withdrawing the concession; and
- (d) the details of the amount of revenue saved by Railways annually since the suspension of senior citizen concessions in March 2020?

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

(a) to (d) Indian Railways strives to provide affordable services to all strata of the society and gave subsidy of Rs. 56,993 cr on passenger tickets in 2022-23. This amounts to concession of 46% on an average, to every person, travelling on Railways. In other words, if the cost of providing service is Rs. 100, then the price of ticket is Rs. 54 only. This subsidy

is continuing for all passengers. Further, concessions beyond this subsidy amount are continuing for many categories like 4 categories of Persons with disabilities (Divyangjans), 11 categories of patients and 8 categories of students.

NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY STRATEGY

3075. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is taking concrete steps to formulate and implement a comprehensive National Cyber Security Strategy to effectively combat cyber threats and safeguard digital infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details and the key focus areas thereof and the manner in which it aims to address rising cyber frauds data security concerns in case there is no such strategy;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen India's cyber security framework and enhancement of cyber defence mechanisms to counter growing cyber frauds;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to curb financial cyber crimes' OTP frauds and online scams; and

- (e) whether the Government recognize urgent need for a proactive robust cyber security policy to protect nationals given increasing digital dependence of our citizens and if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

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

(a), (b) and (e) The policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring an Open, Safe and Trusted and Accountable Internet for its users. Government has taken several legal, technical, and administrative policy measures for addressing cyber security challenges in the country. The Government has also institutionalised a nationwide integrated and coordinated system to deal with cyber security matters in the country which, inter alia, includes:

- i. National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC) under the National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) to ensure coordination amongst different agencies.
- ii. Under the provisions of section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is designated as the national agency for responding to cyber security incidents.
- iii. National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) implemented by the CERT-In serves as the control room to scan the cyberspace in the country and detect cyber security threats. NCCC facilitates coordination among different agencies

by sharing with them the metadata from cyberspace for taking actions to mitigate cyber security threats.

- 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, and also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations.
- v. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has created Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) to deal with cybercrimes in a coordinated and effective manner.
- vi. Under the provisions of section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, the Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country.

To ensure secure and resilient cyberspace, the primary focus is on the three pillars of Securing national cyberspace, strengthening existing structures comprising of people, processes and capabilities and synergise resources for their optimal utilization to protect the Digital Environment in the country.

(c) and (d) 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. 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 & Trusted Internet.
- ii. 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.
- iii. CERT-In issued Guidelines for Secure Application Design, Development, and Implementation & Operations in September 2023. CERT-In has also released the Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) guidelines for entities, particularly those in the public sector, government, essential services, organizations involved in software export and software services industry in October 2024 to help organizations know exactly what components are in their software or assets, making it easier to identify and fix vulnerabilities.
- iv. CERT-In has issued an advisory to various Ministries in November 2023 outlining the measures to be taken for strengthening the cyber security by all entities that are processing the digital personal data or information including sensitive personal data or information.

- v. CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers, mobile phones, networks and data on an ongoing basis.
- vi. CERT-In works in coordination with service providers, regulators and Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to track and disable phishing websites and facilitate investigation of fraudulent activities.
- vii. The Computer Security Incident Response Team-Finance Sector (CSIRT-Fin) has been setup for responding to and containing and mitigating cyber security incidents reported from the financial sector under the umbrella and guidance of CERT-In.
- viii. NCIIPC provides threat intelligence, situational awareness, alerts & advisories and information on vulnerabilities to organisations having Critical Information Infrastructure (CIIs)/ Protected Systems (PSs) for taking preventive measures from cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.
- ix. CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform for proactively collecting, analysing and sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation actions by them.
- x. CERT-In has empanelled 200 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- xi. Cyber security mock drills are conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations and enhance

resilience in Government and critical sectors. 109 such drills have so far been conducted by CERT-In where 1438 organizations from different States and sectors participated.

- xii. CERT-In conducts regular training programmes 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. A total of 12,014 officials have been trained in 23 training programs in 2024.
- xiii. CERT-In is regularly carrying out various activities for awareness and citizen sensitization with respect to cyber-attacks and cyber frauds.
- xiv. National Informatics Centre (NIC) mandates periodic security audits of government websites and applications through CERT-In-empanelled agencies to eliminate vulnerabilities and ensure compliance with global security standards and Vulnerability Assessment of the underlying hardware on which such applications are hosted.
- xv. NIC provides Information Technology (IT) support to ministries, departments and agencies of the Central Government, State Governments and district administrators for various e-governance solutions and follows information security policies and practices in line with industry standards and practices, aimed at preventing cyber attacks and safeguarding data.

- xvi. NIC has deployed advanced security tools including Threat Intelligence Platform to identify the security issues associated with Government network.
- xvii. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology conducts programmes to generate information security awareness. Awareness material in the form of handbooks, short videos, posters, brochures, cartoon stories for children, advisories, etc. on various aspects of cyber hygiene & cyber security including deepfakes are disseminated through portals such as www.staysafeonline.in, www.infosecawareness.in and www.csk.gov.in.
- xviii. 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. The 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. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal are routed automatically to the respective State/UT law enforcement agency for further handling as per the provisions of law. The 'Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System' has been launched for immediate reporting of financial frauds and to stop siphoning off fund by the fraudsters.
- xix. 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.

- xx. MHA has issued advisory to all the State/UT Governments to carry out publicity of National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) and Toll-free helpline number '1930' to create mass awareness.
- xxi. Department of Telecommunications issued framework for Telecom Cyber Security Incident Response (T-CSIRT), sectoral computer emergency response team (CERT) on 03.08.2022 for performing, coordinating and supporting the response to a security incident within telecommunication sector. The same has been reviewed and issued on 31.01.2023.
- xxii. 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 unauthorised / fraudulent transactions.

- xxiii. 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.
- xxiv. RBI has issued the booklet ‘BE(A)WARE’ on modus operandi of financial frauds in the public domain to educate the public.

लड़कियों का विज्ञान के प्रति रुझान

3076. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा लड़कियों की विज्ञान के प्रति रुचि और झुकाव बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विज्ञान की पढ़ाई के लिए प्रोत्साहित की गई छात्राओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी, हाँ विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) 2019-20 से मेधावी लड़कियों को स्टेम (विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, इंजीनियरिंग और गणित) क्षेत्रों में उच्चतर शिक्षा और कैरियर बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु विज्ञान ज्योति कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य वर्ष भर चलने वाली विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ जैसे व्यावहारिक अनुभवात्मक शैक्षणिक सत्र, वैज्ञानिक रोल मॉडल के साथ चर्चा, अनुसंधान और विकास और औद्योगिक प्रयोगशालाओं का दौरा, विज्ञान के प्रति लड़कियों में रुचि और झुकाव बढ़ाने हेतु पहुंच प्रदान करने वाली कैरियर मार्गदर्शन कार्यशालाओं और छात्र-अभिभावक परामर्श सत्र के माध्यम से विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में टैलेंट पूल को बनाए रख कर स्टेम में लैंगिक समानता को बढ़ावा देना है। अपनी स्थापना से ही, विज्ञान ज्योति कार्यक्रम से 35 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 300 जिलों की 80,000 से अधिक उच्च योग्यता प्राप्त लड़कियां लाभान्वित हुई हैं। इसके प्रभाव को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) ने विश्वविद्यालयों, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों, सीएसआईआर प्रयोगशालाओं और अन्य प्रतिष्ठित संगठनों सहित 250 से अधिक प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के साथ काम किया है जो ज्ञान साझेदार के रूप में कार्य करते हैं और स्टेम में अधिक लड़कियों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने हेतु कार्यक्रम के अभियान में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देते हैं।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विज्ञान की पढ़ाई के लिए प्रोत्साहित की गई छात्राओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	कुल
अंडमान और निकोबार	100	100	115	315
आंध्र प्रदेश	692	880	889	2461

अरुणाचल प्रदेश	277	233	347	857
असम	925	970	1276	3171
बिहार	694	912	1243	2849
चंडीगढ़	100	100	103	303
छत्तीसगढ़	739	1066	1397	3202
दादर, नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव	200	200	188	588
दिल्ली	197	195	200	592
गोवा	93	98	100	291
गुजरात	785	1703	1567	4055
हरियाणा	583	891	1580	3054
हिमाचल प्रदेश	711	856	972	2539
जम्मू और कश्मीर	366	589	939	1894
झारखंड	713	1017	1265	2995
कर्नाटक	846	1030	1278	3154
केरल	686	810	975	2471
लद्दाख	88	99	200	387
मध्य प्रदेश	961	1273	1385	3619
महाराष्ट्र	1001	1496	1709	4206
मणिपुर	291	289	463	1043
मेघालय	222	300	394	916
मिजोरम	47	90	87	224
नागालैंड	82	104	97	283

ओडिशा	776	1082	1280	3138
पुडुचेरी	341	399	396	1136
पंजाब	653	1091	1480	3224
राजस्थान	920	1263	1712	3895
सिक्किम	199	167	187	553
तेलंगाना	491	745	771	2007
त्रिपुरा	213	233	299	745
उत्तराखंड	664	861	900	2425
उत्तर प्रदेश	1285	1502	2566	5353
पश्चिम बंगाल	925	998	1083	3006

DAE's CONTRIBUTIONS BEYOND NUCLEAR POWER

3077. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- whether it is true that the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) units also work in areas beyond Nuclear Power Production and caters to other societal areas and if so, the details thereof?
- the statistics of DAE technologies that have been transferred to industrial and rural enterprises?

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, Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is a multi-disciplinary Nuclear Research Centre of India having excellent infrastructure for advanced Research and Development with expertise covering the entire spectrum of usages of atomic energy. DAE plays a crucial role in various societal sectors such as nuclear agriculture & food preservation, health care, water treatment and waste management through its extensive research and technological advancements. Various technologies pertaining to societal applications developed by DAE are mentioned below:

Nuclear Agriculture & Food Preservation:

1. To ensure food security in years to come, DAE has well laid programmes for crop improvement, food preservation using radiation technology. Using radiation induced mutagenesis along with cross breeding, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) a constituent unit, has developed varieties in oilseeds

(groundnut, mustard, soybean and sunflower), pulses (urdbean, mungbean, pigeonpea and cowpea), rice and jute, wheat etc. Total of 70 (seventy) improved crop varieties have been developed, Gazette notified and released for commercial cultivation across the country. These crop varieties have desirable traits such as high yield, disease resistance, early maturity, climate resilience, biotic and abiotic stress tolerance etc.

2. Preservation of food forms another important area for National Food Security.

Feasibility of food irradiation for preservation has been studied for a number of agricultural and food commodities for several years. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) notified “Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Sixth Amendment, 2016 and the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Fourth Amendment, 2016” related to standards and labelling requirements for irradiated foods.

Radiation processing of food is very effective in treating the agricultural produce and flesh foods. Extension of shelf life of these produces is very much depended on the produce, variety and storage conditions.

BARC has developed radiation-based technology for setting up irradiation plants and protocols for gamma irradiation of several food items to extend their shelf life, provide safe foods and promote exports. A large number of food items for various objectives are being irradiated commercially. Till date 28 (twenty-

eight) irradiation plants based on BARC developed technology have been set-up in the country.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) involving gamma irradiation and subsequent storage in controlled environment have been developed for shelf-life extension of onion and potatoes up to 7.5 months and 8 months respectively while retaining the quality attributes. Large-scale trials have been carried out for the same. SOPs involving radiation technology has been successfully demonstrated to extend the shelf life of mangoes to facilitate export through sea route. SOPs for shelf-life extension of cereals, wheat, spices, mushroom, fruits & vegetables such as green tomato, broccoli, poultry, fish and fishery products have also been developed.

Some of the irradiation-based food preservation technologies developed and transferred to private entrepreneur for commercialisation are preservative free Shelf Stable Jamun product, Sprouts & Sweet Corn Kernels, intermediate moisture shrimp and ready-to-eat (RTE) intermediate moisture (IM) fruits cubes.

Litchi Treatment plant based upon BARC technology was set-up at National Research Centre on Litchi, ICAR located at Mushahari, Muzaffarpur, Bihar. An Indian patent has been awarded to this technology which increases the shelf-life of litchi up to 60 days.

3. Eco-friendly and biodegradable BARC-hydrogel, which can absorb water upto 550 times of its weight has been developed and deployed for agriculture in arid regions.
4. Gamma Chamber Facility at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) a constituent unit of DAE, has been used for irradiation of seeds and plants by various universities for research purposes.
5. Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT), Indore a constituent unit of DAE has indigenously developed 10 MeV industrial electron linacs, process technology and electron beam radiation processing facility for terminal sterilization of medical device. Since starting operations, the facility has provided electron beam services for sterilization of more than 75 Lakh medical devices for various medical devices industries. RRCAT has also developed 10 MeV, 10 kW food irradiation linac which is useful for setting up food irradiation facilities within the country. Technology of the food irradiation linac is available on “technology transfer basis” to the Indian industries and institutes which are interested in manufacturing the linacs and/or are interested in setting up food irradiation facilities. The facility is also used for colour modification of precious gem stones by the industry.
6. RRCAT has developed a Liquid Nitrogen cooling based technology named “SHIVAY”- Sheetal Vahak Yantra for transportation of perishable fruits & vegetables under combination of controlled temperature, humidity and inert

atmosphere for freshness of fruits and vegetables for a long duration during transportation. The system is successfully tested for about 4000 km of road trials. Farmers can access far off markets even 1000 km away with same freshness at a very low refrigeration cost of Rs.1/kg.

Health Care:

1. Radioisotopes:

Nuclear Medicine uses radioactive isotopes (radio-isotopes) for the non-invasive diagnosis of several human diseases, including cardiology, oncology (cancer), neurology, psychiatry and infectious diseases and for the treatment of thyrotoxicosis, thyroid cancer, neuroendocrine tumours, neural crest tumours, bone-pain palliation etc. BARC regularly produces radio-isotopes and radiopharmaceuticals and supply through Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) an industrial unit of DAE, to various nuclear medicine centres across India for diagnostics and therapeutic application for treatment of various types of cancers.

BARC has developed and demonstrated partition technology for recovery of Caesium-137, Strontium-90 and Ruthenium-106 from high level waste for medical applications. Non-dispersible glass pencils containing Caesium-137 is being used in blood irradiators. Strontium-90 are used for milking of Yttrium-90 for cancer treatment. Cost effective $^{106}\text{RuBy}$ (Ruthenium Brachytherapy)

plaques (round, notched, pediatric) developed for Eye Cancer Treatment and supplied to various hospitals in the country.

2. Chlorophyllin tablet has been developed and launched as regenerative nutraceutical and antioxidant with a commercial name of Aktocyte. The tablets are approved by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) as nutraceutical.
3. BARC is significantly contributing in the field of Nuclear Medicine and for diagnostic and therapeutic services for cancer treatment through its clinical patient services units at Radiation Medicine Centre (RMC), Mumbai & Radiation Medicine Research Centre (RMRC), Kolkata.
4. NO_x releasing dressing for the treatment of Diabetic foot ulcer and other chronic wounds has been developed. The technology has been transferred to a private firm and Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) approval has been obtained for manufacturing & commercialisation.
5. 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.
6. Hyperthermia based cancer treatment using magnetic nanoparticles - Magnetic fluid hyperthermia is being developed as an alternate cancer therapy, where

super paramagnetic nanoparticles are to be injected into cancerous tissues and subsequently exposed to high frequency alternating magnetic field.

7. 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. This technology ensures increased availability and complete import substitution.
8. The proton beams from 30 MeV Medical Cyclotron Facility (MCF) at Chakgaria campus, Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), Kolkata a constituent unit of DAE, is producing radioisotopes/radiopharmaceuticals, which are used for cancer diagnostics and are being delivered on regular basis to various hospitals/Nuclear Medicine Centres.
9. Commercial production and supply of Radiopharmaceuticals, ^{18}F -Sodium Fluoride (for bone scanning), and Gallium-68-PSMA (for diagnostics of Prostate cancer) have been started.
10. Production and successful human application of Thallium-201-Chloride Radiopharmaceuticals (for conducting Cardiac studies, diagnosis of brain tumour) successfully carried out first time in India.

Water Treatment:

1. Several membrane assisted technologies have been developed at BARC for desalination of brackish & seawater and purification of contaminated water for drinking purposes at domestic and/or community levels. Desalination and water purification includes purification with respect to microbiological decontamination, arsenic removal, iron removal, de-fluoridation, salinity and hardness removal. The technologies have been transferred to several private entrepreneurs on non-exclusive basis for commercialisation and field deployment. BARC has installed BARC developed water purification technologies in 200 equivalent villages in India including BSF border posts at Kutch & Barmer posts, Central Railway platforms in Mumbai and Indian Railway's DeenDayalu coaches.
2. BARC has developed Hybrid granular Sequencing Batch Reactor (hgSBR) technology for treatment of sewage waste water. The technology has been successfully transferred to private entrepreneurs for commercialisation. The technology was successfully deployed in the Kumbh 2021 and MahaKumbh 2025.
3. A technology for removal of dye from effluent from textile industry has been developed and successfully demonstrated in a textile plant at Jodhpur.

Waste Management:

Sludge Hygienisation : BARC has developed radiation hygienisation technology for treating dry sewage sludge & converting into organic manure. 100 tons/day dry sludge hygienisation plants have been set up and operationalised by Ahmedabad and Indore Municipal Cooperation with technological support from BARC.

Shesha, a technology that works on bio-methanation, has been developed for managing bio-degradable kitchen and garden waste from small housing society. The bio-gas produced during the process can be used as fuel & remaining process waste can be used as manure.

(b) Till date DAE has developed and published around 250 spin-off technologies for transfer to private entrepreneur for commercialization on non-exclusive basis and nearly 850 licenses have been issued to various industrial and rural enterprises for these technologies.

Statistics on DAE technologies that have been transferred to industrial and rural enterprises in recent years is mentioned below:

Year	No. of technologies transferred	No. of enterprises where technologies transferred		
		Industrial	Rural	Total
2022	88	98	36	134
2023	91	91	31	122
2024	40	17	14	41

PROJECTS UNDER NESIDS IN ASSAM**3078. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:**

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

- (a) the total number of projects sanctioned under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) in Assam, excluding road infrastructure, since its inception;
- (b) the details of these projects including their sector (such as health, education, tourism, water supply, power, etc.), approved cost and current status of their implementation;
- (c) the amount of funds allocated and released for these projects during the last three years;
- (d) whether there have been any delays in project execution and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely completion and effective utilization of NESIDS funds for infrastructure development in Assam?

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 (e) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) has sanctioned 27 projects costing Rs. 1223.49 crore under North East Special

Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) in Assam, excluding road infrastructure, since inception i.e. from the year 2017-18 onwards, the details of which are enclosed as **Statement**. The sector-wise details of these projects are as under:

S. No.	Number of Projects	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Total funds released (till 12.03.2025) (Rs. in cr.)	Funds released during last 03 years and current FY w.e.f. 2021-22 (Rs in cr.)
1	19	Education	881.08	101.68	100.43
2	3	Health	149.18	61.96	17.54
3	3	Water Supply	90.76	35.51	26.80
4	1	Power	30.54	7.73	7.73
5	1	Miscellaneous	71.93	0.00	0.00
Total	27		1223.49	206.88	152.50

These 27 projects of Assam sanctioned under NESIDS are at various stages of implementation. The implementation period of the projects sanctioned under NESIDS depend upon various factors such as the geographical location, terrain, availability of land, mandatory statutory clearances, removal of obstacles, financial closures etc.

The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has taken several steps to ensure timely completion of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry in NER, inter-alia, including the State of Assam. The projects are periodically monitored and inspected by officials of MDoNER, North Eastern Council and Field Technical

Support Units (FTSUs). Regular review meetings are conducted with the State Governments of NE Region. The Project Quality Monitors/Third Party Technical Inspection Agencies (PQM/TPTI) have been introduced to strengthen the monitoring mechanism of the MDoNER.

List of projects sanctioned under NESIDS in Assam, excluding Road Infrastructure

S.NO	Project Name	Sector	Date of Sanction	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. In Cr.)	Total funds released (till 12.03.2025) in Cr.
1	Infrastructure Development of 65 Secondary School for construction of new school building in Assam	Education	03-01-2025	455	0
2	Legacy Waste Treatment in 39 ULBS in Assam	Miscellaneous	14-03-2024	71.9289	0
3	Water Supply Projects in Tinsukia Town (Phase-III) Tinsukia District in Assam	Water Supply	01-03-2019	27.1952	0.1
4	Infrastructure Development of Greater Kheroni Piped water Supply Scheme in KarbiAnglong , Assam	Water Supply	21-02-2019	21.8772	21.2786
5	Digboi Town Water Supply Scheme in Assam	Water Supply	29-08-2019	41.688	14.1344
6	Construction of 2x50 MVA, 132/33KV GIS (Gas	Power	20-04-2022	30.5397	7.7349

	Insulated Substation) at 220/132 KV Amingaon GIS, Assam				
7	Upgradation of 24 numbers of existing district hospitals for setting up of ICUs for treatment of COVID-19 patients in Assam	Health	07-07- 2020	97.488	38.9952
8	Procurement of Ventilators (Newborn to Pediatric) for COVID-19 disease in Pediatric age group	Health	30-09- 2021	28.7	0.1
9	Improvement / Special Infrastructure development of JSB Civil Hospital in Chirang District, Assam	Health	12-02- 2019	22.9924	26.6397
10	Transformation of school (50 nos) of the state as center of Excellence	Education	14-11- 2023	400	93.7095
11	Construction and Renovation of Lakhimpur Govt. HS School, lakhimpur in Assam	Education	04-06- 2021	1.2337	0.1
12	Construction of Meeting Hall by Strengthening of Barkolai Higher Secondary School, Nagaon, Assam	Education	29-03- 2020	0.6107	0.57
13	Construction of Girls Hostel at Jorhat Govt. Girls Higher Secondary and	Education	29-03- 2020	2.1223	0.682

	Multipurpose School located in Jorhat, Assam				
14	Construction of Additional Classrooms by Strengthening for Senairam Girls Higher Secondary School Tinsukia in Assam	Education	29-03-2020	0.6216	0.2198
15	Construction of Additional Classrooms at Karanga Girls Higher Secondary School Jorhat, Assam	Education	29-03-2020	0.6216	0.621595
16	Construction of Additional Classrooms at Borguri High School, Tinsukia, Assam	Education	29-03-2020	0.6216	0.5906
17	Construction and renovation of Tezpur Govt. HS school, Tezpur, Sonitpur in Assam	Education	03-06-2021	1.2337	0.1
18	Construction and renovation of Tarini Charan Govt. H.S. & M.P. School, Guwahati, Assam	Education	29-03-2020	2.2277	0.6297
19	Construction and renovation of Sonaram Higher Secondary School, Bharalumukh, Guwahati, Assam	Education	29-03-2020	2.2277	1.5701
20	Construction and renovation of Silchar Govt.	Education	04-06-2021	1.2337	0.1

	HS school,Cachar in Assam				
21	Construction and renovation of Panbazar Higher Secondary School, Panbazar, Guwahati, Assam	Education	29-03-2020	2.2277	1.1894
22	Construction and renovation of KuralguriGovt.Boy HS School ,Golaghat in Assam	Education	04-06-2021	1.2337	0.1
23	Construction and renovation of Karimganj Govt. HS school,Karimganj in Assam	Education	03-06-2021	1.2337	0.1
24	Construction and renovation of Kamrup Academy H.S. School, Chenikuthi, Guwahati, Assam	Education	29-03-2020	2.2277	1.0927
25	Construction and renovation of DhubriGovt.Boy HS School,Dhubri in Assam	Education	03-06-2021	1.7273	0.1
26	Construction and renovation of Cooton Collegiate Govt. HS school,Panbazar, Guwahati in Assam	Education	03-06-2021	2.9497	0.1

27	Construction and renovation of Govt. HS school,Dibrugarh in Assam	Education	03-06-2021	1.7273	0.1

INTERNET AND BROADBAND PENETRATION

3079. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

- (a) the statistics detailing the growth in the total number of telephone connections over the last decade;
- (b) the information on the growth in Internet and broadband penetration during this period; and
- (c) the details regarding any increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the sector?

**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 growth in the total number of telephone connections, internet and broadband subscriptions over the last decade are as follows:

	As on 31.03.2014	As on 31.03.2024	Growth (%)
Telephone Connections (In Crores)	93.3	119.87	28.48

Internet Subscriptions (In Crores)*	25.16	95.44	279.33
Broadband Subscriptions (In Crores)*	6.09	92.41	1417.41

*Source: TRAI

(c) Telecom Sector has been one of the largest recipients of Foreign Direct Investment. Telecom Sector has received FDI of 25.16 Billion US dollars in the period 2014-2024 as against 12.83 Billion US dollars in the period 2004-14.

BEACH POLLUTION AND COASTAL WATER QUALITY MONITORING

3080. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) the details of beach pollution levels recorded along Country's coastline during the last five years including key pollutants and their impact on marine ecosystems as per data from the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR);
- (b) the trends in marine litter and plastic pollution along beaches and coastal waters, along with the measures taken to address them, State-wise;
- (c) the number and locations of Blue Flag-certified beaches in the Country, along with the environmental monitoring criteria and compliance mechanisms in place;
- (d) the specific steps taken by the Government to reduce industrial and municipal waste discharge into coastal ecosystems including enforcement actions and waste treatment initiatives; and

- (e) whether the Government is developing a national framework for coastal waste management to prevent marine pollution and if so, the proposed structure and implementation timeline of such a framework?

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) Sir, based on data collected by various studies conducted by National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), an attached office of MoES, one of the most dominant key pollutants on the beach environment was found to be plastic litter. The main source of plastic litter on the studied beaches are observed to be public-derived litter followed by non-sourced litter and fishing activity related litter.
- (b) As per the study conducted by NCCR, in 2021, the percentage of beach plastic litter was 74%. It then declined sharply, reaching 40% by 2022. The percentage of beach plastic litter was 43% in 2023 and stayed stable in 2024. MoES has conducted various awareness events such as, PAN India beach clean-up and awareness program at more than 250 beaches (2017-2024) through various initiatives such as Swachh Sagar Surakshit Sagar/ International Coastal Clean-

up Day, World Ocean Day, Swachhata Pakhwada/ Swachhata Hi Seva. etc. These mega-awareness drives were conducted by engaging various government and non-government organizations, students from various schools and colleges, and other stakeholders. The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021, on 12th August 2021, prohibiting identified single use plastic items, which have low utility and high littering potential, from 1st July 2022. The MoEF&CC has also notified the Guidelines on the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic packaging vide Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2022, on 16th February, 2022. The Guidelines stipulate mandatory targets on EPR, recycling of plastic packaging waste, reuse of rigid plastic packaging and use of recycled plastic content. The implementation of ban on identified single use plastic items coupled with Extended Producer Responsibility on plastic packaging has contributed in reduction of pollution caused by littered and unmanaged plastic waste.

- (c) Under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP), the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has piloted Beach Environment & Aesthetic Management Service (BEAMS) Programme. Under this programme, various activities and parameters related to pollution abatement, beach awareness, aesthetics, safety, surveillances services and environment education, etc., have been done at identified beaches aimed to achieve

international standards for Blue Flag Beach Certification. Total 10 beaches situated in 6 States and 3 Union Territories have been developed at par with best international beaches with safety and ecologically sustainable infrastructure, acceptable bathing water quality, self-sustaining energy supply and environmentally sound services/management measures. Beaches that have been conferred with internationally recognized Blue Flag Certification are:

- Shivrajpur, Devbhumi Dwarka District, Gujarat
- Ghoghla (Diu) Dadara Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
- Padubidri, Udupi District, Karnataka
- Kasarkod, Karwar District, Karnataka
- Kappad, Kozhikode District, Kerala
- Kovalam, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu
- Eden, Puducherry District, Puducherry
- Rushikonda, Vishakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh
- Golden, Puri District, Odisha
- Radhanagar (Havelock), Andaman & Nicobar Islands

(d) In order to reduce the industrial and municipal waste discharge into coastal ecosystems, the Government has taken following initiatives:

- i. Industry specific standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants for 79 industrial sectors under Schedule-I and general standards under Schedule-VI of E (P) Rules, 1986 have been notified.
- ii. The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ PCCs issue consent to establish / consent to operate and authorization to the industries in the States. SPCBs / PCCs monitor the compliance of industrial effluent according to the prescribed norms. In case of non-compliance, action against industry is taken under provisions of the Water Act, 1974, the Air Act, and the E (P) Act, 1986.
- iii. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has directed SPCBs / PCCs to inspect and designate Red, Orange, and Green categories of industries at a minimum inspection frequency of 6 months, 1 year and 2 years respectively for verification of compliance of environmental norms. In addition, 17 categories of high pollution potential industries, common waste management /treatment facilities such as Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBMWTFs) are inspected on quarterly basis by SPCBs / PCCs.
- iv. In addition to the regular monitoring through SPCBs/PCCs, CPCB also randomly inspect 17 categories of high pollution potential industries and common facilities based on the exceedance alerts generated through

Online Continuous Effluent / Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) installed in these units. In case of non-compliance with respect to environmental norms, action is taken against the violators as per the provisions of the Environmental Acts.

- v. Central Pollution Control Board has issued directions to 9 Coastal State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/4 Pollution Control Committees (Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Daman, Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshwadeep, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal) under Section 18 (1) (b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, regarding treatment of untreated sewage and Industrial effluent and disposal in coastal towns of India.
- vi. Most of the industries located in coastal area are allowed to dispose their pre-treated effluent in Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and treated effluent from CETP is allowed to discharge into sea through pipeline. The existing shore discharge shall be converted to Marine Outfalls. In cases where the marine outfall provides a minimum initial dilution 1500 times at the point of discharge and a minimum dilution of 1500 times at a point 100 meter away from discharge point, then the State Board may relax the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) limit, provided that the

maximum permissible value for COD in treated effluent shall be 500 milligrams /liter.

- (e) Marine pollution, originating from both land and sea, poses one of the greatest threats to the health of the world's oceans. This pollution can take many forms, including plastic pollution, agricultural runoff, industrial and municipal waste, marine litter, and oil spills, each with significant implications for marine biodiversity, human health, and economic activities. United Nations Environment Agency (UNEA) Resolutions on Marine Litter and Microplastics support global efforts to reduce marine litter. It supports and guides in the development of national and regional marine litter action plans. Consequently, National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), MoES has prepared a blueprint (technical report) for a national marine litter policy in India. According to this report, NCCR has proposed 4 targets and 20 strategies to combat the marine litter.

ANUSANDHAN NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

3081. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) the current status of the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) announced in the interim budget Financial Year, 2025;
- (b) the funds allocated and utilised under the Anusandhan National Research Foundation for basic research and prototype development; and

- (c) whether the Anusandhan National Research Fund comes under the aegis of National Research Fund, if so, the details of the funding pattern to Anusandhan National Research Fund?

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

- (a) The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) has been operationalized since February 05, 2024. The first meeting of the Governing Board (GB) of ANRF was held on 10th September, 2024 which discussed about India's Science and Technology landscape and redesigning of research and development programmes. As per the recommendation of the GB, ANRF has launched multiple programmes aiming to position India as global player in select key sectors, driving scientific advances and innovation ecosystem, and for promoting the research and innovation in partnership with the private sector. These include Prime Minister's Early Career Research Grant (PM-ECRG) to assist young researchers for initiating their research career; EV-Mission program under MAHA (Mission for

Advancement in High-impact Areas) to promote research & development of Electric Vehicle (EV) adoption in India; Partnerships for Accelerated Innovation and Research (PAIR) in line of Hub and Spoke model, as a first step towards fostering research across a broader range of institutions; and Inclusivity Research Grant (IRG) to provide funding support to researchers belonging to the Scheduled Caste /Scheduled Tribe for undertaking research in frontier areas of science and engineering.

- (b) ANRF has been allocated RE of Rs. 966 crore for the FY 2024-25 and out of which Rs. 666.38 crore has been utilized, so far.
- (c) The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) has been established through an Act of Parliament, namely ANRF Act, 2023. The provisions of the ANRF Act, 2023 came into force on February 05, 2024. The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) aims to receive funds in the form of ANRF Fund, Innovation Fund, Science and Engineering Research Fund, Special Purpose Funds. A budgetary provision of Rs. 14,000 crore is made from the Central Government and remaining amount will be sourced through donations from any other source, including from public sector enterprises, the private sector, philanthropist organizations, foundations or international bodies for R & D, 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.

जबलपुर और इंदौर के बीच नई रेलवे लाइन

3082. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत जबलपुर से गाडरवारा और बुधनी होते हुए इंदौर तक 342 किलोमीटर लम्बी नई रेलवे लाइन की वर्तमान स्थिति और प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त परियोजना के लिए अब तक कुल कितनी निधि आवंटित और व्यय की गई है; और
- (ग) उक्त परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है तथा वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में उक्त परियोजना के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग) इंदौर (मांगलिया गांव) और बुधनी (205 कि.मी.) के बीच नई लाइन का कार्य 3261.82 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर स्वीकृत किया गया है। मार्च, 2024 तक 948.37 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय हुआ है और वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए इस परियोजना हेतु 1107.25 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का आवंटन किया गया है। जबलपुर (गाडरवारा) और बुधनी (137 कि.मी.) के बीच का कार्य शुरू नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि दोनों पहले से ही इटारसी के रास्ते मौजूदा नेटवर्क से जुड़े हुए हैं और दोनों स्थानों के बीच की दूरी में कोई बड़ी कमी नहीं आई है।

इसरो से जुड़े स्टार्टअप्स

3083. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

क्या **प्रधानमंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या स्काईरूट रॉकेट के प्रक्षेपण के बाद कोई अन्य स्टार्टअप्स अपने रॉकेटों को प्रक्षेपित करने के लिए इसरो के साथ जुड़े हैं;
- (ख) इसरो द्वारा इन स्टार्टअप्स को क्या सहयोग दिया गया है तथा इसरो के इन स्टार्टअप्स के साथ सहयोग की प्रकृति क्या है; और
- (ग) वर्तमान में विभाग के साथ जुड़े ऐसे स्टार्टअप्स की संख्या कितनी है?

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

- (क) जी , हां। मेसर्स अग्निकुल कॉसमॉस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड इन-स्पेस और इसरो के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है।
- (ख) स्टार्टअप्स को दिए जाने वाले सहयोग में प्रमोचन यान की प्रणालियों/उप-प्रणालियों के परीक्षण के लिए इसरो परीक्षण सुविधाओं तक गैर-विशिष्ट पहुँच, प्रमोचन यान प्रणालियों/उप-प्रणालियों का प्रावधान, इसरो प्रमोचन पैडों से प्रमोचनों के लिए प्रमोचनसहायता, प्रमोचन यानों की तकनीकी समीक्षा आदि शामिल हैं। ये सभी सहयोग स्टार्टअप्स को इन-स्पेस द्वारा स्थापित तंत्र के माध्यम से दिए जा रहे हैं।
- (ग) वर्तमान में अंतरिक्ष विभाग के साथ तीन स्टार्टअप्स जुड़े हुए हैं: स्काईरूट एयरोस्पेस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, अग्निकुल कॉसमॉस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और ईथेरियल एक्सप्लोरेशन गिल्ड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड।

ADVANCE COMMUNICATION SATELLITE**3084. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:****SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to develop the advanced satellite communication requirements of the country since the global communication technologies are growing very fast; and
- (b) if so, the details of such programmes?

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) Technologies related to advance satellite communications such as Optical Communication, Quantum Communications, Inter-Satellite Communication, adoption of higher frequency bands of Q/V bands are under development. The Technology Demonstration Satellite (TDS-01) with the new technologies comprising of electrical propulsion, indigenous high-power Ku-Band

TWTA, Quantum Communication and Technology Demonstration Satellite (TDS-02) with Software Defined Radio (SDR) payload are under realization.

हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ में रेलवे ट्रैक का दोहरीकरण

3085. श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) झारखंड में कुल कितने किलोमीटर में रेलवे ट्रैक का दोहरीकरण पूरा हो चुका है; और

(ख) हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ में रेलवे ट्रैक दोहरीकरण का लक्ष्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख) रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार/जिला-वार/संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार नहीं, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य/जिला/संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति भारतीय रेल की सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। रेल परियोजनाएं लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों एवं वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के विस्तार, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में कनेक्टिविटी सहित सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं, जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रोफॉरवर्ड तथा धन की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पूर्व रेलवे और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे जोनों के अंतर्गत आती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं की लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार विवरण सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 52,885 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली कुल 3,070 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 32 रेल परियोजनाएं (11 नई लाइनें, 01 आमान परिवर्तन और 20 दोहरीकरण), जिनमें वे परियोजनाएं भी शामिल हैं, योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, इनमें से मार्च 2024 तक 744 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और 15,986 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया जा चुका है। इनका सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	11	1069	156	3549
आमान परिवर्तन	1	159	90	184
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	20	1842	497	12254
कुल	32	3070	744	15986

झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के लिए परिव्यय का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	457 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2024-25	7302 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 16 गुना)

झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किया गया नया रेलपथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	287 कि.मी.	57.4 कि.मी.
2023-24	124 कि.मी.	124 कि.मी. (2 गुना से अधिक)

रेल परियोजनाएं लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम छोर संपर्कता, अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन-प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, पर्यटन और धार्मिक स्थलों आदि से संपर्कता सहित सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं, जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रोफॉरवर्ड तथा निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

कोडरमा-हजारीबाग-अरगड़ा (133 कि.मी.) खंड के दोहरीकरण के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली गई है। परियोजना की लागत लगभग 2887.11 करोड़ रुपए है। इसके अलावा, रामगढ़ के रास्ते मूरी-बरकाकाना (58 कि.मी.) खंड के दोहरीकरण के लिए अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है।

परियोजना को मंजूरी देने में राज्य सरकारों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और अपेक्षित अनुमोदन जैसे नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि के मूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता होती है। अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के बाद ही समय-सीमा का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है।

COMBATING FAKE NEWS

3086. THIRU D.M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken serious note of proliferation of fake news and inappropriate news by all kinds of media Print, Visual and Web;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government is taking any concrete steps to tackle and curb the menace of fake news in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to bring a legislation in this regard 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) The Government takes all possible actions to control the spread of fake and misleading information which has potential to adversely affect the society at large. In this regard, the Government has various statutory and institutional mechanisms in place to address fake news on various media platforms.

For Print Media, the newspapers have to adhere to “Norms of Journalistic Conduct” brought out by the Press Council of India (PCI) which, inter alia, restrains publication of fake/ defamatory/ misleading news. The Council holds inquiry into alleged violations of Norms, as per section 14 of the Act, and may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, editors, journalists, etc. as the case may be.

The content on private satellite TV channels is required to adhere to the Programme Code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, which, inter alia, provides that no content which contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half-truths is broadcast on private satellite TV channels. Cable Television Network (Amendment) Rules 2021, provides for a three-tier grievance redressal mechanism to look into the complaints relating to the violation of the Code by the TV channels. Appropriate action is taken where violation of Programme Code is found.

For the content of publishers and news and current affairs on digital media, the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules, 2021) provides for a Code of Ethics for such publishers.

A Fact Check Unit (FCU) has been set up under Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in November, 2019 to check fake news relating to the Central Government. After verifying the authenticity of news from authorised sources in Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, FCU posts correct information on its social media platforms.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF COAL MINING

3087. SHRI KIRTI AZAD :

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the environmental and infrastructural burden on coal-rich States such as Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha due to large-scale coal mining and thermal power generation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures undertaken by the Government to mitigate the adverse impact;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a cess or levy on coal extraction and transportation to compensate coal-bearing States for environmental degradation and loss of natural resources;
- (d) whether the Government has considered a special financial assistance framework for coal-rich States through revenue-sharing or dedicated funds under the Finance Commission; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Coal mining works are a site specific activity. The environmental impacts are managed and kept within the prescribed standards by planning and implementation of sustainable mining and environmental control measures as per approved Environment Management Plan.

A detailed Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is carried out for each project considering pre and post mining conditions for preparing Environment Management Plans (EMPs). On the basis of the same, Environment Clearance (EC) is granted.

While granting EC, conditions/ mitigation measures are stipulated for implementing the EMPs, which have to be complied with by the project proponents. On obtaining EC, the project proponent also secures Consent to Establish (CTE) - one time and Consent to Operate (CTO) – periodic, under the provisions of Water and Air Acts from the concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB). During the course of implementation of the project, the compliance of the conditions laid in the EC, CTO etc. is monitored regularly by the regulators like MoEF&CC, SPCB etc.

To promote environmental sustainability in Coal mines in the country various sustainable & environmental friendly initiatives have been taken such as plantation/bio-reclamation, mine water utilization for community use and development of Eco-parks and adoption of energy efficiency measures.

Additionally, for captive/commercial coal blocks, Clause 11.5 of Coal Block Development and Production Agreement for commercial mining executed between successful bidder and Nominated Authority mandates that the Successful Bidder shall implement mechanized coal extraction, transport and evacuation in the Coal Mine, in line with modern and prevalent technologies. Further, the Successful Bidder shall strive to minimise the carbon footprints from operations at the Coal Mine, undertake steps to reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainability, in accordance with Good Industry Practice.

(c) to (e) Presently, there is no proposal to introduce a cess or levy on coal extraction and transportation to compensate coal-bearing States for environmental

degradation and loss of natural resources. However, the State Governments of the coal producing states are entitled to receive 14% of Royalty on sale price of coal and DMF @ 30% of royalty, from the coal produced by the coal companies and also the private sector. Also, a contribution of @2% of royalty amount is made to National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET), which is utilized for further exploration activities. Goods and Services Tax (GST) compensation Cess at the rate of Rs 400 per tonne is levied on coal under the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017. In case of Captive/commercial mines, State Governments are also entitled to receive the revenue share offered by the auction holder in transparent bidding process. Additionally, Coal companies are contributing for the development of the coal mining areas under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

गगनयान-1 मिशन

3088. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या **प्रधानमंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) गगनयान-1 मिशन के लिए कुल कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है तथा इसके विभिन्न श्रेणियों में कितना व्यय किया गया है;
- (ख) क्या मिशन के लिए प्रारंभिक बजट आवंटन के बाद से कोई परिवर्तन या संशोधन किया गया है;
- (ग) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

- (घ) क्या निजी क्षेत्र भी गगनयान-1 मिशन के लिए सहयोग कर रहा है तथा यदि हां, तो गगनयान-1 मिशन के विकास में शामिल निजी उद्यमों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनका विशेष योगदान क्या है; और
- (ङ) अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र का निजीकरण करने तथा नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार के व्यापक दृष्टिकोण का निजी उद्यमों के सहयोग संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) गगनयान कार्यक्रम को वर्तमान में ~20,193 करोड़ की वित्तीय मंजूरी दी गई है। परिकल्पित व्यय को राजस्व (~341 करोड़) और पूंजी (~19852 करोड़) की श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, जो आवश्यक प्रौद्योगिकी विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों और मानव रहित/मानवयुक्त उड़ान मिशनों को आयोजित करने के लिए है। (कुल: 8 संख्या)।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां, गगनयान कार्यक्रम के दायरे और वित्तीय मंजूरी में संशोधन किया गया है। अमृत काल में अंतरिक्ष के विज्ञान में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, 2035 तक एक प्रचालनात्मक भारतीय अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन का निर्माण और 2040 तक भारतीय कर्मीदल युक्त चंद्र मिशन की परिकल्पना की गई है। लंबी अवधि के भारतीय मानव अंतरिक्ष मिशनों को सुसाध्य बनाने के लिए इन नई क्षमताओं के निर्माण की दिशा में, विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकियों को विकसित और अधिप्रमाणित किया जाना है। संशोधित दायरे के अनुसार, इन प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रदर्शन चरणबद्ध रूप में आठ मिशनों (2 कर्मीदल युक्त + 6 कर्मीदल रहित) के माध्यम से करने की योजना बनाई गई है।

(घ) इसरो सहयोगी राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों के साथ मिलकर विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास के लिए जिम्मेदार है, जिन्हें इस मिशन में प्रदर्शित करने की योजना है। निजी उद्यम इस कार्यक्रम में, विशेष रूप से प्रमोचन यान प्रणालियों, उप-प्रणालियों और भू/उड़ान परीक्षण कार्यक्रम, कर्मीदल मॉड्यूल पुनःप्राप्ति

मॉडल, वर्चुअल रियलिटी आधारित प्रशिक्षण अनुकारक, स्वदेशी पर्यावरण नियंत्रण और जीवन सहायता प्रणाली (ईसीएलएसएस) के विभिन्न उप-प्रणालियों के साथ-साथ भू-अनुकारों के लिए उड्डयानिकी पैकेज जैसे क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण संरचनाओं (अनुकारी कर्मिदल मॉड्यूल/ कर्मिदल मॉड्यूल) के निर्माण में बहुत बड़ा योगदान दे रहे हैं। योगदान देने वाले इन निजी उद्यमों में से कुछ हैं-टाटा एडवांस्ड सिस्टम्स लिमिटेड, टाटा एलेक्सी, लार्सन एंड टुब्रो, वालचंदनगर इंडस्ट्रीज, मंजीरा मशीन बिल्डर्स, गोदरेज एयरोस्पेस, डेटा पैटर्न इंडिया, सेंटम इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स आदि।

(ड) जून, 2020 में भारत सरकार ने अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में सुधारों की घोषणा की, ताकि निजी कंपनियों को भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था को उल्लेखनीय स्तर तक बढ़ाने हेतु आद्योपांत सेवाएं प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके। अंतरिक्ष सुधार संबंधी विज्ञान को लागू करने के लिए एक व्यापक, समग्र और गतिशील ढांचे के रूप में अप्रैल 2023 में भारतीय अंतरिक्ष नीति-2023 जारी की गई थी। यह वैश्विक अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था में भारत के बड़े हिस्से को लक्षित करते हुए मजबूत, अभिनव और प्रतिस्पर्धी अंतरिक्ष परितंत्र विकसित करने के लिए अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था की मूल्य शृंखला में गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं (एनजीई) की अधिक भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने में मदद करता है। यह एनजीई को सार्वजनिक निधि के माध्यम से बनाए गए बुनियादी ढांचे का उपयोग करने में भी सक्षम बनाता है। इसके अलावा, अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र के लिए प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश नीति में संशोधन किया गया, जिससे विभिन्न अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्रों में विदेशी निवेश की उच्च सीमा संभव हो पाई। गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं (एनजीईएस) की अंतरिक्ष गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने, विनियमित करने और प्राधिकृत करने के लिए अंतरिक्ष विभाग के तहत एक एकल-खिड़की एजेंसी, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष संवर्धन और प्राधिकरण केंद्र (इन-स्पेस) का गठन किया गया था। इसके अलावा, इन-स्पेस के माध्यम से अंतरिक्ष गतिविधियों के लिए विभिन्न इसरो केंद्रों की सुविधाओं के निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा उपयोग की भी अनुमति दी जाएगी। न्यूस्पेस इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनसिल), अंतरिक्ष विभाग के तहत एक केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यम है जो इसरो द्वारा विकसित परिपक्व प्रौद्योगिकियों को भारतीय

उद्योगों को हस्तांतरित करेगा। इसरो गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता प्रोटोकॉल, प्रलेखन, परीक्षण प्रक्रियाओं आदि पर अपने अनुभवों को साझा करके भारतीय अंतरिक्ष उद्योगों का पोषण भी करेगा। अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के नए क्षेत्रों में चुनौतियां पेश करते हुए 'भारतीय उद्योग के माध्यम से अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकियों/उत्पादों/प्रणालियों के विकास में आत्मनिर्भरता' जैसे अवसरों की घोषणा और प्रयास भी किए जा रहे हैं।

CONTINUOUS EMPANELMENT FOR GPU PROCUREMENT

UNDER INDIA AI MISSION

3089. SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

- (a) the objectives of the continuous empanelment process for Graphic Processing Unit (GPU) procurement under the India AI Mission;
- (b) the details of the partnerships established with academic institutions, startups and industry for AI model development;
- (c) the expected increase in India's AI computing capacity as a result of this initiative; and
- (d) whether there is a provision for revising GPU rates periodically and if so, the frequency of such revisions?

**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) 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.

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 & 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.

One of the key pillars of the IndiaAI Mission is **IndiaAI Compute**, which aims to deliver Compute as a Service to address India's dedicated AI computing needs across various sectors. The ecosystem comprises AI compute infrastructure of 10,000 or more GPUs.

Towards this, IndiaAI Independent Business Division (IBD) published a Request for Empanelment (RFE) on August 16, 2024, to empanel AI services on cloud including

GPUs. 19 bidders had submitted proposals to empanel their AI cloud services, out of which 10 bidders have been empanelled.

Against the target of 10,000 GPUs outlined in the IndiaAI compute pillar, **empanelled bidders have offered 14,517 GPUs at L1 rates**. Further, an IndiaAI Compute Portal has been developed for accessing and leveraging the empanelled AI services on cloud at **an average rate of Rs. 115 per GPU hour with Government providing support of upto 40%**.

To keep pace with the changes in technologies and market prices, IndiaAI enables a **continuous empanelment process**. IndiaAI would renew the empanelment every quarter inviting fresh proposals from the empanelled agencies for discovering any revised rates. Empanelled agencies shall submit a revised financial proposal which can be same or lower than the existing L1 rates. IndiaAI has published the RFE for continuous empanelment on 21st February, 2025. The last date of submission of proposals is 30th April 2025.

Towards the industry collaboration, IndiaAI has **signed MoUs** with Global technology partners like Meta, IBM, Microsoft in the field of AI & Emerging Technologies.

IndiaAI 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.

In the first month, IndiaAI Mission has received a total of **67 proposals till 15thFebruary** aimed at building India's foundation models, with contributions from both established startups and new teams of researchers & academia. Along with funding support, a **wide range of GPUs have been requested** by teams submitting these proposals.

LIABILITIES ARISING FROM AI USAGE

3090. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) the definition of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that has been adopted in the recently issued AI Governance Guidelines, particularly given observations that “AI” is largely a marketing term for advanced machine learning applications;
- (b) the manner in which the Ministry plans to balance promoting innovation with mitigating risks specifically;
- (c) the manner in which it intends to differentiate and regulate high-risk versus low-risk machine learning applications in sectors such as healthcare and aviation;

- (d) whether liabilities arising from AI usage will be primarily managed through contractual agreements or require new state interventions and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which existing digital technology laws and governance frameworks are likely to be integrated with the new guidelines to ensure responsible, accountable and economically enabling AI development in the country?

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

(a) to (e) 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. This initiative aims to ensure that AI benefits all sectors of society, driving innovation and growth.

Government is committed to harnessing the power of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the good of our people in sectors like healthcare, agriculture and education. At the same time, the Government is cognizant of the risks posed by AI and the need to create guardrails to ensure that AI is safe and trusted.

Government has constituted an **Advisory Group on AI for India-specific regulatory AI framework** under the chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) to Hon'ble Prime Minister of India with diverse stakeholders from academia,

industry and government with an objective to address all issues related to development of Responsible AI framework for safe and trusted development and deployment of AI. The report on AI Governance Guidelines Development emphasizes the need for a coordinated, whole-of-government approach to ensure effective compliance and enforcement as India's AI landscape continues to evolve. Given the evolving nature of AI technologies, the report recommends adoption of a techno legal approach to AI regulation. The report acknowledges that the term "Artificial Intelligence" (AI) has been widely used in industry and policy discourse, often encompassing a broad range of computational techniques. While commonly associated with advanced machine learning applications, the report emphasises that AI should be defined in a way that reflects both its technological capabilities and socio-economic implications. Recognising AI as a rapidly evolving field, the report highlights the importance of keeping the **definition adaptable to future advancements**. Public consultation on the report on AI Governance Guidelines Development has been completed and more than 100 suggestions have been received.

In addition, the Government has taken several steps to mitigate the risks from misuse of AI enabled technologies like Deepfakes & AI generated content to spread misinformation. The Government has notified the **Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021")** on 25.02.2021 which was subsequently amended 28.10.2022 and

6.4.2023. The IT Rules, 2021 cast specific legal obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries and platforms, to ensure their accountability towards safe and trusted internet including their expeditious action towards removal of the prohibited misinformation, patently false information and deepfakes. In case of failure of the intermediaries to observe the legal obligations as provided in the IT Rules, 2021, they lose their **safe harbour protection under section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (“IT Act”)** and shall be liable for consequential action or prosecution as provided under any extant law.

Also, the **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023** has been enacted on 11th August, 2023 which casts obligations on Data Fiduciaries to safeguard digital personal data, holding them accountable, while also ensuring the rights and duties of Data Principals.

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 & Trusted AI.

The ‘Safe & Trusted’ pillar within the IndiaAI Mission aims to encourage the adoption of AI in a responsible manner with the principles of safety, security,

transparency, and privacy embedded in the design of AI technology to mitigate the AI risks, placing the idea of 'AI for All' at its very core. 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.

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 enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The details of the selected projects under “Safe & 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	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 & Knowledge for Large Language Models

THREATS OF DEEPPKAKES

3091.SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the survey conducted by the cybersecurity company McAfee which highlights that 75 percent of Indians have viewed some form of deepfake content and at least 38 percent have been targeted by a deepfake scam;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any measures to address the issue of deepfake content and scams, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated any awareness campaigns or educational programmes to inform the public about identifying and safeguarding against deepfake content and scams, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government is planning to introduce legislative frameworks or regulatory measures to mitigate the risks associated with deepfakes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) 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. This initiative aims to ensure that AI benefits all sectors of society, driving innovation and growth.

Government is committed to harnessing the power of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the good of our people in sectors like healthcare, agriculture and education. At the same time, the **Government is cognizant of the risks posed by AI and the need to create guardrails to ensure that AI is safe and trusted.**The Central Government after extensive public consultations with relevant stakeholders has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021") on 25.02.2021 which was subsequently amended 28.10.2022 and 6.4.2023. Government engages with and receives inputs from the public and stakeholders, including in respect of changes required to existing legislation and the need to introduce fresh legislation. It has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021") on 25.02.2021 which were subsequently amended 28.10.2022 and 6.4.2023.

Cyber-security risks arising out of creation, distribution, and dissemination of deepfakes and the technologies that enable creation of deepfakes that may pose risks at an individual level or a national level are currently being addressed by provisions under the Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") and the rules therein such as the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021") which do not distinguish between any information that is synthetically generated using AI tools such as deepfakes and those which are authentic/original information. The IT Act and the

IT Rules, 2021 collectively provide a framework for removal of harmful content and ensures that users over the internet are safeguarded from its perils which includes content that is artificially generated and patently false.

Further, taking into cognizance the urgency to address the harms and criminalities arising out of widespread circulation of misinformation and deepfakes powered by AI, MeitY has previously conducted multiple consultations with industry stakeholders/ social media platforms to discuss the challenges identified in combating deepfakes. **MeitY has issued advisories dated 26.12.2023, 15.03.2024 and 03.09.2024 (collectively as “Advisories”), through which the intermediaries were reminded about compliance** with their due-diligence obligations outlined under the Rule 3(1)(b) of the IT Rules, 2021 and advised on countering unlawful content including malicious ‘synthetic media’ and ‘deepfakes’ for better **compliance to curb deepfakes and promptly remove harmful content online**. The overall objective of these advisory is to empower users with adequate information so that they make informed decisions while using synthetic media tools. These Advisories among other things advise every intermediary and platform to ensure that its computer resource in itself or through the use of AI model(s)/ LLM/ Generative AI, software(s) or algorithm(s) does not permit any bias or discrimination or threaten the integrity of the electoral process.

Government has constituted an **Advisory Group on AI for India-specific regulatory AI framework** under the chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor

(PSA) to Hon'ble Prime Minister of India with diverse stakeholders from academia, industry and government with an objective to address all issues related to development of Responsible AI framework for safe and trusted development and deployment of AI.

Government has constituted a **committee on the matters related to the issue of deepfakes** with diverse stakeholders from academia, Industry and government with an objective to address issues related deepfakes.

Government has funded two projects namely **“Fake Speech Detection Using Deep Learning Framework”** and **“Design and Development of Software for Detecting Deepfake Videos and Images”**. In the project “Design and Development of Software for Detecting Deepfake Videos and Images” a prototype tool capable of detecting deepfakes, named **FakeCheck**, has been developed to detect deepfakes without the use of the internet. The tool has been shared with select law enforcement agencies for testing and to obtain feedback for further refinement

Under the safe and trusted pillar of IndiaAI Mission, **Expressions of Interest** have been invited to address the need for robust guardrails to ensure the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI technologies. These covers a range of critical themes in areas such as Watermarking & Labelling, Ethical AI Frameworks, AI Risk Assessment & Management, Stress Testing Tools, and **Deepfake Detection Tools**.

With the innovation and increase in digital technologies for delivery of services to users, fraudsters are adopting social engineering techniques including deepfakes to trick users and conducting fraudulent activities. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities including malicious attacks using Artificial Intelligence and countermeasures to protect computers, networks and data on an ongoing basis. In this context, an **advisory on safety measures to be taken to minimize the adversarial threats** arising from Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications was published in May 2023. CERT-In has published an **advisory in November 2024 on deepfake threats and measures** that need to be followed to stay protected against deepfakes.

CERT-In has taken following **measures to enhance awareness among users and organisations** for safe usage of digital technologies and tackling digital risks:

- i) CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities including social engineering, phishing and vishing campaigns and countermeasures to protect computers, mobile phones, networks and data on an ongoing basis.
- ii) CERT-In has issued an advisory to various Ministries in November 2023 outlining the measures to be taken for strengthening the cyber security by all entities that are processing the digital personal data or information including sensitive personal data or information.

- iii) CERT-In operates the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre) to detect malicious programs and provides free tools to remove the same, and also provides cyber security tips and best practices for citizens and organisations.
- iv) CERT-In provides leadership for the Computer Security Incident Response Team-Finance Sector (CSIRT-Fin) operations under its umbrella for responding to and containing and mitigating cyber security incidents reported from the financial sector.
- v) Security tips have been published for users to secure their desktops and mobile phones and to prevent phishing attacks.
- vi) CERT-In is regularly carrying out various activities for awareness and citizen sensitization with respect to cyber-attacks and cyber frauds. CERT-In is observing the Cyber Security Awareness Month (NCSAM) during October of every year, Safer Internet Day on 1st Week Tuesday of February Month every year, Swachhta Pakhwada from 1 to 15 February of every year and Cyber JagrooktaDiwas (CJD) on 1st Wednesday of every month by organising various events and activities for citizens as well as the technical cyber community in India. CERT-In conducted several awareness activities such as Quiz, webinars, Capture the Flag event in collaboration with Government and industry partners during NCSAM 2024 with the theme “SatarkNagrik, Secure our World”.

INSTALLATION OF SOLAR PUMPS UNDER PM-KUSUM

3092. SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

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

- (a) the details and the number of solar pumps installed under Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha UtthaanMahaabhiyaan (PM-KUSUM) in the State of Maharashtra;
- (b) the target set for installation of solar pumps under PM-KUSUM along with the percentage of this target that has been achieved so far;
- (c) the allocation of funds made for solar pump installations thereunder and the percentage of funds utilized, State-wise;
- (d) the details of subsidy structure for farmers installing solar pumps under PM-KUSUM along with the details of revision in subsidy amounts recently, if any;
- (e) the criteria being used to select beneficiaries for solar pump installations under the PMKUSUM and the manner in which the Government ensures that small and marginal farmers are prioritized; and
- (f) whether there are any plans to expand PM-KUSUM to include additional beneficiaries or to increase capacity of solar pump installations and if so, the details thereof along with the proposed timeline in this regard?

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

(a) As reported by the State Implementing Agencies (SIA) of Maharashtra, a total of 3,36,289 pumps have been installed in the State.

(b) to (c) PM-KUSUM is a demand driven scheme. The capacities are allocated based on demand received and progress shown by the States/UTs. The funds under the scheme are released based on the progress of installation reported by the SIAs and as per provisions of the scheme guidelines.

The State/UT wise progress under PM KUSUM, including, is placed at **Statement-I**.

The details of the funds released are placed at **Statement-II**.

(d) Under Component B of PM KUSUM scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of 30% (or 50% for North Eastern Region/Hilly region/Islands) of the benchmark cost or tender rates, whichever is lower, is provided. In addition, the respective state/UT has to provide at least 30% financial support. Balance cost is to be contributed by beneficiary.

The Component B can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer.

There has been no revision in subsidy amount for installing solar pumps under the scheme.

(e) Under Component-B of the scheme, individual farmers, cluster irrigation systems, Water User Associations (WUA), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO), Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) can install the standalone solar pumps. The SIAs are responsible for the selection of beneficiaries.

As per PM KUSUM scheme guidelines, priority would be given to small and marginal farmers by SIA while implementing the scheme.

(f) No proposal under consideration, as the scheme is valid till 31.03.2026.

STATEMENT-I**State/UT-wise progress under PM-KUSUM Scheme (as on 28.02.2025)**

S. No.	State Name	Component-A (MW)		Component-B (Nos)		Component-C (Nos)		
		Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned	Installed	Sanctioned (IPS)	Sanctioned (FLS)	Installed (IPS+FLS)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	34	0	436	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	100000	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	700	434	0	0	0
4	Assam	2	0	4000	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	30	4	0	0	0	0	0
6	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	70000	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	18212	9349	0	725000	91976
8	Goa	50	0	900	100	0	11000	700
9	Haryana	158	6.65	197655	149717	0	12899	0

10	Himachal Pradesh	100	25.95	1270	785	0	0	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	5000	2228	0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	0	0	42985	31509	0	0	0
13	Karnataka	0	0	41360	1895	0	766588	5066
14	Kerala	0	0	8	8	39448	25387	8999
15	Ladakh	0	0	1400	0	0	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	1790	48.63	59400	7325	0	445000	7417
17	Maharashtra	260	6	505000	336289	0	775000	113640
18	Manipur	0	0	1150	78	0	0	0
19	Meghalaya	0	0	3035	98	0	0	0
20	Mizoram	0	0	1700	40	0	0	0
21	Nagaland	0	0	265	65	0	0	0
22	Odisha	40	0	16441	5666	0	10000	0
23	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Punjab	0	0	33000	12952	186	95000	0
25	Rajasthan	6550	338.75	162914	96731	6418	400000	20108

26	Tamil Nadu	14	1	5200	4187	5000	6000	0
27	Telangana	1000	0	0	0	28000	0	0
28	Tripura	5	0	10895	4072	3600	0	50
29	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	110948	61181	12000	129000	2000
30	Uttarakhand	0	0	5685	866	200	0	0
31	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
	Total	10,000	430.98	12,29,157	7,25,575	95,308	35,70,874	2,49,976

Based on total allocation of 12,29,157 pumps, 59% installation has been done under Component B.

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise fund released under Component B of PM-KUSUM Scheme (as on 28.02.2025)

State	Fund released in Component B (Rs in Crore)
Andhra Pradesh	-
Arunachal Pradesh	4.24
Assam	-
Chhattisgarh	-
Bihar	-
Gujarat	88.46
Goa	0.43
Haryana	979.68
Himachal Pradesh	11.78
Jammu & Kashmir	20.47
Jharkhand	88.07
Karnataka	84.89
Kerala	0.07
Ladakh	-
Madhya Pradesh	71.87
Maharashtra	1,762.65
Manipur	0.92

Meghalaya	0.59
Mizoram	2.57
Nagaland	0.54
Odisha	8.29
Puducherry	-
Punjab	81.59
Rajasthan	821.58
Tamil Nadu	37.49
Telangana	-
Tripura	27.74
Uttar Pradesh	287.31
Uttarakhand	26.71
West Bengal	-
Others	-
Total	4,407.93
Based on budgetary outlay of Component B, 27.69% has been utilized.	

INDIA'S RANKING IN GLOBAL AI CAPABILITIES**3093. SHRI ADHIKARI SOUMENDU:**

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

- (a) the details of India's ranking in global AI capabilities including its position in AI skill penetration and AI development projects respectively;
- (b) the key components and objectives of the Indian AI Mission along with the measures taken to establish AI infrastructure, AI research and AI Startups across the country, ecosystem-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure responsible development and deployment of AI including initiatives under the Safe & Trusted AI pillar and the role of the Advisory Group on AI in formulating an India-specific regulatory framework?

**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) India is regarded as the Skills Capital in Technology and Artificial Intelligence. The most reliable AI rankings place India among the top countries in AI skill penetration, AI project development capabilities, and AI policy implementation.

As per the Stanford AI Index 2024, India has been ranked as No.1 in the AI Skill penetration.

Stanford University has ranked India among the top four countries, along with the US, China, and the UK, in the Global and National AI vibrancy ranking based on 42 indicators. GitHub, a community of developers, has ranked India at the top with a global share of 24% of all AI projects.

The Union Cabinet, led by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, approved the IndiaAI Mission on March 7, 2024, as a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem aligned with India's development goals. The mission aims to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by fostering innovation, enhancing domestic capabilities, and ensuring the country's tech sovereignty. It seeks to demonstrate how AI can be leveraged for social good and global competitiveness. The IndiaAI Mission is built on seven foundational pillars: IndiaAI Compute Capacity, IndiaAI Innovation Center (IAIC), IndiaAI Application Development Initiative, IndiaAI Startup Financing, IndiaAI FutureSkills, IndiaAI Dataset Platform, and Safe & Trusted AI.

The Government of India, under the IndiaAI Mission, has implemented various measures across its seven pillars to establish AI infrastructure, foster AI research, and develop a thriving AI startup ecosystem nationwide.

- **IndiaAI Compute Capacity:** The IndiaAI compute pillar envisions building a high-end scalable AI computing ecosystem comprising AI compute

infrastructure of 10,000 or more Graphics Processing Units (GPUs). Under this initiative, an invitation for application for the empanelment of AI services on the cloud was published on August 16th, 2024. 19 bidders had submitted a proposal offering AI services, including GPUs and AI platforms for developing AI solutions, out of which **10 bidders** have been empaneled. Against the target of 10,000 GPUs outlined in the IndiaAI compute pillar, **empaneled bidders have offered 14,517 GPUs at an average rate of Rs. 115 per GPU hour with Government support of upto 40%.** Further, an IndiaAI Compute Portal has been developed for accessing and leveraging the empaneled AI services on the cloud.

- **IndiaAI Innovation Centre (IAIC):** The AI Innovation Centre aims to develop and deploy indigenous Large Multimodal Models (LMMs) trained on India-specific data. A Call for Proposals was published by IndiaAI on 30th Jan 2025, inviting proposals from startups, researchers, and entrepreneurs to collaborate on building state-of-the-art foundational AI models trained on Indian datasets. In the first month, IndiaAI has received a total of **67 proposals** till 15th February 2025 aimed at building India's foundation models, with contributions from both established startups and new teams of researchers & academia.
- **IndiaAI Application Development Initiative:** The IndiaAI Application Development Initiative aims to develop, scale, and promote the adoption of

impactful AI solutions to effectively tackle significant problem statements. Under this pillar, an Innovation Challenge was inviting participants to build AI solutions under five critical sectors/themes including healthcare, agriculture, governance, climate change and disaster management and assistive technologies for learning disabilities. A total of 900 applications have been received across the five focus areas by the deadline of 30th September. Out these, the **30 shortlisted AI solutions** under the identified sectors across three stages of maturity: Idea, Prototype, and Existing Solutions. The details of the shortlisted AI solutions are given in Statement I.

- **IndiaAI Startup Financing:** The IndiaAI Startup Financing Pillar envisions for providing support to AI startups at all stages. The IndiaAI Mission in collaboration with **Station F (Paris, France) and HEC Paris**, had announced an ambitious acceleration program for Indian AI startups. This program will support **10 Indian AI startups** in scaling globally by leveraging the European market's vast opportunities. Through this partnership, selected startups will undergo a 4-month immersive onsite acceleration program at Station F, the world's largest startup campus. The program, designed by HEC Paris, Europe's leading business school, will provide startups with unparalleled access to resources, mentorship, and networking opportunities.
- **IndiaAI FutureSkills:** IndiaAI FutureSkills Pillar envisions to augment the number of graduates, post-graduate and PhDs in the 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 being offered to students pursuing relevant undergraduate and postgraduate programs at Private / Centrally Funded Technical Institutes (CFTI) under the Government of India or must be recognized either by the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) / National Board of Accreditation (NBA) / National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) of the University Grants Commission (UGC) or as per the extant norms. Till date, **150 UG students, 48 PG students, and 3 PhD scholars** have been selected for the IndiaAI Fellowship. Additionally, IndiaAI has established IndiaAI Data Lab in the National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT's) Delhi centre and & ICET, Nagaland. Additionally, IndiaAI, in collaboration with NIELIT, plans to establish **27 data labs** in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country, details of which are placed in Statement II.

- **IndiaAI Datasets Platform:** IndiaAI Datasets Platform (IDP) pillar aims to strengthen the national AI-ready data ecosystem by improving access to non-personal and anonymized datasets, AI Models, and Use Case Library for AI research and innovation. To further this goal, **a unified data platform named 'AIKosh' has been launched** to provide a one-stop solution for seamless access to all resources critical for AI Innovation. Designed to serve as a comprehensive repository of diverse datasets, this platform aims to

support AI development by offering high-quality data to researchers and developers.

- **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. Under Safe and Trusted Pillar, **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 **Statement III**. Further, IndiaAI invited Expressions of Interest from individuals and organizations for the development of tools in areas such as **Watermarking & Labelling, Ethical AI Frameworks, AI Risk Assessment & Management, Stress Testing Tools, and Deepfake Detection Tools**.

Further, the Government of India has constituted a multi-stakeholder **Advisory Group on AI for India-specific regulatory AI framework**, under the chairmanship of the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India, which comprises representatives from relevant ministries, to develop an **'AI for India-Specific**

Regulatory Framework’. Under the Advisory Group’s guidance, a Subcommittee on **‘AI Governance and Guidelines Development’** was formed to provide actionable recommendations for AI governance in India. The Subcommittee examined key governance issues, conducted a gap analysis of existing frameworks, and proposed a comprehensive approach to ensure the trustworthiness and accountability of AI systems. The Subcommittee’s report underscores the need for a coordinated, whole-of-government approach to ensure compliance and effective governance as India’s AI ecosystem evolves. Its recommendations, derived from extensive deliberations and a thorough review of the existing legal and regulatory framework, aim to foster AI-driven innovation while safeguarding public interests.

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	In-house developed MRV (Measurement, Reporting, and Verification) technology	Solution	Varaha ClimateA G Private Limited	Agriculture

	for a sustainable future using AI	designed to ensure the integrity and quality of generated carbon credits.			
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, Underwater com, 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 & 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 & 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	Shuvone el 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	Prototype	Jarbits Pvt Ltd	Climate

		Landslides, Debris Flows and Flash Floods			
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
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 & tuberculosis Detection through Ai At National scale)	qXR, an advanced AI tool for interpreting chest X-rays (CXR), detects & 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 & 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 & 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	Prototype	Jivi Health Pvt. Ltd.	Healthcare

		health through wearables, and act as a health coach 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.	Solution	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	Perpetua IBlock 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 autism or related developmental conditions	Solution	Kidaura Innovations Pvt Ltd	Learning disabilities

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 governance by improving	Solution	Devnagri AI Pvt. Ltd	Governance

		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

List of Data & 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	J&K
18	Jammu	J&K

19	Ranchi	Jharkhand
20	Imphal	Manipur
21	Gangtok	Sikkim
22	Agartala	Tripura
23	Aizawl	Mizoram
24	Shillong	Meghalaya
25	Kohima	Nagaland
26	Leh	Ladakh
27	Silchar	Assam

STATEMENT- III

The details of the selected projects under “Safe & 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	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 & Knowledge for Large Language Models

MINE-RELATED DATA, SAFETY MEASURES AND EX-GRATIA

COMPENSATION

3094. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

- (a) the total number of active and closed mines in the country along with the details of mineral during extraction in the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of mining-related accidents reported during each of the last five years along with the number of casualties and injuries, year-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (c) the safety measures taken by the Government to prevent mining-related accidents and ensure the welfare of mine workers; and
- (d) the details of ex-gratia compensation provided to victims of mining accidents and their families including the recent policy changes or enhancements, if any?

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

- (a) As on 01.04.2024, there are 1206 working and 1789 non-working mines in the country which are administered by Ministry of Mines, Government of India. State wise, mineral wise details of these mines are furnished in **Statement-I**.
- (b) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MoLE), the number of mining-related accidents in non-coal mines, reported during each of the last five years along with the number of casualties and injuries, year-wise and State/UT-wise is given in **Statement-II**.
- (c) As per the information provided by the MoLE, the Mines Act, 1952 has been enacted to ensure occupational safety & health of mines workers including coal mines. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has been entrusted the task

of inspection of mines to ensure the compliance of the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder for enhancing the safety and welfare of mine workers.

(d) The compensation to the employees and their dependents in case of injury / accident during course of employment is covered under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 administered by the State Governments in their respective spheres.

STATEMENT -I

State wise, mineral wise details of mines

Sl. No.	State	No. of working mines	No. of non-working mines
1	Andhra Pradesh	101	276
2	Assam	4	2
3	Bihar	1	4
4	Chhattisgarh	89	69
5	Goa	1	9
6	Gujarat	153	224
7	Haryana	0	4
8	Himachal Pradesh	26	13
9	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	8	29
10	Jharkhand	29	72
11	Karnataka	105	157
12	Kerala	1	4

13	Ladakh (UT)	0	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	302	342
15	Maharashtra	73	38
16	Meghalaya	15	8
17	Odisha	96	57
18	Rajasthan	98	39
19	Tamil Nadu	63	392
20	Telangana	36	42
21	Uttar Pradesh	3	1
22	Uttarakhand	2	5
23	West Bengal	0	1

STATEMENT -II

Number of casualties and injuries, year-wise and State/UT-wise

Name of State	Year	Non-Coal				
		Fatal			Serious	
		No. of Accidents	Fatalities	Serious Injury	No. of Accidents	Serious Injury
Andhra Pradesh	2020	5	5	0	3	3
	2021	6	16	0	3	3
	2022	5	5	0	1	1

	2023	2	3	1	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	4	4
Assam	2020	3	4	0	2	2
	2021	2	2	0	0	0
	2022	1	1	0	2	2
	2023	0	0	0	1	1
	2024	1	1	0	1	1
Bihar	2020	1	1	1	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2020	1	1	0	2	2
	2021	2	2	0	1	1
	2022	0	0	0	6	6
	2023	2	2	0	0	0
	2024	1	1	0	3	3
Gujarat	2020	2	2	1	1	1
	2021	2	3	0	2	2
	2022	1	3	0	4	4
	2023	0	0	0	2	2
Haryana	2020	1	1	0	0	0
	2022	1	5	3	0	0
Jharkhand	2020	6	7	1	2	2
	2021	2	3	0	3	3
	2022	4	4	0	5	5

	2023	1	1	0	3	3
	2024	3	4	3	4	5
Karnataka	2020	2	2	0	2	2
	2021	2	3	0	7	7
	2022	6	10	5	7	7
	2023	3	3	1	5	5
	2024	5	6	3	4	6
Kerala	2020	2	3	0	0	0
	2022	1	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2020	2	2	1	0	0
	2021	2	2	0	4	4
	2022	2	2	1	3	3
	2023	5	5	3	2	2
	2024	3	4	2	5	5
Maharashtra	2020	1	2	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	3	3
	2023	2	4	1	4	5
	2024	2	2	0	1	3
Odisha	2020	4	4	0	3	3
	2021	3	3	1	10	10
	2022	3	3	0	3	3

	2023	1	1	0	7	7
	2024	3	3	1	7	7
Rajasthan	2020	6	7	0	9	10
	2021	7	10	2	15	16
	2022	12	14	4	12	15
	2023	4	6	0	11	11
	2024	6	7	13	3	3
Telangana	2022	0	0	0	1	1
	2023	2	2	0	0	0
	2024	1	1	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2020	3	4	2	0	0
	2021	3	4	1	0	0
	2022	1	1	0	1	2
	2023	2	2	0	0	0
	2024	1	1	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	2020	1	5	2	0	0
	2021	2	2	2	0	0
	2022	2	4	0	0	0
	2023	4	4	1	0	0
	2024	3	6	0	0	0
West Bengal	2022	1	1	0	0	0

NUTRITIONAL QUALITY OF FOOD UNDER PMGKAY

3095. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

- (a) the total quantity of foodgrains distributed under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) since its inception, State-wise;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries covered during the current financial year along with the eligibility criteria of the Yojana;
- (d) whether any studies have assessed PMGKAY's impact on food security and nutrition, if so, the key findings thereof;
- (e) the Government's method for determining the nutritional adequacy of distributed meals;
- (f) whether any reports have evaluated the nutritional value of supplied foodgrains and if so, the key findings thereof;
- (g) the percentage of beneficiaries still lacking basic nutrition as per dietary guidelines;
- (h) the steps taken to enhance the nutritional quality of food under PMGKAY; and
- (i) whether the Government plans to diversify the food basket to include protein-rich foods 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) The details of foodgrains distributed under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) from 2023 to 2025 is enclosed as **Statement**.

(b) At present, against the intended coverage of 81.35 crore, the States/UTs have identified only 80.56 crore person. The PMGKAY is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. Under the joint responsibility of the Union and the States, the responsibility for identification of beneficiaries rests with the concerned States/UT. Identification of beneficiaries under the Act is under two categories- households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) which constitute poorest of the poor, to the extent specified by the Central Government and the remaining households as priority households (PHH) to be identified by the State Governments/ UT Administrations as per criteria evolved by them, within the coverage determined for the State/UT..

(c) to (g) The nutritional standards for children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years, age group of 3 to 6 years and pregnant women and lactating mothers required to be met by providing "Take Home Rations" or nutritious hot cooked meal in accordance with the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme and nutritional standards for children in lower and upper primary classes to be met by

providing meals under the PM POSHAN Scheme are specified in Schedule-II of the National Food Security Act.

Further, 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 anemia. 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.

(h) Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), the term “foodgrains” is defined as rice, wheat or coarse grains (including millets) or any combination thereof conforming to such quality norms as may be determined, by order, by the Central Government from time to time. At present, no proposal for inclusion of other commodities under the NFSA is under consideration of the Government.

STATEMENT

The details of foodgrains distributed under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) from 2023 to 2025.

Year Wise PMGKAY Distribution Data (Qty in MT)				
S. N.	State/UT	2023	2024	2025 (till Feb 2025)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	4,231	4,236	708
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	17,37,063	17,42,767	2,93,254
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	50,190	51,783	3,717
4	ASSAM	11,99,564	14,90,491	2,63,237
5	BIHAR	52,14,677	50,28,598	8,20,199
6	CHHATTISGARH	13,38,063	13,41,737	2,23,132
7	Dadar & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	15,881	16,810	2,922
8	DELHI	4,73,472	5,28,397	92,701
9	GOA	29,690	29,193	4,875
10	GUJARAT	21,35,677	21,91,020	3,71,640
11	HARYANA	7,69,482	10,46,118	1,86,555

12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,97,555	1,80,683	26,839
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4,18,920	4,25,088	77,682
14	JHARKHAND	16,25,601	16,36,927	2,74,242
15	KARNATAKA	24,93,936	24,97,515	4,17,588
16	KERALA	9,79,657	9,96,834	1,59,701
17	LADAKH	7,803	7,752	1,286
18	LAKSHADWEEP	611	1,324	222
19	MADHYA PRADESH	32,06,221	33,46,949	5,69,194
20	MAHARASHTRA	40,21,960	41,75,930	7,05,241
21	MANIPUR	27,919	-	-
22	MEGHALAYA	1,24,324	1,26,222	19,075
23	MIZORAM	46,379	46,687	4,002
24	NAGALAND	71,297	72,084	11,255
25	ODISHA	22,18,710	22,23,767	3,67,428
26	PUNJAB	6,37,593	8,77,366	1,29,861
27	RAJASTHAN	26,07,589	25,65,551	4,07,810

28	SIKKIM	17,577	19,770	3,046
29	TAMIL NADU	23,70,942	23,39,331	3,86,798
30	TELANGANA	12,07,709	12,25,778	2,06,099
31	TRIPURA	1,60,174	1,61,241	26,769
32	UTTAR PRADESH	94,48,792	94,23,899	15,71,661
33	UTTARAKHAND	3,26,298	3,70,387	63,541
34	WEST BENGAL	38,50,869	38,79,660	6,45,444
	Grand Total	4,90,36,431	5,00,71,894	83,37,723
* Chandigarh and Puducherry are DBT and Manipur has not reported Distribution Data from May 2023				

USE OF WHATSAPP FOR DELIVERY OF CITIZEN SERVICES**3096. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:**

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

- (a) whether the transmission of personal data of Indian citizens through the servers of WhatsApp, a service provider with servers based abroad, is legally compliant;
- (b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh requires the permission of the Union Government for integrating a foreign-based service provider, like WhatsApp, in activities involving the transmission of personal data of citizens and if so, whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh obtained such approvals;
- (c) whether it is true that USA authorities have laws allowing them to requisition data from Meta (Facebook) and WhatsApp even if these platforms provide end-to-end encryption services; and
- (d) the measures being taken by the Union Government to ensure the protection of personal data of Indian citizens being transmitted through foreign-based platforms such as WhatsApp in governance-related services?

**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 of India are aimed at ensuring an open, safe, trusted and accountable cyberspace for the users of the country. The Government has enacted the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) and Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ('DPDP Act') and has notified the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011 ("SPDI Rules") under IT Act to address data protection concerns.

Furthermore, the SPDI Rules state that a body corporate may transmit individual sensitive personal data or information to any other body corporate or a person in or outside India that provides the same degree of data protection that only when it is required for the fulfilment of the contract or when the individual has given her consent. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the WhatsApp messaging service has been integrated for the purpose of providing civic services to citizens. The personal data of the individuals is being stored on the local servers as per the mutual contractual agreements.

Further, the DPDP Act establishes the legal framework for data protection and mandates Data Fiduciaries to implement security safeguards as well as robust technical and organisational measures while processing the digital personal data. Under the DPDP Act, the Central Government may, by notification, restrict the transfer of personal data by a Data Fiduciary for processing personal data to any other country

or territory outside India. In addition, Data Fiduciaries shall also abide by any higher protection or restriction on data transfer that may be applicable under any other law.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE MATERIAL LAWS

3097. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) the specific measures proposed under the Sahyog platform and the manner in which it is likely to improve direct reporting of Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) cases to law enforcement agencies;
- (b) whether the Government has developed monitoring mechanisms to ensure that social media platforms do not delay, suppress or under-report CSAM cases and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Intermediary Guidelines (IT Rules), 2021 will be amended to introduce stricter obligations for tech platforms on CSAM reporting and takedown and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the said platform has been deployed for testing or pilot implementation and if so, the details along with the current status thereof; and

- (e) whether there any State-specific initiatives under the Sahyog platform and if so, the manner in which Maharashtra particularly Jalgaon and the Khandesh regions are likely to be benefitted from its implementation?

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

(a) to (e) The policies of the Central Government are aimed at ensuring an open, safe, trusted and accountable Internet for its users.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") provides punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene material and material containing sexually explicit act in electronic form. The IT Act also provides stringent punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act in electronic form. Such an offence is punishable with imprisonment of up to five years on first conviction and seven years on subsequent conviction along with fine, and is a cognizable offence. Further, as per the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), prevention and investigation of cognizable offences is to be done by the police and since 'Police' is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, States are primarily responsible for the prevention, investigation etc. of such cybercrime against children. Accordingly, State police departments take preventive and penal action as per law in respect of cybercrime against women and children.

Additionally, the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules") cast specific obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, to observe due diligence while discharging its duties. Such obligations include the making of reasonable efforts by the intermediary to cause its users not to host, display, upload, publish, transmit or store any information that knowingly or intentionally violates any law. Intermediaries are also obligated to remove, within 24 hours from the receipt of a complaint made by an individual or any person on his behalf, any content which prima facie exposes the private area of such individual, shows such individual in full or partial nudity or shows or depicts such individual in any sexual act or conduct. Also, in case a significant social media intermediary is providing services primarily in the nature of messaging shall enable the identification of the first originator of the information on its computer resource for the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution or punishment of an offence related to child sexual abuse material. Further, intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, are obligated to remove any information violative of any law in India as and when brought to their knowledge either through a court order or through a notice by an appropriate government or its authorized agency.

To further strengthen the mechanism to deal with such cybercrimes in a coordinated manner, the Government has also taken several other measures, including the following:

- (i) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) operates a National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) to enable citizens to report complaints pertaining to all types of cybercrimes, with special focus on cybercrimes against women and children. MHA has also set up the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) to deal with all types of cybercrime, including cybercrime against children, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.
- (ii) To streamline the process of issuing takedown notices for removal of unlawful information, I4C in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs , Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and Department of Telecommunications has developed a dedicated portal called Sahyog . The Sahyog Portal has been launched to automate the process of sending notices to intermediaries by the Appropriate Government or its agency under section 79(3)(b) of the IT Act to facilitate the removal or disabling of access to any information, data or communication link being used to commit an unlawful act. The portal has been developed to bring together all Authorized Agencies of the country and all the intermediaries on one platform for ensuring immediate action against the unlawful online information to achieve a clean cyber space for the Citizens of India.
- (iii) An MoU has been signed between the National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB), MHA and National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

(NCMEC), USA regarding sharing of Tipline reports on online child explicit material and child sexual exploitation content. The Tip lines, as received from NCMEC, are being shared with LEAs of States/UTs online through the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal for taking further action.

IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIAL WELFARE IN SDG INDEX

3098. SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that according to the latest Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) India Index 2023, India's score has increased to 71, up from 66 in 2022, with significant improvements in social welfare indicators and if so, the details thereof alongwith the Government's contributions to this progress;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance data collection and monitoring for SDG targets, particularly in marginalized communities and vulnerable sections of society, ensuring no one is left behind in SDG progress; and
- (c) the details of the methodology used by the Government to collect and analyze data on SDGs, particularly those concerning poverty reduction, quality education and reduced inequalities?

**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)As per the SDG India Index 2023-24 Report released by NITI Aayog, the country's SDG score has increased from 66 in 2020-21 to 71 in 2023-24.The Government's ongoing efforts through various welfare schemes and programs such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), PM Awas Yojana (PMAY),Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Ayushman Bharat), Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN Abhiyan 2.0, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), PM Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA), MUDRA Yojana, SAUBHAGYA scheme, PM Ujjwala Yojana,Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission, PM Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Skill India, Digital India, Smart Cities Mission, Mission Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE), Aspirational Districts and Block Programme, Start-Up India, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation of Urban Transformation (AMRUT) etc. led to significant improvement in the country's SDG Index score.

(b)India is committed to achieving SDGs through nationally defined indicators that reflect its priorities and developmental needs. To support this commitment, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), in collaboration with relevant Ministries, Departments, UN agencies, and other stakeholders, has established the National Indicator Framework (NIF). This framework serves as a comprehensive tool for monitoring and evaluating SDG progress at the national level. Based on latest

National Indicator Framework (NIF) 2024, MoSPI has released the “Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report 2024”. MoSPI coordinates with the Ministries and Departments to obtain data on the SDG indicators included in the NIF.

Further, the Government of India provides support to States/UTs in developing the sub-national level monitoring frameworks, which helps them to track the SDGs. It evaluates the performance of States/UTs through the SDG India Index, promotes SDG localisation, and encourages a competitive spirit among States and UTs.

(c) The details of methodology of SDG India Index, are in public domain and can be accessed at https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-07/SDG_India_Index_2023-24.pdf.

ई-कचरा प्रबंधन

3099. श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह :

सुश्री कंगना रनौत :

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

- (क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) ने ई-कचरे के प्रबंधन के लिए कोई प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित की है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) ने ई-कचरे (ई-अपशिष्ट) के प्रबंधन के लिए कुछ प्रौद्योगिकी समाधान विकसित किए हैं। सीएसआईआर की एक घटक प्रयोगशाला, सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला (सीएसआईआर-एनएमएल), जमशेदपुर ने ई-कचरे (ई-अपशिष्ट) के प्रबंधन के लिए निम्नांकित प्रौद्योगिकियों/प्रक्रियाएँ विकसित की हैं:

- बेकार मोबाइल फोन और विभिन्न उपकरणों के स्क्रेप से सोने की वसूली: बेकार मोबाइल फोन के पीसीबी, विभिन्न उपकरणों के छोटे भागों, जिनकी बाह्य परत पर सोना सन्निहित होता है, से धातु के द्रवीकरण के लिए एक प्रक्रिया विकसित की गई है। रासायनिक निक्षालन के बाद अधिशोषण/संयोजन और तत्पश्चात ऊष्मा उपचार का उपयोग करके 99% सोना प्राप्त किया जाता है।
- मोबाइल फोन की बेकार ली-आयन बैटरियों से कोबाल्ट की पुनर्प्राप्ति: मोबाइल फोन की बेकार हो चुकी लिथियम-आयन बैटरियों (LIBs) से धातुओं के द्रवीकरण हेतु एक प्रक्रिया विकसित की गई है। ऑक्सीडेंट की मौजूदगी में तनु सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड का इस्तेमाल करके 60 मिनट में उच्च तापमान पर अन्य धातुओं के साथ ~70-80% कोबाल्ट को बाहर निकाला जाता है। उत्पन्न निक्षालित द्रव को विलायक सत, अवक्षेपण, क्रिस्टलीकरण/इलेक्ट्रो-विनिंग तकनीकों के माध्यम से आगे संसाधित किया जाता है ताकि कोबाल्ट को लवण/धातु के रूप में पुनः प्राप्त किया जा सके।
- पर्सनल कंप्यूटरों की बेकार हार्ड डिस्क से मूल्य वर्धित उत्पाद के रूप में नियोडायमियम की पुनर्प्राप्ति: त्यागे गई हार्ड डिस्क के चुम्बकों से मूल्यवर्धित उत्पाद के रूप में नियोडायमियम की

पुनर्प्राप्ति के लिए एक प्रक्रिया विकसित की गई है। इष्टतमीकृत स्थिति के अंतर्गत, सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड 98% Nd, 97% Fe, 60% Ni और 7.5% B को निक्षालित करता है। अम्ल निक्षालन के बाद Nd का चयनात्मक अवक्षेपण और अवक्षेप का 5-20% HF विलयन से निक्षालन किया जाता है।

- लिथियम, आयरन और फास्फोरस की पुनर्प्राप्ति के लिए व्ययित/प्रयुक्त/त्यागित लिथियम आयरन फॉस्फेट (एलएफपी) बैटरियों का पुनर्चक्रण: 10-20% ठोस पदार्थों का उपयोग करके अम्ल निक्षालन के साथ, 98-100% Li, Fe और P का निष्कर्षण किया जा सकता है। निक्षालित द्रव को चयनात्मक अनुक्रमिक अवक्षेपण मार्ग के अधीन किया जाता है जिससे 90-95% शुद्ध लिथियम को लिथियम कार्बोनेट/लिथियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड और 98% शुद्ध आयरन फॉस्फेट को निष्कर्षित किया जा सके। इस प्रक्रिया में शुद्ध ग्रेफाइट एक व्युत्पन्न है। विकसित प्रक्रिया आयरन फॉस्फेट के अतिरिक्त लिथियम को वांछित विपणन योग्य रूप में पुनर्प्राप्त करती है। व्युत्पन्न मूल्यों का उपयोग नई बैटरी निर्माण के अलावा कई अनुप्रयोगों के लिए किया जा सकता है।
- मिश्रित रसायन की व्ययित/प्रयुक्त/त्यागी गई लिथियम-आयन बैटरियों से लिथियम, निकल, कोबाल्ट, मैंगनीज और ग्रेफाइट की पुनर्प्राप्ति: 20-30% ठोस पदार्थों का उपयोग करके अम्ल निक्षालन के साथ, 94-96% Li, Co, Ni और Mn निष्कर्षित किया जाता है। निक्षालित द्रव को चयनात्मक अनुक्रमिक बहुस्तरीय विलायक सत और अवक्षेपण मार्ग के अधीन किया जाता है ताकि लिथियम, निकल, कोबाल्ट और मैंगनीज के 96-99.9% से अधिक विभिन्न प्रकार के शुद्ध लवण निष्कर्षित किए जा सकें। उच्च शुद्ध ग्रेफाइट इस प्रक्रिया का व्युत्पन्न उत्पाद है। यह प्रक्रिया अम्ल और अभिकर्मकों की पुनर्प्राप्ति को सक्षम बनाती है। विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी लवण के रूप में मैंगनीज को छोड़कर लिथियम, कोबाल्ट और निकल जैसे महत्वपूर्ण तत्वों को वांछित विपणन योग्य रूप में निष्कर्षित कर सकती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप समग्र पुनर्चक्रण के साथ पुनः प्रयोज्य ग्रेफाइट प्राप्त होता है। सामान्य मूल्य के लिए 100 किलोग्राम स्पेंट लैपटॉप LIBs का अनुमान 25 किलोग्राम

इलेक्ट्रोड सामग्री देता है, जिसमें से 5.7 किलोग्राम कोबाल्ट सल्फेट, 0.69 किलोग्राम लिथियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड, 0.51 किलोग्राम निकेल कार्बोनेट, 5.4 किलोग्राम मैंगनीज कार्बोनेट, 0.5 किलोग्राम एल्युमिना पाउडर और 12 किलोग्राम ग्रेफाइट पाउडर को अलग किया जा सकता है। सीएसआईआर-एनएमएल, जमशेदपुर ने 1टीपीटीपैमाने पर LIBs को विघटित करने और रीसाइकिल करने के लिए एक पायलट स्केल सुविधा भी विकसित की है। यह सुविधा नई बैटरी बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त धातु लवणों को संश्लेषित करने हेतु सभी LIBs को संसाधित करने में सक्षम है।

- इसके अतिरिक्त सीएसआईआर की एक घटक प्रयोगशाला, सीएसआईआर-खनिज एवं पदार्थ प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-आईएमएमटी), भुवनेश्वर ने भी ई-अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन के लिए निम्नांकित प्रॉसेस फ्लोशीट्स विकसित की हैं:
- प्रिंटेड सर्किट बोर्डों से मूल्यवान धातुओं की पुनर्प्राप्ति के लिए प्रॉसेस फ्लोशीट: यांत्रिक पृथक्करण और हाइड्रोमेटलर्जिकल मार्ग के बाद ई-अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण के लिए एक प्रॉसेस फ्लोशीट पत्र विकसित की गई है। फ्लोटेशन तकनीक (एक भौतिक-रासायनिक पृथक्करण विधि) का उपयोग हाइड्रोफिलिक धातु और हाइड्रोफोबिक गैर-धातु कणों को अलग करने के लिए किया गया। महीन धातु कण कॉपर निक्षालन के अधीन होते हैं। कॉपर निक्षालन सर्किट से प्राप्त अवशेषों को टिन और कीमती धातु रिकवरी सर्किट के अधीन करता है।
- एनडी और पीआर तथा अन्य दुर्लभ मृदा तत्वों (आरईई) की पुनर्प्राप्ति के लिए प्रॉसेस फ्लोशीट: इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स में मौजूद अपशिष्ट NdFeB चुंबक, स्क्रेप आदि से Nd एवं Pr तथा अन्य REEs की पुनर्प्राप्ति के लिए प्रॉसेस फ्लोशीट विकसित की गई है।

FUNDS FOR INSTALLATION OF KAVACH SYSTEM IN RAILWAY**3100. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:****SHRI ADHIKARI DEEPAK DEV:**

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

- (a) the details of funds allocated for installation of anti-collision device Kavach in Railways during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the reasons for slow pace of installation of Kavach system in Railways;
- (c) whether less budget and release of least funds are behind its slow pace;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) the steps proposed/to be proposed to accelerate it; and
- (f) the details of Railways track covered by Kavach system as on 28.02.25 in terms of percentage?

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

- (a) to (f) 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: -

SN	Items	Progress
I	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	5743 Km
li	Installation of Telecom Towers	540 Nos.
lii	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:-
- Project for equipping 10,000 Locomotives has been finalized. 69 number of loco sheds have been prepared for equipping with Kavach.
 - 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. Currently, 3 OEMs are approved for supply of Kavach System. To increase capacity and scale of implementation, trials and approval of more OEMs are at different stages.
12. Specialized training programme on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 20,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.
13. 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.
14. 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. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

COMMON SERVICE CENTRES

3101. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) the number of Common Service Centres (CSCs) functional at the Gram Panchayat level, State-wise including the North Eastern Region (NER);

- (b) the number of CSCs which were closed/shut down after becoming functional, State-wise particularly in the NER and the common reasons therefor;
- (c) the average income of the Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) in charge of CSCs, Statewise particularly for the NER;
- (d) the average internet speed available in CSCs, State-wise particularly in the NER and the national average for the same; and
- (e) the number of transactions carried out via CSCs in the NER during the last five years?

**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) Common Services Centre (CSC) programme is an initiative of Government of India for enabling easy access to services for citizens. CSCs are the access points for delivery of various services to citizens. CSCs are operated by village level entrepreneurs. CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, acts as a coordinating agency to enable on boarding and delivery of services centrally through its Digital Seva technology platform. CSC e-Governance Services India Limited has apprised that as on 31.01.2025, a total of 5,97,441 CSCs are operational across the country, with 4,73,357 CSCs functioning at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level. State wise status of CSC Rollout as on Jan 2025 including North Eastern Region (NER), is at **Statement-I**. The number of transactions carried out via CSCs in the NER is provided in **Statement-II**.

CSC e-Governance Services India Limited has apprised that a total of 13,664 CSCs across the country including NER have been closed due to various reasons, including operational and administrative challenges such as low footfall, sustainability and reliability of stable internet connectivity. The status in respect of closed CSCs in NER is at **Statement-III.**

Further, CSC SPV has apprised that VLEs (Village Level Entrepreneurs) operating CSCs are entrepreneurs and their income is dependent on the services provided by them and local demand, for which they receive a prescribed amount of commission for delivery of services. The revenue-sharing between CSC SPV and VLEs is in the ratio 20:80. It may be noted that no monetary support is provided by the CSC SPV to the VLEs. Further, VLEs choose various speeds from various Internet service provider as per requirement and availability for the functioning of the CSC centers.

STATEMENT-I

STATUS OF CSC ROLLOUT AS ON JANUARY-2025		
State/UT	Functional CSCs (Urban + Rural)	Functional CSCs at GP level
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	92	68
ANDHRA PRADESH	13,015	9,620
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	275	205
ASSAM	15,821	14,502
BIHAR	56,556	50,383

CHANDIGARH	117	9
CHHATTISGARH	20,782	16,601
Dadra & NH, D&D	160	113
DELHI	4573	0
GOA	280	210
GUJARAT	18,638	13,300
HARYANA	20,074	14,044
HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,407	5,662
JAMMU & KASHMIR	7,933	6,685
JHARKHAND	25,369	22,309
KARNATAKA	19,129	14,910
KERALA	9,948	7,965
LADAKH	79	66
LAKSHADWEEP	22	22
MADHYA PRADESH	50,434	38,242
MAHARASHTRA	59,149	44,328
MANIPUR	1,093	888
MEGHALAYA	1,134	1,027
MIZORAM	602	432
NAGALAND	541	364
ODISHA	23,496	20,798
PUDUCHERRY	319	184

PUNJAB	10,058	7,021
RAJASTHAN	23,770	18,831
SIKKIM	233	199
TAMIL NADU	19,562	13,506
TELANGANA	8,381	5,553
TRIPURA	2,010	1,647
UTTAR PRADESH	1,42,356	1,13,664
UTTARAKHAND	9,498	7,047
WEST BENGAL	25,535	22,952
TOTAL	5,97,441	4,73,357

STATEMENT-II

STATE WISE TRANSACTION NORTH EASTERN REGION FY-20-21 TO FY-24-25					
State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Apr'24-Jan'25)
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.89	1.39	1.70	1.28	1.42
ASSAM	41.05	75.28	88.81	138.60	115.02
MANIPUR	4.01	6.11	4.03	2.89	3.01
MEGHALAYA	2.32	4.64	4.50	10.10	8.69
MIZORAM	0.48	1.09	1.81	2.80	2.75
NAGALAND	1.08	3.44	2.11	3.60	2.16
SIKKIM	0.63	0.91	0.83	0.81	0.52
TRIPURA	11.56	22.02	20.00	34.50	16.72
Grand Total	62.01	114.88	123.81	194.58	150.30

STATEMENT-III

STATUS OF CSC CLOSED AS ON JANUARY-2025	
State/UT	No of CSCs
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0
ANDHRA PRADESH	653
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5

ASSAM	96
BIHAR	568
CHANDIGARH	4
CHHATTISGARH	571
Dadra & NH, D&D	6
DELHI	20
GOA	33
GUJARAT	63
HARYANA	270
HIMACHAL PRADESH	65
JAMMU & KASHMIR	194
JHARKHAND	848
KARNATAKA	476
KERALA	51
LADAKH	7
LAKSHADWEEP	0
MADHYA PRADESH	516
MAHARASHTRA	3,885
MANIPUR	26
MEGHALAYA	39
MIZORAM	1
NAGALAND	3
ODISHA	183

PUDUCHERRY	7
PUNJAB	62
RAJASTHAN	1,363
SIKKIM	23
TAMIL NADU	158
TELANGANA	27
TRIPURA	111
UTTAR PRADESH	2,570
UTTARAKHAND	191
WEST BENGAL	569
TOTAL	13,664

REDUCING FARE OF VANDE BHARAT TRAIN

3102. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has considered to reduce the fares of the Vande Bharat Express to make this premium train service more affordable for a larger section of the population, particularly for lower-income groups; and
- (b) if so, the details of the steps being taken to ensure that the Vande Bharat Express remains financially accessible while maintaining the quality and safety of the services provided?

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

(a) and (b) Indian Railway fixes the fares with due consideration of the cost of service, value of service, what passengers can bear, competition from other competing modes, socio economic considerations etc. The fares of various trains / classes is based on the facilities provided in these trains. Indian Railways (IR) run various types of train services for different types of passenger segments. Evaluation and rationalization of passenger fares, including those of Vande Bharat trains, is a continuous and on-going process.

Recently IR have introduced Amrit Bharat services, which are fully non-AC trains, presently comprising 12 Sleeper Class Coaches and 8 General Class coaches providing high quality services to larger section of the population, particularly lower income groups. These have modern State-of the Art technology, equipped with advanced features like Semi-Permanent couplers for jerk free travel, horizontal sliding windows, foldable snack table and bottle holders, mobile holders etc.

REGULATION OF OBSCENE CONTENT ON YOUTUBE

3103. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received references from Members of Parliament, representation from statutory organizations along with public grievances regarding alleged spread of obscene, pornographic and vulgar content published by certain publishers of Online Curated Content (OTT) platforms and social media especially in the aftermath of the Hon'ble Supreme Court advocacy for the regulation of obscene content on YouTube; and
- (b) 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) and (b) 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) which, inter alia, requires the publishers 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.

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. Regarding obscene content on OTT platforms, the Government takes action against such content under the existing statutory framework. Towards this end the Ministry has also 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.

ONE DAE ONE SUBSCRIPTION(ODOS)

3104. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) The core features and objectives of the One DAE One Subscription (ODOS) initiative; and
- (b) the specific content available and the manner in which the agreements made under ODOS benefit researchers, institutions and students in India?

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

- (a) Following are the core features and objectives of ODOS initiative:

1. To expand the contents coverage and its usage: Before this initiative, individual DAE units were subscribing to online journals for their scientists and researchers on an annual basis only. In case of a need for any other journal article(s) than those subscribed, libraries had to communicate with other libraries within and outside DAE units to obtain the desired articles. Under ODOS, DAE has entered into a Transformative Agreement (TA) with M/s Wiley Inter Science and M/s. Springer Nature publishers. As a result, all the DAE units will get access to all those journals which they were not subscribing to thereby increasing the contents coverage and its usage.
2. To increase the number of beneficiaries: Before ODOS initiative, the online journal access was available only to 14 units of DAE but under ODOS initiative the access has been provided to all the 60 units of DAE.
3. To support the Article Processing Charges (APC): Under ODOS the DAE scientists and the researchers would be able to publish their articles without paying any APC.

(b) The access for the complete platform of these publishers is available to all the researchers and the scientists working in the various units of DAE. Earlier, 166 unique journal titles of M/s. Wiley were given access to only 12 units of DAE. With ODOS, this access has now increased to 1353 journals and the access is made available to all the 60 units of DAE. Similarly, for M/s. Springer Nature Publisher, about 1752 titles were

made available to 14 units of DAE earlier but under ODOS initiative, the access has been increased to 2686 journal titles.

In addition, archives access from the year 1997 for M/s. Wiley and M/s. Springer publishers will also be available. In case of Nature publisher, access is available from 2012 onwards. The perpetual rights will be given to all DAE units for all the journals for 2024.

The additional benefits associated includes the Article Processing charge (APC). Researchers while playing the dual role of author, to enhance the visibility of their research work and to make availability of their findings for their peers, many times they wish to opt for the Open Access (OA) model of publishing. The ODOS initiative allows all DAE researchers to publish articles with M/s Wiley (81 articles) and M/s Springer (281 articles) with no additional APC.

टेलीफोन केबल की चोरी

3105. श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों से टेलीफोन केबल चोरी की घटनाएं सामने आई हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा केबल चोरी की उक्त घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा इसके क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) देश के विभिन्न भागों से टेलीफोन केबल चोरी की घटनाओं के संबंध में भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड (बीएसएनएल) और महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड (एमटीएनएल) द्वारा की गई रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** पर संलग्न है।

बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल ने केबल चोरी की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- i. खुदाई से जुड़े कार्यों में शामिल सिविक एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय।
- ii. एफआईआर दर्ज करना।
- iii. केबल रूट पर एहतियातन गश्त लगाना।

उपर्युक्त उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप केबल चोरी की घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी आई है।

विवरण-I

बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल केबल चोरी(घटनाओं की संख्या)					
क्र.सं.	सर्किल का नाम	(2021-22)	(2022-23)	(2023-24)	(2024-25)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1	4	0	5
2	असम	48	51	0	0
3	बिहार	6	0	0	0
4	छत्तीसगढ़	3	0	0	0
5	गुजरात	0	4	1	15
6	हरियाणा	2	13	0	0
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	142	92	0	4
8	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	8	0	0	0
9	केरल	5	25	5	0
10	मध्य प्रदेश	12	0	0	0

11	महाराष्ट्र	35	34	7	7
12	उत्तर-पूर्व-1 (मेघालय, मिजोरम, त्रिपुरा)	12	111	10	0
13	ओडिशा	15	4	0	0
14	पंजाब	32	5	0	0
15	राजस्थान	0	1	1	0
16	तमिलनाडु	1	3	3	0
17	उत्तर प्रदेश - पश्चिम	2	2	0	0
18	पश्चिम बंगाल	1	5	0	0
19	कलकत्ता टीडी	38	19	5	10
20	चेन्नई टीडी	2	9	3	3
21	तेलंगाना	5	2	2	0
22	दिल्ली	291	191	122	53
23	मुंबई	17	42	41	41
सकल योग		678	617	200	138
अंडमान एवं निकोबार, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, उत्तर पूर्व-II, सिक्किम, उत्तरांचल एवं उत्तर प्रदेश (पूर्व) सर्किलों में उपर्युक्त अवधि में कोई घटना घटित नहीं हुई।					

BLOCKING WEBSITES OF MAGAZINES, SOCIAL MEDIA AND JOURNALS

3106. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) the number of websites of magazines, social media, journals that were blocked under the Information Technology Act during each of the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) whether due process of law was followed before issuing the blocking order and the penalty/fines imposed; and
- (c) whether the Government intends to introduce greater transparency in the process of blocking digital content including publicly disclosing orders and reasons for such actions since many courts have passed orders against such arbitrary actions in view of the freedom of Press in democracy; and (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) 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. To help achieve this aim, the Central Government, in exercise of its powers under Information Technology Act, 2000, has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules"). These rules cast specific obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, to observe due diligence while discharging its duties. Failure to comply with the obligations results in the loss of exemption from liability for any third-party information, data, or communication link made available by

them, and are liable for the same as per law. Such obligations include the making of reasonable efforts by the intermediary to cause its users not to host, display, upload, publish, transmit or store any information that knowingly or intentionally violates any law. Further, intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, are also required to remove any unlawful information as and when brought to their knowledge either through a court order or through a notice by an appropriate government or its authorized agency. Such unlawful information includes information prohibited under any law for the time being in force in relation to the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India; security of the State; friendly relations with foreign States; public order; decency or morality; in relation to contempt of court; defamation; incitement to an offence relating to the above, or any information which is prohibited under any law for the time being in force.

The objectionable content is examined by an Inter-Departmental Committee as constituted under rule 14 of the aforesaid rules having representatives from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Defence including domain experts from Press Council of India (PCI), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). Further, the rules provide for an opportunity to the publisher or the intermediary concerned to

appear and submit their reply and clarifications before the Inter-Departmental Committee.

The notices for takedown of any such information on the intermediary platform are sent directly by the respective appropriate governments or their authorised agencies where the appropriate government can be both the State and Central Government as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

PPP MODEL FOR STATION REDEVELOPMENT

3107. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the number of railway stations identified for redevelopment under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model;
- (b) the total investment proposed and received so far under the PPP model for station redevelopment;
- (c) the list of private entities involved in these projects and the criteria for their selection;
- (d) the financial model being followed, including revenue-sharing mechanisms between the Government and private players;
- (e) the names of railway stations that have been successfully redeveloped under the PPP model so far;
- (f) the total funds allocated and utilized under these projects;

- (g) the major benefits expected from station redevelopment under the PPP model; and
- (h) the challenges faced in implementing PPP-based redevelopment and the steps taken to address them?

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

(a) to (h) Ministry of Railways has launched 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme' for development of Stations on Indian Railways. This 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.

So far, 1337 Nos. of Stations have been identified under this scheme.

Ministry of Railways explored various models of development of stations including Public Private Partnership (PPP). 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. Development/re-development/upgradation of Railway Stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brown field related challenges such as shifting of utilities, (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipelines, power/signal cables etc.) infringements, encroachments, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of high voltage power lines, etc. PPP projects have additional aspects of business and financing issue.

Rani Kamalapati Station in the state of Madhya Pradesh has been developed and commissioned under PPP model.

Development / upgradation / modernization 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. An allocation of ₹12,994 crores (Revised Estimate) has been made for the financial year 2024-25 under Plan Head –

53 and an expenditure of ₹10,586 crores as been incurred during 2024-25 (upto February 2025).

WEATHER FORECASTING IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3108. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the details and number of weather forecasting stations/facilities operational in Andhra Pradesh especially those located along the coastline;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to set up additional weather forecasting facilities along the Andhra Pradesh coastline and if so, the details thereof along with the expected timeline;
- (c) whether the Government plans to install new DWRs, radiometers, radiosondes, and wind profilers in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the number, locations and expected timeline of these proposed infrastructures, especially those positioned along the coastline of the State;
- (e) the amount of funds allocated for improving weather forecasting infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh, especially for installation of Doppler radars;
- (f) whether Artificial Intelligence is being utilised to improve weather forecasting in Andhra Pradesh; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the AI-based predictive models, early warning systems and their effectiveness in cyclone tracking and flood prediction?

**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 weather forecasting stations/facilities operational in Andhra Pradesh, including those located along the coastline, are given in **Statement-I**. Currently, the State Meteorological Centre (MC) is functional at Amaravati. Being close to the coast and impacted by cyclones, a cyclone warning center (CWC) also functions at Visakhapatnam. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has 10 departmental meteorological observatories (15 total in the State), 3 Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) stations, three Radiosonde/Radiowind (RS/RW) stations, 2 Pilot Balloon Observatories (PBO) (total 3 in the State) and two radiation observatories are functioning along the coastal line in the State. In addition, there are five part-time observatories and five Aviation Meteorological Stations functioning in the interior parts of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, 7 out of the 18 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), 2 out of 9 Agro AWS, 16 out of 62 Automatic Rain Gauge (ARG) stations in the State are located along the coastline.

(b) Yes. The IMD is tentatively planning to install another 5 Agro AWS at AMFUs during 2025-2026 under the Augmentation of Agro AWS. The details are given in **Statement-II**.

(c) to (e) The IMD, MoES is planning to install 53 DWRs, 25 microwave radiometers, 60 radiosonde/radio wind, 10 wind profilers, etc., across the country including Andhra Pradesh under Mission Mausam during the next 2 years. Funds of about Rs 2000 crore have been allocated under Mission Mausam for the deployment of all of the above instruments across the country (including Andhra Pradesh) along with the establishment of various computing, forecasting, and communication tools so as to monitor, track forecast and warn every extreme weather and climate events occurring in the entire country.

(f) and (g) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) explores integrating artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) technologies into weather forecasting systems in addition to physics-based numerical models. This initiative is part of a broader strategy to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of meteorological predictions all over the country, including Andhra Pradesh.

The Ministry has established a dedicated virtual center on AI/ML/Deep Learning (DL) at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) in Pune. A dedicated functional group has been established in IMD under the MoES to strengthen the R&D activities in AI/ML. These centers focus on leveraging AI, ML, and DL techniques for advancements in Earth Sciences. It has already developed several AI/ML-based applications tailored for localized predictions and the analysis of weather and climate patterns.

Achievements and outcomes of AI and ML in the research and development (R & D) of weather prediction are provided below:

- Improved the short-range precipitation forecast in 1-day, 2-day, and 3-day lead times with a reduction in bias
- Developed high-resolution (300m) urban gridded meteorological data sets for temperature and precipitation
- Developed the time-varying Normalized Difference Urbanization Index with a spatial resolution of 30 meters from 1992-2023
- Developed very high-resolution precipitation data sets for verification purposes
- Deep Learning approach is being explored for precipitation nowcasting using data from DWRs

STATEMENT-I

The details of various weather observatories and forecasting facilities operational in Andhra Pradesh:

Types	Rayalaseema		Coastal Andhra Pradesh	
	Interior	Coastal	Interior	Coastal
DWR		1.Sriharikota		1.Visakhapatnam 2.Machilipatnam
Radiosonde/ Radiowind				1.Visakhapatnam 2.Machilipatnam 3.Kavali
PBO	1.Anantapur			1.Visakhapatnam

				2.Machilipatnam
Radiation Observatories				1.Visakhapatnam 2.Machilipatnam
AMS	1.Tirupati 2. Kurnool 3.Kadapa		1.Rajahmundry 2.Gannavaram	
Airport Met office	1.Tirupati 2.Kurnool 3.Anantapur		1. Gannavaram 2.Amaravati (MC)	1.Kalingapatnam 2.Visakhapatnam 3.Kakinada 4.Tuni 5.Narasapur 6.Machilipatnam 7.Bapatla 8.Ongole 9.Kavali 10.Nellore
PTO	1.Nandyala 2.Kapapa 3.Arogyavaram		1.Nandigama 2.Jangamahe shwara- puram	
AWS	1.Perumallapalle 2.Tirumala 3.Tirupati_ AMFU 4.Utukuru 5.Anantapur_ AMFU 6.Nandyala 7.Kadiri		1.Chintapalli 2.Bapatla 3.Vuyyuru 4.LAM_AMF U	1.Anakapalli 2.Ragolu 3.Bhimunipatnam 4.Vijayanagaram 5.Maruteru 6.Peddapuram 7.Kavali

AGRO AWS		1.Banavasi_KVK 2.Utukuru_KVK	1.Vijayanagara m_KVK 2.Kalavacharla _KVK (East Godavari dist) 3.Venkatarama nna gudem 4.Garikapadu_ KVK 5.Darsi_KVK	1.Amadalavalas a_KVK 2.Nellore_KVK
ARG Stations	1.Mantralayam 2.Yemmiganur 3.Adoni 4.Betamcherla 5.Mahanandi 6.Banaganapalle 7.Alvagonda 8.Srisaillam Dam 9.Guntakal 10.Peddavadugur 11.Tadipatri	1.Petluru_HRS	1.Gottabarage 2.Palakonda 3.Komarada 4.Bobbili 5.Araku valley 6.Pandirimami di_HRS 7.Rajahmundry 8.Venkataramn nagudem 9.Koida	1.Palasa_mand al 2.Tekkali 3.Rajam 4.Anandapuram 5.Kailasagiri 6.CDR_Dolphin s_Nose 7.SAIL_Visakha patnam

	12.Kalyandurg		10.Vijayarai	8.Mehadrigadda
	13. Uravakonda		11.Nuzvid	_dam
	14. Pattaparthi		12.Tiruvuru	9.Prattipadu
	15. Chilamathur		13.Garikapadu	10.Kakinada
	16. Madakasira		14.Nandigama	11.Ambajipeta
	17. Arogyavaram		15.Vijayawada	ARG
	18. Chittoor		16.Prattipadu	12.Repalle
	19. Kuppam		17.Piduguralla	13.Chinna
	20. Ananthrajpetta		18.Narasaraop	Ganjam
	21. Kadapa_Airport		et	14.Kandukuru
	22. YVU_Kadapa		19.Jangamahe	15.Podalakuru
	23.Pulivendula		shwarapuram	
			20.Rentachinta	
			la	
			21.Vinukonda	
			22.Yerragonda	
			palem	
			23.Giddaluru	

STATEMENT-II**Agro AWS at AMFUs**

S. No.	District	AGRO AWS Station
1	Alluri_Sitharama_Raju	Chintapalli_ AFMU
2	Anakapalli	Ankapalli_ AFMU
3	Guntur	Lam_AMFU
4	Tirupati	Tirupati_AMFU
5	Anantapur	Anantpur_AMFU

राजस्थान में प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम**3109. श्री राजकुमार रोत:**

क्या **अल्पसंख्यक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में निर्मित विभिन्न इकाइयों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) राजस्थान में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत जिला-वार कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है; और
- (ग) प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके) के अंतर्गत बांसवाड़ा संसदीय क्षेत्र के बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर जिलों के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है तथा उक्त धनराशि का उपयोग किन कार्यों के लिए किया गया है?

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

(क) और (ख) प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके), एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना है, जो स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, महिला केन्द्रित परियोजनाओं, पेयजल एवं आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता और खेल जैसे क्षेत्रों में देश के अल्पसंख्यक बहुल वाले क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों में से एक है। इस योजना के उद्देश्यों में उस विशेष क्षेत्र के अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति को बढ़ावा देना भी शामिल है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पीएमजेवीके के अंतर्गत बांसवाड़ा जिले सहित राजस्थान राज्य को स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं और जारी की गई धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** पर है।

(ग) पीएमजेवीके के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के डूंगरपुर जिले को कोई परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है।

विवरण-I

पीएमजेवीके के अंतर्गत बांसवाड़ा जिले सहित राजस्थान राज्य को स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं और जारी की गई धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा

जिले का नाम	परियोजनाओं के नाम	अनुमोदित इकाइयों की संख्या	स्वीकृत कुल लागत (रु. लाख में)	स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय हिस्सा (लाख रु. में)	कुल जारी धनराशि (लाख रु. में)
अजमेर	आवासीय विद्यालय	1	2080.00	1248.00	624.00
	विद्यालय/आईटीआई/पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	1	246.29	147.77	73.89
	स्वास्थ्य परियोजनाएं	5	150.00	90.00	45.00
	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	1	140.00	84.00	25.20
अलवर	आवासीय विद्यालय	1	2006.94	1204.16	602.08
	विद्यालय/आईटीआई/पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	2	492.58	295.55	118.22
	कॉलेज	3	1702.58	1021.55	676.16
	स्वास्थ्य परियोजनाएं	9	691.00	414.60	216.30

	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	4	560.00	336.00	117.60
बांसवाड़ा	कॉलेज	1	340.84	204.50	204.50
	विद्यालय में अन्य बुनियादी ढाँचा	1	10.91	6.55	3.27
	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	1	139.61	83.77	25.13
बाड़मेर	कॉलेज	1	551.29	330.77	165.39
भरतपुर	आवासीय विद्यालय	1	2080.00	1248.00	624.00
	विद्यालय/आईटीआई/पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	2	480.00	288.00	144.00
	कॉलेज	1	551.29	330.77	165.39
	स्वास्थ्य परियोजनाएं	1	185.00	111.00	55.50
	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	2	279.22	167.53	50.26
बीकानेर	विद्यालय/आईटीआई/पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	1	240.00	144.00	72.00
बूंदी	विद्यालय/आईटीआई/पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	1	240.00	144.00	72.00
	विद्यालयों में अतिरिक्त कक्षाएं/पुस्तकालय/प्रयोगशाला/हॉल	4	128.82	77.29	38.65
	खेल परियोजनाएं	4	2072.09	1243.25	621.63
	स्वच्छता परियोजनाएं	1	10.00	6.00	0.00
	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	5	1043.50	626.10	0.00
चित्तौड़गढ़	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	1	126.52	75.91	0.00
चुरू	विद्यालय भवन	3	134.86	80.92	40.46
	विद्यालय आईटीआई/ पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	1	246.29	147.77	73.89
	स्वास्थ्य परियोजनाएं	2	161.46	96.88	48.44
गंगानगर	विद्यालय/आईटीआई/पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	3	732.58	439.55	219.77
	स्वास्थ्य परियोजनाएं	3	555.00	333.00	277.50

	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	1	140.00	84.00	25.20
जैसलमेर	आवासीय विद्यालय	1	2006.94	1204.16	602.08
	विद्यालय/आईटीआई/पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	1	240.00	144.00	72.00
	कॉलेज	1	551.29	330.77	165.39
	स्वास्थ्य परियोजनाएं	3	511.00	306.60	153.30
	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	2	280.00	168.00	67.20
झुंझुनूं	विद्यालय/आईटीआई/पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	2	492.58	295.55	118.22
	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	1	140.00	84.00	50.40
नागौर	विद्यालय/आईटीआई/पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	4	960.00	576.00	288.00
	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	2	279.61	167.77	50.33
सवाई माधोपुर	विद्यालय/आईटीआई/पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	2	486.29	291.77	188.33
	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	1	140.00	84.00	25.20
सीकर	विद्यालय/आईटीआई/पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	2	486.29	291.77	145.89
टोंक	विद्यालय/आईटीआई/पॉलीटेक्निक के लिए छात्रावास	2	681.29	408.77	204.39
	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	1	140.00	84.00	25.20
उदयपुर	आवासीय विद्यालय	1	2006.94	1204.16	602.08
	सामुदायिक सेवा केंद्र/सद्भाव मंडप/सामुदायिक हॉल	1	140.00	84.00	25.20
कुल योग		95	28060.90	16836.54	8374.01

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3110. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) the details of total approved and installed renewable energy capacity under various schemes in the country, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the funds allocated, released and utilized for renewable energy projects in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years, source-wise and technology-wise;
- (c) the number of households, industries and public institutions in Andhra Pradesh benefiting from renewable energy adoption along with details of grid-connected and off-grid projects;
- (d) the major challenges in implementing renewable energy projects in Andhra Pradesh such as land acquisition, grid connectivity and financial viability and the steps taken to address them;
- (e) whether Andhra Pradesh has pending requests for new renewable energy projects or financial support and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the roadmap for expanding renewable energy infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh including upcoming projects and policy 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) As on 28.02.2025, a total of 214.68 GW Renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country which includes 102.57 GW solar power, 48.59 GW wind power, 11.45 GW bio-power and 52.07 GW hydro power. State-wise details are given in **Statement-I**. District-wise details are not maintained by the Ministry.

(b) State-wise details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) released during the last three years under major ongoing renewable energy schemes/programmes being implementing by the Ministry in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given at **Statement-II**.

(c) Under PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana 11.56 lakh applications from the households in Andhra Pradesh and 14086 rooftop solar installations have been reported till 01.03.2025 on the national portal of the scheme.

Further, as per the information received from New and Renewable Energy Department Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (NREDCAP), 202 grid solar projects and 325 wind power projects have been commissioned by Industries; and 234 projects have been installed for institutions.

As decentralized/off-grid renewable energy systems/devices, 117235 number of solar lightning system/ home lightning system/ solar lanterns, 3815.60 kWp power packs, 34045 solar pumps, 29.56 MW waste to energy projects and 38,977 small biogas

plants have been installed in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Under New Solar Power Scheme for Tribal and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) habitations/villages under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti AabaJanjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), 1675 households have been sanctioned and 105 households have been reported electrified as on 28.02.2025.

(d) As per the information received from NREDCAP, most of the renewable energy projects proposed in Anantapur, Kurnool, Kadapa and Prakasam Districts, where the dry lands are available and land acquisition is being taken up as per the guidelines of Revenue department of the concerned Districts. Grid connectivity, in addition to the APTRANSCO 400 KV Substation at Kurnool and Anantapur, Power Grid Substations in Kurnool and Anantapur are available and new substations Anantapur II and Kurnool IV are also under pipeline.

(e) As per the information received from NREDCAP, Andhra Pradesh has no pending request.

(f) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030.

The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh, to realize the target of 500 GW non-fossil power capacity by 2030, as given at **Statement-III**.

Further, various steps and initiatives for expanding renewable energy infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh as informed by NREDCAP are given at **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I

Source-wise and State-wise installed capacity of Renewable Power (as on 28.02.2025)

(in MW)

S. No.	STATES / UTs	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio Power	Solar Power	Large Hydro	Total RE
		(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	163.31	4096.65	574.39	5179.23	1610.00	11623.58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	140.61		0.00	14.85	1115.00	1270.46
3	Assam	34.11		2.00	192.34	350.00	578.45
4	Bihar	70.70		140.22	319.44		530.36
5	Chhattisgarh	76.00		277.09	1340.54	120.00	1813.63
6	Goa	0.05		1.94	55.44		57.43
7	Gujarat	106.64	12583.88	118.10	18125.41	1990.00	32924.03
8	Haryana	73.50		292.62	2025.18		2391.30
9	Himachal Pradesh	1000.71		10.20	170.26	10281.02	11462.19
10	Jammu & Kashmir	189.93		0.00	74.49	3360.00	3624.42
11	Jharkhand	4.05		20.14	199.87	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	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	13.79	105.00	124.24
18	Meghalaya	55.03		13.80	4.28	322.00	395.11
19	Mizoram	45.47		0.00	30.39	60.00	135.86
20	Nagaland	32.67		0.00	3.17	75.00	110.84
21	Odisha	115.63		60.05	621.84	2154.55	2952.07
22	Punjab	176.10		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	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	21.24		37.25
28	Uttar Pradesh	49.10		2273.67	3357.51	501.60	6181.88
29	Uttarakhand	233.82		142.24	593.07	4035.35	5004.48
30	West Bengal	98.50		348.36	320.62	1341.20	2108.68
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.25		0.00	29.91		35.16
32	Chandigarh			0.00	78.85		78.85

33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu			3.75	48.12		51.87
34	Delhi			84.00	313.40		397.40
35	Lakshadweep			0.00	4.97		4.97
36	Puducherry			0.00	54.11		54.11
37	Others		4.30	0.00	45.01		49.31
	Total (MW)	5100.55	48588.56	11454.40	102566.02	46968.17	214677.70

MW = Megawatt

STATEMENT-II

Details of CFA released during the last three years in the State of Andhra Pradesh under major ongoing renewable energy schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Rooftop Solar	CPSU	Solar Off- grid	Green Energy Corridor	Biomass	Waste to Energy	Biogas
2021-22	2.1		0.87		0.99	50.55	0.88
2022-23	5.6					50.47	
2023-24	3.0	22.45		47.54		2.74	

STATEMENT-III

The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote and accelerate renewable energy capacity in the country, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh, to realize the commitment of 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity by 2030.

These include, inter-alia, 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(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 & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, 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 & 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.

STATEMENT-IV

Various steps and initiatives for expanding renewable energy infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh*(as informed by NREDCAP)*

- Government of Andhra Pradesh is giving priority for promotion of Renewable Energy Power projects and has been rolling out multiple initiatives, programs, policies and incentives to accelerate the development of the renewable energy sector. The state is having good RE power potential particularly in Rayalaseema region where huge extents of lands have been identified for promotion of RE power projects by inviting private investments.

- To achieve and lead the country's goals of net zero, Government of Andhra Pradesh has formulated "Andhra Pradesh Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024", vide G.O. Ms No: 37 dated 30.10.2024 of Energy (Power-II) Department. The policy aims to add over 160 GW of renewable energy capacity, with potential to attract investments worth ~Rs. 10,00,000 Crores, thereby generating an estimated employment for 7,50,000, both direct and indirect.
- The Government is considering aggregation of lands at the potential zones for development of RE Power projects. The land will be allotted on lease basis @ Rs. 31,000/ Acre / Annum with an annual escalation of 5% for every 2 years. In case of private land owners also the lease rentals will be the same and Rs. 30,000 will go directly to the farmer which will incentivize and motivate them to offer their lands for RE Power projects.
- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has planned for development of transmission infrastructure in the state for evacuation of 51 GW RE capacity by the year 2030. Central Transmission Utility of India Limited (CTUIL) has already planned to create Transmission infrastructure to evacuate 17 GW RE Power i.e. 4.50 GW in Nandyal District, 8 GW in Ananthapuramu district and 4.50 GW in Kurnool district.

Road Map and Incentives:

- ❖ Giving priority for promotion of Renewable Energy Power projects and rolling out multiple initiatives, programs, policies and incentives to accelerate the development of the renewable energy sector.
- ❖ Harness the untapped wind energy potential by providing vital incentives for the development of wind projects and turbine manufacture.
- ❖ NREDCAP and STU will provide land parcels and sub-stations, prioritizing high-value and employment-generating projects like biofuels, Green Hydrogen, RE Round-the-Clock with storage, hybrid projects, PSP, wind, and solar.
- ❖ Waive of Transmission and Wheeling charges to promote RE equipment manufacturing and development of RE infrastructure projects.
- ❖ Establishment of skill development centers by partnering with academia, training hubs and think tanks to facilitate learning for both current and future workforces and be available to private and public companies.
- ❖ Sector specific capital & interest subsidies to foster innovation and contribute to a greener, more resilient energy grid.
- ❖ SGST reimbursement for RE equipment manufacturing, to reduce the operational costs and accelerate the expansion of RE projects.
- ❖ Energy generation and production incentives to renewable energy equipment manufacturers.

- ❖ Subsidies on power costs and electricity duty to reduce expenses and promote RE manufacturing facilities.

MEASURES FOR ENHANCEMENT OF PASSENGERS SAFETY IN RAILWAYS

3111. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

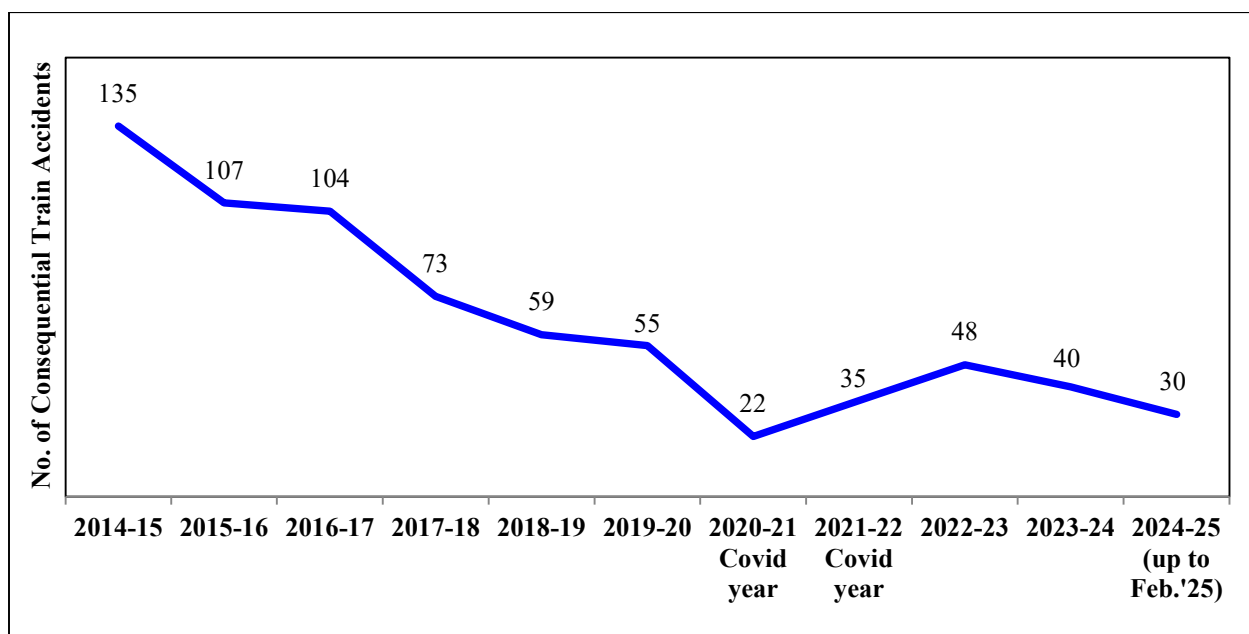
- (a) whether the Government is aware that as per last year's Railways data from its 17 railway zones, 351 people have died and 970 injured in 200 consequential railway accidents during the last five years, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance railway safety and prevent such accidents in the future; and
- (c) the measures implemented/being implemented by the Government to address gaps in railway infrastructure and ensure passenger safety?

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

- (a) to (c) As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents. Consequential Train Accidents have reduced from 135 in 2014-15 to 40 in 2023-24 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 678 during the period 2014-24 (average 68 per annum) i.e. a reduction of 60%.

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



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

Period	No. of Consequential Train Accidents	No. of Deaths	No. of Injuries
2004-05 to 2013-14	1711	904	3155
2014-15 to 2023-24	678	748	2087

During the last five years i.e., from 2020-21 to 2024-25 (upto February 2025), a total of 175 consequential train accidents have taken place over Indian Railways. In these accidents 366 persons have lost their lives and 969 persons sustained injuries. The causes of these accidents broadly include track defects, loco/coach defects, equipment failures, human errors etc.

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

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

Expenditure on Safety related activities		(Rs. in Cr.)		
	2013-14	2022-23	2023-24	RE 2024-25
	(Act.)	(Act.)	(Act.)	
Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	9172	18,115	20,322	21,800
Maintenance of Motive Power and Rolling Stock	14796	27,086	30,864	31,540
Maintenance of Machines	5406	9,828	10,772	12,112
Road Safety LCs and ROBs/ RUBs	1986	5,347	6,662	8,184
Track Renewals	4985	16,326	17,850	22,669
Bridge Works	390	1,050	1,907	2,130

Signal & Telecom Works	905	2,456	3,751	6,006
Workshops Incl. PUs and Misc. expenditure on Safety	1823	7,119	9,523	9,581
Total	39463	87,327	1,01,651	1,14,022

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,617 stations up to 31.01.2025 to eliminate accident due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,083 Level Crossing Gates up to 31.01.2025 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 6,625 stations up to 31.01.2025.
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 1969 RKm. Regular trials are being done on these sections.

6. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
7. System of disconnection and reconnection for S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.
10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.
11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fanshaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.

13. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
15. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches & Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.

23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory “Fire Notices” for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do’s and Don’ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.
27. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.
28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.
29. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated maintenance/ repair/replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

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

SN	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2023-24	2014-24 Vs. 2004-14
	Track Maintenance			
1.	Expenditure on Track Renewal (Rs. in Cr.)	47,038	1,09,577	2.33 times
2.	Rail Renewal Primary (Track Km)	32,260	43,335	1.34 times
3.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450	1,23,717	2.15 times
4.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917	68,233	6.88 times
5.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Rails (Track km)	20,19,630	26,52,291	1.31 times
6.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79,43,940	1,73,06,046	2.17 times
7.	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985	31,180	2.08 times
8.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699	In 2023-24: 481	87% reduction
9.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548	In 2023-24: 383	85% reduction
10.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	21,127	
11.	Track Machines (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14 = 748	As on 31.03.24 = 1,661	122% increase

	Level Crossing Gate Elimination			
1.	Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossing Gates (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil(All eliminated by 31.01.19)	100% reduction
2.	Elimination of Manned Level Crossing Gates (Nos.)	1,137	7,075	6.21 Times
3.	Road over Bridges (RoBs)/ Road under Bridges (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148	11,945	2.88 Times
4.	Expenditure on LC Elimination (LC+ROB+RUB)	8,825	41,957	4.75 Times
	Bridge Rehabilitation			
1.	Expenditure on Bridge Rehabilitation (Rs. in Cr.)	3,924	8,255	2.10 Times
	Signalling Works			
1.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837	2,964	3.52 times
2.	Automatic Block Signaling (Km)	1,486	2,497	1.67 times
3.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90	As on 31.03.24: 19,742	219 times
	Rolling Stock			
1.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337	36,933	15.80 times

2.	Provision of Fire and Smoke Detection System in AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	19,271	
3.	Provision of Fire Detection and Suppression System in Pantry and Power Cars (Nos. of Coaches)	0	2,991	
4.	Provision of Fire Extinguishers in Non –AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	66,840	

DATA-VISUALIZATION HACKATHON

3112. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

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

- (a) the details of data-visualization hackathon title Innovate with GoStats;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plans to ensure that the insights generated from hackathon will be effectively utilized in policymaking;
- (c) the manner in which the Government intends to leverage technological advancements such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine

learning (ML) in analyzing and visualizing Government statistics through this hackathon; and

- (d) the details of additional initiatives the Government is undertaking to promote data literacy and statistical analysis among students and researchers in 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 (RAOINDERJIT SINGH):

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in collaboration with MyGov is organising a data visualization hackathon titled 'Innovate with GoIStats' during the period 25.2.2025 to 31.03.2025. Students enrolled in undergraduate (UG)/ postgraduate (PG) degrees/ diploma or equivalent courses, research associates currently enrolled in recognized and *bonafide* Indian universities, colleges and institutions or completed the above degrees in financial year 2024-25 are eligible to participate in the hackathon.

The hackathon is organised aiming to create awareness about the data being generated by the Ministry and encourage students and researchers to utilize the data for analysis to create any data visualization by using technology which may include AI/ML. The visualizations would aid dissemination of insights derived from the data for further use by researchers and policy makers.

(d) MoSPI has taken the following measures to promote data literacy and statistical analysis among students and researchers in India:

- i. The official statistics being generated by the Ministry are published on the website of the Ministry and also disseminated through social media handles of the Ministry for use by students and researchers.
- ii. MoSPI provides internship opportunities to students pursuing or completed graduate/post-graduate or research scholars in recognized institutes / universities / research institutes under the 'National Internship in Official Statistics' programme.
- iii. MoSPI promotes research in official statistics by way of providing financial assistance under the Grant-in-Aid component of the Capacity Development scheme of the Ministry.
- iv. The National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) organizes one-week awareness programme on official statistics for Heads of the Departments and UG/PG Students of Departments of Statistics / Economics / Social Science of Central and State Universities.
- v. NSSTA also organises one-day awareness workshop on official statistics for UG/PG students of Departments of Statistics/Economics/Social Science at the campuses of the Universities/ Colleges.

डिजिटल इंडिया स्कीम

3113. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने डिजिटल इंडिया स्कीम शुरू की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, विशेषकर शाहजहांपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र के लोग भी उक्त स्कीम से लाभान्वित हुए हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो आज की तिथि के अनुसार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) और (ख) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई), भारत सरकार ने 1 जुलाई, 2015 को 'डिजिटल इंडिया' कार्यक्रम शुरू किया था, जिसका उद्देश्य डिजिटल पहुंच, डिजिटल समावेशन, डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण सुनिश्चित करके तथा डिजिटल विभाजन को दूर करके भारत को डिजिटल रूप से एक सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलना है। यह कार्यक्रम तीन प्रमुख विज्ञान क्षेत्रों पर केंद्रित है, जिनमें प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए एक मुख्य उपयोगिता के रूप में डिजिटल बुनियादी ढाँचा उपलब्ध कराना, मांग के अनुसार शासन और सेवाएँ प्रदान करना तथा नागरिकों का डिजिटल रूप से सशक्तिकरण करना शामिल है। कुल मिलाकर इसका यह लक्ष्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियाँ प्रत्येक नागरिक के जीवन को बेहतर बनाएँ, भारत की डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था का विस्तार करें और देश में निवेश और रोजगार के अवसर और डिजिटल तकनीकी क्षमताएँ विकसित करें।

डिजिटल इंडिया ने सरकार और नागरिकों के बीच की दूरी को काफी हद तक कम कर दिया है जिससे सरकार और शासन पर उनका भरोसा बढ़ा है। इससे पारदर्शी और भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त तरीके से लाभार्थियों को

सीधे सेवाएं प्रदान करने में भी मदद मिली है। इस प्रक्रिया द्वारा भारत अपने नागरिकों के जीवन को परिवर्तित करने में प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करने वाले दुनिया के अग्रणी देशों में से एक के रूप में उभरा है।

(ग) और (घ) डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों (यूटी) में नागरिकों में जागरूकता पैदा करने और उन्हें डिजिटल सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कई योजनाएं/परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। **सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ प्रमुख पहलें इस प्रकार हैं:**

- (i). डिजिटल साक्षरता विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण भारत में डिजिटल साक्षरता दर में सुधार करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश भर में 6 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों (प्रति परिवार एक व्यक्ति) को कवर करके ग्रामीण भारत में डिजिटल साक्षरता लाने के लिए "प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान (पीएमजीडिशा)" नामक एक योजना लागू की है। 31 मार्च 2024 तक 6 करोड़ की तुलना में पूरे देश में 6.39 करोड़ व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। पीएमजीडिशा योजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर जिले में कुल 3,80,252 उम्मीदवारों का नामांकन किया गया है और 3,41,753 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।
- (ii). कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर (सीएससी) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्राम स्तरीय उद्यमियों (वीएलई) के माध्यम से डिजिटल मोड में सरकारी और व्यावसायिक सेवाएं प्रदान कर रहे हैं। सीएससी के माध्यम से 800 से अधिक सेवाएं दी जा रही हैं, जिनमें सरकारी सेवाएं, वित्तीय सेवाएं और आधार से संबंधित सेवाएं, विभिन्न सामाजिक कल्याण योजनाएं, शिक्षा, टेली-मेडिसिन, यात्रा बुकिंग, उपयोगिता भुगतान शामिल हैं। जनवरी, 2025 तक देश भर में 5.97 लाख सीएससी (ग्रामीण+शहरी) कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिनमें से 4.73 लाख सीएससी ग्राम पंचायत (ग्रामीण) स्तर पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 1,42,356 सीएससी कार्यरत (ग्रामीण+शहरी) हैं, जिनमें से 1,13,664 सीएससी

ग्राम पंचायत (ग्रामीण) स्तर पर कार्यरत हैं और शाहजहांपुर जिले में 2610 सीएससी कार्यरत (ग्रामीण+शहरी) हैं, जिनमें से 2177 सीएससी ग्राम पंचायत (ग्रामीण) स्तर पर कार्यरत हैं।

- (iii). दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी ग्रामीण दूरसंचार परियोजनाओं में से एक भारतनेट परियोजना को दूरसंचार विभाग द्वारा चरणबद्ध तरीके से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है, ताकि सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) और गांवों को ब्रॉडबैंड से जोड़ने के लिए नेटवर्क बनाया जा सके। फरवरी, 2025 तक भारतनेट परियोजना के तहत देश में 2,14,323 ग्राम पंचायतों को सेवा के लिए तैयार कर दिया गया है।
- (iv). इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश भर के नागरिकों को विभिन्न पहलों के तहत ई-सेवाओं तक पहुंच बनाने में सक्षम बनाया गया है, जिनमें न्यू-एज गवर्नेंस के लिए एकीकृत मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन (उमंग), डिजीलॉकर, राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल, माईस्कीम, ई-हॉस्पिटल और माईगव आदि शामिल हैं।

STONE PELTING ON TRAINS

3114. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the stone pelting events on various trains, including Vande Bharat, if so, the details of incidents, train-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has sought a fact finding report in order to track down the primary reason for doing so; if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the action taken along with details of the preventive measures taken; and
- (d) the details of the cost incurred by the Railways in repair of such coaches which have been damage by stone pelting?

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

(a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and maintenance of law and order on Railways through their law enforcement agencies viz. Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police.

Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP/District Police to provide better protection and security to railway property, passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

During the year 2023, 2024 and 2025 (up to February), 7,971 incidents of stone pelting on trains including Vande Bharat trains have been reported. Each case is registered under legal provisions followed by proper enquiry of offenders and their prosecution. In response to such incidents, 4,549 persons involved in stone pelting have been arrested.

In order to control these incidents, the following steps are taken by RPF in coordination with GRP/District police & Civil administration:-

1. Various awareness programme are conducted regularly in inhabited areas adjacent to Railway track to sensitize people towards the menace of stone pelting and its consequences.

2. The train escorting parties have been sensitized to remain more vigilant in the vulnerable sections/spots, where incidents of vandalizing on trains are frequently reported.
 3. Detailed guidelines have been issued regarding action to be taken to control incidents of stone pelting on moving trains. Analysis of these incidents followed by substantive action is taken to curb these incidents.
 4. Regular drives are conducted against anti-social elements like drunkard, mischievous elements etc. at the identified vulnerable spots which are dynamic in nature. The persons found involved in these cases are apprehended and prosecuted under legal provisions of law.
 5. Regular co-ordination with GRP/Local Police is maintained and the critical information are shared with to control the menace of pelting of stones on trains.
 6. State Level Security Committee of Railways (SLSCR) have been constituted for all State/Union Territories under the Chairmanship of respective Director General of Police/Commissioner of States/Union Territories for regular monitoring and review of security arrangements of the Railways.
- (d) : The total cost incurred by all Zonal Railways during year 2023, 2024 and 2025 (up to Feb) for repairing of coaches (including Vande Bharat Coaches) damaged by stone pelting is ₹ 5.79 crores.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR MINORITIES

3115. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

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

- (a) the details of major Government schemes along with the improvements made in the condition of the minority communities in the country including Maharashtra, State and district-wise;
- (b) the details of the benefits provided to the minority communities under the said schemes; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to launch any new scheme for the minority community and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Government implements various schemes for the welfare and upliftment of every strata, including minorities, specially the economically weaker and lesser privileged sections of the society. Ministry of Minority Affairs specifically implements various schemes for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities, these schemes are implemented across the country. The Schemes/ programmes implemented by the Ministry are as under:

1. Educational Empowerment Schemes

- i. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- ii. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme

iii. Merit-cum-Mean based Scholarship Scheme

The Schemes intend to provide financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students belonging to minority communities to enable them to pursue professional and technical courses. A total of about 8.30 crore scholarships were awarded to minority students since inception of the aforesaid schemes. The State-wise and district-wise (Maharashtra) details of the Scholarships sanctioned under the aforesaid Schemes are annexed at **Statement-I**.

2. Employment and Economic Empowerment Schemes

i) **Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS)**: It is a Central Sector Scheme, is a flagship Scheme of the Ministry which converges five erstwhile schemes viz. 'Seekho Aur Kamao', 'Nai Manzil', 'Nai Roshni', 'Hamari Dharohar' and 'USTTAD'; and focuses on upliftment of six notified minority communities through skill development; entrepreneurship and leadership of minority women; and education support for school dropouts. The scheme also provisions to facilitate credit linkages by connecting beneficiaries with loan programs offered by the National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC). A brief of the converging schemes along-with achievements made therein in the State of Maharashtra till date is as under, district-wise data is not maintained for these Schemes:

a) **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. Under the scheme, 15,980 beneficiaries were trained since inception in the State of Maharashtra.

b) **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. Under the scheme, 7,475 beneficiaries were trained since inception in the State of Maharashtra.

c) **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. Under the scheme, 2,604 beneficiaries were trained since inception in the State of Maharashtra.

d) **USTTAD**: Scheme started in 2015 and targeted capacity building and upgrading of the traditional skills of master craftsmen/ artisans. Under the scheme, 621 beneficiaries were trained since inception in the State of Maharashtra.

ii) **National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)**: It implements schemes of Term Loan, Micro Finance, Education Loan & Virasat Scheme to empower youth and women from minority communities by providing concessional loan for self-employment income generation ventures across the country including Maharashtra. The schemes of NMDFC are implemented through State Channelizing

Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Govt./ UT Administration, Punjab Gramin Bank and Canara Bank.

In the state of Maharashtra, Maulana Azad Alpsankhyak Aarthik Vikas Nigam (MAAAVN) is the State Channelising Agency (SCA) of NMDFC. The district-wise details of concessional credit disbursed & beneficiaries covered by MAAAVN under NMDFC schemes since F.Y. 2022-23 is enclosed as **Statement-II**.

3. Infrastructure Development Scheme

i) **Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)** : "Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram" (PMJVK) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and one of the flagship program of the Ministry for creation of community infrastructure for the benefit of whole population of the respective Minority Concentration Areas of the country in the sectors viz. Education, Health, Skill Development, Women Centric Projects, Drinking Water and Supply, Sanitation and Sports. The aim of the scheme also includes to boost the social and economic conditions of the Minority Communities of that particular areas. The district wise details of project approved to the state of Maharashtra under PMJVK during the last five years is at **Statement-III**.

All the schemes together have contributed in the acquisition of high level skills, greater opportunities in livelihood, high employability potential, improved access to better infrastructure, improved health and in the overall welfare of the Minority Communities. There is no such proposal for launching any new Scheme.

STATEMENT-I

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme- Maharashtra- District-wise details of scholarships sanctioned (No. of Beneficiaries & Amount sanctioned) for 2019-20 to 2022-23								
District Name	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
		(In Rs.)		(In Rs.)		(In Rs.)		(In Rs.)
AHEMADNAGAR	20719	26214014	21605	25690267	24559	29166696	1778	2262425
AKOLA	51870	59077960	56106	62976283	63011	71818390	2981	4472604
AMRAVATI	66759	76190038	61432	66203788	69663	75520364	2858	2906200
AURANGABAD	73885	88975108	82922	95847266	91127	107137068	4267	5829623
BEED	26482	27640772	31642	32170280	28836	29605024	978	1005502
BHANDARA	1024	1110660	1400	1507921	1619	1832294	147	178749
BULDANA	69292	73725055	57247	60401427	61762	65449811	1929	2100663

CHANDRAPUR	6905	8844390	7875	10471441	8465	11185860	632	1192510
DHULE	9865	13087676	12329	12473314	15377	15680043	624	645306
GADCHIROLI	742	892018	516	640305	608	697268	59	72475
GONDIA	501	701662	675	937626	773	1091553	73	93740
HINGOLI	18868	21412731	17319	17607168	17519	17876424	725	727502
JALGAON	51134	53576220	52264	54237890	56964	59476380	1637	1751083
JALNA	22488	24612372	24823	25257491	29192	30073898	1220	1264356
KOLHAPUR	18286	28272802	17631	23896647	18470	22321683	1305	1893677
LATUR	26289	29354880	22426	24143141	18776	18991541	630	640801
MUMBAI	638	1168178	575	2061253	376	568658	32	55974
MUMBAI(SUBURBAN)	1425	2089481	1349	3012214	1148	1754350	149	254374
NAGPUR	8218	10501550	7561	8796204	7706	9448843	320	502290
NANDED	55048	61501867	49235	56652053	58564	64710045	2321	3174023

NANDURBA R	5828	6580430	7137	7433024	7235	7767604	363	440264
NASHIK	33276	38857071	33574	35854928	37078	39969724	1804	2060794
OSMANABA D	8997	11071450	13510	13985146	15270	15610160	769	784051
PALGHAR	667	1657528	820	3071123	1162	3402683	135	570232
PARBHANI	30011	30864153	27345	27421019	31276	31425001	751	776002
PUNE	8569	11907146	6471	7833221	10399	11638247	546	678391
RAIGAD	3855	4723459	3733	4913137	4331	5849671	250	373504
RATNAGIRI	10691	12410556	6801	8408029	8688	10854422	397	666173
SANGLI	9514	11049578	10065	11101728	10084	11403764	931	1146731
SATARA	7432	11831380	8442	9398234	10089	11287347	999	1213414
SINDHUDU RG	2212	2991898	2769	4008797	2837	4143523	172	287473
SOLAPUR	22408	28810722	21544	22142919	26314	27247964	384	439434
THANE	6895	16639238	5788	11000328	6635	12510635	376	983012

WARDHA	7367	8884462	7218	8853525	8862	10867147	649	1005200
WASHIM	20836	22147481	17892	18403420	19970	20506918	534	572108
YAVATMAL	35277	37239874	34778	37703059	35796	39279302	1777	2167477
Total	744273	866615860	734819	816515616	810541	898170305	35502	45188137

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme- Maharashtra- District-wise details of scholarships sanctioned (No. of Beneficiaries & Amount sanctioned) for 2019-20 to 2022-23

District Name	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	No. of Bene	Amount	No. of B	Amount	No. of B	Amount	No. of Benef	Amount
	ficiaries	(In Rs.)	eneficiaries	(In Rs.)	eneficiaries	(In Rs.)	iciaries	(In Rs.)
AHEMADNAGAR	1236	6180063	1492	7713182	1330	6229576	173	772304
AKOLA	3440	18862282	3181	17827683	3351	18765378	808	4858535
AMRAVATI	3744	15301115	4015	16474488	4671	20227393	1000	4839625
AURANGABAD	7911	38325511	8376	38478847	7899	37865771	1185	6768521
BEED	2436	10392250	2261	8450108	1177	5413033	162	686338

BHANDARA	57	270216	102	415586	89	291934	17	55318
BULDANA	3721	16556494	3644	15979009	3065	14962559	591	3335087
CHANDRAPUR	504	4783029	476	3513400	407	2938212	66	305022
DHULE	732	4072158	741	3264341	648	2630057	73	407301
GADCHIROLI	65	443592	75	580369	57	409728	6	30784
GONDIA	77	668918	66	374714	45	253825	12	78115
HINGOLI	198	912572	217	1388239	137	805848	11	42400
JALGAON	2933	12824874	3263	12899320	2717	11147585	399	1617547
JALNA	1382	6354857	1046	4327780	988	4101183	141	716139
KOLHAPUR	1868	10470181	1418	7778993	1867	12378380	448	2567858
LATUR	801	3911168	773	4411370	466	2771399	50	191664
MUMBAI	182	1292622	149	1044334	122	861368	17	128400
MUMBAI(SUBURBAN)	167	1000936	214	1486511	119	746656	13	76700
NAGPUR	1440	8765890	743	3982973	418	2523777	72	349165
NANDED	1684	11034158	1671	11201658	1536	9764044	247	1919810
NANDURBAR	604	3598936	585	3604803	400	2340617	69	368896

NASHIK	3637	15023010	3673	14842958	3719	14775015	386	1872520
OSMANABAD	258	1415240	194	851032	168	829468	21	170850
PALGHAR	330	2163136	360	2142000	400	2439892	113	655450
PARBHANI	974	4373271	669	2970180	487	2261050	39	163585
PUNE	425	2841797	688	5402660	366	2588945	55	273626
RAIGAD	500	3563500	569	3821102	558	3522214	114	770700
RATNAGIRI	299	2246418	349	2714482	245	1895210	17	122220
SANGLI	617	3156821	487	2292899	493	2724156	164	866462
SATARA	162	1104699	177	988572	186	1170009	42	191854
SINDHUDURG	79	480193	92	528456	54	343272	2	9044
SOLAPUR	756	4262581	504	2555602	320	1739410	37	169524
THANE	2166	14251642	2247	15174777	1333	9000274	203	1257442
WARDHA	313	1496263	327	1700544	248	1257241	50	263886
WASHIM	994	3394954	975	3026449	804	2854964	134	500439
YAVATMAL	1639	6504768	1514	5968307	1269	5209642	200	893248
Total	48331	242300115	47333	230177728	42159	210039085	7137	38296379

Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme- Maharashtra- District-wise details of scholarships sanctioned (No. of Beneficiaries & Amount sanctioned) for 2019-20 to 2022-23								
District Name	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs.)
AHEMADNAGAR	42	1129760	28	720840	31	1010600	5	125000
AKOLA	81	2380444	52	1411231	53	1216217	24	525102
AMRAVATI	31	775641	32	1039443	44	1355856	28	1002400
AURANGABAD	253	7745490	163	5616821	265	7932725	51	1651612
BEED	60	1610500	62	1660050	48	1266805	12	320000
BHANDARA	8	240000	6	400400	5	368000	1	30000
BULDANA	75	2071550	66	1858000	79	2435590	42	1349180
CHANDRAPUR	22	615000	10	238200	11	266200	2	34200
DHULE	16	425000	16	415000	16	408100	13	345000

GADCHIROLI	3	90000	1	30000	4	110000	2	55000
GONDIA	11	307635	3	80025	2	55000	0	0
HINGOLI	23	655000	13	375000	10	285000	3	90000
JALGAON	77	3683185	84	6034267	90	4684967	49	1340150
JALNA	35	979500	23	665000	21	615000	7	200000
KOLHAPUR	107	3889555	121	4603600	125	3644600	70	1825000
LATUR	43	1105643	37	998750	37	986100	17	453050
MUMBAI	422	12078310	289	8014065	275	7816025	97	2672000
MUMBAI(SUBURBAN)	150	4395740	139	5169215	151	9428500	57	4527500
NAGPUR	140	3661152	71	2087562	68	1949690	32	807015
NANDED	70	2146945	56	1678835	81	2205950	32	838125
NANDURBAR	30	860000	27	760150	25	700300	15	425150
NASHIK	78	2880501	50	2083316	53	2376250	16	1424425
OSMANABAD	46	1947900	25	1391000	20	570000	9	240000
PALGHAR	40	1065000	25	685150	21	600000	5	150000
PARBHANI	87	2295525	71	1907550	86	2417660	32	913580

PUNE	187	4912095	88	2282680	75	2774280	23	1410000
RAIGAD	44	1323720	30	990740	25	675000	9	225000
RATNAGIRI	22	581545	12	326000	19	500500	13	339000
SANGLI	89	3135500	80	2065500	99	2653980	31	864000
SATARA	25	673500	14	385000	18	490000	7	195000
SINDHUDURG	8	216500	11	306000	9	246000	3	90000
SOLAPUR	82	2716214	68	1780000	78	2063195	32	850695
THANE	348	10819118	377	12398526	358	11896677	150	4778150
WARDHA	16	434225	9	229775	11	863733	7	750030
WASHIM	11	274200	9	194006	11	237606	4	95000
YAVATMAL	32	845652	19	509000	20	498000	7	205000
Total	2814	84967245	2187	71390697	2344	77604106	907	31145364

Source- NSP database. Data provisional for 2022-23.

Scheme not implemented for 2023-24.

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme- State-wise details of scholarships sanctioned (No. of Beneficiaries & Amount sanctioned) for 2019-20 to 2022-23								
States/Uts	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)
	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	107	0.04	2796	0.37	3272	0.40	97	0.01
ANDHRA PRADESH	161555	47.60	152714	36.40	175563	37.85	8573	3.31
ASSAM	290719	161.16	250267	90.97	235337	99.98	4706	2.35
BIHAR	245662	82.43	134270	32.97	175287	49.19	3001	0.61
CHANDIGARH	1461	0.15	1913	0.20	1783	0.18	44	0.01
CHHATTISGARH	4839	1.64	4308	1.35	4453	1.34	412	0.18
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	143	0.02	8328	0.88	12302	1.25	546	0.06

DAMAN AND DIU	325	0.05	772	0.08	1111	0.11	77	0.01
DELHI	4928	0.65	102873	28.6	89543	25.7	2796	1.24
GOA	497	0.06	9396	3.58	25011	8.53	994	0.49
GUJARAT	134907	37.48	1985	0.34	1790	0.30	193	0.04
HARYANA	8860	3.25	466290	96.24	389132	77.67	8402	3.11
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2056	0.40	14332	5.17	14146	5.7	683	0.36
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	523653	129.16	517527	99.74	566291	110.67	47922	15.38
JHARKHAND	84133	60.90	599692	74.40	634299	78.32	52879	8.27
KARNATAKA	507463	100.42	14862	3.93	11884	3.08	292	0.12
KERALA	593531	74.80	113780	37.93	139638	47.53	8573	4.19
MADHYA PRADESH	137269	41.54	734816	81.65	802121	88.89	35502	4.52
MAHARASHTRA	744273	86.66	47526	26.29	52432	28.17	4275	3.4
MANIPUR	44390	25.76	14630	3.97	15462	4.42	613	0.31
MEGHALAYA	9865	2.51	53129	15.07	60784	18.54	1236	0.77
MIZORAM	52652	15.09	69053	24.01	77882	28.03	4551	2.60
NAGALAND	53156	18.90	17470	2.92	25620	4.19	700	0.14

ODISHA	12934	2.53	3963	1.00	4318	1.04	319	0.13
PUDUCHERRY	3223	0.87	447136	70.44	503179	75.57	15748	3.68
PUNJAB	468622	76.14	146296	46.59	188827	55.58	14881	6.44
RAJASTHAN	165049	53.66	102	0.03	513	0.10	22	0.01
SIKKIM	716	0.15	381455	76.96	448485	86.55	49824	13.65
TAMIL NADU	376543	78.23	156037	56.60	177571	61.29	9453	4.64
TELANGANA	171908	60.28	275	0.03	318	0.04	9	0.00
TRIPURA	3525	0.52	5723	0.87	7109	1.02	391	0.08
UTTARAKHAND	30197	14.00	18621	7.40	21812	10.48	556	0.31
UTTAR PRADESH	727980	247.14	747354	265.24	842938	317.32	40303	19.90
WEST BENGAL	884	0.36	273	0.20	576	0.14	3	0.00
Total	5568025	1424.55	5239964	1192.42	5710789	1329.17	318576	100.32

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme- State-wise details of scholarships sanctioned (No. of Beneficiaries & Amount sanctioned) for 2019-20 to 2022-23								
States/Uts	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)
	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	9	0.01	278	0.10	295	0.10	44	0.01
ANDHRA PRADESH	15408	12.95	12661	9.69	15216	11.32	3159	2.40
ASSAM	38531	32.94	30456	24.78	49106	51.34	254	0.15
BIHAR	48456	30.53	43512	18.12	19642	9.55	1455	0.81
CHANDIGARH	154	0.06	123	0.05	117	0.05	6	0.00
CHHATTISGARH	2202	1.38	2198	1.27	2744	1.54	786	0.45
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	34	0.01	3518	1.08	2908	0.86	372	0.12
DAMAN AND DIU	47	0.02	349	0.21	458	0.27	84	0.05

DELHI	2261	0.89	21289	11.6	23519	12.82	4353	2.5
GOA	218	0.15	5194	3.31	7824	4.58	1206	0.74
GUJARAT	23445	13.43	500	0.24	637	0.29	157	0.08
HARYANA	4703	3.22	53725	30.38	47574	27.47	5722	3.28
HIMACHAL PRADESH	534	0.26	5918	2.99	5494	3.41	761	0.49
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	111052	72.51	55081	34.24	73830	43.98	17262	10.88
JHARKHAND	13182	8.72	67583	31.80	74271	37.55	15787	8.67
KARNATAKA	74944	49.90	1593	0.91	905	0.50	63	0.03
KERALA	65635	32.68	20430	13.60	23622	16.13	5255	3.59
MADHYA PRADESH	22038	14.47	47333	23.02	42110	20.97	7137	3.83
MAHARASHTRA	48331	24.23	4497	3.82	4629	3.93	701	0.57
MANIPUR	5599	4.86	7254	4.88	5306	3.63	614	0.42
MEGHALAYA	7533	5.06	1144	0.85	1702	1.34	192	0.15
MIZORAM	1309	1.17	6029	4.88	6421	5.45	1272	1.12
NAGALAND	5332	4.58	3146	1.91	4030	2.40	779	0.44
ODISHA	2738	1.98	596	0.33	629	0.33	115	0.07

Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme- State-wise details of scholarships sanctioned (No. of Beneficiaries & Amount sanctioned) for 2019-20 to 2022-23								
States/Uts	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)
	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3	0.01	4	0.01	3	0.01	1	0
ANDHRA PRADESH	3476	9.17	1808	4.43	2118	5.54	957	2.51
ASSAM	6158	17.25	7216	19.08	9287	26.93	1263	3.66
BIHAR	6985	18.74	7933	20.85	6733	17.66	2876	7.49
CHANDIGARH	2	0.00	6	0.02	7	0.02	5	0.01
CHHATTISGARH	432	1.09	441	1.28	516	1.42	265	0.66
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	3	0.01	376	1.04	295	0.77	111	0.24
DAMAN AND DIU	2	0.00	116	0.29	50	0.13	25	0.06
DELHI	384	0.97	2722	6.47	2731	6.54	1006	2.51

GOA	76	0.2	772	2.04	1029	2.71	516	1.42
GUJARAT	3037	7.17	32	0.09	51	0.13	20	0.05
HARYANA	821	2.12	8898	22.14	9392	23.83	2837	7.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	30	0.09	232	0.59	685	1.94	263	0.83
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	7702	19.91	22510	56.59	22161	55.79	9727	24.66
JHARKHAND	1501	4.40	29630	80.81	32790	89.80	19890	55.01
KARNATAKA	20779	52.96	130	0.30	81	0.22	9	0.05
KERALA	26205	71.42	2216	6.53	2530	7.30	1263	3.69
MADHYA PRADESH	2448	7.28	2187	7.14	2335	7.74	907	3.11
MAHARASHTRA	2814	8.5	282	0.81	338	0.94	130	0.39
MANIPUR	348	1.01	1165	2.63	601	1.51	210	0.52
MEGHALAYA	1322	3.32	46	0.11	107	0.23	48	0.1
MIZORAM	1115	3.24	1193	3.01	1258	3.13	569	1.47
NAGALAND	1193	3.09	392	1.08	466	1.29	178	0.46
ODISHA	436	1.33	44	0.09	48	0.12	26	0.06
PUDUCHERRY	62	0.14	1829	5.06	1716	4.76	779	2.12

PUNJAB	2410	6.53	3173	8.52	2907	7.97	1550	4.31
RAJASTHAN	3241	8.63	34	0.05	51	0.08	11	0.02
SIKKIM	18	0.04	5295	13.48	6856	17.55	3674	9.48
TAMIL NADU	5685	14.85	4065	10.80	4757	12.82	1999	5.38
TELANGANA	3311	8.88	7	0.07	8	0.06	5	0.01
TRIPURA	81	0.20	111	0.28	94	0.24	37	0.09
UTTARAKHAND	470	1.26	496	1.44	658	1.69	288	0.75
UTTAR PRADESH	10545	27.05	10154	26.19	12387	32.10	5385	13.96
WEST BENGAL	5264	14.77	4856	14.54	6764	19.90	1600	4.89
Total	118359	315.63	120371	317.86	131810	352.87	58430	157.07

Source- NSP database.Data provisional for 2022-23.

Scheme not implemented for 2023-24.

STATEMENT-II

**District-wise details of concessional credit disbursed and
beneficiaries covered by MAAVN under NMDFC schemes since
F.Y. 2022-23**

(Amt. Rs. In crs.)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Amt.	Benef.
1	AHMEDNAGAR	1.17	45
2	AKOLA	0.95	37
3	AMRAVATI	0.48	20
4	AURANGABAD	9.49	262
5	BEED	5.39	204
6	BULDHANA	7.96	278
7	CHANDRAPUR	0.09	3
8	DHULE	0.85	32
9	HINGOLI	1.02	36
10	JALGAON	3.58	128
11	JALNA	3.14	109
12	KOLHAPUR	1.55	66
13	LATUR	2.86	98
14	MUMBAI	0.12	7

15	NAGPUR	0.32	12
16	NANDED	0.15	7
17	NANDURBAR	0.19	7
18	NASHIK	0.87	25
19	OSMANABAD	5.12	161
20	PALGHAR	0.12	3
21	PARBHANI	8.22	281
22	PUNE	6.31	213
23	RATNAGIRI	0.14	5
24	SANGLI	0.51	30
25	SATARA	0.16	9
26	SOLAPUR	1.33	46
27	THANE	0.12	6
28	WARDHA	0.03	1
29	WASHIM	2.02	71
30	YAVATMAL	3.91	134
	Total	68.17	2336

STATEMENT-III

The district wise details of project approved to the state of Maharashtra Under PMJVK during the last five years.

Name of District	Name of Project	No of Unit approved	Totalcost approved (Rs. in Lakh)	Central Share approved (Rs. in Lakh)	Total fund released (Rs. in Lakh)
Ahmednagar	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	8	20.32	12.19	3.66
	Hunar Hub	1	57.00	34.20	10.26
	Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	1	140.00	84.00	25.20

Akola	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	56	303.60	182.16	154.56
	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	318	812.80	487.68	146.30
	Other Infrastructure in school	1	3.55	2.13	1.07
	Health Projects	3	9697.30	5818.38	2909.22
Amravati	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	37	278.08	166.85	108.26
	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/	160	406.40	243.84	73.15

	Teaching Aid in school				
	Other Infrastructure in school	1	3.55	2.13	1.07
	Health Projects	4	8767.50	5260.50	2156.39
Aurangabad	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	13	119.60	71.76	35.88
	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	134	340.36	204.22	61.26
Bid	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	6	133.35	80.01	40.01
	SMART Classroom/	3	58.32	34.99	17.50

	Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school				
	Other Infrastructure in school	4	14.21	8.52	4.26
Buldana	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	32	186.08	111.65	101.02
	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	434	1136.16	681.70	209.17
	Other Infrastructure in school	33	60.86	36.52	24.92
	Health Projects	2	133.04	79.82	39.91
	ITI/ Additional Infrastructure for ITI	1	65.00	39.00	19.50

Chandrapur	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	32	81.28	48.77	14.63
	Health Projects	1	66.52	39.91	19.96
Dhule	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	3	27.60	16.56	8.28
	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	8	20.32	12.19	3.66
Hingoli	Hostel for school/ ITI/ polytechnic	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	20	138.00	82.80	59.94

	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	106	269.24	161.54	48.46
	Health Projects	1	4243.65	2546.19	1273.10
Jalgaon	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	3	0.00	0.00	8.28
	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	10	25.40	15.24	4.57
Jalna	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	14	35.56	21.34	6.40

	Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	1	150.00	90.00	45.00
Latur	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	1	9.20	5.52	2.76
	Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	1	140.00	84.00	25.20
Mumbai City	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	4	10.16	6.10	1.83
Nagpur	Additional Classrooms/	2	9.20	5.52	5.52

	Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools				
Nanded	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	14	128.80	77.28	38.64
	Health Projects	1	66.52	39.91	19.96
	Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	2	280.00	168.00	84.00
Nasik	Health Projects	1	415.04	249.02	0.00
Osmanabad	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	4	0.00	0.00	11.04
	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/	6	15.24	9.14	2.74

	Teaching Aid in school				
Parbhani	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	1	19.44	11.66	5.83
	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	124	314.96	188.98	56.69
	Other Infrastructure in school	2	7.10	4.26	2.13
	Health Projects	1	1148.80	689.28	172.64
Ratnagiri	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	3	27.60	16.56	8.28

	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	12	30.48	18.29	5.49
Sangli	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	32	81.28	48.77	14.63
Washim	Additional Classrooms/ Library/ Lab/ Hall in schools	30	101.20	60.72	85.87
	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	58	147.32	88.39	26.52

	Other Infrastructure in school	3	0.00	0.00	3.20
Yavatmal	SMART Classroom/ Computer Lab/ Teaching Aid in school	20	50.80	30.48	9.14
	Health Projects	1	2107.97	1264.78	632.40
	Sanitation Projects	1	25.12	15.07	7.54
	Community Service Centre/ SadbhavMandap/ Community Hall	2	246.00	147.60	57.00

भारत और अर्जेंटीना के बीच लिथियम की खोज संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन

3116. श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):

श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावा:

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

- (क) लिथियम की खोज के संदर्भ में भारत और अर्जेंटीना के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन के क्या दीर्घकालिक लाभ होने की संभावना है;
- (ख) सहयोग और वित्तीय प्रतिबद्धताओं की संभावनाओं सहित उक्त समझौता ज्ञापन के प्रमुख प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं कि अर्जेंटीना से लिथियम का आयात स्थिर रहे और उन पर भू-राजनीतिक जोखिमों का प्रभाव न पड़े; और
- (घ) क्या उक्त समझौता ज्ञापन के अंतर्गत भारतीय निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों को लिथियम खनन और प्रसंस्करण कार्यकलापों में भाग लेने की अनुमति दिए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) अर्जेंटीना में लिथियम के विशाल भंडार हैं और यह वैश्विक लिथियम बाजार का एक प्रमुख प्रतिभागी है। स्वच्छ ऊर्जा और प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्रों के लिए लिथियम के सामरिक महत्व को मान्यता देते हुए खनिज संसाधनों में सहयोग के लिए खान मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार और खनन सचिवालय, अर्थव्यवस्था मंत्रालय, अर्जेंटीना के बीच 26 अगस्त, 2022 को एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे।

इस समझौता ज्ञापन के दीर्घकालिक लाभों में भारत के बढ़ते इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (ईवी) और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उद्योगों के लिए स्थिर लिथियम आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना और दोनों देशों के बीच द्विपक्षीय आर्थिक संबंधों को मजबूत करना शामिल है।

(ख) यह समझौता ज्ञापन सहयोग के दायरे को रेखांकित करता है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ लिथियम गवेषण, निष्कर्षण और प्रसंस्करण शामिल है। यह सतत खनन कार्य पद्धतियों पर ज्ञान को साझा करने पर जोर देता है, दो देशों के बीच निवेश और साझेदारी को सुगम बनाता है, संयुक्त अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आर एंड डी) और भू-वैज्ञानिकों के प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण को बढ़ावा देता है।

समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार, प्रत्येक प्रतिभागी समझौता ज्ञापन के उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए किए गए सहयोगात्मक कार्यकलापों से संबंधित अपने व्ययों वहन करेगा। तथापि, वर्तमान में कोई विशिष्ट प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय प्रतिबद्धताएं नहीं हैं।

(ग) लिथियम की स्थिर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने और भू-राजनीतिक जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए भारत एक बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण अपना रहा है। इसमें कई लिथियम समृद्ध देशों के साथ जुड़कर अपने स्रोतों में विविधता लाना, दीर्घकालिक समझौतों को बढ़ावा देना और राजनयिक एवं आर्थिक संबंधों को मजबूत करना शामिल है।

(घ) समझौता ज्ञापन को अर्जेंटीना में लिथियम खनन और प्रसंस्करण कार्यकलापों में भारतीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (पीएसयू) तथा निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों दोनों की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से तैयार किया गया है।

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS IN THE MEDIA SECTOR

3117. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B.MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the number of mergers and acquisitions in the media sector during the last five years specifically highlighting acquisitions by large conglomerates like big players and their impact on media diversity and competition;
- (b) the current market share of major media conglomerates in India in both traditional and digital media and the ways in which this has changed during the last five years;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government during the last five years to ensure that media consolidation particularly in the ownership of news channels and OTT platforms does not affect media plurality and the representation of diverse viewpoints; and
- (d) the number of news and entertainment channels acquired by large media corporations during the last five years and the extent to which this has affected editorial independence and diversity of content?

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

(a) to (d) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has approved seven mergers and acquisitions (Combinations) notices in the media sector during the last five years. With a view to promote and sustain competition in markets, CCI approves mergers and acquisitions with suitable remedies on a case-to-case basis.

As per the provisions of Policy Guidelines for Uplinking and Downlinking of Television Channels 2022, 109 private satellite TV channels have been transferred

during the last five years. The relevant orders including those from National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and the Competition Commission of India (CCI) are taken into consideration while processing the applications for transfer, merger, acquisitions etc.

To address issues relating to content, the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network (Amendment) Rules 2021 inter-alia provides that all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels and transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme Code and Advertising Code prescribed under the Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

For Print Media, the newspapers have to adhere to “Norms of Journalistic Conduct” brought out by the Press Council of India (PCI) which, inter alia, restrains publication of fake/ defamatory/ misleading news. The Council holds inquiry into alleged violations of Norms, as per section 14 of the Act, and may warn, admonish or censure the newspaper, editors, journalists, etc. as the case may be.

With regard to Digital news publishers, the Government has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021") on 25.02.2021 under the Information Technology Act, 2000. These Rules provide for a code of ethics for the publishers of news and current affairs on digital media, which, inter alia, requires adherence to the Norms of Journalistic Conduct brought out by PCI and the Programme Code under Cable Television Network Regulation Act, 1995.

DOUBLING OF SHIVPUR-KATHAUTIA RAIL LINE PROJECT**3118. SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has sanctioned the proposal for the doubling of the Shivpur-Kathautia rail line project and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current status and the total cost of the Shivpur-Kathautia rail line project;
- (c) the details of the existing line capacity and the proposed enhancement in capacity post-completion of the project;
- (d) whether there is any plans to introduce new trains on this railway section;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (f) Shivpur- Kathautia (47 Km) new line project has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.1799 Cr and track has been laid on Kathautia – Duari (14 Km) section. Work has been taken up on balance section.

Introduction of new trains on this line can be considered only after commissioning of the project.

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for doubling of Shivpur- Kathautia (47 Km) has also been prepared. The cost of the project is approximately Rs.718 cr.

Sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. Timelines can be estimated only after approval process is completed.

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में राजस्व बढ़ाना

3119. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार की सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में राजस्व बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में अन्य देशों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संघटकों के घरेलू विनिर्माण में वृद्धि करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का देशभर में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में कम्प्यूटर/सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रमों की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने का विचार है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

- (क) और (ख) भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग का वैश्विक स्तर पर अग्रणी स्थान है और यह निर्यातों की वृद्धि तथा रोजगार के अवसरों के सृजन में उत्तरोत्तर योगदान देता रहा है। नेशनल एसोसिएशन ऑफ

सॉफ्टवेयर एंड सर्विसेज कंपनीज (नैसकॉम) के अनुसार, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (ई) में 5.8 मिलियन से अधिक लोगों को प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार प्रदान कर 224 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर के निर्यात सहित भारत के आईटी उद्योग के 283 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर तक पहुंचने की उम्मीद है। सरकार ने देश भर में आईटी उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न पहलों की शुरुआत की है जिसमें भारतीय सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्कों के 67 केंद्रों की स्थापना, 100% प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई), छोटे कस्बों /शहरों के लिए बीपीओ प्रोत्साहन योजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर उत्पाद नीति-2019 (एनपीएसपी 2019), राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (नाइलिट) के 55 केंद्रों के माध्यम से विभिन्न कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम, आईटी पेशेवरों के पुनः कौशलन /कौशल उन्नयन के लिए फ्यूचर स्किल्स प्राइम, प्रौद्योगिकी इनक्यूबेशन और उद्यमियों के विकास के माध्यम से स्टार्ट-अप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बढ़ावा देने (टाइड 2.0), उत्पादनवाचार, विकास और वृद्धि के लिए एमईआईटीवाई का स्टार्टअप एक्सीलेटर (समृद्ध), डोमेन विशिष्ट उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (सीओई), अभिनव स्टार्टअप के लिए जेन-नेक्स्ट सपोर्ट (जेनेसिस) आदि शामिल हैं। इन पहलों ने आईटी उद्योग के विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

(ग) सरकार ने देश में सेमीकंडक्टर सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं और उपकरणों में बड़े निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के साथ-साथ निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक उपाय किए हैं। इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और आईटी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) ने राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी नीति 2019 (एनपीई 2019) को अधिसूचित किया, जिसके तहत मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रमशः 34,193 करोड़ रुपये और 17,000 करोड़ रुपये के बजट परियोजना के साथ बड़े पैमाने पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण और आईटी हार्डवेयर के लिए उत्पादन लिंक प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना, 3,285 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परियोजना के साथ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक घटक और सेमिकंडक्टर विनिर्माण प्रोत्साहन योजना(एस पी ई सी एस) और 3,762 करोड़ रुपये के बजट परियोजना के साथ संशोधित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्लस्टर 2.0 (ईएमसी 2.0) योजना

प्रारम्भ की है। इसके अलावा, सेमीकॉन इंडिया कार्यक्रम को देश में सेमीकंडक्टर और डिस्प्ले विनिर्माण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के विकास के लिए 76,000 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परियोजना के साथ लॉन्च किया गया था।

(घ) और (ङ) जुलाई 2022 में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा राष्ट्रीय भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन (भाषिनी), सभी 22 अनुसूचित भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए भाषिनी मंच (<https://bhashini.gov.in>) के माध्यम से आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) संचालित भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए शुरू किया गया है। सभी के लिए किसी भी एप्लिकेशन के साथ एकीकृत करने के लिए भाषिनी एपीआई (<https://apisetu.gov.in>) उपलब्ध हैं।

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BHARATNET PROJECT

3120. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government intends to expand the outlay for the BharatNet scheme in order to provide speedy internet to rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government plans to launch a specific programme for Scheduled Areas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has a plan to ensure 5G connectivity via BharatNet across all areas; and
- (f) 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) Yes, Government has approved Amended BharatNet Program for providing broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) including Scheduled Areas in ring topology. The program also has provision of connectivity to all non-GP villages on demand basis.

(e) and (f) The utilization of BharatNet includes fiberization of mobile towers and the choice of technology is decided by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) on techno-commercial consideration.

ऑब्जर्वेशन कार/निरीक्षण कार/सैलून

3121. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे द्वारा ऑब्जर्वेशन कार/निरीक्षण कार/सैलून का उपयोग किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देशभर में तत्संबंधी मंडल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त प्रणाली का उपयोग करने में सक्षम रेलवे प्राधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) यह व्यवस्था कब से शुरू की गई थी;

(ङ) क्या वर्तमान लोकतांत्रिक और परिणामोन्मुखी सार्वजनिक उद्यम प्रणाली को देखते हुए यह प्रणाली अभी भी उपयोगी है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार के क्या विचार हैं;

(च) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के गोल्ड पास, जिसके अनुसार वरिष्ठ रेल अधिकारी अपने परिवारों के साथ वर्ष भर रेलगाड़ी से यात्रा कर सकते हैं, उक्त ऑब्जर्वेशन कार/निरीक्षण कार अथवा सैलून का भी उपयोग करते हैं; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस व्यवस्था की समीक्षा करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (छ) अधिकृत अधिकारियों द्वारा निरीक्षण करने हेतु अपनी यात्रा के लिए निरीक्षण यान का उपयोग किया जाता है।

वर्तमान में, भारतीय रेल में 352 निरीक्षण यान उपलब्ध हैं।

रेल सेवक पास नियमों के अनुसार ड्यूटी के दौरान परिवार के सदस्यों को यात्रा प्राधिकार/पास से यात्रा करने की अनुमति है।

फील्ड निरीक्षण के लिए निरीक्षण यान अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है। स्थायी अनुदेशों के अनुसार रेल अधिकारियों को निरीक्षण रेलगाड़ियों को केवल निरीक्षण के उद्देश्य से उपयोग करने का निदेश है।

BUG 'FREE VIRUS'

3122. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a sophisticated bug 'free virus' has infected some highly sensitive installations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the problem of bug 'free virus' and protection of sensitive installations in the country?

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

(a) and (b) As per section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is the national agency for coordination of cyber security incident response activities. CERT-In receives inputs from its situational awareness systems and threat intelligence sources about malware infections and vulnerabilities in networks of entities across sectors and issues alerts to concerned organisations and sectoral Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) for remedial measures. As per section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, the Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country. As per NCIIPC, no such incident has been reported for notified Critical Information Infrastructures.

(c) Government has taken following measures to enhance the cyber security posture and prevent cyber attacks including malware attacks:

- (i) 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 that

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.

- (ii) CERT-In issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers and networks on an ongoing basis.
- (iii) CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat exchange platform for proactively collecting, analysing and sharing tailored alerts with organisations across sectors for proactive threat mitigation actions by them.
- (iv) National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) implemented by the CERT-In serves as the control room to scan the cyberspace in the country and detect cyber security threats. NCCC facilitates coordination among different agencies by sharing with them the metadata from cyberspace for taking actions to mitigate cyber security threats.
- (v) CERT-In issued Cyber Security Directions in April 2022 under sub-section (6) of section 70B of Information Technology Act, 2000 relating to information security practices, procedure, prevention, response and reporting of cyber incidents for Safe & Trusted Internet.
- (vi) CERT-In has issued guidelines on information security practices for Government entities in June 2023 covering domains such as data security, network security, identity and access management, application security, third-

- party outsourcing, hardening procedures, security monitoring, incident management and security auditing.
- (vii) CERT-In has issued Guidelines for Secure Application Design, Development, and Implementation & Operations in September 2023. CERT-In has also released the Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) guidelines for entities, particularly those in the public sector, government, essential services, organizations involved in software export and software services industry in October 2024. SBOM helps organizations know exactly what components are in their software or assets, making it easier to identify and fix vulnerabilities.
 - (viii) CERT-In has formulated a Cyber Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber-attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, State Governments and their organisations and critical sectors.
 - (ix) CERT-In has empanelled 200 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
 - (x) Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors. 109 such drills have so far been conducted by CERT-In where 1438 organizations from different States and sectors participated.
 - (xi) CERT-In conducts regular training programmes 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. A total of 12,014 officials have been trained in 23 training programs in 2024.

CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE (COES)

3123. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of Centres of Excellence (CoEs) established under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC) along with the funds allocated and released to them, State-wise;
- (b) the number of technology watch groups created under the Mission along with their area of research, location-wise;
- (c) the number of proposals received and approved for supporting Research and Development (R&D) under the scheme along with the area of interventions where such R&D projects are focused, location-wise; and
- (d) the amount of funds allocated and disbursed for the such R&D projects; project and year-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 Department of Science and Technology (DST) has established Thirteen (13) Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in the last 10 years under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC). The State-wise details of these Centres of Excellence (CoEs) along with the funds allocated and released are placed at **Statement-I**.

(b) A total of nine (9) Global Technology Watch Groups (GTWGs) have been created under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC). The location-wise details of supported GTWGs along with their area of research are mentioned in **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d) The total number of proposals received and approved for supporting Major Research and Development are eight (8) in different areas of climate science and adaptation. The project and year-wise details of fund allocation and disbursement along with the area of interventions are mentioned in **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I**The State-wise details of Centres of Excellence (CoEs)**

S. No.	States	Institutes	Name of the CoEs	Fund allocated (Rs. in Cr.)	Released till 31st Dec. 2024 (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Delhi	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi	DST-Centre of Excellence in Climate Modeling	7.18	7.01
2		National Institute of Malaria Research, New Delhi	DST-Centre of Excellence for Climate Change and vector borne diseases	3.37	2.99
3		Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi	DST-Centre of Excellence in Climate Modeling to Climate Information	4.21	1.5
4	Karnataka	Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru	DST-Centre of Excellence in Cryospheric Sciences and Climate Modeling	8.54	3.83

S. No.	States	Institutes	Name of the CoEs	Fund allocated (Rs. in Cr.)	Released till 31 st Dec. 2024 (Rs. in Cr.)
5	Maharashtra	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Mumbai	DST-Centre of Excellence in Climate Modeling and Adaptation	6.71	4.57
6		CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur	DST-Centre of Excellence on Climate Change Research	3.72	1.6
7	Tamil Nadu	Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai	DST-Centre of Excellence in Climate Change Impacts on Coastal Infrastructure and the Adaptation Strategies	8.6	6.86
8		Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore	DST-Centre of Excellence on Climate and Disaster Resilient Agriculture	7.29	3.18

S. No.	States	Institutes	Name of the CoEs	Fund allocated (Rs. in Cr.)	Released till 31st Dec. 2024 (Rs. in Cr.)
9	Telangana	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad	DST-Centre of Excellence on Climate Change Research for Plant Protection	7.04	6.55
10	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	DST-Mahamana Center of Excellence in Climate Change Research	8.44	7.75
11		University of Allahabad, Prayagraj	DST-Centre of Excellence on Variability and Predictability of Indian Monsoon in a Changing Climate	5.77	3.84

S. No.	States	Institutes	Name of the CoEs	Fund allocated (Rs. in Cr.)	Released till 31st Dec. 2024 (Rs. in Cr.)
12		Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee-Greater Noida Campus	DST-Centre of Excellence on Integrated Centre for Adaptation to Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainability (ICARS)	6.72	1.39
13	West Bengal	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur	DST-Centre of Excellence on Vulnerability and Risk Assessment due to various Environmental drivers in a Climate Change Scenario over Eastern India	6.9	5.31

STATEMENT-II**The location-wise details of supported GTWGs**

S.No.	Institute with location	GTWGs with research areas
1.	Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, Karnataka	GTWG on Renewable Energy Technology (Solar Photovoltaics, Solar Thermal, Business Models and Policy, Storage and Integration)
2.	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, Delhi	
3.	National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bengaluru, Karnataka	
4.	Gujarat Energy Research and Management Institute (GERMI), Gandhinagar, Gujarat.	
5.	Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	GTWG on Advance Coal Technology (Coal reserves, Coal mining, Coal beneficiation, Coal cleaning and refining technologies)
6.	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, Maharashtra	
7.	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, Delhi	
8.	Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi, Delhi	
9.	Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), New Delhi, Delhi	GTWG on Technology Monitoring & Policy (Energy efficiency, Green Forest, Sustainable habitat, Water, Sustainable Agriculture)

STATEMENT-III**The project and year-wise details of fund allocation and disbursement**

S. No.	Institute with location	Area of interventions	Geographical coverage	Fund allocated (Rs. in Cr.)	Fund Disbursed Year Wise (Rs. in Cr.)							
					2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Adaptation strategies of rice varieties of Indo-Gangetic Plains to climate change	(Northern Region) Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Rajasthan	1.86	1.12		0.28	0.19	0.15			
2	ICAR-National Rice Research Institute,	Enhancing resilience of rice-based production	(Eastern Region) Odisha, West Bengal	2.39	1.47		0.33	0.34				

S. No.	Institute with location	Area of interventions	Geographical coverage	Fund allocated (Rs. in Cr.)	Fund Disbursed Year Wise (Rs. in Cr.)							
					2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
	Cuttack, Odisha	systems to climate change										
3	ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Delhi	Agricultural productivity in climate change scenarios: impacts and adaptation pathways	(Bundelkhand Region) Jhansi, UP & Niwari, MP	2.32	0.96		0.48	0.46	0.34			
4	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Building Resilience of Climate Change and Improving Food Security through Climate Smart Solution (BRIFS)	(Southern Region) Tamil Nadu	2.41	1.01				0.64	0.68		

S. No.	Institute with location	Area of interventions	Geographical coverage	Fund allocated (Rs. in Cr.)	Fund Disbursed Year Wise (Rs. in Cr.)							
					2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
7	Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, Gujarat	HydroClimate Extremes	Pan-India	2.81							1.61	
8	Sri Ramachandra University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown etiology - EXposure and Intervention Trial (CKDu-EXIT)	(Southern Region) Tamil Nadu	2.36								1.00

जोधपुर, जयपुर और बीकानेर मंडलों में रेलगाड़ियों का ठहराव

3124. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे जोन के अंतर्गत बड़ी संख्या में रेलगाड़ियों का जोधपुर, जयपुर और बीकानेर मंडलों में 12 घंटे से अधिक का ठहराव है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी डिवीजन मुख्यालय, रेलगाड़ी-वार और समयावधि-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड का ऐसी रेलगाड़ियों को वाशिंग लाइन और उन स्थानों पर व्यवहार्य/उपलब्ध अन्य सुविधाओं तक बढ़ाने का विचार है जहां, रेलगाड़ियों का ठहराव 12 घंटे से अधिक है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रेलगाड़ी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारतीय रेल प्रभावी ठहराव अवधि का लाभकारी उपयोग करके परिसंपत्तियों की उपयोगिता को ईष्टतम करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास करती है। उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे में जोधपुर और बीकानेर मंडलों की कुछ रेलगाड़ियों का ठहराव 12 घंटे से अधिक है। बहरहाल, इन विश्राम अवधि का उपयोग परिचालन की संरक्षा और स्वच्छता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सवारी डिब्बों के रखरखाव (प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक) और/या साफ-सफाई के लिए किया जाता है और इसका उपयोग विशेष रेल सेवाओं, मांग के अनुसार चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों आदि के परिचालन के लिए भी किया जाता है। इस प्रकार, भारतीय रेल परिचालन व्यवहार्यता, यातायात औचित्य, संसाधन उपलब्धता, गंतव्य स्थानों पर समय आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए संपर्कता बढ़ाने के लिए रेल सेवाओं का विस्तार करता है, जो भारतीय रेल में एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

COAL DEMAND FOR POWER SECTOR

3125. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the Government has achieved its goal of fulfilling 874 million tonnes coal demand for the power sector during the financial year 2024-25;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) During the financial year 2024-25 (till February, 2025), 764.56 Million Tonnes (Provisional) of coal has been dispatched to power sector, while the overall coal consumed in domestic coal-based power plants during the same corresponding period is 757.70 Million Tonnes (Provisional). As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the coal stock at domestic coal-based power plants stands at 53.61 Million Tonnes as on 11.03.2025, which is sufficient for about 20 days at 85% plant load factor (PLF).

(b) and (c) Supply of coal to the power plants is a continuous process. To address the issues of coal supplies to Power Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub Group comprising of representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited (CIL) and

Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) meet regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to Thermal Power Plants.

Besides, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been constituted comprising of Chairman, Railway Board; Secretary, Ministry of Coal; Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Secretary, Ministry of Power; to monitor augmentation of coal supply and power generation capacity. Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and Chairperson, CEA are co-opted as Special Invitees as and when required by the IMC.

ओटीटी प्लेटफार्मों पर नियमों का उल्लंघन

3126. श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

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

- (क) क्या ओवर द टॉप (ओटीटी) प्लेटफार्मों पर नियमों का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का ओवर द टॉप प्लेटफार्मों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का विचार है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या ओवर द टॉप प्लेटफार्मों पर आयु पंजीकरण के लिए जानकारी मांगी जा रही है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त जानकारी आंकड़ा संग्रहण के उद्देश्य से मांगी जा रही है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल.

मुरुगन):

- (क) से (ङ) 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। सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रशासित इन नियमों के भाग-III में ऑनलाइन सृजित सामग्री (ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म) के प्रकाशकों के लिए एक आचार संहिता और इस आचार संहिता के उल्लंघन से संबंधित शिकायतों की जाँच के लिए एक शिकायत निवारण तंत्र का प्रावधान है। ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्मों के लिए आचार संहिता में प्रावधान है कि वे ऐसी कोई भी सामग्री प्रसारित नहीं करेंगे जो वर्तमान में लागू कानून द्वारा निषिद्ध है और वे नियमों की अनुसूची में दिए गए सामान्य दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर सामग्री का आयु-आधारित स्व-वर्गीकरण करेंगे।

आचार संहिता में यह भी प्रावधान है कि ऑनलाइन सृजित सामग्री के प्रकाशक 'ए' वर्गीकृत कार्यक्रम या सामग्री को देखने के संबंध में एक विश्वसनीय आयु सत्यापन तंत्र लागू करेंगे, जिसे निम्नानुसार वर्गीकृत किया गया है:

सामग्री की प्रकृति (के लिए उपयुक्त)	वर्गीकरण
अप्रतिबंधित पहुंच, सभी आयु वर्गों के लिए और परिवार सहित देखने लायक (फैमिली फ्रेंडली)	यू
7 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए और 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 और इसे 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 और इसे 16 वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्ति द्वारा माता-पिता के मार्गदर्शन में देखा जा सकता है	यू/ए 16+
वयस्कों तक सीमित	ए

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION TO CENTRAL WAQF COUNCIL (CWC)**3127. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:**

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

- (a) the details of budgetary allocation during the last five years to the Central Waqf Council (CWC) for providing loans to various Waqf Institutions, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the demand submitted by CWC to the Government for allocation for the above purpose during the said period, year wise;
- (c) the details of the total number of loan applications pending with CWC as on date and the amount involved therein along with the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of the quantum of pending installments yet to be disbursed for those loans which have already been sanctioned by CWC as on date along with the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the number of meetings of CWC held during the last five years, year-wise?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements the scheme Shahari Waqf Sampatti Vikas Yojna (SWSVY) through the Implementing Agency i.e. Central Waqf Council, statutory body of the Ministry for providing interest free loans to Waqf Boards (WBs)/ Waqf institutions. During last five years, grants-in-aid released by the Ministry

to the Central Waqf Council (CWC) under this Scheme and demand for grant submitted by CWC to the Ministry, year-wise as given below:-

Rs. in crore					
Scheme	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
GIA released by the Ministry to the (CWC)	NIL	NIL	1.00	3.00	3.16
Demand submitted by CWC to the Government	3.00	3.87	4.35	3.52	5.20

(c) and (d) Total number of 03 applications are pending, involving ₹387.25 lakhs. The amount is released based on the budgetary provisions under the Shahari Waqf Sampatti Vikas Yojna (SWSVY).

(e) Number of meetings of CWC held during the last five years:-

2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
NIL	NIL	4	3	5

कांवट रेलवे स्टेशन पर पैदल पार पुल

3128. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का सीकर जिले के कांवट रेलवे स्टेशन पर पैदल पार पुल की कमी के कारण यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए पैदल पार पुल स्वीकृत करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) सीकर संसदीय क्षेत्र में दिल्ली-मुंबई कॉरिडोर में कितने स्टेशनों पर पैदल पार पुल नहीं हैं; और

(घ) इसके लिए स्वीकृति कब तक दिए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ) रेल मंत्रालय ने भारतीय रेल में स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत् आधार पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की संकल्पना की गई है। इसमें प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए स्टेशनों पर स्टेशन तक पहुंच, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, 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, एक्जीक्यूटिव 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 में सुधार, स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टी-मोडल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि शामिल हैं और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के सृजन की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत 1337 रेलवे स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से 85 स्टेशन राजस्थान राज्य में स्थित हैं। अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान राज्य में विकास हेतु चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:-

राज्य	अमृत भारत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत भारत स्टेशनों के नाम
राजस्थान	85	आबू रोड, अजमेर, अलवर, अनूपगढ़, असलपुर जोबनेर, बालोतरा, बांदीकुई, बारां, बाड़मेर, बयाना, ब्यावर, भरतपुर, भवानी मंडी, भीलवाड़ा, बिजयनगर, बीकानेर, बूंदी, चंदेरिया, छबड़ा गुगोर, चित्तौड़गढ़ जं., चूरू, डकनिया तलाव, दौसा, डीग, डेगाना, देशनोक, धौलपुर, डीडवाना, डूंगरपुर, फालना, फतेहनगर, फतेहपुर शेखावटी, गांधीनगर जयपुर, गंगापुर सिटी, गोगामेड़ी, गोटन, गोविंदगढ़, हनुमानगढ़, हिंडौन सिटी, जयपुर, जैसलमेर, जालौर, जवाई बांध, झालावाड़ सिटी, झुंझुनू, जोधपुर, कपासन, खैरथल, खेरली, कोटा, लालगढ़, मंडलगढ़, मंडावर महवा रोड, मारवाड़ भीनमाल, मारवाड़ जंक्शन, मावली जंक्शन, मेड़ता रोड, नागौर, नरैना, नीम का थाना, नोखा, पाली मारवाड़, फलौदी, फुलेरा, पिंडवाड़ा, रायसिंह नगर, राजगढ़, रामदेवरा, रामगंजमंडी, राणा प्रतापनगर, रानी, रतनगढ़, रेन, रींगस, सादुलपुर, सांगानेर, सवाई माधोपुर, श्री महावीरजी, सीकर, सोजत रोड, सोमेश्वर, श्रीगंगानगर, सुजानगढ़, सूरतगढ़, उदयपुर सिटी

सीकर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित तीन (03) रेलवे स्टेशनों यथा नीम का थाना, रींगस और सीकर रेलवे स्टेशनों को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है। इन स्टेशनों पर विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं और कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। नीम का थाना स्टेशन पर, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का प्रावधान से संबंधी कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं तथा स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, प्रतीक्षालय, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह, परिचलन क्षेत्र आदि निर्माण के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

रींगस स्टेशन पर, नए ऊपरी पैदल पुल, स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, प्रतीक्षालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र आदि के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

सीकर स्टेशन पर, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टरों के प्रावधान से संबंधी कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं तथा नए ऊपरी पैदल पुल के निर्माण, स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, प्रतीक्षालय, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह, परिचलन क्षेत्र और लिफ्ट की व्यवस्था आदि से संबंधित कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

भारतीय रेल पर रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन निरंतर चलने वाली सतत् प्रक्रिया है तथा इस संबंध में कार्य परस्पर प्राथमिकता और धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार किए जाते हैं। बहरहाल, कार्यों को स्वीकृत और निष्पादित करते के समय निचली कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्च कोटि के स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। डाबला और कांवट रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी पैदल पुल के प्रावधान के लिए कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इंटर-प्लेटफॉर्म स्थानांतरण सुविधा के लिए कछेरा, किशनमानपुरा और मांवडा रेलवे स्टेशनों में मार्ग मुहैया कराए गए 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।

सामान्यतः, स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण को योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। जिसमें अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना भी शामिल है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आवंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है। राजस्थान राज्य पांच क्षेत्रीय रेलों नामतः उत्तर रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे, पश्चिम रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 5,369 करोड़ रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान) का आवंटन किया गया है।

ADDRESSING ENERGY PROBLEMS THROUGH RENEWABLE ENERGY

3129. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) whether there are specific renewable energy projects targeting the reduction of energy problems in underserved regions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of role played by the renewable energy in achieving the target of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-7 in India, specifically in relation to universal energy access?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is implementing various schemes and programmes for promotion of Renewable Energy which includes providing energy access in underserved areas. Details of such schemes/programmes are given at **Statement**.

(c) 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 which includes 102.57 GW solar power, 48.59 GW wind power, 11.45 GW bio-power and 52.07 GW hydro power. This has a share of more than 45% of total installed generation capacity in the country.

STATEMENT

Details of the ongoing major Renewable Energy Schemes / Programmes

1. Scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-mega Solar Power Projects with a target of setting up 40,000 MW capacity. Under the scheme, the infrastructure such as land, roads, power evacuation system water facilities are developed with all statutory clearances/approvals. Thus, the scheme helps expeditious development of utility-scale solar projects in the country.
2. PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana for installing rooftop solar and providing free electricity up to 300 units every month for One Crore households.

3. Production Linked Incentive scheme 'National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules' for achieving manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in High Efficiency Solar PV modules (Tranche- I & II).
4. PM-KUSUM Scheme to promote small Grid Connected Solar Energy Power Plants, stand-alone solar powered agricultural pumps and solarisation of existing grid connected agricultural pumps. The scheme is not only beneficial to the farmers but also States and DISCOMs. States will save on subsidy being provided for electricity to agriculture consumers and DISCOMs get cheaper solar power at tail end saving transmission and distribution losses.
5. Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase-II (Government Producer Scheme) for setting up 12,000 MW grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Projects by Government Producers, using domestically manufactured solar PV cells and modules, with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support, for self-use or use by Government/ Government entities, either directly or through Distribution Companies (DISCOMS).
6. National Green Hydrogen Mission launched with an outlay of Rs. 19,744 crore with aim to make India a Global Hub for production, utilization and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.
7. Green Energy Corridors (GEC): to create intra-state transmission system for renewable energy projects. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided to set

up transmission infrastructure for evacuation of Power from Renewable Energy projects in total ten States (considering both the phases of GEC).

(i) Intra-State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor Phase-I in eight States

(ii) Green Energy Corridor Phase-II

a) Intra-State Transmission System in Seven States

b) Inter-State Transmission System for 13 GW RE Projects in Ladakh

8. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of Offshore Wind Energy Projects (500 MW each off the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu), also for upgradation of two ports to meet logistics requirements for offshore wind energy projects.

9. Bio-Energy Programme:

- Waste to Energy Programme :Programme on Energy from Urban, industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues
- Biomass Programme: Scheme to Support Manufacturing of Briquettes & Pellets and Promotion of Biomass (non-bagasse) based cogeneration in Industries.
- Biogas Programme : for promotion of family type Biogas plants

10.New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti

Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA) with a provision for providing off-grid Solar Lighting where electricity supply through grid is not technoeconomically feasible.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3130. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) the measures being undertaken by the Government to formulate a regulatory framework for Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies considering its ethical and economic impacts;
- (b) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that India's approach towards AI is independent and protects the sovereignty of the country in view of the cross-border nature of AI technologies;
- (c) the details and the number of cases reported, chargesheets drawn and convictions made regarding deepfakes and other unethical practices facilitated by AI during the last three years, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the citizens from the adverse effects of AI along with details of the present governance framework for AI?

**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 Government of India emphasizes the concept of 'AI for All,' aligning with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratise use of technology. This initiative aims to ensure that AI benefits all sectors of society, driving innovation and growth.

The policies of the Government are aimed at ensuring an open, safe, trusted and accountable internet for users in the country amidst AI growth.

The Government is committed to harnessing the power of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the good of our people in sectors like healthcare, agriculture, education, Governance and others. At the same time, the Government is cognizant of the risks posed by AI like Hallucination, bias, misinformation and deepfakes are some of the challenges posed by AI.

Government has constituted an **Advisory Group on AI for India-specific regulatory AI framework** under the chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) to Hon'ble Prime Minister of India with diverse stakeholders from academia, industry and government with an objective to address all issues related to development of Responsible AI framework for safe and trusted development and deployment of AI. The report on AI Governance Guidelines Development emphasizes the need for a coordinated, whole-of-government approach to ensure effective compliance and

enforcement as India's AI landscape continues to evolve. Public consultation on the report on AI Governance Guidelines Development has been completed and more than 100 suggestions have been received.

To address the challenges and risks of AI the **Government is cognizant of the need to create guardrails to ensure that AI is safe and trusted**. Accordingly, the Central Government after extensive public consultations with relevant stakeholders has notified the **Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021")** on 25.02.2021 which was subsequently amended 28.10.2022 and 6.4.2023. The IT Rules, 2021 cast specific legal obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries and platforms, to ensure their accountability towards safe and trusted internet including their expeditious action towards removal of the prohibited misinformation, patently false information and deepfakes. In case of failure of the intermediaries to observe the legal obligations as provided in the IT Rules, 2021, they lose their safe harbour protection under section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") and shall be liable for consequential action or prosecution as provided under any extant law.

The **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023** has been enacted on 11th August, 2023 which casts obligations on Data Fiduciaries to safeguard digital personal data, holding them accountable, while also ensuring the rights and duties of Data Principals.

India as a founding member and current council chair of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) has organized the Global IndiaAI Summit and GPAI Summit in July 2024 and December 2023 where various stakeholders from government, industry and academia engaged in discussions and deliberations for development of AI based solutions in a safe and trusted manner. India has taken lead in ensuring that AI is available for all and for developing global framework for safety & trust for AI models and applications.

With regard to the cases reported, chargesheets drawn and convictions made regarding deepfakes and other unethical practices, there is no information available with this ministry.

The Government has taken various steps to protect the citizens from the adverse effects as follows:

- i) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities including malicious attacks using Artificial Intelligence and countermeasures to protect computers, networks and data on an ongoing basis. In this context, an advisory on safety measures to be taken to minimize the adversarial threats arising from Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications was published in May 2023.
- ii) CERT-In conducts joint cyber security training programs in collaboration with Industry partners to upskill the cyber security workforce in Government, public and private organizations with the latest skills. Technical training sessions in the area

of AI-powered cybersecurity threats were conducted with experts from Industry to help the participants understand the latest threat landscape and best practices.

- iii) The Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence (CSPAI) program launched by CERT-In and SISA in September 2024. The certification is approved by the ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB) by meeting the ISO/IEC 17024 standard. The program aims to address the growing need for Secure and Responsible AI integration into business applications and processes. The CSPAI program equips cybersecurity professionals with the skills to secure AI systems, proactively address AI-related threats, and ensure trustworthy AI deployment in business environments.
- iv) CERT-In is one of the International partners to co-sign the joint high-level risk analysis report on Artificial Intelligence (AI) entitled “Building trust in AI through a cyber-risk-based approach,” published by the National Cybersecurity Agency for France (ANSSI) in February 2025. The report advocates for a risk-based approach to support trusted AI systems and secure AI value chains and calls for discussions on AI-related cyber risks and how to mitigate them to foster trusted AI development.
- v) CERT-In has published a whitepaper in August 2023, highlighting the increasing attacks on Application Programming Interface (API) and how AI can be useful in mitigating these attacks.

- vi) CERT-In published “Cyber Security Guidelines for Smart City Infrastructure” in February 2025 including measures for secure usage of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) for smart city infrastructure and applications.

METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING PEOPLE BELOW POVERTY LINE

3131. SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) whether the total number of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) and in Extreme Poverty has reduced during the last five years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of methodology used for calculating people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) along with the numbers and percentage of population living Below Poverty Line; and
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed the methodology for poverty measurement in the country during the last five years, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) In 2021, the Government of India developed a comprehensive index known as Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) to measure poverty that captures overlapping deprivations in dimensions such as health, education and standard of living, covering 12 indicators. It measures both the share of people in poverty and the degree to which they are deprived. This is the only methodology that is being used presently to measure poverty. The second edition of the index was released in 2023. As per the latest National MPI Report, 2023 released by NITI Aayog, the proportion of population in multidimensional poverty declined from 24.85% to 14.96% between 2015-16 and 2019-21, indicating that about 135.5 million persons have escaped poverty during the period. The details including methodology are in public domain and can be accessed at <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-08/India-National-Multidimensional-Poverty-Index-2023.pdf> .

टीआईडीई योजना

3132. श्री देवेश शाक्य :

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने एटा, कासगंज और औरैया जिलों में टेक्नोलॉजी इन्क्यूबेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ एंटरप्रेन्योर्स (टीआईडीई) योजना को लागू किया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त जिलों में इसके तहत कितने स्टार्टअपों और उद्यमियों को सहायता दी गई है;

- (ग) उक्त जिलों में टीआईडीई योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त जिलों में टेक्नोलॉजी इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्र स्थापित किए हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या और स्थान का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) उक्त योजना के तहत ग्रामीण और छोटे शहरों में स्टार्टअप्स को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (च) क्या सरकार का एटा, कासगंज और औरैया जिलों में टीआईडीई योजना का विस्तार करने का विचार 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 (च) वर्ष 2019 में, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) ने टेक्नोलॉजी इन्क्यूबेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ एंटरप्रेन्योर्स (टाइड 2.0) योजना शुरू की है जिसका उद्देश्य इनक्यूबेटर्स को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना है। 5 वर्ष की अवधि में 264.62 करोड़ रु. की धनराशि के कुल परिव्यय के साथ, यह योजना लगभग 2000 तकनीकी स्टार्ट-अप को सहायता प्रदान करते हुए पूरे भारत में उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों और प्रमुख अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठनों में 51 चयनित इनक्यूबेटर्स के माध्यम से स्टार्टअप को सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। अब तक, टाइड 2.0 योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 1595 स्टार्टअप्स को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है।

इस योजना के तहत, टाइड 2.0 केंद्र के रूप में चयनित 51 इनक्यूबेटर्स में से कोई भी केंद्र जिला एटा, कासगंज और औरैया से नहीं है। हालाँकि, उत्तर प्रदेश में 3 टाइड 2.0 केंद्र हैं जो कानपुर, गाजियाबाद में स्थित हैं और एक टाइड 2.0 केंद्र ग्वालियर में स्थित है जो एटा, कासगंज और औरैया जिलों में

उद्यमियों और स्टार्टअप पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सहायता करने हेतु निकटतम है। स्टार्टअप और उद्यमियों का सहायता करने वाले ग्रामीण और छोटे शहरों सहित समस्त 51 टाइड 2.0 केंद्रों का राज्य और जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

देश में टाइड 2.0 योजना को कार्यान्वित करने वाले 51 टाइड 2.0 केन्द्रों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार

ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	शहर/ जिला	टाइड 2.0 केंद्र का नाम
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	चित्तूर	आंध्र प्रदेश इनोवेशन सोसाइटी, चित्तूर
2		श्री सिटी	आईआईआईटीएस, श्री सिटी, चित्तूर में नवाचार और उद्यमिता विकास केंद्र
3		गुंटूर	इनोवेशन इनक्यूबेशन एवं उद्यमिता केंद्र (सीआईआईई), केएल विश्वविद्यालय, गुंटूर
4		विशाखापत्तनम	ग्रामीण इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर, विशाखापत्तनम
5		विशाखापत्तनम	आईआईएम विशाखापत्तनम इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर, विशाखापत्तनम
6	असम	गुवाहाटी	डाउन टाउन वेंचर लैब्स, असम डाउन टाउन यूनिवर्सिटी, गुवाहाटी, असम
7	बिहार	पटना	एन्टर प्राइजिंग जोन, पटना
8	छत्तीसगढ़	रायपुर	अटल इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर @36INC सोसायटी, रायपुर
9	हरियाणा	गुरुग्राम	एमिटी इनोवेशन इनक्यूबेटर, गुरुग्राम
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	मंडी	आईआईटी मंडी कैटेलिस्ट, आईआईटी मंडी

11	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	इनोवेशन इनक्यूबेशन एंड एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप सेंटर (सीआईआईई), आईआईएम अहमदाबाद
12		अहमदाबाद	गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय स्टार्टअप और उद्यमिता परिषद (जीयूएसईसी)
13		अहमदाबाद	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता एवं प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र (आईक्रिएट), अहमदाबाद
14	कर्नाटक	बेंगलुरु	सी-कैंप, सेलुलर और आणविक प्लेटफार्म केंद्र, बेंगलुरु में बायो इनक्यूबेटर
15		बेंगलुरु	दयानंद सागर उद्यमिता अनुसंधान एवं व्यवसाय इनक्यूबेटर (डीईआरबीआई) फाउंडेशन, बेंगलुरु
16		बेंगलुरु	आईआईआईटीबी इनोवेशन सेंटर (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान बेंगलोर - इनोवेशन सेंटर)
17		धारवाड़	केएलई प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार और उद्यमिता केंद्र, केएलई प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, धारवाड़
18		बेंगलुरु	नादाथुर एस राघवन सेंटर फॉर एंटरप्रेन्योरियल लर्निंग (एनएसआरसीईएल), आईआईएम बेंगलोर
19		बेंगलुरु	सोसाइटी फॉर इनोवेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट (एसआईडी), आईआईएससी बेंगलोर
20	केरल	कोच्चि	मेकर विलेज-कोच्चि, आईआईआईटीएम-केरल
21	मध्य प्रदेश	ग्वालियर	प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार और इनक्यूबेशन केंद्र (टीआईआईसी), अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और प्रबंधन संस्थान (एबीवी-आईआईआईटीएम), ग्वालियर
22	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	एआईसी-पिनेकल एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप फोरम, पुणे

23		नासिक	संदीप टेक्नोलॉजी बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर (टीबीआई), संदीप विश्वविद्यालय, नासिक
24		मुंबई	सोसाइटी फॉर इनोवेशन एंड एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप (एसआईएनई), आईआईटी बॉम्बे
25	ओडिशा	राउरकेला	फाउंडेशन फॉर टेक्नोलॉजी एंड बिजनेस इनक्यूबेशन (एफटीबीआई), एनआईटी राउरकेला
26		भुवनेश्वर	केआईआईटी टेक्नोलॉजी बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर (केआईआईटी-टीबीआई), केआईआईटी, भुवनेश्वर
27	पंजाब	चंडीगढ़	चितकारा इनोवेशन इनक्यूबेटर फाउंडेशन (सीआईआईएफ), चितकारा यूनिवर्सिटी, चंडीगढ़
28		पटियाला	विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमिता पार्क, थापर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग एंड टेक्नोलॉजी (टीआईईटी), पटियाला
29	राजस्थान	वनस्थली	अटल इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर, वनस्थली विद्यापीठ, टोंक
30		उदयपुर	आईआईएम उदयपुर इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर, उदयपुर
31		जयपुर	जेईसीआरसी इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर (जेईसीआरसी विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर)
32		पिलानी	पिलानी इनोवेशन एंड एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी, बिट्स पिलानी
333	तमिलनाडु	कोयंबटूर	फोर्ज एक्सेलेरेटर (कोयंबटूर इनोवेशन बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर), कोयंबटूर
34		चेन्नई	आईआईटीएम इनक्यूबेशन सेल (आईआईटी मद्रास इनक्यूबेशन सेल)

35		तिरुचिरापल्ली	ओएसवाईएस इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी, अन्ना विश्वविद्यालय, तिरुचिरापल्ली
36		कोयंबटूर	पीएसजी विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमशीलता पार्क (पीएसजी-एसटीईपी), पीएसजी कॉलेज ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी, कोयंबटूर
37		वेल्लोर	वेल्लोर इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी-टेक्नोलॉजी बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर (वीआईटीटीबीआई)
38		तिरुवल्लूर	वेल टेक टेक्नोलॉजी बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर, वेल टेक इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी, तिरुवल्लूर
39		मेडचाल	अटल इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर - एएलईएपी वी-हब, हैदराबाद (भारतीय महिला उद्यमियों का संघ)
40		हैदराबाद	अटल इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर - सेलुलर और आणविक जीवविज्ञान केंद्र (एआईसी-सीसीएमबी), हैदराबाद
41	तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	सीआईई आईआईआईटी हैदराबाद (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान)
			सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी - हैदराबाद फाउंडेशन)
42		हैदराबाद	आई-टीआईसी फाउंडेशन, आईआईटी हैदराबाद
43		वारंगल	एसआर इनोवेशन एक्सचेंज, वारंगल जेएनटीयू, हैदराबाद से संबद्ध
44	उत्तराखंड	रुड़की	टाइड बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर, आईआईटी रुड़की
45		गाजियाबाद	एबीईएस इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद
46	उत्तर प्रदेश	गाजियाबाद	कृष्णा पथ इनक्यूबेशन सोसाइटी (प्रौद्योगिकी बिजनेस इनक्यूबेटर) केआईआईटी, गाजियाबाद

47		कानपुर	स्टार्टअप इनक्यूबेशन और इनोवेशन सेंटर (एसआईआईसी), आईआईटी कानपुर
48	पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकाता	आईआईएम कलकत्ता इनोवेशन पार्क, कोलकाता
49	दिल्ली (एनसीटी -	दिल्ली	दिल्ली इनोवेशन एंड इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर, आईआईआईटी दिल्ली
50	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र)	दिल्ली	फाउंडेशन फॉर इनोवेशन एंड टेक्नोलॉजी ट्रांसफर (एफआईटीटी), आईआईटी दिल्ली
51	जम्मू और कश्मीर	श्रीनगर	न्यूजेन आईईडीसी बिजनेस इनोवेशन एंड इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर, कश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर

उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 4जी/5जी इंटरनेट संपर्क

3133. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंडः

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल और इंटरनेट संपर्क में सुधार के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशिष्ट कदम उठाए गए हैं और उक्त परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने की समय-सीमा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में 4जी और 5जी इंटरनेट संपर्क की उपलब्धता तथा गुणवत्ता के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन किया है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो बहराइच संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार बहराइच संसदीय क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में 4जी और 5जी नेटवर्क संपर्क में सुधार के लिए किसी कार्ययोजना पर काम कर रही है;
- (ङ) बहराइच संसदीय क्षेत्र में ऐसी कितनी ग्राम पंचायतें/गांव हैं जिनमें वर्तमान में मोबाइल नेटवर्क कवरेज नहीं है; और

(च) ऐसी पंचायतों/गांवों को मोबाइल नेटवर्क से जोड़ने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (च) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1,05,531 गांवों में से (भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार) 1,05,467 गांवों में मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है और इनमें से 1,05,261 गांवों में 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है। बहराइच जिले में, 1,390 गांवों में से 1,388 गांवों में मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है और इनमें से 1,383 गांवों में 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध है।

दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा उनकी तकनीकी-वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर सेवा से वंचित आबादी वाले गांवों को मोबाइल कवरेज प्रदान की जाती है। सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के ग्रामीण, जनजातीय और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में 4जी मोबाइल टावरों की स्थापना के द्वारा दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी के विस्तार के लिए डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) के अंतर्गत विभिन्न स्कीमों में कार्यान्वित कर रही है। फरवरी 2025 तक, उत्तर प्रदेश में डीबीएन से वित्तपोषित मोबाइल स्कीमों के अंतर्गत 150 टावर चालू किए गए हैं, जो 182 गांवों को 4जी मोबाइल कवरेज प्रदान कर रहे हैं। बहराइच जिले में डीबीएन से वित्तपोषित मोबाइल स्कीम के अंतर्गत 3 टावरों को चालू किया गया है, जो 3 गांवों को 4जी मोबाइल कवरेज प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ताकि सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को ब्रॉडबैंड सेवाओं जैसे वाई-फाई हॉटस्पॉट, फाइबर टू द होम (एफटीटीएच) कनेक्शन आदि के लिए कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान की जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने रिंग टोपोलॉजी में देश की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए कनेक्टिविटी का प्रावधान करने के लिए संशोधित भारत नेट कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दे दी है जिसमें मौजूदा नेटवर्क का उन्नयन करना और लगभग 3.8 लाख गैर ग्राम पंचायत गांवों को मांग के आधार पर कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करना शामिल है।

बेसिक, मोबाइल और ब्रॉडबैंड सेवाओं के लिए सेवा की गुणवत्ता (क्यूओएस) सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, ट्राई ने "एक्सेस (वायरलाइन और वायरलेस) तथा ब्रॉडबैंड (वायरलाइन और वायरलेस) सेवा की सेवा गुणवत्ता के मानक विनियम, 2024" निर्धारित किए हैं। इन विनियमों में नेटवर्क संबंधी और ग्राहक सेवा संबंधी पैरामीटरों के लिए सेवा की गुणवत्ता संबंधी पैरामीटरों और बेंचमार्कों का निर्धारण किया गया है। दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) को यह सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि सेवा की गुणवत्ता संबंधी पैरामीटर ट्राई द्वारा निर्धारित बेंचमार्कों अनुरूप हों।

NATIONAL FILM AWARD

3134. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) whether the 70th National Film Award was held recently and if so, the details thereof along with the names of persons and films awarded the National Film Award;
- (b) the details of criteria followed for selection of films/persons for grant of National Film Award;
- (c) the details of initiatives taken by the Government to encourage film tourism in the country along with the extent of success achieved therefrom so far;
- (d) whether film tourism has not been fully developed in the country despite the country has vast potential; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) The 70th National Film Awards (NFA) presentation ceremony was organized by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting on 08.10.2024 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The gazette notification of the 70th NFA winners and the regulations are available on the website <https://mib.gov.in/documents/notification/Other-communication>.

The primary responsibility of promotion and development of tourism, including film tourism, is of the respective State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism, complements the efforts of States/ UTs by developing and promoting various tourism products of the country, including Film Tourism through various schemes and initiatives.

Further, in order to attract more foreign film production in the country and to promote India as favorable shooting destination, the Government of India had introduced the incentive scheme in 2022, this was further enhanced in 2023. The scheme offers upto 40% reimbursement of the Qualified Production Expenditure to Foreign productions and official co-productions. There has been a consistent increase in the foreign film shooting permission and official co-productions as per **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of the foreign film shooting permission and official co-productions:

Sr. no	Year	Number of Applications facilitated for shooting and official co-productions	Increase in percentage
i.	FY 2021-22	21	-
ii.	FY 2022-23	33	57%
iii.	FY 2023-24	44	33.3 %
iv.	FY 2024-25 till - 13th March 2025	60	36.3%

BUFFER STOCK OF FOODGRAINS

3135. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

- (a) the details of the quantity of buffer stock of foodgrains including wheat maintained by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) from the year 2000 to 2024, year-wise; and
- (b) the details of per capita availability of wheat from the year 2000 to 2024, year-wise?

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

(a) The actual stock of wheat and rice in the Central Pool against foodgrain stocking norms from 1st April, 2000 to 1st April, 2024 is annexed at **Statement-I.**

(b) Per capita net availability of wheat from the year 2000 to 2023 is annexed at **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

STOCK POSITION OF WHEAT AND RICE IN THE CENTRAL POOL VIS A VIS FOODGRAIN STOCKING NORMS						
(in lakh tons)						
AS ON	W H E A T		R I C E		T O T A L	
	Actual stock	Foodgrain Stocking norms	Actual stock	Foodgrain Stocking norms	Actual stock	Foodgrain Stocking norms
01.04.2000	131.87	40.00	157.19	118.00	289.06	158.00
01.04.2001	215.04	40.00	231.91	118.00	446.95	158.00
01.04.2002	260.19	40.00	249.12	118.00	509.31	158.00
01.04.2003	156.45	40.00	171.57	118.00	328.02	158.00
01.04.2004	69.31	40.00	130.69	118.00	200.00	158.00
01.04.2005	40.66	40.00	133.41	118.00	174.07	158.00

01.04.2006	20.09	40.00	136.73	122.00	156.82	162.00
01.04.2007	45.63	40.00	131.71	122.00	177.34	162.00
01.04.2008	58.03	40.00	138.35	122.00	196.38	162.00
01.04.2009	134.29	40.00	216.04	122.00	350.33	162.00
01.04.2010	161.25	40.00	267.13	122.00	428.38	162.00
01.04.2011	153.64	70.00	288.20	142.00	441.84	212.00
01.04.2012	199.52	70.00	333.50	142.00	533.02	212.00
01.04.2013	242.07	70.00	354.68	142.00	596.75	212.00
01.04.2014	178.34	70.00	202.78	142.00	381.12	212.00
01.04.2015	172.21	74.60	170.94	135.80	343.15	210.40
01.04.2016	145.38	74.60	221.61	135.80	366.99	210.40
01.04.2017	80.59	64.60	230.81	145.80	311.40	210.40
01.04.2018	132.31	74.60	248.73	135.80	381.04	210.40
01.04.2019	169.92	74.60	288.29	135.80	458.21	210.40
01.04.2020	247.74	74.60	320.81	135.80	568.55	210.40
01.04.2021	273.04	74.60	291.18	135.80	564.22	210.40
01.04.2022	189.90	74.60	323.22	135.80	513.12	210.40
01.04.2023	83.45	74.60	248.60	135.80	332.05	210.40
01.04.2024	75.02	74.60	301.57	135.80	376.59	210.40

STATEMENT-II

The details of the per capita net availability of Wheat from the year 2000 to 2023, year wise are as follow:-

Year	Per capita Net Availability (Kg. per Year)
2000	58.4
2001	49.6
2002	60.8
2003	65.8
2004	59.2
2005	56.3
2006	56.3
2007	57.6
2008	53.0
2009	56.5
2010	61.4
2011	59.7
2012	57.8
2013	66.8
2014	66.8
2015	61.3
2016	72.9
2017	66.7

2018	61.5
2019	65.0
2020	64.2
2021	67.0
2022	68.8
2023	74.1

Notes:-

- (i) Net availability is estimated as: Gross production (-) seed, feed & wastage (-) exports (+) import (+/-) change in stocks.
- (ii) Net availability divided by the population estimates for a particular year indicate per capita availability in terms of kg/ year.
- (iii) Estimates of per capita net availability given above are not strictly representative of actual level of consumption in the country especially as they do not take into account any change in stocks in possession of traders, producers and consumers.
- (iv) The per capita net availability is calculated on financial year basis from 2022 onwards and is not comparable with the old series which was based on calendar year.

LIGHTNING STRIKES

3136. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a recent study has highlighted a troubling increase in lightning strikes across the State of Kerala and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the rate of lightning strikes in Kerala is growing faster than the national average and the State of Kerala has been recording an average of 20 lightning strikes per square kilometer a year and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is also true that the findings were based on the satellite data of more than 16 years 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) Multiple recent studies based on short-term data indicate that Kerala is one of the hotspots for lightning activity, which peaks from March to May with a secondary peak from September to November. However, there is significant inter-annual variability of convective activity over Kerala and other parts of the Indian region, which is driven by the multiyear variability of various global factors. Hence, objective conclusions regarding long-term trends in lightning cannot be drawn from the short period of current lightning data.

- (b) As mentioned in (a), no such conclusion can be drawn because of the lack of longer period objective-based measurement and data set and the existence of significant inter-annual variability of convection over the area.
- (c) Lightning is a meteorological phenomenon that neutralizes large amounts of electric charge from the charged regions of clouds. The charge neutralization can result in intra-cloud lightning or cloud-to-ground lightning. Currently, three ground-based networks are operational in the country for lightning detection installed and managed by three organisations. These are the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), and the Tripura University.

In addition, lightning measurements for a few years (1998-2015) are available from the satellite-based Optical Transient Detector (OTD) and Lightning Imaging Sensor (LIS) instrument payloads on board the TRMM satellite.

All these data sets have some biases based on sensor characteristics and the spatial location of the sensors. Hence, no single network provides an objective measure of lightning characteristics in the Indian region.

महाराष्ट्र में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली

3137. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

- (क) महाराष्ट्र के प्रत्येक जिले में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के तहत राशन वितरण के संबंध

- में दर्ज शिकायतों की संख्या और ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;
- (ख) महाराष्ट्र में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों (एफपीएस) की कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का नई उचित मूल्य की दुकानें खोलने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या महाराष्ट्र में वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड योजना सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित की गई है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के तहत लाभार्थियों की जिलेवार संख्या और ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) महाराष्ट्र में पीडीएस के तहत खाद्यान्न वितरण में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए गए तकनीकी सुधारों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस), राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), 2013 के तहत संचालित होती है और इसका संचालन केंद्र और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भीतर खाद्यान्नों का आबंटन, पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान, उन्हें राशन कार्ड जारी करना, लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) के तहत पात्र लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्नों का वितरण, उचित दर दुकानों के डीलरों को लाइसेंस जारी करना, उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) के कार्य की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण आदि की परिचालन संबंधित दायित्व राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सरकारों का होता है।

जब भी इस विभाग को किसी भी स्रोत से लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से संबंधित शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, तो उन्हें जांच और उचित कार्रवाई के लिए संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार को भेज दिया जाता है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार के अनुसार, प्राप्त लगभग 3791 शिकायतों में से 3575 शिकायतों का निपटारा कर दिया गया है और राज्य में 51573 एफपीएस हैं।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में कोई नई एफपीएस खोलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। किन्तु राज्य की नीति के अनुसार, उचित प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के बाद मौजूदा एफपीएस का त्याग कर देने और इसे रद्द करने के बाद नई एफपीएस को मंजूरी दी जाती है।

(घ) और (ड.) वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी) दिनांक 01 जनवरी, 2020 से महाराष्ट्र में लागू किया गया है। ओएनओआरसी के तहत, राज्य में औसतन 12 लाख राशन कार्ड धारक एक महीने में खाद्यान्न उठा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र के 1,13,718 राशन कार्ड धारकों ने अन्य राज्यों में अनाज उठाया है और अन्य राज्यों के 13,64,850 राशन कार्ड धारकों ने जनवरी, 2020 से फरवरी 2025 तक महाराष्ट्र में अनाज उठाया है।

(च) राज्य ने राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम योजना और पीडीएस वस्तुओं के वितरण में गड़बड़ियों को समाप्त करने के लिए लाभार्थी की बायोमेट्रिक पहचान को प्रमाणित करके पीडीएस का एंड-टू-एंड कंप्यूटरीकरण किया है। पात्र लाभार्थियों को उनके खाद्यान्न अधिकारों के बारे में एसएमएस के माध्यम से सूचित किया जाता है।

EFFICACY OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL BY CPGRAMS

3138. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) whether there are reports which indicate unresolved grievances and procedural closures, while Central Public Grievances Redressal and

Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is cited as a key accountability tool and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

- (b) the details of third-party audit mechanisms put in place to evaluate the platform's resolution quality, transparency and adherence to timeline;
- (c) the details of metrics used to assess the departmental performance, penalties imposed for chronic inefficiencies and transparency measures for publicly reporting audit outcomes; and
- (d) the manner in which the citizen's feedback loops integrated to enhance responsiveness?

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) Effective Redressal of Public Grievances in a timely, meaningful and accessible manner through the CPGRAMS has been accorded highest priority in Government. In the period 2019-2024, 1.15 crore public grievances were redressed. An all time high of 26,45,869 grievances have been redressed on CPGRAMS portal from January – December 2024. 103,675 Grievance Redressal

Officers are mapped on CPGRAMS. The Government has issued comprehensive guidelines for grievance redressal on 24.8.2024 reducing the timelines of grievance redressal to 21 days. To monitor citizen satisfaction, the feedback call centre has completed 19,74,594 citizen surveys till December 2024. The feedback survey dashboard is available to the Grievance Redressal Officers to monitor citizen satisfaction. In January 2025, Government has introduced a framework for review of public grievances at the level of Secretaries to the Government of India. The Grievance Redressal Assessment Index (GRAI) 2023 prepared by Centre for Good Governance Hyderabad, which was released on December 23, 2024, (www.darpg.gov.in) has indicated (a) 84 of the 89 Ministries/ Departments have shown significant improvements and progress (b) 10 percent Ministries/ Departments have shown more than 50 percent growth (c) 28 percent have shown between 25-50 percent growth and (d) 51 Ministries/ Departments have shown incremental growth upto 25 percent.

एमएसपी का भुगतान

3139. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

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

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ में किसानों तक एमएसपी भुगतान के परिदान/पहुंचने में लगने वाला औसत समय कितना है;

- (ख) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान समय पर एमएसपी भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने छत्तीसगढ़ में गेहूं खरीद, भुगतान और स्टॉक की गुणवत्ता पर नज़र रखने के लिए समयबद्ध निगरानी प्रणाली स्थापित की है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रणाली के संचालन, उसकी स्थिति और वर्तमान में सामने आ रही विसंगतियों (जैसे भुगतान में देरी, गुणवत्ता संबंधी मुद्दे आदि) से संबंधित ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) छत्तीसगढ़ में मोटे अनाजों (बाजरा, रागी, ज्वार आदि) के वितरण के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है; और
- (च) राज्य में मोटे अनाजों के वितरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं?

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

- (क) सरकारी खरीद एजेंसियों द्वारा न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) का भुगतान ऑनलाइन खरीद प्रणाली के माध्यम से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसानों के बैंक खातों में अधिमानतः खरीद के 48 घंटे के भीतर किया जाता है।
- (ख) किसानों से खाद्यान्न की खरीद ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के माध्यम से की जाती है तथा एमएसपी का ऑनलाइन भुगतान भी प्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसानों के बैंक खाते में किया जाता है।
- (ग) और (घ) एमएसपी संचालन के तहत गेहूं की खरीद के लिए राज्यवार खरीद योजना और अनुमानों को सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर अंतिम रूप दिया जाता है। हालांकि, आरएमएस 2025-26 के लिए केंद्रीय पूल हेतु गेहूं खरीद के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ड़) और (च) मोटे अनाजों की खरीद का विनियमन राज्यों द्वारा खरीदे गए मोटे अनाज (ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का और रागी आदि) और 6 छोटे बाजरे के आबंटन, वितरण और निपटान के लिए दिशानिर्देशों द्वारा किया जाता है। इन दिशानिर्देशों के तहत, राज्यों को लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस)/अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं (ओडब्ल्यूएस) के तहत वितरण के लिए किसानों से न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर विकेंद्रीकृत खरीद पद्धति में इन वस्तुओं की खरीद करने की अनुमति है।

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION IN S&T

3140. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to collaborate with academic institutions to foster research and innovation in science and technology; and
- (b) If so, the impact of research and development measures in increasing exposure of students in academic institutions?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. The Research and Development (R&D) measures increased the exposure of the students in academic institutions to real-world problems and created opportunities for working on the state-of-the-art R&D infrastructure created in the Country. These measures cultivated critical thinking and innovation skills, bridged the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical applications and helped in building a very strong academia-industry ecosystem wherein research lead to technology transfer. R&D in academic institutions thus increased the exposure of students beyond the confines of traditional education and propelled them to the forefront of global competitiveness, positioning them for cutting-edge research, interdisciplinary collaboration, intellectual contributions and preparing them for the demands of a knowledge-driven society.

The impact of R&D measures taken by the Government in increasing exposure of students in academic institutions is given below:

The total Ph.D. enrolment in India has increased to 81.2% in 2021-2022 (2.13 lakh) from 2015-2016 (1.17 lakh). In 2021-22, female enrollment in PhD programs in India doubled to 99,000 (0.99 lakh) from 48,000 (0.48 lakh) in 2014-15, representing a significant increase in women's participation in higher education, especially at the PhD level. In the year 2021-22, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education for the age group 18-23 years is estimated as 28.4, as compared to 23.7 in 2014-15. Female GER has increased to 28.5 in 2021-22 from 22.9 in

2014-15. Of the total enrolment in 2021-22, the number of Student enrolment in STEM for UG, PG, Ph.D. and M.Phil. levels is 98,49,488 (25.6%).

The details of various measures taken by the Government to collaborate with academic institutions to foster research and innovation in science and technology, thereby increasing exposure of students in academic institutions to Research and Development is given in **Statement– I**.

STATEMENT– I

1. Department of Biotechnology (DBT)

(a) Fellowship Programmes: DBT has taken significant steps to collaborate with academic institutions to foster research and innovation in science and technology. The Department has established several fellowship programs and initiatives that enhance collaboration between researchers and academic institutions. The DBT - Junior Research Fellowship Programme, DBT-RA Program in Biotechnology and Life Sciences, Ramalingaswami Re-entry Fellowship, Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation (BioCARE) Fellowship, and M K Bhan Fellowship programs represent significant initiatives by the Department to foster collaboration with academic institutions. These programs enhance exposure to research environments by creating pathways for researchers to engage with academic institutions, establish research groups, mentor students, and contribute to India's scientific advancement.

(b) R&D Infrastructure: DBT has been supporting the development of research infrastructure at universities and research institutes across the country under Research Resource, Service Facility and Platform (abbreviated as RRSFP) Programme through the following components

- DBT- Boost to University Interdisciplinary Life Science Departments for Education and Research Programme (DBT-BUILDER) which focuses on upgrading the post-graduate teaching and training laboratories by enabling interdisciplinary advanced research and teaching capacity emphasizing discovery and innovation in proposed research areas, addressing emerging technologies with inter-disciplinary cross talk. In the DBT-BUILDER programme a total of 45 Universities and Institutes were supported, comprising 9 Central University, 14 State University, and 22 Private Universities or Postgraduate Colleges. Across these institutions, 177 departments received support, with 34 in central universities, 56 in state universities, and 87 in private institutions.
- DBT - Scientific Infrastructure Access for Harnessing Academia University Research Joint Collaboration (DBT-SAHAJ) aims at creating “national” service facility/research resource/platform to provide access to resources that could not be provided by any single researcher's laboratory or scientific department. The Unified Online Booking Portal under the DBT-SAHAJ lists

available equipment, user charges, and availability, allowing users to book facilities in advance.

(c) Star College Programme: The Star College Programme was initiated by DBT in 2008 to support colleges and universities offering undergraduate education to improve science teaching across the country. This Programme was launched for improving critical thinking and encouraging 'hands on' experimental science at undergraduate level in basic science subjects. On a larger perspective, the programme was initiated envisioning that it shall encourage more students to take up higher education in science. Through this programme the Department identifies colleges with potential for excellence and provides support for developing infrastructure for academics and laboratory activities. This support is in turn expected to invigorate teaching and provide unique exposure of students to experimental science.

(d) DBT-BIRAC Amrit Team Grant: is a new program of Department of Biotechnology (DBT) to support new and innovative collaborative research programs involving academia, the clinic and start-ups.

2. Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR)

(a) Doctoral and Postdoctoral fellowships: The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) under the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR), Ministry of Science and Technology through its "Capacity Building and Human Resource Development Scheme" carried out by National S&T Human Resource

Development Group (HRDG) has been providing doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships to young budding researchers through its various fellowship programmes. These young researchers are basically involved in science and technology development. The main objective of the programme is to nurture the budding scientific talent and to nourish the objective of pursuit of scientific research. The CSIR supported research fellows are working in more than 650 academic and R&D institutions. Apart from doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships, CSIR provides financial assistance to academic and R&D institution to carry out basic and applied research in the frontier and emerging areas of science and technology. These research projects of CSIR awarded to academic and R&D institutions are also a source of S&T human resource development as the principal investigators of these research projects are a guiding force and train young researchers in recent trends of science and technology research. These researchers contribute in the scientific publications, patents, technology, processes and overall development of S&T in the country. It is an established fact that the number of research articles published from an academic institute are proportional to the number of research scholars. This is the pool of young researchers being utilised by universities and R&D institutions for their research and development work/activities and is a precious S&T asset of the country. The research activities such as doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships and research grants are contributing in the scientific development of the country as India has attained 3rd position in terms of publishing the Science and Engineering

research articles, contributed in increase in researchers per million populations from India which has now reached to 260 in 2020 compared to 215 in 2015.

3. Department of Science and Technology (DST)

DST is making several efforts through its various schemes and programmes to collaborate with academic institutions to foster research and innovation in science and technology, thereby increasing exposure of students in academic institutions to Research and Development. Details of significant initiatives are given below.

(a) Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE): The Scheme aims at attracting young talent toward pursuing research as a career by leveraging the existing educational structure for talent identification, without conducting any competitive exams. Covering meritorious youth from school to university levels, the scheme supports those interested in studying science and choosing scientific research as a career. It facilitates human capacity building through scholarships, fellowships, and research exposure, enabling students to develop their skills and pursue opportunities in scientific research. The Scheme has the following components to create a robust ecosystem for cultivating future leaders in scientific research:

- INSPIRE Internship: Provides exposure to the top 1% of students at the Class X Board level by organizing Science Camps during summer or winter. These camps allow students to interact with renowned scientists, including

Nobel Laureates, fostering curiosity and inspiring them to pursue science at an early age (16-17 years).

- Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE): Offers 12,000 scholarships annually to meritorious students aged 17-22 years, encouraging them to study basic and natural sciences at the undergraduate level with additional scholarship and mentorship support.
- INSPIRE Fellowship: Awards 1,000 fellowships annually to students aged 22-27 years for pursuing Ph.D. in basic and applied sciences, including engineering, medicine, agriculture, and veterinary sciences.
- INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship: Provides 100 fellowships annually to young researchers aged 27-32 years with a Ph.D. qualification, offering them the opportunity to carry out research in both basic and applied science areas for a duration of 5 years, helping them establish themselves as independent researchers.

(b) Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure (FIST): The Schemes supports basic infrastructure and enabling facilities for promoting R&D activities in new and emerging areas and attracting fresh talents in universities & other educational institutions. It is considered as complimentary support for enabling Departments/ Centres/ Schools/ Colleges to pursue research activities more effectively and efficiently It was launched in 2000 under the Department of Science & Technology

(DST). The duration of support for each FIST Project will be 5 years and will have 4 levels – Level-0, Level-1, Level-2, and Level-3. The programme has played a crucial role in fostering academic and research growth by providing financial support to a vast network of 3072 departments and PG colleges with an allocated budget of approximately Rs 3130.82 crores. This consistent support has significantly contributed to the advancement of scientific and technological endeavours across various universities and colleges, fuelling innovation and progress in India's educational landscape.

(c) Sophisticated Analytical and Technical Help Institutes (SATHI) Centres: These Centres organizes training program for researchers, MSME and start-ups for sensitization and utilization of high-end equipment and provides appropriate level platform for networking and to explore possibilities for collaborative research and sharing of data, among the participants.

(d) Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence" (PURSE): The Scheme aims to bolster the Research and Development (R&D) foundation of universities nationwide. The primary objective is to enhance the research capabilities of Indian universities, fostering a robust research ecosystem and strengthening their R&D bases.

(e) Women in Science and Engineering-KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN): ensures the participation of women in the field of Science and Technology (S&T) through

various gender-enabling programmes. The various components of the Scheme for improving the exposure of women to Research and Development are given below.

- The WISE Fellowship Programme aims to provide support to women who want to pursue a Ph.D and Post Doctorate
- Women's Instinct for Developing and Ushering in Scientific Heights & Innovations (WIDUSHI): WIDUSHI Programme aims to encourage and support senior women scientists to conduct research in interdisciplinary areas of Science & Technology
- WISE Internship in Intellectual Property Rights (WISE-IPR) – WISE-IPR programme provides one-year training to women in the area of Intellectual Property Rights in order to develop a core professional skill in this domain
- Women International Grant Support (WINGS): WINGS Programme provides opportunities to Indian Women scientists to undertake research in the International research labs and academic institutions
- Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence (CURIE): CURIE Programme provides support to women institutions for establishing State-of-the art research infrastructure to enhance research facilities and improving R&D activities in order to create excellence in Science & Technology (S&T) domain
- VigyanJyoti programme aims to encourage girls to pursue higher education and career in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics)

especially in the areas where women participation is low in order to balance gender ratio across the streams

(f) The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), erstwhile Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) provides a wide range of fellowship which had increased the exposure of students to foster research and innovation in science and technology

4. Department of Higher Education:

(a) The Prime Minister's Research Fellowship (PMRF) Scheme: PMRF was introduced in 2018, with the objective to attract top talent to doctoral research in India, particularly in Science and Technology, by offering attractive fellowships at institutions like IITs, IISc, and IISERs. The PMRF scheme aims to improve the quality of research in higher educational institutions and foster innovation. The scheme is offered at all IITs, IISERs, Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore, and some top Central Universities/NITs that offer science and/or technology degrees. The fellowship covers a research grant of Rs. 2 lakhs per year (up to Rs. 10 lakhs for five years). A new version of the PMRF scheme, PMRF 2.0, was announced in the current budget with the introduction of 10,000 fellowships over the next 5 years to boost R&D and provide enhanced PhD fellowships. Industry participation in the PMRF program is explored through CSR funding or otherwise to enable industry to sponsor Fellows.

(b) University Grants Commission (UGC): The UGC supports research and innovation in educational institutions through schemes like "Teaching and Research in Interdisciplinary and Emerging Areas," encouraging innovative proposals and specialized courses, and promoting Research Development Cells (RDCs) to foster a strong research ecosystem.

(c) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE): AICTE supports research and innovation in technical education through various schemes, including the AICTE-Research Promotion Scheme (RPS), AICTE AURA, and by promoting infrastructure development, faculty development, and industry-institute interaction.

MANPOWER SHORTAGE IN SAFETY CATEGORY POSTS

3141. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

- (a) whether there is manpower shortage in safety category posts, especially track maintainers;
- (b) if so, the details of the sanctioned posts, vacancies and track-maintainers deputed for non-core functions, zone-wise;
- (c) the details of manpower requirement of track maintainers in accordance with the Modified (Manpower and Cost Norms for Track Maintainers) Formulae, 2024, zone-wise;

- (d) whether shortage of track maintainers has adversely impacted track maintenance and inspection work;
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the backlog of inspections, zone-wise; and
- (f) the details of accidents, derailments and safety incidents that have occurred due to lapses in track maintenance, zone-wise?

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

(a) to (f) 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. This includes more than 40,000 Track Maintainers.

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 & Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical

Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial & Isolated Categories and Level-1 posts including 13,187 vacancies of Track Maintainers. First stage Computer Based Test for 41,500 posts has been completed from 25.11.2024 to 30.12.2024.

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

In addition, Computer Based Test for RPF CEN No. 02/2024 (4,208 vacancies) for the post of Constable has started from 02.03.2025 onwards. 2nd Stage Computer Based Test (CBT-II) for CEN No. 01/2024, for the post of Assistant Loco Pilot is scheduled on 19.03.2025 and 20.03.2025.

Regular review of manpower requirement of safety categories including Track Maintainers are carried out based on technological upgradation in operation and maintenance practices.

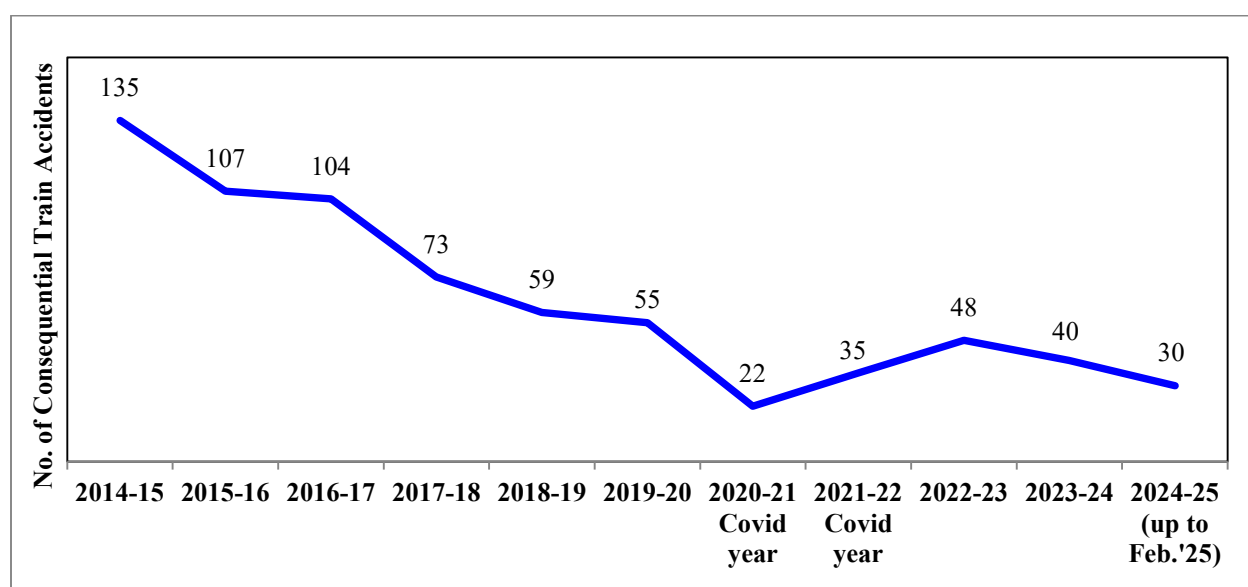
On Indian Railway network, majority of regular track maintenance activities are done by Track machines owned by Railways and operated by permanent staff of Railway. These are supplemented by Railway's Track Maintainers who carry out works of immediate attention, urgent repairs, patrolling and sundry maintenance activities. Limited work of track maintenance not directly related with safety of track is outsourced to balance the workload of working employees as per extant provisions, till the vacancies are filled up.

Inspection and maintenance of track is accorded utmost priority in Indian Railways and there are well laid inspection and monitoring schedules and guidelines stipulated in Indian Railways Manuals for it. These are strictly adhered and recorded in an online Portal which is un-editable and checked by designated authorities. Inspection and its monitoring as prescribed in manuals are integral part of duties and responsibilities of P. Way engineers. There is provision of getting an exception report in the system for giving alerts in case of delays/ deviation from stipulated schedules which are monitored regularly.

Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents. Consequential Train Accidents have reduced from 135 in 2014-15 to 40 in 2023-24 as shown in the graph below. The causes of these accidents broadly include track defects, loco/coach defects, equipment failures, human errors etc.

It may be noted that the consequential train accidents during the period 2004-14 was 1711 (average 171 per annum), which has declined to 678 during the period 2014-24 (average 68 per annum) i.e. a reduction of 60%.

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



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

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

Expenditure on Safety related activities			(Rs. in Cr.)		
	2013-14 (Act)	2022-23 (Act)	2023-24 (Act)	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)

Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	9172	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	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 & 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	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 6,617 stations up to 31.01.2025 to eliminate accident due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 11,083 level Crossing Gates up to 31.01.2025 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 6,625 stations up to 31.01.2025.

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 1,548 RKm on South Central Railway and North Central Railway. Presently, the work is in progress on Delhi-Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah corridors (approximately 3,000 Route Km). Track side works on these routes have been completed on about 1,969 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 S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
8. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
9. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.
10. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates etc.
11. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base

sleepers with elastic fastening, fan-shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.

12. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc to reduce human errors.
13. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
14. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
15. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
16. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
17. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
18. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
19. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.

20. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.
21. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions etc. have been issued.
22. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches & Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
23. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
24. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
25. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
26. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory “Fire Notices” for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do’s and Don’ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

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

28. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

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

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

SN	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2023-24	2014-24 Vs. 2004-14
Track Maintenance				
1.	Expenditure on Track Renewal (Rs. in Cr.)	47,038	1,09,577	2.33 times
2.	Rail Renewal Primary (Track Km)	32,260	43,335	1.34 times
3.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450	1,23,717	2.15 times
4.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917	68,233	6.88 times

5.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Rails (Track km)	20,19,630	26,52,291	1.31 times
6.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79,43,940	1,73,06,046	2.17 times
7.	New Track KM added (Track km)	14,985	31,180	2.08 times
8.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699	In 2023-24: 481	87% reduction
9.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548	In 2023-24: 383	85% reduction
10.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	21,127	
11.	Track Machines (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14 = 748	As on 31.03.24 = 1,661	122% increase
Level Crossing Gate Elimination				
1.	Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossing Gates (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 8948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	100% reduction
2.	Elimination of Manned Level Crossing Gates (Nos.)	1,137	7,075	6.21 Times
3.	Road over Bridges (RoBs)/ Road under Bridges (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148	11,945	2.88 Times
4.	Expenditure on LC Elimination (LC+ROB+RUB)	8,825	41,957	4.75 Times

Bridge Rehabilitation				
1.	Expenditure on Bridge Rehabilitation (Rs. in Cr.)	3,924	8,255	2.10 Times
Signalling Works				
1.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837	2,964	3.52 times
2.	Automatic Block Signalling (Km)	1,486	2,497	1.67 times
3.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90	As on 31.03.24: 19,742	219 times
Rolling Stock				
1.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337	36,933	15.80 times
2.	Provision of Fire and Smoke Detection System in AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	19,271	
3.	Provision of Fire Detection and Suppression System in Pantry and Power Cars (Nos. of Coaches)	0	2,991	
4.	Provision of Fire Extinguishers in Non –AC coaches (Nos. of Coaches)	0	66,840	

BUDDHIST DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR LADAKH**3142. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:**

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

- (a) the specific timelines for the completion of projects announced under the Buddhist Development Plan (BDP) in Ladakh and other Himalayan States;
- (b) the mechanism put in place for public accountability and grievance redressal for beneficiaries under the BDP;
- (c) the specific provisions existing under the BDP for modernizing monastic schools including technological advancements and digital learning initiatives; and
- (d) whether the Government is collaborating with private institutions or industries to create sustainable livelihood opportunities for Buddhist artisans and craftsmen, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Depending on the size of the project units approved under Buddhist Development Plan (BDP), PradhanMantri Jan Vikaskaryakram (PMJVK) in Ladakh and other Himalayan States the timelines for completion of respective units ranges from 12 months to 36 months after the release of 1st instalment of the projects.

- (b) The projects under BDP component of PMJVK are executed by respective States/UTs/CGOs and the funds are released to them only. No direct funding is done to any private individual or firms. The already available Central Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) can be utilized for grievance redressal for beneficiaries under the BDP.
- (c) The project units approved under Buddhist Development Plan (BDP) is at **Statement-I.**
- (d) As per the provisions laid under the PMJVK guidelines, the execution of the approved project units under PMJVK is done by funding from the Govt. of India/State Govt./UTs Administration. The Scheme also includes Skill Development Training Programme aims to create sustainable livelihood support for Buddhist artisan and craftsmen via "Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan" (PM VIKAS) of the Ministry. Further, the scheme also provide financial support to artisan and craftsmen through various scheme of the NMDFC.

STATEMENT-I

The project units approved under Buddhist Development Plan

Sl. No.	Project Name	State/UT	District
1	Construction of Monastic Hostel cum Classrooms, Pemayangste	Sikkim BDP	Gyalshing

2	Construction of Monastic School Hostel cum Classrooms, Enchey monastic school	Sikkim BDP	Gangtok
3	Construction of Monastic Hostel cum Classrooms Khatekpemacholingmonsastic school pakyong	Sikkim BDP	Pakyong
4	Construction of Monastic Hostel cum Classrooms, NgadakGumpa , Namchi	Sikkim BDP	Namchi
5	Extension of existing Monastic hostel cum classrooms, sicheytamangGumpa	Sikkim BDP	Gangtok
6	Construction of Community Meditation centre cum Multi- purpose Hall at KarthokGumpa, Karthok, Pakyong.	Sikkim BDP	Pakyong
7	Construction of Monastic Hostel cum Classrooms at BoomtarGumpa, Namchi	Sikkim BDP	Namchi
8	Construction of Monastic Hostel cum Classrooms at SangayChoelingGumpa,, TeendahhareyBhasmey	Sikkim BDP	Pakyong
9	Construction of Monastic Hostel cum Classrooms at PhuntsokChoelingGumpa, Lower Sreebadam	Sikkim BDP	Soreng
10	Construction of Gostel cum classroom at SangaCholingGumpa, Martam	Sikkim BDP	Gangtok
11	Construction of proposed Dr.BheemRaoAmbedkar (Buddhist) Community, Multi-purpose hall and Library at Ambedkar Colony, 1st/D.L.Road, Dehradun	Uttarakhand BDP	Dehradun

12	Multipurpose Hall For Buddhist Community At Lakhanwala,Vikas Nagar, Dehradun	Uttarakhand BDP	Dehradun
13	Construction Of Proposed Educational And Sports Hall At 40 Buddha Vihar, 2nd D.L Road, Dehradun.	Uttarakhand BDP	Dehradun
14	Construction of the School building, incorporating Science Lab, Computer Lab & main Indoor Stadium etc. for DuzingphotangUfti, Zansakar.DistrictKargil, UT of Ladakh.	CIBS BDP	District Kargil, UT of Ladakh.
15	New Academic building for traditional course at Central Institute of Buddhist studies. Leh. UT of Ladakh	CIBS BDP	Leh. UT of Ladakh
16	Infrastructure Development of Nalanda School atNafra, West Kameng District	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
17	Infrastructure development of Monk Hostel cum prayer Hall at MechukaGonpa	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka
18	Development of Hostel and Training Facilities at LhagonJangchubChoeling Monastery, Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu
19	Multipurpose Hall at Nakhu Village, Nafra, West Kameng District	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
20	Infrastructure Development of ThuptenDhonagWoselDargeyling at Mandala, Dirang, West Kameng district	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
21	Infrastructure Development at ThardhoeNorbuling at Lumla, Tawang District	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang

22	Development of Shambala and Shagrila Mythical religious site and development of Community Centre Gompa at Hoongla Village, Tawang district	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
23	Development of Meditation Hall & Public Facilities at Urgan Sangha Chhoeling Gonpa, Holocbari, Jia, Lower Dibang Valley.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley
24	Extension of Nyomsa Monastery at Jang, Tawang District	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
25	C/o Monk Quarter cum Meditation Hall & Library for Pemaziling Monastery at Muchukha Shi Yoma, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Shi Yoma
26	Construction of Sports Climbing Wall at Mountaineering Sub Centre Jispa	Himachal Pradesh (BDP)	L & S
27	Purchasing Equipment of Sports, Mountaineering Rescue for Mountaineering Sub Centre Jispa	Himachal Pradesh (BDP)	L & S
28	Providing Winter Water Supply scheme for habitation of GP Gondhla	Himachal Pradesh (BDP)	L & S
29	Construction of Hostel Block (Boys & Girls at Mountaineering Sub Centre Jispa (Separate blocks)	Himachal Pradesh (BDP)	L & S
30	Solarization of Schools (60 Schools)	Himachal Pradesh (BDP)	L & S
31	Construction of community centre/one stop centre building at village Yournath (Guskiyar)	Himachal Pradesh (BDP)	L & S

32	Construction of Tourist Information centre cum stay facility and two trekker huts at Tingret in Miyar valley, Sub-Division Udaipur Distt. LahaulSpiti.	Himachal Pradesh (BDP)	L & S
33	Nature Interpretation Centre cum Nature Park at Sissu Sub-Division KeylongDistt. LahaulSpiti.	Himachal Pradesh (BDP)	L & S
34	Installation of Off-Grid Solar Power Plants at Mountaineering Sub Centre Jispa	Himachal Pradesh (BDP)	L & S
35	Installation of Off-Grid Solar Power Plants at Health Institution of CMO Keylong	Himachal Pradesh (BDP)	L & S
36	100 KW capacity solar power plant with Battery Energy Storage System at Kaza	Himachal Pradesh (BDP)	L & S
37	Examination cum training Center (200 eater Capacity)	Ladakh	Kargil
38	Const. of Training cum Examination center(200 seater capacity) at ITI Leh	Ladakh	Ladakh
39	Construction of 2 storey building for souvenir Shop at Leh-Mana	CIBS BDP	Leh. UT of Ladakh
40	Development of Infrastructure at Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies (CIHCS), Arunachal Pradesh	CIHCS	Arunachal Pradesh
41	Centre for Advanced studies in Buddhist Studies at the University of Delhi (MoU)	DU	New Delhi
42	3 storey for Department of Sowa Rigpa Medicine and Surgery (Traditional Ayurveda) with attached College	CIBS BDP	Leh. UT of Ladakh

खान जल प्रबंधन

3143. श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री माधवनेनी रघुनंदन राव:

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) छत्तीसगढ़ में उपचारित खान जल के पीने, सिंचाई और औद्योगिक उद्देश्यों के लिए सतत तथा सुरक्षित उपयोग के संबंध में नीतियों एवं दिशानिर्देशों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) पीने के प्रयोजन हेतु आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले उपचारित खान जल के आवश्यक स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा मानकों को पूरा करने के लिए अपनाए जा रहे गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ सहित खनन से जुड़े सभी राज्यों में खान जल प्रबंधन पहलों का विस्तार करने के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय स्तर की रूपरेखा विकसित की जा रही है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) कोयला मंत्रालय, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की एक सहायक कंपनी) के माध्यम से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय एवं जल संरक्षण दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप पेयजल, सिंचाई एवं औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए अवशोधित खान जल के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देता रहा है। लाभकारी उपयोग के लिए अवशोधित खान जल की गुणवत्ता पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986, जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के प्रावधानों और केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) और संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी) द्वारा जारी निर्देशों द्वारा निर्देशित होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कोयला/लिग्नाइट पीएसयू ने विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए अवशोधित खान जल

का सुरक्षित और प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपनी स्वयं की मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रियाएं तैयार की हैं।

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि पीने के प्रयोजनों के लिए अवशोधित खान जल स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा मानकों को पूरा करता है, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएसआईएस 10500:2012), केंद्रीय भूमि जल प्राधिकरण (सीजीडब्ल्यूए) और किसी अन्य लागू मानकों द्वारा निर्धारित मपदंडों के अनुसार प्रत्यायित प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा अवशोधित खान जल का समय-समय पर परीक्षण करने सहित विभिन्न गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण उपाय किए जाते हैं। आपूर्ति करने से पहले अवसादन, निस्पंदन और विसंक्रमण जैसी पर्याप्त अवशोधन प्रक्रियाएं प्रयुक्त की जाती हैं।

(ग) और (घ) छत्तीसगढ़ सहित सभी कोयला और लिग्नाइट खनन करने वाले राज्यों में खान जल प्रबंधन पहलों का विस्तार करने के लगातार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। कोयला/लिग्नाइट पीएसयू ने सामुदायिक उपयोग, सिंचाई और औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए खान जल के लाभप्रद उपयोग तथा स्थानीय समुदायों और औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों की उपलब्धता और आवश्यकता के अनुसार अवशोधित खान जल की आपूर्ति करने की परियोजनाएं शुरू की हैं।

DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR ACCESS TO STATISTICAL OFFICIAL DATA

3144. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently released a draft of revised guidelines for access to statistical official data and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the rationale behind the proposed requirement for prior authorization and case-by-case approval for restricted access data and the manner in which this aligns with the objective of promoting data-driven governance and research;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the potential impact of these draft guidelines on academic research, private data users and evidence-based policymaking and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the proposed guidelines include an appeal mechanism for denied data access requests and if not, whether the Government plans to introduce such a provision?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India recently conducted consultations on the draft of the revised version of its existing Guidelines on Statistical Data Dissemination (GSDD). The existing GSDD was notified by the Ministry in April 2019. As part of the consultations, the draft of the revised guidelines was circulated among various Ministries / Departments as well as placed on the website of MoSPI for seeking comments from other stakeholders.

The requirements proposed in the draft of the revised guidelines on restricted access data is in line with the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) issued by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India in 2012.

(d) No, Sir. Currently, no such proposal is under consideration.

AADHAAR ENROLMENT FOR NRIS

3145. THIRU ARUN NEHRU:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes a clear process by which NRIs can get Aadhaar number without the wait time in the light of Aadhaar been made mandatory for all property registrations across the country keeping in view the various difficulties being faced by NRIs; and
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to ease NRI's paperwork to do business in India?

**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) Aadhaar is the world's largest biometric identity system comprising more than 133 crore individuals and completed more than 13,270 crore authentication transactions.

Any Non-Resident Indian (NRI) with a valid Indian passport immediately upon his arrival in India can apply at Aadhaar enrolment centre to get his Aadhaar number, without any wait for residency requirement. Thereafter, UIDAI checks the NRI's biometric data (fingerprints, iris scan) and demographic details (name, address, etc.) for accuracy and completeness and verifies that the data provided by him does not conflict with existing records in the Aadhaar database to prevent duplication. Once the data is verified and de-duplicated, UIDAI generates a unique Aadhaar number, which can be used by the NRI for authenticating himself for availing different services.

The Government of India has implemented several key initiatives to reduce the paperwork and streamline processes for NRIs looking to do business in India. Some of these key initiatives are like the Make in India initiative and Startup India program which introduced simplified procedures and incentives, such as easier registration processes, tax exemptions, and faster approvals for new businesses. Similarly, establishment of online portals has enabled NRIs to incorporate companies, register for taxes, and complete other necessary formalities digitally, eliminating the need for extensive physical paperwork.

NON-AVAILABILITY OF TRAINS FROM THAWE JUNCTION**3146. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that more than 150 buses are plying for metropolitan cities due to non-availability of train services from the Thawe junction, if so, the measures taken by the Government to stop railway revenue loss;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Government is not taking into consideration of the long standing demand of trains from the Thawe junction to various metropolitan cities, if not, the steps taken in this regard;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Thawe junction was initially proposed for making a zonal office, if so, the details of the steps taken in this direction; and
- (d) whether the Government is aware about the nexus between Railway officials and private bus operators causing non-availability of train services for metropolitan cities, if so, the details of measures taken?

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

(a) to (d) At present, Thawe Junction is being served by 06 Mail/Express and 22 Passenger services providing connectivity to the passengers of Thawe *inter alia* for destinations like Siwan, Patliputra, Gorakhpur, Lucknow etc. Further, passengers of Thawe may also avail changeover at Siwan (28 km from Thawe), which is well connected

to major stations of the country. Besides, Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, competing demands, etc., constantly endeavours to provide connectivity between stations. Factors, including lack/ non-availability of infrastructural facilities at originating/terminating stations, as in the case of Thawe, precludes introduction of long distance trains therefrom.

MOBILE TOWERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3147. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) the details regarding the total number of mobile towers built, upgraded and under construction during the last five years, State and district-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh and Eluru District;
- (b) the details regarding the total amount of funding allocated and utilised for mobile tower construction across the country during the last five years, State and district-wise especially, in Andhra Pradesh and Eluru District;
- (c) the details regarding the percentage of connectivity via mobile towers in a State and district-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh and in Eluru District;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives to increase mobile tower construction in remote areas in Andhra Pradesh; and

- (e) if so, the details of the funds disbursed and utilised along with the Central share under the schemes, State and district-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) The State-wise details of the total number of mobile towers built during the last five years is placed as **Statement-I** and the district-wise mobile towers built during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh is placed as **Statement-II**. No record is available about mobile towers upgraded or under construction.

(b) The State/ UT-wise details of funds disbursed/ utilized under various Mobile Projects of Digital Bharat Nidhi (**DBN**) during last five financial years (2019-20 to 2023-24) is placed as **Statement-III**. District-wise fund disbursement/ utilization record is not maintained.

(c) Licensed Service Area (LSA)-wise percentage of the population covered by the mobile cellular network as on 31.12.2024 is placed as **Statement-IV**. District-wise connectivity record is not maintained.

(d) Mobile services in an area are provided by Telecom Service Providers (**TSPs**) based on their techno-commercial viability. Mobile coverage for inhabited uncovered villages is provided by Government and the TSPs in a phased manner.

Government is implementing various DBN funded mobile schemes for providing 4G mobile services across the country. Details of the mobile schemes under implementation in the Andhra Pradesh State are as under

S.N.	Specific Scheme(s)
1	4G Saturation Scheme
2	7287 uncovered villages of Aspirational Districts
3	Left Wing Extremism Phase-II
4	Left Wing Extremism Phase-I Upgradation

(e) As on 31.01.2025, total of Rs. 992.11 crore has been disbursed/ utilized under Major ongoing Mobile projects of DBN, for Andhra Pradesh. The Scheme wise details are given as under

S.N.	Name of Schemes	Fund disbursed/ utilized (as on 31.01.2025) in crores
1	4G Saturation Scheme	546.34
2	7287 uncovered villages of Aspirational Districts	211.41
3	Left Wing Extremism Phase-II	84.17
4	Left Wing Extremism Phase-I Upgradation	150.19
	Total	992.11

District-wise fund disbursement/ utilization record is not maintained.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Mobile Tower details						
SI No.	State/UT	No of Towers as on 31.03.2021	No of Towers as on 31.03.2022	No of Towers as on 31.03.2023	No of Towers as on 31.03.2024	No of Towers as on 28.02.2025
1	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	260	329	357	401	437
2	Andhra Pradesh	23436	24880	26401	27960	28803
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1191	1401	1676	2023	2217
4	Assam	14443	16502	17803	18793	19166
5	Bihar	33134	38509	41712	44497	45450
6	Chandigarh (UT)	1143	1177	1197	1232	1219
7	Chattisgarh	12898	14572	15430	16129	17387
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (UT)	410	433	458	488	521
9	Delhi	19639	22314	23923	24790	25358

10	Goa	1514	1573	1684	1715	1746
11	Gujarat	39758	42530	44317	46638	48980
12	Haryana	20545	22707	24521	25716	26501
13	Himachal Pradesh	7714	8331	8957	9289	9640
14	Jammu & Kashmir	9561	10218	10977	11559	11732
15	Jharkhand	16747	19899	21237	22349	22909
16	Karnataka	42278	44970	47818	49643	49917
17	Kerala	18836	19966	20863	22140	23701
18	Laddakh	389	471	564	609	657
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	32	33	34	37	41
20	Madhya Pradesh	35169	37285	38667	40804	43155
21	Maharashtra	67669	75420	79053	83233	86247
22	Manipur	2222	2453	2635	2656	2677
23	Meghalaya	1784	2152	2324	2465	2508
24	Mizoram	1008	1138	1288	1340	1361
25	Nagaland	1377	1506	1609	1697	1735

26	Odisha	21082	23506	25595	28186	29882
27	Puducherry (UT)	672	716	749	800	814
28	Punjab	21006	22061	23370	24200	24475
29	Rajasthan	35166	38038	40481	43768	44446
30	Sikkim	635	704	751	760	758
31	Tamilnadu	43660	45516	47071	49398	50093
32	Telangana	25097	27272	28655	30122	30755
33	Tripura	2217	2438	2577	2663	2682
34	Uttar Pradesh	74284	84542	91383	97590	100980
35	Uttarakhand	7930	8847	9387	9880	10437
36	West Bengal	40908	45631	48543	51201	52831
	Grand Total	645814	710040	754067	796771	822218

STATEMENT-II

District-wise mobile towers built during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh

S.No	AP State District Name	No of Towers as on 31.03.2021	No of Towers as on 31.03.2022	No of Towers as on 31.03.2023	No of Towers as on 31.03.2024	No of Towers as on 28.02.2025
1	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	250	293	363	748	867
2	ANAKAPALLI	693	745	786	810	835
3	ANANTHAPURAMU	1389	1480	1586	1620	1641
4	ANNAMAYYA	794	882	971	994	1024
5	BAPATLA	685	677	726	766	789
6	CHITTOOR	971	944	993	1072	1092
7	DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	573	622	653	686	707
8	EAST GODAVARI	774	821	865	923	958
9	ELURU	919	980	1021	1090	1128

10	GUNTUR	1231	1145	1197	1267	1291
11	KAKINADA	840	894	957	1012	1055
12	KRISHNA	770	820	895	915	932
13	KURNOOL	965	1056	1155	1225	1245
14	NANDYAL	722	798	890	943	978
15	NTR	1264	1290	1386	1379	1412
16	PALNADU	862	917	983	1020	1052
17	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	294	316	352	426	451
18	PRAKASAM	1117	1115	1145	1219	1255
19	SRI POTTI SRIRAMULU NELLORE	1207	1189	1278	1299	1333
20	SRI SATHYA SAI	894	995	1056	1089	1100
21	SRIKAKULAM	858	1013	1015	1059	1097
22	TIRUPATI	1294	1489	1535	1610	1662

23	VISAKHAPATNAM	1397	1512	1596	1656	1693
24	VIZIANAGARAM	791	830	881	912	938
25	WEST GODAVARI	789	912	871	925	945
26	Y S R	1093	1145	1245	1295	1323
Grand Total		23436	24880	26401	27960	28803

STATEMENT-III

The State/UT-wise details of funds disbursed / utilized under various Mobile Projects of DBN during last five financial years (2019-20 to 2023-24)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Figures in Rs. Crore
1	Andaman and Nicobar	33
2	Andhra Pradesh	642
3	Assam	521
4	NE-I (including Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura)	403
5	NE-II (including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland)	820
6	Bihar	222
7	Chhattisgarh	800
8	Gujrat	174
9	Haryana	1
10	Himachal Pradesh	211
11	Jharkhand	812
12	Jammu and Kashmir (including Ladakh)	233
13	Karnataka	143
14	Kerala	50
15	Lakshadweep	10
16	Maharashtra	835
17	Madhya Pradesh	477
18	Odisha	934
19	Punjab	11

20	Rajasthan	366
21	Sikkim	10
22	Telangana	153
23	Tamil Nadu	76
24	Uttar Pradesh	144
25	Uttarakhand	152
26	West Bengal	78
	Total	8311

STATEMENT-IV

Mobile cellular network

Status as on 31-12-2024		
Sr.No.	Name of LSA	% of population covered by mobile cellular network
1	Andhra Pradesh	99.58
2	Assam	98.88
3	Bihar	99.82
4	Delhi	100
5	Gujarat	99.72
7	Haryana	99.99
6	Himachal Pradesh	99.79
8	Jammu & Kashmir	99.91
11	Karnataka	99.63

10	Kerala	100
9	Kolkata	100
13	Madhya Pradesh	97.53
12	Maharashtra	98.57
14	Mumbai	100
15	North East	91.39
16	Odisha	97.97
17	Punjab	99.99
18	Rajasthan	98.6
19	Tamil Nadu	99.96
20	UP(E)	99.79
21	UP(W)	99.84
22	West Bengal	99.99
	TOTAL	99.28

NMDFC

3148. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the details of the plan, if any, to extend over Rs. 1,000 crore in credit to more than 2.5 lakh beneficiaries under National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) by the Government during 2024-25 along with the status of such extension;
- (b) the details of criteria used by the Government to select beneficiaries and mechanism put in place to monitor the disbursement process; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government to enhance the implementation of the NMDFC schemes?

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

(a) The disbursement target of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for the financial year 2024-25 is Rs. 850.00 crore and NMDFC has disbursed Rs. 752.23 crore to over 1,74,148 beneficiaries till 10th March 2025.

(b) NMDFC has delegated the authority to its State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) to sanction, disburse & recover loan from beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are selected as per following eligibility criteria for release of concessional credit:

- i. Person should belong to notified National Minority viz., Buddhists, Christians, Jains, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs as per National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.
- ii. Person having annual family income of upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs under Credit Line 1 and upto Rs. 8.00 lakhs under Credit Line 2.

The applicants are required to submit the necessary documents for meeting the above eligibility criteria. To ensure that credit support reaches genuine and deserving minority beneficiaries, the SCAs have adopted a multi-level screening mechanism for document verification, background checks & site inspections before sanction of loan. Further, the sanctioned amount is released through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) into the KYC authenticated beneficiary account.

(c) In order to enhance the implementation of NMDFC schemes across the nation, following steps have been taken by NMDFC:

- i. Enhancing the annual family income limit under Credit Line 1 from Rs. 98,000/- in rural areas & Rs. 1,20,000/- in urban areas to Rs. 3.00 lakh per annum in both rural & urban areas.
- ii. Introduction of new Annual Family Income eligibility criterion of up to Rs.8.00 lakh per annum for greater coverage of persons from the targeted minority communities.
- iii. Quantum of loan under Term Loan scheme increased from Rs.10.00 lakh to Rs.30.00 lakh while under Micro Finance scheme, it has been increased from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1.50 lakh per Self Help Group member. Under Education Loan scheme, the quantum of loan has been increased from Rs.5.00 lakh to Rs.20.00 lakh for domestic courses & from Rs.10.00 lakh to Rs.30.00 lakh for courses abroad.
- iv. Introduction of Virasat Scheme to meet the credit requirement of Artisans belonging to target group.
- v. Self-Declaration/Self Certification/Self Attestation of documents is introduced in case of Religion Certificate, Family Income, Residence Proof, Mark Sheet, etc.
- vi. Transfer of loan directly in Bank Account of Beneficiary through NEFT/RTGS.

- vii. Insurance of beneficiary and their assets to safeguard against any untoward incident.
- viii. Signing of MoU with Canara Bank, Union Bank of India, Indian Bank & Punjab Gramin Bank to increase the outreach of NMDFC schemes in the States/UTs where SCAs are non-functional.
- ix. NMDFC has also developed MILAN Software to streamline and digitize the loan and accounting processes between applicants, State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) and NMDFC.

INDIA AI MISSION

3149. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has started India AI Mission and if so, the details thereof along with its investment;
- (b) the details of the proposals for domestic AI Foundational Models;
- (c) whether there are any proposals for including Large language Models and sector-specific small language models and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the proposals are on the basis of India-specific challenges and opportunities and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) 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.

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 & 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.

Towards this, Ministry of Electronics, and Information Technology, MeitY, has established IndiaAI Independent Business Division (IBD) under Digital India Corporation for implementing the IndiaAI mission.

The implementation of 'IndiaAI Mission' with a **total outlay of Rs. 10,371.92 Cr** is for a period of 5 years. The detailed allocation of budgetary outlay among its seven key pillars is as follows:

Components	Total Expenditure (₹ Cr)
IndiaAI Compute Capacity	4563.36
IndiaAI Innovation Centre (IAIC)	1971.37
IndiaAI Datasets Platform	199.55
IndiaAI Application Development Initiative	689.05
IndiaAI FutureSkills	882.94
IndiaAI Startup Financing	1942.5
Safe & Trusted AI	20.46
IndiaAI Overheads and Contingency @1%	102.69
Total	10,371.92

IndiaAI 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.

In the first month, IndiaAI Mission has received a total of **67 proposals till 15th February** aimed at building India's foundation models, with contributions from both established startups and new teams of researchers & academia. 22 are focused on Large Language Models (LLMs) & Large Multimodal Models (LMMs), while the remaining 45 are centered on domain-specific models (SLMs). The majority of SLMs target key sectors such as healthcare, education, and financial services. Along with funding support, a wide range of GPUs have been requested by teams submitting these proposals.

ATAL INNOVATION MISSION

3150. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) the number of active Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) established across the country under the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) particularly in Odisha;
- (b) whether any impact assessment has been conducted to evaluate the effect of ATLs on school children, including the benefits and outcomes of these labs on fostering innovation and curiosity;
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to further boost the reach of ATLs, especially in rural and underserved areas under AIM;
- (d) the manner in which the ATLs are designed to generate curiosity and creativity among school students and the specific activities or approaches being implemented to achieve the set target; and
- (e) the details of support given to start-ups through Atal Innovation Mission including start-ups from Karnataka who have been benefited under the Mission?

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

(a) Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog has established 10,000 Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) across the country, of which 331 ATLs are in Odisha.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Out of 10,000 ATLs established by AIM, 5,692 (56.92%) ATLs have been established in rural areas. Further, 1022 (10.22%) ATLs have been established in Aspirational Districts.

(d) Each ATL is equipped with a diverse array of tools and technologies designed to foster innovation and hands-on learning among students. ATLs house 21st century tools and technologies such as IoT, 3D printing, rapid prototyping tools, robotics, miniaturized electronics, do-it-yourself kits etc. Training, workshops and hackathons are regularly conducted and learning modules are published on emerging technologies and 21st century skills.

(e) AIM through its Atal Incubation Centre (AIC) and Atal Community Innovation Centre (ACIC) programs support start-ups. These centres provide start-ups with physical working space, IT, lab and associated infrastructure, access to resources, technical and business development mentors and experts, and access to potential finance. AICs and ACICs have incubated over 4000 start-ups. In Karnataka, 11 AICs have incubated over 370 start-ups.

PMGKAY IN JALPAIGURI

3151. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

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

- (a) the total quantity of foodgrains allocated to Jalpaiguri district under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY);
- (b) the status of food storage infrastructure in the district and whether there are any proposals to construct additional storage depots; and
- (c) the measures taken to ensure that all eligible beneficiaries receive their entitlements under the Yojana?

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

- (a) The Central Government allocates food grains to States/UT Government. During Current Financial Year (FY) 2024-25 total 39,70,620 MT of food grains (17,11,612 MT Wheat & 22,59,008 MT Rice) has been allocated by this Department to Govt. of West Bengal under PMGKAY. District-wise allocation is made by the concerned State/UT Government. As per Food Corporation of India (FCI), the total quantity of food grains allocated to Jalpaiguri district under PMGKAY during FY 2024-25 (as on 28.02.2025) is 1,13,308 MT (68,089 MT of Rice & 45,219 MT of Wheat).
- (b) One godown (Central Storage Depot at Dabgram) of 68510 MT capacity is operating in the district of Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) by FCI.

Requirement of Storage capacity 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 West Bengal:-

1. Construction of Silos under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.
2. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme
3. Central Sector Scheme "Storage & 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.

(c) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides a legal entitlement to 81.35 crore persons to avail foodgrains at free of cost. As part of the technology driven Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, with the aim to improve the efficiency and reduce leakages in the PDS, ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs. The transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs. Also, online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and Urban area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme) and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs.

Further, nearly 5.41 Lakh (99.6%) out of total 5.43 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries.

The nation-wide portability of ration cards has been enabled in all 36 States/UTs under One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) feature which ensures the food security of around 80 Crore beneficiaries in the country. Under the ONORC, the beneficiaries are empowered to lift their entitled foodgrain from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice, anywhere in the country, by using their existing ration card with biometric authentication on an electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) device. The family back home can also lift the part of the foodgrains in the home State/UT on the same ration card.

जींद-रींगस (खाटू श्यामजी) और जींद-हरिद्वार के बीच रेल सेवा

3152. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को जींद-रींगस (खाटू श्यामजी) और जींद-हरिद्वार के बीच सीधी रेल सेवा की लंबे समय से चली आ रही मांग की जानकारी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो यात्रियों की भारी मांग के बावजूद इन दोनों शहरों के बीच सीधी रेल सेवा न होने के क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मार्ग पर सीधी रेल सेवा शुरू करने के लिए कोई व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन कराया है या प्रस्ताव प्राप्त किए हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार शीघ्रातिशीघ्र सीधी रेल सेवा शुरू करने की योजना बना रही है?

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

(क) से (घ) रींगस (खाटू श्यामजी) और हरिद्वार की यात्रा करने के इच्छुक जींद के यात्री अपनी आगे की यात्रा के लिए दिल्ली में रेलगाड़ी बदलने की सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। दिल्ली रींगस से 06 जोड़ी और हरिद्वार से 18 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा बहुत अच्छी तरह से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके अलावा, दिल्ली जींद से 19 जोड़ी रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा भी जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, यातायात औचित्य, प्रतिस्पर्धी मांगों आदि के अध्यधीन नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरूआत सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

BHARATNET AND CSC CENTRE

3153. SHRI R. K. CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government to improve mobile network and internet connectivity in rural areas of the Mohanlalganj Constituency especially in villages with poor or no connectivity;
 - (b) the manner in which the BharatNet project is being implemented in the Mohanlalganj constituency to ensure high-speed broadband connectivity for rural households and Government institutions;
 - (c) the measures being taken by the Government to modernize and improve the efficiency of postal services in the Mohanlalganj Constituency, particularly in remote areas;
 - (d) the mechanisms in place for residents of the Mohanlalganj Constituency to report and resolve issues related to poor telecom services or postal delays;
- and

- (e) the number of Common Service Centers (CSCs) operational in the Mohanlalganj Constituency and the steps being taken to expand their reach to provide better access to Government services?

**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) To improve mobile and internet connectivity in remote and rural areas of the country including Mohanlalganj Constituency, Government has taken up 'BharatNet' and various mobile projects with funding from Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN). As of date, all planned Gram Panchayats (GPs) i.e. 728 GPs of Mohanlalganj Constituency have been made service ready under BharatNet Project, and all villages of Mohanlalganj Constituency have 4G mobile coverage. Further, the Government has approved the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP) covering all GPs in the country, including Mohanlalganj Constituency, 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.

(c) Government is providing mobile devices to all postal delivery staff for real time updation of delivery of mails, updation of Aadhaar (Bal Aadhaar & mobile updation), AePS (Aadhaar enabled Payment System) and money remittance at the doorstep. These services are provided across country through Post Offices including Mohanlalganj Constituency.

(d) Government has established various channels through which customers can get resolution of their grievances which are listed below:

- i. Customer Care/Support Centre of the concerned Telecom Service Providers (TSPs).
 - ii. Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) (pgportal.gov.in) portal for redressal.
 - iii. Website (www.indiapost.gov.in)
 - iv. India Post Call Centre (Helpline No. 180002666868)
 - v. DakSewa Mobile App (DakSewa)
 - vi. Manual complaint at the Post Office, Divisional Office, Regional and Circle Office.
- (e) There are 398 Common Service Centres (CSCs) functional in Mohanlalganj sub-district, out of which 353 CSCs are functional at rural level. Concerned departments of Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) organize special camps from time to time to cover remote areas for providing better access of Government services.

FREE RATION UNDER PMGKAY

3154. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the total quantity of free ration distributed under Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Yojana (PMGKAY) during each of the last three years and the current year till date along with the number of beneficiaries, State-wise;

- (b) the quantity of old stock of foodgrains, lying in godown which needs early disposal, grainwise;
- (c) the quantity of foodgrains stock sold in open market under open market sale scheme during the said period till date, grain-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of adequate quantities of foodgrains in domestic market and also to check prices of foodgrains in the open market?

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

(a) The details of foodgrains distributed under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) from 2022 to 2025 is at **Statement-I**. The State-wise coverage of beneficiaries under PMGKAY 2022 to 2025 is at **Statement-II**.

(b) No stock of more than three years is lying in the Food Corporation of India.

(c) and (d) Government of India sells surplus food grains (Wheat & Rice), beyond the public Distribution System (PDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) requirements, through open sale under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) (OMSS(D)). This helps increase the availability of foodgrains in the market, controls inflation, ensures food security and make foodgrains more affordable for the general population. In addition, Bharat Atta and Bharat Rice were launched on 06.11.2023 and 06.02.2024, respectively, with a view to provide atta (wheat flour) and rice to general consumers at subsidized rates

under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) (OMSS(D)) policy. Quantity of wheat and rice sold in open market under OMSS(D) during last three years and current year are enclosed at **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

The details of foodgrains distributed under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) from 2022 to 2025.

S. No.	State/UT	Food Grains Distribution in 2022 (Qty in MT)	Food Grains Distribution in 2023 (Qty in MT)	Food Grains Distribution in 2024 (Qty in MT)	Food Grains Distribution in 2025 (till Feb 2025) (Qty in MT)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	7,478	4,231	4,236	708
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	25,77,158	17,37,063	17,42,767	2,93,254
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	83,322	50,190	51,783	3,717
4	ASSAM	15,31,107	11,99,564	14,90,491	2,63,237
5	BIHAR	1,42,73,602	52,14,677	50,28,598	8,20,199
6	CHHATTISGARH	25,07,948	13,38,063	13,41,737	2,23,132
7	Dadar & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	32,839	15,881	16,810	2,922
8	DELHI	9,30,188	4,73,472	5,28,397	92,701

9	GOA	60,466	29,690	29,193	4,875
10	GUJARAT	41,12,030	21,35,677	21,91,020	3,71,640
11	HARYANA	14,31,236	7,69,482	10,46,118	1,86,555
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3,51,174	1,97,555	1,80,683	26,839
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	7,75,459	4,18,920	4,25,088	77,682
14	JHARKHAND	30,37,027	16,25,601	16,36,927	2,74,242
15	KARNATAKA	47,75,457	24,93,936	24,97,515	4,17,588
16	KERALA	18,44,001	9,79,657	9,96,834	1,59,701
17	LADAKH	13,258	7,803	7,752	1,286
18	LAKSHADWEEP	459	611	1,324	222
19	MADHYA PRADESH	59,06,758	32,06,221	33,46,949	5,69,194
20	MAHARASHTRA	70,97,517	40,21,960	41,75,930	7,05,241
21	MANIPUR	2,05,219	27,919	-	-
22	MEGHALAYA	2,34,543	1,24,324	1,26,222	19,075
23	MIZORAM	84,794	46,379	46,687	4,002
24	NAGALAND	1,23,371	71,297	72,084	11,255

25	ODISHA	38,37,670	22,18,710	22,23,767	3,67,428
26	PUNJAB	17,81,022	6,37,593	8,77,366	1,29,861
27	RAJASTHAN	50,23,136	26,07,589	25,65,551	4,07,810
28	SIKKIM	25,292	17,577	19,770	3,046
29	TAMIL NADU	41,52,878	23,70,942	23,39,331	3,86,798
30	TELANGANA	24,33,062	12,07,709	12,25,778	2,06,099
31	TRIPURA	3,04,243	1,60,174	1,61,241	26,769
32	UTTAR PRADESH	1,62,58,658	94,48,792	94,23,899	15,71,661
33	UTTARAKHAND	5,70,376	3,26,298	3,70,387	63,541
34	WEST BENGAL	68,96,016	38,50,869	38,79,660	6,45,444
	Grand Total	9,32,78,766	4,90,36,431	5,00,71,894	83,37,723
* Chandigarh and Puducherry are DBT and Manipur has not reported Distribution Data from May 2023					

****The 2022 distribution data includes the additional free foodgrains distributed under PMGKAY (during the COVID period) and foodgrains distributed under NFSA.**

STATEMENT -II

The State-wise coverage of beneficiaries under PMGKAY from 2022 to 2025 during the last three years

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Actual number of beneficiaries covered (In lakh)			
		As on 31.03.2022	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.3.2024	As on 28.02.2025
1	Andhra Pradesh	268.22	268.22	268.22	268.22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
3	Assam	251.17	251.17	251.17	247.98
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	345.15	344.15	351.60	365.84
9	Haryana	126.49	126.49	126.49	126.49
10	Himachal Pradesh	28.64	28.64	28.64	29.88
11	Jharkhand	264.26	264.19	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	482.59	511.32	534.79	534.79
15	Maharashtra	700.17	700.17	700.17	700.17
16	Manipur	19.97	20.08	20.08	20.87
17	Meghalaya	21.46	21.46	21.46	21.46
18	Mizoram	6.68	6.81	6.83	7.05
19	Nagaland	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
20	Odisha	324.15	325.03	325.98	325.17
21	Punjab	141.51	141.51	141.45	141.45
22	Rajasthan	440.01	440.01	440.01	440.01
23	Sikkim	3.79	3.81	3.81	3.81
24	Tamil Nadu	364.69	364.12	364.12	364.12
25	Telangana	191.62	191.62	191.62	191.70
26	Tripura	24.83	24.43	24.43	24.43
27	Uttar Pradesh	1487.44	1497.77	1505.19	1498.70
28	Uttarakhand	61.94	61.94	61.94	61.94

29	West Bengal	601.84	601.84	601.84	601.84
30	A&N	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
31	DNH&DD	3.02	2.69	2.69	2.69
32	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
33	Chandigarh (DBT)	2.76	2.99	2.99	2.99
34	Puducherry (DBT)	6.23	6.34	6.34	6.34
35	J&K	72.41	72.41	72.41	72.41
36	Ladakh	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Total		7972.53	8010.70	8049.94	8056.02

STATEMENT-III

**Quantity of wheat and rice sold in open market under OMSS(D) during
last three years and current year**

Open MarketSale Scheme (OMSS(D))	2021-22 (Fig. in LMT)		2022-23 (Fig. in LMT)		2023-24 (Fig. in LMT)		2024-25 till date (Fig. in LMT)	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
Sale to State Govt. through E-auction	8.10	10.11	0.82	0	0	0	0	0
Sale to State Govt. without E-auction	1.98	0.94	1.83	0.01	0.96	0	4.82	0
Sale to private parties/bulk consumers	0.01	59.32	0.002	33.79	1.91	94.15	17.25	29.66

through e-auction								
Sale Bharat brand scheme	0	0	0	0	3.58	7.26	12.60	10.56
Rice sale for Ethanol production	1.69	0	15.20	0	8.99	0		
Sale of Bjra (course grain) under OMSS(D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11.78	70.37	99.032	33.80	15.44	101.41	34.67	40.22
Year wise total	82.15		132.832		116.85		74.89	

5G CONNECTIVITY

3155. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

- the steps being taken to increase connectivity in remote areas;
- the steps being taken to increase 5G connectivity in districts; and
- the initiatives and incentives given to big companies to set up 5G connectivity in remote and tribal areas and the number of 5G towers set up in the last financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) Government of India has undertaken following projects, with funding from Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN), to increase telecommunication connectivity in remote areas :-

- i. Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan (CTDP) for mobile connectivity in the North Eastern Region, Andaman & Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep islands with projects costing over ₹4,050 crore.
- ii. Scheme for providing mobile services in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas and Aspirational Districts with projects costing over ₹13,179 crore.
- iii. 4G Saturation Project for providing 4G mobile services in uncovered villages with projects costing over ₹26,300 crore.
- iv. Amended BharatNet project to provide broadband connectivity to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and villages.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken several steps to increase 5G connectivity in the country, including in remote and tribal areas. These initiatives are listed as below:-

- i. Auction of spectrum for 5G mobile services.

- ii. Financial reforms to rationalize Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR), Bank Guarantees (BGs) and interest rates.
- iii. Removal of Spectrum Usage Charges for spectrum acquired in auction of 2022 and thereafter.
- iv. Simplification of procedure for SACFA (Standing Advisory Committee on Radio Frequency Allocations) clearance.
- v. Launch of PM GatiShakti Sanchar portal and RoW (Right of Way) Rules to streamline RoW permissions and clearance of installation of telecom infrastructure.
- vi. Time-bound permission for use of street furniture for installation of small cells and telecommunication line.

Since its launch in October 2022, 4.69 lakhs 5G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) have been installed across the country which is one of the fastest roll out of 5G mobile services in the world. At present, 5G mobile services are available in 99.6% of the districts in the country. Further, 2.95 lakh 5G BTSs have been set up in the last financial year (2023-24).

WEAKENING OF BSNL CONNECTIVITY

3156. SHRI MUHAMMED HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received reports regarding the weakening of BSNL connectivity in various regions, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (b) the funds allocated and projects undertaken to improve BSNL's network and infrastructure during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the measures being taken to ensure BSNL's competitiveness against private telecom operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regularly monitors the performance of Telecom service providers against the benchmark for various Quality-of-Service (QoS) parameters. As per performance monitoring report (PMR), BSNL is meeting the benchmark of most of the network related QoS parameters of Cellular services.

Further to improve services of BSNL, including its network and infrastructure the Union Cabinet in 2019 approved first revival package amounting to around Rs. 69 Thousand Crores that brought down the operating costs of BSNL/MTNL. In 2022, revival package amounting to around Rs. 1.64 Lakh Crores was given. It focused on infusing fresh capital, restructuring debt, viability gap funding for rural telephony etc. In 2023, Government approved the allotment of 4G/5G spectrum to BSNL with the total outlay of around Rs. 89 Thousand Crores. In addition to these revival packages, the Cabinet Note for additional CAPEX support of Rs.6,982 Crores has been approved on 07.02.2025.

As a result of these packages, BSNL has started earning operating profits from F.Y. 2020-21.

Further, in line with Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL has placed purchase order for indigenously developed 4G sites for pan India deployment. Supply of 4G equipment has started from September 2023 and as on 05.03.2025, total 83,629 4G sites have been installed and 74,123 sites are ON-Air.

AWAY FROM REACTOR SPENT FUEL STORAGE FACILITY

3157. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

- (a) the status of the proposed Away From Reactor (AFR) Spent Fuel Storage facility in the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP);
- (b) the quantity of spent fuel proposed to be stored in the facility;
- (c) the details of safeguards and containment standards of the said facility;
- (d) the details of the proposals for the Deep Geological Repository (DGR) for the
the
final disposal of radioactive waste; and
- (e) whether the Radioactive wastes from other Nuclear sites are being stored at KKNPP and 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) Each of the three twin Units at Kudankulam are provided with an Away From Reactor (AFR) facility for storage of spent fuel till it is sent for reprocessing. At present, the construction of AFR facility in KKNPP-3&4 is in progress. In respect of AFR for KKNPP 1&2, conduct of public hearing which is a part of the process of obtaining environmental clearance, is awaited.
- (b) Each AFR is designed for storing spent fuel discharged by twin reactor units over a period of 40 years. However, the actual storage at any given time would depend on the amount of fuel discharged from the reactors and drawn from the AFR for reprocessing.
- (c) The AFR facility is designed with a comprehensive approach to safety to withstand extreme natural events like earthquakes and tsunamis with provisions of large operational safety margins for safe, sound and reliable performance. It is designed to ensure that there would be no adverse impact on plant personnel, general public or the environment.

Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) conducts a rigorous and comprehensive safety review of AFR facility designs to ensure compliance with the requirements specified in AERB Safety Documents, including

AERB Safety Standards [AERB/NF/SS/CSE (Rev.1)], AERB Safety Guide (AERB/SG/D-24) among others.

- (d) India is pursuing a closed fuel cycle, where the quantity of radioactive waste generated is very less. Further technologies for separation, partitioning and burning of waste are being developed in the country, which will further bring down the quantity of radioactive waste. Considering the small quantity of radioactive waste, there is no need for a Deep Geological Repository in the near future.
- (e) No.

एमपीलैड निधि में वृद्धि

3158. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

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

- (क) क्या देश में विधान सभा सदस्यों (एमएलए) को विकास कार्यों के लिए उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली धनराशि संसद सदस्यों (एमपी) को उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली धनराशि से अधिक है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का सांसदों के लिए उक्त धनराशि को बढ़ाने का विचार है ताकि देश में सांसदों और विधायकों को बराबर उक्त धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान किया जा सके;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का सांसदों को उपलब्ध कराई गई विकास निधि के अलावा किसी अन्य बजटीय शीर्ष में कोई अन्य निधि उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार का एमपीलैड के अंतर्गत दी जाने वाली धनराशि पर जीएसटी से छूट देने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) एक सांसद (एमपी) को अपने संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए प्रति वर्ष 5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मिलती है।

विधान सभा स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमएलएलएडीएस) के सदस्यों की वार्षिक पात्रता राज्यों के अनुसार अलग-अलग हो सकती है और यह संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के कार्यक्षेत्रके अंतर्गत आता है।

(ख) और (ग) मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ चर्चा में विधिवत प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण करते हुए निधियों की पात्रता में संशोधन के सुझावों को शामिल करते हुए हितधारकों से नए सुझावों को नियमित आधार पर प्राप्त करता है और उनकी जांच करता है।

(घ) और (ङ) इस समय, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(च) इस योजना के अंतर्गत वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की आपूर्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए निधि का उपयोग लागू जीएसटी दरों के अनुसार कर योग्य है। जीएसटी दरें और छूट जीएसटी परिषद, की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती हैं, जो एक संविधिक निकाय है जिसमें केंद्र और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के सदस्य शामिल होते हैं। वर्तमान में एमपीलैड निधि के उपयोग पर कोई छूट देने के लिए जीएसटी परिषद के पास कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

बिहार में सौर पार्कों की स्थापना

3159. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

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

- (क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को बिहार में 50-100मेगावाट क्षमता वाले सौर पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए बिहार सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने उक्त परियोजना की वर्तमान समय-सीमा को वर्ष 2028 तक बढ़ाने का अनुरोध किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) ऐसे स्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहाँ बिहार में वर्तमान में केन्द्र सरकार के सहयोग से सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है?

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

(क) से (ग) "सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा-मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास" योजना के अंतर्गत सौर पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए बिहार सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) दिनांक 28.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) योजना के घटक 'ग' के अंतर्गत सौरीकरण के लिए, बिहार राज्य को कुल 70,000 पंप आवंटित किए गए हैं।

दिनांक 01.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) के अंतर्गत, रूफटॉप सौर प्रणालियों की स्थापना से 4537 घरों को लाभ हुआ है। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार की सीपीएसयू योजना चरण-II के अंतर्गत राजगीर, नालंदा में 5 मेगावाट क्षमता की एक सौर परियोजना पहले ही स्थापित की जा चुकी है।

MISUSE OF AI IN SPREADING FAKE NEWS**3160. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering to introduce any legislation to address the increasing and apparent misuse of Artificial Intelligence (AI) which contributes to the spread of fake news, rumors and causes confusion among the public;
- (b) if so, whether the Government is aware of other instances where AI is being used globally to spread false information about our country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the alternative actions being proposed to address this issue?

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

(a) to (c) 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. This initiative aims to ensure that AI benefits all sectors of society, driving innovation and growth.

Government is committed to harnessing the power of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the good of our people in sectors like healthcare, agriculture and education.

At the same time, the **Government is cognizant of the risks posed by AI and the need to create guardrails to ensure that AI is safe and trusted. Cyber-security risks arising out of creation, distribution, and dissemination of deepfakes** and the technologies that enable creation of deepfakes that may pose risks at an individual level or a national level are currently being addressed by provisions under the **Information Technology Act, 2000 (“IT Act”)** and the rules therein such as the **Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (“IT Rules, 2021”)** which do not distinguish between any information that is synthetically generated using AI tools such as deepfakes and those which are authentic/original information. The IT Act and the IT Rules, 2021 collectively provide a framework for removal of harmful content and ensures that users over the internet are safeguarded from its perils which includes content that is artificially generated and patently false. Further, taking into cognizance the urgency to address the harms and criminalities arising out of widespread circulation of misinformation and deepfakes powered by AI, MeitY has previously conducted multiple consultations with industry stakeholders/ social media platforms to discuss the challenges identified in combating deepfakes. **MeitY has issued advisories dated 26.12.2023, 15.03.2024 and 03.09.2024 (collectively as “Advisories”), through which the intermediaries were reminded about compliance** with their due-diligence obligations outlined under the Rule 3(1)(b) of the IT Rules, 2021 and advised on countering unlawful content including malicious ‘synthetic media’ and ‘deepfakes’ for better **compliance to curb deepfakes and**

promptly remove harmful content online. The overall objective of these advisory is to empower users with adequate information so that they make informed decisions while using synthetic media tools. These Advisories among other things advise every intermediary and platform to ensure that its computer resource in itself or through the use of AI model(s)/ LLM/ Generative AI, software(s) or algorithm(s) does not permit any bias or discrimination or threaten the integrity of the electoral process.

With the innovation and increase in digital technologies for delivery of services to users, fraudsters are adopting social engineering techniques including deepfakes to trick users and conducting fraudulent activities. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities including malicious attacks using Artificial Intelligence and countermeasures to protect computers, networks and data on an ongoing basis. In this context, an **advisory on safety measures to be taken to minimize the adversarial threats** arising from Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications was published in May 2023. CERT-In has published an **advisory in November 2024 on deepfake threats and measures** that need to be followed to stay protected against deepfakes.

Government has constituted an **Advisory Group on AI for India-specific regulatory AI framework** under the chairmanship of PSA to Hon'ble Prime Minister of India with diverse stakeholders from academia, Industry and government with an objective to address all issues related to development of

Responsible AI framework for safe and trusted development and deployment of AI.

Government has constituted a **committee on the matters related to the issue of deepfakes** with diverse stakeholders from academia, Industry and government with an objective to address issues related deepfakes.

Government has funded two projects namely “**Fake Speech Detection Using Deep Learning Framework**” and “**Design and Development of Software for Detecting Deepfake Videos and Images**”. In the project “Design and Development of Software for Detecting Deepfake Videos and Images” a prototype tool capable of detecting deepfakes, named **FakeCheck**, has been developed to detect deepfakes without the use of the internet. The tool has been shared with select law enforcement agencies for testing and to obtain feedback for further refinement

Under the safe and trusted pillar of IndiaAI Mission, **Expressions of Interest** have been invited to address the need for robust guardrails to ensure the responsible development, deployment, and adoption of AI technologies. These covers a range of critical themes in areas such as Watermarking & Labelling, Ethical AI Frameworks, AI Risk Assessment & Management, Stress Testing Tools, and **Deepfake Detection Tools**.

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.

The Mission is being implemented by IndiaAI Independent Business Division (IBD) under Digital India Corporation, and key actions undertaken for implementation of the IndiaAI Mission are as below:

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. The bid submission was closed on 28th November 2024 and 19 bidders have submitted bids in response to the request out of which 10 bidders were qualified for financial bid opening.
- Against the target of 10,000 GPUs outlined in the IndiaAI compute pillar, technically qualified bidders have submitted 18,693 GPUs for empanelment. It may also be noted that 15,120 of the proposed GPUs for empanelment include high precision GPUs.
- Out of 18,693 GPUs offered, 14,461 GPUs are already installed on the bidder's infrastructure and are available for immediate use. Additionally, there is further GPU capacity available with the bidders who were not technically qualified.

- The prices quoted by the bidders are highly competitive and average discount from market prices for all GPUs is 42 %. Average discount from market prices for higher precision GPUs is 47%. Average rate per GPU is ₹115.85/hour and Average rate per Higher precision GPUs ₹150/hour.
- 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 fellowship are being awarded annually to 400 B.Tech and 500 M.Tech students working in AI domain from All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) recognized engineering institutions.
- Top 50 National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranked research institutes have been asked to take new PhD scholars under IndiaAI PhD fellowship.
- A model IndiaAI Data Lab in the National Institute of Electronics & 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. Additionally, IndiaAI in collaboration with NIELIT plans to establish 27 data labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities across the country, details of which are placed as **Statement-I**.

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.

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 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 67 proposals aimed at building India's foundation models, with contributions from both established startups and new teams of researchers & academia have been received till February 15.

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, AIKosha: IndiaAI Datasets Platform has been launched. AIKosha 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 & security mechanisms like data encryption at rest and in motion, secure API, and firewalls for real-time filtering of malicious traffic.

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 & disaster management and assistive technologies for learning disabilities. The Innovation Challenge was open to Indian innovators, startups, non-profits, students, academic/R&D 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.
- 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 have participated in 3 days hackathon and evaluation is underway to identify the winners.

Safe & Trusted AI:

- This pillar enables the implementation of Responsible AI projects including the development of indigenous tools and frameworks, self-assessment checklists for innovators, and other guidelines and governance frameworks.

- 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 **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT - I

List of Data & 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	J&K
18	Jammu	J&K
19	Ranchi	Jharkhand
20	Imphal	Manipur
21	Gangtok	Sikkim
22	Agartala	Tripura
23	Aizawl	Mizoram
24	Shillong	Meghalaya
25	Kohima	Nagaland
26	Leh	Ladakh
27	Silchar	Assam

STATEMENT - II

The details of the selected projects under “Safe & 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	Robust Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning Models

	Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC)	
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	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 & Knowledge for Large Language Models

BSNL MARKET SHARE IN BIHAR

3161. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has the lowest market share in Bihar compared to other States and if so, the reasons for the same;

- (b) the details of BSNL's market share across the country along with State-wise and especially, district and company-wise breakup for Bihar;
- (c) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to strengthen BSNL's presence, improve service quality and expand network coverage in Bihar and across the Country; and
- (d) the status of BSNL's 4G and 5G rollout in Bihar along with a comparison of its network expansion with private telecom operators?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The State-wise number of subscribers (wireless and wireline) as on 31.12.2024 is enclosed at **Statement-I**. Details of number of subscribers in the State of Bihar as on 31.12.2024 is enclosed at **Statement- II**.

(c) and (d) In line with Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL has placed purchase order for 1 Lakh indigenously developed 4G sites for pan India deployment, including 2,958 4G sites for Bihar. Supply of 4G equipment has started from September 2023 and as on 08.03.2025, total 83,993 4G sites including 2,600 4G sites in Bihar have been installed and 74,521 sites including 2,276 sites in Bihar are ON-Air. The equipment is 5G upgradable.

STATEMENT-I**The State-wise number of subscribers (wireless and wireline) as on 31.12.2024**

S. No	State/ UT Name	Number of wireless subscribers as on 31.12.2024		Number of wireline subscribers as on 31.12.2024	
		Number of subscribers across all TSPs	Subscribers of M/s BSNL	Number of subscribers across all TSPs	Subscribers of M/s BSNL
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,89,024	2,26,652	34,911	34,911
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,20,48,037	45,36,422	2,559,510	300,923
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12,51,429	1,48,522	19,531	4,259
4	Assam	2,60,77,704	29,92,345	416,442	70,238
5	Bihar	7,05,14,484	43,47,344	926,642	87,785
6	Chandigarh	17,64,578	1,94,547	303,054	39,108
7	Chattisgarh	2,09,69,206	21,41,444	480,119	79,757
8	Dadar& Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	9,22,922	10,833	9,698	5,556
9	Delhi	3,49,60,633	-	4,288,264	-
10	Goa	23,92,672	1,20,809	64,281	47,203
11	Gujarat	6,40,42,488	33,07,476	1,945,260	272,016
12	Haryana	3,52,12,247	41,59,824	950,760	221,829
13	Himachal Pradesh	88,25,306	16,66,376	201,160	87,985

S. No	State/ UT Name	Number of wireless subscribers as on 31.12.2024		Number of wireline subscribers as on 31.12.2024	
		Number of subscribers across all TSPs	Subscribers of M/s BSNL	Number of subscribers across all TSPs	Subscribers of M/s BSNL
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1,16,15,520	7,28,408	480,421	56,820
15	Jharkhand	2,43,49,942	16,19,163	443,626	53,869
16	Karnataka	6,78,74,969	45,71,164	3,763,238	507,766
17	Kerala	4,12,22,082	86,70,146	1,644,124	1,063,424
18	Ladakh	5,40,774	1,43,749	4,570	1,909
19	Lakshdweep	66,502	59,896	7,604	7,604
20	Madhya Pradesh	5,88,51,097	29,92,619	1,656,852	156,381
21	Maharashtra	12,22,10,038	53,50,116	5,550,572	433,053
22	Manipur	23,77,288	59,321	78,665	9,476
23	Meghalaya	25,89,139	3,24,647	70,756	16,508
24	Mizoram	13,57,875	2,19,256	43,106	7,907
25	Nagaland	16,66,075	58,464	41,878	3,412
26	Odisha	3,43,46,098	55,73,321	617,524	127,289
27	Puduchery	14,09,802	3,37,516	68,543	50,327
28	Punjab	3,20,14,293	39,02,683	1,669,665	476,238
29	Rajasthan	6,43,13,762	56,12,098	1,281,148	235,827
30	Sikkim	7,83,543	75,828	8,526	4,734

S. No	State/ UT Name	Number of wireless subscribers as on 31.12.2024		Number of wireline subscribers as on 31.12.2024	
		Number of subscribers across all TSPs	Subscribers of M/s BSNL	Number of subscribers across all TSPs	Subscribers of M/s BSNL
31	Tamil Nadu	7,59,91,121	76,05,539	3,117,770	806,867
32	Telangana	4,04,60,642	22,88,989	1,615,055	198,372
33	Tripura	32,00,563	4,78,287	54,823	15,702
34	Uttar Pradesh	16,36,00,553	1,20,90,874	2,609,705	193,423
35	Uttarakhand	1,20,79,832	14,77,066	441,702	59,495
36	West Bengal	7,82,64,393	38,55,477	1,798,516	317,171
Total		1,15,06,56,633	9,19,47,221	39,268,021	6,055,144

STATEMENT - II

Details of number of subscribers in the State of Bihar as on 31.12.2024

S.No	Telecom Service Provider	Number of Wireless subscribers	Number of Wireline subscribers
1	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	31,372,822	317,765
2	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	4,347,344	87,785
3	Reliance Communications Ltd.	0	3
4	Reliance JioInfocomm Ltd.	28,075,730	511,204
5	Vodafone Idea Ltd.	6,718,588	4,363
6	Tata Teleservices	--	5,522
	Total	70,514,484	926,642

ग्रामीण डाक सेवक कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रस्ताव

3162. श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास भारतीय डाक विभाग के 3.50 लाख ग्रामीण डाक सेवक (जीडीएस) कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत 25 वर्षों से लंबित मामलों का समाधान किस प्रकार से और किस समय-सीमा में होने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या उनके वेतन और संबंधित भत्ते का भुगतान किया जाएगा;

(घ) क्या सरकार के पास उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसे किस प्रकार से और किस समय-सीमा में प्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(च) शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और महाविद्यालयों में कर्मचारियों की कमी को कब तक पूरा किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग) डाक विभाग के ग्रामीण डाक सेवकों (जीडीएस) की भर्ती और सेवा शर्तें, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 द्वारा शासित नहीं हैं। वर्तमान में, उन्हें नियमित कर्मचारियों का दर्जा देने अथवा उनके पदों को स्थायी पदों में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) से (च) दिनांक 29.07.2020 को घोषित की गई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 (एनईपी 2020), 21वीं सदी की पहली शिक्षा नीति है। इसका उद्देश्य हमारे देश की बढ़ती हुई विभिन्न विकासात्मक जरूरतों को पूरा करना है। इस नीति के अंतर्गत, शिक्षा तंत्र के विनियमन और विनियंत्रण सहित सभी पहलुओं की समीक्षा करने और उनमें सुधार करने का प्रस्ताव शामिल है, ताकि एक ऐसी नवीन

प्रणाली विकसित की जा सके, जो भारत की परम्पराओं और मूल्यों को सुरक्षित रखते हुए सतत विकास लक्ष्य-4 (एसडीजी-4) सहित 21वीं सदी के शिक्षा संबंधी महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप हो।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 में, वर्ष 2035 तक सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) को बढ़ाने और व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों सहित उच्च शिक्षा तक पहुंच को बढ़ाकर 50% करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। सरकार ने उच्च शिक्षा में सकल नामांकन अनुपात को बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं; जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नए उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान खोलना, विद्यार्थियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति तथा फेलोशिप योजनाएं प्रारंभ करना व उन्हें लागू करना, उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों के माध्यम से पूर्णतः मुक्त दूरस्थ शिक्षा(ओपन डिस्टेंस लर्निंग)/ ऑनलाइन कार्यक्रम ऑफर करना, उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली में प्रवेश व एक्जिट के विविध विकल्प, एक ही समय पर दो अकादमिक कार्यक्रमों में नामांकन, स्वयं (SWAYAM) प्लैटफॉर्म के माध्यम से 'कभी भी, कहीं भी' शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के अवसर प्रदान करना, ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि से आने वाले तथा स्थानीय भाषा-भाषी विद्यार्थियों को बेहतर अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए जेईई, नीट (यूजी) और संयुक्त विश्वविद्यालय प्रवेश परीक्षा (सीयूईटी) को 13 भाषाओं में आयोजित करना शामिल है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के कार्यान्वयन हेतु विभिन्न समय-सीमाओं के साथ-साथ, सिद्धांतों और कार्य पद्धतियों का प्रावधान किया गया गया है। चूंकि, शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है; अतः सभी को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए केंद्र और राज्य, दोनों, समान रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं। तदनुसार, शिक्षा मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकारों, शिक्षा-संबंधी मंत्रालयों, विद्यालयों और उच्च शिक्षा के विनियमन और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी निकायों यथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी), अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई), राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद (एनसीटीई), राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी), केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई), विश्वविद्यालयों/महाविद्यालयों/विद्यालयों आदि ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 को लागू करने के लिए कदम उठाने आरंभ कर दिए हैं।

ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN OCEAN AREAS**3163. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

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

- (a) the reason for Ocean Areas suffering the most due to intense adverse effects of climate events;
- (b) whether it is due to overground and underground salinity ingress apart from cyclones and if so, the details thereof; and;
- (c) the details of the Action plan and its actual progress thereof, State/UT-wise including the State of Gujarat?

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

(a) The Indian Ocean has been warming rapidly over the last few decades. An estimate based on Enhanced Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperature (ERSSTv4) indicates that the tropical Indian Ocean is warming at a rate of 0.15 degC per decade during 1951–2015. The SST trend during 1982–2019 for the Arabian Sea indicates that annual anomalous warming of ~ 1.5 deg C in the recent decade is limited to the northern part of the Arabian Sea and ~ 0.75 deg C in some parts of the southern Arabian Sea. Owing to this rapid warming, the duration (frequency) of

Marine Heat Waves (MHW) exhibits a rapidly increasing trend of ~ 20 days per decade in the northern Arabian Sea and the southeastern Arabian Sea close to the west coast of India, which is a multifold increase in MHW days (frequency) from the 1980s. Moreover, longer heatwave days are also associated with dominant climate modes. The decaying phase of El Niño is the most influential mode contributing to more than 70 %–80% of observed heatwave days in the Indian Ocean basin. Also, Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) in 2020 has published a report 'Assessment of Climate Change over the Indian Region', which contains a comprehensive assessment of the impact of climate change upon the Indian subcontinent.

(b) Yes Sir. Apart from the effects of cyclones and other extreme weather events, **overground and underground salinity ingress** are significant contributors to the suffering of coastal regions and ocean areas.

In coastal areas where storm surges from frequent cyclones occur, salinity can increase rapidly, further affecting both human settlements and ecosystems. **Overground salinity ingress** leads to the degradation of freshwater habitats, reduced agricultural productivity and loss of critical ecosystems like wetlands and mangroves.

Also, **underground salinity ingress (groundwater salinization)** which has been increasing with rising sea levels, poses a significant challenge to communities relying on groundwater for drinking and irrigation. This also intensifies the long-term effects of climate change, particularly in low-lying coastal areas. Together with cyclones and other storm-related phenomena, salinity intrusion worsens the existing fragile conditions in many coastal regions.

Further, during high tides, tidal ingress occurs in upper aquifers and low-lying marshy lands inundated by sea water resulting into mixing of saline sea water with ground water in aquifers. The downward seepage in these areas increases ground water salinity.

(c) The Government of India has put in place various strategies and action plans aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change on coastal areas focusing on adaptation, mitigation, and resilience-building. Some of the major strategies are:

- **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**
- State Action Plan on Climate Change.
- **National Mission for Sustainable Habitat,**
- **National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture,**
- **National Mission for Green India.**
- **Renewable Energy development plans**
- **Water Conservation**
- **Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM),**
- **Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification**
- **Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMP)**

For realization of these proposed actions at the sub-national level, the state government has created its own state level action plan consistent with strategies in the National Plan. Thirty-four States /Union Territories (UTs) have already prepared and some have updated their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in

line with NAPCC taking into account the State-specific issues relating to climate change.

The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) was established to support adaptation activities in the States and Union Territories (UTs) of India that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Further, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued several disaster specific guidelines for managing extreme weather-related disasters such as cyclones, floods, landslides and heat waves.

National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) has been formulated to assist all stakeholders including State Governments in disaster risk management of various hazards including hazards related to climate change.

Furthermore, advance and early warning systems are being implemented by Indian Meteorological Department to facilitate timely evacuation in the event of floods/cyclones and prevent the loss of lives.

Government of India has implemented Integrated Coastal Zone Management project (ICZMP) that has contributed, inter-alia, mapping of hazard line, Eco-sensitive Area, Sediment cell for the entire coastline of India.

As part of Gujarat, Gujarat Government's department of Climate Change was set up on September 2009 with a vision to act as a bridge within the Government, and between the Government and society to address Climate Change related aspects.

महाकुंभ के लिए अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ियां

3164. डॉ. भोला सिंह:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) महाकुंभ 2025 के अवसर पर तीर्थयात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए चलाई गई अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ियों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा महाकुंभ 2019 की तुलना में रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या में हुई वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उन मुख्य मार्गों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन पर अतिरिक्त रेलगाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं;
- (ग) क्या लंबी दूरी के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए कुछ विशेष रेलगाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) महाकुंभ 2025 के दौरान बुक की गई कुल टिकटों की संख्या कितनी है तथा जिन लोगों को कन्फर्म टिकट नहीं मिल पाए उनकी संख्या कितनी है और प्रतीक्षा सूची में रह गए टिकटों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने तीर्थयात्रियों को सुगम यात्रा सुविधा प्रदान करने तथा स्टेशनों पर भीड़ को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है; और
- (च) 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) महाकुंभ-2025 के दौरान यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने और उनकी यात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए, भारतीय रेल ने 17,300 से अधिक रेलगाड़ियां चलाईं, जिनमें 2048 कम दूरी की आने वाली रेलगाड़ियां, 3364 कम दूरी की जाने वाली रेलगाड़ियां और 996 लंबी दूरी की रेलगाड़ियां शामिल थीं। वर्ष 2019 के कुंभ में 8394 रेलगाड़ियां चलाई गईं, जिनमें 694 स्पेशल रेल सेवाएँ शामिल थीं। इसके अलावा, पहली बार, महाकुंभ-2025 के दौरान अयोध्या, वाराणसी और चित्रकूट जैसे प्रमुख धार्मिक स्थलों को जोड़ने वाली 442 अदद रिंग रेल

सेवाएँ दैनिक आधार पर चलाई गईं। इन सभी उपायों से लगभग 4.24 करोड़ यात्रियों को सेवा प्रदान की गई।

(ड) और (च) स्टेशनों पर भीड़ को नियंत्रित करने के लिए रेल सुरक्षा बल द्वारा अन्य हितधारकों के सहयोग से निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए:

1. भीड़ प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राजकीय रेल पुलिस/स्थानीय पुलिस और संबंधित रेलवे विभागों के साथ समन्वय किया गया।
2. अत्यधिक व्यस्त अवधि के दौरान भीड़ को सुचारु रूप से नियंत्रित करने और यात्रियों को तत्काल सहायत प्रदान करने के लिए संवेदनशील स्थानों पर जीआरपी और रे.सु.ब. कर्मचारियों को तैनात किया गया।
3. यात्रियों की भीड़ को रोकने के लिए अतिरिक्त घेरे बनाए गए और प्लेटफॉर्मों पर गाड़ियों में चढ़ने के दौरान तथा उनके प्रवेश को विनियमित किया गया।
4. प्रारंभिक स्टेशनों पर महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों के सामान्य डिब्बों में यात्रियों के निर्बाध बोर्डिंग के लिए कतार व्यवस्था की गई।
5. सीसीटीवी नियंत्रण कक्ष में सीसीटीवी कैमरों द्वारा 24x7 निगरानी की गई।
6. भीड़ के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र करने के लिए आसूचना इकाइयों (अपराध आसूचना शाखा/विशेष आसूचना शाखा) और सादे कपड़ों में कर्मचारियों को तैनात किया गया और तदनुसार राजकीय रेल पुलिस/पुलिस को शामिल करते हुए व्यवस्था की गई।
7. प्रयागराज के स्टेशनों पर राज्य पुलिस, आसूचना इकाइयों और अन्य रेल विभागों के समन्वय से संभावित घटनाओं को शीघ्र और प्रभावी ढंग से संभालने के लिए एक प्रतिक्रिया योजना विकसित की गई।

चंदौली, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना

3165. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना (ए.बी.एस.एस.) के अंतर्गत कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों का उन्नयन किया जा रहा है तथा इस संबंध में कितना बजट आवंटित किया गया है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिला मुख्यालय के मझवार स्टेशन हेतु ए.बी.एस.एस. के अंतर्गत कितना बजट आवंटित किया गया है;

(ग) इसके विस्तार के लिए क्या कार्य किए जाने हैं तथा इनके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय रेलवे स्टेशन (पी.डी.डी.यू.आर.एस., मुगलसराय) से हावड़ा वाया पटना मार्ग पर धीना स्टेशन के निकट आर.ओ.बी. बनाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या इसी मार्ग पर कुचामन रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर आर.ओ.बी. के निर्माण के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या सरकार के पास पी.डी.डी.यू.आर.एस. के सौंदर्यीकरण एवं विस्तार की कोई योजना है; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो इसके विस्तार के लिए आवंटित भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है?

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

(क) से (छ) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित चंदौली मझवार रेलवे स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकसित करने के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है। इस स्टेशन पर विकासात्मक कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं दी जा चुकी हैं तथा स्टेशन भवन का विस्तार, नए ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण, अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म सायबान, प्लेटफार्म का विस्तार, परिचलन क्षेत्र का सुधार, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, शौचालय आदि कार्य शुरू किए जा चुके हैं।

पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकसित करने के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है। इस योजना के तहत इस स्टेशन के विकास के लिए मास्टर प्लानिंग शुरू कर दी गई है। यह इष्टतमीकरण की आवश्यकता रखने वाली एक पुनरावृत्तीय प्रक्रिया है और इस स्तर पर ऐसे इष्टतमीकरण के लिए कोई समय-सीमा इंगित नहीं की जा सकती है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत आधार पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की संकल्पना की गई है। इसमें प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए स्टेशनों पर स्टेशन तक पहुंच, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनुरूप लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म के ऊपर कवर, स्वच्छता, निःशुल्क वाई-फाई, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि जैसी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है।

इस योजना में 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।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत 1337 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है जिनमें से 157 स्टेशन उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन 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, बढ़नी, 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., उत्तरेटिया जं., वाराणसी कैंट. वाराणसी सिटी, विंध्याचल, वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई, व्यासनगर, जाफराबाद.

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित अन्य योजनाओं के तहत स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण कार्य को सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत 12,994 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान) का आवंटन किया गया है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के तहत आवंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पांच क्षेत्रों अर्थात् पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत शामिल है। इन जोनों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत 4,188 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान) का आवंटन किया गया है तथा 2024-25 (जनवरी, 2025 तक) के दौरान 3,202 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल होती है और इसके लिए 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।

पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय रेलवे स्टेशन (मुगलसराय) से पटना होते हुए हावड़ा पर धीना स्टेशन के पास का स्थान एक गैर-रेल फाटक स्थल है। आपवादिक मामलों में, यदि वह स्थल रेलगाड़ी परिचालनों में संरक्षा, गाड़ियों की गतिशीलता और अतिक्रमण के कारण अवसंरचना की स्थिति को प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित कर रहा है, तो इसकी प्राथमिकता, व्यवहार्यता और धन की उपलब्धता के आधार पर चरणों में। रेलवे द्वारा गैर-रेल फाटक स्थल पर रेलपथ क्रॉसिंग कार्य की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। तदनुसार, पटना-दीन दयाल उपाध्याय खंड में धीना और तुलसी आश्रम के बीच किलोमीटर 725/15-17 पर अतिक्रमण वाले स्थान पर एक सबवे वर्ष 2023-24 में स्वीकृत किया गया है। विस्तृत अनुमान स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है और ठेका दिया जा चुका है।

वर्ष 2022-23 दानापुर मंडल के कुचामन यार्ड में किमी 744/27-29 पर रेल फाटक संख्या 105/ए/टी के स्थान पर उपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण में स्वीकृत किया गया है। यह कार्य रेलवे द्वारा एकल इकाई आधार पर किया जा रहा है। संरेखण नक्शे को अंतिम रूप देने का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

ऊपरी सड़क पुलों/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण कार्यों का पूरा होना और उन्हें कमीशन करना समपार को बंद करने के लिए सहमति देने में राज्य सरकार का सहयोग, पहुंच मार्गों के संरेखण तय करना, सामान्य आरेखण व्यवस्था का अनुमोदन, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाना, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, परियोजना ऊपरी सड़क पुलों/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण कार्यों का पूरा होना और उन्हें कमीशन करना समपार को बंद करने के लिए सहमति देने में राज्य सरकार का सहयोग, पहुंच मार्गों के संरेखण तय करना, सामान्य आरेखण व्यवस्था का अनुमोदन, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाना, बाधक

जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, परियोजना क्षेत्र/कार्य स्थलों में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण विशेष परियोजना/क्षेत्र के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य की अवधि आदि जैसे कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजना/कार्य के पूरा होने के समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

गोरखपुर में समर्पित माल ढुलाई गलियारा परियोजना

3166. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) गोरखपुर में समर्पित माल गलियारा (डीएफसी) परियोजना की स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) डीएफसी परियोजना के तहत कितनी नई रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण या उन्नयन किया जा रहा है;
- (ग) क्षेत्र में माल की आवाजाही और आर्थिक विकास पर डीएफसी के अपेक्षित लाभ क्या हैं;
- (घ) गोरखपुर में मौजूदा परिवहन नेटवर्क के साथ नए बुनियादी ढांचे को एकीकृत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (ङ) डीएफसी परियोजना के कारण गोरखपुर में रोजगार सृजन और औद्योगिक विकास की क्या संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ङ) रेल मंत्रालय ने दो डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (डीएफसी) यथा लुधियाना से सोननगर तक ईस्टर्न डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (ईडीएफसी) (1337 किमी) और जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट टर्मिनल (जेएनपीटी) से दादरी तक वेस्टर्न डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (डब्ल्यूडीएफसी) (1506 किमी) का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया है। कुल 2843 कि.मी. में से 2741 मार्ग किलोमीटर (96.4%) को कमीशन एवं परिचालित किया गया है।

डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (डीएफसी) परियोजना का परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक क्षेत्रों पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा क्योंकि इससे डबल स्टैक कंटेनर (डीएससी) गाड़ियों, अधिक धुरा भार वाली गाड़ियों, पश्चिमी पत्तनों द्वारा उत्तरी क्षेत्र के आंतरिक इलाकों में त्वरित पहुंच हो सकेगी और नए टर्मिनलों का विकास हो सकेगा/डीएफसी के साथ उद्योग जुड़ सकेंगे। पूर्वी डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर मुख्यतः पूर्वी भारत से खनिज यातायात की पूर्ति करेगा। इन विकास कार्यों से लॉजिस्टिक लागत में कमी आएगी। रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-वार/क्षेत्र-वार नहीं, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं राज्य/क्षेत्र की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं। रेल परियोजनाएं लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम स्थान संपर्कता, अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों एवं वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों के विस्तार, राज्य सरकारों, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती हैं, जो चालू परियोजनाओं के थ्रोफॉरवर्ड तथा धन की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

गोरखपुर में संपर्कता को बेहतर करने के लिए, 4 प्रमुख रेलवे परियोजनाएं (i) महाराजगंज के रास्ते आनंदनगर-घुघुली नई लाइन (53 कि.मी.), (ii) सहजनवा-दोहरीघाट नई लाइन (81 कि.मी.), (iii) गोरखपुर-वाल्मीकिनगर (96 कि.मी.) दोहरीकरण और (iv) डोमिनगढ़-गोरखपुर-गोरखपुर कैंट-कुसमही तीसरी लाइन तथा गोरखपुर-नकहा जंगल दोहरीकरण (21 कि.मी.) स्वीकृत की गई हैं। इससे 85 लाख मानव दिवसों का रोजगार सृजन होगा।

इसके अलावा, 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, गोरखपुर सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली 5,874 किमी कुल लंबाई की 92,001 करोड़ रुपये लागत वाली 68 रेल परियोजनाएं (16 नई लाइन, 03 आमामान परिवर्तन और 49 दोहरीकरण) योजना और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 1,313 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च 2024 तक 28,366 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय उपगत किया गया है। कार्य की स्थिति का सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

योजना शीर्ष	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किमी में)	कमीशन की गई कुल लंबाई (किमी 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 राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,109 करोड़ रुपये/वर्ष
2024-25	19,848 करोड़ रुपये (17 गुना से अधिक)

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)

रेल परियोजनाओं की शीघ्र मंजूरी और कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों में (i) गति शक्ति इकाइयों की स्थापना, (ii) परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, (iii) प्राथमिकता वाली परियोजनाओं पर धन के आबंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि, (iv) क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन, (v) विभिन्न स्तरों पर परियोजना की प्रगति की गहन निगरानी और (vi) शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वानिकी और वन्यजीव संबंधी क्लीयरेंस और परियोजनाओं से संबंधित अन्य मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए राज्य सरकारों एवं संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के साथ नियमित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई शामिल है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप 2014 से कमीशनिंग की दर में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है।

**STAFF DEPLOYED UNDER AKASHWANI AND DOORDARSHAN AT
NAGALAND**

3167. SHRI S. SUPONGMEREN JAMIR:

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:
the total strength of staff deployed under Akashwani and Doordarshan (DDK) at
Nagaland?

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

As on 01.03.2025, the total strength of staff deployed under Akashvani and
Doordarshan Kendra at Nagaland is 145.

LONG ROUTE TRAIN SERVICE VIA MURSHIDABAD

3168. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

- (a) whether there is no long route train service from Murshidabad so far and if
so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Railways proposes to launch long route train service from
Lalgola via Murshidabad to different parts of the country; and
- (c) 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) At present, Murshidabad station is being served by 43 train services including 6 Mail/Express train services while Lalgola station is being served by 34 train services including 6 Mail/Express train services providing connectivity to Kolkata area, which is well connected to cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Guwahati, Bengaluru etc. Moreover, introduction of train services is an on-going process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, resource availability etc.

CHALLENGES FACED BY GREEN HYDROGEN PROJECTS

3169. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

- (a) whether the Government acknowledges the key challenges faced by green hydrogen projects including rising electrolyser costs, lack of offtake agreements and insufficient supportive policies; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to mitigate these issues and ensure the successful implementation of green hydrogen projects in 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) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) 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.

Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) is a key component of the Mission, which provides incentives for production of Green Hydrogen and Electrolyser Manufacturing.

- i. Under the incentive scheme for Green Hydrogen production, a Green Hydrogen production capacity of 4,12,000 tonnes per annum has been allocated.
- ii. Under the incentive scheme for Electrolyser Manufacturing, an electrolyser manufacturing capacity of 3,000 MW per annum has been allocated.

In order to facilitate domestic offtake, following steps have been taken:

- i. Scheme Guidelines for Implementation of SIGHT Programme – Component – II: Incentive for Procurement of Green Ammonia Production (under Mode – 2A i.e. demand aggregation for Green Ammonia) have been issued.
- ii. Scheme Guidelines for Implementation of SIGHT Programme – Component – II: Incentive for Procurement of Green Hydrogen

Production (under Mode – 2B i.e. demand aggregation for Green Hydrogen) have been issued.

- iii. Scheme Guidelines have also been issued to support Green Hydrogen based pilot projects under the Mission in steel, shipping and road transport sectors.

Other steps taken to ensure successful implementation of Green Hydrogen projects, include the following:

- i. Green Hydrogen/Green Ammonia Plants commissioned on or before 31.12.2030, and which utilize renewable energy for the production of Green Hydrogen or Green Ammonia, have been granted exemption from the payment of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for a period of 25 years, starting from the date of commissioning of the project.
- ii. Standalone plants producing Green Hydrogen/Green Ammonia by way of electrolysis of water using Renewable Energy, have been exempted from requirement of prior Environmental Clearance under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006.
- iii. Duty benefits under Section 26 of SEZ Act, 2005 have been allowed to the units for installation as well as O&M of renewable energy equipment exclusively for captive consumption of the unit.
- iv. Exemption has been granted from Approved List of Models & Manufacturers (ALMM) for Solar PV Modules and Revised List of Models & Manufacturers (RLMM) for Wind Turbine models

requirements for Renewable Energy plants located inside an Special Economic Zone (SEZ) or Export Oriented Unit (EOU) and supplying power exclusively for production plants of Green Hydrogen (or its derivatives), which are located inside an SEZ or set up as an EOU.

The mission objectives are also supported by the following initiatives at state level:

- i. Dedicated Green Hydrogen policies notified by the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal
- ii. Facilitative provisions under the Renewable Energy or Energy or Industrial policies notified by the states of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Rajasthan, Assam, and Chhattisgarh.

दतिया रेलवे स्टेशन का पुनर्विकास

3170. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा देश भर में विकसित की जा रही विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत दतिया रेलवे स्टेशन के पुनर्विकास पर कितनी लागत आई है; और
- (ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत भिंड और दतिया जिलों में अंडर-ब्रिज/ओवर ब्रिज के निर्माण की स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित दतिया रेलवे स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकसित करने के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है। दतिया स्टेशन पर विकास कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं प्रदान की गई हैं और स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, परिपथन क्षेत्र, जल निकासी व्यवस्था आदि के सुधार कार्य पूर्ण हो चुके हैं और नए पैदल पार पुल के निर्माण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

रेल परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण/स्वीकृति/निष्पादन राज्य-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 अनुमान, अंतिम स्थान संपर्कता, मिसिंग लिंक और वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन-प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक संबंधी 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।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल पर लगभग 7.44 लाख करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली 44,488 किमी. कुल लंबाई की 488 रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं (187 नई लाइन, 40 आमामान परिवर्तन और 261 दोहरीकरण) योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण के चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 12,045 किमी. लंबाई कमीशन हो चुकी है और मार्च, 2024 तक लगभग 2.92 लाख करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया जा चुका है। सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई नई लाइन/ आमान परिवर्तन/ दोहरीकरण (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 24 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2024 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	187	20199	2855	160022
आमान परिवर्तन	40	4719	2972	18706
दोहरीकरण/ मल्टीट्रैकिंग	261	19570	6218	113742
कुल	488	44,488	12,045	2,92,470

लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित समस्त रेल परियोजनाओं का जोन-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

भारतीय रेल पर नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कुल रेलपथ कमीशनिंग	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	7,599 कि.मी.	4.2 कि.मी. प्रति दिन
2014-24	31,180 कि.मी.	8.54 कि.मी. प्रतिदिन (2 गुना से अधिक)

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 1337 स्टेशन चिह्नित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 80 स्टेशन मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित हैं। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित गए स्टेशनों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
मध्य प्रदेश	80	अकोदिया, आमला, अनूपपुर, अशोकनगर, बालाघाट, बानापुरा, बरगवां, ब्योहारी, बेरछा, बेतूल, भिंड, भोपाल, बिजुरी, बीना, बियावरा राजगढ़, छिंदवाड़ा, डबरा, दामोह, दतिया, देवास, गाडरवारा, गंजबासौदा, घोड़ाडोंगरी, गुना, ग्वालियर, हरदा, हरपालपुर, होशंगाबाद, इंदौर, इटारसी

		जंक्शन, जबलपुर, जुन्नारदेव, करेली, कटनी जंक्शन, कटनी मुरवारा, कटनी साउथ, खाचरोड, खजुराहो, खंडवा, खिरकिया, लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, मैहर, मक्सी, मंडलाफोर्ट, मंदसौर, एमसीएस छतरपुर, मेघनगर, मुरैना, मुलताई, नागदा, नैनपुर, नरसिंहपुर, नीमच, नेपांगर, ओरछा, पांडुर्ना, पिपरिया, रतलाम, रीवा, रूठियाई, सांची, संत हिरदाराम नगर, सतना, सागेर, सीहोर, सिवनी, शहडोल, शाजापुर, शामगढ़, श्योपुर कलां, शिवपुरी, श्रीधाम, शुजालपुर, सिंहोरा रोड, सिंगरौली, टीकमगढ़, उज्जैन, उमरिया, विदिशा, विक्रमगढ़ आलोट

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण को सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाओं' के तहत वित्त पोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के तहत आवंटन और व्यय का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को सात क्षेत्रों अर्थात् मध्य रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पश्चिम रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे द्वारा कवर किया गया है। इन क्षेत्रों के लिए, योजना शीर्ष-53 के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 6,002 करोड़ रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान) का आवंटन किया गया है और 2024-25 (फरवरी, 2025 तक) के दौरान 4,961 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास / उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल होती है और इसके लिए दमकल विभाग, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को स्थानांतरित करना, अतिलंघन (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं), यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, उच्च वोल्टेज की 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 समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं। अतः, इस समय कोई समय-सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती है।

01.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 6,336 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर 306 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों को स्वीकृत किया गया है, जिसमें दतिया जिले में 57.48 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर 04 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के कार्य और भिंड जिले में 177.53 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर 04 अदद ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के कार्य शामिल हैं, जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

कोयले का आयात

3171. श्री राजेश रंजन:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश की सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियां कोयले का आयात कर रही हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य के कोयले का आयात किया गया है;
- (ग) क्या यह सच है कि आयातित कोयले विशेषकर एन्थ्रेसाइट, सब-बिटुमिनस और लिग्नाइट कोयले का ऊष्मीय मान कम है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या ;
- (घ) क्या कुछ निजी कंपनियां घटिया गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले का आयात कर इसे सरकार अथवा सरकारी उपक्रमों/ कंपनियों को ऊंचे मूल्य पर बेच रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने घटिया गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले के आयात को रोकने के लिए किन्हीं मानक नयाचार अथवा विनियामक निकायों की स्थापना की है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी, हां। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयातित कोयले की मात्रा और मूल्य का विवरण निम्नानुसार हैं –

(मात्रा मिलियन टन में और मूल्य करोड़ रुपए में)						
वर्ष	कोकिंग कोयला		नॉन-कोकिंग कोयला		कुल कोयला	
	मात्रा	मूल्य रु.	मात्रा	मूल्य रु.	मात्रा	मूल्य रु.
2021-22	57.12	102790.83	151.50	125993.289	208.63	228784.12
2022-23	56.05	153839.97	181.62	229744.40	237.67	383584.38
2023-24	58.81	133000.36	205.72	177215.09	264.53	310215.45

इसके अलावा, कुछ राज्य उत्पादन कंपनियों (जेनको) और स्वतंत्र विद्युत उत्पादकों (आईपीपी) को सितंबर, 22 से जनवरी, 23 की अवधि के दौरान विद्युत मंत्रालय (एमओपी) के दिनांक 28.04.2022 के अधिदेश और कोयला मंत्रालय (एमओसी) के दिनांक 31.05.2022 के निदेश के तहत सीआईएल द्वारा आयातित कोयले की आपूर्ति की गई थी, जिसका कंपनी-वार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(मात्रा टन में; मूल्य करोड़ में)

क्र.सं.	कोयला आयातक का नाम	श्रेणी	खरीदे गए आयातित कोयले की मात्रा	मौद्रिक मूल्य
1	केएसके महानदी	निजी	93,253.03	127.49
2	जिंदल इंडिया थर्मल पावर लिमिटेड	निजी	43,276.20	62.29
3	रतनइंडिया पावर	निजी	11,590.86	14.65
4	साई वर्धा	निजी	22,422.22	30.99
5	तमिलनाडु जनरेशन एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	सार्वजनिक	69,907.00	100.59
6	लैंको अमरकंटक	निजी	10,408.69	14.42
7	कर्नाटक पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	सार्वजनिक	32,367.86	41.92

8	धारीवाल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर	निजी	38,341.90	53.45
9	आधुनिक पावर एंड नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज लिमिटेड	निजी	30,916.52	47.68

एनएलसी इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनएलसीआईएल) की एक सहायक कंपनी एनएलसी तमिलनाडु पावर लिमिटेड (एनटीपीएल) तूतीकोरिन, तमिलनाडु में 2x500 मे.वा. ताप विद्युत स्टेशन का प्रचालन करती है। यह वर्तमान में आयातित कोयले की खरीद कर रही है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान एनएलसीआईएल द्वारा आयातित कोयले का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

क्र.सं.	अवधि	मि.ट. में मात्रा	किलो कैलोरी/किग्रा में जीसीवी	भारतीय रूप में राशि (करोड़)
1	2022-23	6,61,493	5800 एआरबी	918.46
2	2023-24	3,65,896	5800 एआरबी	290.88
3	2024-25	8,26,440	5800 एआरबी	788.41

एनटीपीसी ने सूचित किया है कि आयातित कोयले का औसत जीसीवी 5000 किलो कैलोरी/किग्रा है। एनटीपीसी ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से आयातित स्टीम कोयले के लिए तटस्थ-देश- संविदाएं प्रस्तुत की हैं। आपूर्तिकर्ता संविदाओं में स्पष्ट विनिर्देशन के अनुसार भारत के बाहर से कोयला प्राप्त करता है, तथापि, अधिकांश कोयले की आपूर्ति इंडोनेशिया से और कुछ कोयले की आपूर्ति आस्ट्रेलिया से की जा रही है।

(ग) चूंकि कोयले को ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस (ओजीएल) के अंतर्गत रखा जाता है, इसलिए देश में आयातित कोयले की भू-वैज्ञानिक विशेषताओं (एन्थ्रेसाइट, सब-बिटुमिनस और लिग्नाइट आदि) की जानकारी नहीं है। जहां तक कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) द्वारा उपयुक्त आयातित कोयले का संबंध है, विक्रेता के पास दिए गए क्रय आदेश में निम्नलिखित गुणवत्ता विनिर्देशों का उल्लेख किया गया है -

मापदंड	ईकाई	निर्दिष्ट श्रेणी
कुल नमी (एआरबी) + राख (एडीबी)	%	40% तक
सकल कैलोरी मान (एआरबी)	किलो कैलोरी/किग्रा	4700 से कम नहीं
सल्फर (एडीबी)	%	अधिकतम 1.00% तक
आकार	मि.मी.	50 मिमी तक तथापि, 236 मिमी से कम आकार वाले कोयले की मात्रा विद्युत संयंत्र में प्राप्त मात्रा के 10% से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए
फिक्स्ड कार्बन (एडीबी)	%	30-50% विशिष्ट
वाष्पशील पदार्थ (एडीबी)	%	25%-45%
एचजीआई	-	45-60
यूनीकरण वायुमंडल अंतर्गत आईडीटी	डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड	1100 न्यूनतम
बाह्य सामग्री	मि.ट.	शून्य

एनटीपीएल केवल 30.70 के अनुपात में 3250 किलो कैलोरी/किग्रा जीसीसीवी के निम्न घरेलू कोयले के साथ मिश्रण प्रयोजनों के लिए 5800 किलो कैलोरी/किग्रा वाले एचजीवी आयात कोयले की खरीद कर रहा है।

(घ) वर्तमान आयात नीति के अनुसार कोयले को ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस (ओजीएल) के अंतर्गत रखा जाता है और उपभोक्ता लागू शुल्कों का भुगतान करके अपने संविदागत मूल्यों के अनुसार अपनी पसंद के स्रोत से कोयले का आयात करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। पक्षकारों के बीच आयातित ईंधन आपूर्ति संविदा और इसके निष्पादन में कोयला मंत्रालय की कोई भूमिका नहीं है।

(ड) और (च) उपर्युक्त (घ) को ध्यान में देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मैनपुरी के रास्ते इटावा-फर्रुखाबाद मार्ग पर नई ट्रेन

3172. श्री जितेंद्र दोहरे:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या इटावा जंक्शन पर कई रेलगाड़ियों को रोकने की कोई योजना है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या कानपुर-नई दिल्ली श्रम शक्ति एक्सप्रेस (12451/12452), वाराणसी-नई दिल्ली वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस (22416/22415) और अजमेर सियालदह एक्सप्रेस (12988/12987) का इटावा जंक्शन पर ठहराव देने की कोई योजना है;
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ङ) तूफान एक्सप्रेस (13007/13008) का अछल्दा स्टेशन पर ठहराव न होने के क्या कारण हैं;
- (च) क्या रेलवे का मैनपुरी के रास्ते इटावा-फर्रुखाबाद रेल मार्ग पर नई रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का विचार है; और
- (छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ) इटावा स्टेशन पर वर्तमान में 40 जोड़ी मेल/एक्सप्रेस तथा 10 जोड़ी पैसेंजर गाड़ियाँ उपलब्ध हैं, जो दिल्ली, वाराणसी, कानपुर, मुंबई, अहमदाबाद, कोलकाता, गुवाहाटी आदि स्टेशनों के लिए संपर्कता प्रदान करती हैं। इसी प्रकार, अछल्दा स्टेशन पर 05 जोड़ी पैसेंजर गाड़ियों द्वारा सेवा दी जा रही है। इसके अलावा, यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता आदि के अधीन भारतीय रेल पर गाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहराव का प्रावधान एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

(च) और (छ) वर्तमान में, इटावा-मैनपुरी खंड में 1 जोड़ी यात्री सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं, जबकि मैनपुरी-फर्रुखाबाद खंड में 04 जोड़ी रेल सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अलावा, नई रेलगाड़ियाँ चलाना

भारतीय रेल में सतत् प्रक्रिया है, जो यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधन उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन है।

महाकुंभ 2025 के लिए विशेष रेलगाड़ियां

3173. श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) महाकुंभ 2025 के लिए भारतीय रेल द्वारा कुल कितनी विशेष रेलगाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं;
- (ख) इन विशेष रेलगाड़ियों की जोन-वार और मार्ग-वार सूची क्या है;
- (ग) महाकुंभ अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेल के माध्यम से प्रयागराज आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) इस अवधि के दौरान टिकटों की बिक्री से भारतीय रेल को कुल कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ;
- (ङ) क्या इस महाकुंभ के दौरान हाल ही के नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर भगदड़ जैसी दुर्घटना के अलावा देश के किसी अन्य रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऐसी कोई दुर्घटना हुई है; और
- (च) उक्त भगदड़ों में कितनी मौतें हुई हैं और पीड़ितों के परिवारों को अब तक कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है?

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

(क) से (घ) महाकुंभ-2025 के दौरान यात्रियों की ज़रूरतों को पूरा करने और उनकी यात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए, भारतीय रेल ने 17,300 से ज़्यादा गाड़ियां चलाईं, जिनमें 7484 स्पेशल रेल सेवाएं शामिल थीं। इन स्पेशल रेल सेवाओं में 996 लंबी दूरी की गाड़ियां शामिल हैं। कुंभ 2019 के दौरान, 8394 गाड़ियां चलाई गई थीं जिनमें 694 स्पेशल रेल सेवाएं शामिल थीं। इन सभी उपायों से लगभग 4.24 करोड़ यात्रियों को सेवा मिली। भारतीय रेल स्टेशन-वार, गाड़ी-वार (स्पेशल रेल सेवाओं सहित) राजस्व के आंकड़े नहीं रखती है।

(ड) और (च) महाकुंभ के दौरान नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर हुई भगदड़ के अलावा देश में ऐसी कोई दुर्घटना नहीं घटी है। बहरहाल, नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर हुई भगदड़ में कुल 18 व्यक्ति हताहत हुए।

रेल अधिनियम, 1989 की धारा 124 और धारा 124-ए (धारा 123 के साथ पठित) के तहत परिभाषित रेल दुर्घटनाओं और अप्रिय घटनाओं में रेल यात्रियों की मृत्यु/चोट के लिए रेलवे मुआवजा देता है, जिसका निर्णय रेल दावा न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा पीड़ितों/उनके आश्रितों द्वारा रेलवे दावा न्यायाधिकरण के समक्ष दायर किए गए दावे के आवेदन के आधार पर किया जाता है और यह उचित न्यायिक प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के बाद मामलों का निपटारा करता है। जब माननीय रेल दावा न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा दावेदार के पक्ष में निर्णय दिया जाता है और रेलवे उस निर्णय को लागू करने का निर्णय लेता है, तो रेल प्रशासन मुआवजा देता है।

पश्चिम बंगाल में तारकेश्वर-बिष्णुपुर रेलवे लाइन

3174. श्री ज्योतिर्मय सिंह महतो:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पश्चिम बंगाल के भाबादिघी में 900 मीटर लंबी रेल लाइन जो वर्षों से रुकी हुई है, से संबंधित निर्माण के मुद्दे की स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) तारकेश्वर-बिष्णुपुर (पश्चिम बंगाल) रेल परियोजना के मयनापुरवारा गोपीनाथपुर खंड के पूरा होने की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है और बारा गोपीनाथपुर-जयरामबती खंड पर निर्माण कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और
- (ग) इस रेल लाइन को पूरा करने में शेष चुनौतियों से निपटने और तारकेश्वर-बिष्णुपुर खंड को समय पर जोड़ना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) **01.04.2024** की स्थिति के अनुसार, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली **60,168** करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली कुल **4,479** किलोमीटर लंबाई की **43** रेल परियोजनाएं (**13** नई लाइनें, **04** आमान परिवर्तन और **26** दोहरीकरण) हैं, इनमें वे परियोजनाएं भी शामिल हैं, जो योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से **1,655** किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च **2024** तक **20,434** करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया जा चुका है। सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किमी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किमी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	13	1087	322	9774
आमान परिवर्तन	4	1201	854	3663
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	26	2192	479	6997
कुल	43	4479	1655	20434

पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के लिए परिव्यय का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	4,380 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2024-25	13,941 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 3 गुना)

पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पूर्व रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे जोनों के अंतर्गत आती हैं। रेल परियोजनाओं की लागत, व्यय और परिव्यय सहित क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार विवरण सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली महत्वपूर्ण रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का निष्पादन भूमि अधिग्रहण में देरी के कारण रुका हुआ है। पश्चिम बंगाल में भूमि अधिग्रहण की स्थिति इस प्रकार है:

कुल आवश्यक भूमि	4093 हेक्टर
अधिगृहीत भूमि	1086 हेक्टर (26.5%)
शेष भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाएगा	3007 (73.5%)

भारत सरकार परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन के लिए तैयार है, बहरहाल सफलता पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के सहयोग पर निर्भर करती है।

तारकेश्वर - बिष्णुपुर (83 कि.मी.) नई लाइन परियोजना में, अभी तक तारकेश्वर - गोघाट (34 कि.मी.) और बिष्णुपुर - मयनापुर - बरोगोपिनाथपुर (30 कि.मी.) सहित 64 कि.मी. खंड को कमीशन किया गया है। गोघाट - कामारपुकुर - बरोगोपीनाथपुर (19 कि.मी.) खंड में शेष भाग पर उपलब्ध भूमि पर कार्य शुरू किया गया है। गोघाट - कामारपुकुर (5.5 कि.मी.) खंड के बीच भाभादिघी तालाब अवस्थित है। भाभादिघी तालाब को भरने के विरुद्ध स्थानीय लोगों के विरोध से कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या के कारण इस गोघाट - कामारपुकुर खंड पर कार्य का निष्पादन लंबे समय से रुका हुआ है। रेलवे इस मुद्दे को सुलझाने के लिए लगातार राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के संपर्क में है लेकिन इस मुद्दे का अभी तक समाधान नहीं हुआ। बरोगोपिनाथपुर-जयरामबाती (7 कि.मी.) खंड पूरा होने के अंतिम चरण में है।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना/परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी मंजूरी, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं की शिफ्टिंग, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियों, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण परियोजना/ओं विशेष स्थल के लिए किसी वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या इत्यादि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। उपरोक्त बाधाओं के बावजूद, इन परियोजनाओं को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN ASSAM AND NORTH-EASTERN REGION

3175. SHRI PHANI BHUSAN CHOUDHURY:

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

- (a) the present status for railway line from Jogigopha to Amingaon Via Barpeta and Hazo, which was survived earlier;
- (b) whether any commencement date has been proposed for this project;
- (c) whether there is any proposal for new railway line in Assam and North-Eastern Region; and
- (d) the details of the employment recruitment process at the National Level?

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

- (a) to (c) Survey for construction of new line from Jogighopa - Guwahati via Barpetta, Sarthebari (136 Km.) has been completed. The project could not be taken forward due to low traffic projection.

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. In last 3 years (2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and current Financial Year i.e. 2024-25), 21 surveys (17 New line & 04 Doubling) of total length 2,499 km falling fully/partly in the North East Region including the State of Assam, have been sanctioned.

Further, As on 01.04.2024, 18 Railway projects (13 New Lines and 05 Doubling), of total length of 1,368 Km, costing Rs.74,972 crore falling fully/partly in the North East Region including the State of Assam, are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 313 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of Rs.40,549 crore has been incurred upto March 2024.

The status of work is summarized as under:-

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March, 2024 (Rs. in Cr.)
New Lines	13	896	81	34,616
Doubling	5	472	232	5,933
Total	18	1368	313	40,549

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

Average Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and other works, falling fully/ partly in North East Region including the State of Assam is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	Rs.2,122 Crore/year
2024-25	Rs.10,376 Crore (Nearly 5 times)

Commissioning of infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the North East Region including the State of Assam is given below:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	333 Km	66.6 Km/year
2014-24	1728 Km	172.8 Km/year (Nearly 3 times)

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, deposition of cost share by State Government in cost sharing

projects, priority of projects, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project(s) site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions etc.

Various steps taken by the Government for speedy approval and implementation of Railway projects include (i) setting up of Gati Shakti units

(ii) prioritisation of projects (iii) substantial increase in allocation of funds on priority projects (iv) delegation of powers at field level (v) close monitoring of progress of project at various levels, and (vi) regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects. This has led to substantial increase in rate of commissioning since 2014.

(d) 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 92116 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 & Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial & Isolated Categories and Level-1.

For four notifications, Computer Based Tests (CBTs) have been completed from 25.11.2024 to 30.12.2024. The details are as under:-

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Centers	Days	Shifts
1st 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
1st 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

In addition, Computer Based Test for RPF CEN No. 02/2024 (4208 vacancies) for the post of Constable has started from 02.03.2025 onwards. 2nd Stage

Computer Based Test (CBT-II) for CEN No. 01/2024, for the post of Assistant Loco Pilot is scheduled on 19.03.2025 and 20.03.2025

NASHIK – PUNE RAILWAY LINE

3176. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

- (a) whether any proposal for a Nashik-Pune railway line has been received by the Ministry of Railways;
- (b) if so, the technical and financial details of this project proposal in terms of route, stations en-route, length, maximum permissible speed for the rolling stock, other technical details, cost of the project indicating the financial viability of the project;
- (c) the details of the receipt of this project proposal by the Government;
- (d) whether the State Government has given any commitment of paying any share in the said project, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the said proposal has been approved by the Government in view of the demand of passengers between the two cities?

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

- (a) to (e) Pune to Nashik is already connected on rail network via Pune - Kalyan - Nashik (265 Km) and via Pune - Daund - Ahmednagar -Manmad - Nashik (387 km).

To further improve this connectivity, doubling work of Daund – Manmad (248 Km) line is sanctioned. Out of total 248 km, 178 Km has already been commissioned and work in balance section has been taken up.

Further, following Surveys have been sanctioned for preparation of DPR for improving the connectivity.

- New Double Line between Nashik – Sainagar Shirdi (82 Km)
- New Double Line between Pune - Ahmednagar (125 Km.)
- Doubling of Sainagar Shirdi-Puntamba (17 km)

For direct connection between Pune and Nashik, DPR was prepared by Maharashtra Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (MRIDC), a Joint Venture company of Government of Maharashtra (50%) and Ministry of Railways (50%). The proposed alignment in the DPR was passing through Narayangaon where National Centre for Radio Astrophysics (NCRA), Pune has installed Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT) Observatory. GMRT has users from 31 number of countries (till 28th Cycle) that uses its services for scientific observations. This alignment was not found acceptable due to adverse impact of proposed railway line on operation of the GMRT Observatory.

Sanctioning of Railway projects is a continuous and dynamic process of Indian Railway. Railway infrastructure projects are taken up on the basis of remunerativeness, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes including connectivity to hilly and border areas, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon

liabilities of ongoing projects, overall availability of funds and competing demands.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें

3177. डॉ. लता वानखेड़े:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों को स्थिर करने और जमाखोरी को रोकने के लिए

क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) इन प्रयासों से आम जनता को किस हद तक प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हुआ है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि 'एक राष्ट्र, एक राशन कार्ड' योजना प्रवासी कामगारों और गरीबों के लिए

बड़ी उपलब्धि साबित हुई है जिससे उन्हें कहीं भी आसानी से राशन उपलब्ध हो रहा है;

(घ) इस योजना से अब तक कितने लाभार्थी लाभान्वित हुए हैं; और

(ङ) इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय

और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी.एल. वर्मा):

(क) और (ख) उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग, देश भर में राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा केंद्रीय सहायता से स्थापित 555 मूल्य निगरानी केंद्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत चयनित आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं के दैनिक खुदरा और थोक मूल्यों की निगरानी करता है। कीमतों और सांकेतिक मूल्य प्रवृत्तियों की दैनिक रिपोर्ट का उचित विश्लेषण किया जाता है, ताकि बफर से स्टॉक जारी करने, स्टॉकहोल्डिंग संस्थाओं द्वारा स्टॉक का खुलासा करने, स्टॉक सीमा लगाने, व्यापार नीतिगत साधनों में परिवर्तन जैसे आयात शुल्क को युक्तिसंगत बनाने, आयात कोटा में बदलाव, वस्तु के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध आदि पर उचित निर्णय लिए जा सकें। अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति की नियमित रूप से, समीक्षा

और विचार-विमर्श, आवश्यक कृषि-बागवानी वस्तुओं की कीमतों और मूल्य रुझानों की स्थिति और घरेलू उत्पादन में वृद्धि और आयात के माध्यम से उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के उपायों का सुझाव देता है। कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव से निपटने के लिए, सरकार दालों और प्याज का बफर स्टॉक बनाए रखती है, ताकि बाजार में कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए अंशांकित और लक्षित तरीके से दालों और प्याज को जारी किया जा सके। बफर स्टॉक से दालों के स्टॉक का एक हिस्सा भारत दाल ब्रांड के तहत उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ती कीमतों पर खुदरा बिक्री के लिए दालों में परिवर्तित किया जाता है। इसी तरह, भारत ब्रांड के तहत खुदरा उपभोक्ताओं को रियायती कीमतों पर आटा और चावल वितरित किया जाता है। थोक बाजारों और खुदरा दुकानों के माध्यम से उच्च मूल्य वाले उपभोक्ता केंद्रों में कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सितंबर से दिसंबर, 2024 के दौरान बफर से प्याज को अंशांकित और लक्षित तरीके से जारी किया गया था। प्रमुख उपभोग केंद्रों में स्थिर खुदरा दुकानों और मोबाइल वैन के माध्यम से खुदरा उपभोक्ताओं के बीच बफर से प्याज 35 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम पर वितरित किया गया था। सरकार खाद्य तेलों की कीमतों पर बारीकी से नजर रख रही है तथा इन वस्तुओं को सस्ती कीमत पर उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है।

दालों के स्टॉक की निगरानी करने के लिए, उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग ने राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी कि वे ऑनलाइन स्टॉक डिस्कलोजर पोर्टल के माध्यम से आवश्यक वस्तुएं अधिनियम 1955 के तहत व्यापारियों, डीलरों, आयातकों, मिलर, मिलर्स, स्टॉकिस्ट और बिग चेन रिटेलर्स जैसे विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा शेयरों के प्रकटीकरण को सुनिश्चित करें। इन अधिनियम के तहत जमाखोरी को नियंत्रित करने की शक्तियां राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सौंपी गई हैं। राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को समय-समय पर सलाह दी जाती है/जमाखोरी के खिलाफ उचित कार्रवाई करने और अधिनियम को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने के लिए संवेदनशील किया जाता है।

इन उपायों से आम उपभोक्ताओं को आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुएं सस्ती कीमतों पर उपलब्ध कराने और कीमतों को स्थिर करने में मदद मिली है। समग्र खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति दर अक्टूबर, 2024 में 10.87% से घटकर फरवरी, 2025 में 3.75% हो गई है।

(ग) से (ड) वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी) सुविधा के तहत सभी 36 राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राशन कार्डों की राष्ट्रव्यापी पोर्टेबिलिटी सक्षम की गई है, जो देश में लगभग 80 करोड़ राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम 2013 (एनएफएसए) लाभार्थियों की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करती है। ओएनओआरसी सुविधा एनएफएसए आबादी के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद साबित हो रही है जो अस्थायी रोजगार, प्रवासी मजदूरों, आंतरिक रूप से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों (आईडीपी) आदि की तलाश में अक्सर अपना निवास स्थान बदलते रहते हैं। इस सुविधा के तहत, एनएफएसए लाभार्थियों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पॉइंट ऑफ सेल (ईपीओएस) डिवाइस पर बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण के साथ अपने मौजूदा राशन कार्ड का उपयोग करके देश में कहीं भी अपनी पसंद की किसी भी उचित मूल्य की दुकान (एफपीएस) से अपने अधिकार का खाद्यान्न उठाने का अधिकार है। उस व्यक्ति के घर पर उसका परिवार भी उसी राशन कार्ड पर गृह राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पीएमजीकेवाई खाद्यान्न का हिस्सा उठा सकता है। इसकी स्थापना के बाद से, ओएनओआरसी के तहत 168.5 करोड़ से अधिक पोर्टेबिलिटी ट्रांजेक्शन दर्ज किए गए हैं।

गौण खनिजों को प्रमुख खनिजों की सूची में शामिल करना

3178. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गौण खनिजों की सूची से बैराइट्स, क्वाट्रज, फेल्डस्पार और अभ्रक आदि जैसे खनिजों को प्रमुख खनिजों की सूची में शामिल करने के लिए कोई अधिसूचना जारी की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उक्त अधिसूचना के कारण राजस्थान में गौण खनिज उद्योग से जुड़े लाखों लोगों को नुकसान होने की आशंका है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का उक्त निर्णय की समीक्षा करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसकी समीक्षा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) केंद्र सरकार ने दिनांक 20.02.2025 की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का. 924 (अ) के तहत बैराइट्स, क्वार्ट्ज, फेल्डस्पार और अभ्रक जैसे खनिजों को गौण खनिजों की सूची से हटा दिया है। क्वार्ट्ज, फेल्डस्पार और अभ्रक धारित चट्टानें कई महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों जैसे बेरिल, लिथियम, नियोबियम, टैंटालम, मोलिब्डेनम, टिन, टाइटेनियम, टंगस्टन आदि के एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत हैं। विभिन्न नई प्रौद्योगिकियों, ऊर्जा परिवर्तन, अंतरिक्ष यान उद्योग, स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र आदि में ये खनिज महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। इन खनिजों से जुड़े महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के गवेषण और निष्कर्षण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन खनिजों को गौण खनिजों की सूची से हटा दिया गया है।

बैराइट का व्यापक रूप से उपयोग तेल और गैस ड्रिलिंग में ड्रिल मड में भारक एजेंट के रूप में किया जाता है। इसका अन्य उपयोग कार, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, टीवी स्क्रीन, रबर, कांच, सिरेमिक, पेंट, विकिरण परिरक्षण और चिकित्सा अनुप्रयोगों में किया जाता है। बैराइट एंटीमनी, कोबाल्ट, तांबा, सीसा, मैंगनीज, चांदी और लौह अयस्क के अयस्कों के साथ पाया जाता है। किसी भी खनिज का खनन करते समय, उससे संबंधित खनिज के उत्पादन से बचा नहीं जा सकता।

(ग) से (ङ) : इस मामले में, खान मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्य सरकारों को स्पष्टीकरण जारी किया था, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह भी बताया गया था कि बैराइट्स, फेल्सपार, अभ्रक और क्वार्ट्ज खनिजों के मौजूदा पट्टों की पट्टा अवधि एमएमडीआर अधिनियम की धारा 8क के अनुसार शासित होगी। इस प्रकार, एमएमडीआर संशोधन अधिनियम, 2015 के लागू होने के बाद दिए गए खनन पट्टों की पट्टा अवधि 50 वर्ष के लिए होगी।

इसके अलावा, एमएमडीआर संशोधन अधिनियम, 2015 के लागू होने से पहले दिए गए खनन पट्टों के मामले में, पट्टे की अवधि बढ़ाई जाएगी और 31 मार्च, 2020 (व्यावसायिक खानों के लिए) या 31

मार्च, 2030 (कैप्टिव खानों के लिए) को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि तक विस्तारित मानी जाएगी, जो अंतिम बार किए गए नवीकरण की अवधि की समाप्ति की तारीख से या नवीकरण अवधि के पूरा होने तक, यदि कोई हो, से प्रभावी होगी या ऐसे पट्टे के अनुदान की तारीख से 50 वर्ष की अवधि तक, जो भी बाद में हो, इस शर्त के अधीन है कि पट्टे की सभी शर्तों का अनुपालन किया गया है। यदि आवश्यक हो, तो राज्य सरकार अधिनियम की धारा 8क के प्रावधान के अनुसार पट्टा विस्तार के लिए आवश्यक आदेश जारी कर सकती है।

इसके अलावा, आईबीएम द्वारा खनन योजना अनुमोदित किए जाने तक, मौजूदा पट्टेधारकों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मौजूदा खनन योजना के आधार पर उत्पादन और डिस्पैच जारी रखने की अनुमति दी गई है।

इस प्रकार, सरकार ने मौजूदा खनिकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त उपाय किए हैं।

एनएफएस योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी

3179. श्री भजन लाल जाटव:

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

- (क) क्या राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा (एनएफएस) योजना में लाभार्थियों की संख्या सीमा से अधिक होने के कारण दिनांक 18.05.2020 से नए नाम जोड़ने की प्रक्रिया स्थगित करनी पड़ी थी;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस मामले से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार को किसी राज्य से लाभार्थियों की अधिकतम सीमा को 4.46 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर अधिकतम 15 प्रतिशत करने का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(च) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बना रही है कि कोई भी पात्र परिवार राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना से वंचित न रह जाए; और

(छ) करौली, धौलपुर और भरतपुर में एनएफएसए के अंतर्गत ऐसे कितने आवेदन लंबित हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत प्रचालित होता है। इस अधिनियम के तहत पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की होती है।

राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) के तहत कवर किए जाने वाले पात्र लाभार्थियों की संख्या राज्य के लिए निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक होने के कारण नए लाभार्थियों को जोड़ने की प्रक्रिया दिनांक 18.05.2020 से रोक दी गई थी। इसके बाद, पोर्टल को दिनांक 01.04.2022 से 30.04.2022 तक और दिनांक 13.05.2022 से 28.05.2022 तक खोला गया था। पोर्टल को दिनांक 26.01.2025 से पुनः खोला गया है।

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य सरकार से लाभार्थियों के कवरेज की 4.46 करोड़ की सीमा को 15% बढ़ाने का अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था।

(घ) और (ड.) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एनएफएसए) की धारा 9 में प्रावधान है कि प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत कवरेज का प्रतिशत केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाएगा और राज्य में कवर किए जाने वाले कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या की गणना, ऐसी जनगणना के जनसंख्या अनुमानों के आधार पर की जाएगी, जिसके प्रासंगिक आंकड़े प्रकाशित किए गए हैं। एनएफएसए के तहत कवरेज में कोई भी संशोधन अगली जनसंख्या जनगणना के प्रासंगिक आंकड़ों के प्रकाशित होने के बाद ही संभव होगा। इसलिए, राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था।

(च) अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) में प्रावधान है कि राज्य सरकारें उपधारा (1) के तहत तैयार दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए धारा 9 के तहत निर्धारित व्यक्तियों की संख्या के अंदर पात्र परिवारों की सूची को अद्यतन करेंगी। केंद्र सरकार ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एनएफएसए के तहत शामिल करने के लिए समाज के कमजोर वर्गों सहित सभी पात्र और गरीब व्यक्तियों/परिवारों की पहचान करने के लिए एक परामर्शिका जारी की है। राज्य अपने लाभार्थी डाटाबेस की देखरेख करते हैं ताकि फर्जी राशन कार्ड सूची से हटा दिए जाएं और पात्र लाभार्थियों को बेहतर तरीके से लक्षित किया जा सके। इस प्रकार, इस अधिनियम के तहत अपात्र लाभार्थियों को सूची से हटाना और पात्र लाभार्थियों को जोड़ना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

(छ) करौली, धौलपुर एवं भरतपुर में एनएफएसए के अन्तर्गत लंबित आवेदनों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

जिले का नाम	कुल लंबित आवेदन (दिनांक 07.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार)
करौली	24,498
धौलपुर	55,568
भरतपुर	30,819

उन्नत/सौंदर्यीकृत/नवीकृत रेलवे स्टेशन

3180. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अब तक राज्यवार कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों का उन्नयन/सौंदर्यीकरण/नवीकरण किया गया है अथवा इनकी प्रक्रिया चल रही है;
- (ख) रेलवे स्टेशनों के उन्नयन/सौंदर्यीकरण के लिए अब तक राज्यवार/मंडलवार कितनी निधि आबंटित और उपयोग की गई है;

- (ग) प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है और अब तक मंडलवार कितने प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है; और
- (घ) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर लंबित कार्य को निर्धारित समय में पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) भारतीय रेल में रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सतत् और चलायमान प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में निर्माण-कार्य सापेक्ष प्राथमिकता और धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन आवश्यकता के अनुसार शुरू किए जाते हैं। बहरहाल, स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन के लिए निर्माण-कार्य को स्वीकृति देने और निष्पादित करते समय निम्नतर कोटि के रेलवे स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्चतर कोटि के रेलवे स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। इस समय, रेलवे स्टेशनों का उन्नयन/विकास/आधुनिकीकरण 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' के अंतर्गत किया जा रहा है। इस 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 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं जैसे स्टेशन तक पहुंच, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म सायबान, स्वच्छता, निःशुल्क वाई-फाई, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, एक्जीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामोदिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है।

इस योजना में आवश्यकता, चरणबद्धता एवं व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार रेलवे स्टेशन इमारत में सुधार, रेलवे स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टी-मोडाल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों के

लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि शामिल हैं और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के निर्माण की भी संकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत 1337 रेलवे स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है। 1202 अमृत स्टेशनों के विकासात्मक कार्यों के लिए निविदाएं प्रदान की गई हैं और निर्माण-कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। परियोजनाओं ने अच्छी निष्पादन गति दर्शाई है। उदहारण के लिए:

- राजस्थान राज्य के गांधीनगर जयपुर स्टेशन पर, दोनों तरफ की रेलवे स्टेशन इमारतों के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो चुके हैं, एयर कॉनकोर्स के गर्डर लगा दिए गए हैं और डेक स्लैबों की ढलाई हो चुकी है और पूरी छत एवं प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर आदि का निर्माण-कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है।
- राजस्थान राज्य के जयपुर जंक्शन स्टेशन पर, बेसमेंट सहित द्वितीय प्रवेश इमारत के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो चुके हैं और फुट ओवर ब्रिज, मुख्य साइड स्टेशन इमारत, एयर कॉनकोर्स आदि का कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है।
- राजस्थान राज्य के भरतपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर, प्लेटफार्म सतह, प्रतीक्षालय, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टरों, शौचालयों के सुधार और नए यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली (पीआरएस) इमारत के निर्माण का कार्य पूरा हो गया है और नए फुटओवर ब्रिज, प्रवेश द्वारमण्डप के निर्माण, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार आदि का कार्य शुरू किए जा चुके हैं।
- राजस्थान राज्य के जैसलमेर रेलवे स्टेशन पर, मुख्य स्टेशन इमारत के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो चुके हैं, एयर कॉनकोर्स और फुट ओवर ब्रिज के गर्डर लगाने और डेक स्लैब की ढलाई का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और परिष्करण कार्य शुरू किए जा चुके हैं।
- राजस्थान राज्य के उदयपुर सिटी स्टेशन पर, पूर्व की ओर की स्टेशन इमारत के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो चुके हैं और पश्चिम की ओर की स्टेशन इमारत, एयर कॉनकोर्स,

पूरी छत, फुट ओवर ब्रिज, स्काईवॉक आदि के कार्य शुरू किए जा चुके हैं।

- महाराष्ट्र राज्य के नागपुर स्टेशन पर, पूर्व की ओर प्रस्थान और आगमन इमारत का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और एयर कॉनकोर्स, पश्चिम की ओर प्रशासनिक इमारत, नए फुट ओवर ब्रिज आदि के निर्माण-कार्य शुरू किए जा चुके हैं।
- महाराष्ट्र राज्य के देवलालि स्टेशन पर प्रवेश द्वार और द्वारमण्डप, चारदीवारी, नया प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, पार्किंग क्षेत्र और परिचलन क्षेत्र का विकास-कार्य, शौचालय, अतिरिक्त प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर की व्यवस्था, लिफ्ट, बेहतर फर्नीचर, बागवानी कार्य, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं, प्रदर्श व्यवस्था, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह में सुधार और प्रकाश-व्यवस्था के कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं।
- ओडिशा राज्य के भुवनेश्वर स्टेशन पर, दोनों तरफ स्टेशन इमारतों का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो चुका है, एयर कॉनकोर्स के गर्डर लगाए जा चुके हैं और एयर कॉनकोर्स की छत, उत्थापित पहुँच मार्ग, फुट ओवर ब्रिज आदि के कार्य शुरू किए जा चुके हैं।
- ओडिशा राज्य के पुरी स्टेशन पर, बुर्ज की उंचाई तक स्टेशन इमारत के अग्रभाग का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और स्टेशन इमारत के पिछले हिस्से का संरचनात्मक कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- बिहार राज्य के गया स्टेशन पर, पश्चिमी प्रस्थान और आगमन इमारत, पूर्वी प्रस्थान इमारत, पूर्व की ओर तीर्थयात्रा इमारत और बहुमंजिला दुपहिया वाहन पार्किंग के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं और सम्मिलन क्षेत्र, नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर आदि के निर्माण-कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के भिलाई स्टेशन पर प्रतीक्षालय, सम्मिलन क्षेत्र, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग क्षेत्र, पहुँच मार्ग, नए प्रवेश द्वार का निर्माण, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए

सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर का विस्तार आदि के सुधार कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। सामान्यतः अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन का वित्तपोषण योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत 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। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत 12,994 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान) का आवंटन किया गया है तथा 2024-25 (फरवरी, 2025 तक) के दौरान 10,586 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय उपगत किया जा चुका है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा को अंतर्ग्रस्त करते हुए जटिल स्वरूप का होता है और इसके लिए दमकल विभाग की स्वीकृति, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं), अतिलंघनों को स्थानांतरित करना, 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 ब्राउनफिल्ड 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 इंगित नहीं की जा सकती है।

CONSTRUCTION OF DOUBLE UNDERPASS AT NIMASARAI

3181. SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to approve and expedite the construction of a double underpass at Nimasarai to alleviate the situation of

severe daily traffic jams near the district headquarters of English Bazar, if so, the details thereof; and;

(b) whether the steps taken/have been taken by the Government to expedite sanction for construction of a subway at Railway Gate No. 43A/E near Dhuliyān Station, Murshidabad which is crucial due to severe traffic congestion, 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) A single lane subway No. 04 exists at Km 297/6-7 between Malda-Old Malda stations. The work of preparation of Technical Feasibility Report / Detailed Project Report (TFR / DPR) for the construction of additional subway as per the traffic requirements if any, has been taken up. Further action depends on TFR / DPR.

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

Nos. of ROB/RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-24 is as under:

Period	ROBs/RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-24	11,945 Nos. (about three Times)

As on 01.02.2025, 4344 Nos. ROBs/RUBs are sanctioned at the cost of ₹ 97,422 crore on Indian Railways including 236 Nos. of Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) works at cost of ₹ 5778 crore in the state of West Bengal, which are at various stage of planning and execution. 89 Nos. works out of 236 Nos. have been delayed due to land acquisition, cost-sharing and consent for closure etc.

During 2014-24, total 443 Nos. of ROBs/RUBs were constructed in the state of West Bengal.

During 2024-25 (upto Jan'25), 827 Nos. of ROBs/RUBs have been constructed on Indian Railways including 28 Nos. of ROBs/RUBs in the State of West Bengal.

Level Crossing (LC) No. 43/Spl/E exist at Km 239/9-10 on Azimganj-New Farakka section of Malda division. The work of preparation of Technical Feasibility Report / Detailed Project Report (TFR / DPR) for the construction of ROB in lieu of LC No. 43/Spl/E has been taken up. Further action depends on TFR / DPR.

चीनी का उत्पादन और खपत दर

3182. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

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

- (क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को देश में चीनी के उत्पादन और खपत दर के बीच भारी अंतर की जानकारी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुछ राज्यों में चीनी मिलों के बंद होने के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया गया है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा अब तक बंद हुई चीनी मिलों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है; और
- (ग) क्या देश में चीनी उत्पादन में कमी के कारण चीनी की कीमतों में वृद्धि के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) देश में चीनी उत्पादन घरेलू खपत की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है। प्रत्येक चीनी मौसम में चीनी का उत्पादन लगभग 300-360 लाख टन (एलएमटी) होता है, जबकि घरेलू खपत 270-297 लाख टन होती है।
- (ख) राज्य सरकारें प्रत्येक चीनी मौसम के दौरान आवधिक आधार पर चीनी मिलों के बंद होने के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करती हैं। पिछले तीन चीनी मौसमों के दौरान बंद चीनी मिलों की चीनी सत्रवार संख्या **विवरण** में दी गई है।
- (ग) व्यावहारिक सरकारी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेपों के परिणामस्वरूप, चीनी की कीमत बिना किसी महत्वपूर्ण उतार-चढ़ाव के स्थिर और उचित सीमा पर बनी हुई है। चूंकि चीनी का उत्पादन घरेलू आवश्यकता के लिए पर्याप्त है, इसलिए चीनी की कीमत उचित स्तर पर रहने की उम्मीद है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन चीनी मौसमों के दौरान बंद चीनी मिलों की चीनी सत्रवार संख्या

राज्य	चीनी मौसम 2022-23	चीनी मौसम 2023-24	चीनी मौसम 2024-25
उत्तर प्रदेश	2	0	0
महाराष्ट्र	0	3	8
कर्नाटक	0	0	0
गुजरात	0	0	2
तमिलनाडू	0	0	0
बिहार	0	0	0
हरियाणा	0	0	0
पंजाब	0	1	0
मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0
उत्तराखंड	0	0	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0	0
तेलंगाना	0	1	0
छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	0
ओडिशा	0	0	0
राजस्थान	0	0	0
कुल	2	5	10

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST MINORITIES

3183. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to prevent violence against minorities during the last five years:
- (b) the details of the number of incidents of violence against minorities reported during the last three years, State-wise:
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure swift justice for victims of communal violence; and
- (d) whether there is any special monitoring mechanism to track crimes against minorities and if so, the extent of its effectiveness?

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

(a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Hence prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of offences, including matters related to violence against minority communities, are primarily the concerns of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The State Governments/ Union Territories (UTs) are competent to deal with offences under the extant provisions of laws and action is taken as per the existing laws by the law enforcing agencies, whenever instances of violence come to notice. As such, specific data regarding violence against minorities is not maintained centrally. Further, the National Commission for Minorities has been set up by Government, which looks into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities and take up such matters with the appropriate authorities.

Moreover, Government of India monitors the internal security and law and order situation in the country and assists the State Governments in case of major law and order problems by deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) at the request of the State Governments. Additionally, Government of India issues appropriate advisories from time to time to maintain peace, public tranquillity and harmony.

स्मार्ट पीडीएस योजना

3184. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

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

- (क) केन्द्र सरकार की स्मार्ट पीडीएस (सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली) योजना प्रायोगिक परियोजना के रूप में किन जिलों और राज्यों में शुरू की गई है;
- (ख) स्मार्ट पीडीएस योजना और वर्तमान पीडीएस योजना में क्या अंतर है;
- (ग) स्मार्ट (पीडीएस) के लाभार्थियों, जनता और विभाग को क्या लाभ होगा और वर्तमान सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के प्रचालन में क्या खामियां हैं;
- (घ) क्या स्मार्ट पीडीएस योजना को पूरे देश में लागू किए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है; और
- (च) उस निकाय का नाम क्या है जिसके माध्यम से इसे चलाया जाएगा?

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

- (क) और (ख) यह विभाग सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में उन्नत एकीकृत आपूर्ति श्रृंखला सॉफ्टवेयर के विकास और कार्यान्वयन के लिए केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित नई योजना (सीएसएस) "सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से आधुनिकीकरण और सुधार योजना (स्मार्ट-पीडीएस)" को लागू

कर रहा है। वर्तमान में, स्मार्ट-पीडीएस विकास के चरण में है। यह परियोजना एनआईसी द्वारा अक्टूबर 2024 से शुरू की गई थी और इसके एप्लीकेशन को अप्रैल 2025 से चरणबद्ध तरीके से शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है।

स्मार्ट-पीडीएस योजना का उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) में प्रौद्योगिकी अवसंरचना को मजबूत करना है, ताकि एनएफएसए और राज्य योजनाओं को कवर करते हुए पूरे पीडीएस पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में प्रौद्योगिकी संचालित सुधारों और परिवर्तनकारी बदलावों का नेतृत्व किया जा सके। इस प्रकार, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आईटी हार्डवेयर, सॉफ्टवेयर के संबंध में पीडीएस संचालन की राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी सीमाओं को दूर करके सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) संचालन के कामकाज में लाए जाने वाले सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित सुधारों को बनाए रखने और सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पीडीएस से संबंधित सभी संचालनों को कवर करने वाली एक एकीकृत केंद्रीय प्रणाली को संस्थागत बनाने के लिए स्मार्ट-पीडीएस शुरू किया गया है।

(ग) स्मार्ट पीडीएस प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण प्रयासों से देश के सभी पीडीएस लाभार्थी लाभान्वित होते हैं। वर्तमान में, एनएफएसए के तहत 81.35 करोड़ के कुल लक्षित कवरेज की तुलना में, 80.56 करोड़ लोग प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेवाई) के तहत मुफ्त खाद्यान्न प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, जो कुल कवरेज का लगभग 99.03% है।

(घ) से (च) सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इस विभाग द्वारा स्मार्ट-पीडीएस योजना शुरू की गई है और इसे लागू किया जाना है। वर्तमान में, इस विभाग ने स्मार्ट-पीडीएस योजना के लिए 35 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (तमिलनाडु को छोड़कर, जो प्रक्रियाधीन है) के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। इसके अलावा, स्मार्ट पीडीएस का विकास प्रगति पर है और इसके एप्लीकेशन को अप्रैल 2025 से चरणबद्ध तरीके से शुरू किए जाने की उम्मीद है। एनआईसी, स्मार्ट पीडीएस का तकनीकी भागीदार और डेवलपर भी है।

झुंझुनू, राजस्थान में आरओबी और आरयूबी का निर्माण

3185. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेलवे में सड़क उपरि पुलों (आरओबी) और भूमिगत पुलों (आरयूबी) के निर्माण सहित लंबित अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राजस्थान के झुंझुनू लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में रेलवे उपरि पुल (आरओबी), सड़क उपरि पुलों और भूमिगत पुलों (आरयूबी) जैसी परियोजनाओं सहित वर्तमान में कितनी परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं;

(ग) इन सभी परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति और इनके पूरा होने की समय-सीमा क्या है;

(घ) कवच सुरक्षा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत कुल कितनी लंबाई को शामिल किया गया है और कुल रेल नेटवर्क के संबंध में कितने प्रतिशत कवरेज किया गया है; और

(ङ) नए समर्पित माल और तीव्र गति वाले रेल गलियारों की पहचान करने की दिशा में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है और राष्ट्रीय रेल योजना 2030 की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

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

रेल परियोजनाओं को लाभप्रदता, यातायात अनुमानों, अंतिम स्थान तक संपर्कता, अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों एवं वैकल्पिक मार्गों, संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन, राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगों, रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक

आवश्यकताओं, सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व आदि के आधार पर स्वीकृत किया जाता है जो चालू परियोजनाओं की देयताओं व निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

दिनांक 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल पर लगभग 7.44 लाख करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 44,488 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 488 रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं (187 नई लाइन, 40 आमान परिवर्तन और 261 दोहरीकरण) हैं जो योजना/अनुमोदन/निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से मार्च, 2024 तक 12,045 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और लगभग 2.92 लाख करोड़ रु. का व्यय किया गया है। जिनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई नई लाइन/आमान परिवर्तन/दोहरीकरण (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइन	187	20199	2855	160022
आमान परिवर्तन	40	4719	2972	18706
दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन	261	19570	6218	113742
कुल	488	44,488	12,045	2,92,470

भारतीय रेल पर अवसंरचना संबंधी परियोजनाओं के लिए परिव्यय का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	11,527 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष
2024-25	68,634 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 6 गुना)

भारतीय रेल पर नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

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

राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं भारतीय रेल के उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, पश्चिम रेलवे जोनों के अंतर्गत आती है।

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

दिनांक 01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, झुंझुनू सहित राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 51,814 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली कुल 4,191 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 32 रेल परियोजनाएं (15 नई लाइनें, 05 आमामान परिवर्तन और 12 दोहरीकरण) हैं, जो योजना और क्रियान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनमें से 1,183 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च, 2024 तक 14,786 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया जा चुका है। कार्य की स्थिति संक्षेप में निम्नानुसार है:-

योजना शीर्ष	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किमी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किमी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)
नई लाइन	15	1230	134	3593
आमामान परिवर्तन	5	1252	759	5398
दोहरीकरण/मल्टीट्रैकिंग	12	1709	290	5794
कुल	32	4,191	1,183	14,786

राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाले अवसंरचनात्मक और संरक्षा कार्यों हेतु बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	682 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2024-25	9,959 करोड़ रु. (14 गुना से अधिक)

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-24 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेल पथ	कमीशनिंग किए गए नए रेलपथों का औसत
2009-14	798 किलोमीटर	159.6 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष
2014-24	3,742 किलोमीटर	374.2 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

भारतीय रेल में समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण कार्यों को मंजूरी देना सतत् एवं गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों को रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा पर इसके प्रभाव, गाड़ियों की आवाजाही तथा सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर प्रभाव और व्यवहार्यता आदि के आधार पर प्राथमिकता दी जाती और शुरू किया जाता है।

दिनांक 01.02.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल में 97,422 करोड़ रूपए की लागत वाले 4344 ऊपरी सड़क पुलों (आरओबी)/निचले सड़क पुलों(आरयूबी) का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है, जिनमें राजस्थान राज्य में 5,213 करोड़ की लागत वाले 547 ऊपरी सड़क पुलों (आरओबी)/निचले सड़क पुलों(आरयूबी) के कार्य शामिल हैं।

झुंझुनू संसदीय क्षेत्र में 04 ऊपरी सड़क पुल(आरओबी)/निचले सड़क पुल(आरयूबी) हैं जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

वर्ष 2024-25 (जनवरी 2025 तक) के दौरान, भारतीय रेल पर 827 ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण किया गया है।

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों सहित किसी भी रेल परियोजना का पूरा होना समपार बंद करने के लिए सहमति प्रदान करने में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सहयोग, पहुंच मार्ग के संरेखण को निर्धारित करना, सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेखण (जीएडी) का अनुमोदन, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाने, बाधक जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का अंतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थितियां, जलवायु स्थिति के कारण परियोजना विशेष के स्थान के लिए वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

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 संरक्षित 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 मंजूरी दी गई थी।
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 टैगों का संस्थापन।
 - ग. संपूर्ण रेलखंड में दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापन।

घ. रेलपथ के साथ ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना।

ड. भारतीय रेल पर परिचालित किए जाने वाले प्रत्येक रेलइंजन पर लोको कवच का प्रावधान।

6. दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे में 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच के वर्जन 3.2 की संस्थापना के आधार पर काफी अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ। इन अनुभवों का लाभ उठाते हुए आगे और सुधार किए गए। अंततः दिनांक 16.07.2024 को कवच संस्करण 4.0 विशिष्टियों को आरडीएसओ द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया।
7. कवच के वर्जन 4.0 में विभिन्न रेल नेटवर्क के लिए आवश्यक सभी मुख्य विशेषताएं शामिल हैं। भारतीय रेल हेतु संरक्षा के संबंध में यह विशिष्ट उपलब्धि है। अल्प अवधि के भीतर, भारतीय रेल द्वारा स्वचालित गाड़ी सुरक्षा प्रणाली को विकसित किया गया, परीक्षण किया गया और संस्थापित करना शुरू किया गया।
8. कवच 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 भारतीय रेल में अब बड़े पैमाने पर कवच वर्जन 4.0 की संस्थापना की योजना बनाई गई है।
9. फरवरी 2025 तक भारतीय रेल में कवच प्रणाली में शामिल प्रमुख मदों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	मदें	प्रगति
i.	ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना	5743 किमी
ii.	दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापन	540 अदद
iii.	स्टेशनों पर कवच का प्रावधान	664 अदद
iv.	रेल इंजनों में कवच का प्रावधान	795 रेलइंजन

v.	ट्रैक साइड उपस्करणों का संस्थापन	3727 मार्ग कि.मी.

10. कवच प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन का अगले चरण की योजना निम्नानुसार है:-

क. 10,000 रेल इंजनों में इसकी संस्थापना हेतु परियोजना को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है। कवच प्रणाली की संस्थापना के लिए 69 लोको शेड तैयार किए गए हैं।

ख. लगभग 15,000 मार्ग किमी 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, जिनमें से 1865 मार्ग किलोमीटर कार्य दिया गया है।

11. वर्तमान में, कवच प्रणाली की आपूर्ति के लिए 3 मूल उपकरण निर्माताओं (ओईएम) को अनुमोदित किया गया है। क्षमता और कार्यान्वयन के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए और अधिक ओईएम के परीक्षण और अनुमोदन विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

12. सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय रेल के केंद्रीकृत प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में कवच से संबंधित विशेषज्ञता प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। अभी तक 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।

नए समर्पित माल गलियारों एवं हाई स्पीड रेल गलियारों को चिह्नित करने के कार्यों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:-

समर्पित माल गलियारा

रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा निम्नलिखित तीन (03) नए समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारों के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू किया गया है:-

- (i) पूर्व तट गलियारा: खड़गपुर से विजयवाड़ा

(ii) पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारा:

(क) पालघर-भुसावल-नागपुर-खड़गपुर-दानकुनी

(ख) राजखरसवां - कालीपहाड़ी - अंडाल

(iii) उत्तर-दक्षिण उप-गलियारा: विजयवाड़ा-नागपुर-इटारसी

उपरोक्त तीन गलियारों की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है। उपरोक्त तीन समर्पित माल गलियारों में से किसी को भी अभी तक स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है। समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारा परियोजनाएं अत्यधिक पूंजी प्रधान हैं और किसी भी समर्पित माल यातायात गलियारा परियोजना की स्वीकृति के संबंध में अंतिम निर्णय तकनीकी व्यावहारिकता, वित्तीय और आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता, यातायात की मांग और निधियों एवं वित्तीय विकल्पों की उपलब्धता आदि जैसे कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

हाई स्पीड रेल गलियारा

वर्तमान में, मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल (एमएचएसआर) परियोजना (508 कि.मी.) देश में एकमात्र स्वीकृत हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना है, जिसका निष्पादन किया जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा, रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा निम्नलिखित सात (7) हाई स्पीड रेल (एचएसआर) गलियारों के लिए सर्वेक्षण/ विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने का कार्य शुरू किया गया है:

(i) दिल्ली-वाराणसी

(ii) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद

(iii) दिल्ली-अमृतसर

(iv) मुंबई-नागपुर

(v) मुंबई-पुणे-हैदराबाद

(vi) चेन्नै-बेंगलूरु-मैसूर

(vii) वाराणसी-हावड़ा

अभी तक किसी भी उपरोक्त सात गलियारों में से किसी के कार्य को स्वीकृति प्रदान नहीं की गई है। अत्यधिक पूंजी प्रधान होने के कारण, किसी भी हाई स्पीड रेल गलियारों/परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति का निर्णय विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट का परिणाम, तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यावहारिकता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता अर्थात वित्तीय विकल्पों आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है।

BENEFICIARIES UNDER VISVESVARAYA PHD SCHEME PHASE 2

3186. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries under the Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme Phase 2, Statewise especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh till date;
- (b) the proposals received and sanctioned from the eligible institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh for allocation of PhD seats, district-wise;
- (c) the budget allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Phase 2 to set up PhD seats in the sanctioned institutes during the last five years; and
- (d) whether the Government is tracking the progress of the beneficiaries who have availed the benefits of scheme after the completion of their studies?

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) Skill and talent are significant contributors to the success of government vision of India Techade. Government is focused on building

capacity and capabilities for the entire tech sector including emerging areas such as semiconductor, AI, High Performance Computing, Electronics Systems etc. The Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme is an important part of this ecosystem. The scheme was initiated by the Government to enhance the number of PhDs in the country to compete globally in the knowledge intensive sectors of Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/IT Enabled Services (IT/ITES). Under the scheme, financial support is provided to PhD scholars to undertake research and technology development in emerging technology areas. The scheme also provides support to research institutions to create sophisticated R&D infrastructure.

Visvesvaraya PhD scheme was initiated in the year 2014. Under the phase-1 of the scheme 931 students have completed their PhD.

The phase-2 of the scheme was initiated in the year 2021 with an objective of creating additional 1150 PhDs in ESDM and IT/ITES sectors. Under the phase-2 of scheme, 519 Full-time and 47 Part-time PhD candidates (beneficiaries) have been enrolled at 99 institutions till date, across the country. The details of the state-wise enrollment are at **Statement-I**.

Under the phase-2 of scheme, proposals for 83 Full-Time and 38 Part-Time PhD seats were received from the 4 institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Till date, 21 Full-Time PhD seats and 4 Part-Time PhD seats have been allotted to the institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The details are at **Statement-II**. On these allocated seats, 14 Full-time and 4 Part-Time PhD candidates (beneficiaries) have been enrolled in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme is an institutional scheme where funds are released to the academic institutions across the country. A total budget of ₹ 736.40 lakhs is allocated to the institutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme Phase-2.

The progress of the research work of the PhD candidates is monitored during their PhD persuasion period through research workshops. During these workshops, academic experts evaluate, review and mentor the PhD candidates.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise beneficiaries under Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme Phase 2

S.N	State/UT	Full-Time PhD seat Beneficiaries	Part-Time PhD seat Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0
3	Assam	17	0
4	Bihar	8	2
5	Chandigarh	7	0
6	Chhattisgarh	10	0
7	Delhi	42	6
8	Goa	6	0
9	Gujarat	21	1
10	Haryana	16	5
11	Himachal Pradesh	11	2
12	Jammu & Kashmir	14	1
13	Jharkhand	11	3

14	Karnataka	27	1
15	Kerala	25	3
16	Madhya Pradesh	37	2
17	Maharashtra	15	1
18	Manipur	8	0
19	Meghalaya	9	0
20	Mizoram	4	0
21	Odisha	20	0
22	Puducherry	10	2
23	Punjab	36	0
24	Rajasthan	21	1
25	Sikkim	1	0
26	Tamil Nadu	38	6
27	Telangana	14	1
28	Tripura	5	0
29	Uttar Pradesh	29	1
30	Uttarakhand	10	1
31	West Bengal	23	4
	Total	519	47

STATEMENT- II

**Status of proposal received and sanctioned for PhD seats from institutions
in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme Phase 2**

S.N.	Name of institutions from where the proposals received	Full Time PhD seats requested	Full Time PhD seats allocated	Part Time PhD seats requested	Part Time PhD seats allocated
1	Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool	30	11	25	2
2	National Institute of Technology, Andhra Pradesh, West Godavari	15	5	3	2
3	Andhra University College of Engineering, Visakhapatnam	35	2	10	0
4	Indian Institute of Science Education & Research (IISER), Tirupati	3	3	0	0
	Total	83	21	38	4

PRICE STABILISATION FUND

3187. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to regulate the supply of
pulses, onions and potatoes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to continue allocating a Price Stabilisation Fund in order to regulate the price of the aforementioned commodities in the future; 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) and (b) To stabilise the volatility in the prices of certain agri-horticultural commodities Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) was set up in 2014-15. Under this scheme, dynamic buffer stock of pulses (Tur, Urad, Moong, Masur and Gram) and Onions has been created over the years. The buffer stock maintained under the PSF are released in calibrated manner to stabilize prices and reduce price volatility by ensuring availability of these food commodities at affordable prices to the consumers. In an effort to stabilize pulse prices and prevent hoarding, Government has mandated that various entities involved in the pulses supply chain, including importers, millers, stockists, retailer, traders, regularly disclose their stock levels on stock declaration portal of Department of consumer affairs. These measure aims to enhance market transparency and ensure adequate availability of pulses for consumers at affordable prices.

(c) and (d) Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) has been approved as a sub-component of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-

AASHA) of Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare during 15th Finance Commission Cycle upto 2025-26 for undertaking price stabilisation interventions in agri-horticultural commodities. Funds for price interventions under Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) scheme are being made available through annual budgetary support and accrual of sale proceeds to the corpus fund. Adequate funds were made available by Government under PSF for intervention to stabilize the volatility in the prices of essential commodities. The details of funds allocated for PSF in past four years are given below:

Year	Annual Budget Support (In Rs Crores)	Sale Proceeds (In Rs Crores)	Total Funds (In Rs Crores)
2021-22	2250.00	3939.00	6189.00
2022-23	0.01	4786.00	4786.01
2023-24	0.01	5967.00	5967.01
2024-25	7000.00	7073.00*	14073.00
2025-26#	4020.00	-	4020

*Sale Proceeds for 2024-25 is up to 5.3.2025 #Budget Estimates for 2025-26

परिवहन साधन और परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र

3188. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा परमाणु संयंत्रों तक परिवहन के साधनों के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का रावतभाटा परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र को चार लेन वाले राजमार्ग अथवा रेलवे से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस पर कब तक विचार किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) भारी, अधिक आयामी उपकरणों और घटकों के परिवहन की सुविधा उपलब्ध होना, नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए स्थल चयन के विचारणीय मानदंडों में से एक है। यदि आवश्यक होता है, तो मौजूदा सड़क/पहुंचने के आधारिक ढांचे में अपेक्षित सुधार करने के लिए इन आवश्यकताओं को संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के साथ लिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) विभाग में ऐसी कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

SINGLE WINDOW CLEARANCE SYSTEM PORTAL

3189. SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

- (a) the steps being taken by the Government to effectively implement the Single Window Clearance System (SWCS) portal; and
- (b) the steps being taken to accelerate coal production through the digital transformation of mining approval processes?

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

- (a) Ministry of Coal has launched the Single Window Clearance System (SWCS) portal to streamline and expedite the approval process for coal mining projects.

As part of this initiative, the approvals issued by the Ministry of Coal, including the '*Mining Plan*' and '*Mine Opening Permission*' have been fully digitized for end-to-end online processing.

Additionally, integration with Parivesh 1.0 portal of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF& CC) was successfully completed for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC), Forest Clearance (FC), and Wildlife Clearance (WL). Following the portal's upgradation to Parivesh 2.0, the integration with SWCS has been finalized and the same is being implemented. The SWCS portal aims to facilitate the processing of various other clearances required from Central and State Authorities for early operationalization of coal blocks.

(b) To accelerate coal production, the Ministry of Coal is monitoring production on monthly basis and assisting in resolving issues with the relevant authorities. As part of its digital transformation, the Ministry has fully digitized its approval processes for the '*Mining Plan*' and '*Mine Opening Permission*'. This digital approach significantly reduces delays and enhances coordination amongst stakeholders, thereby eventually speeding up coal production.

उत्तर प्रदेश में दूरसंचार सुविधाएं

3190. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों में नेपाल की सीमा से लगे तराई क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी सुदूर गांवों और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त दूरसंचार सुविधाएं हैं; और
- (ख) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार सुविधाओं को उन्नत/सुदृढ़ करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का विचार है?

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

(क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में 1,196 गांवों/बस्तियों में से 1,192 गांवों/बस्तियों में मोबाइल कवरेज उपलब्ध है। श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जिलों में सम्मिलित रूप से 280 सीमावर्ती गांव/बस्तियां हैं जिनमें से 278 गांवों/बस्तियों में मोबाइल कवरेज उपलब्ध है।

सेवा से वंचित आबादी वाले गांवों के लिए दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा उनकी तकनीकी-व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर मोबाइल कवरेज उपलब्ध करवाया जाता है। सरकार डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) से वित्तपोषण के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के ग्रामीण, दूरदराज और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल टावरों की संस्थापना के द्वारा दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी के विस्तार के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों में कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

PROJECTS UNDER PM-DEVINE

3191. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

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

- (a) the mechanisms in place to ensure timely execution and quality control of the projects under Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North-East Region (PM-DevINE);

- (b) the steps being taken to address administrative and logistical bottlenecks in States like Manipur and Meghalaya;
- (c) the measures being taken to ensure that infrastructure projects under PM-DevINE incorporate sustainable and eco-friendly practices; and
- (d) whether implementation of PM-DevINE projects contribute employment generation and economic development in the North Eastern Region and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The projects sanctioned under PM-DevINE are executed by the State Governments/Implementing Agencies (IAs) concerned in the North Eastern Region (NER) and the primary responsibility of monitoring of these projects lies with the concerned State Governments/IAs.

The MDoNER also closely monitors the progress of the ongoing projects under PM-DevINE at different levels. The officials of Ministry of DoNER/NEC carry out inspection of the select projects on a regular basis.

The Field Technical Support Units (FTSU) have been set up by the Ministry in all the 08 NE States, who regularly interact with project Implementing Agencies and maintain and update the database of projects on Gati Shakti Portal of MDoNER, and also carry out inspections of the ongoing projects.

In order to further strengthen the monitoring mechanism and to ensure quality control of the ongoing projects under the various schemes of MDoNER inter-alia including PM-DevINE, the Project Quality Monitors/Third Party Technical Inspection (PQM/TPTI) Units have been engaged.

(b) To address administrative and logistical bottlenecks for the projects sanctioned under PM-DevINE in NER including Manipur and Meghalaya States, State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary of concerned State and Empowered Inter-Ministerial Committee (EIMC) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, MDoNER have been constituted at State Level and Centre Level respectively.

(c) Sanctioning of projects under PM-DevINE requires vetting of the DPR of a project by institute of repute like IIT, NIT etc. and subsequently recommended by SLEC and EIMC. This ensures that the project contains sustainability plan, targeted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Statutory clearances like environment and forest clearance etc. so that the projects sanctioned under PM-DevINE are sustainable and eco-friendly.

(d) Projects sanctioned under PM-DevINE include those relating to education, health, tourism, connectivity and livelihood, which directly or indirectly improve employment generation and economic development in the NER.

उपभोक्ता जागरूकता

3192. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा उपभोक्ता जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) क्या इन दिनों में उपभोक्ता आवश्यक वस्तुओं की खरीद के दौरान धोखाधड़ी का शिकार हो रहे हैं; और
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं को ऑनलाइन धोखाधड़ी से बचाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग "जागो ग्राहक जागो" के तत्वावधान में देश भर में मल्टीमीडिया जागरूकता अभियान चलाकर उपभोक्ता जागरूकता उत्पन्न करता रहा है, ताकि ऑल इंडिया रेडियो, दूरदर्शन, मेले और त्यौहार आदि जैसे पारंपरिक मीडिया के साथ-साथ सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग करते हुए देश भर में प्रत्येक उपभोक्ता तक पहुँचा जा सके। सरल संदेशों और जिंगल्स के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को उपभोक्ता अधिकारों, अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं, उपभोक्ता मुद्दों और निवारण प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था के बारे में जागरूक किया जाता है। विभाग ने उपभोक्ताओं को सशक्त बनाने और उन्हें उनके अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक करने के लिए एक शुभंकर "जागृति" भी लॉन्च किया था। शुभंकर का उद्देश्य उपभोक्ता जागरूकता अभियान को मजबूत करना और एक युवा सशक्त और जागरूक उपभोक्ता को मजबूत करना है। इसके अलावा, विभाग स्थानीय स्तर पर उपभोक्ता जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता अनुदान भी जारी करता रहा है।

उपभोक्ता मामलों के विभाग ने ई-कॉमर्स में अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं से उपभोक्ताओं को बचाने के लिए उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2019 के प्रावधानों के तहत उपभोक्ता संरक्षण (ई-कॉमर्स) नियम, 2020 को अधिसूचित किया है। ये नियम, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, ई-कॉमर्स संस्थाओं की ज़िम्मेदारियों को रेखांकित करते हैं और उपभोक्ता शिकायत निवारण के प्रावधानों सहित मार्केटप्लेस और इन्वेंट्री ई-कॉमर्स संस्थाओं की देनदारियों को निर्दिष्ट करते हैं।

केंद्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण प्राधिकरण ने ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्र में पहचाने गए 13 निर्दिष्ट डार्क पैटर्न को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए डार्क पैटर्न की रोकथाम और विनियमन के लिए “डार्क पैटर्न की रोकथाम और विनियमन के लिए दिशानिर्देश, 2023” जारी किए हैं।

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) ने 'ऑनलाइन उपभोक्ता समीक्षाएं - उनके संग्रह, मॉडरेशन और प्रकाशन के लिए सिद्धांत और आवश्यकताएं' पर ढांचा अधिसूचित किया है। यह ढांचा ई-कॉमर्स में नकली और भ्रामक समीक्षाओं को संबोधित कर उपभोक्ता हितों की रक्षा करता है। मानक स्वैच्छिक हैं लेकिन हर उस ऑनलाइन प्लेटफ़ॉर्म पर लागू होते हैं जो उपभोक्ता समीक्षाएं प्रकाशित करता है। मानक के मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत ईमानदारी, सटीकता, गोपनीयता, सुरक्षा, पारदर्शिता, पहुंच और जवाबदेही हैं।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (“एमईआईटीवाई”) ने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यस्थ दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम, 2021 (“आईटी नियम, 2021”) को अधिसूचित किया है। ये नियम सोशल मीडिया मध्यस्थों और प्लेटफार्मों सहित मध्यस्थों पर विशिष्ट कानूनी दायित्व डालते हैं, ताकि वे गैरकानूनी जानकारी को हटाने के लिए त्वरित कार्रवाई करने के साथ-साथ सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय इंटरनेट के प्रति अपनी जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित कर सकें।

भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अनुसार ‘पुलिस’ और ‘सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था’ राज्य के विषय हैं। हालांकि, गृह मंत्रालय (एमएचए) ने साइबर अपराधों से व्यापक और समन्वित तरीके से निपटने के लिए कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों (एलईए) के लिए एक ढांचा और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र प्रदान

करने के लिए एक संलग्न कार्यालय के रूप में भारतीय साइबर अपराध समन्वय केंद्र (आई4सी) की स्थापना की है। सरकार ने सभी प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों की रिपोर्ट करने में जनता को सक्षम बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) भी लॉन्च किया है। इस पोर्टल पर रिपोर्ट की गई साइबर अपराध की घटनाओं को कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुसार आगे की कार्रवाई के लिए स्वचालित रूप से संबंधित राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश की कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसी को भेज दिया जाता है। वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी की तत्काल रिपोर्टिंग और धोखेबाजों द्वारा धन की हेराफेरी को रोकने के लिए 'नागरिक वित्तीय साइबर धोखाधड़ी रिपोर्टिंग और प्रबंधन प्रणाली' शुरू की गई है। गृह मंत्रालय ने साइबर अपराध के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एसएमएस, आई4सी सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट यानी एक्स (पूर्व में ट्विटर) (@Cyberdost), फेसबुक (CyberDostI4C), इंस्टाग्राम (cyberdostI4C), टेलीग्राम (cyberdosti4c), रेडियो अभियान के माध्यम से संदेशों का प्रसार, कई मीडिया में प्रचार के लिए माईगव को शामिल करना, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के सहयोग से साइबर सुरक्षा और सुरक्षा जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन, किशोरों/छात्रों के लिए पुस्तिका का प्रकाशन, डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी और साइबर अपराधियों की अन्य कार्यप्रणाली पर समाचार पत्र विज्ञापन, डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी पर विशेष पोस्ट बनाने के लिए सोशल मीडिया प्रभावितों का उपयोग, रेलवे स्टेशनों और हवाई अड्डों आदि पर डिजिटल प्रदर्शन शामिल हैं। गृह मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकारों को व्यापक जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) और टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन नंबर '1930' का प्रचार करने के लिए सलाह जारी की है।

IRIS BIOMETRICS EXEMPTION FOR PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS**3193. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:**

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

- (a) whether the 'Biometric Exception Enrollment Guidelines' for Aadhaar card enrollment currently exempts persons with mental illness/neurodivergent disorders (especially children with autistic spectrum) from mandatorily providing iris biometrics as this might intimidate and cause mental/physical uneasiness including claustrophobia, short of breathness, etc. among such persons;
- (b) if so, the mechanism followed by the Ministry to ensure the employees involved in the Aadhaar Card enrollment process are fully sensitised about the biometric exception guidelines regarding iris biometrics and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Government is planning to exempt persons with mental disability from providing mandatory iris biometrics 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) In line with Government's commitment to ensure inclusion for digitally enabled access to benefits and services, Unique identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has made special provision in its regulations, namely, Aadhaar (Enrolment

and Update) Regulations, 2016, and issued Biometric Exception Enrolment Guidelines, laying down the procedure for enrolling persons who have missing fingers, the biometrics of whose fingers, irises, or both fingers and irises cannot be captured due to any reason. An eligible person unable to provide fingerprints may enrol using only iris scan. Similarly, an eligible person whose biometrics of irises cannot be captured due to any reason may enrol using only her/his fingerprint. Further, an eligible person who is unable to provide both finger and iris biometrics may enrol without submitting any of the two and the supervisor of the Aadhaar enrolment centre is to validate such enrolment as an exceptional enrolment. In addition to above, in case any eligible person who is not able to provide biometrics due to mental illness /neurodivergent disorders (including children with autistic spectrum), there is a provision of whitelisted enrolment, where Aadhaar enrolment is carried out in the presence of a designated UIDAI official. Thus, every eligible person who undergoes the enrolment process by submitting the required information may be issued an Aadhaar number, irrespective of any inability to provide biometrics.

In order to ensure that the Aadhaar enrolment operators are aware of how persons with disability who may be unable to provide any biometric information enabled to get an Aadhaar number issued, UIDAI has incorporated exception enrolment procedure in its online handbook for persons undergoing certification as Aadhaar enrolment operators as well as in the examination structure for the testing and certification by the UIDAI-engaged testing and certification agency. UIDAI has also issued an advisory dated 8.12.2023 to all registrars and enrolling agencies, asking

them to ensure that all Aadhaar enrolment operators are made aware of the exception enrolment procedure, follow the same and render the persons undergoing such enrolment necessary assistance and advised them to conduct regular trainings of operators in this regard.

LEAKAGE OF GRAINS UNDER PDS

3194. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has initiated any action, to ensure that all grains supplied reach the beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Government is considering a shift towards Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for better efficiency and accountability in the distribution of food subsidies 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) As part of the technology driven Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms, with the aim to improve the transparency, efficiency and reduce leakages in the Public Distribution System (PDS), the ration cards/beneficiaries database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs. The transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs. Also, online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs

(except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and Urban area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme) and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs. Further, in other States/UTs for better tracking of foodgrains distribution, nearly 5.41 Lakh (99.6%) out of total 5.43 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains in a transparent manner (electronically) through biometric/ Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries under PDS.

(b) The scheme of cash transfer of food subsidy scheme is implemented as per provisions of the Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy Rules, 2015, notified under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) on 21.08.2015 which inter alia provides food subsidy directly into the bank accounts of entitled households to enable purchase of entitled quantity of foodgrains from the open market. The scheme can be taken up in identified areas, subject to fulfillment of certain conditions regarding preparedness for its implementation like complete digitization and de-duplication of beneficiary database, seeding of bank account details in the digitized beneficiary database and availability of foodgrains in the open market. Identified area is defined under the Rules as State or Union Territory or any specified area within the State or Union Territory for which there is a written consent of the State Government for implementation of the scheme. It is therefore optional for the States/UTs to implement the cash transfer of food subsidy scheme or continue with distribution of foodgrains as per provisions of NFSA through fair price shops. At present, the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

(Cash Transfer) is being implemented in three UTs i.e. Chandigarh, DNH&DD and Puducherry.

BHARAT DAL BRAND

3195. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

- (a) the details of the Bharat Dal brand, including its introduction, objectives and key features ensuring affordability of essential food items like Chana, Moong and Masoor;
- (b) the year and State-wise quantity of Bharat Dal distributed since its introduction;
- (c) the steps taken to ensure transparency, quality control and fair pricing in the retail sale of Bharat Dal;
- (d) the outreach measures adopted to increase consumer awareness and access to the Bharat Dal brand in urban and rural areas including through Government schemes; and
- (e) the details of plans formulated to expand the product range or distribution network under this initiative?

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

(a) to (e) To make dals available to consumers at affordable prices, Bharat Dal was launched in July, 2023 by converting Chana stock in the PSF into Chana dal for retail disposal. The Bharat Chana Dal was made available to consumers at subsidized rates of Rs.60 per kg for 1 kg pack and Rs.55 per kg for 30 kg pack. 12.32 lakh MT of Bharat Chana Dal has been sold to retail consumers in Phase- I of Bharat Chana Dal. Distribution of bharatchana dal was made through 25023 Stationary outlets and mobile vans in 1732 cities across the country by Bharat dal implementing agencies.

Further, additional quantity of 3 LMT has been allocated for retail distribution under Bharat (Chana) dal phase-II. The allocated Chana stock being sold in Dal form and Whole form in 1 kg pack at MRP of Rs. 70/kg for Chana Dal and Rs.58/kg for Chana Whole. A quantity of 1.18 LMT chana dal and 13,495 MT of Chana whole have been sold till 12-03-2025. Under phase-II of Bharat dal, the distribution of bharat dals are ensured through 3051 stationary outlets, 8939 mobile vans across 26 States/UTs and 9 major e-commerce platforms.

The Bharat Dal has been extended to include Bharat Moong Dal by converting Moong stock in the PSF buffer into Moong Dal for retail sale to consumers at subsidized prices. Further, the Bharat Dal has also been extended to include Masur Dal by converting Masur stock in the PSF buffer into Masur Dal for retail sale to the consumers at price of Rs.89 per kg.

Assessment of Bharat Chana Dal phase-I has been undertaken by Quality Council of India. To ensure **maximum traceability** in the distribution of **Bharat Dal**, agencies are regularly directed to maintain real time distribution **photos** of

bharat dal and share the sale progress with the department on daily basis. Regular **meetings with NCCF, NAFED, and KendriyaBhandar** are conducted to monitor stock movement, sales progress, and address operational challenges.

Bharat Brand dals under Phase –II are distributed by three central cooperative organizations such National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), KendriyaBhandar, and National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF) through their Own Outlets, Mobile vans, e-commerce platforms and big Chain Retailers.

रूफटॉप सोलर पैनल के लिए प्रोत्साहन

3196. श्री अजय भट्ट:

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

- (क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान छतों पर (रूफटॉप) सोलर पैनल से सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं;
- (ख) इस संबंध में अब तक प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) रूफटॉप सोलर पैनल से सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लिए क्या प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए गए हैं; और
- (घ) क्या ग्रिड कनेक्टिविटी की समस्याएं आ रही हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) से (ग) ऐसा अनुमान था कि प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई) के शुरुआती वर्ष, अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, इस योजना के अंतर्गत सौर रूफटॉप संयंत्रों की स्थापना के माध्यम से कुल 12 लाख परिवारों के लाभान्वित होने की संभावना है।

दिनांक 10.03.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, इस योजना के तहत रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्रों की स्थापना के माध्यम से कुल 10.09 लाख आवासीय परिवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के तहत रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए उपलब्ध केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) निम्नलिखित है:

- व्यक्तिगत परिवारों के लिए, पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के तहत उपलब्ध केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रथम 2 किलोवाट पीक के लिए 30,000 रुपये प्रति किलोवाट पीक और अतिरिक्त 1 किलोवाट पीक के लिए 18,000 रुपये प्रति किलोवाट पीक है। व्यक्तिगत परिवारों के लिए रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्र की क्षमता पर सब्सिडी की सीमा 3 किलोवाट पीक तक है।
- समूह आवासीय सोसायटी/आवासीय कल्याण समिति (जीएचएस/आरडब्ल्यूए) के लिए, सीएफए 18,000 रुपये प्रति किलोवाट पीक है, जिसमें रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्र की क्षमता सीमा 500 किलोवाट पीक है।
- विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, जिनमें उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर, लद्दाख, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्य, अंडमान और निकोबार तथा लक्षद्वीप संघ राज्य क्षेत्र शामिल हैं, के मामले में सीएफए 10% अधिक है।

(घ) ग्रिड कनेक्टिविटी की कोई समस्या नहीं है, क्योंकि पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के तहत, सभी डिस्कॉमों ने 10 किलोवाट तक की क्षमता वाले रूफटॉप सौर संयंत्र स्थापित करने वाले आवासीय उपभोक्ताओं के लिए तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता को माफ कर दिया है।

GLOBAL INTERNET SHUTDOWNS

3197. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country has recorded 84 internet shutdowns, the highest among democratic nations, with 21 occurring in Manipur alone in 2024, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether a report by Access Now (published in February 2024) confirmed that India accounted for nearly 60% of all documented global internet shutdowns for the sixth consecutive year and a statement by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) in December, 2024 admitted that no impact assessment has been conducted to evaluate the economic or social consequences of these shutdowns, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for not undertaking comprehensive evaluations of the consequences of internet shutdowns by the Government given the significant implications for access to information, economic activities and digital rights; and
- (d) the plans of the Government to implement oversight mechanisms to prevent arbitrary suspensions in the future?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR.
CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):**

- (a) As per seventh schedule of the Constitution, police and public order are State subjects. Accordingly, the details regarding internet suspension orders issued

by State Government/ Union Territories (UTs) are not maintained centrally by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT). The permissions granted by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for temporary suspension of telecom services are available on MHA website.

(b) to (d) No such authentic report is available with the DoT. DoT has not conducted any study to evaluate the economic or social consequences of internet shutdowns in the country.

The contribution of internet for the well-being of citizens has to be balanced with the misuse of social media platforms by anti-social elements which may require temporary internet shutdowns as per the Telecommunications (Temporary Suspension of Services) Rules, 2024. These Rules provide oversight mechanism through review committee constituted at the central and state government level.

CONSTRUCTION OF GSI BUILDING AT KOLKATA

3198. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) whether there is significant delay in the construction of the 10-story state-of-the-art building of Geological Survey of India (GSI) at Sector V, Kolkata, which was originally scheduled for completion in April 2022 and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the delays are due to financial, administrative or technical challenges and if so, the steps being taken to expedite the project;

- (c) whether there has been a cost escalation due to the delay and if so, the revised estimated cost for the project; and
- (d) whether any accountability measures have been implemented for the delay and if so, specific actions taken to ensure timely completion thereof?

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

(a) The approval for construction of the 10-story state-of-the-art building of Geological Survey of India (GSI) at Sector V, Kolkata was accorded by Ministry of Mines in April 2019 with a completion period of 30 months. The preliminary survey, soil testing, site clearance, land conversion, tendering for engaging construction firms etc. was initiated by CPWD in May, 2019. The work was awarded by CPWD, Kolkata to the construction company in March, 2020 with a stipulated time of completion by February, 2023. However, owing to COVID 2019 pandemic, the project was kept in abeyance from May, 2020 to April, 2021 as per the direction of Ministry of Mines.

The building premise was handed over to CPWD in April, 2021 to start the construction related activities. The construction work was initiated by the construction company and the requisite Fire NOC from West Bengal Fire & Emergency Services was obtained in November, 2021. Further, NOC for height clearance from Airport Authority of India was also obtained in December, 2021. The approval for change of land use from Govt. of West Bengal was obtained in May, 2022. The Building plan approval from the local body was obtained in April,

2023. However, construction work was stopped from July, 2023 to February, 2024 for want of Environmental Clearance which was received in January, 2024 from the Ministry of Environment & Forest, Govt. of West Bengal, and subsequently Consent to Establish from West Bengal Pollution Control Board was received in February, 2024.

(b) After receiving all the clearances by CPWD, the construction for state-of-the-art building of GSI at Sector-V, Kolkata is progressing as per revised schedule. For expediting and reviewing the project work, GSI has set up a monitoring committee to review the progress on a regular basis.

(c) No. The CPWD has not reported any cost escalation for the project.

(d) As mentioned at (a) above, the delay was mainly due to administrative reasons for obtaining approvals from various concerned authorities. The progress of the project is regularly monitored and reviewed by a Monitoring Committee of GSI for expeditious completion of the project.

दिव्यांगजनों और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए किराये में राजसहायता

3199. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या रेलवे के पास दिव्यांगजनों और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए किराये में पूर्व में दी जा रही राजसहायता पुनः बहाल करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ख) दिव्यांगजनों और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए निचली बर्थ आरक्षित न करने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं;

- (ग) क्या इसे लागू करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) देश के उन राज्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जहां बुलेट ट्रेन चलाने की योजना है;
- (ङ) क्या निकट भविष्य में उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलेट ट्रेन चलाए जाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो इसके प्रचालन का अनुमानित समय क्या है; और
- (च) लखीमपुर खीरी से बुलेट ट्रेन कब तक चलाए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) 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 रूपए की रियायत दी। यह रेलवे में यात्रा करने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को औसतन 46% की रियायत है। दूसरे शब्दों में आसान समझ के लिए, यदि सेवा प्रदान करने की लागत 100 रूपए है, तो टिकट की कीमत केवल 54 रूपए है। यह रियायत सभी यात्रियों के लिए जारी है। इसके अलावा, विकलांग व्यक्तियों की 4 कोटियां (दिव्यांगजन), रोगियों की 11 कोटियों और छात्रों की 8 कोटियों जैसी कई कोटियों के लिए इस सब्सिडी राशि से अलग रियायतें जारी हैं।

(ख) और (ग) दिव्यांगजनों और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को निचली बर्थ की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

- i. वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, 45 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु की महिला यात्रियों को, सीटों की उपलब्धता होने पर स्वतः निचली बर्थ का आवंटन, भले ही कोई विकल्प न दिया गया हो।
- ii. वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, 45 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु की महिला यात्रियों और गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए शयनयान श्रेणी के प्रत्येक सवारी डिब्बे में छह से सात निचली बर्थ, वातानुकूलित 3 टियर के प्रत्येक सवारी डिब्बे में चार से पांच निचली बर्थ और वातानुकूलित 2 टियर श्रेणियों के प्रत्येक सवारी डिब्बे में तीन से चार निचली बर्थ (रेलगाड़ी में उस श्रेणी के डिब्बों की संख्या के आधार पर) का संयुक्त कोटा चिह्नित करना।

- iii. दिव्यांगजनों को राजधानी/शताब्दी प्रकार की सवारी गाड़ियों सहित सभी पैसेंजर/एक्सप्रेस सवारी गाड़ियों में शयनयान श्रेणी में चार बर्थ (दो निचली बर्थ सहित) और 3एसी/3ई में चार बर्थ (दो निचली बर्थ सहित) और आरक्षित सेकंड सिटिंग/वातानुकूलित कुर्सीयान में चार सीटों का आरक्षण कोटा निर्धारित करना, भले ही रियायत सुविधा उपलब्ध हो या नहीं।
- iv. गाड़ी में खाली पड़ी निचली बर्थ को वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, दिव्यांगजनों या गर्भवती महिलाओं (जिन्हें मध्य/ऊपरी बर्थ आवंटित किया गया है) को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आवंटित करना।

(घ) से (च) मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना भारत में हाई स्पीड रेल की एकमात्र स्वीकृत परियोजना है जो जापान सरकार की तकनीकी एवं वित्तीय सहायता से निष्पादित की जा रही हैं।

TRIPLING GLOBAL RENEWABLE POWER CAPACITY

3200. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the International Energy Agency (IEA) urged various countries including India to support for action by 2030 with regard to the goal of tripling global renewable power capacity and doubling the annual rate of energy efficiency improvements every year till 2030; and
- (b) if so, the action plan proposed or to be proposed by the Government to achieve the IEA target by 2030?

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

(a) Under India's G20 Presidency for 2023, the G20 members, *inter-alia*, agreed to pursue and encourage efforts to triple renewable energy capacity globally through existing targets and policies in line with national circumstances by 2030. They also acknowledged the Voluntary Action Plan on Doubling the Rate of Energy Efficiency Improvement by 2030.

Subsequently, the International Energy Agency (IEA) prepared a paper on "G20 roadmap for tripling renewable energy capacity globally".

(b) Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to achieve the target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel based installed electricity capacity by 2030. The details are at **Statement**.

Further, to promote energy efficiency, the government has undertaken various initiatives such as Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA), Standards and Labeling (S&L), Energy Conservation and Sustainable Building Codes (ECSBC), Eco Niwas Samhita (ENS), revision in Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFE) norms for M1 category vehicles (GVW < 3500 kgs), Guidelines for Installation and Operation of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure – 2024. Additionally, Indian Carbon Credit Trading Scheme has been notified to shift large industries from specific energy consumption to GHG emissions reduction regime including assignment of unit-wise targets to energy intensive industries.

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 & 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 & 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 & 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.

“उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतनेट परियोजना”

3201. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में, भारतनेट परियोजना के तीसरे चरण की स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार की उक्त परियोजना को पहले से कवर किए गए राज्यों के अलावा देश के विभिन्न अन्य राज्यों में विस्तारित करने की मंशा है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा है और इसके कार्यान्वयन की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है;
- (घ) भारतनेट परियोजना पर अब तक राज्यवार विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में, आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित अब तक देश में स्थापित किए गए 5जी दूरसंचार टावरों की संख्या कितनी है; और
- (च) सरकार द्वारा देश में 5जी के उपयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिनांक 20.02.2025 को परियोजना प्रबंधन एजेंसी के रूप में भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड ने परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (पीआईए) के रूप में मैसर्स रेल विकास निगम लिमिटेड (आरवीएनएल) के साथ करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

(ख) से (ग) जी हां, सरकार ने रिंग टोपोलोजी में सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी और गैर-ग्रामपंचायत गांवों को मांग आधारित कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए एबीपी को मंजूरी दी है। यह कार्यक्रम प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बोली द्वारा चयनितपरियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (पीआईए) के माध्यम से निष्पादित किया जाना है।परियोजना में परियोजना के आवंटन की तिथि से दस वर्षों तक प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

(घ) दिनांक 31.01.2025 तक भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 5,564.42 करोड रु. सहित कुल 43,236.24 करोड रु. वितरित किए गए हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार विवरण डीबीएन की वेबसाइट (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>) पर उपलब्ध है।

(ङ) दिनांक 28.02.2025 तक दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) ने देश भर में 4,69,792 5जी बेस ट्रांसिवर स्टेशन (बीटीएस) संस्थापित किए हैं जिनमें अमरोहा संसदीय क्षेत्र के 606 बीटीएस शामिल हैं।

(च) दूरसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) 5जी प्रौद्योगिकियों में दक्षता और सहभागिता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से देशभर की 100 संस्थाओं में 5जी यूज केस लैब स्थापित करने के लिए निधि सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है।

भारतनेट परियोजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित/ जारी / उपयोग की गई निधि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	कुल संवितरित निधि (करोड रु. में)
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार	30.80
2.	आंध्रप्रदेश	1619.78
3.	असम	323.98
4.	बिहार	1797.17

5.	चंडीगढ़	1.08
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	2715.30
7.	गुजरात, दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव	3846.43
8.	हरियाणा	741.84
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	135.16
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	283.75
11.	झारखण्ड	1040.21
12.	कर्नाटक	1523.11
13.	केरल	315.30
14.	लद्दाख	0.69
15.	लक्षद्वीप	0.22
16.	मध्यप्रदेश	4170.41
17.	महाराष्ट्र	5730.38
18.	पूर्वोत्तर-I (मेघालय, मिजोरम, और त्रिपुरा)	283.30
19.	पूर्वोत्तर-II (अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर और नागालैण्ड)	350.82
20.	ओडिशा	1372.83
21.	पुडुचेरी	11.71
22.	पंजाब	1496.57
23.	राजस्थान	2025.55
24.	सिक्किम	89.18
25.	तमिलनाडु	1108.48
26.	तेलंगाना	2187.43
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	5564.42
28.	उत्तराखण्ड	394.50
29.	पश्चिम बंगाल	768.50

30.	अन्य विविध खर्च	3307.63
31.	कुल	43236.24

MEETINGS OF RAILWAY ZONAL COMMITTEES

3202. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

- (a) whether Railway Zonal Committee (RZC) is holding meetings regularly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of total proposals received by the Government from the meetings of RZC in which Members of Parliament also take part;
- (d) the details of the numbers of meetings held in North Eastern States from 2014 to 2024; and
- (e) the details of the total number of proposals received and implemented?

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

(a) to (e) Existing Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees (ZRUCCs) have been reconstituted for a two years term from 01.10.2024 to 30.09.2026. As per extant provisions, ordinarily three meetings of each ZRUCC should be held in a year. All efforts are made to hold these meetings as per schedule, however, at times, due to various reasons as mentioned below, it is not feasible to hold these meetings as per schedule:-

- i. Imposition of Model Code of Conduct on account of announcement of Elections.
- ii. The condition of non-holding of ZRUCC meetings during Parliamentary Sessions.
- iii. Other reasons including unforeseen circumstances like Corona period.

As per available records, between 2016 and 2024, six meetings of ZRUCC Northeast Frontier Railway have been held. Several suggestions regarding extension of trains, provision of passenger amenities etc. are received during these meetings. Examining the suggestions received during such meetings and taking action as deemed fit is a continuous and ongoing exercise and separate record of these suggestions is not compiled.

ASSESSMENT OF CALL DROP RATES

3203. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess call drop rates and mobile network issues in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken to address poor internet speed and network congestion, especially in densely populated areas of the constituency;
- (c) whether the Government has penalized or directed telecom operators to improve services in low-connectivity zones of Bhiwani-Mahendergarh, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of mobile towers set up in the last five years to enhance mobile connectivity in the constituency; and

- (e) the plans to improve network services along highways, railway routes, and remote villages in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) conducted drive test with the assistance of Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in Bhiwani, Kalanaur, Charkhidadri towns from 19th to 22nd Dec-2023. The report is available on https://traai.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-09/Bhiwani_04072024%20.pdf

(b) Steps taken to address poor internet speed and network congestion are as given below –

- i. Quality of Service benchmarks have been revised on 02.08.2024 by TRAI w.e.f. 01.10.2024 for various parameters to ensure better quality of telecom services.
- ii. Assignment of sufficient spectrum for mobile services through auction.
- iii. Spectrum sharing, trading and surrender has been permitted for efficient use of spectrum.
- iv. Simplification of Procedure for SACFA (Standing Advisory Committee on Radio Frequency Allocations) clearance.
- v. Notification of Telecommunications Right of Way (RoW) Rules and launch of PM GatiShakti Sanchar portal has resulted in streamlining of RoW

permissions and expeditious clearance for installation of telecom infrastructure.

- vi. TSPs deploy new sites and upgrade their existing infrastructure to address any issues in internet speed and network congestion.

The above steps facilitated TSPs to expand their network and enhance the quality of service.

(c) Financial disincentives were not imposed on any of the service providers in last year in Haryana License Service Area (LSA), as all service providers are meeting the benchmark of network related Quality of Service parameters of Cellular service.

(d) The numbers of Base Transceiver Station (BTS) setup during last five years in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Constituency to enhance mobile connectivity are as follows –

S.No.	Name of TSP	No. of BTS setup during last five years
1	Airtel	1290
2	RJIL	985
3	BSNL	240
4	VIL	66
Total		2581

(e) TSPs plan to add new sites to improve coverage along highways, railway routes and remote villages as and when required.

कच्छ से दिल्ली तक वंदे भारत ट्रेन

3204. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का कच्छ से दिल्ली तक वंदे भारत के समान ट्रेन या सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन चलाने की कच्छ के लोगों की लंबे समय से चली आ रही मांग को देखते हुए, कच्छ से नई दिल्ली तक वंदे भारत ट्रेन चलाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त ट्रेन कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) भुज-दिल्ली खंड के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए 20983/20984 भुज-दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला एक्सप्रेस (सप्ताह में दो दिन) 02.08.2024 से चलाई गई है। इसके अलावा, तीन जोड़ी रेलगाड़ियों अर्थात् 14321/14322 भुज-बरेली एक्सप्रेस (सप्ताह में 04 दिन), 14311/14312 भुज-बरेली आला हज़रत एक्सप्रेस (सप्ताह में तीन दिन) और 12473/12474 गांधीधाम-श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस (साप्ताहिक) भी इस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रही हैं। साथ ही, भारतीय रेल में वंदे भारत और इसके वेरिएंट सहित नई रेलगाड़ियाँ चलाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधन उपलब्धता आदि के अध्यधीन है।

बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म के मूल्यों को बढ़ावा देना

3205. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

क्या **अल्पसंख्यक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार देशभर में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म के मूल्यों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम संचालित कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस पर स्थानवार कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का बिहार के नालंदा जिले के बोधगया और राजगीर में उक्त कार्यक्रम संचालित करने का विचार है; और

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

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

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

I. बौद्ध धर्म को बढ़ावा देने की पहल:

- मार्च, 2024 के महीने में, अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय ने हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख में प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके) के तत्वावधान में बौद्ध विकास योजना के तहत कुल अनुमानित लागत 225.00 करोड़ रुपये के साथ 38 परियोजनाओं की आधारशिला रखी। परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य बौद्ध धर्म और पारंपरिक धार्मिक शिक्षा के धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण को बढ़ावा देना है। कुल अनुमानित राशि में से, केंद्रीय बौद्ध अध्ययन संस्थान (CIBS), लेह, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख को स्कूल भवनों, पारंपरिक पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए एक नया शैक्षणिक भवन और स्मारिका दुकानों के निर्माण के लिए 85.00 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। लेह और कारगिल के लिए प्रशिक्षण-सह-परीक्षा केंद्रों के निर्माण के लिए 14.50 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए गए हैं। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में बौद्ध अध्ययन में उन्नत अध्ययन केंद्र को सुदृढ़ करने, शैक्षणिक सहयोग, अनुसंधान, भाषा संरक्षण

और बौद्ध आबादी के कौशल उन्नयन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 30.00 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। केंद्रीय हिमालयी संस्कृति अध्ययन संस्थान (CIHCS) के लिए 40.00 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

- इसके अलावा, सरकार ने स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के बौद्ध सर्किट के तहत 361.97 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी थी। पर्यटन मंत्रालय इन सर्किटों के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।
- भारत सरकार ने 04.10.2024 को “पाली” को एक शास्त्रीय भाषा घोषित किया है, जो बौद्ध समुदाय और भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के लिए काफी हितकर हैं। थेरवाद बौद्ध धर्म की पवित्र भाषा पाली, बुद्ध के उपदेशों की भाषा है। इस घोषणा से शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में पाली के अध्ययन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, बौद्ध परंपराओं की अधिक समझ और संरक्षण को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

II. जैन धर्म को बढ़ावा देने की पहल:-

- केंद्र सरकार ने वर्ष 2014 में जैन धर्म को अल्पसंख्यक धर्म का दर्जा दिया और जिससे उन्हें अन्य अल्पसंख्यकों के बराबर अधिकार प्राप्त हुए।
- 21.04.2024 को 2550वें भगवान महावीर निर्वाण महोत्सव के उपलक्ष्य में कार्यक्रम नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किया गया।
- अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय ने पीएमजेवीके योजना के तहत जैन विरासत के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए, क्षेत्र में अंतरविषयक शोध को बढ़ावा देने के लिए देवी अहिल्या विश्व विद्यालय (डीएवीवी), इंदौर परिसर में जैन अध्ययन केंद्र की स्थापना के लिए परियोजना को मंजूरी दी। जैन संस्कृति के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए, जिसमें अन्य गतिविधियों के अलावा जैन पांडुलिपियों का डिजिटलीकरण, जैन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों के बारे में व्यापक ज्ञान साझा करना, जैन साहित्य पर अंतरविषयक शोध को बढ़ावा देना, पांडुलिपियों के

डिजिटलीकरण के माध्यम से भाषा को संरक्षित करना और हब के माध्यम से सामुदायिक आउटरीच शामिल हैं, परियोजना की कुल अनुमानित लागत 25 करोड़ रुपये है।

- जैन आगम जैनियों के लिए पवित्र पुस्तकें हैं। वे मूल रूप से प्राकृत भाषा में हैं जिसे तीर्थंकरों की भाषा माना जाता है। केंद्र सरकार ने 04.10.2024 को प्राकृत भाषा को भारत की शास्त्रीय भाषाओं में से एक के रूप में मान्यता दी है।

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

- i. केंद्रीय बौद्ध अध्ययन संस्थान, लेह (समवत विश्वविद्यालय)
- ii. नव नालंदा महाविहार, नालंदा, बिहार (समवत विश्वविद्यालय)
- iii. केंद्रीय उच्च तिब्बती अध्ययन संस्थान (CIHTS), सारनाथ (समवत विश्वविद्यालय)
- iv. केंद्रीय हिमालयीय संस्कृति शिक्षण संस्थान (CIHCS), दाहुंग, अरुणाचल प्रदेश

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

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

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

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

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण-I

योजना के तहत विभिन्न राज्यों को दी जाने वाली धनराशि का ब्यौरा

(राशि लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (आज की तिथि के अनुसार)

		संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	संगठनों की संख्या	राशि
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	46	394.06	57	518.19	50	392.31	60	416.33
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	7	5.45	2	8	10	9.18	2	7.00
3	असम	7	22.49	9	30	15	72.00	6	24.36
4	बिहार	2	7.5	2	8.5	2	8.50	2	10.48
5	चंडीगढ़ (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	10	69.5	7	49.5	4	40.00	13	102.16
6	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	4	31.76	6	44.47	2	9.45	7	44.27
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	81	375.52	78	550.97	31	167.63	37	242.99
8	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1	7.5	6	23.5	4	20.00	4	28.50
9	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र लद्दाख	89	523.06	45	319.62	44	246.42	6	26.94
10	कर्नाटक	38	212.59	33	272.8	11	62.78	20	149.98
11	केरल	0	0	1	13.5	0	0		
12	मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0		
13	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	5	29	4	30.00	1	5.00
14	महाराष्ट्र	3	15	11	38.25	14	41.00	4	13.24
15	मणिपुर	0	0	2	5.5	3	9.50	1	3.00
16	उड़ीसा	0	0	1	5	2	12.00	2	11.00
17	पंजाब	0	0	2	8.5	2	10.00		
18	सिक्किम	2	37.5	0	0	12	89.93	2	24.70
19	त्रिपुरा	10	82.91	7	37.5	7	41.5	17	97.20
20	तमिलनाडु	1	5	0	0	2	10.00		
21	तेलंगाना	0	0	2	22.5	3	30.00		
22	उत्तराखंड	34	310.8	26	252.42	5	35.50	25	253.72
23	उत्तर प्रदेश	19	110.31	27	195.28	11	44.15	16	120.11
24	पश्चिम बंगाल	12	40.22	72	168	92	175.51	19	30.98
कुल		366	2251.17	401	2601.00	330	1557.36	244	1611.96

विवरण-II

योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को दी जाने वाली धनराशि का ब्यौरा

(राशि लाख रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		मामलों की संख्या	जारी की गई राशि	मामलों की संख्या	जारी की गई राशि	मामलों की संख्या	जारी की गई राशि	मामलों की संख्या	जारी की गई राशि
1.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	32	103.50	41	117.95	32	77.00	5	13.56
2.	सिक्किम	6	16.50	4	10.00	3	11.00		
3.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	37	90.25	42	98.52	40	97.50	2	5.99
4.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	43	73.25	69	117.02	24	37.52		
5.	लद्दाख	6	18.00	11	34.00	2	5.50		
6.	उत्तराखंड	79.00	171.97	58.00	91.24	48.00	64.00	2	3.50
7.	दिल्ली	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.75
	कुल	203	473.47	225	468.73	149	292.52	10	24.80

यात्रियों के लिए गेस्ट हाउस

3206. श्री परिमल शुक्ला बैद्य:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार सिलचर रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए गेस्ट हाउस या विश्राम गृह बनाने पर विचार कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार सिलचर रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए पर्याप्त रेलवे क्वार्टरों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो कितने नए क्वार्टरों का निर्माण प्रस्तावित है;

- (ड) क्या सरकार सिलचर की लोकल ट्रेनों को डीजल इलेक्ट्रिक मल्टीपल यूनिट (डीईएमयू) रैक में बदलने की योजना बना रही है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो इस प्रक्रिया की वर्तमान स्थिति संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके कार्यान्वयन की समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च) भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्य पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन आवश्यकतानुसार किए जाते हैं। स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन के लिए कार्यों को स्वीकृति देने और निष्पादित करते समय निम्न कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्च कोटि के स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

असम राज्य में स्थित सिलचर रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए तीन विश्राम कक्ष (डबल बेड वाले) और एक शयनगृह (छह बेड वाला) मौजूद हैं। हाल के वर्षों में सिलचर स्टेशन पर यात्री सुविधाओं से संबंधित विभिन्न कार्य किए गए हैं, जिनमें प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, प्रतीक्षालय, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पहुँच मार्ग, लिफ्टों का प्रावधान आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत सिलचर रेलवे स्टेशन को विकसित किए जाने के लिए चिह्नित किया गया 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 पहुँच, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, प्लैटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लैटफॉर्म के ऊपर कवर, स्वच्छता, निःशुल्क वाई-फाई, 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं द्वारा स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क, बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली, एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए 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 में सुधार, स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण, मल्टी-मोडाल एकीकरण, दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं, दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिड्डी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि शामिल हैं और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत 1337 रेलवे स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिसमें से 50 स्टेशन असम राज्य में स्थित हैं। अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत असम राज्य में विकसित किए जाने वाले चिह्नित स्टेशनों की सूची निम्नानुसार है:-

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
असम	50	आमगुरी, अरुणाचल, चापरमुख, धेमाजी, धुबड़ी, डिब्रूगढ़, दिफू, दुलियाजान, फकीराग्राम जंक्शन, गौरीपुर, गोहपुर, गोलाघाट, गोसाई गांव हॉल्ट, गुवाहाटी, हैबरगांव, हरमती, होजाई, जागीरोड, जोरहाट टाउन, कामाख्या, कोकराझार, लंका, लेडो, लामडिंग, माजबाट, माकुम जंक्शन, मार्गेरिटा, मरियानी, मुरकंगसेलेक, नाहरकटीया, नलबाड़ी, नामरूप, नारंगी, न्यू बोंगाईगांव, न्यू हाफलोंग, न्यू करीमगंज, न्यू तिनसुकिया, उत्तर लखीमपुर, पाठशाला, उत्तर रंगापाड़ा, रंगिया जंक्शन, सरूपथार, शिवसागर टाउन, सिलापथार, सिलचर, सिमालुगुड़ी, तंगला, तिनसुकिया, उदलगुड़ी, विश्वनाथ चरियाली

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत सिलचर स्टेशन के विकास के लिए मास्टर प्लानिंग शुरू कर दी गई है। यह एक पुनरावृत्तीय प्रक्रिया है जिसके लिए अनुकूलन की आवश्यकता होती है और इस स्तर पर ऐसे अनुकूलन के लिए समय-सीमा का संकेत नहीं दिया जा सकता है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन को आम तौर पर योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आवंटन का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। असम राज्य पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के अंतर्गत आता है। इस क्षेत्र के लिए, योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 547 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान) का आवंटन किया गया है।

वर्तमान में सिलचर रेल स्टेशन पर 243 रेलवे आवास उपलब्ध हैं, जिनमें से सभी का उपयोग रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता है। रेल द्वारा अतिरिक्त 100 अदद नए आवासों की आवश्यकता की पहचान की है, जिसमें से पहले चरण में 22 अदद नए आवासों के निर्माण के लिए कार्य निष्पादन की कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है।

सिलचर में वर्तमान में 30 रेल सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। पैसेंजर रेलगाड़ियों को एमईएमयू/डीईएमयू सेवाओं में बदलना भारतीय रेल की एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, एमईएमयू/डीईएमयू रेल की उपलब्धता, प्रतिस्पर्धी मांग आदि जैसे कारकों पर निर्भर है।

डिब्रूगढ़ से सिलीगुड़ी तक वंदे भारत ट्रेन

3207. श्री रंजीत दत्ता:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार के पास पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में संपर्क बढ़ाने के लिए असम में विश्वनाथ चरियाली से गुजरते हुए डिब्रूगढ़ से सिलीगुड़ी तक वंदे भारत ट्रेन शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव/योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) क्षेत्रीय संपर्क और आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए असम में बुनियादी रेलवे अवसंरचना और सेवाओं में सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) सिलीगुड़ी न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी से लगभग 7 कि.मी. की दूरी पर स्थित है। डिब्रूगढ़-विश्वनाथ चरियाली-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी खंड के यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए, 15925/15926 डिब्रूगढ़-देवघर एक्सप्रेस (साप्ताहिक) को 05.03.2024 से शुरू किया गया है। इसके अलावा, वर्तमान में डिब्रूगढ़-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी खंड को 13 जोड़ी गाड़ियों द्वारा सेवित किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल

में वंदे भारत गाड़ियों सहित नई गाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, यातायात औचित्य आदि के अध्यधीन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

इसके अलावा, रेल परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति और निष्पादन क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार किया जाता है, न कि मंडल-वार/जिला-वार/राज्य-वार, क्योंकि रेल परियोजनाएं मंडल/जिला/राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैली हो सकती हैं।

01.04.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, असम राज्य सहित पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 18 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 रुपए 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 विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किया गया नया रेलपथ	नई रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	333 किलोमीटर	66.6 किलोमीटर/वर्ष
2014-24	1728 किलोमीटर	172.8 किलोमीटर/वर्ष (लगभग 3 गुना)

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और अन्य कार्यों हेतु औसत बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	2,122 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2024-25	10,376 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 5 गुना)

किसी रेल परियोजना का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों जैसे राज्य सरकार द्वारा त्वरित भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा वन संबंधी मंजूरी, लागत भागीदारी परियोजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपना अंशदान जमा करना, परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता, अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी साधनों का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक मंजूरी, क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां, परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण किसी परियोजना स्थल के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि पर निर्भर करता है।

रेल परियोजनाओं के त्वरित अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई कदम उठाए गए हैं जिनमें शामिल हैं:- (i) गति शक्ति इकाइयां स्थापित करना (ii) परियोजनाओं की प्राथमिकता निर्धारित करना (iii) प्राथमिकता वाली परियोजनाओं पर निधि के आबंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करना (iv) फील्ड स्तर पर शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन करना (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। इनके परिणामस्वरूप, 2014 से कमीशनिंग की दर में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है।

भारतीय रेल में स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन निरंतर चलने वाली और सतत् प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्य परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार किए जाते हैं।

स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन के लिए कार्यों को मंजूरी देने और निष्पादित करते समय निचली कोटि के स्टेशनों की तुलना में उच्चतर कोटि के स्टेशनों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

रेल मंत्रालय ने भारतीय रेल में रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ निरंतर आधार पर स्टेशनों के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसमें प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं जैसे स्टेशन तक पहुंच में सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, आवश्यकता के अनुसार लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर, प्लेटफार्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लेटफार्म 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 में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल हैं।

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

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 1337 स्टेशनों की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें से 50 स्टेशन असम राज्य में स्थित हैं। अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए असम राज्य में चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
असम	50	अमगुरी, अरुणाचल, चापरमुख, धेमाजी, धुबरी, डिब्रूगढ़, दीफू, दुलियाजान, फकीराग्राम जं. गौरीपुर, गोहपुर, गोलाघाट, गोसाईगांव हाट हॉल्ट, हैबरगांव, हारमुती, होजई, जगिरोड, जोरहाट टाउन, कामाख्या, कोकराझार, लंका, लीडो, लुमडिंग, मजबत, माकम जं., मार्गेरिटा, मारियानी, मुरकॉंगसेलेक, नाहरकटिया, नलबाड़ी, नामरूप, नारंगी, न्यू बोंगाईगांव, न्यू हॉफलांग, न्यू करीमगंज, न्यू तिनसुकिया, नार्थ लखीमपुर, पाठशाला, रंगापारा नार्थ, रंगिया जं., सरूपथार, सिबसागर टाउन, सिलापाथर, सिलचर, सिमलुगुरी, टांगला, तिनसुकिया, उदलगुरी, विश्वनाथ चरियाली, गुवाहाटी

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण को सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आवंटन और व्यय का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है। असम राज्य पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के अंतर्गत आता है। इस जोन के लिए, योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 547 करोड़ रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान) का आवंटन किया गया है।

RAIL CONNECTIVITY FOR KAUSHAMBI

3208. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

- whether there is a plan to upgrade or build a new railway station in Kaushambi to improve connectivity;
- if so, the details of the fixed timeline and budget allocation;

- (c) whether the Government has been pushing for 100 per cent railway electrification and track modernization, if so, the details thereof and the details of percentage of railway lines on and around Kaushambi electrified; and
- (d) whether there is a plan to introduce new semi high speed trains on improve track conditions to reduce travel time to Delhi-Lucknow and Varanasi?

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

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

Railway infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh are covered under Northern Railway, North Central Railway, North Eastern Railway, East Central Railway and West Central Railway zones. Zonal Railway wise details of Railway projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's.

Bharwari, Sirathu and Manauri are the major railway stations in Kaushambi district. These stations are on the Delhi-Howrah via Prayagraj main line route. Recently, DFC also has been completed along this route. Moreover, Prayagraj-Bamrauli 4th line with Rail Fly Over at subedarganj project (9 km) has been sanctioned and the work has been taken up. This will also improve mobility of train traffic through Kaushambi. Doubling of Phaphamau to Unchahar in Kaushambi has also been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 971 crore.

As on 01.04.2024, 68 Projects (16 New Line, 03 Gauge Conversion and 49 Doubling) of a total length 5,874 km, costing Rs. 92,001 crore, falling fully/partly in Uttar Pradesh are at various stages of planning and implementation, out of which 1313 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of Rs. 28,366 crore has been incurred upto March, 2024. The status of the work is summarized as:

Plan Head	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Expenditure upto March 2024 (₹in Cr)
NL	16	1740	297	8672
GC	3	261	0	26
DL	49	3873	1016	19668
TOTAL	68	5874	1313	28366

Upgradation and improvement of track infrastructure is a continuous and ongoing process over Indian Railways. The following measures have been taken by Indian Railways to upgrade railway tracks:

- I. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Pre-stressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fan-shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges have been used while carrying out primary track renewals.
- II. The Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing have been used in turnout renewal works.
- III. Supply of 130m/260m long rail panels has been increased to avoid welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
- IV. Adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e. Flash Butt Welding.
- V. Adoption of mechanized system for track maintenance using high output plain tampers and points & crossing tampers for improved maintainability & reliability of track.
- VI. Deployment of state-of-the-art modern machines including Rail Grinding machines manufactured in India on Railway network to further improve asset reliability.
- VII. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc.
- VIII. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates for enhancing safety at LC gates.

- IX. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
- X. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).

At present, 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, 25)		45,922

Broad Gauge network in Kaushambi area has been 100% electrified.

At present, Delhi-Lucknow sector is served by 54 pairs of train services including 22425/26 Ayodhya Cantt-Anand Vihar (T) Vande Bharat Express. Similarly, Delhi-Varanasi sector is served by 27 pairs of train services including 22435/36 Varanasi-New Delhi Vande Bharat Express and 22415/16 Varanasi-New Delhi Vande Bharat Express. Besides, introduction of new train services is an on-going process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility etc.

पीएमजीकेएवाई के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी

3209. श्री आशीष दुबे:

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

- (क) क्या पिछले आठ वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के माध्यम से जनता को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से लाभ हुआ है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर जिले में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) से (ग) देश में प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) को कोविड-19 प्रकोप के कारण उत्पन्न आर्थिक व्यवधानों के कारण गरीबों और जरूरतमंदों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को कम करने के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य से शुरू किया गया था। पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत 80 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह 5 किलोग्राम निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरित किया गया। इस योजना को सात चरणों (अप्रैल 2020 से दिसंबर 2022 तक) में सफलतापूर्वक लागू किया गया।

केंद्र सरकार ने गरीब लाभार्थियों के वित्तीय बोझ को कम करने और गरीबों की सहायता के लिए कार्यक्रम की राष्ट्रव्यापी एकरूपता और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत 1 जनवरी 2023 से अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) परिवारों और प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों (पीएचएच) के लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया। 1 जनवरी, 2024 से मुफ्त खाद्यान्न वितरण का प्रावधान अगले पांच वर्षों के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है।

पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार संख्या दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा **विवरण** में है।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर जिले में निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने हेतु अधिनियम के तहत शामिल लाभार्थियों की संख्या 14,61,215 है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार संख्या दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एनएफएस ए के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या (लाख में)	एएवाई एचएच की अधिकतम सीमा (लाख में)	वर्तमान कवरेज (लाख में)				
				एएवाई		प्राथमिकता	कुल व्यक्ति	स्वीकृत व्यक्तियों का %
				परिवारों की संख्या	व्यक्तियों की संख्या	व्यक्तियों की संख्या		
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	268.23	9.09	9.08	23.52	244.70	268.22	100.00 %
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8.71	0.38	0.38	1.50	6.90	8.40	96.53%
3	असम	251.90	7.04	6.73	21.70	226.29	247.98	98.45%
4	बिहार	871.16	25.01	25.01	125.05	746.11	871.16	100.00 %
5	छत्तीसगढ़	200.77	7.19	7.19	20.42	180.35	200.77	100.00 %
6	दिल्ली	72.78	1.57	0.69	2.78	70.00	72.78	100.00 %
7	गोवा	5.32	0.18	0.12	0.46	4.86	5.32	100.00 %
8	गुजरात	382.85	8.13	7.77	36.10	329.74	365.84	95.56%
9	हरियाणा	126.49	3.03	2.68	11.35	115.14	126.49	100.00 %
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	36.82	1.97	1.65	6.82	23.07	29.88	81.17%
11	झारखंड	264.25	9.18	8.94	34.76	229.43	264.19	99.98%

12	कर्नाटक	401.93	12.00	10.97	43.91	358.02	401.93	100.00 %
13	केरल	154.80	5.96	5.96	25.59	129.21	154.80	100.00 %
14	मध्य प्रदेश	546.42	15.82	14.63	54.93	479.86	534.79	97.87%
15	महाराष्ट्र	700.17	25.05	25.05	108.01	592.16	700.17	100.00 %
16	मणिपुर	25.06	0.64	0.64	1.91	18.97	20.87	83.30%
17	मेघालय	21.46	0.70	0.70	2.91	18.54	21.46	100.00 %
18	मिजोरम	7.06	0.26	0.26	0.64	6.41	7.05	99.83 %
19	नागालैंड	14.79	0.48	0.48	2.11	11.94	14.05	94.99 %
20	ओडिशा	326.21	12.65	12.53	37.57	287.60	325.17	99.68 %
21	पंजाब	141.45	1.79	1.79	7.64	133.80	141.45	100.00 %
22	राजस्थान	446.62	9.32	6.29	22.29	417.72	440.01	98.52 %
23	सिक्किम	4.07	0.17	0.17	0.57	3.24	3.81	93.78 %
24	तमिलनाडु	364.69	18.65	18.64	65.78	298.34	364.12	99.84 %
25	तेलंगाना	191.70	6.49	5.67	15.95	175.74	191.70	100.00 %
26	त्रिपुरा	25.02	1.13	1.09	4.62	19.81	24.43	97.65 %

27	उत्तर प्रदेश	1520.59	40.95	40.90	132.9 1	1365.7 9	1498.7 0	98.56 %
28	उत्तराखंड	61.94	1.91	1.84	7.92	54.02	61.94	100.00 %
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	601.84	19.86	16.42	54.99	546.85	601.84	100.00 %
30	अंडमान एवं निकोबार	0.63	0.11	0.04	0.14	0.46	0.61	96.21 %
31	दादरा और नगर हवेली	3.56	0.08	0.05	0.24	2.45	2.69	75.60 %
32	लक्षद्वीप	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.18	0.22	99.72 %
33	चंडीगढ़ (डीबीटी)	4.96	0.09	0.00	0.01	2.98	2.99	60.29 %
34	पुडुचेरी (डीबीटी)	6.34	0.32	0.25	0.82	5.52	6.34	99.92 %
35	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	72.69	2.76	2.33	10.61	61.80	72.41	99.61 %
36	लद्दाख	1.44	0.06	0.06	0.29	1.15	1.44	99.99 %
कुल		8134.91	250.00	237.0 0	886.8 5	7169.1 7	8056.0 2	99.03 %

CONNECTIVITY OF AGRA WITH FATEHPUR SIKRI BY HERITAGE TRAIN

3210. SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Fatehpur Sikri, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, lacks convenient train connectivity, adversely impacting its tourism potential;
- (b) if so, whether the Government plan to improve rail connectivity between Agra and Fatehpur Sikri to enhance tourism and ease travel for visitors;
- (c) whether the Government have any plans to introduce a heritage train between Agra and Fatehpur Sikri to offer tourists a unique and memorable travel experience, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by when the Government is likely to implement improved rail connectivity or a heritage train service between Agra and Fatehpur Sikri to boost tourism?

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

(a) to (d) At present, Fatehpur Sikri station is being served by 04 pairs of train services which provide connectivity to major cities like Agra, Mumbai, Surat, Gorakhpur etc. Besides, introduction of new train services is an on-going process on Indian Railways subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, competing demands etc.

HEALTH SCHEME FOR RETIRED EMPLOYEES OF SCCL

3211. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

- (a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has implemented a contributory post-retirement health scheme for its retired employees;
- (b) if so, whether Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) has also proposed a similar scheme and if so, the current status of its implementation, particularly in light of the 2018 scheme circular aimed at covering 32,000 retired employees; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to expedite the implementation of this scheme in SCCL, ensuring relief to retired employees and addressing any challenges that may have contributed to delays so far?

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

- (a) Yes Sir, contributory post-retirement health scheme for retired employees of Coal India Limited, CIL (Both executives & Non-executives) has been implemented.
- (b) Yes Sir, Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) has introduced a contributory post-retirement health scheme for its retired employees on similar lines as in CIL w.e.f. 01.04.2018 and the scheme is called Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Non Executives (CPRMS-NE) covering all the retired employees spanning nearly 42000 retired Non-Executive Cadre Employees. Membership in the scheme is as per the respective eligibility criteria. The scheme in SCCL is similar to that of CIL and the same has been formulated basing on the implementation instructions received from the standardization committee recommendations of Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (JBCCI) for

National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA-X). In line with guidelines of the scheme, a Statutory Trust has been established under the Indian Trusts' Act, 1882 and the same is entrusted with the duty of managing the fund (by way of contributions from Employees and corresponding allocation by Management) of the scheme. The Medical cover in respect of the critical diseases is unlimited without making a dent in the approved limit.

Current Status of the Scheme: Medical Cards are being issued to the Non-Executive cadre employees on their retirement on Superannuation/ Medical Invalidation. Spouses are eligible to enrol in the scheme on the death of the ex-employee. At present, 41231 ex-employees have enrolled in the Scheme and are availing treatment for themselves and spouses through empanelled hospitals.

A separate scheme for the benefit of Executive employees has been introduced by both the companies CIL & SCCL w.e.f. 01.01.2007. The Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Executive Employees is implemented as part of Superannuation Benefit as guaranteed to all the Executive employees in 2nd Pay Revision Committees (PRC) drawn from the essence of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Guidelines. The cost incurred for treating the 5 critical diseases is unlimited and will not attract any deduction from the guaranteed benefit. Apart from the above, the members are also entitled for the OPD/domiciliary treatment expenditure reimbursement irrespective of Single/ Couple Membership.

(c) The scheme is being implemented successfully without causing any challenges to the retired employees. For the purpose of ensuring the retired employees to avail

the opportunity to join the scheme, the scheme provision has been extended 13 times. The present extension is still active under CPRMS-NE and the last date to join the scheme is 31.03.2025. Further, in respect of CPRMS-E membership there is no last/ due date fixed for availing membership into the scheme, they can join the scheme whenever they want to, on payment of prescribed contribution amount and on fulfilling the other eligibility criteria.

AUTHENTICITY OF DIGITAL CONTENT

3212. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) the role of the Government in envision for social media platforms in content moderation;
- (b) the manner in which the Government ensures that such regulations do not lead to arbitrary takedowns of politically sensitive content;
- (c) the initiatives being taken by the Government to equip citizens and media organizations with tools to verify the authenticity of digital content in view of the rise of deep-fake technology and AI-generated misinformation; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government is supporting local and community broadcasting to make sure media content is available in local languages and shows different cultural narratives?

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

(a) to (c) The policies of the Central Government are aimed at ensuring an open, safe, trusted and accountable Internet for its users. To help achieve the said aim, the Central Government, in exercise of its powers under the Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act"), has notified the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules"). These rules cast specific obligations on intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, to observe due diligence while discharging its duties. In case of failure to follow diligence as provided in the rules, an intermediary shall lose exemption from liability for any third-party information, data or communication link made available by them and are liable for the same as per law. Such diligence includes the making of reasonable efforts by the intermediary to cause its users not to host, display, upload, publish, transmit or store information which knowingly or intentionally communicates any information which is violative of any law.

The IT Act does not distinguish between any information that is generated using AI tools or any other technology and those which are generated by users themselves. As per the IT Rules intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, are also expected to remove any information violative of any law in India as and when brought to their knowledge either through a court order or through a notice by an appropriate government or its authorized agency. The notices for takedown of any such information available on the intermediary platform

is sent directly to it by the respective appropriate governments or their authorised agencies, where the appropriate government can be both State and Central Government as per the seventh schedule to the Constitution.

This Ministry has also issued advisories, under the IT Rules, from time to time to intermediaries/platforms for ensuring compliance on using Artificial Intelligence foundational model(s) /Large Language Model (LLM)/Generative AI (Artificial Intelligence), software(s) or algorithm(s).

(d) The Government of India has taken several initiatives to promote the Community Radio Stations (CRS).The Policy guidelines for setting up of CRS contain provisions relating to the criteria and the process for granting licenses to new CRS including eligibility requirement and regulatory compliance. The said Policy Guidelines, as amended from time to time,mandates that at least 50% of content shall be generated with the participation of the local community and programmes should preferably be in the local language and dialect(s).

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR MAHAKUMBHA

3213. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways announced 178 special trains for Mahakumbha from different zones during Prayagraj's Mahakumbha 2025;
- (b) if so, whether Rs. 5,000 crore was allotted for infrastructure upgrades and special services to Prayagraj's Mahakumbha in 2025 therefor;

- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government fails to provide security and confirm tickets to manage the enormous influx of pilgrims and upgrade railway infrastructure thereof, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the reports on railway passengers movement, with train details, delays and safety failures if any, reported during the period of Mahakumbha and action taken by the Government thereon and complaints received on toll-free helpline number 139 and emails therein?

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

(a) and (b) To cater to the needs of passengers and facilitate their journey during Maha Kumbh-2025, Indian Railways (IR) had operated more than 17,300 nos. trains which included 7484 Special trains. These Special trains include 996 long distance trains. All these measures served approximately 4.24 crore passengers. During Kumbh 2019, 8394 trains were operated which included 694 special train services.

Infrastructure improvement

Infrastructure improvement/augmentation/capacity enhancement works, of more than ₹5,000 cr have been completed. Commissioning of entire Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) enabled movement of goods trains on DFC thus freeing up space for running additional Kumbh special trains along the Delhi-Howrah route.

The doubling of Prayagraj-Varanasi and Phaphamau-Janghai, including the construction of a major bridge across the River Ganga, was completed. Major upgradation of yards including those at Prayagraj, Subedarganj, Phaphamau, Rambag, and Jhunsi, have been made to accommodate a larger number of trains. Additionally, three new washing lines and 21 Nos. Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs) have been built thus eliminating all level crossings in the region for improved mobility of road users.

Passenger Amenities

To improve the tourism infrastructure and to ensure easy access and comfortable experience to domestic and international pilgrims at Prayagraj, Naini, Prayagraj Cheoki, Subedarganj, Jhusi, Prayagraj Rambag, Prayag and Phaphamau stations, various works have been carried out as per the requirement.

These works include improvement to circulating area, parking, Divyangjan facilities, signages, platform surfacing, construction of drinking water booths, Ashray Kendras, toilets, widening of approach roads, development of second entries and construction of foot over bridges etc.

Additional food and refreshment arrangements were made to cater to the large volume of passengers. Furthermore, waiting rooms at railway stations have been upgraded and enhanced for better comfort.

For the first time, Yatri Suvidha Kendras was established at Prayagraj Junction and Prayagraj Chheoki, offering essential services such as wheelchairs, luggage trolleys, hotel and taxi bookings, baby milk, and essential medicines.

To avoid delays, ticketing capacity increased to issue up to 10 lakh tickets per day. A four-stage power backup plan was implemented to ensure continuous power. First Aid booths and medical observation rooms were set up across stations. Additionally, a railway toll-free number was made available for passenger convenience, and a multi-lingual leaflet in 12 languages is being distributed to assist pilgrims in navigating the event.

Health

Sufficient medical facilities have been provided at the various stations for the well being of pilgrims.

(c) and (d) On Indian Railways, occupancy pattern of the 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. Traffic pattern of the trains running on Indian Railways is monitored on regular basis and to cater to additional demand, load of existing trains are augmented, special trains are run, new trains are introduced, frequency of existing trains is increased etc. subject to operational feasibility.

Comprehensive Security arrangements for Maha Kumbh, 2025 were made with an emphasis on crowd regulation, surveillance and real-time monitoring. A total of approx. 1200 CCTV cameras, including 116 Facial Recognition System (FRS) cameras were used to monitor crowd and track potential miscreants. Drone cameras were also deployed for surveillance of tracks and crowd management at approach roads to stations. 15,000 Railway Protection Force (RPF) & Govt.

Railway Police (GRP) personnel were deployed to ensure security at Railway stations in Prayagraj.

Besides above, the following steps were taken by the Railways in coordination with GRP/Local Police and other stakeholders for safety and security of peoples in view of Mahakumbh, 2025:-

1. Track patrolling across a stretch of 35 KMs from Karchana to Manauri station using drones & CCTVs were done.
2. Screening of passengers & their luggage were done using baggage scanners, metal detectors and dog squads.
3. “Meri Saheli” teams comprising of women security personnel were deployed at stations and in trains to ensure women’s safety.
4. Awareness campaigns were conducted at station premises using video displays, Public Address System and loud hailer covering various security issues and to encourage passengers to report suspicious activities.
5. Bomb Detection teams of RPF were deployed to enhance overall security infrastructure.
6. Inter Agency coordination was made to collect intelligence inputs.
7. Additional enclosures were made to hold rush of passengers and their regulated entry to platforms & while boarding trains.
8. Close coordination was made with State police & GRP to restrict criminal activities over the railway infrastructure.
9. CCTV cameras were monitored 24x7 in CCTV control room.

10. Rapid Action Teams were formed and stationed at key locations for quick response.

11. A response plan was developed to handle potential incidents swiftly and effectively in coordination with state police, intelligence units and other railway departments at stations in Prayagraj.

सवारी डिब्बों की अस्वास्थ्यकर स्थिति

3214. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्ष 2020-24 के दौरान भोजन की प्रयुक्त प्लेटों के निपटान/भंडारण के कारण रेल डिब्बों में अस्वास्थ्यकर स्थितियों के बारे में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों-प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का रेल सवारी डिब्बों में स्वच्छता बनाए रखने तथा कुशल और प्रभावी अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए वर्तमान सफाई विधियों में सुधार करने का विचार है; और
- (घ) 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 (घ) भारतीय रेल में स्टेशनों पर और रेलगाड़ियों में यात्रियों की सहायता और शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए एकीकृत पोर्टल 'रेलमदद' उपलब्ध है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में, 99.99% शिकायतों का समाधान किया गया। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में 99.98% शिकायतों का समाधान किया गया।

भारतीय रेल यात्रियों को साफ-सुथरा और स्वास्थ्यकर वातावरण प्रदान करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत है। रेलगाड़ियों के शौचालयों सहित सवारी डिब्बों के सफाई कार्यों में यंत्रीकृत सफाई सहित गाड़ी के दोनों छोर तक सफाई की जाती है। लंबी दूरी की रेलगाड़ियों में सफाई और स्वच्छता सुनिश्चित

करने के लिए ऑन-बोर्ड हाउसकीपिंग सेवाओं (ओबीएचएस) का कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है। ऑन-बोर्ड हाउसकीपिंग सेवाओं में यात्रा के दौरान सवारी डिब्बों, शौचालय, दरवाजों और यात्री क्षेत्रों की नियमित सफाई शामिल है। कचरा निपटान प्रबंधन जैसे कचरा एकत्रित करने, अपशिष्ट का पृथक्करण (जिसमें निर्धारित कूड़ेदानों में कचरा डालने हेतु यात्रियों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है), आवधिक सफाई, निर्धारित स्टेशनों पर निपटान (कचरे को एकत्रित किया जाता है और निर्धारित रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सौंप दिया जाता है जहां अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं) में ऑन-बोर्ड हाउसकीपिंग सेवाएं एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं।

शौचालयों की बार-बार सफाई की जाती है और रेलगाड़ी चलने के दौरान स्वच्छता से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए एक बेहतर रूप से स्थापित निवारण तंत्र है। चिह्नित गाड़ियों में सीमित यंत्रिकृत सफाई का ध्यान रखने के लिए क्लीन ट्रेन स्टेशन (सीटीएस) की व्यवस्था की गई है। सभी गाड़ियों में बायो-शौचालय लगाए गए हैं जो गाड़ियों में और पटरियों/स्टेशन पर स्वच्छता बनाए रखने में सहायक हैं।

INCLUSION OF MILLETS IN PDS

3215. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to expand the inclusion of millets in the Public Distribution System (PDS) to promote nutritional security; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), foodgrains are being provided to States/UTs for distribution to around 80 crore beneficiaries through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), free of cost from 1st January 2023. The term 'foodgrains' is defined as rice, wheat & 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. In addition to this, the State/UT Governments may formulate food or nutrition based plans or schemes providing for benefits higher than the benefits provided under PMGKAY.

Coarse grains/ Millets are also allocated under PDS in lieu of equal quantity of wheat/rice (as requested by the State) while ensuring that the overall quantity of rice, wheat and coarse grains has to be within the upper ceiling fixed in respect of each State/UT.

Further, as per Guidelines for procurement, allocation, distribution and disposal of coarse grains, States are allowed to procure Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Barley & Ragi and six minor millets from farmers at MSP for central pool subject to prior approval of Government of India, in consultation with FCI. The whole quantity is distributed under Targeted Public Distribution Scheme (TPDS)/ OWS (Other Welfare Schemes) in the State/UT.

Initiatives by the Department 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 incentivize 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), Black-wheat (Kuttu) and Ameranthus (Chaulai) under MSP scheme on the MSP of Ragi for next three years (from 2023).

मौसम विज्ञान के बारे में जन जागरूकता

3216. श्री जुगल किशोर:

श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा कलात्मक पहलों का उपयोग करते हुए देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मौसम विज्ञान और जलवायु विज्ञान के बारे में किस प्रकार जन जागरूकता पैदा करने का विचार है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार की उक्त कलात्मक पहल वाले मौसम विज्ञान जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों को शैक्षणिक पाठ्यक्रमों में एकीकृत करने की कोई योजना है; और

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

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

(क) नई दिल्ली के लोधी रोड स्थित "मौसम भवन" में "ओपन एयर आर्ट वॉल म्यूजियम" मौसम विज्ञान और जलवायु विज्ञान के बारे में जन जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए देश में अपनी तरह की पहली कलात्मक पहल है। यह भारत की मौसम संबंधी प्रगति, इतिहास और समाज पर मौसम के प्रभाव का प्रतिबिंब दर्शाता है। इसमें कुछ मौसम संबंधी स्थितियों - जिसमें भारी वर्षा, लू, चक्रवात, गर्ज के साथ तूफान आदि शामिल हैं - के बारे में अनुस्मारक और चेतावनियाँ, साथ ही क्या करें और क्या न करें, की एक श्रृंखला है। वर्तमान में ऐसी ही कलात्मक पहलों की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) मंत्रालय, मौसम विज्ञान, जलवायु विज्ञान, भारत की आपदा जोखिम संवेदनशीलता, तैयारी और प्रबंधन में पाठ्यक्रमों और विशेष व्याख्यानों को बढ़ावा देकर मौसम विज्ञान जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों को स्कूल और कॉलेज के पाठ्यक्रमों में एकीकृत करने के लिए लगातार काम कर रहा है। इसमें विषम मौसम की घटनाओं (चक्रवात, गर्ज के साथ तूफान, भारी वर्षा, आदि) के बारे में बातचीत, अध्याय, अक्सर पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्न (FAQ), क्या करें और क्या न करें के साथ संबंधित सुरक्षा तैयारियां तथा ऐसी आपदाओं से पहले और उसके दौरान अपनाए जाने वाले सभी सुरक्षा उपाय शामिल हैं। यह भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD), राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA), आदि द्वारा तैयार की गई सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार (IEC) सामग्री को भी बढ़ावा देता है। यह पोस्टर, पत्रक, ब्रोशर और सोशल मीडिया पोस्ट के माध्यम से जागरूकता भी फैलाता है।

INCIDENTS OF DATA BREACH IN THE IT SECTOR

3217. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to implement robust data protection regulations to ensure security and privacy of personal information of citizens in India in view of the increasing incidents of data breach in the IT sector and concerns over data privacy; and
- (b) the initiatives being taken by the Government to raise awareness among people about their digital rights and hold technology companies accountable for any violation of data privacy and security rules, especially in view of increasing online transactions and digital services?

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 undertaken a proactive approach to strike a unique balance between fostering innovation and regulation to protect digital personal data in response to increasing digitization. Government of India has taken major initiatives like enactment of Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, setting up of Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC), releasing of National Cyber Security Policy 2013, appointing Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) ensuring security and privacy of personal information of citizens in India.

Additionally, a significant step in this direction is the enactment of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ('DPDP Act'), which establishes the legal

framework for data protection and mandates data fiduciaries to implement comprehensive security safeguards in India. The Act requires fiduciaries to process personal data responsibly, notify breaches promptly, and ensure accountability through technical and organizational measures.

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. 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.

ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING EXPANSION

3218. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of recent initiatives to expand iPhone manufacturing in the country;

- (b) the extent of current and projected manufacturing operations within the country; and
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to support foreign investments and to develop a robust local supply chain ecosystem for electronics manufacturing?

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 of India has taken several initiatives to expand electronics manufacturing in the country including mobile phones. To boost domestic manufacturing and attract investment in mobile phones value chain including electronic components and semiconductor packaging, Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing was notified on 01.04.2020. Since the inception of PLI Scheme i.e. 2020-21, the mobile phone production has grown at impressive compound annual growth rate of more than 24% from INR 2,20,000 crore in FY2020-21 to INR 4,22,000 crore in FY2023-24, and mobile phone export have grown at CAGR of 78% from INR 22,868 crore in FY2020-21 to INR 1,29,074 crore in FY2023-24 (*Source: Industry Estimates*).

(b) Industry estimates indicate that the production of electronic goods in the country reached INR 9.52 lakh crore in FY2023-24. For FY2024-25, electronics production is expected to rise to INR 11.7 lakh crore, with mobile phone production alone projected to reach INR 5.25 lakh crore. Furthermore, it is expected that India's electronics manufacturing sector could reach USD 500 billion by 2030.

(c) The measures taken by Government to attract and incentivize large investments in the electronics value chain and to develop a robust local supply chain ecosystem for electronics manufacturing are placed at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Measures taken by Government to attract and incentivize large investments in the electronics value chain and to develop a robust local supply chain ecosystem for electronics manufacturing

1. Modified Program for Development of Semiconductors and Display

Manufacturing Ecosystem: To widen and deepen electronics manufacturing, the Union Cabinet on 15.12.2021, approved a comprehensive program with an outlay of INR 76,000 crore for the development of Semiconductors and Display manufacturing ecosystem. With the approval of Cabinet, this Programme has been recently modified on 21.09.2022. The modified programme offers Fiscal Support of 50% of Project Cost uniformly for semiconductor fabs across the technology nodes as well as for compound semiconductors, packaging and other semiconductor facilities.

Following fiscal incentives are now available to eligible applicants:

- **Modified Scheme for setting up of Semiconductor Fabs:** It provides fiscal support for setting up semiconductor wafer fabrication facilities in the country. Fiscal support of 50% of the Project Cost is available for setting up of silicon-based semiconductor fabs across all technology nodes.

- **Modified Scheme for setting up of Display Fabs:** It provides fiscal support for setting up TFT LCD / AMOLED based display fabrication facilities. It provides fiscal support of 50% of Project Cost.
- **Modified Scheme for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics /Sensors Fab/ Discrete Semiconductor Fabs and Semiconductor ATMP / OSAT facilities in India:** It provides a fiscal support of 50% of the Capital Expenditure to the eligible applicants for setting up of Compound Semiconductors / Silicon Photonics (SiPh) / Sensors (including MEMS) Fab/ Discrete Semiconductor Fabs and Semiconductor ATMP / OSAT facilities in India.
- **Modernization of Semi-Conductor Laboratory:** Government has also approved modernization of Semi-Conductor Laboratory, Mohali to enhance efficiency and cycle time
- **Design Linked Incentive Scheme:** It offers financial incentives, design infrastructure support across various stages of development and deployment of semiconductor design for ICs, Chipsets, SoCs, Systems & IP Cores and semiconductor linked design. The scheme provides both “Product Design Linked Incentive” and “Deployment Linked Incentive”.

Government has also approved modernisation of Semi-Conductor Laboratory, Mohali. Besides, MoU for cooperation in development of semiconductor ecosystem have been signed with Singapore, USA, European Union and Japan.

Applied Materials has set up a collaborative engineering centre in Bengaluru with an investment of 400 million dollars over 4 years. This engineering centre is focused on development and commercialisation of technologies for semiconductor manufacturing equipment. AMD has established its largest global design center, AMD Technostar, in Bengaluru. This centre is focused on the design and development of semiconductor technology including 3D stacking, artificial intelligence, and machine learning.

India is well on its path to create a robust semiconductor ecosystem in the country. 5 semiconductor units with cumulative investment of Rs 1.52 Lakh Crore have been approved under the Semicon India Programme. Construction on these units is going on at a rapid pace.

15 semiconductor design companies are being supported under the Design Linked Incentive Scheme. Additionally, 41 semiconductor design companies have been approved for access of the EDA tools made available by National EDA Tool Grid setup at ChipIN Centre at C-DAC Bengaluru.

The approved semiconductor manufacturing facilities under Semicon India Programme are expected to generate direct employment of about 25,000 advanced technology jobs and about 60,000 indirect jobs.

2. Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics

Manufacturing was notified on April 01, 2020 to provide an incentive of 3% to 6% to eligible companies on incremental sales (over base year) involved in mobile phone manufacturing and manufacturing of specified electronic components, including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP)

units. Till Feb'2025, the scheme has led to cumulative investment of INR 10,905 Cr, leading to cumulative production of INR 7,15,823 Cr, cumulative exports of INR 3,90,387 Cr and has generated additional employment of 1,39,670 (Direct jobs).

3. **The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for IT Hardware**, notified on March 3, 2021, offers 4% to 2%/1% incentives on net incremental sales of Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs and Servers for four years. The PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware, notified on May 29, 2023, provides an average 5% incentive on net incremental sales of Laptops, Tablets, All-in-One PCs, Servers and Ultra Small Form Factor devices for six years. Till Feb'2025, both PLI Scheme for IT Hardware and PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware have combinedly led to a total cumulative production of Rs. 10,365.05 crore, total cumulative investment of Rs. 522.15 crore and total cumulative employment of 5132 (direct jobs).
4. **Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)** was notified on April 01, 2020 to provide financial incentive of 25% on capital expenditure for the identified list of electronic goods that comprise downstream value chain of electronic products, i.e., electronic components, semiconductor / display fabrication units, ATMP units, specialized sub-assemblies and capital goods for manufacture of aforesaid goods. Till Feb'2025, the scheme has attracted cumulative investment of INR 10,723 Cr, leading to cumulative production of INR 27,429 Cr, and has generated employment of 38,206 persons.

5. **Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0) Scheme** was notified on April 01, 2020 to provide support for creation of world class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities, including Ready Built Factory (RBF) sheds / Plug and Play facilities for attracting major global electronics manufacturers along with their supply chain to set up units in the country. The Scheme provides financial assistance for setting up of both EMC projects and Common Facility Centres (CFCs) across the country.
6. **Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS):** The Scheme was notified on 27th July, 2012 to provide financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. It was amended in August, 2015 to extend the period of the scheme, enhance scope of the Scheme by including 15 more product verticals, and attract more investment. The scheme was further amended in January, 2017 to expedite the investments. The scheme provides subsidy for capital expenditure - 20% for investments in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 25% in non-SEZs. The incentives are available for 44 categories / verticals of electronic products and components covering entire electronics manufacturing value chain. The Scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018 and is in the implementation mode. Till Feb'2025, the scheme has attracted cumulative investment of INR 48,437 Cr, leading to cumulative production of INR 13,98,184 Cr, and has generated employment of 1,52,039 persons.
7. **Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme:** Electronics Manufacturing Clusters Scheme was notified on 22nd October, 2012 to provide

support for creation of world-class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities for attracting investment.

8. **100% FDI:** As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI up-to 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing (except from countries sharing land border with India), subject to applicable laws / regulations; security and other conditions.
9. **Rationalisation of Tariff Structure:** Tariff structure has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including, inter-alia, Cellular mobile phones, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV, LED products and Medical electronics equipment.
10. **Exemption from Basic Customs Duty on capital goods:** Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at “NIL” Basic Customs Duty.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DEEP OCEAN MISSION

3219. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:

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

- (a) the specific milestones achieved so far under the Deep Ocean Mission (DOM) since its approval along with the details of any delays or challenges faced in its implementation;
- (b) the current status of the development of deep-sea mining technologies, including the manned submersible and integrated mining system along with the expected timeline for their operationalization;

- (c) the progress made in the exploration of polymetallic nodules and hydrothermal sulphides along with the details of any findings or setbacks encountered;
- (d) the extent to which research collaborations with private industries and academic institutions have been established for indigenizing critical technologies under the Mission; and
- (e) whether the Government has formulated a concrete strategy for the sustainable commercial utilization of deep-sea resources and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Deep Ocean Mission is a multidisciplinary initiative of the Government of India, launched in 2021, to be chiefly implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences. The mission has six verticals, namely, a) Development of Technologies for Deep Sea Mining and Manned Submersible, Underwater Vehicles and Underwater Robotics for exploring and harnessing ocean resources, b) Development of Ocean Climate Change Advisory Services, c) Technological innovation for exploration and conservation of deep-sea biodiversity, d) Deep Ocean Survey and Exploration, e) Energy and Freshwater from the Ocean, and f) Advance Marine Station for Ocean Biology.

The design, realisation of components, and integration of India's flagship human submersible named 'Matsya 6000' aimed to carry three humans to a depth of 6000 meters with a suite of scientific sensors for ocean exploration and observation are complete. The system has been designed and tested per international standards and is successfully demonstrated with three crew onboard at the Katupalli harbour near Chennai for its functionality (including floatation, stability, manoeuvrability, power and control devices, and human support and safety). The Matsya 6000 is to operationalise for scientific exploration after demonstration in deep waters. For deep-sea mining, a self-propelled seabed nodule mining system has been developed, and exploratory mining trials for polymetallic nodules were successfully conducted in the Andaman Sea EEZ.

The deep-sea observation system of 50 Argo floats and 57 wave drifters have been deployed, and 11 gilder missions have been completed in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, which are utilised at the modelling facility established at INCOIS, Hyderabad, for predicting ocean climate.

Under exploration of deep-sea biodiversity, 19 seamounts in the Arabian Sea have been surveyed, and 1,062 samples have been collected, representing 128 species, of which 38 are new species, and 23 species were found to be new to Indian EEZ. Nearly 940 distinct heterotrophic deep-sea bacteria, 360 actinobacteria, and 101 fungal and 222 yeast isolates have been collected and characterised.

A survey for potential sites of multi-metal hydrothermal sulphide mineralisation along the Indian Ocean mid-oceanic ridges using autonomous underwater vehicles was conducted, leading to the identification of two active and two inactive vents. A multi-

purpose ocean research vessel has been designed, and construction of the vessel has commenced at GRSE, Kolkata, which facilitates deep ocean research.

To harness Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) for generating power and fresh water on a pilot scale for offshore set-up, an Expression of Interest was floated by the National Institute of Ocean Technology to understand the capability of such technology demonstration within India.

For capacity building, a human enterprise has been established through collaborative projects involving national institutions and academia under the Advanced Marine Station for Ocean Biology. Courses in ocean sciences at recognised universities and research fellowships have been initiated.

Several mission activities are being done as a first in the country, prioritising indigenous development and collaboration within national institutes. Involvement of human crew further necessitates international-level adherence to standards and certification.

The challenges faced in the implementation of the mission include issues related to the supply chain due to COVID-19 in the import of certain components and identification of the shipyard for building the new research vessel, which are addressed to complete the activities of the mission with an extended time period.

(d) The Titanium alloy personnel sphere for Matsya 6000 meters operations is being developed indigenously with ISRO. The welding facility for the Matsya 6000 titanium alloy personnel sphere (using an electron beam source) by ISRO is a first-of-its-kind for such 80 mm thickness welding in the country. The bio-vest for the submersible crew members and select underwater applications, such as the inertial navigation

system, are being developed with DRDO. Environmental impact assessment relating to surveys and exploration is conducted with CSIR-NIO. Further, collaborative research projects have been initiated under thematic areas of all six verticals of Deep Ocean Mission with leading national government and academic institutes where industry is involved.

(e) Survey and exploration activities in the Central Indian Ocean Basin Central and South West Indian Ridges and exploratory mining are conducted as part of India's contract with the International Sea-bed Authority. Further, the Union Cabinet has approved India to sign the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement or the 'High Seas' Treaty, which sets mechanisms for the sustainable use of marine biological diversity through international cooperation and coordination. It follows an inclusive, integrated, ecosystem-centric approach based on the precautionary principle and promotes using traditional knowledge and the best available scientific knowledge. It helps minimise impacts on the marine environment through area-based management tools and establishes rules for conducting environmental impact assessments. The Ministry of Earth Sciences is spearheading the country's implementation of the BBNJ Agreement.

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE DIGITAL LIBRARY

3220. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

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

(a) the details of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) which has been set up as an Indian digital knowledge repository of traditional knowledge; and

(b) the progress made in this regard along with the benefits realized 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 Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is a prior art database of Indian traditional knowledge established in 2001, jointly by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy (Dept. of ISM&H, now Ministry of AYUSH). The TKDL was established to prevent misappropriation of Indian traditional knowledge (TK) by way of intellectual property rights. The TKDL currently contains information from ancient texts related to ISM such as Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa and Yoga. The information from ancient texts of medicine and health existing in local languages such as Sanskrit, Hindi, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Tamil, Bhoti etc., have been transcribed into five international languages, namely English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese in the TKDL database. The TKDL thus serves as a robust prior art database of Indian TK information therewith offering the information in languages and format understandable by patent examiners at Patent Offices worldwide. The TKDL thus prevents erroneous grant of patents by patent offices.

The access to this database is given to patent offices world-wide that have signed Non-disclosure Access Agreements with the CSIR, for search of TKDL evidences in the context of patent applications filed with them. The TKDL prior art database is currently available to 17 patent offices - including the Indian Patent Office (Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks), European Patent Office, US Patent Office, Japanese Patent Office, German Patent Office, Canadian Patent Office, Philippines Patent Office, Chile Patent Office, Australian Patent Office, UK Patent Office, Malaysian Patent Office, Russian Patent Office, Peru Patent Office, Spanish Patent & Trademark Office, Danish Patent and Trademark Office, National Industrial Property Institute (INPI, France) and Eurasian Patent Organization.

In addition to the use of TKDL database by patent offices, the CSIR-TKDL Unit also files third-party observations/pre-grant oppositions on patent applications that have relevance to Indian traditional knowledge. This defensive protection through TKDL has been effective in safeguarding Indian traditional knowledge from misappropriation, and is considered a global benchmark.

(b) A total of 515788 formulations/ techniques from the Indian Systems of Medicine and Yoga practices have been transcribed in the TKDL database so far. This includes 148456 formulations/ techniques in Ayurveda, 264196 in Unani, 88403 in Siddha and 8197 in Sowa Rigpa, and 6536 in Yoga practices. On the basis of TKDL evidences, so far, 375 patent applications have been either refused, amended or withdrawn/ abandoned, thus protecting Indian traditional knowledge from misappropriation.

12.01 hrs**OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER****Importance of Adjournment Motion**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हर रोज स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं देना, मैं इस विषय पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्ववर्ती माननीय अध्यक्षों ने कई बार व्यवस्था दी है और उन्हीं व्यवस्थाओं के अनुरूप मैं भी व्यवस्था देना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय सदस्यगण, स्थगन प्रस्ताव वास्तव में बहुत ही असाधारण प्रावधान है, जो सरकार का ध्यान तत्काल सार्वजनिक महत्व के मामले की तरफ आकर्षित करता है ताकि तत्काल विषयों पर कार्यवाही न करने पर या कोई गंभीर विषय पर हो, उस विषय पर ही स्थगन प्रस्ताव लाया जाता है। स्थगन प्रस्ताव में उठाए जाने वाला मामला निश्चित तत्काल और सार्वजनिक मत का होना चाहिए। स्थगन प्रस्ताव में निंदा का तत्व होता है। स्थगन प्रस्ताव तब तक स्वीकार्य नहीं होता, जब तक कि सरकार संविधान और कानून द्वारा निर्धारित कृत्यों के पालन में विफल न हो। नियम-56 की गंभीरता और महत्व को ठीक से समझे बिना हर दिन बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्य क्षेत्रीय मुद्दों के लिए भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं देते हैं। कई माननीय सदस्य राज्य के विषयों पर भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचना देते हैं। ये प्रयास स्थगन प्रस्ताव की गंभीरता और उसके महत्व को कम करेगा। इसके अलावा मैं देख रहा हूँ कि एक ही राजनीतिक दल के सदस्य अलग-अलग विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं देते हैं।

मेरा आग्रह है और पूर्व में ऐसी परम्परा भी रही है कि एक राजनीतिक दल का एक व्यक्ति और उसमें हस्ताक्षर कर सकता है। वे एक साथ स्थगन प्रस्ताव दें क्योंकि स्थगन प्रस्ताव की गंभीरता को हमें समझना चाहिए। इसके अलावा मैंने यह भी अनुभव किया है कि कई माननीय सदस्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव के नोटिस को सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रकाशित करते हैं। सोशल मीडिया पर प्रचारित करते हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि इसकी अनुमति नहीं होती है कि सदन में आए बिना किसी भी विषय को प्रेस में या सोशल मीडिया पर दिया जाए। मेरा आग्रह है कि आप सभी सदन की गरिमा, मर्यादा और परम्पराओं का पालन करेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। मैंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

12.04 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नम्बर - 2, श्री राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह।

**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): Speaker Sir, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.
- (ii) Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission, 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 2357/18/25]

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

निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ: -

- (1) अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम, 2023 की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय शोध प्रतिष्ठान विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 11 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना फा.सं. एएनआरएफ/जेड-01/विनियम/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2358/18/25]

- (2) अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (संवर्ग संख्या का निर्धारण) संशोधन विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.08(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 7(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (संवर्ग संख्या का निर्धारण) संशोधन विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.6(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (वेतन) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.9(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पांच) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (संवर्ग संख्या का निर्धारण) दूसरा संशोधन विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 27 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या

सा.का.नि.78(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(छह) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो 27 जनवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 79(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(सात) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (संवर्ग संख्या का निर्धारण) तीसरा संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 4 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 116(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(आठ) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 4 फरवरी, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 117(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2358A/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), 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 2359/18/25]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सभी विराजें ।

माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सभी विद्वान एवं वरिष्ठ माननीय सदस्य हैं । सभी माननीय सदस्य वरिष्ठ भी होते हैं, विद्वान भी होते हैं । इसलिए आपसे आग्रह है कि आप कभी भी अध्यक्ष की रूलिंग को सदन में चैलेंज और चुनौती न दें ।

... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2360/18/25]

12.06 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of

Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 2025, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 2025 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2025, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 2025 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2025, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 2025 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Manipur Appropriation Bill, 2025, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 2025 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has

no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.06½ hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
10th to 14th Reports

श्री जय प्रकाश (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लोक लेखा समिति (2024-25) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ : -

- (1) 'डाकघरों द्वारा अनियमित पेंशन भुगतान' के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के 85वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 10वां प्रतिवेदन।
- (2) 'डाक विभाग में रेल डाक सेवा और सड़क परिवहन नेटवर्क का कार्यकरण' के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के 92वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 11वां प्रतिवेदन।
- (3) 'लो पावर फैक्टर के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति प्रभारों का परिहार्य भुगतान-वी.ओ. चिदम्बरनार पत्तन न्यास' के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के 106वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 12वां प्रतिवेदन।
- (4) 'भारतीय रेल में खानपान सेवाएं' के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के 115वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 13वां प्रतिवेदन।
- (5) 'भारतीय राष्ट्रीय रक्षा विश्वविद्यालय (आईएनडीयू) की स्थापना में अत्यधिक विलंब' के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के 118वें प्रतिवेदन (17वीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की

टिप्पणियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 14वां प्रतिवेदन।

12.07 hrs

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नम्बर - 8; माननीय श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी जी।

12.07½ hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND
FOOD PROCESSING
10th to 13th Reports**

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI (JALANDHAR): Madam, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing (2024-25):-

- (1) Tenth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Fisheries).
- (2) Eleventh Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).
- (3) Twelfth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
- (4) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on Observations/Recommendations contained in the 70th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Employment Generation and Revenue Earning Potential of Fisheries Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of Fisheries,

Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Fisheries).

12.08 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

8th to 13th Reports

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Madam, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance:-

- (1) Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Public Enterprises and Investment & Public Asset Management).
 - (2) Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).
 - (3) Tenth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
 - (4) Eleventh Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Planning.
 - (5) Twelfth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
 - (6) Thirteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services).
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12.08½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
6th to 8th Reports

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR): Madam, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2024- 25):-

- (1) Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers.
- (2) Seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.
- (3) Eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नम्बर - 11; माननीय श्री पी.सी. मोहन जी ।

माननीय श्री गोडम नागेश जी ।

12.09 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
7th and 8th Reports

श्री गोडम नागेश (आदिलाबाद) : महोदया, मैं सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ : -

- (1) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की 'अनुदानों की मांगों (2025-26)' संबंधी सातवां प्रतिवेदन ।
- (2) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय की 'अनुदानों की मांगों (2025-26)' संबंधी आठवां प्रतिवेदन ।

माननीय सभापति : शून्य काल ।

कल भी शून्य काल नहीं हुआ था, तो आज के शून्य काल में दोनों सूचियां ली जाएंगी । इसलिए समय का विशेष ध्यान रखें ।

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH (KANYAKUMARI): Hon. Chairperson, I rise to emphasise the urgent need for decent job opportunities for our youth. The unemployment crisis is deepening, with millions of young Indians struggling to find meaningful employment. Due to the advancement of technology, machines replacing human jobs, the unemployment rate is increasing rapidly.

In my constituency, Kanyakumari, lakhs of youths are still unemployed, thus forced to search for jobs abroad. This brain drain is a loss for our nation. According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, the unemployment rate in India has risen to 8.1 per cent in 2022, with over 30 million youth actively seeking jobs.

The International Labour Organization estimates that the Indian youth unemployment rate is expected to rise by 10.4 per cent by 2025. I urge the Government to increase investments in education and skill development programmes, implement policies promoting job creation and entrepreneurship, and provide incentives for businesses to hire and train young people. We owe it to the youth to provide them with opportunities for a bright future. Thank you.

SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN (KASARAGOD): Madam, the Kasaragod Lok Sabha Constituency features a long coastal belt that stretches from Manjeswaram to Mattool. Several development projects, including proposals for fishing harbours at Cheruvatur, Madakkara, and Ajanur, have been pending for approval from the Union Government for a significant period. Other outstanding projects include

dredging of Cheruvathur fishing harbour, development of a modern integrated fish landing centre at Cheruvathur and Nileshtar, construction of Ajanur fishing harbour, and upgradation of Manjeswaram fishing harbour.

Recently, the construction of a 600-meter-long embankment at Pazhangadi has been halted, leading to landslides at the Choottad-Palakkod estuary. To address this issue, a causeway connecting both sides of the estuary has been proposed as a protective measure, as canoes hitting the sandbank have resulted in fishermen losing their lives. Additionally, a project costing Rs. 28.60 crore to construct two jetties at Palakkode-Choottad has also faced delays.

Nowadays, the Kerala community is calling for an immediate halt to sand mining along the Kerala coast due to its detrimental impact on fish resources in the sea. They are also concerned about black sand mining, which is damaging the coastal environment. The community urges the Central Government to conduct a study on the decline of fish resources and take necessary action to address this issue. This situation poses a significant challenge for coastal residents.

I urge the Government of India to expedite the approval and implementation of these projects submitted by the State Government and to allocate sufficient funds for their execution.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): Madam, the Directorate of Hydrocarbon under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had launched Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) bid round 10 for auctioning petroleum and natural gas blocks on 11.02.2025. It includes a block in the Cauvery Basin which falls within the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve and is near the Palk

Bay.

The Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve has a rich biodiversity encompassing varied ecosystems like coral reefs, sea-grass beds, mangroves, estuaries, mudflats, islands and forests. It is spread over 560 sq. kms off the coasts of Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts. Also, the adjoining Palk Bay area encompasses India's first conservation reserve for Dugong Sea cows. These areas are rich in biodiversity and the proposed offshore mining activity threatens the ecology of this biodiversity rich area and the livelihood of the fishermen community living in these areas. And the auction proposal of this ecologically sensitive block was made without consulting the Tamil Nadu Government. Our Chief Minister, M.K. Stalin, had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister requesting him to stop this bid and auctioning in order to stop the sand mining protecting this bioreserve and livelihood of our fishermen.

DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM (INNER MANIPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I want to draw the attention of the House to something which the hon. Finance Minister had also mentioned on this floor, that is, the blockage of national highways, particularly National Highway 2 and National Highway 37. This State in our country has been the site of illegal taxation by all kinds of armed groups for many years. A cement bag, which is available for Rs.300 or Rs.350 barely 200 kilometres away in Dimapur, is sold in Imphal at around Rs.700 or Rs.800. It has affected the economy and it has been a decades-old problem. But things have become serious with the ongoing crisis. Some people are holding the citizens of the State to ransom in the name of separate administration. They have been trying

to obstruct the free movement of population on these highways. They have also resisted the idea of resettlement of people in their original homes. This has been going on from day one.

I would like to draw the attention of this House to the people suffering because of this. It has a tacit support of the Government. It seems that you have been partitioning people on communal lines. People in Churachandpur are travelling more than 300 kilometres to board a flight from Aizawl rather than going to Imphal which is barely 50 kilometres. People from Imphal cannot afford a flight. All of them have been using flights to go to Guwahati or Kolkata. This inconvenience has been going on. I would appreciate the move of the Governor to open these highways. But it seems that he has buckled under pressure from these communal forces which are positioning the so-called separate administration as an issue to justify this deprivation of basic human rights of citizens, that is, the right to free movement under Article 19 and the right to life which also includes right to livelihood, that is, Article 21. The Government must take firm action to clear these roads and allow free movement of citizens in the State.

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR (ZAHIRABAD): Hon'ble Chairperson, Madam, I humbly request the Government of India to include Veerashaiva Lingayats (Linga Balija) of Telangana State in the Central OBC List under Group-D. Veerashaiva Lingayats (Linga Balija) living in the Telangana State are socially, educationally and economically most backward and most of the people hardly have proper education. They are unable to pursue any further higher studies. Considering these pitiable conditions and their social backwardness, the erstwhile

Andhra Pradesh State Government included Veerashaiva Lingayats in the State OBC List during the year 2009. The National Commission for Backward Classes has included 54 castes throughout the country and they are pending for Cabinet approval for a long period. After formation of Telangana State, the Government has adopted the existing list of Backward Classes and issued GO in the year 2015 in which Veerashaiva Lingayats (Linga Baliya) are in the State OBC List. Thereafter, the Government of Telangana has requested the National Commission for Backward Classes for inclusion of Veerashaiva Lingayat community along with other communities in the Central OBC List in the year 2016.

Hon. Madam, the above issue has been pending for the past 15 years and the Veerashaiva Lingayat community and others, who are already in the State OBC List, are suffering a lot and unable to get the benefit of OBC, which is directly affecting them educationally as well as economically. Therefore, it is my humble submission to the Government of India to do the needful as it would benefit lakhs of people from Lingayat community and help them to meet the growing standards of education as well their living needs. Finally, my submission is to include Veerashaiva Lingayat community in Telangana in OBC List as early as possible.

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह (भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़) : सभापति जी, धन्यवाद। आजकल देश में नकली शराब बहुत बनने लगी है। बहुत से प्रदेशों में आए-दिन कोई न कोई खबर आती रहती है। जो शराब बनाने वाली फैक्ट्रीज हैं, वे मेथेनॉल या स्प्रिट का प्रयोग करती हैं, जिसके कारण इस देश के अंदर हजारों आदमियों की जानें चली जाती हैं। हम इसीलिए इसे बाहर से आयात करते हैं, कभी यूएसए से, कभी यूके से तो कभी दूसरे यूरोपियन कंट्रीज से। इसमें पता नहीं हमारा कितना पैसा चला जाता है। शराब को हम पहले दारू बोलते थे, दारू-दवाई। वह ज्यादातर अंगूर से, गन्ने के रस से, जौ से, चावल से या पेड़-पौधों से

बनती थी। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन मौतों को रोकने के लिए, किसान की आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिए दोबारा उसी दारू को बनाया जाए, चाहे वह गन्ने से बनी हो, चावल से बनी हो, दूसरी सब्जियां से बनी हो या अंगूर से बनी हो। बहुत सी ऐसी सब्जियां और फल हैं, जिनसे दारू बन सकती है, शराब नहीं। इससे किसान की आमदनी भी दो गुनी, तीन गुनी हो जाएगी। ईख या गन्ने के रस का उसे परमिट दिया जाए कि आप देसी शराब को बनाने के लिए ही लोकल लेवल पर ही इसे करें।... (व्यवधान) स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपनी एक्साइज ड्यूटी कैसे बचा सकती है? ... (व्यवधान) वह ऐसा मैकेनिज्म कर ले, जिससे एक्साइज ड्यूटी भी बढ़े और नकली दारू बनाने वाली फैक्ट्रीज के कुछ मालिक, जो बीच में बोलना चाहते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी पाबंदी लग जाएगी।

श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे (रामटेक) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कोयला मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि कोयला खान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की भविष्य निधि को सीएमपीएफओ के माध्यम से निवेश की जाती है, उसमें बहुत बड़ा घोटाला वर्ष 2014-15 में हो चुका है। इसके बावजूद सीएमपीएफओ के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

मेरी आपके माध्यम से कोयला मंत्री जी से रिक्वैस्ट है कि खान मजदूर अपने खून-पसीने की कमाई को सीएमपीएफओ के माध्यम से इनवेस्ट करता है और उस पर कोई भी कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। उन्होंने डीएचएफएल में 1,300 करोड़ रुपये निवेश किए थे, जिसमें से 600 करोड़ रुपये उनको मिल गए, लेकिन 727 करोड़ रुपये डूब गए। कैग की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद भी कोई कार्रवाई सीएमपीएफओ के अधिकारियों पर नहीं हुई। मैं आपके माध्यम से कोयला मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सीएमपीएफओ के अधिकारियों पर कार्रवाई हो और भविष्य में कोयला खदान मजदूरों की भविष्य निधि के साथ में कोई खिलवाड़ न हो, उनका भविष्य सुरक्षित रहे, मैं यही मांग आपके माध्यम से करता हूं।

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू (छिन्दवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदया, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से मध्य प्रदेश के मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र छिन्दवाड़ा पांडुर्ना में एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र छिन्दवाड़ा पांडुर्ना की जलवायु स्वस्थ स्वास्थ्य के लिए अनुकूल है। तामिया पातालकोट जैसा प्रसिद्ध आदिवासी क्षेत्र यहां पर है। इस क्षेत्र में जड़ी-बूटियों का भंडार है,

जिनका ज्ञान यहां के जनजाति के सदस्यों को है। यहां की जड़ी-बूटियां दुर्लभ और उपयोगी हैं। इनका संरक्षण एवं परंपरागत ज्ञान का हस्तांतरण पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी किया जाना आवश्यक है।

होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति भी सरल, सुलभ, सस्ती इलाज पद्धति है, जिसमें जटिल एवं असाध्य रोगों का स्थायी इलाज संभव है। इस पद्धति से इलाज के प्रति लोगों का रुझान निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। देश में चिकित्सक एवं चिकित्सा सुविधाएं बढ़ाने का निरन्तर प्रयास किया जा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में आयुर्वेदिक एवं होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय कम लागत में प्रारम्भ कर चिकित्सक व चिकित्सा सुविधाएं बढ़ाई जा सकती हैं।

छिन्दवाड़ा जिले के नवेगांव में होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सालय संचालित हो रहा है। यहां भूमि उपलब्ध है और महाविद्यालय प्रारम्भ किया जा सकता है। तामिया में उपलब्ध औषधीय पौधों एवं जलवायु के आधार पर आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय स्थापित किया जा सकता है।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध है कि छिन्दवाड़ा के नवेगांव में होम्योपैथिक एवं तामिया में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय प्रारम्भ करने का कष्ट करें।

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH (ATTINGAL): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an issue being faced by thousands of landowners who handed over their properties for the Vizhinjam-Navaikulam Outer Ring Road project in Kerala.

The inordinate delay in the execution of this project is causing great difficulties for landowners whose property and land are earmarked for the construction of this road. The landowners, who voluntarily handed over the documents before two years, are still waiting for compensation. Around 6,500 landowners are suffering as they are unable to meet their emergency, financial needs including purchase of new property, marriage and education of children, etc. They are agitating over the delay in disbursement of compensation. It is also understood that the land value fixed by CALA is very meagre as compared to the

prevailing market value in the area concerned. The landowners are also concerned over the terms of compensation and are demanding replacement value for their properties. The environment clearance for the project is also not yet received.

I request the Government to take immediate measures for necessary clearance for distribution of compensation and the early execution of this project. Thank you.

***SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SURESH DHANORKAR (CHANDRAPUR):** Hon'ble Chairperson, I represent Chandrapur Lok Sabha constituency and there is no air connectivity available for my city. There is an airport available only at Nagpur which is 100-150 kms away from Chandrapur. There is a sizeable population of Buddhist community in my constituency and no adequate travel facilities are available to visit Gaya even from Nagpur. Hence, these people are facing difficulties and suffer a lot. So, I would like to request you to start direct flight from Nagpur to Gaya. A flight between Nagpur to Varanasi should also be started, because this is a very important pilgrimage place for Hindu devotees. Due to lack of direct flight, these pilgrims are facing acute problems.

I raised this issue many times, but no action has been taken in this regard till date. I would like to request you once again to start these flights immediately and provide relief to the distressed travellers. Thank you.

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक अत्यंत गंभीर और संवेदनशील मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूं।

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, जिस विषय को आप उठाना चाहते हैं, यह विषय राज्य सरकार का है, आप अपनी बात संक्षिप्त में रखिए।

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल : माननीय सभापति महोदय, गुजरात के राजकोट में हुई राजकुमार जाट की संदिग्ध हत्या के मामले की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले के झबरकिया (सहाड़) के निवासी थे। गुजरात के राजकोट में छोटे पावभाजी व्यवसायी अपने पिता रतन लाल जाट के साथ रहकर होनहार युवा राजकुमार जाट यूपीएससी की तैयारी कर रहा था। अत्यंत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण तरीके से उसकी हत्या एक षड्यंत्र के तहत की गई, जिससे न केवल उनका परिवार बल्कि पूरा समाज शोक और दुःख में है। जानकारों के माध्यम से घटना की जानकारी के कुछ बिन्दु बताना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य आप केन्द्र सरकार से क्या चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल : माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब राजकुमार अपने पिता के साथ मंदिर जा रहे थे, तब गोंडल में पूर्व विधायक के बंगले के पास कुछ लोगों ने जबरन रोक लिया और बंगले के अंदर ले गए। बंगले के अंदर दस-पन्द्रह लोगों ने राजकुमार के साथ बेरहमी से मारपीट की।

3 मार्च को राजकुमार कमरे में सोने चला गया, लेकिन अगली सुबह वह लापता था। उसके पिता ने स्थानीय पुलिस में शिकायत दर्ज कराई थी, लेकिन कोई सहायता नहीं मिली। 4 मार्च, 2025 को राजकुमार का शव गोंडल से 55 किलोमीटर दूर कुवाड़वा में एक सड़क पर मिला। पुलिस ने इसको हिट एंड रन का मामला बताकर शव को राजकोट के सिविल अस्पताल में भेज दिया। गुमशुदगी की रिपोर्ट के बाद भी उसके पिता को घटना की सूचना नहीं दी गई।

महोदया, यह एक अति असंवेदनशील मामला है और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी के गृह राज्य की घटना है। मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि वह गुजरात सरकार को निर्देशित कर इस गंभीर मामले की जांच सीबीआई से कराने की अनुशंसा करे, ताकि मामले की निष्पक्ष और पारदर्शी तरीके से जांच हो सके और पीड़ित परिवार को न्याय मिल सके।

SHRI MALAIYARASAN D. (KALLAKURICHI): Hon. Madam Chairperson, the service of BSNL, a company operating under the Union Government, is very poor, especially in Attur taluk under my Constituency.

The signal is not clear in places like Koolamedu, Paithur, Vazhappadi Taluk, Kallakurichi, Thiyagadurugam, Rishivandiyam, Sankarapuram, Kalvarayan Hills, Thirumanur, Sentharapatti, and Pachamalai. And the Same situation is happening in many places across the country.

Has the Union Government any idea to rectify this problem immediately?
Thank you.

Tamil Nadu Poradum. Tamil Nadu Vellum.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (KURUKSHETRA): Madam Chairperson, I stand before this august House to raise a matter of utmost importance. There is an urgent need to establish an Indian Institute of Technology in Haryana.

At the outset, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji and the hon. Minister of Education, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan ji for their visionary leadership in revolutionising India's education sector. Over the past 10 years, the total number of students in 23 IITs has more than doubled from 65,000 students to 1,35,000 students, empowering lakhs of young minds to contribute to India's technological advancement.

Madam, however, Haryana -- a State that has contributed immensely to the nation's progress, from feeding the country as its breadbasket to producing Olympians, and soldiers who safeguard our borders -- still lacks in IIT.

While Haryana proudly hosts premier institutes like AIIMS-Rewari and IIM in

Rohtak, there is no IIT in the State. This is despite Haryana's rich legacy of academic excellence and its strategic location as an industrial and agricultural powerhouse.

Madam, Dharmakshetra-Kurukshetra is the land of Bhagavad Gita and is the land of immense historical, cultural, and educational significance. It stands as an ideal for this IIT. The city already has an infrastructure to support a world-class institution. Therefore, an IIT at Kurukshetra would unlock opportunities for rural and Tier-II city youth, who often face barriers to accessing top-tier education.

Madam, I have personally discussed the matter with the hon. Chief Minister of Haryana, who has wholeheartedly supported this proposal. The State Government is fully prepared to provide the requisite land and has already written to the Ministry of Education for the establishment of an IIT at Kurukshetra.

Therefore, Madam, through you, I urge the hon. Minister of Education to prioritise this request and take immediate steps to establish an IIT at Kurukshetra.

Madam, turning this vision into a reality would benefit millions of aspiring students and contribute to the nation's development. Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji.

12.34 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

8th Report

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI ARJUN
RAM MEGHWAL):** Hon. Chairperson, with your permission, I rise to present the

Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आपका विषय राज्य सरकार से संबंधित है। आप संक्षिप्त में अपना विषय रखिए।

श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की सरकार 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' का नारा दे रही है। अभी 02 मार्च, 2025 को अलवर जिले के नौगांव क्षेत्र के रघुनाथगढ़-तेलियाबास गांव में इमरान के घर में पुलिस सुबह छः बजे प्रवेश करती है। जबकि आज तक उसके परिवार के किसी सदस्य पर कोई मुकदमा दर्ज नहीं है। पुलिस उसके घर का दरवाजा फांदकर अंदर घुसती है। उसकी पत्नी घर का दरवाजा खोलती है।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, यह राज्य का विषय है। इसको राज्य में रखिए।

श्री अमरा राम : महोदया, राज्य का विषय तो है, लेकिन वहां केन्द्र की पार्टी की सरकार है। सरकार 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' की बात करती है, लेकिन इस तरह से एक सवा साल की नवजात बच्ची को पैरों से कुचल दिया जाता है।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप यह विषय विधान सभा में उठावाइए। यह विधान सभा का विषय है।

श्री अमरा राम : महोदया, वही पुलिस उस घटना की जांच करती है, इससे ज्यादा अफसोसजनक बात नहीं हो सकती है। आप तो चेयर पर बैठी हैं। महिलाओं और जो एक या सवा साल की नवजात बच्ची है, बेड पर चढ़कर और पैरों से कुचल कर उसकी जान ले ली गई है। इस घटना की किसी अन्य पुलिस या सीबीआई से जांच कराई जाए। उसका परिवार बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ में है। इमरान और उसके परिवार वालों को भयभीत करने का काम किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही अफसोसजनक बात है। इस देश के संविधान और एकता के साथ बहुत बड़ा खिलवाड़ हो रहा है। इस घटना की सीबीआई से जांच कराई जाए और उसके परिवार को मुआवजा दिया जाए। ऐसे पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ धारा 302 के तहत मुकदमा भी दर्ज किया जाए।

श्री सुनील कुमार (वाल्मीकि नगर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान भोजपुरी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह मांग लंबे समय से चली आ रही है। भोजपुरी भाषा उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, झारखंड और अन्य जगहों पर 90 मिलियन से अधिक लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती है। इसकी जड़ें मगधी और प्राकृत में भी हैं और इसका गहरा भाषाई और सांस्कृतिक महत्व है। इस भाषा को नेपाल में मान्यता प्राप्त है, लेकिन भारत में अभी भी इसे संवैधानिक मान्यता मिलने का इंतजार है। हालांकि इसके संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल होने से भारत की समावेशिता और मजबूत होगी तथा इसको बोलने वालों में अपनेपन की भावना भी बढ़ेगी।

इसीलिए मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि भोजपुरी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में उचित दर्जा दिलाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाएं, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि इस भाषा को बोलने वाले लाखों लोगों को संवैधानिक ढांचे में प्रतिनिधित्व मिले और उनको इसमें शामिल होने का गौरव भी प्राप्त हो।

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना (टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर) : आदरणीय मेघवाल साहब, जरा मेरी बात ध्यान से सुनें, मैं खनन का मुद्दा उठा रहा हूँ।

महोदया, आपने मुझे राजस्थान में बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहे अवैध खनन के विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं लोक सभा की कोयला, खान और इस्पात समिति का सदस्य भी हूँ। उस कमेटी का सदस्य और राजस्थान का निवासी होने के नाते, मैं खनन का मुद्दा उठा रहा हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है।

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना : महोदया, मैं कोयला, खान और इस्पात समिति का सदस्य हूँ।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप केन्द्र सरकार से क्या चाहते हैं? आप अपने विषय को रखिए।

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना : महोदया, यह केन्द्र का विषय है।...(व्यवधान)

महोदया, मैं आज अपने राज्य राजस्थान में बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहे अवैध खनन की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान में प्राकृतिक रूप से 81 प्रकार के खनिज पाए जाते हैं, जिनमें से 57 खनिजों का व्यावसायिक रूप से खनन किया जाता है। भारत में सबसे अधिक खनन पट्टे राजस्थान में हैं। हालांकि वहां अवैध खनन की खबरें भी निरंतर आती रहती हैं।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप संक्षेप में अपना विषय रखिए।

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना : महोदया, वर्ष 2022 की सीएंडएजी की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि राजस्थान में पिछले वर्षों के मुताबिक 170 गुना ज्यादा अवैध खनन हुआ है। यह सीएंडएजी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है।...(व्यवधान) खान विभाग ने अवैध खनन गतिविधियों के खिलाफ 50,000 मुकदमे दर्ज किए हैं।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप अपनी बात पूरी करिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना : महोदया, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि...(व्यवधान) मुझे बोलने दिया जाए।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात कंप्लीट कीजिए। आप अपनी बात कंप्लीट नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना : मैडम, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध यह है कि हमारा युवा भ्रमित हो रहा है, नौकरी के अभाव में अवैध खनन में जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका विषय हट रहा है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना : मैडम, यह मेरे क्षेत्र का विषय है। मेरे क्षेत्र में राजस्थान की सबसे बड़ी नदी बनास बहती है। वहां पूरी जमीन अवैध खनन के चक्कर में पथरीली हो गई है। वहां खनन माफिया पैदा हो गए हैं। वहां पर अवैध खनन को रोका जाए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : के. ई. प्रकाश जी, आप बोलिए।

* **SHRI K. E. PRAKASH (ERODE):** Madam Chairperson, Vanakkam. In my Erode parliamentary constituency, stray or infected dog menace is a major issue affecting the people living in the areas of Dharapuram, Kangeyam, Modakkurichi, Erode-East, Erode-West and Kumarapalayam Assembly constituencies including the Chennimalai area, People of these areas live in fear and insecurity due to this menace. Farmers are very much affected in rural areas due to this. Domestic animals and home-reared animals like goats, cows, hens etc. are often attacked by the furious, un-owned infected dogs which result in the deaths of such domestic animals and thereby affecting the livelihood of farmers, at large. Domestic dogs, once infected, become furious and attack children living in the vicinity resulting in even loss of their lives.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to take a census of such infected and rabies-affected dogs besides providing compensation to the farmers as against the loss of their cattle in the dog attacks. Moreover, I urge the Union Government to bring a law to tackle the problem of infected dog menace. I want the Union Government to clarify and inform the measures undertaken by organizations like the Blue Cross and the Animal Welfare Board of India in controlling the infected dog menace in protecting the lives of the innocent people.

Similarly, on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu and its people, I urge upon the Union government to bring home-reared animals like goat, cow, hen, etc. under life insurance cover in order to mitigate the sorrows and financial loss faced

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

by the farmers, Tamil Nadu will always fight for its rights. Tamil Nadu will win. Thank you.

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY (KADAPA): Thank you, Madam. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the decision of the Government to relocate the headquarters of Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank from Kadapa to Amaravati.

Madam, Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, established in 2006 with Kadapa as headquarters, manages a business volume of Rs.46,000 crore with nearly 3,000 staff members. It plays a crucial role in the financial inclusion of rural and underserved communities, making it one of the largest RRBs in India.

APGB has a wide network of 551 branches spread over ten districts of the Rayalaseema backward region, namely Ananthapuram, Sri Sathya Sai, Annamayya, YSR Kadapa, Kurnool, Nandyal, Tirupati, Nellore, Bapatla, and Prakasham districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Madam, the Government's decision to shift the headquarters to Amaravati will increase operational expenses, reduce accessibility, and alienate rural customers. The central location of the headquarters of this Bank at Kadapa within its operational area is more conducive to fulfil the Bank's mandate. In view of the inconvenience and possible financial loss, on behalf of the people of backward Rayalaseema region, we strongly urge the Government not to shift the headquarters of Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank from Kadapa. Thank you.

श्री विजय बघेल (दुर्ग) : सभापति महोदया, धन्यवाद। वैसे तो हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी के विशेष प्रयास से जन-जन तक स्वास्थ्य की योजनाएं पहुंच रही हैं और दूरस्थ स्थलों तक पहुंच रही हैं।

कुछ विशेष सुविधा मेरे क्षेत्र में आयुष्मान भारत योजना के तहत दी जाएं, इसके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। दुर्ग जिला चिकित्सालय के जच्चा-बच्चा वार्ड में एक्सटेंशन भवन, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र उतई को अपग्रेड करते हुए नवीन भवन व आयुष्मान भारत योजना के अंतर्गत जन आरोग्य केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित किया जाए और जिला दुर्ग एवं बेमेतरा के ऐसे उप स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र जो कि आयुष्मान भारत योजना के अंतर्गत लाभ से वंचित है, उन्हें इस योजना से लाभ प्रदान करने का अनुरोध माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से करता हूँ।

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : मैडम, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के उस इलाके से आता हूँ, जहां सबसे ज्यादा लोग सेना और पैरामिलिट्री फोर्स में हैं और सबसे ज्यादा शहीद भी यहीं से हैं। मैडम, आज भी हमारे यहां सुबह सड़कों पर आप निकलेंगी तो देखेंगी कि सड़क के दोनों तरफ नौजवान इस उम्मीद में दौड़ लगा रहे हैं कि कहीं न कहीं उनकी भर्ती हो जाएगी। हालांकि, सरकार ने उन नौजवानों के अरमानों का गला अग्निवीर स्कीम लाकर घोट दिया है, जो वे अपनी पूरी जिंदगी सेना और देश पर न्यौछावर करना चाहते थे। हम जब मौका मिलेगा इसको बंद करेंगे ही करेंगे तब तक के लिए मैं आपसे गुजारिश करता हूँ कि हमारे यहां कोई उद्योगधंधा नहीं है, रोजगार के कोई साधन नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां के छोटे-छोटे किसानों की हालत मजदूरों से भी बदतर है। उन घरों के बच्चे, मऊ, बलिया और पूर्वांचल के आस-पास के जिलों के बच्चे इस उम्मीद में रहते हैं कि सेना या पैरामिलिट्री फोर्स में नौकरी लग जाएगी तो शायद उनकी जिंदगी भी पटरी पर आ जाएगी और साथ ही साथ देश की सेवा भी कर पाएंगे। समस्या यह है कि एक तो ऑलरेडी बहुत गरीबी है, दूसरा, हमारे यहां से भर्ती कैम्प बहुत दूर है। हमारा सबसे ज्यादा घनी आबादी वाला इलाका है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मऊ में सेना और पैरामिलिट्री फोर्स की भर्ती के कैम्प और उनकी भर्ती से पहले की ट्रेनिंग देने की शुरुआत की जाए। जिसमें टेक्निकल और मेडिकल जानकारी के अभाव में बहुत सारे युवा छंट जाते हैं। चूंकि कोई उद्योग नहीं है, बेरोजगारी है और कोई मां के पेट से अपराधी पैदा होकर नहीं आता है। अपराध की संख्या जो बढ़ी है, उसमें बेरोजगारी और साधनों की कमी है। ऐसे नौजवानों को सेना में भर्ती करके देश की सेवा करने का मौका दिया जाए। मऊ में भर्ती का केन्द्र खोला जाए और भर्ती से

पहले प्री मेडिकल और टेक्निकल ट्रेनिंग देने की कृपा करें। इससे बेरोजगारी की समस्या दूर होगी और देश की सेवा भी हो सकेगी। मैं पुनः दोहराना चाहता हूँ और अपने लोगों को भरोसा दिलाता हूँ कि जब भी मौका मिलेगा अग्निवीर स्कीम को खत्म करके पूरी जिंदगी आपको सेवा का मौका दिया जाएगा।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगणों, अब मैं शून्य काल की कल की सूची ले रही हूँ। समय की कमी है, इसलिए आप सभी से आग्रह है कि एक-एक मिनट में अपनी बात रखें ताकि सभी माननीय सदस्यों को मौका मिल सके।

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी (महासमुन्द) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया। महोदया, सिरपुर, 5वीं से 8वीं शताब्दी के बीच दक्षिण कोसल साम्राज्य की राजधानी था और इसका ऐतिहासिक महत्व अत्यधिक है। यहाँ स्थित लक्ष्मण मंदिर, राम मंदिर, गंधेश्वर महादेव मंदिर, बौद्ध विहार और जैन विहार जैसी संरचनाएँ उस समय की अद्वितीय वास्तुकला को प्रदर्शित करती हैं। सिरपुर में किए गए उत्खनन में 12 बौद्ध विहार, एक जैन विहार, बुद्ध और महावीर की मूर्तियाँ, शिव और विष्णु मंदिर, भूमिगत अन्न भंडार और स्नानघर जैसी महत्वपूर्ण संरचनाएँ सामने आई हैं, जो इसके सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक समृद्धि को दर्शाती हैं। विशेष रूप से, सिरपुर की तारा की मूर्तिकला और शिल्प की उत्कृष्टता को प्रदर्शित करती है। कुछ इतिहासकारों का यह भी मानना है कि यह भगवान राम के बेटे कुश की राजधानी थी महोदया, "जिनका इतिहास नहीं होता और जिन्हें अपने इतिहास पर गर्व नहीं होता, उनका वर्तमान भी नहीं होता" – यह पंक्ति सिरपुर के ऐतिहासिक महत्व को और भी गहरा बनाती है, क्योंकि यह स्थल भारतीय इतिहास और संस्कृति का अभिन्न हिस्सा है, इसका संरक्षण न केवल छत्तीसगढ़ अपितु सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र के गौरवशाली इतिहास को विश्व पटल पर सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र को गौरवान्वित करेगा। इसलिए मेरा माननीय संस्कृति मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह है कि केंद्र सरकार और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार सिरपुर के उत्खनन, संरक्षण और इसके ऐतिहासिक महत्व को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बना रही है? साथ ही, क्या सिरपुर को यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थल में शामिल करने के लिए सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उठा रही है?

श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह (इलाहाबाद) : महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान प्रयागराज के

औद्योगिक क्षेत्र नैनी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिसे देश की प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी जी और तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा जी ने उसको बसाया था। जहां मशीनों की घनघनाहट से पूरा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र गुंजायमान रहता था। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियां आईटीआई में 5000 लोग कार्यरत थे, बीपीसीएल में 600 कर्मचारी, टीएसएल में 1500 कर्मचारी और हिन्दुस्तान केबल में 900 कर्मचारी कार्यरत थे।

प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कंपनियां रेमंड सिंथेटिक में 4 हजार कर्मचारी, यूनियर्सल टायर में 4 सौ कर्मचारी, डेज़ मेडिकल में 450 कर्मचारी, टीडब्ल्यू में 6 सौ कर्मचारी और जीईसी में सात सौ नियमित कर्मचारी तथा स्वदेशी कॉटन मिल में 22 सौ कर्मचारी कार्यरत थे। आज सारी की सारी कंपनीज बंद पड़ी हैं। मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 16 हजार नियमित कर्मचारी परोक्ष रूप से तथा 6 हजार मजदूर कार्यरत थे। देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वायदा किया था। इतनी महिमा और गुणगान प्रयागराज का किया गया, लेकिन नैनी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की ओर, जहां देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसके पुनरुद्धार के लिए वायदा किया था, लेकिन आज सारी की सारी कंपनीज, जिनका मैंने नाम लिया है, वहां पर सीआर बोल रहे हैं, सारी कंपनियां बंद हैं। मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी से आग्रह, विनती, अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि नैनी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को चलाने की ओर ध्यान दें। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि अगर यह नैनी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र चल गया, तो नौकरी, जो पूरे प्रयागराज की समस्या है, जो हमारी समस्या है, वह दूर हो जाएगी। धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद जी।

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) : मैडम, महानन्दा बेसिन हेतु मैं रिक्वेस्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह मसला मैंने कई मर्तबा उठाया। हर साल हमारी हजारों एकड़ जमीन, घर बर्बाद हो जाते हैं, गांव बह जाते हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से आग्रह है खासकर महानन्दा, कनकई, मेथी, डोंक, परमान नदी के किनारे तटबंद होना चाहिए। मैंने अनुरोध किया था कि जहां तक फ्लो है, उसके 10 मीटर अंदर तक ज्यादा जमीन न ली जाए, क्योंकि वहां जमीन की किल्लत है। 10 मीटर से दूर आप कंक्रीट वॉल बनवाएं, या बोल्टर पिचिंग कराएं। वार्षिक ड्रेजिंग जरूरी है। अन्यथा बहाव ज्यादा हो जाता है, जिससे वह ओवर

स्पिल कर जाएगा और लेक्स बनेंगी, जिसकी वजह से नुकसान होगा।

मैडम, इसके अलावा सीमांचल फ्लड टास्क फोर्स बनाना जरूरी है, क्योंकि यह लगभग 3 से 4 करोड़ लोगों को इफेक्ट करता है और वाटर क्राइसेस हेल्पलाइन होनी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ जो रोक लगी है है, खासकर एमयू जमीन पर, उसे क्लीयर करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, श्री मनसुख भाई जी, - उपस्थित नहीं

डॉ. नामदेव किरसान (गड़चिरोली-चिमुर) : सभापति महोदया, मनरेगा श्रमिकों की मजदूरी का पेमेंट मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गड़चिरोली में अभी तक नहीं मिला है। चार-छः महीने हो गए, उन्होंने मजदूरी की, लेकिन अभी तक उनको पेमेंट का भुगतान नहीं हुआ। सरकार का चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में मनरेगा श्रमिकों के लिए राज्यों को 6,434 करोड़ रुपया बकाया भी है। बकाया 6,434 करोड़ रुपया केन्द्र सरकार राज्यों को दे और जल्द से जल्द मनरेगा में जिन श्रमिकों ने काम किया है, उनका भुगतान जल्द से जल्द करे। उसी तरह किसानों ने खेतों में कुएं खोदे हैं, उनके भी पैसे अभी तक नहीं मिले हैं। उनका भुगतान भी जल्द से जल्द करना चाहिए। केंद्र सरकार राज्यों को यदि यह रकम देगी, तो उनको पेमेंट होगा। मेरी मांग यही है कि ये कार्य किए जाएं और जिस तरह से सौ दिनों का रोजगार उनको मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन केवल 50 दिन औसतन मिलता है, अतः पूरे सौ दिनों का रोजगार उनको मिले। यही मेरी मांग है। धन्यवाद।

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपका ध्यान अभी कर्नाटक में मुसलमानों को कॉन्ट्रैक्ट्स में जो चार परसेंट आरक्षण मिला है, उसकी तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक तो उन्हें एजुकेशन में रिजर्वेशन मिलता था, कहीं नौकरी में बैक डोर से रिजर्वेशन देने की बात सामने आती थी, लेकिन अब उन्हें ठेकेदारी में भी आरक्षण मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस देश का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1919 में जब खिलाफत आंदोलन शुरू हुआ और सन् 1921 में उसके खिलाफ असहयोग आंदोलन बंद हुआ तो कांग्रेस ने मुस्लिम लीग के साथ समझौता किया। सन् 1937 में कांग्रेस ने मुस्लिम लीग के साथ समझौता करके संयुक्त सरकार बनाई और अलग से उनके लिए वोटर कार्ड हो, अलग से उनका

अधिकार हो, इस आधार को बढ़ाते हुए इस देश का बंटवारा कर दिया। यह फैक्ट है कि इस देश का धर्म के आधार पर सन् 1947 में बंटवारा हो गया। पाकिस्तान बन गया। आज जो सिचुएशन है, जातिगत जनगणना के नाम पर, मुस्लिम रिजर्वेशन के नाम पर, यही कर्नाटक में उन्होंने किया था। ये बैंक डोर से ओबीसी का रिजर्वेशन काटकर, क्योंकि अभी जैसा तेलंगाना में हुआ है, सोरोस और जर्मनी के एक्सपर्ट के साथ मिलकर उस कमेटी में वे लोग सदस्य थे और ये उसमें ओबीसी में मुस्लिम को जोड़ने की बात करते हैं। ओबीसी का अधिकार खत्म करने की बात करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

जिस तरह से उन्होंने सन् 1921 और सन् 1937 में किया, वही काम ये फिर से करना चाहते हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से आग्रह है कि अपोजिशन में सारी पॉलिटिकल पार्टियाँ केवल मुसलमान वोट बैंक के लिए उनको रिजर्वेशन देना चाहती है। ... (व्यवधान) ये भारत के ताने-बाने को तहस-नहस करना चाहते हैं। आर्टिकल 14,15,16,17 और 27 कहता है कि इस देश में रिलिजन के नाम पर किसी तरह का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप कानून बनाइए और अपोजिशन का ये जो वोट बैंक पॉलिटिक्स है, उसे खत्म करिए और मुसलमानों को बैंक डोर से एंट्री मत दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

**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):** Shri Nishikant Dubey ji has raised a very important and a serious issue. We will communicate his feelings to the Ministry concerned.

12.58 hrs

At this stage, Shri Harish Chandra Meena, Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad

and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या (बंगलौर दक्षिण) : मैडम, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

....(Interruptions)

Madam, a State should be secular in nature. But through this four per cent Muslim reservation, the Congress Government in Karnataka is incentivizing religious conversion to Islam. A secular State cannot take such measures. Not only this, the Central Government has banned PFI and KFD.(Interruptions) पीएफआई और केएफडी के जो लोग बेकार बैठे हैं, उनको इस कॉन्ट्रैक्ट से काम देने के लिए कांग्रेस काम कर रही है। This should be rolled back.(Interruptions) इसके खिलाफ कानून लेकर आना चाहिए।

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE (KOTTAYAM): Madam, I want to raise an important issue concerning the expatriate population of Kerala.(Interruptions) Air India has announced the stoppage OF Kochi-London direct flight effective from March 28th. This service is a vital connection, consistently operating at full capacity, and serving as a crucial link between families, students, and workers, particularly between Kerala and the United Kingdom.(Interruptions)

Air India Express has also announced the cancellation of important flights like, Bahrain-Thiruvananthapuram and Cochin-Delhi service for the summer season. These suspensions will further aggravate the challenges faced by Kerala's large expatriate population, particularly in the Gulf, and disrupt the travel plans of many returning home during this critical period.(Interruptions)

12.59 hrs

At this stage, Shri Harish Chandra Meena, Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

Madam, the airlines raise the airfare very unreasonably during the festival and holiday seasons. I request the Government to give immediate direction to Air

India and to Air India Express not to cancel these flights, and also to form an Airfare Regulatory Authority so that this fleecing by the airlines of ordinary travellers, especially Kerala-bound travellers, can be stopped.

Madam, I request the urgent intervention of the Civil Aviation Ministry to restore these flights and also to form an airfare regulatory authority to help the passengers all over the country. Thank you.

13.00 hrs

SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL (HASSAN): I need to highlight a pressing issue in my constituency, which needs urgent attention from the Forest Department. It is about the human and animal conflict. In just one month, four people have lost their lives in Arehalli and Bikkodu Hobli due to elephant attacks. The situation is out of control in Belur, Sakleshpur, and Alur taluks. Families are grieving; farmers are scared; and livelihoods are at risk. In the past 25 years, around 82 lives have been lost. The farmers no longer grow paddy; the coffee plantations are destroyed; and the workers lose their wages because they fear for their lives. The elephant population has now risen to around 80 in the region. Removing them from one restricted place is the only temporary relief. We need a permanent solution.

I urge the Ministry to create a dedicated elephant corridor grant for Sakleshpur and Alur taluks. An ideal habitat should be created so that elephants do not enter villages. Most importantly, I request a dedicated fund under NDRF for Hassan district to compensate families affected by elephant attacks. This is a crisis. The people of Hassan are tired of living in fear. We request an action. This is my humble request. Kindly ask the Forest Department to take an action.

SHRI ASIT KUMAR MAL (BOLPUR): Thank you, Madam for giving me an opportunity.

I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that each and every State of India gets money for Awas Yojana, but only West Bengal is deprived of the funds of Awas Yojana for several years. The hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal has given Rs. 60,000 per beneficiary as first instalment. There are a total of 12 lakh beneficiaries under the Awas Yojana (Banglar Bari). You will be glad to know that recently in the Budget Session, hon. Chief Minister, Mamata Banerjee has allotted funds for 16 lakh Awas Yojana beneficiaries, besides, the West Bengal Government has already paid the wages of 28 lakh 100-day job workers. If the Central Government would pay these funds, then the West Bengal Government could give more effective service to the poor people of West Bengal. I, therefore, want to make this request. Let the hon. Prime Minister allot funds for Awas Yojana and 100-day job for the workers of West Bengal.

श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला (झुन्झुनू) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में सतलुज और उसकी सहायक नदियों में बहुत ही प्रदूषित और शहरों का अपशिष्ट उसमें प्रवाहित किया जा रहा है। इंदिरा गांधी नहर, गंग कैनल और सरहिंद फीडर, ये नहरें राजस्थान में आती हैं। हमारे राजस्थान में लगभग 13 जिलों में इन नहरों से पीने का पानी भी पहुँचता है। जब राजस्थान में हमारी सरकार थी, तब हम एनजीटी में गए और एनजीटी ने आदेश पारित किया कि प्रदूषण कम किया जाए। लुधियाना से एक बुद्ध नाला निकलता है, जिसको पहले बुद्ध दरिया कहा जाता था। लुधियाना के सारे फैक्ट्रियों और सीवरेज का पानी सतलुज और हरिके बैराज के माध्यम से राजस्थान में आता है और उससे हजारों लोग कैंसर से ग्रसित होते हैं। एक ट्रेन पंजाब, श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ से आती है, उसको कैंसर स्पेशल ट्रेन कहा जाता है।

महोदया, मेरा आपके माध्यम से यह आग्रह है कि 650 करोड़ रुपए इसके लिए मंजूर भी हो चुके हैं और इन नदियों में शहरों और औद्योगिक इकाइयों के प्रदूषित अपशिष्ट आते हैं, उसको रोक कर, पानी को शुद्ध करके राजस्थान के नहरों में प्रवाहित किया जाए, जिससे लोग बीमारी से ग्रसित न हों। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, जय हिंद।

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव (परभणी) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी घर-घर में पानी देने की बात कहते हैं। मेरे राज्य के लिए राज्य मंत्री जी ने 165 गांवों के लिए पानी देने की योजना बनाई थी। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में परतुर और गंगाखेड़ विधान सभा क्षेत्र के पालम तहसील के 76 गांवों के लिए पानी देने की योजना बनाई गई थी। सात साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी भी ज्यादातर गांवों में पानी नहीं आया है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने घोषणा की, उनकी पार्टी से लगे कुछ मिनिस्टर लोग हैं, पांच साल होने के बाद, केंद्र सरकार की निधि होने के बावजूद लोगों को अभी तक पानी नहीं पहुंच पाया है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इन लोगों को अभी तक पानी नहीं मिला है, इसके पीछे कौन है? मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई हो।

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आज एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय सदन के समक्ष उठाना चाहता हूँ।

संचार माध्यम हमारे गणतंत्र का चतुर्थ स्तम्भ है। आज देश में ऐसे संचार माध्यम के हजारों डिजिटल पोर्टल न्यूज चैनल्स व्यवसायीकरण के कारण खुल रहे हैं। ऐसे कुछ चैनल्स द्वारा कुछ झूठी खबरें फैलाई जा रही हैं जिससे देश में एक खतरे की घंटी बज रही है। ऐसे कुछ चैनल्स हैं, जो व्यक्तिगत आक्रमण करते हैं। वे कुछ राजनेताओं, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक नेताओं को लक्ष्य बनाकर आक्रमण करते हैं। इस तरह की काफी घटनाएं सामने आई हैं, इसके कारण कई लोग आत्महत्या तक करने के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं।

मैं भारत सरकार से विनम्रता से आह्वान करता हूँ कि ऐसे पोर्टल्स और डिजिटल न्यूज चैनल्स को संचालन हेतु लाइसेंस देने के लिए रेगुलेटरी अथारिटी की स्थापना की जाए ताकि ऐसे पोर्टल्स और डिजिटल न्यूज चैनल्स पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके। मेरी मांग है कि केंद्र सरकार इस तरफ गंभीरता से ध्यान दे।

श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे (अमरावती) : माननीय सभापति जी, महाबोधि विहार की मुक्ति के लिए आंदोलन काफी दिनों से चल रहा है। बौद्ध समाज ने महाबोधि महाविहार बोधगया की मुक्ति के लिए कदम उठाया है। बीटी एक्ट, 1950 को रद्द करने और महाबोधि महाविहार का प्रबंधन बौद्ध समुदाय के हाथों में सौंपने की मांग है।

सभापति जी, मेरी मांग है कि बोधगया टेम्पल एक्ट, 1950 खत्म हो। बीटीएमसी के सभी मैम्बर्स बौद्ध हों और अनशन पर बैठे भिक्षुओं पर जो अन्याय हो रहा है, इसे रोका जाए। जब मंदिर, मस्जिद और गुरुद्वारे उनके धर्म गुरु के अधिकार में हैं तो फिर बोधगया महाविहार बौद्ध समाज के अधिकार में क्यों नहीं है?

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे और जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाए ताकि बोधगया महाविहार बौद्ध समुदाय के हाथों में सौंपा जा सके।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson, for allowing me to raise a very important matter regarding the parallel colleges in the State of Kerala and the GST imposed on the parallel colleges.

Madam Chairperson, the parallel colleges in the State of Kerala are contributing exemplary service in the field of higher education.

Those students, who are not getting an opportunity to get an admission in the regular colleges, have the option to approach the parallel colleges where they can continue their higher studies. Wonderful and exemplary coaching is being provided to the students by the parallel colleges. However, unfortunately, the

parallel colleges are now following the curriculum directed or guided by the university, Government colleges, and aided colleges. The curriculum and the syllabus are the same as those of the Government and aided colleges.

Unfortunately, the GST Department of the Kerala State has issued a circular classifying the parallel colleges as commercial coaching centres. This classification means that the parallel colleges will not come within the purview of the commercial coaching centres, and thereby GST is imposed on these parallel colleges. Madam Chairperson, what would be the effect? The effect will be that it will directly hit the poor students. The parallel colleges will have to increase their fees, which will indirectly place a greater burden on the shoulders of the poor students and their guardians. Classifying them as commercial coaching centres is neither fair nor right nor legal.

Madam Chairperson, I was also a teacher and lecturer in the parallel colleges, and I know the situation very well. Therefore, I urge the Government of India to withdraw the GST on parallel colleges that are being well run in the State of Kerala, thereby protecting the poor students. Thank you.

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of this House to a matter of public importance. Madam, Joynagar-II block and Kultali, both fall under my Parliamentary Constituency, which is a completely rural area. The total population of the said area is more than five lakhs. The people have been deprived of availing the railway facility since Independence.

The total distance from the last station from Joynagar to Moipith is around 50 kilometres. Therefore, the students have no option but to shift to other locations

for their higher studies. I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to introduce a new railway line project from Joynagar to Moipith via Jamtala for the greater interest of the lakhs of people living in this local area. Thank you.

***SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH ALIAS PAVAN RAJENIMBALKAR (OSMANABAD):** Hon. Madam Chairperson, thank you. Through you, I would like to draw Hon. Home Minister Shri Amit Shahji's attention towards a very serious issue pertaining to my Lok Sabha Constituency. A narcotic substance called MD drug is being sold and supplied in Tuljapur, Paranda area of my constituency. It is found selling for the first time on 14th February and later on 4th March for the second time.

Madam, few offenders were arrested and then a shocking truth was revealed. It is being sold for the last 2-3 years and a woman who is running this racket, has stashed around Rs. 5 crore in her bank account. Some amount of gold was also seized. My question is very simple, 'who has been supporting and protecting this illegal activity for the last 2-3 years? Even local police are also involved in it and that is why no serious investigation has been initiated in this regard till date. They are taking this serious issue very lightly.

I have sent written complaints to the State Home Minister as well as Union Home Minister. This drug racket should be banned and destroyed immediately and Central Narcotics Bureau must investigate it to unearth the roots of this drug cartel to save our young generation. Hence, I request you to take an immediate action

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

in this connection and put all the culprits behind bars.

Thank you.

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग (लुधियाना) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं आपका ध्यान एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड राइस इंडस्ट्री की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों से यह हो रहा है कि जब किसान का धान अक्तूबर-नवम्बर के महीने में आता है, तो सरकार धान खरीदने के बाद, राइस शेलर्स के साथ एग्रीमेंट करके, उनको धान शेलिंग के लिए देती है कि इसे शेलिंग करने के बाद केन्द्र सरकार की एफसीआई को देना है। पिछले तीन वर्षों से यह हो रहा है कि जानबूझकर किसान और एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री को बंद करने की कोशिश की जा रही है क्योंकि अगर वह इंडस्ट्री बंद हो जाएगी, तो किसान का धान नहीं उठाना पड़ेगा, इसलिए उनको परेशान किया जा रहा है।

जो राइस शेलर्स हैं, जो शेलिंग करते हैं, वे मार्च में शेलिंग करके फ्री हो जाते हैं। सरकार को चावल वापस दे देते हैं। लेकिन अब यह हो रहा है कि केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से राइस की मूवमेंट नहीं हो रही है। पहले राइस गोदामों से शिफ्ट होता था और जगह बनती थी और राइस शेलर्स शेलिंग करके वहाँ नया माल लगाते थे। अब वे छः-सात महीने तक पड़े हैं यानी नवम्बर-दिसम्बर में आएगा। अभी गर्मी का मौसम है। गर्मी के मौसम में वह ज्यादा ब्रोकेन हो जाता है, धान सूख जाते हैं। इसकी वजह से, यह इंडस्ट्री बंद हो रही है। पिछले साल, कम से कम चार-पाँच सौ राइस शेलिंग मिल्स बंद हो गए हैं।

मेरी मांग है कि राइस मूवमेंट यानी गोदामों को खाली करने का काम केन्द्र सरकार करे ताकि किसान की फसल भी उठा ली जाए और राइस शेलर्स इंडस्ट्री, जो हमारे यहाँ एक ही बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है, वह भी किसी कारण से बंद न होने पाए।

**LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES WITH THE
ISSUES RAISED UNDER MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

सदस्य, जिनके द्वारा अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय उठाये गये।	सदस्य, जिन्होंने उठाए गए विषयों के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध किया।

Dr. Nishikant Dubey	Shri Jagdambika Pal Captain Brijesh Chowta Shri P. P. Chaudhary Shri Tejasvi Surya
Shri Tejasvi Surya	Shri Jagdambika Pal Captain Brijesh Chowta
Shri N. K. Premachandran	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh
Shri Balwant Baswant Wankhade	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad
Shri Sunil Kumar	Shri Jagdambika Pal Shrimati Vijaylakshmi Devi Dr. Alok Kumar Suman
Shri Y. S. Avinash Reddy	Shri Jagdambika Pal
Shri Ujjwal Raman Singh	Shri Jagdambika Pal
Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka Dr. T. Sumathy <i>Alias</i> Thamizhachi Thangapandian Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar Shri Tamilselvan Thanga Shri Matheswaran V. S.
Dr. Angomcha Bimol Akoijam	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka
Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka
Shri Amra Ram	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka
Shri Harish Chandra Meena	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka
Shri Rajeev Rai	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka
Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi	Dr. T. Sumathy <i>Alias</i> Thamizhachi Thangapandian Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar Shri Tamilselvan Thanga Shri Matheswaran V. S.
Shri K. E. Prakash	Dr. T. Sumathy <i>Alias</i> Thamizhachi Thangapandian Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar Shri Tamilselvan Thanga

	Shri Matheswaran V. S.
Shri Malaiyarasan D.	Dr. T. Sumathy <i>Alias</i> Thamizhachi Thangapandian Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar Shri Tamilselvan Thanga Shri Matheswaran V. S.

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही दो बजकर पन्द्रह मिनट तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

13.17 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.16 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Sixteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

... (व्यवधान)

14.16½ hrs

***MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन माननीय सदस्यों को आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, वे अपने मामलों के अनुमोदित पाठ को तुरंत व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें ।

(i) Need for strict control over OTT platforms and social media streaming obscene contents

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) : प्रत्येक मानव जीवन का अभिन्न अंग है, और सिनेमा इसका

* Treated as laid on the Table.

एक प्रमुख माध्यम है। किंतु सोशल मीडिया के इस युग में ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से मानसिक विकृति अत्यंत तीव्र गति से समाज में फैल रही है। सिनेमा पर सेंसर बोर्ड का कुछ हद तक नियंत्रण है, लेकिन ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म पर अभी तक कोई ठोस नियम नहीं होने के कारण ये प्लेटफॉर्म बिना किसी संयम और मर्यादा के अपने अनुसार कंटेंट प्रसारित कर रहे हैं। इससे भारतीय परंपराओं और सामाजिक मर्यादाओं पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। साथ ही, सोशल मीडिया पर रील्स एवं शॉर्ट वीडियो कंटेंट का अत्यधिक प्रचलन हो गया है, जिसमें फूहड़ता और अश्लीलता का खुला प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है। यह प्रवृत्ति समाज, विशेष रूप से युवा पीढ़ी पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव डाल रही है। अतः आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि इस विषय में एक ठोस नीति बनाकर ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म और सोशल मीडिया कंटेंट पर सख्त नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित किया जाए, जिससे समाज में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाया जा सके और हमारी सांस्कृतिक एवं नैतिक मूल्यों की रक्षा हो सके।

(ii) Need to implement periodic cancer screening programme in the country

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): Under Prime Minister's visionary leadership, India has taken significant steps in healthcare, including the recent allocation of ₹3,200 crore for 200 Day Care Cancer Centres. Today, I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the critical need for a national cancer screening program. Cancer prevalence in India has risen by over 50% in three decades, with a mortality rate of approximately 64%. Alarming, over 60% of cancers in India are detected at Stage III, unlike developed nations where detection occurs predominantly at Stages I or II. This late detection significantly reduces survival rates and breast cancer survival in India is only 68% compared to 90% in developed countries. Early detection is cost-effective and life-saving. Research indicates that breast cancer screening can avert up to 105.8 'disability-adjusted life years' per 1,000 women. However, our screening rates remain abysmally low—2%

for cervical cancer and just 1% for breast and oral cancers, compared to over 70% in countries with national screening programs. I urge the Government to implement periodic cancer screening program, initially for Govt. & Public Sector employees aged above 40, and gradually expanding nationwide. This approach would reduce mortality rates, healthcare costs, and normalize screenings to overcome psychological barriers.

(iii) Need to include various temples and pilgrimage sites in Telangana under PRASAD Scheme

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA (MAHBUBNAGAR): I would like to bring to kind notice of the Government the need to consider the following proposals for inclusion of prominent temples from erstwhile Mahabubnagar district under PRASAD Scheme 1st Phase for Pilgrimage Site Development in Telangana state which are essential. Sri Kurumurthy Srinivasa Swamy Temple in Kurumurthy, Mahabubnagar District, is a major attraction for devotees of Lord Vishnu, and it is often referred to as the "Second Tirupati" due to its significance among devotees; Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple - Manyam Konda in Mahabubnagar Mandal District is dedicated to Lord Venkateswara; Sri Timmappa Temple in Maldakal Mandal, Jogulamba Gadwal District holds significant spiritual importance in the hearts of devotees across Telangana, Karnataka, and Maharashtra and hosts an annual Jathara (Tirunala) on December Pournami, drawing nearly 20 lakh devotees; Sri Rama Temple - Sirisanagundla in Kalwakurthy - Devarakonda Line, Nagarkurnool District is known for its exquisite stone sculpture and remarkable architecture; Beechupally Hanuman Temple in Itikyala Mandal, Jogulamba Gadwal District is located on the

banks of Krishna River above National Highway No.44 and about 30 kilometers downstream after Jurala Water Project in Jogulamba Gadwal district, Telangana and lakhs of devotees will visit this place for the Krishna Pushkaralu to be held in 2028. Therefore, several development programs need to be undertaken for the convenience of the devotees and Tourism's support for these pilgrimage sites will significantly boost religious tourism in the region, providing employment opportunities and fostering cultural preservation. The financial assistance under the PRASAD scheme will ensure that these sacred sites become world-class pilgrimage destinations. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Tourism, to kindly include above said 5 projects under PRASAD Scheme.

(iv) Need for widening of Thumpala-KB road in Anakapalli district of Andhra Pradesh under Central Road and Infrastructure Fund Scheme

DR. C. M. RAMESH (ANAKAPALLE): Rural Areas in Anakapalli District are largely dependent on Thumapala-KB Road as it connects two important State Highways of Anakapalli District i.e., AC Road (SH 150) & KB Road (SH 148). The Villages in this area use the road for transport of agriculture products to Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Anakkapalli & nearby towns. Besides that metal & other materials are also transported on this road for development works in Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram & Anakapalli as there are many quarries and brick industries alongside this road. This road also joins more than 9 R&B roads. Many students who study in the district take this road for commuting to Visakhapatnam, Anakapalli, Sabbavaram & Vizianagaram towns. Widening of this road assumes critical importance as it benefits more than 500 villages & one lakh people. There is a great

need to widen the narrow road as many fatal accidents are taking place. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways to take up the improvement work of this road under Central Road and Infrastructure Funds scheme.

(v) Need to release approved funds under Development of Wildlife Habitats Scheme to Odisha

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): One National Park, sixteen Sanctuaries, two Conservation Reserves, two Outside Protected Areas and two Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species are being operated under the Central Sector Schemes-Development of Wildlife Habitats in the State of Odisha. Government provides financial assistance for implementation of the scheme every year according to the specified Central and State ratio. The Annual Plan of Operation (APO) under the above Central Sector Scheme for Rs.37.33 crore was submitted to the Government by the State for according the Administrative approval for the year 2024-25. Though Union Government have accorded their Administrative approval for Rs.30.12 crore towards implementation of the said Central Sector Scheme during the year 2024-25 and accordingly Rs.11.29 crore have been released so far as on date 12.02.2025. Although the current financial year 2024-25 is approaching to its end very fast, no further funds are yet to be released during this current financial year. I would urge upon the Union Government to release immediately the approved funds under the CSS-Development of Wildlife Habitat in favour of Odisha.

(vi) Need to expedite Himmatnagar-Mount Abu Railway Line Project and sanction a new railway line between Khedbrahma and Hadad

श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया (साबरकांठा) : गुजरात में हिम्मतनगर से खेड़ब्रह्मा और मेहसाणा से हदाद, अंबाजी होते हुए माउंट आबू तक नई रेलवे लाइन का कार्य प्रगति पर है। भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत यह एक महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना है। माता अंबाजी (51 शक्तिपीठों में से एक) और तरंगा हिल स्थित अजितनाथ जैन मंदिर के दर्शन के लिए यात्रा सुगम होगी। बनासकांठा, साबरकांठा, मेहसाणा (गुजरात) और सिरौही (राजस्थान) जिलों के बीच रेल कनेक्टिविटी बेहतर होगी। अहमदाबाद-आबू रोड रेलवे लाइन के लिए यह एक वैकल्पिक मार्ग उपलब्ध कराएगी। साथ ही क्षेत्रीय कृषि और स्थानीय उत्पादों के परिवहन में तेजी आएगी। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करती हूँ कि इस परियोजना को शीघ्रता से पूर्ण करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं और साथ ही खेड़ब्रह्मा से हदाद तक 22 किलोमीटर की नई रेलवे लाइन को मंजूरी प्रदान की जाए ताकि साबरकांठा जिले के यात्रियों को माता अंबाजी और माउंट आबू तक सीधी रेल कनेक्टिविटी मिल सके। ये दोनों परियोजनाएँ न केवल यात्रियों की सुविधा और क्षेत्रीय रेल कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार करेंगी, बल्कि गुजरात और राजस्थान के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास को भी गति प्रदान करेंगी। हिम्मतनगर-खेड़ब्रह्मा रेलवे ट्रैक का कार्य प्रगति पर है जो इडर शहर से गुजरती है। इडर शहर के सहानपुरा गांव से जो बाईपास जाता है उस रास्ते पर गेट नंबर 109 था जिसे बंद कर दिया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि बंद हुए गेट नंबर 109 के ऊपर अंडरपास का निर्माण किया जाए जिससे किसानों, निवासियों एवं व्यापारियों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग बन जाए।

(vii) Need to impress upon the State Government of Karnataka to extend affordable healthcare facilities to the patients of the state through Health Card Scheme

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY (UDUPI CHIKMAGALUR): The Central Government's Ayushman Bharat scheme is very useful for poor patients. But, in Karnataka because of the amount paid by Govt. is very low, private hospitals are

not attending patients properly. The Karnataka Government has introduced a health card scheme on the model of the Central Government's Ayushman Bharat Scheme and private hospitals are complaining that the amount paid by the State Government is very less. Therefore, I hereby request the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare to hold a meeting with the Karnataka Government and help the poor patients of the state.

(viii) Need to strengthen bilateral agreements to ensure protection of migrant workers abroad

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN): I draw attention to the hardships faced by migrant workers from Bihar, especially in the Middle East with latest reports indicating that workers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh continue to migrate to Gulf countries in large numbers. Between 2012 and mid-2018, over 24,570 Indian workers died in Gulf nations—an average of 10 deaths per day. For every US \$ 1 billion remitted to India, at least 117 workers lost their lives. Bureaucratic delays often leave bodies unclaimed, causing immense suffering. Even within India, Bihari migrants face discrimination and exploitation, with 40% of Bihar's workforce migrating for work. I urge the Government to create a welfare fund for families of deceased workers and strengthen bilateral agreements to ensure worker's protection abroad. Our workers deserve dignity and protection. Immediate action is needed.

(ix) Regarding status of various railway projects in Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

श्रीमती रिमिता उदय वाघ (जलगांव) : जलगांव लोकसभा क्षेत्र में मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे के

अंतर्गत लागू, क्रियान्वित एवं प्रस्तावित रेलवे विकास परियोजनाओं की जानकारी मुझे समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा रही है। यह जानकारी जनता के हित में आवश्यक है, जिससे रेलवे परियोजनाओं की प्रगति को सही ढंग से समझा और साझा किया जा सके। अतः अनुरोध है कि रेलवे मंत्री जी संबंधित रेलवे अधिकारी को निर्देश दे कि जलगांव लोकसभा क्षेत्र में रेलवे से संबंधित सभी विकास परियोजनाओं की अद्यतन जानकारी मुझे समयबद्ध रूप से उपलब्ध कराएं। इससे मैं अपने क्षेत्र की जनता को इन परियोजनाओं की प्रगति से अवगत करा सकूंगी। साथ ही, पिछले एक वर्ष में रेलवे परियोजनाओं, सुविधाओं एवं सेवाओं से संबंधित जनता की शिकायतों एवं मांगों पर की गई कार्रवाई की जानकारी भी मुझे शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराई जाए, ताकि मैं जनता को उनके समाधान की स्थिति से अवगत करा सकूँ और रेलवे प्रशासन के साथ समन्वय स्थापित कर उचित समाधान कर सकूँ। इस विषय को प्राथमिकता दी जाए और रेलवे मंत्री द्वारा निर्देशित किया जाए कि यह मुद्दा शीघ्र और सकारात्मक रूप से सुलझाया जाए। सहयोग और त्वरित कार्रवाई हेतु मैं मंत्री महोदय की आभारी रहूंगी।

(x) Need to establish Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya in Malda district, West Bengal

श्री खगेन मुर्मु (माल्दहा उत्तर) : मालदा जिले में 3 लाख में अधिक आदिवासी (ST) समुदाय के लोग निवास करते हैं, जो जिले की कुल जनसंख्या का लगभग 7.87% है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 21% जनसंख्या एससी समुदाय से संबंधित है। इस संदर्भ में, मैं मालदा जिले में आदिवासी और अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के बच्चों के लिए नवोदय विद्यालय और केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना की सिफारिश करता हूँ। इस कदम से इन समुदायों के बच्चों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त होगी, और उनकी सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार होगा। नवोदय विद्यालय के लिए मालदा जिले के निम्नलिखित स्थानों को उपयुक्त माना जाता है:

- i. हबीबपुर ब्लॉक
- ii. गाजोल ब्लॉक
- iii. पुराना मालदा ब्लॉक

iv. बामंगोला ब्लॉक

v. चंचन २

इन स्थानों पर नवोदय विद्यालय की स्थापना से आदिवासी और अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के बच्चों को शिक्षा के समान अवसर मिलेंगे, साथ ही यह क्षेत्र के शिक्षा स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने में भी मदद करेगा। साथ ही, समसी में केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव भी है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि मालदा जिले में उपयुक्त स्थानों पर नवोदय विद्यालय और केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं।

(xi) Need to take measures to prevent forest fire occurring every year in Uttarakhand

श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत (हरिद्वार) : मैं सरकार से उत्तराखंड में हर साल होने वाली वनाग्नि (जंगल की आग) की गंभीर समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तराखंड का 71% भू-भाग वनों से आच्छादित है, लेकिन हर साल लगने वाली आग हमारी वन संपदा, पर्यावरण, जैव विविधता और मानव जीवन के लिए गंभीर खतरा बनती जा रही है। वनाग्नि से हजारों हेक्टेयर वन क्षेत्र नष्ट हो जाता है, जिससे वन्यजीवों को नुकसान पहुंचता है और वायु प्रदूषण बढ़ता है। चारधाम यात्रा और पर्यटन के दौरान यह समस्या और विकराल हो जाती है, जिससे पर्यटकों और स्थानीय निवासियों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। ऐसे में केंद्र सरकार के सहयोग से निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए:

1. समस्त पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में वन पंचायतों को सुदृढ़ किया जाए।
2. वन पंचायतों के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाए, ताकि वे वनाग्नि रोकथाम में सक्षम बनें।
3. वन पंचायतों और वन कर्मियों को अग्नि रोकथाम हेतु अत्याधुनिक उपकरण उपलब्ध कराए जाएं।
4. वनाग्नि रोकथाम हेतु जनजागृति अभियान चलाया जाए।
5. वर्षा जल संचयन के लिए तालाब और पोखर बनाए जाएं।

वन हमारी प्राकृतिक धरोहर हैं, जिनकी सुरक्षा हम सभी की सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है। अतः इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु त्वरित और प्रभावी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

(xii) Need to re-open the Fishery Survey of India base office at Paradip, Odisha

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (JAGATSINGHPUR): The State of Odisha has a coastline of 480 km in the North East (NE) coast of India. Coast of Odisha and West Bengal are the major player in marine capture fisheries in North East coast contributing nearly 10% of total marine catch of the country. The NE coast is highly vulnerable and fishermen community are mostly affected due to the natural disaster. The Fishery Survey of India an institute under the Union Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying plays vital role in providing relevant information on quick policy action, but FSI is no more existing in Odisha now. In the absence of FSI, fishery resources survey, assessment and monitoring etc. are severely affected. It is true that FSI's presence in Odisha was way back to 1973 as Exploratory Fisheries Project and was located at Paradip in Odisha. However, due to various reasons in the year 1991, Paradip base of FSI was closed. Hence, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Minister to kindly initiate re-opening of the FSI base office at Paradip, Odisha at the earliest possible considering the greater interest of the fishing community of Odisha which was closed 34 years ago without any valid reason.

(xiii) Need for establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Jarmundi (Dumka), Deoghar and Mahagama (Godda) in Santhal Pargana region of Jharkhand

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Jharkhand state is having two major regions,

Santhal Pargana and Chhota Nagpur. Keeping the socio-economic problem being faced by Santhal Pargana in mind where agriculture is only the main source of income, we see an urgent need for a comprehensive plan of action where special emphasis on good and equal opportunity of employment friendly education is given utmost importance. Santhal Pargana districts of Deoghar, Godda, Jamtara, Pakur, Sahibganj and Dumka count amongst the socially, educationally and economically backward districts of the country. A look at the statistics of health, education, income, etc., gives an appalling picture of the poor state of the people. Jharkhand is a rich state. It possesses 40% of India's mineral resources, but the access to resources has made little difference to the lives of the ordinary people. Poverty and ignorance are still the causes for low literacy rates, poor school attendance and large-scale drop-outs. I, therefore seek attention of Hon'ble Minister of Education towards the need to set up three Kendriya Vidyalayas. An ideal location would be Jarmundi (DUMKA), Deoghar and Mahagama (GODDA) in the Santhal Pargana Region.

(xiv) Need to set up a centre of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) in Siddharthnagar, Uttar Pradesh to promote export of Kalanamak rice from the state

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : कालानमक चावल सिद्धार्थनगर के तराई क्षेत्र और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के दस जिलों में उगाया जाता है, जिसे 'बुद्ध का महाप्रसाद' के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। बौद्ध देशों में इसे 'बुद्ध चावल' के रूप में पुनः ब्रांडेड किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इसे एक जनपद एक उत्पाद (ODOP) योजना के तहत बढ़ावा दे रही है। 2020 में इसका क्षेत्रफल 5,000 हेक्टेयर था, जो 2021 में बढ़कर 12,000 हेक्टेयर हो गया। कालानमक चावल में 11% प्रोटीन होता है, जो सामान्य चावल

से दोगुना है। इसके साथ ही, यह प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र में तीन गुना मुनाफा देता है। कालानमक चावल शरीर को मजबूत बनाने, रक्तचाप, मधुमेह और त्वचा की समस्याओं को नियंत्रित करने में मदद करता है। कालानमक चावल भारत के कृषि निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सिद्धार्थनगर में एक APEDA केंद्र स्थापित किया जाए, ताकि विशेष रूप से बौद्ध देशों के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में कालानमक चावल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ठोस पहल की जा सके।

(xv) Need to make village cooperative societies as procurement centres for procurement of Mustard seeds at MSP in Rajasthan particularly in Jhunjhunu Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला (झुंझुनू) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र झुंझुनू सहित राजस्थान प्रदेश में सरसों का उत्पादन अत्यधिक मात्रा में होता है। देश का लगभग 48 प्रतिशत सरसों का उत्पादन अकेले राजस्थान में होता है। यहां किसानों को सरसों की फसल का उचित भाव नहीं मिलता है। खरीद केंद्र दूर होने के साथ साथ वहां पर लंबी लंबी लाइनें लगती हैं। उसके बावजूद किसानों से उनकी फसल भी नहीं खरीदी जाती है। बीच बीच में खरीद केन्द्र पर फसल खरीदना भी बंद कर दिया जाता है। और अगर खरीदी जाती भी है तो वह पूरी और उचित भाव पर नहीं खरीदी जाती है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि सरसों की खरीद में MSP की कानूनी गारंटी देते हुए हर ग्राम सहकारी समिति को खरीद केन्द्र बनाते हुए सरसों खरीदी जाए। जिससे किसानों को अपनी फसल का उचित भाव मिल सके और ग्राम सहकारी समितियां खरीद केन्द्र बनने से किसानों का खर्चा और समय की भी बचत होगी।

(xvi) Regarding vacancies and promotions in the grade of Assistant Commissioner in Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs

श्री मुरारी लाल मीना (दौसा) : केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर और सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड (CBIC) में सहायक आयुक्त के ग्रेड में रिक्तियों और पदोन्नति से जुड़े गंभीर मुद्दे पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्तमान में सीबीआईसी में सहायक आयुक्त के ग्रेड में 40% से अधिक पद रिक्त हैं। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में रिक्तियां

होना अत्यंत चिंताजनक है। इससे न केवल प्रशासनिक कार्यों में बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है, बल्कि सरकार के राजस्व संग्रह और नीतियों के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन पर भी असर पड़ रहा है। केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के अधीक्षकों, जो सहायक आयुक्त के फीडर कैडर से आते हैं, उनकी पदोन्नति प्रक्रिया अत्यधिक विलंबित हो रही है। विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति (DPC) आयोजित नहीं की गई है जिससे अधिकारियों में असंतोष बढ़ रहा है। क्या डीपीसी आयोजित करने के खिलाफ किसी अदालत द्वारा कोई रोक लगाई गई है? यदि ऐसा है, तो सरकार ने इस रोक को हटाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं। सरकार ने अब तक कितनी तदर्थ पदोन्नतियां प्रदान की हैं। भारत सरकार के अन्य विभागों पर भी इसका प्रभाव पड़ा है तो सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए समग्र नीति बनाए, जिससे सभी प्रभावित विभागों को राहत मिले और प्रशासनिक कुशलता बनी रहे।

(xvii) Need to reduce GST on health insurance

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला (अमृतसर) : मेरी गुजारिश है कि आज देश में सरकारी अस्पताल में नागरिक का पूरा इलाज नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए हर नागरिक मेडीक्लेम इंश्योरेंस पॉलिसी खरीद रहा है। सरकार उस पर 18% जीएसटी वसूलती है। प्रत्येक नागरिक खासकर वरिष्ठ नागरिक, को इसकी बहुत जरूरत होती है। सरकार से निवेदन है कि मेडिकल इंश्योरेंस पर जीएसटी कम करना चाहिए ताकि लोग अपने इलाज के लिए अच्छी पॉलिसी खरीद सकें।

(xviii) Regarding pending cases of financial assistance to families of farmers who committed suicide in Maharashtra

श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे (अमरावती) : महाराष्ट्र में खेती में हो रहे नुकसान को किसान सहन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और आर्थिक तंगी से जूझते हुए मौत को गले लगा रहे हैं। सरकार की तरफ से जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सिर्फ अमरावती मंडल में वर्ष 2024 साल में कुल 1051 किसानों ने आत्महत्या कर ली है। अमरावती मंडल के पांच जिले अमरावती, अकोला, बुलढाणा, वाशिम और यवतमाल जिलों में 557 किसानों ने अपनी जीवनलीला समाप्त कर ली है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सरकार ने 194 मामलों में मृतकों के परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान की है, जबकि 402 मामले जांच के लिए प्रलंबित हैं। यह प्रलंबित होने

का क्या कारण है ? यह प्रलंबित मृतकों के परिवारों को सरकार कब तक सहायता प्रदान करेगी?

(xix) Need to expedite the completion of construction work on the stretch of National Highway No. 66 between Kazhakkootam and Kadambattukonam in Kerala

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH (ATTINGAL): The slow pace of works of the construction of National Highway 66 between Kazhakkootam and Kadambattukonam is highly concerning. Immediate intervention of the Government is necessary to avoid delay and achieving the deadline of NH 66 works in Kerala. The inefficient handling of this project by the contracting company is the main reason for works delay on this stretch. There are lot of traffic diversions at various places on this stretch and proper planning was necessary before starting the works. But NHAI and the contracting company has not properly studied about the project implementation in this reach. The contracting company was black listed for major faults in a bridge construction project in Kerala they had undertaken earlier. The case against this company is still in court. It is doubtful that how this company was again selected for construction of NH 66. NHAI needs to take measures for further study about the site and its topography. It is necessary to ensure coordination with the local governing bodies and Government departments to avoid further delay. People are suffering with great difficulties due to incomplete works. I request immediate intervention of the Government for timely completion of this project.

(xx) Regarding refund of money of investors of Sahara India Companies

श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज (कौशाम्बी) : सहारा इंडिया कंपनी में लगभग 25 वर्षों से अभिकर्ताओं के माध्यम से विभिन्न योजनाओं में धनराशि जमा कराई गई। परंतु जमाकर्ताओं को जमा धनराशि का भुगतान नहीं

किया जा रहा है जिससे जमाकर्ताओं एवं अभिकर्ताओं में आए दिन लड़ाई झगड़े हो रहे हैं। आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होने के कारण जमाकर्ताओं द्वारा आत्महत्या जैसे कदम भी उठाए जा रहे हैं। पूर्व में माननीय सहकारिता मंत्री जी द्वारा एक पोर्टल के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से भुगतान करने का आश्वासन दिया गया था, परंतु उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है। भुगतान न होने के कारण लाखों अभिकर्ता / जमा करता भुखमरी की कगार पर है। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि सहारा इंडिया की समस्त सोसाइटियों का भुगतान राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंक अथवा सहारा इंडिया के कार्यालयों द्वारा कराने के आदेश देने की कृपा करें।

(xxi) Need to construct overbridge/roundabout at intersection of Maya-Tanda road and Tanda-Bariyawan road on NH-233 in Ambedkar Nagar Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : अम्बेडकरनगर संसदीय क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) में टाण्डा-वाराणसी नेशनल हाईवे नं०- 233 टाण्डा जिला अम्बेडकरनगर उत्तर प्रदेश में स्टेट हाईवे 30ए मया-टाण्डा मार्ग को एवं टाण्डा-बरियावन मार्ग को क्रॉस करता है उक्त दोनों क्रॉसिंग पर प्रत्येक दिन दुर्घटना होने के कारण लोगों जान गवानी पड़ती है। अतः इस लोक महत्व के अविलम्बनीय महत्व के प्रश्न पर सरकार से मांग है कि उक्त दोनों क्रॉसिंग पर ओवर ब्रिज या गोल चौराहा बनाया जाय।

(xxii) Need to provide free treatment to cancer patients in the country

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): As per National Cancer Registry Programme India, the estimated number of incident cases of cancer in India for the year 2022 was found to be 14, 61,427(crude rate 100.4) per 1, 00,000. In India one in nine people are likely to develop cancer in his or her life time. The incidents of cancer cases are estimated to increase by 12.8% in 2025 as compared to 2020. While these statistics are alarming, private hospitals are charging exorbitant fees for the treatment of cancer. This is also true in case of the Government empanelled

private hospitals. Patients are fighting to win their battle against the disease as well as struggling to earn sufficient means to survive. Being a public representative, I place on an average 10 to 12 letters every month to the Prime Minister National relief fund for getting financial assistance for cancer patients. As per Government criteria every Member of Parliament is entitled to receive financial assistance for 35 patients in a year. I therefore, request the honourable Prime Minister to provide completely free treatment for cancer patients in Government hospitals and Central Government empanelled private hospitals.

(xxiii) Need to expedite completion of laying of new broad gauge railway line between Dindigul and Sabarimalai in Theni Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA (THENI): Expedite completion of broad-gauge line in my Theni constituency between Dindigul and Sabarimalai. The Sabarimala temple is situated on a hilltop in Pathanamthitta district Kerala which is unique. It is the most famous and prominent among all Sastha temples in Kerala. The temple is open to people belonging to all religions. It is said that the pilgrims have to observe celibacy for 41 days before going Sabarimala. Pilgrims take the traditional forest routes as well as the one from Pamba which is less physically challenging to reach the temple. Every year more than 1 crore pilgrims are travelling to Sabarimala from various parts of the country including Tamil Nadu through Dindigul-Theni routes. In 2014, the Railway Board had done the survey for a new broad-gauge line from Dindigul to Sabarimalai. No further action has been taken by Railway Board till now. If this railway line is constructed, lakhs of pilgrimage from

Tamil Nadu will be benefitted and lot of money and time will be saved. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to take immediate steps for completion of this new line without further delay.

(xxiv) Need to increase number of Parking bays and resting rooms along National Highways for better traffic management

SHRI ARUN NEHRU (PERAMBALUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the increasing problem of heavy vehicles being parked on roads along National Highways due to inadequate parking bays and rest areas. The presence of shops, wayside amenities, eateries, and bars without proper parking infrastructure has led to heavy vehicles occupying road space. This has resulted in frequent accidents, endangering the lives of commuters and disrupting smooth traffic flow. To mitigate this critical issue, it is imperative to increase the number of parking bays for trucks and cars at strategic intervals along National Highways; develop well-equipped rest area complexes with essential amenities for drivers, including restrooms, eateries, and medical facilities; and implement strict enforcement measures to ensure vehicles are not parked illegally on roads. I urge the Government to take immediate action to ensure the safety of road users and to enhance the infrastructure of National Highways for better traffic management.

(xxv) Need to undertake extensive awareness campaigns and training programmes to promote sustainable aquaculture in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI (AMALAPURAM): Andhra Pradesh holds a dominant position in India's aquaculture industry, accounting for 72% of the country's shrimp production while utilizing 64% of the designated land. Spanning

over nearly 4 lakh acres, the state recorded marine product exports worth Rs. 24,523 crores in 2023-24. However, rapid expansion of aquaculture farming has led to severe environmental and social consequences. Groundwater contamination from these farms has resulted in soil degradation, declining agricultural productivity, and health hazards, including skin allergies. Violations of environmental regulations further exacerbate these challenges, as aquaculture farming is frequently conducted illegally in non-aquaculture zones. The unauthorized conversion of agricultural land into aquaculture ponds has led to long-term ecological damage and significant disruptions to livelihoods. In Konaseema district, over 400 aquaculture farms have been ordered to be demolished following directives from the NGT due to violations of CRZ regulations. This enforcement has triggered community conflicts, as aquaculture farming remains a highly attractive livelihood. The primary cause is lack of awareness regarding regulatory requirements, and proper wastewater management. Without adequate knowledge, farmers face legal repercussions and financial losses. Therefore, it is imperative that the Ministry implements extensive awareness campaigns and training initiatives to promote responsible and sustainable aquaculture practices.

(xxvi) Need to establish a Sainik School in Sheohar district, Bihar

श्रीमती लवली आनंद (शिवहर) : शिवहर जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्र में एक सैनिक स्कूल की स्थापना की जाए। शिवहर, बिहार का एक पिछड़ा जिला है, जहां शिक्षा और सैन्य प्रशिक्षण के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले संस्थानों की कमी है। सैनिक स्कूल की स्थापना से न केवल युवाओं को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा मिलेगी, बल्कि उन्हें राष्ट्र सेवा के लिए प्रेरित करने और सशस्त्र बलों में शामिल होने का अवसर भी प्राप्त होगा। सैनिक स्कूलों का उद्देश्य छात्रों को शैक्षणिक और शारीरिक रूप से सशक्त बनाना है, ताकि वे भारतीय

सशस्त्र बलों में अधिकारी बन सकें। शिवहर जैसे क्षेत्र में ऐसे संस्थान की स्थापना से स्थानीय युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर मिलेंगे और उनका सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास होगा। अतः, मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि शिवहर जिले में एक सैनिक स्कूल की स्थापना की जाए, ताकि इस क्षेत्र के युवाओं को राष्ट्र निर्माण में योगदान देने का समान अवसर प्राप्त हो सके।

(xxvii) Need for setting up of Coconut Board in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI (MACHILIPATNAM): Even though Andhra Pradesh is 4th largest in terms of area of coconut cultivation and production, but when it comes to productivity i.e., number of coconuts per hectare, Andhra Pradesh is on the top in the entire world. Sir, with nearly 16,000 coconuts per hectare, AP's productivity is highest in the world. No doubt, India's area of cultivation and production are going up, but productivity is coming down. Productivity came down from 11,481 coconuts per hectare in 2016-17 to just 9,018 coconuts in 2022-23. This clearly indicates that there is a need to set up Coconut Board in AP for integrated development of coconut production, productivity and product diversification. The absence of Coconut Board, Regional Office or even State Centre in AP which has highest productivity of coconut is unfair and impacting coconut farmers, production, productivity and R&D. Hence, I appeal for setting up of Coconut Board in Andhra Pradesh.

(xxviii) Need to declare Hastinapur in Uttar Pradesh a Cultural Heritage and Pilgrimage Centre

श्री चंदन चौहान (बिजनौर) : मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान हस्तिनापुर के ऐतिहासिक और पौराणिक महत्व की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हस्तिनापुर, जो महाभारत काल में राजधानी थी, भारतीय संस्कृति और इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है। यहाँ कई प्राचीन मंदिर, आश्रम और अन्य

धार्मिक स्थल स्थित है जो इसे एक प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थल बनाते हैं। हस्तिनापुर में स्थित प्रमुख स्थलों में पांडेश्वर मंदिर, कर्णेश्वर मंदिर, द्रोणाचार्य आश्रम और जैन धर्म के महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ स्थल शामिल हैं। इन स्थलों का धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व अत्यधिक है और यहाँ देशभर से श्रद्धालु एवं पर्यटक आते हैं।

अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हस्तिनापुर सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के रूप में घोषित कर बजट की वृद्धि की जाए एवं अन्य धार्मिक स्थलों से रेलवे व सड़कों के माध्यम से जोड़कर धार्मिक स्थल सर्किट का हिस्सा बनाया जाए जिससे इसकी समृद्ध विरासत का संरक्षण हो सके और पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

(xxix) Need to ensure enforcement of Panchayats Extension of Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996 by State Governments

श्री राजकुमार रोट (बांसवाड़ा) : अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी समुदाय के स्वशासन और स्वायत्तता को बनाए रखने के लिए पेसा एक्ट 1996 को कानूनी रूप दिया गया। इसके तहत भूमि अधिग्रहण से पूर्व ग्राम सभा की पूर्व सहमति अनिवार्य है। राजस्व, आबकारी और खनन जैसे मामलों में ग्राम सभा की अनुमति आवश्यक है, लेकिन वर्तमान में राज्य सरकारें इसके प्रावधानों की अनदेखी कर असंवैधानिक कार्य कर रही हैं। पेसा एक्ट कागजों तक सीमित रह गया है, और धरातल पर इसका क्रियान्वयन शून्य है। अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में खनन के नाम पर अंधाधुंध भूमि अधिग्रहण हो रहा है, जिससे सदियों से बसे आदिवासी परिवारों को विस्थापित किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, एक्ट में प्रावधान है कि दो वर्ष से कम सजा वाले मामलों में पुलिस सीधे मुकदमा दर्ज नहीं करेगी, बल्कि विवाद को ग्राम सभा में सुलह के लिए भेजेगी। लेकिन आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में पुलिस द्वारा लोगों को अनावश्यक रूप से हिरासत में रखा जाता है। पेसा एक्ट के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के लिए सरकार के पास कोई स्पष्ट नीति नहीं है। अतः केंद्र सरकार को राज्य सरकारों को निर्देशित कर पेसा एक्ट को सख्ती से लागू कराना चाहिए और इसके उल्लंघन पर कठोर कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करनी चाहिए।

14.17 hrs

**UNION BUDGET (2025-26) – DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI- Contd**

माननीय सभापति : श्री जगदम्बिका पाल जी ।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका अत्यंत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है ।

सभापति महोदय, आज देश क्या, बल्कि विश्व का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय, जो पूरी दुनिया के सामने है, वह जल संकट का विषय है । पूरे विश्व में हर देश का हर राज्य कहीं न कहीं जल के इस संकट से जूझ रहा है । माननीय मंत्री जी ने भारत सरकार के जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए बजट प्रस्तुत किया है । मैं इस बजट के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

सभापति महोदय, कल प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस बात को कहा था । महाकुंभ में 66 करोड़ लोगों के समागम के अवसर पर नदियों के महत्व को, नदियों के उत्सव को मनाया गया था । वहां से एक स्प्रिचुअल पावर निकली थी, जिससे पूरा देश ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया भर से भी कुल 66 करोड़ लोग महाकुंभ में आए । यह कहीं न कहीं हमारी आध्यात्मिक शक्ति है और शायद पूरी दुनिया के लिए एक संदेश है ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कह सकता हूं कि चाहे सत्तापक्ष के लोग हों या प्रतिपक्ष के लोग हों, सभी यह मानते हैं कि जल ही जीवन है । लेकिन, आज जल ही जीवन नहीं रह गया है, क्योंकि जहां जल जीवन है, वहीं जलीय विकास है । अगर पानी नहीं है, बिजली नहीं है, तो किसी क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिए, मैं आज उस जल के महत्व को देखते हुए उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । आज लोगों को जल की बहुत आवश्यकता है, हर घर के हर व्यक्ति को सेफ ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर, स्वच्छ जल मिले ।

यह देश इस बात का गवाह रहा है कि हर राज्य में कहीं न कहीं जल का संकट रहा है । आप देखिए, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो या बिहार हो, हमारे मिथिला के सारे साथी यहां बैठे हैं । मिथिला के 22 जिले ऐसे हैं, जहां छः महीने सूखा रहता है और छः महीने बाढ़ रहती है । यही पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की परिस्थितियां

हैं। महाराजगंज, सिद्धार्थ नगर, बलरामपुर, बहराइच, लखीमपुर खीरी, पीलीभीत, जो जिले नेपाल के फुटहिल्स में हैं, वहां हमेशा बाढ़ आती रहती है। चाहे गुजरात हो या राजस्थान हो, आज जीरो आवर में एक माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में कह रहे थे। जिस तरीके से ईस्टर्न राजस्थान की बात हो रही थी, जिसमें काफी जिले आते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ईस्टर्न राजस्थान कैनाल प्रोजेक्ट (ईआरसीपी) है, जिसके जिले भी आपको बता दूं। ये जिले हैं – झालावाड़, बारां, कोटा-बूंदी, सवाई माधोपुर, अजमेर, टोंक, जयपुर, दौसा, करौली, अलवर, भरतपुर और धौलपुर।

यह 40,000 करोड़ की परियोजना है। ... (व्यवधान) आप इतने दिन सरकार में रहे, इतने जनपद पानी से जूझते रहे, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी यह परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं हुई। निश्चित तौर पर यह परियोजना यदि आज स्वीकृत हो रही है, तो भारत के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में राजस्थान के इतने जनपदों के संकट दूर हो रहे हैं।

मैं कहता हूँ कि चाहे आपने राजस्थान की बात की, जब उस समय प्रधानमंत्री जी गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री बने, उस समय गुजरात में एक बड़े इलाके में पानी के लिए संघर्ष होता था। चाहे सौराष्ट्र का इलाका हो, जिसमें मेहसाणा हो, राजकोट, जामनगर, भावनगर, अमरेली, गिर सोमनाथ, जूनागढ़, पाटन, बनासकांठा, साबरकांठा, गाँधीनगर आदि, इन सारे इलाकों में पानी की दिक्कत थी। आप गवाह होंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राजस्थान के लोग गर्मियों में पलायन करते थे, गुजरात के लोग पलायन करते थे। चाहे भरतपुर हो, आगरा से लेकर पूरे यूपी में लोग अपने जानवरों को लेकर आते थे। वहाँ ऊँट के लिए पानी नहीं रहता था। ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ थीं, तो आज उस पानी का कितना महत्व है? पानी का महत्व क्यों न हो, आखिर भारत की आबादी दुनिया की पूरी जनसंख्या की 18 प्रतिशत है। आज भारत में विश्व की 18 प्रतिशत आबादी के लिए जो स्वच्छ जल है, वह मात्र 4 प्रतिशत उपलब्ध है, तो स्वाभाविक है कि भारत के सामने भी जल का संकट है। जब विश्व की 18 प्रतिशत पॉपुलेशन के लिए केवल 4 परसेंट पानी उपलब्ध है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में आखिर कहाँ से पानी का इंतजाम होगा। पहली बार आपने देखा कि जिस तरीके से जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने संकल्प लिया, क्योंकि जब वे गुजरात में मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में थे तो वह देश में पहला राज्य था, जिसने अपने उन 11 जिलों, राजकोट, जामनगर,

भावनगर, अमरेली, गिर सोमनाथ, जूनागढ़ आदि, जहाँ पर पूरे साल पानी का संकट रहता था, उन्होंने सौराष्ट्र नर्मदा अवतरण योजना यानी सौनी योजना 12,166 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति देकर बनायी और आज उससे गुजरात का वह इलाका न केवल खुशहाल हो रहा है, वहाँ केवल फसलें ही नहीं हो रही हैं, बल्कि आज गुजरात विकास का एक मॉडल भी बन रहा है। जिस तरह से उन्होंने सौराष्ट्र नर्मदा अवतरण योजना को स्वीकृत किया, फिर एक सुजलाम सुफलाम योजना शुरू की, जिसका इनिशियल एलोकेशन 6,237 करोड़ रुपये था। मेहसाणा, पाटन, बनासकांठा, साबरकांठा, गाँधीनगर आदि जिलों को इस सुजलाम सुफलाम योजना से जोड़कर पानी उपलब्ध कराया। फिर सरदार सरोवर परियोजना में 52,600 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए, जिसमें कच्छ, सौराष्ट्र, नॉर्थ गुजरात, सेंट्रल गुजरात जैसी ऐतिहासिक योजनाओं को साकार करके एक तरह से गुजरात में मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में जल क्रांति करने का काम किया था। जहाँ सूखा रहता था, आज वहाँ के खेत लहलहा रहे हैं, उद्योग फल-फूल रहे हैं और हर घर में जल पहुँच रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि उनका जो वह संकल्प मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में था, वह आज प्रधानमंत्री बनने के बाद भी है। देश की आजादी के बाद कौन सा राज्य नहीं है, उत्तर प्रदेश में महिलाएँ दूर पानी लेने के लिए जाती थीं, चाहे आदिवासी इलाका हो, कई-कई मील दूर लोग पानी लेने के लिए जाते थे, राजस्थान हो, बिहार हो, झारखंड हो, देश के अन्य हिस्सों में, लोगों के गाँव में पानी उपलब्ध नहीं रहता था।

घरों में तो पानी की कल्पना ही नहीं थी। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2019 में, एक तरह से अभी तक जो अलग-अलग मंत्रालय थे, पहले कांग्रेस यूपीए की सरकार में एक वाटर रिसोर्सेज रिवर डेवलपमेंट का मंत्रालय था, एक गंगा रेजुवेनशन डिपार्टमेंट था, जिसमें कितना काम हो रहा था और ड्रिंकिंग वाटर सैनिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट था। इन सबमें आपस में कोई कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं था। कोई एक सम्यक रूप से काम नहीं था। देश के घरों में नल से जल की तो कल्पना छोड़ दीजिए, लोग इंडिया मार्क टू हैंडपंप के लिए तरसते थे। इन सारे मंत्रालयों को एकत्र करके उन्होंने वर्ष 2019 में फैसला किया कि हम इन मंत्रालयों के एकीकरण से, चाहे वाटर कंजर्वेशन हो, इरीगेशन हो, रिवर हो, रिवर रेजुवेनशन हो, ड्रिंकिंग वाटर हो, सैनिटेशन हो, फलड मैनेजमेंट हो, इन सबके लिए उन्होंने एक जल शक्ति मंत्रालय बनाने का

काम किया है और आज उसके परिणाम आ रहे हैं। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय बनने के बाद आपने देखा कि जो महत्वपूर्ण विभाग हैं, उनमें एक जल जीवन मिशन की योजना शुरू हुई, दूसरी प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना शुरू हुई, नमामि गंगे योजना शुरू हुई और अटल भू-जल योजना शुरू हुई।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रायः किसी भी मंत्रालय का आप बजट देखिए, मंत्रालयों के पिछले साल के बजट में प्रायः 10,12,15 या 20 परसेंट तक का इजाफा होता है।

महोदय, आज हमारे लिए जल ही जीवन है, हर घर में नल से जल पहुंचाना है, इसलिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए 2025-26 में बजट का आबंटन 99503 करोड़ रुपये का किया है। यदि हम वर्ष 2024-25 से तुलना करें तो 51558 करोड़ रुपये का आबंटन था और यह पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 93 प्रतिशत इस मंत्रालय के बजट को इंक्रिज किया है। यह वृद्धि अपने आपमें अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि है जो भविष्य के लिए जल को सुरक्षित रखने के संकल्प को पूरा करने के प्रयत्न को दर्शाती है। जल जीवन मिशन में हमने तय किया है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक हर गांव के हर घर में टैप वॉटर उपलब्ध कराएंगे। कभी यह सिर्फ कल्पना थी लेकिन आजादी के बाद हमारी सरकार ने चाहे नार्थ-ईस्ट की पहाड़ियां हों, चाहे झारखंड का आदिवासी इलाका हो, चाहे राजस्थान का रेगिस्तानी इलाका हो या देश का कोई भी भाग हो, हर घर जल पहुंचाने के 67 हजार करोड़ रुपये के बजट का आबंटन किया है।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यहां बैठे हुए साथियों के साथ-साथ पूरे देश के लोगों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर घर नल से जल मिले, यह संकल्प किया और पिछले साल की तुलना में हमने 195 परसेंट बजट को इंक्रिज किया है। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना में 8260 करोड़ रुपये के बजट को एलोकेट किया है। पिछले साल की तुलना में यह 25 परसेंट की वृद्धि है। नमामि गंगे में 20 परसेंट इंक्रिज करके 2400 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। अटल भू-जल योजना में 1780 करोड़ रुपये आबंटित करके 197 परसेंट इंक्रिज करने का काम किया है। पूरा देश याद करता है कि यदि धरती पर गंगा आई तो हम भगीरथ जी की तपस्या को याद करते हैं। जिस तरह से राजा भगीरथ अथक तपस्या करके स्वर्ग से गंगा को धरती पर लाए और आने वाले समय में देश ही नहीं, पूरी दुनिया मानेगी कि भारत के हर घर में यदि नल से जल पहुंचा है तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने यह काम किया है। आज निश्चित रूप से आधुनिक भगीरथ

के रूप में भारत के हर गांव के हर घर में नल से जल पहुंचाने का काम हुआ है। यह उनकी दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति ही है। अभी तक तो यह नारा ही था कि 'हर घर जल' 'हर खेत को पानी' लेकिन आज यह सपना नहीं है और हर घर जल और हर खेत को पानी वास्तविकता के धरातल पर उतारने का काम मोदी सरकार करेगी। यह केवल पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, यह विकास की धारा है और जो मोदी जी की दूरदृष्टि और संकल्प है और जब भी आधुनिक भारत में जल क्रांति की बात होगी, तब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को याद किया जाएगा। जैसा हमारे राजस्थान के साथियों ने कहा कि ईस्टर्न राजस्थान केनाल प्रोजेक्ट है। इसमें भी 26 नदियों को जोड़ने की बात की गई है। 26 नदियों को जोड़कर 13 जिले झालावाड़, बारा, पोटा, बूंदी, सवाई माधोपुर, अजमेर, टोंक, दौसा और करौली में पानी पहुंचाने की बात है। कांग्रेस यूपीए की सरकार में जयराम रमेश जी थे।... (व्यवधान) माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने जब नदियों को जोड़ने की बात कही, फिर कांग्रेस यूपीए की सरकार आई। आप सहमत होंगे, गौरव जी आप सहमत होंगे, उस समय यूपीए-1 और यूपीए-2 में कभी भी नदियों को जोड़ने की परियोजना को गंभीरता से नहीं लिया। उस समय के तत्कालीन मंत्री जयराम रमेश जी ने कहा कि इन नदियों को जोड़ना विनाशकारी होगा... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत में नदियों को जोड़ने की परियोजना 161 साल पुरानी है।... (व्यवधान) ब्रिटिश इंजीनियर सर आर्थर कॉटन ने वर्ष 1858 में कहा था कि इस देश में किसी नदी में ज्यादा जल है और किसी नदी में अगर कम जल है, तो उन दोनों नदियों को लिंक किया जाए, नहर से जोड़ा जाए। इससे आवागमन भी होगा और व्यापार भी बढ़ेगा। उस समय न तो इतनी सड़कें थीं, न रेल की सुविधा थी। 161 साल पहले ब्रिटिश इंजीनियर सर आर्थर कॉटन ने नदियों को जोड़ने की परियोजना की बात कही, लेकिन जब देश आज़ाद हुआ तो आज़ादी के बाद इतने वर्षों तक सरकार में रहने के बाद भी कभी उस योजना को वास्तविकता के धरातल पर लाने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया। जब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने केन-बेतवा को जोड़ने की परियोजना को शुरू किया, लेकिन उसके बाद जब कांग्रेस-यूपीए की सरकार आयी तो फिर वह काम ठंडे बस्ते में चला गया, जबकि जल समस्या थी, सूखे की स्थिति थी।

वर्ष 2014 में, जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी सरकार में नहीं आए थे, उसी समय उन्होंने बिहार के पटना में यह कहा था कि अगर हम सरकार में आएंगे तो नदियों को जोड़ने का अटल जी का जो सपना है, वही हमारी सरकार का सपना होगा और उनके सत्ता में आते ही वह काम शुरू हो गया। सत्ता में आने के बाद सबसे पहला काम उन्होंने यही किया। उन्होंने 23 सितम्बर, 2014 को जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के तहत एक विशेष समिति का गठन किया। विशेष समिति ने फिर अप्रैल, 2015 में एक स्वतंत्र कार्य बल का गठन किया। कार्य बल का गठन करने के बाद यह तय हुआ कि हम इंटरलिंकिंग करेंगे और इसी से उन्होंने इस काम को शुरू किया। आज आप देख रहे हैं कि मोदी सरकार की जो योजना थी, उन्होंने न केवल इसको साकार किया, न केवल केन-बेतवा का काम ही हुआ, बल्कि हमारी सरकार ने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में भी काम किया। आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में सबसे बड़ी परियोजना कोसी-मेची परियोजना है। इससे बड़ा उदाहरण और क्या होगा? 4,900 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी गयी और उस पर काम हो रहा है।

इसी तरीके से, गंगा, ब्रह्मपुत्र, दक्षिण भारत की प्रमुख नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए काम चल रहा है। महानदी, गोदावरी, कृष्णा, पेन्नार, कावेरी और वैगई को जोड़ने के लिए भी योजना की स्वीकृति हो गयी है। यह राष्ट्रीय हित का मुद्दा है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सदस्य, मैं जब फ्लड मैनेजमेंट के ऊपर बात करूंगा तो फिर खीरी, लखीमपुर, सिद्धार्थनगर की बात करूंगा, अभी आप जल संसाधन की बात सुन लीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

राष्ट्रीय हित के मुद्दे, जैसे जल संकट, बाढ़ नियंत्रण, कृषि विकास के लिए कार्य हैं, इनके लिए हमें चारों तरफ से काम करना होगा। जब हम इस काम को करेंगे तो स्वाभाविक है कि हम उसके लिए बजट निर्धारित करेंगे। जल जीवन मिशन में ग्रामीण हाउसहोल्ड्स को नल जल से जोड़ने का काम किया गया है। उसमें वर्ष 2025-26 तक 67,000 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया है। उसका परिणाम देखिए कि 21 जनवरी, 2025 तक, जबकि हम मार्च में बजट सेशन में मिल रहे हैं, लेकिन 21 जनवरी, 2025 तक 15 करोड़ गरीब परिवारों के घरों को इससे जोड़ दिया गया है। पहले वे इसकी कल्पना भी नहीं करते थे कि उनके घरों में कभी नल के माध्यम से पानी आएगा। पहले वे किसी कुएँ या किसी नल से अपना घड़ा भरने जाते थे, परन्तु आज 15 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवार, जो देश के 80 प्रतिशत लोग हैं, उनके

घरों के कनेक्शंस नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार में एचटीसी के माध्यम से जुड़ चुके हैं।... (व्यवधान) यह कोई साधारण उपलब्धि नहीं है, बल्कि यह ग्रामीण जल सुरक्षा में एक क्रांति है। हमने 6 वर्षों में योजना की शुरुआत कैसे की और दूसरी सरकार ने पिछले 7 दशकों में कितना किया, यह देखने की बात है। आज़ादी के बाद से अगर हम पिछले 7 दशकों को जोड़ लें और अगर बस हमारे 6 साल के काम को जोड़ लें, पूरे सात दशक के काम को मिला दें तो उससे 5 गुना ज्यादा नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने हर घर तक नल से जल को पहुंचाने का काम किया है। आज कौन-से राज्य पीछे हैं, यह तो आंकड़ा है। आज भी जब हम हर घर को नल से जल पहुंचाने का काम कर रहे हैं तो निशिकांत जी, आज भी सबसे पीछे झारखंड है, आज भी सबसे पीछे केरल है, आज भी सबसे पीछे पश्चिम बंगाल है।... (व्यवधान) आखिर ये कौन-से राज्य हैं? You do not have any commitment to provide safe and drinking water to every common man.

अवधेश जी, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की भी बात करूंगा। अभी आप बैठ जाइए।... (व्यवधान)

इसमें केरल, झारखंड और पश्चिम बंगाल पीछे हैं। वर्ष 2019 में हमने 100 पर्सेंट नल से जल योजना को लॉन्च किया था। वर्ष 2019 में केवल 3.23 करोड़ लोगों तक, केवल 17 पर्सेंट लोगों के घरों में नल से जल की व्यवस्था थी। लेकिन आज वर्ष 2024 में 11 करोड़ 99 लाख लोगों तक जा रहा है। वर्ष 2025 में 15 करोड़ लोग तक हो गए हैं। हम केवल पानी ही नहीं दे रहे हैं, उसकी गुणवत्ता का भी ध्यान रख रहे हैं। मैं स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ऑन वॉटर रिसोर्सेज की बात बताता हूँ। इसी हाउस में 11 मार्च को स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ऑन वॉटर रिसोर्सेज के चेयरमैन, रूड़ी साहब ने ही उस रिपोर्ट को ले किया है। उसमें यह है कि आज यह सरकार न केवल घरों को पानी सप्लाई कर रही है, बल्कि पानी की क्वालिटी के लिए, उसके परीक्षण के लिए एनएबीएल मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशालाएं बना रही हैं। 2160 सक्रिय प्रयोगशालाओं में से 1571 प्रयोगशालाओं को नेशनल एक्रिडिशन बोर्ड फॉर टेस्टिंग एंड कैलिब्रेशन लैबोरेट्रीज के द्वारा जोड़ा गया है, मान्यता मिली है, स्वीकृति मिली है।

माननीय अखिलेश जी, अवधेश प्रसाद जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में 138 लैब्स में से 75 एनएबीएल मान्यता प्राप्त लैब्स मौजूद हैं। आज आपको सेफ और सुरक्षित पानी मिल रहा है। आपके घरों में मिल

रहा है। पानी की जो निगरानी है, सर्विलांस है, उसको राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के साथ मिल कर कर रहे हैं। हम गांव में केवल टंकी बना कर लोगों को पानी नहीं दे रहे हैं। 23.10.2024 तक पांच लाख सात हजार गांवों में 24.72 लाख महिलाओं को फील्ड टेस्टिंग किट्स दिए गए हैं ताकि वे टेस्ट कर सकें कि गांव का पानी भी शुद्ध है कि नहीं। हमने 24.72 लाख महिलाओं को एफटीके जिसको फील्ड टेस्टिंग किट्स कहते हैं, उनका उपयोग कर के पानी की गुणवत्ता चेक करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए कहा है। इस तरह से भारत सरकार ने जल-जीवन मिशन किया है। इसी तरीके से स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की बात करता हूँ। वर्ष 2019 में जो हुआ, कभी आपने पहले देखा, आजादी के बाद, हम दुनिया के विश्व गुरु बनना चाहते हैं। किस तरीके से लोग खुले में शौच करने जाते थे। पहली बार मोदी जी ने संकल्प किया कि हम ओपन डेफिकेशन फ्री करेंगे, खुले में शौच से मुक्त करेंगे। हर घर में हम टॉयलेट देंगे, हर गांव में कम्युनिटी टॉयलेट देंगे। आज 96 पर्सेंट प्लस ओडीएफ हम नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पा चुके हैं। आज वे महिलाएं जो सुबह से शाम का इंतज़ार करती थीं, अगर तबियत खराब हो गई तो वह सूरज ढलने का इंतज़ार करती थीं कि घर से बाहर निकल कर कैसे जाएं। आज हमने केवल टॉयलेट नहीं दिया है, आज हमने गांव में केवल कम्युनिटी टॉयलेट ही नहीं दिए हैं, आज गांव में वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट का भी काम शुरू किया है। जो कि गांव में कभी सोचा भी नहीं गया था। आज 4.94 लाख गांवों में सॉलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम है। 5.19 लाख गांवों में यह लिक्विड बेस्ड मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम है। समग्र ग्रामीण में सैनिटेशन का काम हो रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी 51,746 गांवों में हो रहा है। हमने स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण ग्रामीण शुरू किया है। 95.1 पर्सेंट सर्वेक्षण किए गए। परिवारों को जो टॉयलेट की सुविधा प्राप्त हुई, कचरे का बायोडिग्रेडेशन के लिए ऑर्गेनिक किया। इस तरह से 92.7 पर्सेंट किया है।

मान्यवर, अब मैं आपसे प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2015 में इरिगेशन एफिशिएंसी को बढ़ाने के लिए हमने इस योजना को लॉन्च किया। सिंचाई परियोजनाएं पड़ी रहती थीं। सरयू नहर परियोजना पिछले 37 सालों से पड़ी हुई थी। कई योजनाएं 50-50 सालों से पड़ी हुई थीं। आज मुझे सदन में बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि देश की जो 99 प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजनाएं थीं, उनमें से नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार 62 महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं को पूरा कर चुकी है। इसीलिए

आज हर खेत को पानी मिल रहा है। 55 परसेंट माइनर इरिगेशन परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं। इन सब की दुनिया में चर्चा हो रही है कि अगर थर्ड वर्ल्ड वॉर होगा तो पानी के संकट पर हो सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) इसी तरह से जेपीसी ऑन वक्फ पर भी ये डिटर्ब करते थे। इस सदन में भी कर रहे हैं। वहां भी हमको बोलने नहीं देते थे। आप इस बात के खुद गवाह हैं।

आप इस बात के खुद गवाह हैं। आखिर वे कब तक बैठे-बैठे बोलते रहेंगे? वर्ष 2014-15 से लेकर वर्ष 2021-22 तक हमने 9.7 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की वृद्धि की है। यह कमिटमेंट है कि किस तरीके से हम सिंचाई क्षमता की वृद्धि करेंगे।

महोदय, आप नमामि गंगे प्रोग्राम को देख लीजिए।... (व्यवधान) आपने शुरू किया था, लेकिन कहीं पर भी काम नहीं हुआ। आज नमामि गंगे प्रोग्राम के माध्यम से काम शुरू हो गया है। इस बार के बजट में हमने 20 परसेंट बढ़ा कर 2,400 करोड़ रुपये किया है। दिसंबर 2024 तक इसकी 488 परियोजनाएं थीं। इसमें सीवेज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर था। 39,730 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से स्वीकृति दी गई। 305 परियोजनाओं को पूरा कर परिचालन किया गया है। नदी के किनारे जो सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट था, उसका 52 परसेंट लक्ष्य हासिल कर लिया गया। यह रणनीतिक जल प्रबंधन का एक प्रमुख उदाहरण है। जो केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना है, उसमें जून 2024 तक कुल बजट के 9,105 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं। इस महत्वाकांक्षी योजना से न केवल उत्तर प्रदेश को, बल्कि मध्य प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड के इलाके को, 10.6 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचाई की सुविधा मिलेगी। इन नदियों को जोड़ने से, चाहे यूपी . का बुंदेलखंड हो या मध्य प्रदेश का बुंदेलखंड हो, जो सूखा रहता है, उसमें 10.6 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को अतिरिक्त सिंचाई की क्षमता मिल जाएगी।

महोदय, इन्होंने नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए कोई काम शुरू नहीं किया। आज केन-बेतवा परियोजना पर काम हो रहा है। आप महत्वपूर्ण नदियों को जोड़ने की बात कर रहे हैं। आप देखिए कि 21 राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में जल प्रबंधन का काम चल रहा है। हरियाणा में 'मेरा पानी मेरी विरासत' योजना चल रही है। किसानों को पानी के मामले में गहन फसलों से बदलाव के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। ये सब जल प्रबंधन का एक बेहतर उदाहरण हैं।

महोदय, अब मैं फ्लड मैनेजमेंट की बात करना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन के तहत जल प्रबंधन, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और नदी बेसिन योजना के माध्यम से हमने और ज्यादा काम किया है। ऐसा नहीं कि केवल हम ही कर रहे हैं, बल्कि हमने नीदरलैंड के साथ सहयोग किया है। राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन के तहत कैसे वाटर मैनेजमेंट हो, फ्लड कंट्रोल का काम कैसे हो और रिवर बेसिन का काम कैसे हो, इन सभी चीजों पर भी हमने ध्यान दिया है। इसी तरह से भारत और आस्ट्रेलिया ने जल संसाधन प्रबंधन, जिसमें भूमिगत जल प्रबंधन और नदी बेसिन योजना शामिल है, इसके लिए हमने न केवल बातचीत की है, बल्कि भारत का आस्ट्रेलिया के साथ एक मेमोरेण्डम ऑफ अण्डरस्टैंडिंग पर हस्ताक्षर हो चुका है। आने वाले दिनों में जो चिंता है, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश बाढ़ से हमेशा प्रभावित हो जाता है, यह उसकी नियत है। बिहार कोसी नदी की बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है। साउथ इंडिया सहित सभी जगह इसकी समस्या है। आज पहली बार इस सरकार ने फ्लड कंट्रोल मैनेजमेंट के लिए न केवल अपने प्रयास से, बल्कि भारत नेपाल के साथ, भारत नीदरलैंड के साथ, भारत आस्ट्रेलिया के साथ समझौता करके आने वाले दिनों में फ्लड कंट्रोल मैनेजमेंट का काम करेगा।

महोदय, इसी तरीके से मैं वाटर कंजर्वेशन की बात करना चाहता हूँ। मैं बेस्ट वाटर मैनेजमेंट की बात करना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक आपको मालूम है कि बेस्ट वाटर मैनेजमेंट केवल 30 परसेंट रिसाइकल हो रहा है। हमारे लिए यह चिंता का विषय है। आपको यह महसूस नहीं हो रहा है कि जल का कितना महत्व है। कितना बड़ा ग्लोबल वार्मिंग हो रहा है, कितना बड़ा क्लाइमेट चेंज हो रहा है, कितने शहरों का ऑर्गनाइजेशन हो रहा है। गांवों का शहरीकरण हो रहा है। किस तरह से पॉपुलेशन बढ़ रही है, यह हम सब के लिए चिंता का विषय है। अवधेश प्रसाद जी, यह राजनीति का विषय नहीं है। इस चिंता में सदन के सभी लोगों को शामिल होना चाहिए। आज जिस तरीके से सरकार ने जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की इन योजनाओं को लिया है, चाहे प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना हो, हर घर नल से जल योजना हो, आज हम निश्चित तौर से कह सकते हैं कि जहां भी जल की कमी थी, आज मोदी जी के प्रयास से एक क्रांति आ रही है। आज हम जल को घर-घर तक पहुंचा रहे हैं। इसे हम जन-जन तक पहुंचा रहे हैं। आज हर खेत को पानी मिल रहा है। हम हर घर को नल से जल दिला रहे हैं। नहरों से खेतों तक पानी

पहुंचाने के लिए और नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए योजना बना रहे हैं, जो दशकों तक नामुनकिन था, आज मोदी सरकार ने उसे मुमकिन करके दिखाया है। निश्चित तौर पर हमारे क्षेत्रों में पानी की सुविधा मिलने वाली है।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य जी, माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री गुजरात से हैं। गुजरात का एक अच्छा मॉडल है। जल संसाधन विभाग का बहुत अच्छा मॉडल गुजरात में है, आप थोड़ी सी इनकी भी तारीफ कर दीजिएगा।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : मोदी जी प्रधान मंत्री है और सी. आर. पाटिल जी को इन्होंने मंत्री बनाया है। जिस राज्य में उन्होंने सूखा देखा, उनके मार्गदर्शन में सी. आर. पाटिल जी ने देश में हर घर को नल से जल पहुंचाया, लोगों को सेफ ड्रिंकिंग वाटर दिया, फलड कंट्रोल मैनेजमेंट करने का काम इन्होंने किया है। आने वाले दिनों में किसी भी राज्य में पानी की कोई कमी नहीं होगी। मैं मानता हूं कि सी. आर. पाटिल जी के नेतृत्व में निश्चित तौर पर यह होगा। अपने उत्तर भाषण में जब वे बोलेंगे तो इस बारे में कहेंगे।... (व्यवधान) मैं कनार्टक पर भी आना चाहता हूं, मऊ पर भी आना चाहता हूं।... (व्यवधान) हम सिंगापुर मॉडल की बात करते हैं, उस सिंगापुर के साथ हम शहरी जल प्रबंधन कर रहे हैं। हमें जितनी चिंता गांवों की है, उतनी ही शहरों की भी है। दिल्ली में भी जल का संकट था। अरविंद केजरीवाल जी के चुनाव में यह चुनौती थी। पानी के टैंकर माफिया हो गए थे। एमपी यहां सवाल उठाते थे कि दिल्ली में आम आदमी के लोग टैंकर माफिया हो गए हैं। लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिल रहा था और कानून व्यवस्था का सवाल हो गया था। अरविंद केजरीवाल जी इसीलिए हार गए। अब दिल्ली में हर घर पानी मोदी जी की सरकार देगी, डबल इंजन की सरकार देगी, रेखा गुप्ता जी की सरकार देगी। हमने सिंगापुर के साथ शहरी जल प्रबंधन, जल विजयन, प्रौद्योगिकी और अपशिष्ट जल, मतलब वेस्ट वाटर रिसाइकलिंग पर हम तकनीकी सहयोग लेने जा रहे हैं।

भारत, नेपाल में अभी एग्रीमेंट है। उसमें जो पूर्वानुमान है या हाइड्रोलॉजिकल डेटा है, उसको आप नियमित रूप से एक्सचेंज करते हैं और कोऑर्डिनेट करते हैं, जिससे सीमा पार नदी प्रणालियों का प्रबंधन हो सके। उत्तराखंड से लेकर टनकपुर तक और उत्तर प्रदेश के पीलीभीत, लखीमपुर खीरी,

बहराइच, सिद्धार्थ नगर, बस्ती, महाराजगंज, बिहार के कोसी तक नेपाल का 1,575 किलोमीटर का बार्डर है, जिसमें नेपाल से पानी आता है।... (व्यवधान) उससे फुटहिल्स में फसलों का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है। नेपाल में हमारा एक ऑफिस भी है। हम क्या नेपाल के साथ मिलकर रिजर्वायर बना सकते हैं? रिजर्वायर बनायेंगे तो हाइड्रो पॉवर हाउस भी बन जाएगा। अगर चाइना भूटान के बार्डर पर बन सकता है तो हम क्यों न इसे बनाएं? जो हर साल बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ की समस्या है, वह भी इससे दूर होगी और हम हजारों मेगावॉट बिजली पैदा कर सकेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्थायी हल यही हो सकता है।

आपने बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए बिहार को करीब साढ़े 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं, जो फ्लड प्रोग्राम के लिए, 22 जिलों के लिए है। यह हर साल की नियत है, इसमें उत्तर बिहार है, मिथिलांचल है, आपके असम में भी है।... (व्यवधान) नार्थ-ईस्ट वाटर रिसोर्स एंड अथॉरिटी आपने वहां बना रखी है, ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड बना रखा है। इन सब राज्यों में आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड की बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। उत्तर प्रदेश के फुटहिल्स में पानी में फ्लोराइड और आर्सेनिक है, चाहे बिहार हो या असम हो, सभी जगह यही स्थिति है। जो इरोज़न हो रहा है, आप उस फ्लड कंट्रोल और इरोज़न पर भी ध्यान देंगे।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के साथ वैश्विक जल सुरक्षा और सतत विकास के लिए, सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेंट गोल के लिए आपने करार किया है, मैं इसके लिए आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। बांग्लादेश के साथ जो द्विपक्षीय सहयोग है, जो जेआरसी है, जॉइंट रिवर कमीशन है, उसमें नदी बेसिन के प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा दिया है, जल साझा प्रबंधन किया है। वर्ल्ड वाटर फोरम में भी हमने भागीदारी शुरू की है। आज हम दुनिया के साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर चल रहे हैं। डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प जी ग्लासगो समिट से अलग हो गए। उन्होंने कहा कि क्लाइमेट चेंजेज़ ऑफ ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के लिए अमेरिका पैसे खर्च नहीं करेगा तो पूरी दुनिया से कार्बन उत्सर्जन को समाप्त करने का संकल्प किसी ने लिया तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में लिया है। आज यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में अमेरिका और दूसरे देश फिर से जुड़ रहे हैं। इस तरह से भारत वर्ल्ड वाटर फोरम में भी भागीदारी निभाता है, अपनी सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को साझा करता है और जल संरक्षण पर वैश्विक विशेषताओं को सीखता है। पार्टनरशिप विद दी वर्ल्ड बैंक एंड एशियन डेवलपमेंट

बैंक भी महत्वपूर्ण है। सभापति जी, यह आपके राज्य से भी जुड़ा हुआ है।

वर्ल्ड बैंक और एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक के साथ पार्टनरशिप है, साझेदारी है। इससे भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर जल संरक्षण और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का वित्त पोषण हो रहा है। आज हमारे पास फ्लड्स कंट्रोल सिस्टम है। भारत और भूटान के बीच बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए विशेषज्ञों की एक संयुक्त समूह ज्वाइंट ग्रुप ऑफ एक्सपर्टीज है। उसी तरह से भारत और नेपाल में भी एक ज्वाइंट ग्रुप ऑफ एक्सपर्टीज बनना चाहिए जिससे यूपी, बिहार और उत्तराखंड में बाढ़ की स्थिति ठीक हो सके। मेरी मांग है, उत्तर प्रदेश में बागपत जिला है, यहां 150 गांव हैं। कृष्णा, काली इत्यादि तमाम गांवों में जिस तरह का पानी है, वहां पानी अम्लीय और आर्सेनिक युक्त है, जिससे लोगों को कैंसर हो रहा है। इंडियन काउन्सिल ऑफ मेडिकल रिसर्च की स्टडी में खुलासा हुआ है कि नदी के पास जो नाले हैं, उससे कैंसर की क्षमता बढ़ती है।

प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जल शक्ति मंत्रालय बनाया, चाहे इंटरनेशनल कोऑपरेशन किया हो, जल जीवन मिशन हो, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन हो, अटल भूगर्भ जल योजना हो, पानी का वॉटर लेवल नीचे जा रहा है, हर राज्य में कुछ डार्क जोन हो रहे हैं। मैं महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठा रहा हूं, पश्चिम बंगाल में भी, कल्याण बनर्जी साहब, डार्क जोन हो रहा होगा। पानी का लेवल नीचे जा रहा है। हम कैसे पानी को रिचार्ज करें, कैसे रिसाइकल करें, यह कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह विकास की धारा है, इस विकास को, जल को, जीवन नहीं जल ही विकास है। अगर भारत में इसे कोई करेगा तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में होगा। इसी के साथ मैं आज सी.आर.पाटील जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

CUT MOTIONS

TOKEN

कि जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा पुनरोद्धार विभाग के अंतर्गत मांग (पृष्ठ

215) में 100 रुपये कम किए जाएं।

62

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिमा) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

राष्ट्रीय नदी जोड़ो परियोजना के अंतर्गत राज्यवार नदियों को जोड़ने का काम शुरू किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (1)

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): I beg to move:

Need to allocate adequate funds for flood control and improving the drainage system. (3)

SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH (BUXAR): I beg to move:

Need to expedite implementation of flood control projects in Bihar, particularly for Kosi, Gandak and Bagmati river basins which cause severe annual devastation. (4)

Need for comprehensive anti-erosion measures for flood-prone districts like Buxar, Saran and Bhagalpur which face severe land loss due to erosion by river Ganga every year. (5)

Need to revive the stalled Kadwan Jalashay Pariyojna and expand the Sone river irrigation channels to ensure adequate water supply for agriculture in Buxar and surrounding regions. (6)

Need to expedite completion of the Uttar Koel Irrigation Project, which has been delayed for decades, to ensure irrigation benefits reach farmers in Bihar and Jharkhand. (7)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): I beg to move:

Need to provide funds for protection of rivers from pollution. (8)

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): I beg to move:

Need to improve irrigation facilities to ensure year-round water

availability for farmers. (9)

Need to address delays in interlinking of rivers, including the Godavari-Cauvery linkage for water security in Tamil Nadu. (10)

Need to improve groundwater management and rainwater harvesting initiatives to counter over-extraction. (11)

Need to ensure full compliance with the Namami Gange programme and extend similar rejuvenation initiatives to other river basins. (12)

Need to strengthen flood management programmes and early warning systems for vulnerable areas. (13)

Need to promote the use of treated wastewater for irrigation and industrial purposes. (14)

Need to ensure equitable water distribution among states to prevent inter-state water conflicts. (15)

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD (MUMBAI NORTH-CENTRAL): I beg to move:

Need to control alarming levels of pollution in India's rivers by initiating effective measures for pollution control, river cleaning and the restoration of river ecosystems. (16)

Need to control groundwater depletion in many parts of the country by promoting sustainable water management practices including rainwater harvesting, aquifer recharge and efficient irrigation techniques. (17)

Need for regular inspection, maintenance and strengthening of dams to ensure their structural safety and prevent potential disasters that could endanger lives and livelihoods. (18)

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL (SANGLI): I beg to move:

Need to allocate funds for special package for Maharashtra to address critical water infrastructure gaps, drought mitigation, and rural water security challenges. (19)

Need to allocate more funds to strengthen the Central Water Commission (CWC) to address staff shortages, enhance research activities and improve flood management strategies particularly in Maharashtra including Sangli, where inadequate implementation of CWC guidelines has contributed to recurrent flooding. (20)

Need to allocate more funds to strengthen the National Hydrology Project to improve real-time water monitoring, hydrological data collection, and flood forecasting. (21)

Need to allocate more funds to enhance the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) to ensure rigorous safety inspections, maintenance and modernization of aging dams. (22)

Need to allocate more funds to promote large-scale rainwater harvesting initiatives in Maharashtra, particularly in drought prone regions, to enhance groundwater recharge and water conservation. (23)

Need to allocate more funds to expand the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM) to improve irrigation efficiency and reduce water wastage, particularly in command areas in Maharashtra. (24)

Need to allocate more funds to strengthen Atal Bhujal Yojana for better groundwater management and conservation particularly in over-exploited and critical blocks in Maharashtra including areas in Sangli, where groundwater depletion is a concern. (25)

Need to allocate more funds to improve flood management under the Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) to mitigate the impact of recurrent floods in vulnerable areas of Maharashtra particularly Sangli, which experiences frequent flooding from the Krishna river. (26)

Need to allocate funds to establish the Namami Krishna Mission to ensure the conservation and rejuvenation of the Krishna river which is crucial for drinking water, irrigation and ecosystem balance in Sangli and neighbouring regions. (27)

Need to allocate more funds to enhance water management in forest areas to improve water retention, prevent soil erosion and support biodiversity conservation in Maharashtra. (28)

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

जयपुर जिले में स्थित रामगढ़ बांध को अतिक्रमण से मुक्त और संरक्षित कराए जाने की आवश्यकता। (36)

समझौते के अनुसार पंजाब द्वारा राजस्थान को पर्याप्त मात्रा में जलापूर्ति कराए जाने की आवश्यकता । (37)

नागौर, डीडवाना और कुचामन जिले में नहरों के माध्यम से सिंचित क्षेत्र विकसित करने की योजना तैयार किए जाने की आवश्यकता । (38)

बीकानेर, गंगानगर एवं जैसलमेर जिले में किसानों को सिंचाई हेतु इन्दिरा गांधी नहर से पर्याप्त मात्रा में जल उपलब्ध कराए जाने की आवश्यकता । (39)

राजस्थान की रामजल सेतु लिंक परियोजना (संशोधित पीकेसी ईआरसीपी) को राष्ट्रीय परियोजना का दर्जा दिए जाने की आवश्यकता । (40)

राजस्थान में लूनी, जोजरी, बांदी, बनास और अन्य नदियों के प्रवाह क्षेत्रों में अतिक्रमण हटाकर नदियों का संरक्षण किए जाने की आवश्यकता । (41)

श्री राजकुमार रोट (बांसवाड़ा) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

गुजरात एवं राजस्थान के बीच वर्ष 1966 में बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के डूंगरपुर जिले में माही एवं कडाणा बांध निर्मित होने के समझौते की शर्तों को पूर्ण कर बांसवाड़ा-डूंगरपुर में सिंचाई योजना की परियोजना की स्वीकृति की आवश्यकता ।

(45)

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 में अमरपुरा बांध, भाई का नाका, घोरिया बांध और अन्य बांधों और नहरों के नवीनीकरण, जो अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है, में कथित भ्रष्टाचार की जांच की आवश्यकता ।(46)

बाबरा का नाका, झोंत्री-डूंगरपुर, मोदरा महुड़ी, सिमालवाड़ा और पूरे बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में नए बांधों और नहरों के निर्माण और पुराने बांधों और नहरों के नवीनीकरण की आवश्यकता । (47)

बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के डूंगरपुर जिले में मौरन, भादर वटट्रैक, मैसवो, अनस और अन्य सभी छोटी नदियों की सफाई और एनीकट के निर्माण की

आवश्यकता । (48)

बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के डूंगरपुर जिले में बहने वाली माही नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों के साथ सभी बांधों और तालाबों को जोड़ने के लिए एक परियोजना को मंजूरी देने की आवश्यकता । (49)

माही नदी और सोम-कमला-अम्बा बांध की सफाई के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपये के अवैध रेत खनन को तत्काल रोकने की आवश्यकता । (50)

(TOKEN)

कि पेयजल और स्वच्छता विभाग शीर्ष के अंतर्गत मांग (पृष्ठ 222) में

100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

63

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

देश भर में विशेषकर उत्तर बिहार में नदियों में जमा गाद को साफ करने की आवश्यकता । (51)

बिहार के पूर्णिया शहर के पास मलजल शोधन संयंत्र स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता । (52)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH): I beg to move:

Need for ensuring safe drinking water for all. (53)

Need for implementation of water supply schemes in a time bound manner. (54)

Need for preventing pollution of drinking water sources in water supply schemes. (55)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): I beg to move:

Need to provide funds to formulate scheme for ensuring safe drinking water and sanitation facility in rural area. (56)

Need to provide funds for conservation and protection of Ashtamudi lake and Sasthamcotta lake in Kollam. (57)

Need to provide funds for conservation of ponds and construction of new ponds. (58)

Need to provide funds for protection of drinking water sources. (59)

Need to provide funds for formulating special scheme for providing water through pipes laid under Jal Jeevan Mission by improving drinking water sources and pumping mains. (60)

Need to provide funds for strengthening the rain water harvesting. (61)

Need to provide funds for formulating scheme for promoting ground water recharging. (62)

Need to provide funds for establishing an effective scheme for ensuring the transparency in implementation of drinking water projects. (63)

Need to provide funds for completion of new projects for drinking water resources and irrigation. (64)

Need to provide funds for special project for conservation and protection of water bodies in Kerala. (65)

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN

(CHENNAI SOUTH): I beg to move:

Need to increase budget allocation for Jal Jeevan Mission to ensure timely completion of rural drinking water projects. (66)

Need for better coordination with states to address urban water pollution and sanitation challenges. (67)

Need to implement stringent measures to curb industrial pollution in rivers and water bodies. (68)

Need to ensure sustainable urban water supply and sewage treatment plants in rapidly growing cities. (69)

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD (MUMBAI NORTH-CENTRAL): I beg to move:

Need to speed up the progress in achieving universal tap water connections and accelerate efforts to ensure access to clean and safe drinking water for all households particularly in rural areas. (70)

Need to control widespread contamination of drinking water sources by pollutants, including industrial waste and agricultural runoff through stricter enforcement of regulations and increased investment in water purification technologies. (71)

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL (SANGLI): I beg to move:

Need to allocate more funds to enhance water quality testing laboratories under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) particularly in Sangli region to ensure access to safe drinking water and early detection of contamination. (72)

Need to allocate more funds to strengthen the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories

(NABL) for improving the credibility and reliability of rural water quality testing facilities. (73)

Need to allocate more funds to implement Village Action Plans (VAPs) under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with a focus on villages in Sangli to ensure community participation and sustainable rural water management. (74)

Need to allocate more funds to repair roads damaged due to pipeline laying under JJM particularly in Sangli. (75)

Need to allocate more funds to sustain Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in rural areas like Sangli by promoting behavioral change and community-led sanitation initiatives. (76)

Need to allocate more funds to improve ODF Plus initiatives in villages declared ODF Plus to ensure sustainable sanitation infrastructure and hygiene practices. (77)

Need to allocate more funds to strengthen solid and liquid waste management systems in rural areas with a specific focus on Sangli region in Maharashtra. (78)

Need to allocate more funds to construct and maintain Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) in rural areas particularly in Sangli to improve sanitation facilities, especially for women and vulnerable groups. (79)

Need to allocate more funds to accelerate the implementation of the GOBARdhan scheme to promote bio-energy generation and

organic waste management in rural areas. (80)

Need to allocate more funds to promote twin-pit toilets in rural households particularly in Sangli to ensure long-term sustainability and safe sanitation practices. (81)

SHRI RAJEEV RAI (GHOSI): I beg to move:

Need to provide tap water connection under Har Ghar Jal Scheme for more than 900 villages in Mau district of Uttar Pradesh. (82)

Need to expedite provision of tap water connection under Har Ghar Jal Scheme to every household which has missed the original completion target of December 2024. (83)

Need for repair and restoration of roads, sewers, drains etc. after laying of piped water connections in Mau district. (84)

SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH (BUXAR): I beg to move:

Need to ensure full implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Buxar by providing 100 per cent. tap water connections to every household without delay. (85)

Need for urgent measures to prevent groundwater contamination in Buxar and Kaimur for ensuring safe drinking water by regulating industrial discharge and conducting regular water quality assessments. (86)

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

नागौर, बाड़मेर, जोधपुर, बीकानेर और जैसलमेर सहित पश्चिमी राजस्थान के अन्य जिलों में सिंचाई और पेयजल के लिए राष्ट्रीय परियोजना विकसित किए जाने की

आवश्यकता । (90)

राजस्थान में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत किए गए कार्यों में केंद्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा कथित भ्रष्टाचार की जांच करने और दोषियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई किए जाने की

आवश्यकता । (91)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, जो माननीय सदस्य अपना लिखित भाषण सभा पटल पर देना चाहते हैं, वह दे सकते हैं ।

SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your permission, I would like to discuss the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Jal Shakti for 2025-26.(Interruptions)

The Ministry of Jal Sakti has got two Departments – the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, and the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) intends to provide 55 litres of potable water per person per day to every rural household through functional household tap connections. This scheme had to be completed by 2024. But today we are in 2025. As of now, only 80 per cent of the scheme has been completed as far as Jal Jeevan Mission is concerned. As only 15 crore of households have been given tap connections, the balance 20 per cent households are yet to be provided the connection. By which year the remaining connections will be completed has not been quoted anywhere by the Ministry. So, nearly 20 per cent household connections have yet to be done. This is very important and the Government should come forward to see that this is done on time.

I have only one question in this regard. In 2023-24, an amount of Rs.69,992

crore have been spent. Last year, the earmarked amount to be provided was Rs.70,000 crore whereas the Government spent only Rs.22,000 crore. So, nearly an amount of Rs.50,000 crore have not been spent. That means, the Government is not really interested to see that the project is completed in 2024-25 itself. They have not spent Rs.50,000 crore earmarked last year for the project. I want to know why this amount sanctioned has not been spent so far.

Sir, initially in 2019, when the programme was launched, the total outlay was Rs. 7 lakh crore. Now, they have spent only Rs. 3 lakh crore, and another Rs. 4 lakh crore need to be spent to complete the project. This is the status of the Jal Jeevan Mission. The Jal Jeevan Mission is intended to cover the entire rural India, from the source to the habitation. However, so far, things have not developed as such. In the 2014 election, our friend Modi ji promised during the election campaign that he would ensure the inter-State river linking would be established. He mentioned about Himalayan rivers as well as Peninsular rivers. But so far, they have not brought out any scheme and no DPR has been created for the Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. There is no scheme at all. As far as the Peninsular rivers are concerned, this is a water-starving area, a water-deficit area, whereas the Himalayan rivers are water-surplus areas. Water surplus areas must be connected to water-starving, water-deficit areas.

Just now, my friend, Mr. Jagdambika mentioned that Arthur Cotton, the British engineer, initiated the project. He created many forums and discussed the matter with various technical groups, but nothing could be accomplished by himself. Now, afterwards, in independent India, many forums and groups of engineers have

discussed this, and even Shri K. L. Rao came forward in Parliament, stating that he would ensure that the rivers of Peninsular India would be connected as early as possible. However, nothing has been done so far. The Indian rivers in Peninsular India, especially the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, and Kaveri, need to be connected so that maximum benefit can be derived for Peninsular India. But so far, things are not moving in the correct direction. It is moving at a snail's speed. Prime Minister Modi came forward to connect Ken and Betwa, a distance of 221 kilometres between UP and Madhya Pradesh. I am not against it; I support it. However, more initiatives need to be taken. The Ken and Betwa project between UP and Madhya Pradesh is being implemented, with more than Rs. 9,000 crore invested so far. But we do not know when that particular project will be completed. That is one thing.

Another issue in Peninsular India is that things must be taken in the correct perspective. So far, nothing has been developed, and even the project report has not been created. When Shri K. L. Rao was a Minister, he categorically stated that this could be done shortly. However, we do not know how far 'shortly' is. He has passed away, but things are not moving in the correct direction. After Ken and Betwa, we thought the Government would connect the Peninsular rivers of India, but so far, there has been no progress. There has been no discussion during the Question Hour or in discussions like this. The Minister concerned, the new Minister, should clarify when they will take up the Peninsular India inter-connection. What are the additional benefits of connecting north-south rivers? I believe the maximum transport system can be established in river waters, allowing river waters to

transport cargo from north to south and south to north. This matter must be considered positively because the cash flow and the benefits from this project will be enormous.

15.00 hrs

Not only that, the power utilized for this purpose can be recovered by developing power stations here and there according to the levels of water flow. So, power generation can be done; pollution control could be done; and fisheries can be developed. These are all the benefits out of it, but the Government is hesitant to do it.

The Government has taken up the Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet Train project and it is being implemented without understanding the cash benefit. They have ventured into this project, but at the same time, they are hesitating to ensure peninsular interconnection and it is being delayed. I do not know why it is getting delayed. Why are they not having the river action plan between North and South? This should be done quickly.

I would request the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister concerned to see that this is taken up. Even without understanding the questionable viability of the Bullet Train project, they have started it and they are going ahead, but at the same time, the South Indian rivers should be connected, which is more profitable, and it should be developed as quickly as possible. Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Thank you, hon. Member, Shri Baalu ji.

***SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM):** I wish to raise certain critical issues in respect of the demand for grants for the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti is responsible for management of water across India and for making sure that water is available for diverse needs such as domestic use, sanitation, irrigation etc. However, the Government has been severely underperforming when it comes to carrying out tasks relating to water management and utilization of funds for development of water resources and projects in India.

I wish to point out in this regard that the Standing Committee on Water Resources in its Report tabled a few days ago has highlighted that nearly 40% of the allocated funds have remained unspent and that there were massive delays in fund disbursal and project execution. In fact, while assessing the budgetary planning of the Jal Shakti Department of the Central Government, the committee noted as follows:

The Committee observe that frequent drastic reduction of budgetary provisions of the Department at RE stage and subsequently enhancing the BE for next Financial Year indicates lack of proper planning for budgetary requirements by the Department. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department undertake their pre-budget exercise with much more care and prudence for making more pragmatic and conservative budgetary estimates. [2.1-recommendations In this regard, I must point out that the Jal Jeevan Mission, which is one of the flagship programs of the Central Government, had seen huge dip in the revised budgetary estimates stage which has resulted in the scheme not being able to be as effective

* Speech was laid on the Table.

as it was aimed to be. The Parliamentary Standing Committee has also taken a sharp note on this situation:

The Committee would like to be apprised of the specific reasons for such a huge reduction at RE stage for FY 2024-25 and its impact on execution of this ambitious Programme. In view of the fact that JJM has been extended till 2028, the Committee urge upon the Department to make concerted efforts to utilize the budgetary allocations optimally in order to obviate the possibility of huge reduction at RE stage which has been witnessed in current Financial Year (2024-25).

I must point out that the Central Government has failed to cover large number of households in Kerala with functional tap water connections which is one of the key aspects included in the Jal Jeevan Mission. The Central Government had a target of covering all households by 2024, however, this target is far from being achieved till date. The Standing Committee on Water Resources, in its report tabled in Parliament in February 2025 had noted that the progress of the Jal Jeevan Mission in many states was quite low. In fact, the panel report categorically stated that it was 'concerned and dismayed' and since the launch of the mission in 2019, only 11 states had been able to achieve the 'Har Ghar Jal' Status.

If we take States such as Kerala, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and West Bengal, then less than 60% of the households have functional taps in these states. It is important to note that most of these States are opposition ruled states and therefore a clear bias of the government in implementing central schemes comes out when one sees these figures. I believe that no government should discriminate when it comes to resources such as water, however, this government has not even spared this

domain. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources has taken a strong note of this situation in its Report:

"However, the Committee note that still a major part of the work remains to be completed in West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Jharkhand which have so far achieved coverage of only 54.51%, 55.39%, 67.29%, 54.25% and 54.66% respectively.

Being of the view that active participation of the States is essential to make the Programme a success, the Committee urge upon the Department to look into the particular problems of each of the lagging States hampering timely completion of the Projects and take remedial measures for faster implementation of the Projects in these States."

Additionally, many project clearance proposal of states such as Kerala (in relation to Jal Jeevan Mission) have been pending with the Central Government and have not been cleared till date which further adds to the problem of effective implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission across India. This aspect has yet again been noted in the Parliamentary Committee Report:

"Similarly, in case of Kerala, out of 67 proposals submitted with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), 29 are pending. The Committee in view of the objective of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) of providing assured potable tap water in adequate quantity on a regular and long-term basis to every rural household urge the Department to make necessary endeavours to expedite the clearance of the pending projects of rural water supply within a reasonable timeframe"

I wish to also highlight that in view of the budgetary discrepancies and unclear

policies by both the Central and the State Government, the works in relation to many Jal Jeevan projects have been abandoned by contractors in Kerala due to huge pending dues and therefore there is a complete stalemate in such projects. Another major issue is the provision of good quality drinking water to people all over the country. Till date, the Government has not been able to implement a mechanism through which quality drinking water is reaching each and every household in India. If we take the State of Kerala, almost 40% households would not meet quality drinking water standards (as per an Assessment Report of 2022). Accordingly, the government surely needs to work on this to improve this situation.

I wish to highlight that there are about 11000 affected habitations / affected areas where the water is completely contaminated due to iron, salinity, nitrate and heavy metals where short term measures need to be immediately provided to help the affected population. In Kerala, the districts of Allappuzha, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malapurram, Palakkad, Thiruvanthampuram, Thissur and Wayanad are such affected areas and therefore the government needs to take immediate action to improve the contaminated water situation in such places.

We live in a world where resources are scarce and therefore conservation and effective utilization of water becomes very important in today's day and age. Rainwater harvesting should therefore be promoted by the Central Government and I would urge the Central Government to increase the funding and direct incentives to states and local bodies so that they can make provisions and create adequate infrastructure for rainwater harvesting.

This Government has time and again made tall claims that it wants to clean and

sanitize Ganga, however, the reality is quite different and the facts show that the government is not interested in rejuvenating Ganga at all.

- i. Funds allocated towards Namami Gange have been underutilised every year since 2014-15, except two years (2020-21 and 2021-22).
- ii. 69% of the budgeted amount has been spent up to 2024-25. In 2015, the Clean Ganga Fund was established, to enable the public, non-resident Indians, corporates, and trusts to contribute towards Ganga conservation efforts.
- iii. The PAC (2024) had observed that this fund was lying largely unutilised. As of March 31, 2024, the Fund had Rs 876 crore. Of this, Rs 383 crores have been sanctioned for various projects.

Therefore, the government needs to put concerted efforts to reduce pollution in water bodies like the Ganga and make cohesive plans along with adequate budgetary allocations to implement such plans.

The allocations for Jal Shakti should also take into account certain disaster management requirements.

- i. Mechanisms and plans need to be devised to prevent landslides and floods all over India.
- ii. Climate change is increasing the melting rate of Himalayan glaciers. Floods caused by glacial outbursts release vast quantities of water in a short time. The Standing Committee on Water Resources (2023) has noted that there are many gaps in glacier monitoring and research. No studies have been taken up to examine the loss of glacial volume in the

Himalayas, changes in glacial lakes over time or the impact of atmospheric pollution on glaciers Accordingly, steps need to be taken to mitigate such issues.

***SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI):** In the grand narrative of governance, numbers can often mask the realities they are meant to represent. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the Union Government's repeated proclamations around the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and rural irrigation schemes. Every year, the Ministry of Jal Shakti's budget is presented with celebratory figures, citing near-universal tap water coverage, capital expenditure hikes, and infrastructure creation. But for states like Maharashtra, particularly in its drought-prone belts, these numbers conceal a far more unsettling story-one of underutilization, non-functionality, and quiet abandonment.

The 2025-26 budget, when examined closely, reveals serious cracks beneath the surface. Two critical decisions stand out: the first is the persistent underperformance and qualitative failings of the Jal Jeevan Mission in Maharashtra; the second, more alarming, is the complete discontinuation of the Special Package for Irrigation Projects meant to address agrarian distress in the state's chronically drought-affected districts. Together, these reflect a policy approach that prioritizes headline achievements over sustainable, long-term water security for the most vulnerable.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The Jal Jeevan Mission: Prioritising Quantity Over Quality

The Jal Jeevan has been hailed as a revolutionary step towards providing every rural household with tap water connections, but its implementation in Maharashtra as well as across the country raises uncomfortable questions.

In Maharashtra, the funds actually withdrawn under the Jal Jeevan Mission have consistently remained well below even 50% of the budgetary allocation. In most financial years, utilization has stagnated around 20-30%, indicating serious bottlenecks in fund absorption and implementation capacity. This underutilization raises fundamental questions about not just administrative efficiency but also the feasibility of targets being showcased.

Moreover, the quality and functionality of these tap water connections is far from satisfactory. A 2022 evaluation by the Ministry itself revealed that although most rural households in Maharashtra had functional tap connections, only 62% received adequate, regular, and safe water. In reality, many villages receive tap water barely once a week, forcing residents to continue purchasing water from private sources. This not only places a financial burden on rural families but also undermines the core objective of universal, reliable water access.

Equally worrying is the issue of water quality and safety. The Ministry's own National Report on Functionality Assessment 2022 highlights critical gaps in water quality surveillance. Testing infrastructure remains inadequate, with several districts lacking access to NABL-accredited laboratories. There is also no robust, decentralized system to regularly test water at the community level. As a result, contamination-whether from fluoride, arsenic, iron, or microbial sources-often goes

undetected for long periods.

In FY 2023-24, Maharashtra reported 9.73% chemical contamination and, even more concerningly, biological contamination, nearly 1/3 of water samples, and over 17% of submitted samples were not tested at all. Rural households are, therefore, exposed to the risk of serious health hazards, ranging from gastrointestinal diseases to long-term developmental impacts.

Additionally, there is little effort to address water safety at the household level. The Mission stops at the tap, ignoring the need for household-level filtration solutions, storage hygiene, or public awareness campaigns. Across many villages, dissatisfaction is palpable-residents report foul taste, odour, and discolouration of water, and several communities have linked these lapses to recurring illnesses, forcing them to revert to unsafe traditional water sources despite having tap connections on paper.

The systemic flaw runs deeper. 74% of Jal Jeevan Mission connections rely on groundwater sources, yet the budget lacks proportionate investment in groundwater recharge, catchment protection, or community-led maintenance efforts. Without ensuring sustainability, these schemes risk becoming yet another case of infrastructure slippage-where connections exist on paper but cease to function in reality.

These deficiencies are best illustrated by the case of a Jammu and Kashmir-based IAS officer who, in July 2024, flagged irregularities of about Rs 690 crores in the procurement of substandard pipes that were unsuitable for the hilly conditions of the state. This was not merely a case of alleged financial misconduct-it illustrates

how compromised quality and lack of contextual planning can sabotage the long-term viability of such essential infrastructure. If pipes cannot withstand the climate of J&K, or the droughts of Maharashtra, then no amount of headline coverage can compensate for non-functional systems on the ground.

If the Jal Jeevan Mission is to achieve its objectives in spirit, rather than merely on paper, the government must strengthen water quality surveillance, ensuring all districts have adequate accredited laboratories and decentralized testing. In the long term, it must invest in sustainability-groundwater recharge, catchment protection, and maintenance budgets-so that Jal Jeevan Mission does not become yet another short-lived scheme.

Discontinuation of Special Package for Irrigation Projects in Drought-Prone Areas of Maharashtra

This pattern of withdrawal and neglect extends beyond the Jal Jeevan Mission. Another deeply concerning decision reflected in this year's Budget is the complete discontinuation of the Special Package for Irrigation Projects for drought-prone districts of Maharashtra. This package, introduced in 2016 to address chronic agrarian distress in various parts of Maharashtra, had last year received ₹600 crore, of which only 2/3 was utilised. This year, its allocation stands at zero.

This is a matter of serious concern. Most of Maharashtra has not even come close to overcoming water stress. Less than 20% of cultivable land in these regions is under assured irrigation. Rain-fed agriculture continues to dominate, leaving farmers highly vulnerable to monsoon variability and crop failures. Less than one week ago, an award-winning farmer from one of the areas covered under this

scheme died of suicide after he was unable to support himself and his family due to a lack of sustainable water supply to his farmland and his repeated appeals to the government were ignored.

The decision to withdraw funding, without providing status updates or indicating alternative financing mechanisms, puts the fate of thousands of ongoing irrigation works in jeopardy. These projects were lifelines designed to give farmers some respite from recurring drought and debt cycles and I urge the government to restore this scheme to avoid worsening the crisis faced by the farmers of Maharashtra.

***SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI (TIRUVANNAMALAI):** I am expressing my views on Demands for Grants 2025-26 pertaining to Ministry of Jal Shakti and its working. In 2025-26, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has been allocated Rs 99,503 crore, marginally higher than the budget allocation in 2024-25 (Rs 98,714 crore). But, I want to point out that the revised estimate for expenditure in 2024-25 is 48% lower than the budget allocation. There is drastic allocation to the Jal Jeevan Mission at the revised stage.

2. The Union Budget 2025-26, is comprehensively biased as the budget grossly ignores the needs of Tamil Nadu and betrayed the expectations of the people, therefore, the union budget is completely anti-poor, anti-women, anti- youth and anti-farmer. The Union Budget is prejudiced as it completely ignored the demands of Tamil Nadu, despite the fact the economic survey, ranking of higher Education Institutions and the NITI Aayog Reports praised the State's activities. Needless to

* Speech was laid on the Table.

say, reduction in central funding increase the financial burden on the State Government.

3. The State of Tamil Nadu could not be provided clean drinking water to every household by 2024 under *Nal Se Jal* Scheme which is an important component of *Jal Jeevan Mission* could not achieve the target. The Standing Committee on Water Resources (2024) noted that there were challenges in providing good quality drinking water. Needless to say, people of my Parliamentary constituency have been experiencing perennial water scarcity; Sathanur Dam which is the main source of drinking water for people of Tiruvannmalai Parliamentary Constituency, has not been desilted since its construction. The water level of Sathanur dam as well as water table in the region has gone down considerably. The water woes of that area has assumed the drought like situation.

4. I, therefore, honestly request the hon. Minister to implement the following for Tiruvannmalai Parliamentary Constituency on pilot basis to avoid drought like situation and solve water crisis permanently:

- (i) Piped drinking water supply to all households in the Tiruvannmalai Parliamentary Constituency;
- (ii) Disilting of Sathannaur Dam on River Pennaiyar; and
- (iii) Linking of Krishnagiri Dam Canal and Chettary Dam Canal by digging stretch of one Kilometer.

5. I humbly appeal to the Finance Minister to earmark sufficient budgetary allocation to Ministry of Jal Shakti to build physical infrastructure along the coastline of the Country in general and in the State of Tamil Nadu in particular for commercial

utilization of coastline in order to exploring employment generation and for enhancing the contribution of State in the GDP of the Country.

Thank You

***श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई) (आणंद):** श्री सीआर पाटील जी, मान. मंत्री श्री जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के प्रेरणादायक सूत्र "जल है तो कल है" को साकार करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाते हुए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी से मेरे लोकसभा मतक्षेत्र आनंद में जल संरक्षण के लिए एक विशेष अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे क्षेत्र की प्राथमिक शालाओं, आरोग्य विभाग के PHC/CHC/UHC/AAM-HWC केंद्रों, आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों तथा पंचायत घरों में रेनवाटर हार्वेस्टिंग स्ट्रक्चर बनाने हेतु आपसे मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि आप अटल भूजल योजना के अधिकारियों को आनंद लोकसभा क्षेत्र में इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हेतु आवश्यक अनुदान देने की अनुशंसा करें।

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के शब्दों में, "जल संरक्षण सिर्फ एक सरकारी नीति नहीं, बल्कि एक जन आंदोलन होना चाहिए। हमें प्रकृति के इस अनमोल उपहार को संरक्षित करने की जिम्मेदारी सबकी है।" उनके जल शक्ति अभियान और 'नमामि गंगे' जैसे दूरदर्शी कार्यक्रमों ने देश में जल संरक्षण के प्रति एक नई चेतना जगाई है। आज हमारा दृष्टिकोण 'हर घर जल' से आगे बढ़कर 'हर घर जल संचय' की ओर होना चाहिए, जिससे हम आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए जल संसाधनों को सुरक्षित रख सकें।

सादर,

***श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी (सिवान) :** मैं इस पावन सदन में अपने सिवान लोकसभा क्षेत्र की जनता की ओर से जल शक्ति मंत्रालय से संबंधित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण माँगों को रखती हूँ।

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का विशेष धन्यवाद करते हुए, सबसे पहले, मैं अपने यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का हृदय से धन्यवाद करना चाहूँगी, जिन्होंने जल संसाधनों की महत्ता को समझते हुए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए अभूतपूर्व ₹99,503 करोड़ का बजट आवंटित किया। जल

* Speech was laid on the Table.

जीवन मिशन, नमामि गंगे, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना, अटल भूजल योजना जैसी योजनाओं ने देशभर में जल संकट के समाधान हेतु क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन किए हैं।

वर्ष 2019 में शुरू किए गए जल जीवन मिशन के तहत 15 करोड़ से अधिक ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल से जल मिला है, लेकिन मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र सिवान में अभी भी कुछ गाँव इससे वंचित हैं।

मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि जल जीवन मिशन के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई जाए, ताकि शत-प्रतिशत घरों तक नल से स्वच्छ जल पहुँचे।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि हर वर्ष घाघरा नदी में आई बाढ़ से सिवान के दर्जनों गाँव जलमग्न हो जाते हैं।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन एवं सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (FMBAP) के तहत ₹450 करोड़ का आवंटन किया गया है, मैं माँग करती हूँ कि इसमें से उचित राशि सिवान क्षेत्र की बाढ़ रोकथाम हेतु दी जाए।

हमारे किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए भूमिगत जल पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है, जिससे भूजल स्तर तेजी से गिर रहा है।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत ₹8,260 करोड़ का आवंटन किया गया है, मैं माँग करती हूँ कि सिवान के किसानों को भी माइक्रो-इरीगेशन, ड्रिप इरीगेशन जैसी आधुनिक सुविधाओं से जोड़ा जाए।

मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र सिवान में कई क्षेत्रों में भूजल स्तर गिरता जा रहा है, जिससे पीने और सिंचाई दोनों में समस्या उत्पन्न हो रही है। मैं माँग करती हूँ कि अटल भूजल योजना (ABY) को सिवान लोकसभा क्षेत्र में भी लागू किया जाए।

मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र सिवान में दाहा नदी जो अत्यंत प्रदूषित हो गई है जिससे सिंचाई एवं धार्मिक कार्यों तथा पशुपालकों के उपयोग में समस्या हो रही है। मैं माँग करती हूँ कि दाहा नदी को साफ-सफाई किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र सिवान में स्थित दाहा नदी सिवान मुख्यालय होते पूरे शहर के बीच से होकर गुजरती है। पूरे शहर का गंदा एवं नाले का पानी इस नदी में आता है। पूरा नदी प्रदूषित है, जगह जगह पर कचड़ा डंप किया जा रहा है, जिससे पानी और ज़्यादा दूषित हो रहा है। मैं माँग करती हूँ

कि दाहा नदी वाटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट का निर्माण कार्य करके गंदा पानी को साफ-सफाई किया जाय।

गंगा सफाई के लिए ₹2,400 करोड़ का आवंटन हुआ है, लेकिन बिहार की अन्य नदियाँ भी प्रदूषित हो रही हैं।

मैं माँग करती हूँ कि नमामि गंगे योजना का विस्तार करके सरयू और गंडक नदी को भी इस योजना में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से आदरणीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी और प्रधानमंत्री जी से आग्रह करती हूँ कि सिवान लोकसभा क्षेत्र के जल-संकट और सिंचाई समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए।

जैसा कि वेदों में कहा गया है: "जल ही जीवनदायी है, जल से ही शक्ति प्राप्त होती है।"

आपके माध्यम से मैं इस सदन से अपील करना चाहती हूँ कि, हम सब मिलकर प्रधानमंत्री जी के "हर घर जल" संकल्प को पूरा करें और अपने क्षेत्र के नागरिकों को जल सुरक्षा प्रदान करें।

धन्यवाद! जय हिंद! जय भारत।

***श्री सुनील कुमार (वाल्मीकि नगर) :** आज मैं वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा पेश किये गए 2025-26 के आम बजट में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय डिमांड और ग्रांट्स के समर्थन अपने विचार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

मैं स्वयं को सम्मानित महसूस करता हूँ कि मुझे इस सदन में एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय – जल सुरक्षा को उजागर करने का अवसर मिल रहा है। यह सतत विकास और मानव गरिमा का एक मूल स्तंभ है। जल केवल एक संसाधन नहीं है, बल्कि यह जीवनरेखा है, और इसका प्रबंधन केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की साझा जिम्मेदारी है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है, जो पूरे देश में जल के समानुपातिक और सतत वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

2025-26 के बजट में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए 99,503 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है, जो मंत्रालय के इतिहास में अब तक का सबसे अधिक बजट है। यह एक सराहनीय वृद्धि है और यह दर्शाता

* Speech was laid on the Table.

है कि सरकार जल संरक्षण, उसकी सुगम उपलब्धता और सतत उपयोग को लेकर पूरी तरह प्रतिबद्ध है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की सबसे प्रभावशाली पहलों में से एक जल जीवन मिशन (JJM) है, जिसे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने 15 अगस्त 2019 को शुरू किया था। जब यह मिशन प्रारंभ हुआ था, तब केवल 3.23 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों (17%) को नल से जल की सुविधा प्राप्त थी। लेकिन आज, मुझे गर्व के साथ यह साझा करते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि 1 फरवरी 2025 तक इस मिशन के तहत 12.20 करोड़ अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराया जा चुका है। अब तक कुल 15.44 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को इस सुविधा से जोड़ा जा चुका है, जिससे 79.74% ग्रामीण घरों तक स्वच्छ पेयजल पहुंचाया जा चुका है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) का अनुमान है कि जल जीवन मिशन के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति से हर दिन 5.5 करोड़ घंटे बचेंगे, जो मुख्य रूप से महिलाओं द्वारा जल लाने में व्यर्थ किए जाते थे। यह मिशन न केवल जल उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित कर रहा है, बल्कि समाज में महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने की दिशा में भी एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है।

बिहार ने जल जीवन मिशन के तहत एक अग्रणी राज्य के रूप में अपनी पहचान बनाई है। माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में 1.57 करोड़ परिवारों को स्वच्छ नल जल की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई है। मुझे यह बताते हुए अत्यंत गर्व हो रहा है कि बिहार के 98.26% विद्यालयों में अब कार्यशील नल जल कनेक्शन उपलब्ध हैं, जिससे हमारे बच्चों के लिए बेहतर स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य और हाइजीन सुनिश्चित हो रही है। यह एक क्रांतिकारी उपलब्धि है, जो राज्य के सतत विकास और नागरिकों की जीवन गुणवत्ता में अभूतपूर्व सुधार का प्रमाण है।

मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उसने अटल भूजल योजना का विस्तार करते हुए इसे 8,200 करोड़ रुपये के बजट के साथ बिहार सहित पांच नए राज्यों में लागू किया है। यह पहल जल संकटग्रस्त ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए गेम चेंजर साबित होगी, क्योंकि यह माइक्रो-इरिगेशन, फसल विविधीकरण और पाइपलाइन आधारित जल आपूर्ति जैसी आधुनिक सिंचाई तकनीकों के माध्यम से

भूजल स्तर को बढ़ाने में मदद करेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, चेक डैम, तालाब, परकोलेशन टैंक और रिचार्ज शाफ्ट जैसी भूजल पुनर्भरण की पहलों से बिहार में जल स्तर में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार होगा। यह योजना राज्य के किसानों और ग्रामीण समुदायों के लिए दीर्घकालिक जल सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यंत प्रभावी सिद्ध होगी।

(WRD) के अनुसार, बिहार देश का सबसे अधिक बाढ़ प्रभावित राज्य है, जो भारत के कुल बाढ़ संभावित क्षेत्र का 17.2% हिस्सा रखता है। चौंकाने वाली बात यह है कि उत्तर बिहार का 76% और दक्षिण बिहार का 73% क्षेत्र, यानी कुल 6.88 मिलियन हेक्टेयर भूमि हर साल बाढ़ की चपेट में आती है। वर्तमान में, बिहार के 38 में से 28 जिले बाढ़ संभावित हैं, जिससे लाखों लोग विस्थापित होते हैं, किसानों की फसलें बर्बाद होती हैं, और कई निर्दोष लोगों की जान चली जाती है।

भारत-नेपाल सीमा क्षेत्र विशेष रूप से संवेदनशील बना हुआ है, जहां कोसी, गंडक और बागमती जैसी प्रमुख नदियों के तटबंध टूटने से हर साल तबाही मचती है। वर्ष 2024 में स्थिति और भी गंभीर हो गई, जब नेपाल में कोसी नदी के बीरपुर बैराज से 6.6 लाख क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा गया, जो लगभग छह दशकों में सबसे अधिक था। यह गंभीर स्थिति दर्शाती है कि अब स्थायी बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपायों की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। बिहार इस संकट को बार-बार झेलता नहीं रह सकता, और हम आपसे ठोस कार्रवाई की मांग करते हैं।

मैं बिहार के वाल्मीकिनगर लोक सभा का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ हर वर्ष यह क्षेत्र बाढ़ के चपेट में आ जाता है अभी कुछ दिन पहले मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत मसान नदी से भारी तबाही प्रतिवर्ष बरसात में होती थी, उसके स्थायी निदान हेतु गाईड बांध स्वीकृत हो गया, कार्य प्रगति पर है। इसके अलावे मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अभी भी उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त सैकड़ों गाँव हैं जो नदियों के द्वारा कटाव के कारण निवासियों के विस्थापित होने की स्थिति बनी हुई हैं। यदि यथाशीघ्र आवश्यक कार्रवाई नहीं की गई तो हो सकता है वर्षा के बाद कुछ गाँव का अस्तित्व ही नहीं रहे जैसे की लौरिया प्रखंड अंतर्गत सिकरहना नदी से प्रभावित गाँव, सिसवनिया पंचायत अंतर्गत ग्राम बरवा कला, लौरिया नगर पंचायत अंतर्गत ग्राम नोनिया टोला, बेलवा लखनपुर पंचायत के ग्राम जीरिया एवं जवाहिरपुर, पंचायत दनियाल प्रसौना के

ग्राग - राम प्रसौना एवं दनियाल प्रसौना, धमौरा पंचायत में ग्राम वृंदावन तथा पंचायत का ग्राम – बेलवाटोला

* नरकटियागंज प्रखण्ड अंतर्गत पंचायत हरदीटेढ़ा का ग्राम- हरदीटेढ़ा; जो पंडई नदी से कटाव की स्थिति में है।

* गौनाहा प्रखण्ड अंतर्गत पंचायत-लक्षनौता के ग्राग पोहरा महादलित बस्ती तथा ग्राम- जड़िया जो हरबोड़ा नदी से हो रहे कटाव के कारण विस्थापित होने के कगार पर है।

आपके मध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है की कटाव को रोकने हेतु तत्काल प्रभाव से उचित निर्णय लेने की जरूरत है

अंत में मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय डिमांड और ग्रांट्स के समर्थन करते हुए सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि यह सरकार आम लोग के लिए बचनबद्ध हैं। धन्यवाद ।

***SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH (JAIPUR RURAL):** I would firstly like to express our sincere commendation to the Ministry of Jal Shakti for the outstanding achievements it has made under the able stewardship of Hon. PM Shri Narendra Modi Ji. As my contribution to this deliberation, I seek to address to you a few matters of immense public importance that pertain with the long-term policy goals of the Ministry.

Kev Achievements in the Last 6 Years

First and foremost, let us acknowledge the remarkable strides that the Ministry of Jal Shakti has made in its mission to secure water for all. In the last 11 years in the domain of water resources, and the last 6 years of the existence of the Ministry, under the visionary stewardship of Hon. PM Narendra Modi Ji, several landmark

* Speech was laid on the Table.

initiatives have been launched to address the water crisis across the nation, such as:

1. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM): The Jal Jeevan Mission, which aims to provide functional household tap connections to all rural households by 2024, has brought clean drinking water to millions. As of now, millions of rural households, including those in Rajasthan, have gained access to reliable tap water, which is a significant milestone in improving the quality of life for our people.

2. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM): Another revolutionary initiative, the Swachh Bharat Mission, has focused on rural sanitation and the construction of household toilets. This has not only contributed to cleaner villages but has also had a direct impact on health, particularly in regions like Rajasthan where sanitation facilities were once scarce.

3. National River Conservation Plan (NRCP): Efforts to clean and rejuvenate our rivers have been a key achievement. The Ganga and Yamuna have received significant attention, but the larger goal is to ensure all rivers, especially in the desert regions like Rajasthan, are treated with care and conservation programs.

4. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT): This initiative, targeting urban areas, has helped in rejuvenating water supply systems, sewerage networks, and green spaces, which are crucial for Rajasthan's growing urban centers such as Jaipur and Udaipur.

5. Rural Water Supply Projects: The government has worked tirelessly to ensure water availability in remote and rural regions, including Rajasthan, which is prone to both droughts and water scarcity. Through schemes like the National Rural

Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Ministry has supported states in improving rural water supply infrastructure.

Jal Jeevan Mission: Policy in Mission Mode

Over the last ten years, 76% of the budget allocation to the Ministry has gone to the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS), largely driven by allocations to the Jal Jeevan Mission. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.23 Crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 03.02.2025, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - Har Ghar Jal, around 12.21 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 03.02.2025, out of 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, more than 15.44 Crore (79.69%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. As reported by the state government of Rajasthan on JJM IMIS (Integrated Management Information System), on 15th August 2019, only 11.68 lakh (11%) rural households had access to tap water connections. Under JJM, 46.68 lakhs additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections and thus, as on 20.11.2024, the provision of tap water supply is available to more than 58.37 lakhs (54.40%) rural households in Rajasthan. Jal Jeevan Mission is a Prime Example of the "Art of Implementation" that the Hon. PM has taught the world, by implementing the fine print of legislative business, effectively, on ground. The Government has recently extended the Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028 and that too with an enhanced outlay of Rs. 67,000 Cr., I, along with the entire state of Rajasthan would extend its gratitude to Hon. PM Shri Narendra Modi Ji for the

same. Hon. Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman stated that 15 crore households representing 80 per cent of India's rural population have benefitted by the Jal Jeevan Mission since 2019, which should be considered a tremendous achievement and the entire state machinery must be congratulated for it.

Technological Innovations to further the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

The use of technology has been critical to the success of JJM. IMIS (Integrated Management Information System) was created as the single point of contact for all data pertaining to the Jal Jeevan Mission. A JJM dashboard has also been implemented to monitor all key parameters of the grievance regime and procedure. Geolocation is used to monitor system progress at grade level. The Government has also developed the Rashtriya Jan Jeevan Kosh (RJJK) portal for individuals/organisations to make a donation for the provision of drinking water in a village of their choice. Social networks and webinars (such as the Jal Jeevan samvaad) are used for communication in connection with mass understanding. The use of modern technology within the system is a realisation of the vision of Hon. PM Narendra Modi's, Digital India.

Enhancing Community Involvement

Embodying the Gandhian spirit of the scheme, the project seeks to instill a sense of ownership in its beneficiaries. This feature was missing from the previous 2009 National Rural Drinking Water Program and became a major reason for its failure. The scheme provides for 10% of the total fund to be contributed by the members of the village. Contributions may be payable in cash or kind (or work). This provision has been maintained in all villages, except for hilly areas and northeastern states.

Not just common folk but even the respective Member of Parliaments (MPs) of these districts have actively participated in the District Level District Development Coordination & Monitoring Committee (DISHA) of the Ministry of Rural Development and their participation has truly made the Jal Jeevan Mission a Jan Andolan. The positive public perception of the mission has not only given it more impetus but has been instrumental in inculcating a feeling of Nationalism and Patriotism in the community.

Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP) and River- Interlinking

Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project is an ambitious project of Rajasthan, which envisages the transfer of surplus water of Kunnu, Kul, Parwati, Kalisindh, Mej river sub-basin to Banas, Morel, Banganga, Kalisindh, Gambhir and Parbati river sub-basin during Monsoon period. The Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) of interlinking of rivers for transferring water from surplus basins to deficit basin/areas in the year 1980.

The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 Inter- Linking of Rivers (ILR) projects across the country, including 3 in the state of Rajasthan. The Yamuna-Rajasthan link project, the Rajasthan-Sabarmati (RS) link project and the Modified Parbati-Kalisindh Chambal (PKC) link project. Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his address to the nation on 2nd October 2021 called the Jal Jeevan Mission "A movement for decentralization". This is evident from the mission's focus on empowering the village community for water resource management in the village and water supply infrastructure. Very recently, in the year 2024, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed amongst the

States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India on 28.01.2024, for broad planning of the link project and preparation of its Detailed Project Report. The Modified-PKC project is a prime example of how various state governments can come together in order to further the interest of their constituent population. This link project proposes to provide drinking and industrial water in 13 districts of eastern Rajasthan, Malwa and Chambal regions of Madhya Pradesh apart from providing irrigation in 2.8 lakh ha. area (or more) each in both the states (total of 5.6 lakh ha or more) including supplementation of enroute tanks in the states. The Modified PKC link project will help in utilizing the available water resources of Chambal basin optimally and economically.

The implementation of the river-interlinking projects is touted to increase our irrigation potential by 35 million hectares, and generate 34,000 megawatts of hydropower. This house shall be delighted to note that according to the Economic Survey 2024-25, the coverage of area under irrigation has increased between FY16 and FY21 FROM 49.3% to 55.3% of the Gross Cropped Area (GCA), while irrigation intensity has risen from 144.2% to 154.5%. The Economic Survey also states that since the FY16 fiscal year, the government has been implementing the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) initiative, a component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), to promote water efficiency. From FY16 to FY25 (end of Dec. 2024), ₹21968.75 crore was released to states for implementation of PDMC Scheme and an area of 95.58 lakh ha has been covered under which is about 104.67 per cent higher as compared to the Pre-PDMC period.

Important issues concerning Rajasthan

While these achievements are commendable, we must not ignore the unique water challenges that Rajasthan faces. As the driest state in India, Rajasthan is grappling with an acute water scarcity issue. The situation is exacerbated by several factors, including:

1. Droughts and Water Scarcity:

The Central Water Commission (CWC) estimates show that in 2021, 1,486 cubic metres of water was available per person in India. Annual per capita water availability less than 1,700 cubic meters indicates a water-stressed condition. The CWC has observed that while India is not a water-deficit country, severe neglect and lack of water resource monitoring have led some regions, like Barmer in Rajasthan, to experience persistent water stress. Rajasthan is highly susceptible to droughts, which impact agriculture, livelihoods, and drinking water availability. The per-capita water availability in Rajasthan is even lesser and considered to be about 780 cubic metres. The state's dependence on rainfall is highly unreliable, and thus, solutions for water conservation and management are critical.

2. Over-exploitation of Groundwater

80% of India's rural drinking water, 50% of urban drinking water, and two-thirds of water for irrigation comes from groundwater resources. The Standing Committee on Water Resources (2023) has noted that there is a growing dependence on ground water due to its decentralised availability, changes in rainfall patterns, and increasing water demand. This has led to a severe

depletion of groundwater reserves. The total annual extractable groundwater in India has been assessed as 406 billion cubic metres (BCM). As of 2024, the annual groundwater extraction is 246 BCM. Average ground water extraction in India is 60%. In 1995, this figure was 32%. Due to a lack of surface water, Rajasthan heavily relies on groundwater. Unfortunately, this over-exploitation has led to declining water tables, which is a cause of concern for both drinking water and agricultural needs. States like Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana have a Groundwater Extraction Percentage of over 140% today, which should raise way more alarm bells than it currently is. Over exploitation of groundwater has become an even more grave issue in states like Punjab, which does not suffer from a traditional scarcity of groundwater resources. In states like Punjab, over extraction of groundwater resources is directly proportional to the electricity subsidies provided to farmers which removes any disincentives to conserve electricity. This leads to depletion of state finances and water resources at the same time. This strategy, adopted by a few states, deserves a hard reconsideration if we are to effectively deal with the issue of water scarcity and ensure sustainable development for our people.

3. Release of Rajasthan's Water Share according to agreement dated 31.12.1981

An agreement was signed amongst Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana on 31.12.1981 for distribution of surplus Ravi-Beas waters. According to this agreement, Rajasthan's share was fixed as 8.60

MAF out of allocated 17.17 MAF surplus Ravi-Beas water. It was stipulated in the agreement that:

"Until such time as Rajasthan is in a position to utilize its full share, Punjab shall be free to utilize water surplus to Rajasthan's requirements. As Rajasthan will soon be able to utilize its share, Punjab shall make adequate alternative arrangements expeditiously for irrigation of its own lands by the time Rajasthan is in a position to utilize its full share. As a result, it is expected that during this transitional period when Rajasthan's requirements would not exceed 8 MAF, 4.82 MAF of water should be available to Punjab in a mean year when the availability is 17.17 MAF."

Due to extensive development of the Indira Gandhi canal system, Rajasthan has been in a position since the past many years to utilize its entire share. However, Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) is giving Rajasthan an allocation of 8.00 MAF. Rajasthan has repeatedly submitted its representation to the Government of India and also to the BBMB and Government of Punjab to restore its remaining share of 0.60 MAF. Punjab has passed "Punjab Termination of Agreement Act, 2004" terminating and discharging the Government of Punjab from its obligations under the agreement dated 31.12.1981 and all other agreements relating to waters of Ravi-Beas. Even after multiple requests from the Government of Rajasthan, the state of Punjab refuses to give us our share of water, as decided in our agreement dated 31.12.1981. A state like Rajasthan, which natively lacks water resources, deserves its share of Water as agreed upon by both states

at one point of time.

4. Modification of Central Share Provided to the State of Rajasthan underJMM:

The Government of India has kept the provision of funds to states under the Jal Jeevan Missio in a ratio of 50:50 between Centre and State, as per guidelines issued under the Mission. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the house towards the uniqueness of the state of Rajasthan, when compared with other States of the Country, as Rajasthan is not only the largest State in terms of area but also has consistently ranked among the states with lowest per-capita water availability.

About one third of quality affected villages/ dhanies of the country are situated in Rajasthan. The villages/ dhanies in the State, especially in desert areas, are located in scattered manner due to which the cost of drinking water supply projects is very high in comparison to other States of the country. There is also a critical problem of availability of water in 13 districts of Eastern Rajasthan for which the project of interlinking of rivers would have to be taken up for providing water at 55 liters per capita per day under Jal Jeevan Mission, the cost of which would be very high. It is also mentioned here that, Government of India was earlier providing central assistance in a ratio of 90:10 under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for desert areas, until the year 2013, which was subsequently reduced to 60:40 and further reduced to 50:50. Therefore, the Government of India is requested to consider the request for funding of not only the schemes of DDP

blocks but for all JJM schemes of Rajasthan in 90:10 ratio sympathetically, to enable Rajasthan to move forward for expeditious implementation and timely completion of Jal Jeevan Mission.

5. Quality of Water distributed under JJM in Rajasthan:

Despite significant progress in the supply of water, concerns around the quality of water remain. Contaminants such as fluoride and arsenic, especially in certain parts of Rajasthan, continue to affect public health. In 2024-25, 66 lakh samples were tested, of which 3.3 lakh (5%) lakh were found contaminated. Remedial action was taken on 59% of the contaminated samples. The Standing Committee recommended that states separate the responsibilities of water supply and water quality monitoring. This would increase trust, transparency, and accountability. This proposal by the respective Standing Committee must be surely considered, especially for the state of Rajasthan. According to the 'Annual Groundwater Quality Report 2024' released by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Rajasthan had the highest percentage of samples testing positive for the concentration of Nitrate, Fluoride and Uranium, including being severely affected by high Electrical Conductivity (EC) values. Barmer and Jodhpur in Rajasthan have consistently shown a rising trend in Electrical Conductivity (EC) values. All this data presents severely ominous signs for the state of Rajasthan. As we strive towards our collective goal of 'Har Ghar Jal' we must also pay heed to the quality of water that reaches the consumer.

Conclusion

In conclusion, while we must recognize the great strides made by the Ministry of Jal Shakti in addressing water-related issues across India, it is equally important that we focus on addressing the specific challenges of states like Rajasthan. With the right blend of innovation, policy reform, and grassroots participation, Rajasthan has the potential to overcome its water crisis and set an example for sustainable water management for the entire nation.

As I put forth these demands, I would also like to express my confidence in the visionary leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi Ji and your able stewardship, in your ability to address all the demands of my constituency and the people of India at large.

Thank you.

***श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी (महासमुन्द) :** सर्वप्रथम, मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करती हूँ, जिन्होंने जल के महत्व को समझते हुए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का गठन किया और "जल है, कल है, जल ही जीवन है" के भाव को साकार किया। जल केवल जीवन का आधार ही नहीं, बल्कि प्राचीन काल से बड़ी सभ्यताएँ नदियों के किनारे ही फली-फूली हैं। जल के बिना कृषि, उद्योग, जलवायु, पर्यावरण, और समग्र जीवन प्रणाली की कल्पना भी संभव नहीं है। जल ही राष्ट्र की समृद्धि और विकास की कुंजी है। प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की दूरदर्शी सोच और लोक कल्याणकारी योजनाओं ने भारत में जल संकट को दूर करने और जल के सही उपयोग की दिशा में अभूतपूर्व प्रयास किए हैं। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने भारतीय नागरिकों को स्वच्छ पानी प्रदान करने, जल प्रबंधन को बेहतर बनाने, जल की उपलब्धता में सुधार करने, और जल संसाधनों का स्थायी उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने

* Speech was laid on the Table.

के लिए जो कार्य किए हैं, वह अद्वितीय और काबिल-ए-तारीफ हैं। यह हमारी माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की राष्ट्र सेवा की भावना और उनकी दूरदर्शी सोच का स्पष्ट उदाहरण है। मान्यवर अध्यक्ष महोदय, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि यह है कि इसने भारतीय समाज में जल संरक्षण को एक नया दृष्टिकोण दिया है, जहां जल केवल एक संसाधन नहीं, बल्कि जीवन की धारा का आधार बन गया है।

जल जीवन मिशन

मैं ग्रामीण परिवेश से आती हूँ, एक ऐसे गाँव की बेटी और बहू हूँ जिसकी आबादी 600 से 700 है। हमने घर में उपयोग के लिए तालाब से और फिर हैंडपम्प से पानी भरकर लाया है, दिन में दो-दो बार जब घर की महिलाएँ केवल पानी के लिए तीन किलोमीटर चार किलोमीटर दूर जाती थी और लेकर आती थी। बुजुर्ग महिलाएँ, गर्भवती महिलाएँ और छोटी बच्चियों, हमने पानी का बर्तन सिर पर उठाकर लाने की पीड़ा खुद सही है और देखी है। प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने जब जल जीवन मिशन की घोषणा की, तो देश ने देखा कि कैसे प्रधानमंत्री ने गाँव-गरीब की पीड़ा को समझते हुए यह तय किया कि ना केवल शहर बल्कि हर ग्रामीण घर में चल से जल पहुंचाया जाए। प्रधानमंत्री जी के इस कदम ने व केवल हमारे किसानों और ग्रामीणों के जीवन स्तर को बेहतर बनाने की दिशा में काम किया, बल्कि पूरे भारत के जल प्रबंधन को नए रूप में ढालने का एक प्रयास था। महोदय, जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत लक्ष्य लिया गया था कि 2024 तक हर ग्रामीण घर को पाइप जल आपूर्ति से जोड़ दिया जाएगा और महोदय, आज मुझे यह बताते हुए गौरव का अनुभव हो रहा है कि, आज हमने देश के 11 करोड़ से अधिक ग्रामीण घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति की सुविधा पहुंचा दी है, जिससे करोड़ों परिवारों को स्वच्छ और सुरक्षित जल मिल पा रहा है।

नमामि गंगे परियोजना

देश में माँ गंगा का महत्व और अस्तित्व उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितना शरीर में रक्त का। देश की जीवन रेखा माँ गंगा, जिसे हम मोक्षदायिनी मानते हैं, पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों के दिशाहीन निर्णयों ने ना केवल इस पुण्यसलिला को दूषित किया, बल्कि इसके अस्तित्व को भी संकट में डालने का काम किया। तत्कालीन परिस्थितियाँ ना केवल हमारी प्रकृति के लिए, बल्कि हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए भी

एक गंभीर संकट थीं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने माँ गंगा के संरक्षण और कृतज्ञता के भाव से जो दूरदृष्टि बाला निर्णय लिया और नमामि गंगे परियोजना के रूप में इस दिशा में एक क्रांतिकारी प्रयास के रूप में फलीभूत हो रहा है। आज नमामि गंगे परियोजना के अंतर्गत लगभग 15,000 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश कर 240 से अधिक सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स (STPs) स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिससे गंगा नदी की सफाई और पानी की गुणवत्ता में 30-40% सुधार हुआ है। गंगा नदी के किनारे 15 प्रमुख शहरों में जल शोधन की प्रक्रिया में भी वृद्धि हुई है। और हाल ही में प्रयागराज में हुए भव्य कुंभ ने जो इतिहास रचा उसे विश्व ने देखा है, विरोधियों ने जल की गुणवत्ता सफाई को लेकर भ्रम तो बहुत फैलाने का प्रयास किया लेकिन वैज्ञानिक शोध और परिणामों ने पूरा भ्रम साफ़ कर दिया।

कृषि जल प्रबंधन

हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हमेशा किसानों के हित को प्राथमिकता दी है। कृषि जल प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में उन्होंने न केवल जल की अधिकतम उपयोगिता सुनिश्चित की, बल्कि किसानों को जल संचयन, सिंचाई और कृषि के लिए पानी का सही प्रबंधन सिखाया। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) के तहत 22 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचाई की सुविधा दी गई है। साथ ही, ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई प्रणाली में 6 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को कवर किया गया है, जिससे पानी की बचत और कृषि उत्पादन में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है।

वर्षा जल संचयन

वर्षा जल संचयन योजना के अंतर्गत देशभर में 10,000 से अधिक वर्षा जल संचयन कार्यक्रमों को लागू किया गया है। इसने न केवल जल के पुनः उपयोग को बढ़ावा दिया, बल्कि जल स्तर में भी सुधार हुआ है।

प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हमेशा समाज के हर वर्ग के लाभ को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्णय लिए हैं। उनका मानना है कि यदि हम जल संकट को हल कर पाते हैं, तो हम एक ऐसा राष्ट्र बनाएंगे जो पूरी दुनिया में समृद्ध और स्थिर हो। जल जीवन मिशन, नमामि गंगे परियोजना, कृषि जल प्रबंधन, और वर्षा जल संचयन जैसे कार्यों में प्रधानमंत्री जी की दूरदर्शी सोच और लोक कल्याणकारी दृष्टिकोण पूरी तरह से

स्पष्ट हैं। आज हमारे देश के प्रयास जल प्रबंधन की दिशा पूरी दुनिया में एक मॉडल बन चुके हैं। प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने जल संसाधनों के प्रबंधन में अभूतपूर्व सफलता प्राप्त की है। हम सभी को यह स्वीकार करना होगा कि यह केवल एक जल योजना नहीं, बल्कि यह भारत के भविष्य के लिए एक दीर्घकालिक निवेश है।

आज, हम जिस दिशा में बढ़ रहे हैं, वह भविष्य में हर भारतीय नागरिक को सुरक्षित, स्वच्छ, और पर्याप्त जल उपलब्ध कराने में सफल होगा। हम सभी को गर्व का अनुभव करना चाहिए कि हम इस ऐतिहासिक यात्रा का हिस्सा हैं और इस प्रयास को सफल बनाने में योगदान दे रहे हैं। इस दिशा में हम सभी को मिलकर काम करना होगा, ताकि जल हमारे जीवन का अभिन्न हिस्सा बने और हर एक भारतीय को जल का समुचित और न्यायपूर्ण वितरण हो।

अंत में, मैं अपने लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कृषकों और जन सामान्य के हित के लिए महासमुंद जिले अंतर्गत लोअर जोंक परियोजना के लिए केंद्रीय मंत्रालय का मार्गदर्शन आवश्यक मानती हूँ। इस परियोजना से महासमुंद जिले के लाखों किसानों को लाभ मिलेगा, साथ ही भूमिगत जल के गिरते स्तर को भी रोका जा सकेगा।

सिकासेर जलाशय का पानी जो पानी भराव के बाद व्यर्थ में बहकर नष्ट हो जाता है, यदि नहरों का निर्माण कर दिया जाए तो गरियाबंद और महासमुंद जिले के हजारों किसानों और ग्रामीणों के लिए यह जीवनदायिनी हो सकता है।

महासमुंद जिले के सरायपाली नगर में गिरते जल स्तर से हाहाकार की स्थिति है, आस-पास के कई ग्रामों में भी कमोबेश यही स्थिति है। लाट नाला में बांध बनाकर यदि समूह जल प्रदाय योजना अंतर्गत जल प्रदाय का प्रयास किया जाए तो लाखों लोगों को पेयजल प्राप्त हो सकेगा।

साथ ही इस मेरे प्रदेश में पूर्ववर्ती सरकार द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री जी की जल जीवन मिशन जैसी जन कल्याणकारी योजना में किए गए भीषण भ्रष्टाचार करते हुए लाखों ग्रामीणों उनके हितों से वंचित कर दिया है, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से माँग करती हूँ कि केंद्रीय एजेंसी से इसकी जांच करवा कर दोषियों को कड़ी सजा दी जाए।

***डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) :** आज मुझे "जल शक्ति" जैसे अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर मिला है, जिसके लिए मैं आभारी हूं। जल केवल एक संसाधन नहीं, बल्कि जीवन का आधार है... यह हमारी सांस्कृतिक धरोहर... कृषि की जान और विकास की रीढ़ है। हमारी सभ्यता नदियों के किनारे पली-बढ़ी है, और भारतीय संस्कृति में जल को देवतुल्य माना गया है। आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी कहीं पढ़ा था मैंने कि...

पानी की कीमत वो क्या जानें,
जिनके घर में कुएं और तालाब हैं,
पूछो उनसे जो बूंद-बूंद को तरसते हैं,
जिनके होंठों पर सूखे ख्वाब हैं।

जल केवल प्यास बुझाने का माध्यम नहीं, बल्कि यह हमारी पूरी जीवनशैली से जुड़ा हुआ है। कृषि, उद्योग, बिजली उत्पादन – सब कुछ जल पर निर्भर है।

हमारे वेदों में जल को अमृत कहा गया है। हम नदियों को मां कहते हैं - जीवनदायिनी मां, मां गंगा, मां यमुना, मां नर्मदा, मां कावेरी – ये केवल नदियां नहीं, बल्कि हमारी संस्कृति और आस्था के प्रतीक हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश, आज ये जीवनदायिनी धारा संकट के दौर से गुजर रही है। बढ़ती जनसंख्या, अति दोहन, जलवायु परिवर्तन और जल स्रोतों का प्रदूषण हमारी नदियों, तालाबों और भूजल को सूखने की कगार पर ले आया है।

अगर यही हाल रहा तो एक दिन...
दरिया भी प्यासा हो जाएगा,
अगर हम यूं ही बहाते रहेंगे,
कुदरत के इन अनमोल खजानों को,
ना संभाल पाए तो पछताते रहेंगे।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

आज देश के कई हिस्से जल संकट से जूझ रहे हैं। अगर यही स्थिति बनी रही, तो आने वाले समय में जल को लेकर संघर्ष बढ़ जाएंगे।

जल संकट के कारण

3. सूक्ष्म सिंचाई: Drip irrigation and sprinklers जैसी तकनीकों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए, जिससे पानी की बचत हो और फसलों को पर्याप्त नमी मिल सके।
4. सामूहिक जागरूकता: जल संरक्षण के प्रति समाज में जागरूकता लाने के लिए गांव-गांव में "जल चौपाल" और "जल प्रहरी" जैसे अभियानों को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। हम लोगों को जागृत करने के लिए नुक्कड़ नाटकों का भी सहारा ले सकते हैं।
5. कानूनी प्रावधान: भूजल दोहन को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सख्त कानून बनाए जाएं और उनके प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन की व्यवस्था हो। एक शायर लिखते हैं कि

"जो बूंद-बूंद को बचाएगा,
कल वही सुकून पाएगा,
धरती की प्यास बुझा दी जिसने,
असली इंसान वही कहलाएगा।"

सरकार की पहल:

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में "जल जीवन मिशन" और "अमृत योजना" जैसी कई महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, जिनका

उद्देश्य हर घर तक स्वच्छ जल पहुंचाना है। हमें इन योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिए सामूहिक प्रयास करने होंगे।

निष्कर्ष:

अंत में, मैं आप सभी से विनम्र आग्रह करता हूं कि जल संरक्षण को राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन बनाएं। हम सभी को मिलकर जल की हर बूंद बचाने का संकल्प लेना होगा। याद रखिए:

"यदि जल है, तो कल है।

जल नहीं, तो जीवन नहीं।"

और एक अंतिम शेर के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा

"संदेश यही है जमाने को, जल को बचाओ,

कल आने वाली पीढ़ियों को, अंधेरे में मत छोड़ जाओ।"

जय हिंद! जय भारत ! ??

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरू) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर हो रही चर्चा में बोलने का मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। सरकार द्वारा पेय जल और सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में किए जा रहे प्रयासों पर हम सभी का ध्यान केन्द्रित है, लेकिन इन योजनाओं की जमीनी सच्चाई और प्रभावशीलता पर सवाल उठाना भी आवश्यक है। पिछले कई वर्षों में सरकार ने कई बड़ी योजनाएं प्रारंभ की हैं। जैसे 'जल जीवन मिशन', 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन', लेकिन क्या सही मायनों में इनका लाभ जनता तक पहुंच पाया है?

'जल जीवन मिशन' के अंतर्गत हर घर नल से जल पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि लाखों गांवों में 'हर घर नल से जल योजना' लागू की गई है, लेकिन अभी भी जमीनी स्तर पर कई स्थानों पर पानी की भयंकर किल्लत बनी हुई है। पानी की गुणवत्ता और उसकी अनियमितता को लेकर शिकायतें सामने आती रहती हैं। 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' से संबंधित भी अनेकों मुद्दे हैं। जब यह नया मंत्रालय बना था, तब देश के अंदर इस बात को लेकर एक उम्मीद जगी थी कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय 'जल जीवन मिशन' जैसी योजनाओं के साथ-साथ इरिगेशन के पानी के ऊपर भी फोकस करेगा और इरिगेशन पर दिमाग लगाया जाएगा कि नदियों को उससे कैसे जोड़ा जाए। इससे बहुत बड़ी उम्मीदें थीं।

महोदय, अगर आज देश के अंदर पानी की व्यवस्था को देखें, तो पूरे देश में जो वार्षिक रेनफॉल है, वह करीब-करीब 4,000 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर है। इस देश के अंदर करीब-करीब 1,30,000 क्यूसेक पानी बरसात के माध्यम से आता है। उसमें लगभग 1,200 बीसीएम ऐसा पानी है, जिसको हम

यूटिलाइज ही नहीं कर पाते हैं। उस पानी के स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण नदियों के मार्फत समंदर में बह जाता है। आज की तारीख में हमारी देश की स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी 253 बीसीएम है। अपर्याप्त स्टोरेज होने के कारण जो 1,200 बीसीएम पानी है, जो हमारी सबसे बड़ी संपत्ति हो सकती है, हम जिसको यूटिलाइज कर सकते हैं, इस सरकार का उसके ऊपर कोई फोकस ही नहीं है।

भारत में मानसून के समय भारी मात्रा में पानी तो बहता ही है, लेकिन कई राज्यों में बाढ़ की स्थिति के कारण लाखों-करोड़ों रुपयों का भी नुकसान होता है। यह हर साल की कहानी है। किसानों की खड़ी फसलें बर्बाद हो जाती हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ जान-माल का भी भारी नुकसान होता है। वर्ष 2023 में हिमाचल प्रदेश में बाढ़ से 500 से अधिक लोग मरे थे। वर्ष 2022 में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जो बाढ़ आई थी, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट और बांग्लादेश के लोगों को मिलाकर उसमें 2,000 से अधिक व्यक्तियों की जान चली गई थी।

वर्ष 2021 में बाढ़ से 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ, वर्ष 2024 में अकेले हिमाचल प्रदेश के अंदर 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इस विपदा से निपटने के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारें एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ फंड से लाखों-लाखों रुपये खर्च करती हैं। वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 तक 55 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान एसडीआरएफ और एनडीआरएफ में सिर्फ इसी बजट के लिए किया गया है।

सर, अगर हम देश के अंदर सरफेस वाटर और ग्राउंडवाटर की यूटिलाइजेशन को देखें तो आज कंट्री के अंदर प्रति व्यक्ति कितना पानी हमारे पास में है। वर्ष 1951 के अंदर 5,177 क्यूबिक मीटर पानी प्रति व्यक्ति हिंदुस्तान में था, जो वर्ष 2011 में घटकर 1,545 क्यूबिक मीटर पानी प्रति व्यक्ति रह गया है। अगर इसी हिसाब से चलता रहा और आज की तारीख में वर्ष 2025 के आंकड़े निकालें, क्योंकि हमारे पास 2011 तक की जनगणना ही है तो यह घटकर 1,340 बीसीएम पानी रह गया है। मैं राजस्थान जैसे प्रदेश से आता हूँ। वहां प्रति व्यक्ति जो पानी बचा है, वह 740 क्यूबिक मीटर बचा है, जो पूरे देश में सबसे लोएस्ट है। हरियाणा में 1,165 क्यूबिक मीटर है, पंजाब में 1413 क्यूबिक मीटर पानी बचा है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे उम्मीद करूंगा कि वह पूरा 45 मिनट बोल चुके हैं तो हमें भी मौका दिया जाए

। उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर 1,977 बीसीएम पानी रह गया है। यह आज की जनसंख्या पर है। अगर हम वर्ष 2040 में चले जाएं तो यह घटते-घटते 1,140 के एवरेज में रह जाएगा। आज की तारीख में ग्राउंडवाटर से 60 परसेंट की सिंचाई हो रही है।

15.07 hrs

(Shri Jagdambika Pal in the Chair)

सर, 85 परसेंट ड्रिंकिंग वाटर इस कंट्री में ग्राउंडवाटर से मिलता है। हम पानी की ओवर एक्सप्लॉइटेशन करते जा रहे हैं। हमें इसके ऊपर फोकस करना पड़ेगा। मैं राजस्थान क्षेत्र से आता हूं। राजस्थान का क्षेत्र 3 लाख 43 हजार स्क्वायर किलोमीटर है। हिंदुस्तान की 10 परसेंट जमीन राजस्थान अकेले की है, लेकिन पानी की बात करेंगे तो मात्र एक परसेंट पानी हमारे पास है। 180 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन कल्टीवेबल लैंड है, लेकिन मात्र 50 परसेंट लैंड के ऊपर भी इरीगेशन के वाटर की अवेलेबिलिटी नहीं है। हमारा पूरा क्षेत्र मरुस्थलीय है और वहां हमेशा पानी की कमी रही है। राजस्थान में पुराने समय में वर्षा जल संचयन के ऊपर निर्भरता रही है। पुराने समय में जोहड़, कुंड और बावड़ियों के माध्यम से हम पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करते आए हैं। मैं चूरू, राजस्थान के नॉर्थ वेस्ट पार्ट से आता हूं। पूरे चूरू में 80 परसेंट पानी सेलाइन है, पानी खारा है। बीकानेर की हालत यह है कि वहां पर टीडीएस लेवल बहुत हाई है। नागौर के अंदर हमेशा अकाल की परिस्थिति बनी रहती है। सीकर-झुंझुनू हमारी शेखावाटी बेल्ट का हिस्सा है, जहां पर हमने ग्राउंड वाटर को पूरा ओवर एक्सप्लॉइटेशन कर दिया है। श्रीगंगानगर में वाटर लॉगिंग की बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है, वाटर सीवेज की बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है। अनेक जिलों की अलग-अलग परेशानी है, लेकिन वहां फोकस नहीं है। योजनाएं जरूर बनीं, लेकिन इन योजनाओं का काम जमीन पर देखने में नहीं आता है। आज मैं इस 1200 बीसीएम पानी की बात कर रहा हूं, जो बरसात का पानी नदियों के मार्फत समुद्र में चला जाता है। अगर हम इसका 5 बीसीएम पानी इस्तेमाल करके टैप करने की क्षमता रखें और गवर्नमेंट का फोकस इसके ऊपर जाए तो यह अकेला 5 बीसीएम पानी इस राजस्थान के अंदर एक करोड़ हेक्टेयर लैंड पर सिंचाई का काम कर सकता है। इतनी ताकत इस पानी के अंदर है।

मैं राजस्थान के चूरू से आता हूं। मैं चूरू की बात इसलिए करना चाहूंगा कि जब ग्रीन रिवॉल्यूशन

आई और नहरों का जाल बिछा तो हरियाणा और पंजाब के बाद राजस्थान के अंदर श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ में उसकी एंट्री हुई। उसके बाद एडज्वाइनिंग प्लेस चूरु है। इंदिरा गांधी कैनाल का पानी हमारे क्षेत्र में भी आता है। हम आज तक उस पानी का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाए हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र के अंदर 17 लाख हेक्टेयर लैंड है और 9 लाख हेक्टेयर लैंड के ऊपर हम कृषि का कार्य कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मात्र डेढ़ से दो लाख हेक्टेयर पर सिंचाई का पानी नहर या ट्यूबल के माध्यम से हमें मिलता है। अगर इस दो या ढाई बीसीएम पानी को इस्तेमाल कर लें और मैं सरसों की पैदावार की बात करू तो हमें प्रति व्यक्ति हेक्टेयर 3000 क्यूबिक मीटर पानी चाहिए। अगर 5 बीसीएम पानी को स्टोर करके उसे यूज करना शुरू कर दें तो अकेले चूरु के अंदर 8 से 10 लाख हेक्टेयर टन जमीन की सिंचाई कर सकते हैं, जिससे हम 18 से 20 लाख टन की पैदावार अकेले सरसों की कर सकते हैं।

मैं आपको पिछले तीन साल के आंकड़े बताना चाहता हूँ कि कितना एडिबल ऑयल इस कंट्री में इम्पोर्ट हुआ है। वर्ष 2021-22 में 135 लाख टन, 2022-23 में 142 लाख टन, वर्ष 2023-24 में 165 लाख टन एडिबल ऑयल इम्पोर्ट किया है। दालों के बारे में बताता हूँ कि वर्ष 2021-22 में 27 लाख टन, वर्ष 2022-23 में 25 लाख टन और वर्ष 2023-24 में 48 लाख टन दालें हमने देश में इम्पोर्ट की हैं।

महोदय, अकेले चूरु में इतनी पॉवर है, अगर नागौर, बीकानेर, चूरु में पानी की व्यवस्था कर दें तो हम दालें इम्पोर्ट नहीं, एक्सपोर्ट करने की स्थिति में आ जाएंगे, लेकिन हमें पानी का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ेगा। मेरे से पहले वाले वक्ता ने बताया कि कितना इनवेस्टमेंट किया गया है। इस देश में बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स आए हैं। दामोदर वैली कार्पोरेशन वर्ष 1948 में बना। नर्मदा वैली डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट वर्ष 1979 में शुरू हुआ। कृष्णा रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट वर्ष 1956, गोदावरी वैली वर्ष 1960, महानदी रिवर वैली वर्ष 1957, सतलुज रीवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट जो पूरे पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान की लाइफ लाइन है, वर्ष 1950 में 270 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 9 हजार एमसीए वॉटर केपेसिटी क्रिएट की गई, जिससे हम 13 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन की सिंचाई कर रहे हैं। गंगा बेसिन का डेवलपमेंट वर्ष 1986 में शुरू हुआ। चम्बल वैली प्रोजेक्ट वर्ष 1954 में शुरू हुआ। ये देश के आठ बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जिनके अंदर

करोड़ों रुपये की इनवेस्टमेंट उस समय की गयी, क्योंकि वह विजनरी सोच थी। जब तक किसान और किसानों को मजबूत नहीं किया जाएगा, इस देश की पचास प्रतिशत आबादी किसानों पर टिकी हुई है, तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। दस साल के अंदर एक भी बड़ा डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट देश के अंदर सिंचाई का बना हो, तो आप बता दीजिए। ये कांग्रेस के समय की देन है, जिसके कारण आज देश के अंदर हम इरिगेशन कर पा रहे हैं। हम हरित क्रांति लेकर आए और करोड़ों रुपयों का पीने का पानी राजस्थान, हरियाणा और पंजाब में लोग पी रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माफ़त यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पानी के अंदर इरिगेशन की कैपेसिटी को इंक्रीज करना ही एक इश्यू नहीं है, इसके अलावा टेक्नोलॉजी भी एक बहुत बड़ा इश्यू है। आज भी फ्लड इरिगेशन रैम्पेंट हैं और हम फ्लड इरिगेशन से काम करते हैं। दुनिया में आप देखोगे कि अलग-अलग टेक्नोलॉजीज आयी हैं। स्प्रिंकलर्स, ड्रिप इरिगेशन थोड़ा पुराना हो गया है। दुनिया में अलग-अलग टेक्नोलॉजीज आयी हैं, जिसमें पीवोट बेस्ड इरिगेशन सिस्टम है। हमारी एफिशिएंसी देखिए, फ्लड इरिगेशन में 30 से 40 परसेंट एफिशिएंसी पानी की है। केनाल में 40 से 50 परसेंट, ड्रिप स्प्रिंकलर्स यूज करें तो 90 परसेंट की एफिशिएंसी आती है। यदि आज भी सरकार पूरा पैसा किसान के साथ लगकर खर्च करती तो जहां फ्लड इरिगेशन होती है, उससे डबल दि हेक्टेयर ऑफ लैंड को सिंचित करने की ताकत रखते। पीवोट बेस्ड इरिगेशन एक समय पर 400 फीट की खेती में आप पानी डाल सकते हैं। सीड कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया का सूरतगढ़ में फार्म है। भारत सरकार ने एक पीवोट इरिगेशन का बेहतरीन इस्तेमाल करने के लिए मंगवाया है, ढाई से तीन करोड़ रुपये की लागत आती है। सीड कार्पोरेशन के उस फार्म से बाहर वह पीवोट आज तक निकल नहीं पाया है और पब्लिक एट लार्ज में वह देखने को नहीं मिला है। हमारी कोई एनोवेशन नहीं है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि अलग-अलग कंट्रीज की बात की जाती है। इजराइल ने ड्रिप इरिगेशन से 85 परसेंट अपने एग्रीकल्चर को कवर कर लिया। हमारे साथी ने उदाहरण वेस्ट वाटर रिसाइक्लिंग का दिया था। 90 परसेंट ऑफ वेस्ट वाटर रिसाइकल का हमारा सिनेरियो क्या है? अमृत सिटीज बनाई गईं, स्मार्ट सिटीज बनाई गईं। वेस्ट वाटर का कोई प्लान ही नहीं है। आप किसी शहर में चले जाओ, वेस्ट वाटर खुले में पड़ा रहता है और वह बीमारियों

का अड़्डा बना हुआ है। सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स आज तक नहीं बने हैं। हम अपने सीवरेज और ड्रेनेज के पानी को न कभी बायफरकेट कर पाए, दोनों पानी गांवों में और शहरों में मिलकर खुले में पड़े रहते हैं और गंदगी और बीमारी फैलाते हैं। हमारे पास कोई प्लान नहीं है। न मिनिस्ट्री के पास प्लान है, न अमृत सिटीज के तहत कोई प्लान है और न स्मार्ट सिटीज के तहत प्लान है कि वेस्ट पानी को कैसे यूज किया जाएगा।

महोदय, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि सैंट्रली स्पोर्ट्स स्कीम्स की बात कही गई है। पीएमकेएसवाई हर खेत को पानी देने का प्रावधान है। जब यह एनाउंस हुआ था, तब यह वर्ल्ड सुनने में बहुत अच्छा लगा था कि अब हमारे राजस्थान के खेतों में भी पानी आ जाएगा। मैं पूछता हूं कि जब सोर्स ही क्रिएट नहीं किया जा रहा है तो पानी कहां से और कैसे आएगा? सीएडी एक स्कीम थी, जिसके तहत हम नहरों की लाइनिंग करते थे, अपलिफ्ट करते थे। वर्ष 2024-25 में 1400 करोड़ रुपये का एस्टीमेट था। यह बहुत अचम्भे की बात है कि रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट मात्र 100 करोड़ रुपये छोड़ दिया गया। कैसे केनाल का कमांड एरिया बढ़ेगा, जब पैसा ही नहीं दे पा रहे हो? एआईबीपी स्कीम 2500 करोड़ रुपये की एक्सक्लूडेड इंटीग्रेटेड इरिगेशन बेनिफिट प्रोग्राम था। वर्ष 2024-25 के अंदर 2500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च नहीं कर पाए। पीएमकेएसवाई का टोटल बजट घटा दिया गया। जो बजट आबंटन 8200 करोड़ रुपये का था, उसे 6600 करोड़ रुपये रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट कर दिया।

सर, आपकी कहती है कि हमने हर खेत को पानी योजना के तहत इस देश में 24 से 25 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई का पानी उपलब्ध करवा दिया। ये आंकड़े तो समझ में नहीं आते हैं, कौन-से क्षेत्र में हुआ, यह समझ में नहीं आता कि कहां से ये आंकड़े आए हैं।

सर, हम इंटरलिंग ऑफ रिवर्स की बात करते हैं। हर चीज में बजट घटा। वर्ष 2024-25 में 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट था, रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट में यह 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो गया। मेजर इरीगेशन सिस्टम में 14 हजार 967 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया, लेकिन 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये भी खर्च नहीं हो पाए। 'नमामि गंगे' का जो बहुत अच्छा प्रोग्राम है, 33 सौ करोड़ रुपये की सैंक्शनिंग थी, 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट में आ गए। वर्ष 2015-16 से वर्ष 2021 के मध्य 'नमामि गंगे'

कार्यक्रम के तहत केवल 4 हजार 16 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए। जो बजट आपने आवंटित किया था, यह उसका मात्र 20 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। बातें बड़ी हैं, दिखावा बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन एक्जीक्यूशन करने में बहुत प्रॉब्लम है।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपके 15 मिनट्स हो गए।

श्री राहुल कर्वा : सर, भारत सरकार द्वारा एक योजना चलाई गई ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कई अन्य स्पीकर्स भी हैं। वह अच्छे सांसद हैं, मैं जानता हूं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल कर्वा : सर, नेशनल वाटर मिशन के अंतर्गत जल शक्ति अभियान, कैच द रेन का प्रोग्राम चला, इसके तहत 'जेएसए-सीटीआर' का कैंपेन वर्ष 2024 में लागू हुआ। 617 जिलों में डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाटर कन्जर्वेशन प्लान बनाया गया। हम सभी सांसद देश के अलग-अलग कोनों से आते हैं। कोई एक माननीय सदस्य यहां खड़ा होकर बता दे कि उसने डिस्ट्रिक्ट एक्शन प्लान देखा है। हम एक सांसद के रूप में प्रतिदिन पब्लिक को डील करते हैं। अगर आज गांव में फोन उठाऊं, तो पहला फोन यही आता है कि पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट एक्शन प्लान चल गया। यह अभियान आपने वर्ष 2024 में चलाया और सांसदों को इसका पार्ट ही नहीं बनाया गया। ... (व्यवधान) यह तो हालत है।

सर, बजट एस्टिमेट में बजट एलोकेशन आपने देश में बहुत अच्छे किए हैं। पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत आप प्रतिदिन 17 रुपये देते हैं। हमें अच्छा लगता है कि उनको 6 हजार रुपये एक साल में मिलते हैं। 4 लाख 35 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो गए। बुलेट ट्रेन पर 1 लाख 8 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो गए। एनपीए लोन्स की 11 लाख 35 हजार करोड़ रुपये की वेविंग कर दी गई। हाईवे बहुत बड़े-बड़े और अच्छे बन रहे हैं। इस वर्ष इसमें 2 लाख 62 हजार रुपये दिए हैं। रेलवे को भी 2 लाख 52 हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। पिछले साल भी दिए थे। लाखों-लाख रुपये डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च हो रहे हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों इरीगेशन के लिए पैसा नजर नहीं आता? कोई एक लाख, दो लाख, 5 लाख करोड़

रुपये की योजना ही दिखे। हम दाल बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं, एडिबल ऑयल्स बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं, हमारे बच्चों को प्रॉपर फूड नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आज भी हम 'मिड डे मील' के तहत बच्चों को केवल दाल-चावल ही खिला रहे हैं। हमारे बच्चों को, हर बच्चे को आज भी हेल्थ न्यूट्रीशन की एडीशनल टेबलेट्स देनी पड़ती हैं।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया समाप्त करें।

श्री राहुल कस्वां : सर, केवल दो मिनट और लूंगा। आप हैं, इसलिए भाषण हो जाएगा, नहीं तो मैं बोल नहीं पाऊंगा, आप कृपया आज्ञा दीजिए, मैं जल्दी ही अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा।

माननीय सभापति : आपके 15 मिनट्स हो गए हैं, और भी मेंबर्स हैं।

श्री राहुल कस्वां : सर, 'जल जीवन मिशन' की हालत देखिए। चुरु में 4 लाख 10 हजार घरों को पीने का पानी देना था। ऑलरेडी 42 हजार घरों को दिया जा चुका था। मैं चुरु का एक क्लासिक उदाहरण दूंगा कि क्या हालत है सिस्टम की। Tap connection given in JJM, 2 लाख 25 हजार यानी करीब 70 परसेंट डैशबोर्ड पर एंट्री हो चुकी है कि टैप का पानी घर तक पहुंचा दिया गया है। हालत यह है कि चुरु के राजगढ़ ब्लॉक में 19 SLR, Second level Reservoirs, जिनको ओएचआर बोलते हैं, उन्हें बनाना था, लेकिन आज तक यानी 5 सालों में केवल दो पूरी हुई हैं और आपने 70 परसेंट घरों में पानी दे दिया। आज के पेपर की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि जोधपुर में 239 घरों में और 118 घरों के अंदर पीने के पानी का विभाग ने पोर्टल पर शो तो कर दिया, लेकिन आज तक वहां पानी नहीं पहुंचा। पोर्टल की एंट्री का इतना दुरुपयोग किया गया है कि आपने पाइपलाइन कनेक्शन कर दिया, तो पोर्टल पर एंट्री कर दो। विभाग को लगता है कि काम पूरा हो गया है। सरकार सोचती है कि राज्यों के गांवों में काम हो रहा है। काम हो ही नहीं पा रहा है। क्वालिटी ऑफ वर्क की बात करूं, तो मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में 12-13 सौ करोड़ रुपये के जेजेएम के कार्य चल रहे हैं। यह बताते हुए दुख होता है कि 12 सौ करोड़ रुपये के इस काम के चक्कर में 4 सौ करोड़ रुपये की रोड तोड़ दी। रोड को ठीक करने वाला कोई नहीं है। यहां पर बैठे सभी सांसद मेरी बात से सहमत होंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, रोड्स तोड़ दी गईं। खराब क्वालिटी है। आज के जमाने में एसएलआर से हम पानी दे रहे

हैं। राजस्थान के अंदर हमारा रेगिस्तानी इलाका है, वहां लास्ट एंड पर बैठा हुआ जो व्यक्ति है, उस तक पानी नहीं पहुंच पाता। पंपिंग के थ्रू लोगों को पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सर, मेरी बस दो महत्वपूर्ण बातें रह गई हैं। एक भाखड़ा ब्यास मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड है। राजस्थान में हाईएस्ट वाटर सप्लाई होती है। राजस्थान के लिए 8.67 एमएएफ पानी का एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, लेकिन 0.6 एमएएफ पानी हमें आज तक नहीं मिला। ऐसे ही हमारा सिद्धमुख कैनाल के लिए 0.47 एमएएफ पानी था, लेकिन हमें 0.17 एमएएफ पानी आज तक नहीं मिला। सिद्धमुख के नाम पर कैनाल बनी, लेकिन वहां से पानी आज तक नहीं आया। हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान का यह केस 33 साल से ट्रिब्यूनल में अटका हुआ है। वहां पर आपकी डबल इंजन की सरकार है। आपकी तो ट्रिपल इंजन की सरकार है। राजस्थान में बीजेपी की सरकार है, हरियाणा में बीजेपी की सरकार है और दिल्ली में भी बीजेपी की सरकार है। ट्रिपल इंजन की सरकार भी फैसला नहीं कर पा रही है कि किसानों को पानी कब मिलेगा?

सर, मैं यमुना लिंक नहर की बात करूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं मेरी पार्टी का फर्स्ट स्पीकर हूँ इसलिए आप मुझे बोलने का समय दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप एक मिनट रुक जाइए। गौरव गोगोई जी, आप बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में हैं। इस बिल के लिए चार घंटे का समय दिया गया है। उन चार घंटों में आपकी पार्टी के लिए 44 मिनट्स हैं। आपकी पार्टी से 11 स्पीकर्स के नाम हैं। ये ऑलरेडी 20 मिनट बोल चुके हैं। आप बीएसी में इस बिल पर या तो चार से आठ घंटे चर्चा बढ़वा दीजिए। अगर आप अपने 10 स्पीकर्स को नहीं बुलवाना चाहते हैं तो मैं इनको पूरे 44 मिनट्स दे दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हमारी पार्टी का समय भी 1 घंटे 46 मिनट का है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल कस्वां : सर, यमुना लिंक नहर से हम राजस्थान में रेन वाटर को टैप करके ताजेवाल हेड से पानी लेकर आ रहे थे। राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने चुनाव के समय उसे भागीरथ का नाम दिया और

उन्होंने कहा कि हम यमुना लिंक के पानी का डीपीआर बनाएंगे। डीपीआर आप ही की सरकार में वर्ष 2018 में बनकर तैयार हुई थी। वह 22 हजार करोड़ रुपये की डीपीआर है। 220 किलोमीटर दूर पानी पाइप लाइन के माध्यम से जमीन के नीचे से आएगा। इससे हिन्दुस्तान में इरिगेशन की नई टेक्नोलॉजी की शुरुआत होती, लेकिन वह पानी आज भी अटका पड़ा हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि ईआरसीपी में बजट आवंटन कर दिया तो मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसको नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट बनाने की बात की जाएगी?

मैं अंत में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि न पानी पीने के लिए है, न पानी सिंचाई के लिए है। राजस्थान का पानी लोगों की आँखों में आ गया है। आपके द्वारा 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' की बात की गई थी। आपका साथ दो बार दिया गया है। इसलिए आप एक बार हमारा भी साथ दीजिए और यमुना लिंक नहर परियोजना को धरती पर लाने का काम कीजिए।

***श्री लक्ष्मीकान्त पप्पू निषाद (संत कबीर नगर) :** आज मैं उन लाखों नागरिकों की ओर से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ जिन्हें इस सरकार के खोखले वादों से धोखा दिया गया है, एक ऐसी बुनियादी आवश्यकता पर जो अभी भी हमारी आबादी के विशाल हिस्सों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में, से दूर है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए 2025-26 के बजट अनुमान न केवल अक्षमता बल्कि हमारे राष्ट्र की जल सुरक्षा के प्रति एक निर्दयी उपेक्षा को दर्शाते हैं। कुल सकल बजट आवंटन वास्तव में BE 2024-25 में 2107,624.51 करोड़ से घटकर BE 2025-26 में ₹107.391.92 करोड़ हो गया है, जो 0.22% की कमी है। यह कमी, मुद्रास्फीति के लिए समायोजित करने पर, वास्तविक रूप से एक महत्वपूर्ण कटौती का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, ऐसे समय में जब हमारी जल चुनौतियाँ तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं। मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, संत कबीर नगर, जो राप्ती, सरयू और घाघरा नदियों से बार-बार बाढ़ से तबाह होता है, बजट में कटौती और कार्यान्वयन की विफलताओं से कहीं बेहतर का हकदार है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

सरकार का बाढ़ प्रबंधन के प्रति दृष्टिकोण को आपराधिक रूप से लापरवाह के अलावा और कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। ऐसे समय में जब जलवायु परिवर्तन बाढ़ की आवृत्ति और तीव्रता को बढ़ा रहा है, बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम को BE 2024-25 में 2449.57 करोड़ से BE 2025-26 में ₹450 करोड़ तक मामूली 0.10% की वृद्धि मिली है। मुद्रास्फीति के लिए समायोजित करने पर यह वास्तव में एक कमी है। इससे भी अधिक प्रकट करने वाला यह है कि वे इस तुच्छ राशि को भी खर्च नहीं कर सके, RE 2024-25 ₹400 करोड़ पर खड़ा है, जो आवंटित से 11.03% कम है। हर मानसून में, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और असम के लोग विनाशकारी बाढ़ का सामना करते हैं, फिर भी इस सरकार को बाढ़ सुरक्षा के लिए उचित धन आवंटित करने की परवाह नहीं है। संत कबीर नगर में, 38 गांव घाघरा नदी के बाढ़ के पानी से घिरे हुए थे, नदी खतरे के निशान को पार कर घरों को नष्ट कर रही थी। गयाघाट दक्षिण के ग्राम प्रधान ने बताया था कि आठ घर बह गए हैं। क्या यह सरकार कार्रवाई करने से पहले और अधिक घरों के बह जाने का इंतजार कर रही है?

हमारी आपदा तैयारियों का सबसे चौंकाने वाला विश्वासघात हमारी प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणालियों का लगभग पूर्ण विघटन है। जल संसाधन सूचना प्रणाली, जो बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, को BE 2024-25 में ₹115 करोड़ से 44.88% की कटौती के साथ BE 2025-26 में केवल ₹63.39 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। इससे भी अधिक चिंताजनक बात यह है कि राष्ट्रीय जल विज्ञान परियोजना को वस्तुतः समाप्त कर दिया गया है जिसमें BE 2024-25 में 661.20 करोड़ से 98.03% की कमी के साथ BE 2025-26 में मात्र ₹13 करोड़ रह गए हैं। हरे राष्ट्रवादी अविश्यवाणी और तैयारी करने की केसीको से कम नहीं है। अब अमली बाव आपदा आएगी और हजारों लोग अनजान रहेंगे, तो यह सरकार उन प्रणालियों को नष्ट करने के लिए सीधे तौर पर जिम्मेदार होगी जो प्रारंभिक पैवतियां प्रदान कर सकती थी। उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ पंवर क्षेत्रों में लोम- जहां हमारी पार्टी आम लोगों की सेवा करती है इस सरकार के विनाशकारी विकल्पों का खामियाजा भुगतेंगे। शोध से पता चलता है कि संत कबीर नगर में तीन कौली मेहदावल और बेलहरकला बाढ़ के सबसे अधिक ओखिम में हैं, जिनके 11-18% क्षेत्र कम और हैं और 52,478 लोग सीधे ओखिम में हैं। फिर भी इस सरकार के पास इन कमजोर समुदायों

के लिए कोई व्यापक योजना नहीं है।

बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार कार्यक्रम को BE 2024-25 में 46.98 करोड़ से BE 2025-26 में ₹50.30 करोड़ तक मात्र 7.07% की वृद्धि मिली है, जो कि पूरी तरह से अपर्याप्त है क्योंकि हमारे पास 50 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने 1,115 से अधिक बड़े बांध हैं। यह मध्य वृद्धि हमारे बुढ़ापे वाले बांध बुनियादी ढांचे की गंभीर सुरक्षा चिंताओं को दूर नहीं कर सकती। 2024-25 के संशोधित अनुमान ₹42.28 करोड़ पर खड़े हैं, जो इस महत्वपूर्ण सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में भी 10% कम खर्च दिखा रहे हैं। क्या हम बांध सुरक्षा को गंभीरता से लेने से पहले बांध विफलता की आपदा का इंतजार कर रहे हैं? ऐसा लगता है कि इस सरकार ने पिछले बांध विफलताओं और उनके विनाशकारी परिणामों के सबक को भुला दिया है। संत कबीर नगर के राप्ती नदी बेसिन में, हमारे पास कुल 22.38 किलोमीटर की लंबाई वाले केवल चार तटबंध हैं जो केवल 8,938 हेक्टेयर भूमि की रक्षा करते हैं। फिर भी शोध से पता चलता है कि 2017 में 10,254.12 हेक्टेयर जलमग्न हो गए थे। सुरक्षा में कुल अंतर स्पष्ट है। फिर भी यह सरकार बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए धन कम करती है।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन धन में क्षेत्रीय असमानताएं इस सरकार के आपदा प्रबंधन के प्रति चयनात्मक दृष्टिकोण को उजागर करती हैं। उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र भारत की कुछ सबसे गंभीर और बार-बार आने वाली बाढ़ का सामना करता है, फिर भी अपर्याप्त आवंटन प्राप्त करता है। बिहार, ओ सालाना कोसी और गंडक की बाढ़ से तबाह होता है, के पास सामान्य FMBAP के अलावा कोई लक्षित कार्यक्रम नहीं है। ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड, जो हमारे सबसे अधिक बाढ़ प्रवण नदी बेसिन में से एक के लिए जिम्मेदार है, BE 2025-26 में मात्र 62 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त करता है, जो वास्तव में RE 2024-25 में ₹63 करोड़ से घट रहा है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे किसान और नागरिक समान उपेक्षा का सामना करते हैं क्योंकि हर मानसून में बाढ़ उनके घरों और खेतों को तबाह कर देती है। उपरा पूर्वी और तुकौलिया जैसे गांवों में, नदी की धारा सीधे तटबंधों की मारती है। फिर भी यह सरकार मुश्किल से इतना पैसा आवंटित करती है कि एक मुट्ठी भर नावे तैनात की जा सकें गंभीर बाढ़ के दौरान संत कबीर नगर के 25 गांवों के लिए केवल 39। इस सरकार की कुछ क्षेत्रों के प्रति उदासीनता विशेष रूप से वे जो उनकी पार्टी द्वारा शासित नहीं हैं- इन

भेदभावपूर्ण आवंटनों में स्पष्ट है।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम BE 2025-26 में जल संसाधन विभाग के बजट का मात्र 1.36% है, जो BE 2024-25 में 1.49% से कम है। यहां तक कि अगर हम सभी बाढ़-संबंधित घटकों (FMBAP + बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी) को जोड़े, तो वे मंत्रालय के बजट का 1.45% हिस्सा बनते हैं। यह वह मूल्य है जो यह सरकार बाढ़ आपदाओं से लाखों नागरिकों की रक्षा पर रखती है। आवंटन का इतिहास एक निंदनीय कहानी बताता है: वास्तविक 2023-24 में ₹198.39 करोड़ से BE 2024-25 में ₹449.57 करोड़, RE 2024-25 में ₹400 करोड़, BE 2025-26 में ₹450 करोड़ - अनिवार्य रूप से स्थिर धन जबकि बाढ़ के जोखिम तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। मेरे जिले के मदरा, छपरा मगरवी, रामपुर बाराह कोनी और भोथा जैसे गांवों में, बाढ़ का पानी लोगों को हर मानसून में अपने घरों को छोड़ने और अपनी फसलों को खोने के लिए मजबूर करता है, फिर भी यह सरकार इस अस्तित्वगत खतरे को संबोधित करने के लिए जेब खर्च आवंटित करती है। जब अगापुर गुलरिहा के 2,000 निवासियों के घरों में बाढ़ का पानी घुसा, बच्चे कई दिनों तक भोजन के बिना रहे, परिवार पानी से घिरे खाटों पर बैठे रहे, और गुलरिहा, उपरा पूर्वी और धरमचिया में स्कूलों जैसी महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी ढांचे को बंद करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया। यह केवल वित्तीय उपेक्षा नहीं है, यह दृष्टि और रणनीति की पूर्ण अनुपस्थिति है। जबकि भाजपा सरकार आपदा लचीलापन के बारे में बड़े-बड़े घोषणा करती है, उनका बजट उनके दावों के पीछे खोखली सच्चाई को उजागर करता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री को महत्वपूर्ण जल सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों में इन विनाशकारी कटौतियों को स्पष्ट करने की चुनौती देता हूं। आप पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए बाढ़ प्रबंधन की आपराधिक उपेक्षा को कैसे उचित ठहराएंगे? आप उन लाखों लोगों का सामना कैसे करेंगे जो अभी भी नल के पानी के कनेक्शन का इंतजार कर रहे हैं जबकि आपका प्रमुख कार्यक्रम अपने आधे बजट का भी उपयोग करने में विफल रहता है? आप करमैनी, बेलौहा, भरथुवा और नौगो जैसे गांवों के लोगों को कैसे समझाएंगे, जहां राप्ती नदी खतरे के निशान से 25 सेंटीमीटर ऊपर बहती है, आपने उन्हें बचाने के लिए बनाई गई प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणालियों को वस्तुतः समाप्त क्यों कर दिया है? यह बजट न केवल अपर्याप्त है, यह

भारतीय लोगों के विश्वास और उनके जल सुरक्षा के मौलिक अधिकार के मौलिक विश्वासघात का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। हमारी पार्टी किसानों, बाढ़ पीड़ितों और सभी नागरिकों के साथ खड़ी है जिन्हें पानी के अधिकार से वंचित किया गया है। हम भारत के लोगों के साथ, और विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश से, जवाबदेही की मांग करते हैं, जो खोखले वादों और खोखले बजट से बेहतर के हकदार हैं।

जय हिन्द । जय समाजवाद ,

***डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) :** मैं Ministry of Jal Shakti Demands for Grants 2025-26 पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करता हूँ। हमारे समाज में जल संसाधन को बहुत मूल्यवान माना जाता था ऋग्वेद में कहा गया है कि जल में अमृत है, जल में औषधयी है। Water Resource Management के विभिन्न प्रकार के अनेक प्राचीन उदाहरण पूरे देश में उपलब्ध हैं जो आज भी प्रासंगिक है। हमारी प्राचीन जल-प्रबंधन प्रणालियों पर शोध होना चाहिए और आधुनिक संदर्भ में उनका व्यावहारिक उपयोग होना चाहिए। सरोवर, कुआं, तालाब, जल-कुंड और पोखरी, ऐसे सभी जल - निकाय, सदियों से हमारे समाज के लिए Water-bank रहे हैं।

जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत 2019 में शुरू की गई थी। मिशन की शुरुआत में, केवल 3.23 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन थे। मार्च 2025 तक 15.52 करोड़ से अधिक परिवारों को उनके हारों में नल जल पानी सप्लाई हो रहा है। शेष पड़े 3-84 करोड परिवारों के लिए निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है। यह सराहनी पहल है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण 2025-26 के दौरान जल जीवन मिशन को 2028 तक बढ़ाने की घोषणा की है।

आज जब पर्यावरण और जल-संरक्षण की बात आती है, तो कई सच्चाइयों का हमेशा ध्यान रखना है। भारत में दुनिया के कुल fresh water का सिर्फ 4 प्रतिशत ही है। कितनी ही विशाल नदियां भारत में हैं, लेकिन हमारे एक बड़े भूभाग को पानी की कमी से जूझना पड़ रहा है। कई जगहों पर पानी का स्तर लगातार गिर रहा है। क्लाइमेट चेंज इस संकट को और गहरा रहा है। इस सबके बावजूद, ये

* Speech was laid on the Table.

अपना देश ही है जो अपने साथ-साथ पूरे विश्व के लिए इन चुनौतियों के समाधान खोज सकता है। हम उस संस्कृति के लोग हैं, जहां जल को ईश्वर का रूप। कहा गया है, नदियों को देवी माना गया है। सरोवरों को कुंडों को देवालय का दर्जा मिला है। इसलिए दूसरों के लिए पानी बचाना सबसे बड़ा दान माना गया है।

आज से लगभग 24 सौ वर्ष पहले के ग्रन्थ 'अर्थ-शास्त्र' में कौटिल्य ने लिखा है कि 10 परिवारों के लिए एक सार्वजनिक कुआं उपलब्ध होना चाहिए। उस ग्रंथ में उल्लेख किया गया है कि पानी के बहाव की व्यवस्था कराना नगर के अधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारी है, यदि कोई व्यक्ति, पानी के बहाव को रोकता है तो उस पर जुर्माना लगेगा।

पहले देश के केवल 3 करोड़ घरों में पाइप से पानी पहुंचता था। आज देश के 15 करोड़ से अधिक ग्राणीय घरों को पाइप से पानी मिलने लगा है। जल-जीवन मिशन के जरिए देश के 75 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा घरों तक नल से साफ पानी पहुँच चुका है।

World Health Organization (WHO) का आकलन है कि हर घर पाइप से जल पहुंचने से देश के लोगों के करीब साढ़े 5 करोड़ घंटे बचेंगे। World Health Organization अपनी रिपोर्ट्स में कहती है कि जल जीवन मिशन से सवा लाख से ज्यादा बच्चों की असमय मौत भी रोकी जा सकेगी। हम हर साल 4 लाख से ज्यादा लोगों को डायरिया जैसी बीमारियों से भी बचा पाएंगे यानि बीमारियों पर लोगों का जो खर्च होता था, वो भी कम हुआ है।

जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि हमारी पानी की जरूरतों का 80 प्रतिशत हिस्सा, खेती के कामों में आता है। Sustainable agriculture की दिशा में हमारी सरकार drip irrigation जैसी तकनीकों को लगातार बढ़ा रही है। Per drop more crop जैसे अभियान इनसे पानी की बचत भी हो रही है, कम पानी वाले इलाकों में किसानों की आय भी बढ़ रही है। है। सरकार दलहन, तिलहन और मिलेट्स जैसी कम पानी की खपत वाली फसलों की खेती को भी बढ़ावा दे रही है।

विश्व समुदाय ने, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा अपनाए गए Sustainable Development Goals के तहत, वर्ष 2030 तक, सभी के लिए जल की उपलब्धता तथा स्वच्छता को सुनिश्चित करने का लक्ष्य

रखा है। इन लक्ष्यों में, महिलाओं और लड़कियों की जल तथा स्वच्छता संबंधी आवश्यकताओं का विशेष उल्लेख किया गया है। जल के अभाव से पीड़ित लोगों की संख्या कम करने का लक्ष्य, पूरी मानवता के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। Sustainable Development Goals के तहत, जल और स्वच्छता प्रबंधन में सुधार के लिए स्थानीय समुदायों की भागीदारी को समर्थन देने और मजबूत बनाना जरूरी है इसमें सब की भागीदारी जरूरी है।

पृथ्वी पर उपलब्ध कुल पानी का 2.5 प्रतिशत A fresh water या मीठा पानी होता है। उसमें भी एक प्रतिशत ही मानव समाज के उपयोग के लिए उपलब्ध हो पाता है। जल-संसाधन सीमित हैं। उनके सक्षम उपयोग से ही सबके लिए जल की आपूर्ति संभव है। विश्व के जल-संसाधन में भारत का हिस्सा चार प्रतिशत है। हमारे देश में उपलब्ध जल का लगभग 80 प्रतिशत कृषि-क्षेत्र के उपयोग में आता है। कृषि के अलावा विद्युत उत्पादन, उद्योग तथा घरेलू जरूरतों के लिए पानी की उपलब्धता अनिवार्य है। पानी के सक्षम उपयोग द्वारा ही संतुलित तरीके से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सकता है।

भारत में विश्व की करीब 18 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या निवास करती है। अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने तालाबों और झीलों जैसे जल-संचय के परंपरागत तरीकों को लुप्त कर दिया है जिसका परिणाम आज पानी की समस्या के साथ-साथ global सामने है। global warming के रूप में भी हमारे सामने है।

केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना 10.62 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचाई और 62 लाख लोगों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराएगी, जबकि संशोधित पार्वती-कालीसिंध चंबल ईआरसीपी 10 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि पर सिंचाई और 50 लाख लोगों के लिए पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराएगी।

2025-26 में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को 99,503 करोड़ रुपये आबंटित किए गए हैं, जो 2024-25 के बजट आबंटन (98,714 करोड़ रुपये) से थोड़ा ज्यादा है। 2024-25 में व्यय का संशोधित अनुमान बजट आबंटन से 48% कम है। यह संशोधित चरण में जल जीवन मिशन के लिए कम आबंटन के कारण है।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गोपालगंज में हुई बाढ़ की विभीषिका एवं उससे हुए जान-माल के नुकसान की

और इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं माननीय जलशक्ति मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस और दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गोपालगंज में बाढ़ का मुख्य कारण नेपाल में लगातार बारिश होने से गंडक नदी का जलस्तर बढ़ जाना है और वाल्मीकि नगर बराज से कई लाख क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ देने से जिला जलमग्न हो से रातों-रात पूरा जिला घटते-बढ़ते जलस्तर की है। गंडक नदी के लगातार घटते-बढ़ते जाता है। वजह से बाँध में कटाव होता है और बाँध दूर जाना है। इससे करीब एक सौ पच्चास (150) गाँव के लोग प्रभावित होते हैं तथा हजारों की तादाद में लोग विस्थापित हो जाते हैं। पिछले कई सालों में लाखों लोगों के घर नदी के कटाव के कारण समाप्त हो गए। कल तक जहाँ गाँव हुआ करता था आज वहाँ कई किलोमीटर तक नदी की धारा बह रही है वर्ष 2017 में 300 परिवार वाला टिहरी टोला गंडक की उग्र धारा में बह गया था। कई स्कूल एवं सरकारी भवन भी बह गए। हमारे गोपालगंज में 72 किलोमीटर की दूरी में गंडक नदी बहती है, जिसमें 8 जगहों पर डेंजर प्वाइंट है मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के 6 प्रखण्ड जिसमें बरौली, सिधौलिया, बैकुण्ठपुर, कुचायपोट एवं गोपालगंज ब्लाक सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित होते हैं।

इसका समाधान यह है कि अगर जलशक्ति मंत्रालय बाँध में बोल्टडर लगा दें एवं किनारों को सीमेन्टेड कर दें तो कटाव को रोका जा सकता है तथा इससे बाढ़ से होने वाली बर्बादी को भी रोका जा सकता है। जैसाकि उत्तर प्रदेश में गंडक नदी पर सरकार ने किया है। इससे सरकार को हर साल खर्च होने वाले करोड़ों रुपये को बचाया जा सकता है साथ-साथ बाढ़ का स्थाई समाधान भी है।

अतः मैं माननीय जलशक्ति मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाह रहा हूँ ताकि केन्द्रीय टीम के भेजकर सर्वे कराया जाए एवं स्थायी समाधान निकाला जाए। बाढ़ के स्थायी समाधान से देश का पैसा बचेगा एवं लोगों के जीवन में खुशहाली आयेगी।

धन्यवाद

***श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) :** सभापति, मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के

* Speech was laid on the Table.

केन्द्रीय नेतृत्व में प्रस्तुत जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की 2025-26 की अनुदान मांगों का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। यह बजट हमारे देश के विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। यह देशवासियों के लिए प्रसन्नता की बात है कि वित्तीय बजट में जल जीवन मिशन का बजटीय परिव्यय बढ़कर 67,000 करोड़ रुपये किया गया है और साथ ही इस मिशन का विस्तार 2028 तक किया गया है। यह मिशन अगले 3 वर्षों की अवधि में शत प्रतिशत कवरेज हासिल करेगा। सरकार के महात्वाकांक्षी जल जीवन मिशन की डेडलाइन 2028 तक के लिए बढ़ा दिया है। उन्होंने दावा किया कि 2019 से लेकर अब तक 15 करोड़ से अधिक परिवारों को नल से पेय जल की सुविधा प्रदान की जा चुकी है। जो कुल ग्रामीण आबादी का 80 फीसदी है। अगले चार सालों में बची हुई 20 फीसदी ग्रामीण आबादी तक नल से पेयजल की सुविधा प्रदान की जाएगी और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का रखरखाव भी किया जाएगा। हालांकि, इस बार के केंद्रीय बजट आंकड़ों में वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए कुल 67000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। बीते वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के मुकाबले इस बार जल जीवन मिशन के लिए किया गया प्रावधान काफी अधिक है। जल जीवन मिशन का मुख्य ध्यान इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की गुणवत्ता और "जन भागीदारी" के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पाइप से जल आपूर्ति योजना के ऑपरेशन एंड मेंटेनेंस पर होगा। इसके लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ पृथक समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए जायेंगे, ताकि इसकी निरंतरता और नागरिक केंद्रित जल सेवा को तय किया जा सके। वहीं केंद्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्रालय के डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ ड्रिंकिंग वाटर एंड सैनिटेशन को वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए कुल 74226.02 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें करीब 90 फीसदी बजट का हिस्सा जल जीवन मिशन के लिए ही है। यानी ग्रामीण पेयजल को छोड़कर महज 10 फीसदी बजट अन्य ड्रिंकिंग सैनिटेशन कार्यों के लिए है। डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ ड्रिंकिंग वाटर सैनिटेशन के हिस्से में दूसरा बड़ा मद ग्रामीण स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (एसबीएम) के लिए है। सरकार ने बजट के प्रावधानों में स्पष्ट किया है कि इस मद का इस्तेमाल गांवों को स्वच्छ रखने और खुले में शौच से मुक्त रखने के लिए किया जाएगा।

भारत की ग्रामीण आबादी के 80 प्रतिशत का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले 15 करोड़ लोगों को 2019 से जल जीवन मिशन से फायदा हुआ है। इस मिशन के तहत नल का पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जाता है

और अगले 3 वर्षों में मिशन का लक्ष्य शत प्रतिशत लोगों को नल का पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना है। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के केन्द्रीय नेतृत्व में सरकार ने जल जीवन मिशन के तहत 15 करोड़ परिवारों, जो भारत की ग्रामीण आबादी का 80 प्रतिशत प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, को पीने योग्य नल का पानी उपलब्ध कराया गया है। इस मिशन का मुख्य ध्यान अवसंरचना की गुणवत्ता और 'जन भागीदारी के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाइप से जल आपूर्ति योजना के प्रचालन और रख-रखाव (ओएण्डएम) पर होगा। राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के साथ पृथक समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किया जाएगा ताकि, इसकी संधारणीयता और नागरिक-केंद्रित जल सेवा वितरण को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

भारत में जल संसाधनों के प्रबंधन की जिम्मेदारी केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच साझा की जाती है। केंद्र स्तर पर, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय संसाधन के रूप में जल के विकास और प्रबंधन के लिए जिम्मेदार है। यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि घरेलू उपयोग, स्वच्छता, सिंचाई और औद्योगिक उपयोग जैसी विविध जल आवश्यकताओं के लिए पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाए। यह नदियों और अन्य जल निकायों के संरक्षण को भी सुनिश्चित करता है। 2025-26 में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को 99,503 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जो 2024-25 के बजट आवंटन से अधिक है। केन्द्र सरकार ने केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में पेयजल और स्वच्छता विभाग के लिए 74,226 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश जल जीवन मिशन के लिए आवंटित किए गए हैं जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण घरों में नल का जल कनेक्शन प्रदान करना है। यह आवंटन विभाग के लिए 2024-25 के लिए 29,916 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान से काफी अधिक है।

यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि ग्रामीण घरों में नल जल कनेक्शन 150 मिलियन के आंकड़े को पार कर गया है। जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग को 25,276.83 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जो संशोधित अनुमान से 21,640.88 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। नमामि गंगे मिशन के अंतर्गत नदी की सफाई और पुनरुद्धार के लिए 3,400 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए गए हैं, जो पिछले वर्ष 3,000 करोड़ रुपये थे। जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) को 2019 में लॉन्च किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य 2024

तक सभी 19 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों को सुनिश्चित नल जल आपूर्ति प्रदान करना है। जेजेएम का उद्देश्य ग्रे वाटर प्रबंधन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करके पानी की गुणवत्ता को भी संबोधित करना है। हमारी सरकार ने जल संचयन और प्रबंधन के लिए कई योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं। इनमें से कुछ प्रमुख योजनाएँ हैं। जल संचयन योजना जल संचयन के लिए विभिन्न तकनीकों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू की गई है। जल प्रबंधन योजना जल प्रबंधन के लिए विभिन्न तकनीकों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू की गई है। जल शिक्षा योजना जल शिक्षा के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू की गई है। हमारी सरकार की जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के बजट से रोजगार के अवसर भी पैदा होंगे। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के बजट से लगभग 5 लाख नए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे। यह रोजगार के अवसर देश के युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करेंगे और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाएंगे।

देश में जल जीवन मिशन योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीणों को पेयजल उपलब्ध कराए जाने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हमारे लोकप्रिय प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के केन्द्रीय नेतृत्व में हुआ है, जिसका पूरा ग्रामीणों को मिल रहा है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहांपुर (उ०प्र०) में जल जीवन मिशन योजना "हर घर जल" के अन्तर्गत करवाए जा रहे कार्य की गुणवत्ता ठीक नहीं है। मुझे क्षेत्र में दौरे के दौरान निरंतर शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं कि जो निर्माण कार्य कार्यदायी एजेंसी के माध्यम से करवाए जा रहे हैं, वे गुणवत्ताविहीन और मानक के अनुरूप नहीं हैं। निर्माण कार्य में अत्यधिक घटिया सामग्री का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है तथा कार्यदायी एजेंसी द्वारा कार्य को जिन छोटे-छोटे ठेकेदारों में बांटा गया है, उनको उक्त कार्य का अनुभव ही नहीं है। कार्यदायी एजेंसी द्वारा जो पाइपलाइन डाली जा रही है, उसकी गुणवत्ता भी अत्यधिक घटिया है। पाइपलाइन बहुत हल्की है एवं साइट पर डालते समय टूट-फूट हो रही है। इसके अलावा पाइप लाइन डालने के उपरांत रोड को कहीं भी ठीक / रिस्टोर नहीं किया गया है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहांपुर की सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में यह स्थिति है। जनपद के विकास खंड सिंधौली के ग्राम मुर्छा में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत घटिया निर्माण सामग्री से बन रही पानी की टंकी की सीढ़ी गिरने से मजदूर भी घायल हुए हैं।

अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस प्रकरण की गंभीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय स्तर

पर एक उच्चस्तरीय तकनीकी समिति गठित करके उपरोक्त पूरे प्रकरण की विस्तृत जांच करवाने तथा कार्यदायी एजेंसी को तत्काल प्रभाव से ब्लैक लिस्ट करते हुए दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कठोर विभागीय कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करने और कार्यों को कुशल कार्यदायी एजेंसी को आवंटित किए जाने हेतु समुचित कार्यवाही की जाए। अंत में, मैं पुनः माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमन जी और उनके सहयोगी राज्य मंत्री श्री पंकज चौधरी जी और श्री सी०आर० पाटिल जी का हृदय से आभार प्रकट करते हुए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का पूरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

***DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH):** The Ministry of Jal Shakti, has been allocated Rs 99,503 crore in budget 2025-26. While this figure appears substantial, a closer examination reveals a landscape riddled with inefficiencies, underachievement, and systemic issues that demand immediate attention and reform.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), is entrusted with enormous financial responsibility.

The revised estimate for expenditure of DDWS is a staggering 48% lower than the budget allocation, primarily due to reduced allocation to the Jal Jeevan Mission. This glaring underutilization of funds raises serious questions about the government's capacity to effectively implement its much hyped Jal Jeevan Mission.

In the much hyped Jal Jeevan Mission, there are two schemes

1. Ground Water Based Schemes,
2. Surface Water Based Schemes

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Both of them are categorised into three types; 1. PWS, 2.H.P/ Borewell/Tube Well & Other spot sources and others.

As far as Tamil Nadu under the Ground water Based Schemes, through PWS 94,408 habitants are covered. Through H.P/Borewell/Tubewell & other spot sources. This is awfully inadequate. Fortunately for Tamil Nadu inspite of hardships to supply water, the Dravidian model rule has achieved many years ago what the union government is targetting to achieve by 2030.

The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), launched in 2019 with the ambitious goal of providing assured tap water supply to all 19 crore rural households by 2024, has failed to meet its target and the scheme has now been extended to 2028. This shortfall is not merely a statistical lapse; it is a failure of governance that directly impacts the lives of millions.

Even more concerning is the functionality assessment report, which reveals that only 62% of households have fully functional tap connections. Full functionality implies not just the presence of a tap, but also a regular supply of water in adequate quantities and of acceptable quality.

Shockingly, in many states more than 40% of households receive water that does not meet quality standards. In 2024-25, 5% of the 66 lakh samples tested were found to be contaminated, and remedial action was taken on only 59% of these. Also, in 2024-25, only 31% of the central share allocated has been released.

Budget allocations for JJM have oscillated wildly. For the fiscal year 2025-26, Rs 67,000 crore has been earmarked-a figure that, on paper, projects confidence and ambition. Yet, when contrasted with the revised expenditure estimates of the

previous year, which hovered around a dismal Rs 22,694 crore, the discrepancy is glaring. Such a vast difference between budgetary intent and actual spending speaks volumes about the inefficiencies that plague project implementation. The government's inability to translate funds into tangible results has created an environment where financial pledges are rendered impotent by procedural delays, administrative apathy, and a lack of genuine commitment to reform.

While the budget estimate for 2025-26 is nearly double that of 2024-25's revised estimate, the actual expenditure in previous years has been shockingly low. Such inconsistencies suggest that the allocation of funds is less a reflection of on-the-ground needs and more a symbolic gesture-an attempt to present a façade of progress while the underlying issues remain unresolved.

The most important natural wealth of our country is the large number of rivers flowing across different states. Most of the Rivers, particularly the peninsular rivers are flooded during the heavy wet monsoons and dry during the other seasons due to scarce rainfall in the catchment areas of these rivers. Hence the Farmers are in the clutches of either a severe flood or drought. This is a very bad situation for farmers of this country. It not only affects their crops but also make them suffer most to repay their loans resulting in the suicides of farmers in the country.

The Nationalization of rivers and inter-linking of the rivers are very important as they not only solve the inter-state water sharing disputes among the Indian States but is also the only way through which adequate water for irrigation in various states could be ensured and the problems faced by the farmers due to lack of water and drought could be solved permanently. Also the government should consider

creating a comprehensive National Policy on Indian rivers and National river water Grid to enhance the process of inter-linking of rivers flowing in various states. In this way the government can harness the excess water in the rivers cleverly and judiciously to benefit drought hit parts of the country.

Water is indispensable for Agriculture. Irrigation is the blood circulation of Agriculture. Without water nothing could be done, without adequate water even if we spend crores of rupees, without water, farmers have no chance of flourish. The River Cauvery is the lifeline of Tamil Nadu, particularly the millions of farmers in the delta regions in Tamil Nadu. But unfortunately year after year Tamil Nadu farmers are betrayed due to the non release of adequate water from river Cauvery. The unconcerned attitude of the higher riparian State of Karnataka has killed hundreds of farmers in Tamil Nadu and has driven several thousand out of the agriculture. The total loss due to the non release of Cauvery water for crop seasons in Tamil Nadu has taken heavy toll on Agriculture and farmers of Tamil Nadu.

The Union Government should urge the Cauvery Management Board to direct the Karnataka state to release rightful share of water from Cauvery river in accordance with the award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) in monthly deliveries to ensure adequate release of Cauvery water from Karnataka for irrigation in Tamil Nadu.

The Union Government has to allocate more funds for the proper maintenance and use of existing dams and water reservoirs in the country. The deepening and desilting of local water bodies and the lakes is crucial for growth of agriculture. The Union Government has to allocate more funds for the river restoration projects in

the country and also to increase and enhance the water catchment capacity in the country. The development of social forestry and increase of green cover in the country is also part of the agro development activity only.

Tamil Nadu always perform better when it comes to people and reserved the best for adverse conditions. The Hogenakkal Integrated Drinking Water project and the Athikadavu Avinashi project are standing testimonial to the commitment of the DMK government headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister Thalapathi M.K. Stalin in providing water to underprivileged people living in dry regions. The Veeranam Water Supply scheme, The Palar water Supply scheme cater the water needs of the people of Greater Chennai region and adjoining districts of Thiruvallur, Chengalpattu and Kanchipuram are also the brain child of Muthamilarignar Dr Kalaingar. The southern Districts of Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, Virudhunagar too benefitted through the far sighted water management of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Water Resources is the most indispensable thing in the development of civilizations. History teach us about the River valley Civilisations that thrived on the banks of the perennial rivers.

North Indian States are blessed with perennial rivers from the Himalayas and South Indian States depend on rain fed rivers. In this situation to provide equitable distribution of water for both drinking and irrigation purposes requires a meticulous planning, bold decisions and impeccable execution.

Unfortunately the Modi BJP government in the last 10 years prioritize ambition over accountability, spectacle over sustainable progress and political gains over productivity. This government neither addresses the perils due to spate of

Himalayan rivers and penury due peninsular rivers.

Water is one of the basic gifts of nature to mankind. There is no life without water.

The origin of life began in Water. Around 1 in 4 people lacked safely managed drinking water in their homes and nearly half the world's population lacked safely managed sanitation. COVID-19 has highlighted the urgent need to ensure everyone can access good hand hygiene. We need to learn our lessons from such dreaded pandemic and be prepared for the future pandemic and calamities.

Billions of people will lack access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in 2030 unless progress quadruples.

By 2030, only 70 per cent of the country's population will have access to safe drinking water at home, leaving millions without; Only 60 per cent will have safe sanitation services.

As per the latest reports, vast inequalities with vulnerable children and families suffering the most due to lack of access to safe water and sanitation. To achieve universal access to safely managed drinking water by 2030, the current rate of progress in the Least Developed States in India would need to increase ten-fold. In fragile contexts, where people were twice as likely to lack safe drinking water, it would need to accelerate twenty times more.

Ancient Tamil literature provides fascinating insights into water. management practices and the cultural significance of water in Tamil Nadu.

Thousands of years ago, Tamils possessed remarkable knowledge of water management. Kings built tanks and lakes to store water, some of which still exist today.

Water was considered sacred, and its judicious use was emphasized. Ancient Tamil literature mentions 47 water bodies, reflecting the prescient wisdom of Tamils in harvesting water.

Different terms were used to describe various types of water: Munneer: Refers to the sea, formed by water from rains, rivers, and springs. It symbolized antiquity and purity.

Nanneer: Denoted good water from rivers.

Inneer: Referred to sweet water suitable for drinking.

The Sangam era celebrated water through the festival of "Munneer Vizhavu," recognizing its role in soil creation, nourishment, and erosion.

Sangam literature believed that a person's character was shaped by water and soil. Life revolved around water, and villages were built around water bodies. Ancient Rituals from birth to death are centred on water. Houses were constructed around wells, emphasizing water's importance.

Tamil literature highlights the deep connection between water, culture, and sustainable practices. While challenges persist today, learning from ancient wisdom can guide better water management in the future.

Thank you.

***श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) :** मोदी सरकार ने जल प्रबंधन और ग्रामीण विकास के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को सिद्ध करते हुए वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए अभूतपूर्व 99 हजार 503 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए हैं, जो 2013-14 में यूपीए शासन के अंतर्गत मात्र 17 हजार 342

* Speech was laid on the Table.

करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में लगभग छह गुना वृद्धि को दर्शाता है।

यूपीए शासन के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2013-14 में जल संसाधन और पेयजल के लिए कुल 17 हजार 342 करोड़ रुपए के संयुक्त आवंटन की तुलना में, वर्ष 2025-26 में केवल पेयजल और स्वच्छता विभाग को ही 74 हजार 226 करोड़ रुपए का अभूतपूर्व आवंटन प्राप्त हुआ है।

यूपीए सरकार की जल संसाधनों के प्रति वित्तीय प्रतिबद्धता बेहद अपर्याप्त थी, जहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवेश 2002-03 में मात्र लगभग 2,000 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 2013-14 में 11,000 करोड़ तक ही पहुंचा पाया था। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए वर्तमान मोदी सरकार द्वारा आवंटित 99 हजार 503 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में नगण्य प्रतीत होता है।

देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक तक स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 2019 में मोदी सरकार द्वारा जल जीवन मिशन (JJM) की शुरुआत की गई, जोकि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की ग्रामीण सशक्तिकरण और जनकल्याण की प्रतिबद्धता को प्रदर्शित करती है।

आज, 15 करोड़ से अधिक परिवारों, यानी भारत की 80% ग्रामीण आबादी को नल के माध्यम से स्वच्छ जल की सुविधा प्राप्त हो चुकी है, जो 2018 में मात्र 3 करोड़ परिवारों की तुलना में एक ऐतिहासिक उपलब्धि है।

इस परिवर्तनकारी प्रभाव और शेष चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केंद्रीय बजट 2025- 26 में जल जीवन मिशन के लिए 67,000 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है, जो पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 195% की उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, 2014 से नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम केवल एक नारे तक सीमित न रहकर गंगा नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों के पुनर्जीवन के लिए ठोस प्रयासों में परिवर्तित हो गया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गंगा नदी घाटी के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में जल गुणवत्ता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है और गंगेटिक डॉल्फिन तथा कछुओं जैसी जैव विविधताओं की संख्या में भी वृद्धि देखी गई है।

केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के लिए 2400 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया

गया है, जो पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में 20% अधिक है। यह सीवेज उपचार क्षमता निर्माण और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपायों को तेज करने के प्रति मोदी सरकार की अटूट प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है।

मोदी सरकार की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY), जिसे 2015-16 में शुरू किया गया, भारत के कृषि भविष्य को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक रणनीतिक और महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, जो आश्वस्त सिंचाई के माध्यम से कृषि क्षेत्र को मजबूती प्रदान करता है।

इस योजना के शुभारंभ के बाद से लगभग 60,000 करोड़ रूपए का निवेश प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत किया गया है, जिसके उत्कृष्ट परिणाम मिले हैं-त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (AIBP) के तहत 63% प्रमुख परियोजनाएं 2016-17 में पी.एम.के.एस.वाई (PMKSY) में शामिल होने के बाद पूरी हो चुकी हैं।

भारत के बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में हर वर्ष आने वाली विनाशकारी बाढ़ के प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मोदी सरकार ने बाढ़ प्रबंधन को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी है। इसके अंतर्गत, बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (FMBAP) के माध्यम से संरचनात्मक और गैर-संरचनात्मक दोनों प्रकार के उपाय अपनाए गए हैं और 400 से ज्यादा परियोजनाओं को पूर्ण किया गया।

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के बजट में बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (FMBAP) के अंतर्गत 450 करोड़ रूपए का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिससे महत्वपूर्ण सीमा क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपायों की निरंतरता सुनिश्चित होगी।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के कुशल नेतृत्व और मार्गदर्शन में केंद्र सरकार ने पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान पानी से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों पर सराहनीय कार्य किया है। समग्र सरकार के दृष्टिकोण की प्रतिबद्धता को पूरा करने के लिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय बनाया गया। जल जीवन मिशन के जरिए हर घर में नल से पानी की आपूर्ति की गई, प्रधानमंत्री सिंचाई योजना के माध्यम से किसानों के खेतों तक जल आपूर्ति को सरल बनाया गया, आज देश भर में 60 हजार से अधिक अमृत सरोवर बनाए जा चुके हैं।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने देश के नागरिकों को जल संरक्षण और स्वच्छता के प्रति उनके कर्तव्यों का बोध करवाकर इसे एक जन आंदोलन का रूप दिया, जिसके फलस्वरूप आज देश में भूजल के स्तर में सुधार हुआ और देश में साफ़-सफाई का माहौल बना।

मैं, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी, वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी व जल शक्ति मंत्री श्री सी. आर. पाटिल जी का आभार व्यक्त करते हुए इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

संसदीय क्षेत्र हेतु मांग :-

1. असम घाटी में हर साल बाढ़ आती है, जो ब्रह्मपुत्र और उसकी सहायक नदियों के कारण होती है और कुछ क्षेत्रों, खासकर ऊंचे इलाकों में, सूखे की गंभीर समस्या रहती है, अतः उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत को बाढ़ से बचाने और देश में जल के समान वितरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए नदियों से नदियों को जोड़ने वाली परियोजना के पुनः क्रियान्वन की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाये जाएं।
2. ब्रह्मपुत्र / बराक नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियाँ, जैसे लोहित, दिबांग और सुबनसिरी, नदी तट कटाव (Bank Erosion) के लिए जानी जाती हैं, जो एक महत्वपूर्ण पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक-आर्थिक समस्या है। इन कटावों से उपजाऊ भूमि को नुकसान होता है, जिससे कृषि और स्थानीय लोगों की आजीविका प्रभावित होती है। इसके समाधान हेतु उचित कदम उठाए जाएं।

***DR. BYREDDY SHABARI (NANDYAL):** At the very outset, I would like to commend Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji and Jal Shakti Minister Shri C.R. Patil ji for their unwavering commitment to India's water security. The historic allocation of Rs. 99,503 crore for the Jal Shakti Ministry in this year's budget is a testament to their vision and dedication. This is not just a budgetary provision-it is an investment in the future of our country, in ensuring that no village, no town, and no citizen is left behind when it comes to access to clean and sustainable water

* Speech was laid on the Table.

resources.

Over the past ten years, under PM Modi ji's leadership, we have seen a paradigm shift in water management. When we speak of transformative governance, Jal Jeevan Mission stands out as a shining example. From just a handful of homes having tap connections in 2019, today, 14 crore households across India have access to functional tap water connections. This is not just an achievement in numbers but a revolution in improving public health, women's empowerment, and rural development. Atal Bhujal Yojana has been another landmark initiative, empowering local communities to manage groundwater resources and ensuring sustainable water use. The Namami Gange Mission has rejuvenated our sacred river Ganga, making it one of the most successful river rejuvenation programs in the world. And beyond these, the government's focus on interlinking rivers, increasing irrigation efficiency, and holistic watershed management has brought a new era of water security in India.

Sir, while these national initiatives have transformed lives across the country, Andhra Pradesh is at a critical juncture in its water management journey. Our state is home to Polavaram, a national project that is crucial for irrigation, drinking water, and flood control. However, it is also a project that was neglected and stalled under the previous state government. Today, I am proud to say that under our new Chief Minister's decisive leadership, we have put Polavaram back on track. A crucial sanction of Rs. 12,127 crore has been secured from the Central Government for Phase 1, ensuring that this project-the lifeline of Andhra Pradesh-finally moves forward with full momentum.

But Polavaram alone is not enough. Andhra Pradesh has the potential to become a model state for sustainable water use, provided we receive the right support. Unfortunately, the previous government failed to utilize even 13% of the ₹16,855 crore allocated to the state under the Jal Jeevan Mission. This was not just inefficiency-it was a betrayal of the people's trust. Now, with new Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) prepared, we are committed to fixing these past mistakes. We seek an enhanced allocation of ₹70,000 crore under Jal Jeevan Mission, and I urge the Hon'ble Minister to approve this at the earliest, so that Andhra Pradesh can achieve 100% tap water coverage and ensure clean drinking water for every household.

I come from Rayalaseema, a region that has long struggled with droughts and water scarcity. Despite its severe groundwater depletion, Andhra Pradesh has not been included in the Atal Bhujal Yojana. I urge the Hon'ble Minister to rectify this and include Andhra Pradesh in the scheme, so that Rayalaseema and other water-stressed districts can receive critical funding and technical support to replenish groundwater and secure their future.

While the Jal Jeevan Mission is ensuring tap water, and Atal Bhujal Yojana is working on groundwater sustainability, our Chief Minister has a bold vision for intra-state river interlinking. The Polavaram-Banakacherla river interlinking project is a game-changer for Andhra Pradesh. It aims to transfer surplus Godavari water to the Penna River via Krishna, ensuring equitable distribution of water across the state. By constructing key reservoirs at Bollapalli in Guntur and Banakacherla in Nandyal, this project will provide drinking water to 80 lakh people and irrigate 7.5

lakh acres of farmland. Every year, nearly 2,000 TMC of monsoon water from the Godavari flows into the Bay of Bengal, unused. Instead of letting it go to waste, we must channel it to the regions that need it the most. But such an ambitious project requires a massive investment of ₹80,112 crore, and I urge the Central Government to provide financial support to make this vision a reality.

I conclude by once again expressing my gratitude to Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji and Jal Shakti Minister Shri C.R. Patil ji for their visionary leadership and unwavering commitment to water security. Under their guidance, India is moving towards a future where no citizen is deprived of clean drinking water. It is now our responsibility to ensure that these ambitious initiatives reach the last mile and truly transform lives. I look forward to the continued support of the Central Government in strengthening water security in Andhra Pradesh, particularly for Rayalaseema and other drought-prone regions, ensuring that every drop counts, every resource is utilized, and every citizen benefits.

Thank you!

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह (चन्द्रौली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से अपने सुझाव रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय आम आदमी के जीवन से जुड़ा हुआ, किसानों के जीवन से जुड़ा हुआ एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है, जो जनहित में काम करता है और हम सब सौभाग्यशाली हैं कि हम ऐसे देश में पैदा हुए हैं, जो नदियों का देश है और जहां बरसात के दिनों में लगातार बरसाती पानी आता है, लेकिन बेहतर मैनेजमेंट न होने के कारण हम उसको संरक्षित नहीं कर पाते हैं, जिससे आए दिन यह समाचार मिलता है कि पानी की कमी के कारण हमारे देश के कई जगहों पर किसानों को न तो सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिल पाता है और न ही पीने के लिए पानी उपलब्ध हो पाता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान बाणसागर परियोजना की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ, जो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना थी और जो अभी तक पूर्ण नहीं हो पायी है। हम चाहते हैं कि वह परियोजना आगे बढ़े। उसे आगे बढ़ाकर उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र तक, मिर्जापुर के लोगों तक और चन्दौली के क्षेत्र के लोगों के लिए सिंचाई के काम को पूरा करने के लिए बाणसागर परियोजना को धंधरौल बांध, नौगढ़ बांध और साथ ही साथ आगे चन्द्रप्रभा बांध तक जोड़ दिया जाए।

चकिया, चंदौली जहां से मैं चुनकर के आया हूँ, वहां के किसानों को पानी मिल सके। वह अहरौरा बांध से भोक कट तक जाता है। अगर वह जोड़ दिया जाए तो किसानों को बहुत फायदा होगा। हरित क्रांति के दौरान वर्ष 1967-68 में वाराणसी जिले और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री स्वर्गीय पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी ने नहरों का जाल बिछा करके हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश में किसानों के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की थी, लेकिन इतने वर्षों के बीत जाने के बाद नहरों की हालत बड़ी जर्जर है। वहां की जितनी भी बांधियां हैं, वे सब जर्जर हालत में हैं। उनको गहरा करने तथा उनकी मरम्मत करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। अगर उनकी ठीक तरीके से मरम्मत हो जाए, तो किसान पानी से आबाद रहेंगे और जब किसान पानी से आबाद रहेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से उनके चेहरे पर मुस्कान लौटकर आएगी।

यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है। भारत सरकार 'हर घर नल से जल योजना' के तहत पानी पहुंचाने की एक महत्वाकांक्षी स्कीम लाई है लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि जहां तक मेरी नजर है, जहां तक मेरी पहुंच है, मैं विशेष रूप से अपने क्षेत्र में जाता हूँ, वहां कागजों पर 50 प्रतिशत से ऊपर पूर्णता की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन वह पूरी तरीके से फेल है, क्योंकि जितनी पतली पाइप से नल से पानी पहुंचाने का काम हो रहा है, उस पाइप से अगर किसान एक बाल्टी पानी अपने लिए इकट्ठा करना चाहे तो आधे घंटे से पौने घंटा लग जाता है। यह पूरी तरीके से फेल है। साथ ही साथ गांवों में बनी सड़कों और गलियों को खोद करके पाइप्स डाली गई हैं, उन सड़कों की स्थिति यह है कि बरसात के दिनों को छोड़ दीजिए, गर्मी में भी उनकी मरम्मत न होने के कारण उन पर चलना बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को एडवाइजरी जारी किया जाए, क्योंकि जब मैं यहां के

मंत्रालय में माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात की चर्चा करता हूं तो वे कह देते हैं कि यह प्रदेश के अधीन है। जब मैं प्रदेश के मंत्री जी से मिलता हूं तो वे कहते हैं कि यह केंद्र सरकार की योजना है। इसलिए मैं यहां पीठ से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप एक एडवाइजरी जारी करें ताकि लोगों का कल्याण हो सके।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण कार्य भूगर्भ जल स्तर से संबंधित है। आज आप सभी जानते होंगे कि हमारी जमीन का जल स्तर तेजी से नीचे जा रहा है। तमाम ऐसे ब्लॉक्स डार्क जोन में आ गए हैं। हमारे यहां जल स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था नहीं होने के कारण भूमि का जल स्तर नहीं बढ़ रहा है। हमें याद है कि माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने नदियों को जोड़ने की बात कही थी, लेकिन अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश में किन्हीं दो नदियों को जोड़ने की बात या उनकी कार्रवाई पर अमल दिखाई नहीं देता है।

मैं आपका ध्यान अपने क्षेत्र की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मैं बनारस से आता हूं। हमारे यहां से प्रधान मंत्री जी चुने गए हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी के क्षेत्र में छोटी-छोटी नदियां हैं।

वरुणा और गरई नदी है, इसके अलावा तीन-चार और नदियां हैं, यदि इनको गहरा कर दिया जाए तो भूजल में बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें। सात मिनट हो गए हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह : महोदय, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं।

दिघवट के पास बादशाही ताल की 100 एकड़ जमीन है, यह जमीन छिछली है। यहां पानी इकट्ठा हो सकता है, यदि इसे गहरा कर दिया जाए। इससे भूगर्भ जल में बढ़ोतरी भी हो सकती है।

मैं आपका ध्यान अपने क्षेत्र के उन नहरों की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं जहां पम्प केनाल के जरिए पानी जाता है। पम्प इसलिए नहीं चलते हैं क्योंकि गंगा नदी से पानी नहीं मिलता है। मेरी मांग है कि इसे गहरा किया जाए। बाढ़ के दिनों में गंगा नदी से जो कटान होते हैं, इससे हजारों फसल खराब हो जाती हैं।

माननीय सभापति: श्री बापी हलदर।

***श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर (दाहोद) :** सर्वप्रथम, मैं भारत सरकार के पक्ष में अपनी बात रखने का अवसर पाकर गौरवान्वित महसूस कर रहा हूँ। आज हम जलशक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2025 के बजट पर अनुदान की मांगों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, और मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि यह बजट हमारे देश के जल संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने अपने दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व और आर्थिक कुशलता से इस बजट को तैयार किया है। उनके मार्गदर्शन में यह बजट न केवल अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करता है, बल्कि हमारे देश के हर कोने में जल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में एक ठोस रोडमैप प्रस्तुत करता है। मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने जल जैसे महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन को प्राथमिकता दी और इसे जन-जन तक पहुँचाने के लिए प्रभावी योजनाएँ प्रस्तुत की। हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का विजन 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास' इस बजट में साफ झलकता है। उनके नेतृत्व में जलशक्ति मंत्रालय ने जल संकट से निपटने के लिए अभूतपूर्व कदम उठाए हैं। 'जल जीवन मिशन' इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है, जिसने ग्रामीण भारत में हर घर तक नल से जल पहुँचाने का संकल्प लिया है। यह मंत्रालय नदियों के संरक्षण, भूजल स्तर को बढ़ाने और जल संचय के क्षेत्र में सराहनीय कार्य कर रहा है, और इसके लिए मैं जलशक्ति मंत्रालय की पूरी टीम को बधाई देता हूँ।

अब बात करें गुजरात की, जो मेरे लिए गर्व का विषय है। इस बजट में गुजरात के लिए जलशक्ति मंत्रालय को विशेष प्रावधान दिए गए हैं। गुजरात, जो कभी जल संकट से जूझता था, आज जल प्रबंधन का मॉडल बन चुका है, और यह सब माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की दूरदृष्टि का परिणाम है। बजट में गुजरात के लिए नदियों को जोड़ने, बांधों के रखरखाव और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए पर्याप्त धन आवंटित किया गया है, जो राज्य के किसानों और ग्रामीणों के लिए वरदान साबित होगा।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के बजट 2025 की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ, हर घर जल योजना, जल जीवन मिशन हैं। आपने उल्लेख किया है कि अब तक 12 करोड़ से अधिक ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन

* Speech was laid on the Table.

मिल चुका है और इस वर्ष इस योजना के लिए 70,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट आवंटित किया गया है। हालांकि, उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, 12 मार्च 2025 तक, देश के 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.52 करोड़ (80.15%) से अधिक परिवारों को उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति हो चुकी है। इसके अलावा, वित्त मंत्री ने बजट भाषण 2025-26 के दौरान जल जीवन मिशन को 2028 तक बढ़ाने की घोषणा की है। बजट आवंटन के संदर्भ में, जल जीवन मिशन के लिए 67,000 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है, जो आपके द्वारा उल्लिखित 70,000 करोड़ रुपये से थोड़ा कम है।

नमामि गंगे परियोजना हेतु आपने उल्लेख किया है कि इस बजट में नदियों के पुनरुद्धार एवं जल संरक्षण के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रावधान किया गया है, विशेष रूप से गंगा, नर्मदा, साबरमती जैसी प्रमुख नदियों के संरक्षण के लिए। हालांकि, उपलब्ध स्रोतों में नमामि गंगे परियोजना के लिए विशेष बजट आवंटन के बारे में सटीक आंकड़े नहीं मिले हैं। इसलिए, इस जानकारी की पुष्टि के लिए आधिकारिक बजट दस्तावेजों की समीक्षा आवश्यक होगी। बाढ़ और सूखा नियंत्रण के बारे में आपने बताया है कि बाढ़ प्रभावित और सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों में जल संरक्षण के लिए 12,000 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। हालांकि, उपलब्ध स्रोतों में इस विशेष आवंटन के बारे में सटीक जानकारी नहीं मिली है। इसलिए, इस दावे की पुष्टि के लिए भी आधिकारिक बजट दस्तावेजों की जांच आवश्यक होगी।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के इस बजट से स्पष्ट होता है कि प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार "हर घर जल", "हर खेत को पानी", और "जल संरक्षण" को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दे रही है। इस बजट से न केवल दाहोद जैसे आदिवासी बहुल जिलों का समग्र विकास होगा, बल्कि यह किसानों, ग्रामीण परिवारों और जल संसाधनों की सुरक्षा के लिए भी लाभकारी सिद्ध होगा, इसलिए, मैं इस सदन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए प्रस्तावित अनुदानों को पूर्ण समर्थन दें, जिससे देश में जल संसाधनों का समुचित प्रबंधन हो सके और भारत जल समृद्ध राष्ट्र बनने की दिशा में आगे बढ़े।

विशेष रूप से दाहोद की योजनाओं की बात करें, तो यह क्षेत्र मेरे दिल के बहुत करीब है। दाहोद, जो गुजरात के पूर्वी हिस्से में बसा एक आदिवासी बहुल जिला है, अब विकास की नई ऊँचाइयों को छू रहा है। इस बजट में दाहोद के लिए जलशक्ति मंत्रालय के तहत कई महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों की योजना बनाई

गई है। यहाँ भूजल स्तर को सुधारने के लिए चेक डैम और तालाबों के निर्माण पर जोर दिया गया है। साथ ही, 'जल जीवन मिशन' के तहत दाहोद के हर गांव में स्वच्छ पेयजल पहुंचाने के लिए विशेष धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। इसके अलावा, सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विस्तार से यहां के किसानों की आय में वृद्धि होगी, जो आत्मनिर्भर भारत के सपने के साकार करने में योगदान देगा।

गुजरात के लिए इस बजट में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विशेष योजनाएं शामिल की गई हैं, खासकर दाहोद जिले के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण घोषणाएं की गई हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं:-

- दाहोद जिले के 1200 से अधिक गांवों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है।
- वर्ष 2025 के अंत तक 100 परसेंट ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल से जल उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।
- बजट में इस योजना के लिए 950 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है।
- दाहोद जिले में कृषि सिंचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए 1,500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।
- पंचमहल-दाहोद लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना के लिए 350 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
- माही नदी परियोजना के तहत दाहोद में 50,000 से अधिक हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचाई सुविधा से जोड़ा जाएगा।
- सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए जल पुनर्भरण परियोजनाओं में गुजरात के आदिवासी बहुल इलाकों में जल स्तर सुधारने के लिए विशेष योजना लागू की जा रही है।
- दाहोद में 250 से अधिक जलाशयों का पुनरुद्धार करने के लिए इस बजट में 275 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।
- बोरी बंध परियोजना के तहत वर्षा जल संचयन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये का बजट निर्धारित किया गया है।

- नर्मदा सरदार सरोवर परियोजना के अंतर्गत दाहोद जिले में 3 नई पंपिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना होगी।
- जल विद्युत उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए 120 मेगावाट क्षमता की नई परियोजना का बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है।

यह बजट जलशक्ति मंत्रालय के माध्यम से देश के हर नागरिक तक जल सुरक्षा पहुँचाने का संकल्प लेता है। यह न केवल गुजरात और दाहोद के लिए, बल्कि पूरे भारत के लिए एक समृद्ध और सतत भविष्य की नींव रखता है। मैं भारत सरकार, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और हमारे प्रेरणास्रोत प्रधानमंत्री जी को इस शानदार बजट के लिए हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

***SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY (BHONGIR):** I am expressing my views on THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 2025-26 FOR THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI. On this occasion, I also want to thank our beloved Leader Smt. Sonia Gandhi Ji and our Leader of Opposition, Shri Rahul Gandhi Ji for giving me this opportunity to raise various issues.

With regard to Telangana State, I would like to raise some pending issues. Several representations in this regard have been submitted from time to time by our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri Anumula Revanth Reddy Garu to take necessary action in the matter which I am going to mention hereunder:-

First and foremost issue is - A letter has been represented to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana Vide Letter Ref. No.57/PSCM/2023 dt. 26.12.2023 - Requesting to declare Palamuru- Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme as a National Project. The scheme is an important Irrigation

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Project for Telangana as it envisages supplying water to drought prone areas of the State and more than 12 lakh acres besides providing water for drinking and industrial areas.

In this regard, Hydrology, ISM, I.P., Cost Clearance are yet to be cleared from CWC.

Second issue is - Providing drinking water facilities to rural households through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) under Jal Jeevan Mission for Financial Year- 2024-25 in the State of Telangana.

Third issue is - There is need to Link River Godavari from Mallanna Sagar reservoir with Musi river to provide 5 TMC water to clean river Musi and supply of 15 TMC drinking water to Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration (HUA). In this regard, a proposal was submitted to Jal Shakti Ministry to facilitate the linking of Godavari with Musi to clean river Musi in Telangana State.

Fourth issue is - A proposal was sent to the Ministry of Jal Shakti by our Telangana Government to kindly consider Drinking water project of Godavari Phase-2 either under AMRUT 2.0 or a special project and also requested to sanction Rs.7,400 Crores as financial assistance to take up these projects.

With these few words, I would like to conclude my speech.

***SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI (AMALAPURAM):** I thank you for giving me the opportunity to express my views on the Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Jal Shakti for 2025-26. On behalf of my leader and the Chief Minister of Andhra

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Pradesh, Sri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu, I would like to appreciate and applaud the vision of our Prime Minister, Sri Narendra Modi ji, Finance Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman ji, and Jal Shakti Minister, Sri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat ji, for their unwavering commitment to ensuring water security and sustainable water management across the nation. Under the leadership of the NDA government, India's water sector has seen unprecedented progress, with transformational initiatives such as Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which has significantly improved rural water supply by providing tap connections to millions of households; Atal Bhujal Yojana, which has strengthened groundwater management in critical and over-exploited regions; Namami Gange, which has revitalized and rejuvenated India's sacred rivers; and Mission Amrit Sarovar, which has focused on water conservation and the revival of traditional water bodies. However, despite these commendable efforts, several critical challenges remain in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in the Konaseema district and the broader Godavari basin, requiring urgent attention and adequate budgetary allocations.

I am highlighting the critical gaps in funding and implementation of water resource management in Andhra Pradesh, with a special focus on the Konaseema region. Despite the ambitious targets set under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and other water-related schemes, the state continues to struggle with safe drinking water accessibility, groundwater sustainability, and flood management.

While Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide functional household tap connections to all rural households, Andhra Pradesh has lagged behind the national average in its implementation. The recent budget allocations reveal a concerning reduction in

expenditure under JJM, raising doubts about the timely completion of projects in the state. The Committee on Water Resources has already noted that Andhra Pradesh, along with a few other states, may not achieve full coverage before 2027, extending well beyond the initial 2024 deadline. Moreover, the state's groundwater quality is severely compromised. The Annual Groundwater Quality Report highlights that 23.5% of samples exceed permissible nitrate levels, 27.68% of groundwater is unsuitable for irrigation due to high residual sodium carbonate, and 23 districts report salinity beyond permissible limits. Yet, the state currently lacks mobile water testing laboratories to effectively monitor and address these concerns. This gap leaves communities vulnerable to unsafe drinking water and further delays necessary interventions.

In the Konaseema region, the Godavari delta faces unique and urgent water-related issues. The district is highly prone to flooding, which disrupts access to clean drinking water and damages existing infrastructure. Furthermore, rapid groundwater depletion due to unscrupulous extraction and illegal tapping of supply pipelines has exacerbated the water crisis. Several peripheral mandals in the constituency still lack functional tap water connections, despite budgetary allocations under JJM.

A key concern in Konaseema is the increasing water pollution from aquaculture farms and untreated waste discharge. Over the past two decades, the region has grappled with the discharge of untreated waste into irrigation canals. This malpractice has led to contaminated water sources, adversely affecting both agriculture and public health. Furthermore, brackish water discharge from

aquaculture farms into agricultural canals has exacerbated the situation, contaminating freshwater supplies and threatening paddy cultivation and soil health, thereby jeopardizing the livelihoods of local farmers. This issue needs immediate intervention through stricter regulations and improved wastewater treatment mechanisms.

Additionally, the recurring floods in the Godavari basin pose a severe risk to Konaseema, leading to displacement, infrastructure damage, and water contamination. The government must prioritize flood management programs through measures such as strengthening embankments and modernizing drainage systems to prevent overflow and waterlogging, implementing early warning systems to enhance disaster preparedness, and increasing investments in flood prevention infrastructure, particularly in Konaseema, to mitigate the adverse impact of seasonal floods on water quality and availability.

To address these pressing concerns, I urge the Ministry of Jal Shakti to take the following immediate steps: establish mobile water testing laboratories for real-time monitoring of drinking water quality and groundwater contamination; set up an Electric Defluoridation Plant to combat fluoride contamination in 17 affected districts; strengthen JJM implementation by ensuring full tap water coverage in all mandals, with a special focus on flood-prone and remote areas of Konaseema; regulate industrial and aquaculture waste by preventing direct discharge of pollutants into irrigation canals and implementing sustainable waste treatment solutions; enhance flood management infrastructure by improving embankments, drainage systems, and early warning mechanisms to mitigate flood damage and

water supply disruptions; and develop a comprehensive Godavari Basin Water Management Plan to ensure flood control, sustainable water utilization, and long-term water security for vulnerable districts like Konaseema.

Furthermore, coordination between the Atal Bhujal Yojana and Jal Jeevan Mission in Konaseema is essential for tackling water stress and ensuring long-term sustainability in groundwater management. A well-integrated approach between these flagship schemes will enhance groundwater recharge, prevent depletion, and secure drinking water sources for future generations.

Honourable Speaker, while India is moving towards achieving Har Ghar Jal, it is imperative that the Ministry of Jal Shakti ensures targeted interventions in vulnerable districts like Konaseema. I urge the Honourable Minister to allocate adequate resources, expedite project implementation, and adopt a more integrated approach to ensure a resilient and sustainable water future for Andhra Pradesh.

Thank You.

***श्री दुलू महतो (धनबाद) :** आज हम यहां वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा करने के लिए एकत्रित हुए हैं। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का उद्देश्य देशभर में जल संसाधनों का कुशल प्रबंधन और संरक्षण करना है, ताकि सभी नागरिकों को स्वच्छ जल उपलब्ध हो सके। जलवायु परिवर्तन, बढ़ती जनसंख्या और जल संकट की चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने जल प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में अनेक योजनाओं की शुरुआत की है। वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए प्रस्तावित अनुदान का मुख्य उद्देश्य इन योजनाओं को साकार करना और जल संकट से निपटने के उपायों को प्रभावी रूप से लागू करना है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

अब मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र धनबाद से संबंधित कुछ मांगों को आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के समक्ष रखना चाहूँगा।

1. तोपचांची डेम की सफाई और पुनर्वास:

आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि तोपचांची झरिया वाटर बोर्ड डेम, जिसे तोपचांची डेम के नाम से जाना जाता है, का निर्माण वर्ष 1915 से 1924 के बीच 559 हेक्टेयर और छह किलोमीटर की परिधि में किया गया था। इस झील की गहराई निर्माण के समय 72 फीट थी। दुर्भाग्यवश, इस डेम में दिन प्रतिदिन गाद भरते जाने के कारण जल स्तर कम हो रहा है, और इसमें लगभग 30 फीट तक गाद जमा हो चुकी है। यह गाद निरंतर बढ़ता जा रहा है, जिससे डेम का जल स्तर घट रहा है। इस डेम का जल दूर-दूर तक सप्लाई किया जाता है, और यह जल पीने योग्य है। धनबाद से लगभग 30 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित इस डेम से जल सप्लाई की जाती है। वो भी बिना किसी मोटर व वाटर पंप के। हालांकि, डेम में पानी कम होने के कारण लाखों लोग प्रभावित हो रहे हैं।

इसलिए, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि तोपचांची डेम की सफाई और उसका पुनर्वास किया जाए, ताकि जल स्तर बढ़ सके और गर्मी के दिनों में जल संकट से बचा जा सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त, गर्मी के मौसम में हर साल पूरे धनबाद जिले में पानी की गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाती है, जिससे स्थानीय लोगों को भारी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कुछ प्रभावी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि जिला के नागरिकों को जल संकट से निजात मिल सके।

2. मैथन और पंचेत जलाशय से जल आपूर्ति का सुधार:

धनबाद के कुछ क्षेत्रों जैसे निरसा, सिंदरी और आसपास के इलाके पानी की कमी से जूझ रहे हैं। खासकर गर्मी के महीनों में इन क्षेत्रों में जल संकट चरम पर पहुँच जाता है। अगर मैथन जलाशय का पानी पूरी तरह से धनबाद, निरसा, और सिंदरी क्षेत्र में मिलाया जा सके, तो इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान संभव हो सकता है।

मैथन जलाशय से पानी की आपूर्ति मैथन जलाशय, जो धनबाद जिले के समीप स्थित है, का

पानी क्षेत्र के अन्य हिस्सों में आपूर्ति के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

हालांकि, वर्तमान स्थिति में मैथन जलाशय का पानी कुछ क्षेत्रों तक पहुँचता तो है। लेकिन पानी का दबाव (प्रेसर) पर्याप्त नहीं होता है, जिससे पानी घरों तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है। इसलिए, इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिए जलापूर्ति प्रणाली में सुधार और जल आपूर्ति के दबाव को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। ताकि हर घर तक पानी आसानी से पहुँच सके।

3. पंचेत जलाशय का महत्व:

पंचेत जलाशय का निर्माण मुख्य रूप से सिंचाई और जल आपूर्ति के लिए किया गया था। यह जलाशय धनबाद और आसपास के क्षेत्रों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण जल स्रोत है, खासकर जब अन्य जल स्रोत सूख जाते हैं। पंचेत जलाशय का पानी आसपास के क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, जिससे जल संकट को काफी हद तक दूर किया जा सकता है।

जल आपूर्ति की वर्तमान स्थिति वर्तमान में, पंचेत जलाशय से पानी की आपूर्ति कुछ क्षेत्रों तक पहुँचती है, लेकिन यह पूरी तरह से प्रभावी नहीं है। पानी का दबाव (प्रेसर) और वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार की आवश्यकता है, ताकि जल आपूर्ति सही तरीके से घरों तक पहुँच सके। कई बार देखा गया है कि जलाशय से पानी पहुँचता तो है, लेकिन प्रेशर की कमी के कारण वह उचित तरीके से उपयोग में नहीं आ पाता है।

सुधार की आवश्यकता: पंचेत जलाशय से पानी की आपूर्ति को सटीक और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए कुछ सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। इनमें शामिल हैं।

1. जल आपूर्ति नेटवर्क का विस्तार और सुधार: जल आपूर्ति नेटवर्क को और विस्तृत किया जाए, ताकि पंचेत जलाशय का पानी अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्रों में पहुँचा सके। इसके लिए नए पाइपलाइनों और टंकी की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।

2. प्रेशर बढ़ाने के उपाय: जल आपूर्ति के दबाव (प्रेसर) को बढ़ाने के लिए पानी की आपूर्ति प्रणाली में सुधार किया जाए। पानी की पाइपलाइन में पंपिंग स्टेशन का निर्माण किया जा सकता है, जिससे पानी का प्रेशर सही स्तर पर बने रहे और वह घरों तक आसानी से पहुँच सके।

3. स्टोर टैंक और जलाशयों का निर्माण: जगह-जगह छोटे स्टोर टैंक और जलाशय बनाए जाएं. जहां पानी एकत्रित किया जा सके, ताकि जरूरत के समय इसका उपयोग किया जा सके ।

4. जल प्रबंधन योजना: पंचेत जलाशय से पानी की आपूर्ति के लिए एक ठोस जल प्रबंधन योजना बनाई जाए, जिसमें जल के वितरण की प्राथमिकताएँ निर्धारित की जाएं । खासकर गर्मी के महीनों में जब जलाशय का स्तर कम हो जाता है, तब जल आपूर्ति का उचित प्रबंधन आवश्यक है ।

4. जल जीवन मिशन के तहत हर घर नल कनेक्शन में सुधार:

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान जल जीवन मिशन के तहत धनबाद संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत हर घर नल कनेक्शन की स्थिति पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्तमान में, इस योजना के तहत कई घरों को नल कनेक्शन प्रदान किया गया है, लेकिन जल आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और दबाव में निरंतर कमी देखी जा रही है ।

कई स्थानों पर या तो जल आपूर्ति अत्यधिक कम दबाव में हो रही है, या फिर बिल्कुल भी आपूर्ति नहीं हो रही है । इस स्थिति के कारण स्थानीय निवासियों को गंभीर कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है. और उन्हें पानी की भारी कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । जल जीवन मिशन का उद्देश्य हर घर को गुणवत्तापूर्ण जल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना है, इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस मुद्दे की गंभीरता को देखते हुए शीघ्र एक विस्तृत निरीक्षण किया जाए ताकि जल आपूर्ति में सुधार किया जा सके और स्थानीय जनता को पर्याप्त जल मिल सके ।

5. पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में मैथन, पंचेत और तोपचांची का विकास:

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा आग्रह है कि पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में मैथन, पंचेत और तोपचांची का विकास किया जाए । इन स्थानों की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता और ऐतिहासिक महत्त्व को देखते हुए यहां पर्यटन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है । इससे न केवल पर्यटकों का आकर्षण बढ़ेगा, बल्कि स्थानीय ग्रामीणों को भी रोजगार के नए अवसर प्राप्त होंगे ।

धनबाद जिले के इन इलाकों में पर्यटन के विकास से न केवल स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बल मिलेगा, बल्कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार की संभावनाओं में भी वृद्धि होगी । इससे गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों को आय

के नए स्रोत मिलेंगे और उनकी जीवन-स्तर में सुधार होगा।

महोदय, जल संकट एक वैश्विक समस्या है और इससे निपटने के लिए हमें सामूहिक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता है। वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का प्रस्तावित अनुदान इसी दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस अनुदान मांगों से हमारे देश में जल संसाधनों का बेहतर प्रबंधन और संरक्षण संभव होगा।

अंत में, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित हमारी मांगों पर अवश्य विचार करके हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र के निवासियों को कृतज्ञ किया जाए।

धन्यवाद।

***श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर (बनासकांठा) :** केन्द्रीय बजट 2025-2026 के जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करती हूँ। महोदय जल का महत्व हमारे जीवन में काफी महत्वपूर्ण है कहा जाता है की जल ही जीवन है लेकिन आज कुछ लोगों द्वारा जल आम लोगों तक पहुंचाने के बजाय इसमें भ्रष्टाचार किया जा रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए गुजरात राज्य समेत सम्पूर्ण देश में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत नल से जल योजना में पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए यहाँ पर प्राइवेट ऑपरेटर रखा गया है जिससे इस कार्य में काफी मात्रा में भ्रष्टाचार की सूचना आ रही है मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग है कि पानी सप्लाई के लिए सरकारी ऑपरेटर रखा जाय जिससे भ्रष्टाचार को रोका जा सकता है। मेरे क्षेत्र बनासकांठा के दाँता तालुका एवं वाव तालुका जो की अन्तराष्ट्रिय सीमा क्षेत्र है मे पानी की कमी है यहाँ पर पानी पहुंचाने की उचित व्यवस्था किया जाय तथा सरकार द्वारा बारिश के पानी को संचय करने की ब्यवस्था किया जाय कई जगहों पर देखा जाता है कि लोग बारिश का संचय करने के लिए ग्राउंड टंकी बनाते है अगर ऐसे सरकार द्वारा बनाया जाता है तो पानी के कमी को दूर किया जा सकता है।

धन्यवाद,

* Speech was laid on the Table.

***SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR):** The underutilization of funds and inefficiencies in the implementation of the schemes of the Ministry of Jal Shakti have been constant issues. The revised estimate for 2024-25 was 48% lower than the budgeted allocation. This was mainly due to reduced allocation to the Jal Jeevan Mission (JM).

Regarding JJM, the scheme's targets have not been met, leading to an extension of the deadline to 2028. As of January 2025, 15 crore households have been covered under JJM, with many households still remaining. The Standing Committee on Water Resources (2024) observed that under the JJM, certain surveys were carried out without physically visiting households. This resulted in inaccurate data reporting and the exclusion of numerous households. According to a 2022 functionality assessment of JJM, only 62% rural households had fully functional tap connections (ie. working taps with adequate and regular water supply). Also, the quality of water remains a pressing issue. The Pey Jal Survekshan, last year, highlighted that only 46 cities out of the 485 AMRUT cities had good water quality.

Some of the issues affecting Solapur-

- Solapur has been facing severe water scarcity, affecting both rural and urban populations. A semi-arid climate, irregular rainfall, and over extraction of groundwater have worsened the crisis. The Standing Committee on Water Resources also raised concern about groundwater depletion.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

- There is a need for timely maintenance and repair of water bodies in the constituency, including at Huljanti, Mangalwedha. Regular desilting, cleaning, and reinforcement of embankments can help maintain water quality and storage capacity of these bodies. Additionally, the government must implement robust monitoring mechanisms to identify potential risks early and allocate sufficient resources for repairs when needed.
- The government should consider removing the Rs.20 lakh cap on public works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to enhance the scope and effectiveness of developmental activities, particularly in the area of water conservation and maintenance of water bodies.
- A significant portion of the public works carried out under MGNREGA focuses on improving water infrastructure, such as desilting ponds, constructing check dams, strengthening embankments, and restoring traditional water sources. These activities are crucial for ensuring water security, improving agricultural productivity, and supporting livelihoods in rural areas. However, the current financial cap of Rs.20 lakh severely limits the scale and impact of such projects.
- The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) facility in Solapur constituency has been associated with the release of untreated industrial effluents, leading to significant environmental and public health concerns.

The effects linked with the discharge of such untreated effluents are highly detrimental to the local water bodies, ultimately posing a significant threat to the local environment and people. The underground water has been polluted because of this. In agriculture, contaminated water used for irrigation has led to the potential uptake of toxins into the food chain. Furthermore, soil quality degradation due to the accumulation of pollutants reduces agricultural productivity.

The persistent issue of untreated effluent discharge by MIDC highlights an urgent need for the government to enforce stricter environmental regulations and mandate the implementation of effective effluent treatment solutions. It is imperative for authorities to act decisively to ensure that industrial activities do not jeopardize the health and well-being of local communities or harm the environment.

- Given the various challenges faced in water conservation, and maintenance of water bodies, it is concerning that there has been persistent underspending in the Ministry's schemes. In the financial year 2024-25, only 31% of the allocated central share under JJM had been released as of February 2025. This underutilization of funds hampers the effective implementation of crucial projects, delaying essential maintenance work and limiting efforts to address water scarcity and rural development.

***श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा (गंगानगर) :** सभापति जी , हरिके बैराज से निकलने वाली इंदिरा गांधी फीडर की

* Speech was laid on the Table.

कुल लम्बाई 204 कि.मी है जिसमें से 151 कि.मी पंजाब में व शेष 53 कि.मी हरियाणा व राजस्थान में स्थित है। इंदिरा गाँधी फीडर की आर डी से आर डी 179 तक की जर्जर नहर के रिलाईनिंग कार्य को अभी तक स्वीकृती भी नहीं मिली है जबकि इंदिरा गाँधी फीडर की (आर डी 179 से 670) कुल 150 कि.मी लम्बाई में रिलाईनिंग का कार्य स्वीकृत हुआ था जिसमें से आर डी 179 से 496 तक रिलाईनिंग का कार्य पंजाब द्वारा व आर डी 496 से 671 तक राजस्थान द्वारा करवाया जाना था। राजस्थान द्वारा आर डी 496 से 671 तक की रिलाईनिंग का कार्य करवा दिया गया है परन्तु पंजाब के हितों में लगभग 11 कि.मी रिलाईनिंग का कार्य शेष है। इंदिरा गाँधी फीडर जर्जर होने के कारण सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इसमें निर्धारित क्षमता 18500 क्यूसेक के स्थान पर 12000 क्यूसेक चाल प्रवाहित किया जाता है। इससे राजस्थान राज्य को नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। वर्षा के समय आने वाले अतिरिक्त पानी को इंदिरा गाँधी फीडर जर्जर होने के कारण पाकिस्तान की ओर छोड़ना पड़ता है। यदि इंदिरा गाँधी फीडर की पंजाब में पूर्ण रिलाईनिंग हो जाती है तो पाकिस्तान की ओर जाने वाला पानी राजस्थान के किसानों के उपयोग में आ सकता है। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार ध्यान देते हुए शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इस वर्ष में ही पंजाब में इंदिरा गाँधी फीडर की शेष 11 कि.मी में रिलाईनिंग का कार्य पूर्ण करवाए तथा इंदिरा गाँधी फीडर की आर डी 0 से आर डी 179 तक रिलाईनिंग का प्रारम्भ कार्य करवाए जिससे फीडर में निर्धारित क्षमता के अनुसार जल प्रवाहित हो सके।

पोंग बाँध की कुल क्षमता 1400 फीट है तथा इसको 1390 फीट तक भरा जाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि बाँध के दूब क्षेत्र में कुछ विस्थापित मुआवजा प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् भी यहाँ पर कृषि कर रहे हैं। उनकी सुरक्षा को देखते हुए पोंग बाँध को 10 फीट कम भरा जाता है जिससे राजस्थान के किसानों को नुकसान होता है। अतः केन्द्र सरकार को हस्तक्षेप कर पोंग बाँध को पूर्ण क्षमता तक भरने हेतु कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

काफी वर्ष पूर्व इंदिरा गाँधी नहर परियोजना के पूर्ण निर्माण से पहले राजस्थान द्वारा अपने आवंटित जल 8.60 MAF में से 0.60 MAF पंजाब को इंदिरा गाँधी नहर परियोजना के पूर्ण निर्माण तक अस्थाई तौर पर उपयोग करने हेतु सहमति दी गई थी। आज दिनांक चूक इस 0.60 MAF पानी को पंजाब द्वारा

उपयोग में लिया जा रहा है। राजस्थान को यह 0.60 MAF पानी की मात्रा नहीं मिल रही है। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप कर राजस्थान को हिस्से का पूरा पानी उपलब्ध करवाने हेतु ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

BBMB बोर्ड में राजस्थान को सचिव पद दिया गया था लेकिन अब तक कोई स्थाई नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। इससे राजस्थान को अपने जल अधिकारों की उचित पैरवी करने का मंच नहीं मिल पा रहा है। केन्द्र सरकार को राजस्थान के अधिकारी की नियुक्ति कर प्रतिनिधित्व का भौका देना चाहिए।

फिरोजपुर फीवर व इससे निकलने वाली बीकानेर कैनाल की जर्जर स्थिति के कारण राजस्थान को पूर्ण जल आपूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। पानी का रिसाव बढ़ने से जल हानि हो रही है और सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त जल नहीं पहुँच पा रहा। इनकी रिलाईनिंग के लिए DPR तकनीकी कमेटी में प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है परन्तु अभी तक स्वीकृति प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। केन्द्र सरकार को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र DPR स्वीकृत करवाकर रिलाईनिंग का कार्य पूर्ण करवाना चाहिए।

पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (ERCP) जिसका नाम राम जल सेतु लिंक परियोजना कर दिया गया है, राजस्थान के 13 जिलों को पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रस्तावित है, लेकिन यह परियोजना धीमी गति से चल रही है। परियोजना की धीमी प्रगति से इन जिलों में औद्योगिक और पेयजल आपूर्ति बाधित हो रही है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा इस परियोजना को त्वरित गति से पूर्ण करने हेतु प्रयास करने चाहिए।

यमुना जल समझौता (1994) के तहत राजस्थान को ताजेवाला हैड से यमुना नदी से 1950 क्युसेक पानी मिलना प्रस्तावित हुआ था जिसकी दो बार DPR बन चुकी है परन्तु धरातल पर कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है। अब जबकि दोनों राज्यों व केन्द्र में समान दल की सरकार है इसलिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा इस मामले का संज्ञान लेकर निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ करवाने हेतु प्रयास करने चाहिए।

जल जीवन मिशन में इंदिरा गाँधी मुख्य नहर की आर डी 507, आर डी 750, आर डी 1120 व आर डी 1350 पर जलाशयों का निर्माण करवाया जाना प्रस्तावित था। इन कार्यों की गति बहुत धीमी है। वर्षा के समय इंदिरा गाँधी मुख्य नहर में प्रवाहित अतिरिक्त जल को इन जलाशयों में संचय करना संभव

नहीं हो सका। इन कार्यों को त्वरित गति से पूर्ण करवाकर जल संचय की व्यवस्था करना अति आवश्यक है जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की व्यवस्था हो सके।

सभापति, बुढ़ा दरिया का इतिहास और वर्तमान - पहली पातशाही श्रीगुरुनानक देव जी सन 1515 सतलुज नदी से बुढ़ा दरिया अलग हुआ यह बुढ़ा दरियाका ऐतिहासिक धार्मिक महत्व है।

बुढ़ा दरिया जिसे अब बुढ़ा नाला कहा जाता है। लुधियाना ताजपुर रोड (इण्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया) में लगी कई फैक्ट्रियों का अपशिष्ट कैमिकल युक्त दूषित पानी एवं कई शहरों के सीवरेज का पानी आज लुधियाना शहर के 60 किमी एरिया से गुजरता हुआ भूडरी-वलिपुर गांव से सतलुज नदी में मिलता है।

सतलुज व्यास नदियों का संगम हरिके पतन बैराज पर होता है। हरिके बैराज से ही राजस्थान को तीन नहरों से पानी मिलता है। क्रमशः इन्दिरागांधी नहर परियोजना, भांखड़ा नहर परियोजना और गंग नहर। गंग नहर से सिंचाई पानी पश्चिमी राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर, हनुमानगढ़ चूरू, बीकानेर, नागौर, जोधपुर जैसलमेर और बाडमेर तक पहुंचता है।

बुढ़ा दरिया के माध्यम से आ रहे अपशिष्ट दूषित पानी को लेकर नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल ने पंजाब प्रदूषण बोर्ड एवं केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट पर सख्त एक्शन लेते हुये बुढ़ा दरिया की सफाई के लिये एक्शन प्लान तैयार करने के आदेश दिये गये जिस पर लुधियाना नगर निगम एवं पंजाब सिंचाई विभाग ने 30 जून 2020 तक सभी सीवरेज ट्रीटमेन्ट प्लांट अपग्रेड करने का एक्शन प्लान बनाया, जिस पर काम आधा भी नहीं हुआ है। जो हुआ उसकी देखरेख नहीं होने से स्थिती और खराब हो गयी।

सीमान्त पश्चिमी राजस्थान हर शहर में कैंसर, किडनी खराब, पीलिया की गम्भीर बिमारियों के मरीज बढ़ रहे हैं। गर्भवती महिला के पेट में पल रहे बच्चे जन्म लेते ही मर रहे हैं।

भारतीय परम्परा अनुसार नदियों को मां का दर्जा प्राप्त है। सतलुज दरिया -सतयुग का प्राय है राम तेरी गंगा मेली हो गयी वही हाल आज सतलुज नदी का हो गया है। जल है तो जीवन है। परन्तु आज यही अपशिष्ट दूषित पानी जानलेवा बन गया है।

स्वच्छ जल मानव ही नहीं अपितु पशु पक्षियों और जानवरों का भी अधिकार है। स्वच्छ जल एवं सुरक्षित पेय अधिनियम 1972 के तहत बिना परमिट के किसी बिन्दु स्रोत से प्रदूषण को छोड़ना

अवैध कृत्य है। औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट जल नदियों, झीलों, धाराओं के लिये विशाक्त पदार्थ और बैक्टीरिया को हटाने के लिये उपचारित किया जावे। यह कानून अमेरिका में जल प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने का प्राथमिक कानून है।

सतलुज नदी में आ रहे अपशिष्ट दूषित पानी से सीमान्त पश्चिमी राजस्थान में 2 करोड़ और दक्षिणी पंजाब के करोड़ लोग भयकर बिमारियों से ग्रस्त हैं। हर घर की चौखट पर मौत दस्तक दे रही है और सरकारें नाकाम होकर रह गयी हैं। प्रदूषित पानी को रोकने के लिये श्रीगंगानगर जिले की मण्डियां 9 नवम्बर 2024 को पूर्णतया बन्द रही और 3 दिसम्बर को लुधियाना में जबरदस्त प्रदर्शन हुआ।

***श्री भजन लाल जाटव (करौली-धौलपुर) :** मैं जल जीवन मिशन (JJM) और ईस्टर्न राजस्थान कैनाल प्रोजेक्ट (ERCP) जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले, जल जीवन मिशन (JJM) की बात करते हैं। सरकार ने 2024-25 में राजस्थान में 25 लाख नल कनेक्शन लगाने का लक्ष्य रखा था, लेकिन मात्र 10 लाख कनेक्शन ही लगाए गए। जब यह तथ्य हमने सामने रखा, तो मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में एक कनेक्शन की लागत 4-5 लाख रुपये तक आती है। जब हमने पहले यह बात कही थी, तब आप अनर्गल आरोप लगाते थे। लेकिन अब आप खुद मान रहे हैं कि स्थिति कठिन है। मुख्यमंत्री ने सबसे पहले प्रधानमंत्री जी को पत्र लिखकर राजस्थान के लिए JJM में स्पेशल ग्रांट देने और समय बढ़ाने की मांग की थी, जिसका आपकी पार्टी ने विरोध किया। लेकिन अब आप समय बढ़ाने के लिए मोदी जी का धन्यवाद कर रहे हैं।

आंकड़े स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाते हैं कि 2022-23 में हमारी सरकार ने 13.88 लाख कनेक्शन किए, जबकि 2024-25 में आपकी सरकार मात्र 9.09 लाख कनेक्शन कर पाई। देशभर में JJM धीमी गति से चल रहा है क्योंकि इसे राज्यों पर बिना सोचे-समझे थोपा गया है।

अब ERCP एवं यमुना जल समझौते की बात करें। यमुना जल समझौता, जिसे सत्ता पक्ष ने

* Speech was laid on the Table.

बड़ी उपलब्धि बताया, वास्तव में 1994 में ही तय हो चुका था, जिसमें राजस्थान को 1190 MCM पानी मिलना था। लेकिन आपके हालिया समझौते में ये घटकर 577 MCM रह गया। ERCP को लेकर आपकी सरकार ने MoU के बारे में जानकारी देने से यह कहते हुए इनकार कर दिया कि यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा हो सकता है। इसके बावजूद, MoU को चुपके से National Water Development Agency की वेबसाइट पर डाल दिया गया।

असली समस्या यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश अपस्ट्रीम में है और उसकी प्राथमिकता पहले पूरी होगी। अगर कुछ पानी बचेगा तभी राजस्थान को मिलेगा। यह भी स्पष्ट है कि आपकी सरकार के MoU के तहत मध्य प्रदेश को 3120 MCM पानी मिलेगा और वहाँ 6 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई होगी, जबकि राजस्थान का क्षेत्र बड़ा होने के बावजूद उसे कम पानी मिलेगा।

आपकी सरकार ने यह भी दावा किया कि ERCP के लिए 90% फंडिंग भारत सरकार देगी। लेकिन जब हमने पूरा बजट देख लिया, तो कहीं भी ERCP के लिए कोई धन का प्रावधान नहीं था।

यह जनहित का मुद्दा है और यह स्पष्ट है कि इस MoU में राजस्थान के हितों की अनदेखी की गई है। मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि वह स्पष्ट करें कि क्या यह समझौता वास्तव में राजस्थान के हित में है या नहीं। यदि नहीं, तो सरकार को राज्य के हितों की रक्षा के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए।

1. अपूर्ण कार्य और धीमी प्रगति: कई गांवों में पाइपलाइन बिछाने का कार्य अधूरा पड़ा है। जहां नल लगाए भी गए हैं, वहां भी जल की नियमित और निरंतर आपूर्ति नहीं हो रही है। कई स्थानों पर पानी के कनेक्शन सिर्फ दिखावे के लिए हैं।

2. खराब गुणवत्ता का पानी:

अनेक क्षेत्रों में जल की गुणवत्ता की जांच नहीं की जा रही है। लोगों को गंदा और अशुद्ध पानी पीने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है, जिससे उनके स्वास्थ्य पर गंभीर खतरा मंडरा रहा है।

3. भ्रष्टाचार और पारदर्शिता की कमी:

इस योजना में ठेकेदारों और अधिकारियों के बीच मिलीभगत की घटनाएं सामने आ रही हैं। बिना काम किए भुगतान कर दिए जा रहे हैं और योजनाओं का ठेकेदारों द्वारा दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है।

4. अपर्याप्त बजट और संसाधन:

सरकार द्वारा इस योजना के लिए आवंटित बजट आवश्यकता के मुकाबले बहुत कम है। बजट का सही उपयोग न होने के कारण कई जगहों पर काम ठप पड़ा है।

5. लोगों की समस्याओं की अनदेखी:

सरकार ने योजना की शुरुआत तो कर दी, लेकिन आम जनता की समस्याओं को सुनने और समाधान करने के लिए कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की वास्तविक जरूरतों को नजरअंदाज किया जा रहा है।

6. अनियोजित क्रियान्वयन:

योजना के क्रियान्वयन में समन्वय और प्रबंधन की गंभीर कमी है। कई गांवों में पाइपलाइनें तो बिछा दी गईं, लेकिन जल स्रोत की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित नहीं की गई।

7. वित्तीय अनियमितताएं:

विभिन्न जिलों से वित्तीय अनियमितताओं की रिपोर्ट आ रही हैं। ठेकेदारों को दिए गए पैसे का उपयोग गलत ढंग से किया जा रहा है, और कई परियोजनाएं अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं।

8. जनता में जागरूकता की कमी:

सरकार ने योजना को लागू तो कर दिया, लेकिन लोगों में जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए कोई प्रभावी अभियान नहीं चलाया। इससे लोग योजना के लाभों से वंचित रह रहे हैं।

9. समीक्षा और मॉनिटरिंग की कमी:

योजना की प्रगति का आकलन करने और आवश्यक सुधार लाने के लिए कोई ठोस और पारदर्शी प्रणाली नहीं बनाई गई है। सरकार सिर्फ आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी में उलझी हुई है।

***SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE (AKOLA):** I express my views on Demand for Grants for the Jal Shakti Ministry.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

As we gather here today, our nation faces significant challenges in ensuring access to clean water and sanitation for all citizens. The Jal Shakti Ministry plays a vital role in addressing these challenges, and it is our responsibility to provide the necessary resources to support its efforts.

The Demand for Grants for the Jal Shakti Ministry for the year 2024-25 focuses on several key areas, including:

Jal Jeevan Mission: Providing clean drinking water to every household in rural areas.

Swachh Bharat Mission: Ensuring sanitation and hygiene in rural and urban areas.

Water Conservation: Promoting efficient use of water resources and reducing waste.

These initiatives require significant investment, and I urge the government to allocate sufficient funds to support the ministry's efforts. I request that the Demand for Grants be approved, enabling the Jal Shakti Ministry to continue its vital work.

As we consider this Demand for Grants, I would like to emphasize the importance of transparency and accountability in the allocation and utilization of funds. As members of Parliament, it is our duty to ensure that the funds allocated are used efficiently and effectively to achieve the intended objectives.

For Akola, Maharashtra, I propose the following key initiatives:

- We must ensure effective implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission, providing functional household tap connections to every rural household in Akola. This will significantly improve access to clean drinking water for our

citizens.

- To address water scarcity issues in Akola, we must implement water conservation measures, such as rainwater harvesting and watershed development. This will help reduce our reliance on groundwater and promote sustainable water management practices.
- Restoring and renovating traditional water bodies, such as ponds and lakes, is crucial to increase water storage capacity and recharge groundwater levels. This will not only improve water availability but also support biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Improving drinking water quality in Akola is essential, and we must establish water testing laboratories and implement measures to reduce contamination. This will ensure that our citizens have access to safe and clean drinking water.
- Developing sanitation and hygiene infrastructure, including individual household toilets and community toilets, is critical to achieving Open Defecation Free status in Akola. We must prioritize this initiative to improve public health and hygiene.
- Flood control and management measures, such as river embankments and flood protection walls, are necessary to protect Akola from frequent floods. We must invest in these measures to safeguard our citizens and their properties.
- To address declining groundwater levels, we must implement groundwater

recharge and management measures, such as artificial recharge structures and groundwater monitoring systems.

- Implementing watershed development and soil conservation measures, such as contour bunding and terracing, will reduce soil erosion and improve water retention.
- Providing capacity building and training programs for stakeholders, including government officials, gram panchayats, and community members, is essential to ensure effective implementation of Jal Shakti schemes.
- Finally, we must establish a robust monitoring and evaluation mechanism to track progress, identify gaps, and make necessary adjustments to ensure successful implementation of Jal Shakti schemes in Akola.
- I urge the government to allocate sufficient funds to support these initiatives and ensure that the Jal Shakti Ministry has the necessary resources to address the water and sanitation challenges facing Akola.

I conclude by urging my fellow members to support the Demand for Grants for the Jal Shakti Ministry, and I request the government to provide the necessary resources to support the ministry's efforts to ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all citizens.

***SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR (MYSORE):** Thank you very much for allowing me to express my views on a very important matter regarding the Demand for Grants

* Speech was laid on the Table.

for the Ministry of Jal Shakti. The Ministry of Jal Shakti and its demand for grants is amongst the most important matters when allocating of Budget, as it deals directly with the fundamental need of every human of access to clean and pure Wafer, furthermore, the Ministry also deals with the important matter of ensuring that our rivers and other sources of water, are also kept clean and conserved in a manner befitting the aspirations of modern India.

Under the Modi led governments, Jal Shakti has received a tremendous boost, especially, with innovative policy framework such as the Jal Jeevan Mission. Additionally, the impetus given to cleaning of our rivers and ensuring that clean drinking water is available to all is a particularly laudable initiative of the Modi led governments.

Given the need to conserve time, I would like to focus on the needs and priorities of our state, Karnataka. As we all know, water is not just a basic necessity, it is the lifeblood of our agricultural, industrial, and social ecosystems. Karnataka, with its vast agricultural landscape, rapidly urbanizing cities, and diverse climatic conditions, faces unique challenges and opportunities in water management. It is imperative that we address these challenges through strategic planning and targeted investments.

Addressing the Water Crisis in Karnataka has been facing recurring droughts, fluctuating rainfall patterns, and depleting groundwater levels. The districts of northern Karnataka, in particular, are grappling with severe water scarcity. These regions, which are primarily dependent on rain-fed agriculture, suffer from unpredictable monsoons and erratic rainfall, affecting the livelihood of

millions. The demand for grants for 2025-26 seeks to prioritize the revival of irrigation systems, the construction of new reservoirs, and the recharging of groundwater tables in these vulnerable areas. We must urgently focus on augmenting the capacity of water bodies through integrated watershed management practices, ensuring that our farmers, who are the backbone of our state, have access to reliable irrigation and water for drinking. The Atal Bhujal Yojana in particular requires urgent reviewing as the state has not fully utilized the opportunities available in this scheme to revive and conserve our groundwater.

Support for the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) Karnataka has made significant progress in the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), aiming to provide tap water to every rural household. However, there remains a gap in certain regions where accessibility and infrastructure are still lacking. The demand for grants in 2025-26 includes critical support to bridge these gaps by expanding water distribution networks and providing adequate drinking water infrastructure in underserved areas, especially in tribal and backward regions of Karnataka. This will especially benefit my constituency, as Kodagu being a very hilly terrain has faced issues in the past of incomplete connections and delays in infrastructure related to the Jal Jeevan Mission.

I would also like to add that strengthening community participation in the management of water resources, empowering local bodies to take ownership of water supply systems, and ensuring that water quality is regularly monitored will ensure that the community is an active stakeholder. This will not only enhance access to water but also ensure its sustainability in the long term.

Water Quality and Pollution Control Water quality is an issue that requires our urgent attention. In Karnataka, rivers such as the Krishna, Cauvery, and Tungabhadra are crucial for both drinking water and agriculture. However, industrial and domestic waste, as well as the over-extraction of water, have led to severe degradation in water quality. Over 17 rivers have overly polluted stretches, including the 1 akshman Tirtha, which flows in my constituency. The demand for grants includes substantial support for the Namami Cauvery Programme and other river rejuvenation projects, aimed at cleaning and restoring these vital water sources, which will be a big boost. It is a matter of pride that the Cauvery originates in my constituency and this policy will ensure that the river continues to be the life-force for our people. A dedicated effort is required to improve wastewater treatment infrastructure will ensure that our rivers, lakes, and groundwater remain clean and safe for consumption.

Harnessing Water from Rainfall: Rainwater Harvesting and Storage Given Karnataka's reliance on the monsoon and the challenges posed by fluctuating rainfall, rainwater harvesting remains a vital component of our strategy for water conservation. The 2025-26 demand for grants will focus on enhancing state-wide efforts for rainwater harvesting infrastructure, particularly in urban areas like Bengaluru, which faces increasing pressure on its water resources due to rapid population growth.

Promoting Sustainable Water Use in Agriculture, Agriculture in Karnataka, especially in the drought-prone regions, is highly dependent on water availability. To ensure the long-term sustainability of farming practices, the demand for grants

emphasizes investment in micro-irrigation systems like drip and sprinkler irrigation, which can drastically improve water use efficiency. Karnataka has already seen positive results from schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), and continued funding for such programs is essential for extending irrigation to small and marginal farmers.

Urban Water Supply and Distribution Karnataka's urban centers, particularly Bengaluru, and sometimes even my hometown of Mysore, face water supply challenges due to a rapidly growing population, industrialization, and urbanization. The demand for grants will include enhanced funding for urban water supply systems, ensuring that cities across Karnataka have the necessary infrastructure to meet their water needs. This includes improving wastewater treatment facilities, recycling of water, and better management of urban water distribution networks.

Incentivizing Water-Efficient Technologies and Public Awareness The future of water security in Karnataka lies not just in infrastructure but also in the adoption of innovative technologies and the promotion of public awareness about water conservation. The demand for grants for 2025-26 seeks to support the promotion of water-efficient technologies and encourage the private sector, farmers, and local communities to adopt sustainable water use practices. Awareness campaigns will be essential in educating citizens on the importance of water conservation, especially in urban areas where water consumption per capita is higher. Honorable Speaker and esteemed colleagues in conclusion, Karnataka is at a critical juncture in its water management journey. The demand for grants in the Ministry of Jal Shakti for 2025-26 is not just about addressing the immediate water needs of our

state but also about ensuring that future generations inherit a sustainable and resilient water supply. The investments we make today will determine whether Karnataka remains a thriving agricultural powerhouse and an economically vibrant state.

Thank you.

***SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND (VELLORE):** Thank you for the opportunity. Ever since the ministry of Jal Sakthi was created in 2019, the problem of the supply of sufficient quantities water for both Drinking and Irrigation has been going high. The government has done nothing to address the issues of inter state water sharing problems.

The government which says One Nation one Election or one Nation one Ration Card...But not speak any thing like One Nation One River...le. The Nationalisation of Rivers and the linking of Himalayan rivers with Peninsular rivers was not initiated. Coming to this budget, The Ministry of Jal Shakti, has been allocated Rs 99,503 crore in budget 2025-26. While this figure appears substantial, a closer examination reveals a landscape riddled with inefficiencies, underachievement, and systemic issues that demand immediate attention and reform. Sir, Water can create peace or spark conflict. History will teach us many lessons and many important factors that are very essential for peaceful, progressive and productive Nation. When water is scarce or polluted, or when people have unequal, or no access, tensions can rise between communities and countries.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

More than 3 billion people worldwide depend on water that crosses national borders. Yet, only 24 countries have cooperation agreements for all their shared water. The plight of lower riparian States in the inter-state water sharing is precarious and often end with protest and pandemonium.

As climate change impacts increase and populations grow, there is an urgent need, within and between countries, states to unite around protecting and conserving our most precious resource, Water.

Public health and prosperity, food and energy systems, economic productivity and environmental integrity all rely on a well-functioning and equitably managed water cycle.

When we cooperate on water, we create a positive ripple effect fostering harmony. generating prosperity and building resilience to shared challenges. We must act upon the realization that water is not only a resource to be used and competed over - it is a human right, intrinsic to every aspect of life. Today we all need to unite around water and use water for peace, laying the foundations of a more stable and prosperous tomorrow.

Trans-boundary waters account for 60 per cent of the world's freshwater flows, and 153 countries have territory within at least 1 of the 310 trans-boundary river and lake basins and inventoried 468 trans-boundary aquifer systems.

Water-related disasters have dominated the list of disasters over the past 50 years and account for 70% of all deaths related to natural disasters. Prosperity and peace rely on water. As nations manage climate change, mass migration and political unrest, they must put water cooperation at the heart of their

plans.

The issue of water tenure affects social cohesion and peace among different water users. Water can lead us out of crisis. We can foster harmony between communities and countries by uniting around the fair and sustainable use of water from United Nations conventions at the international level, to actions at the local level.

Safe drinking water and sanitation are human rights. Without access to these services, a life of dignity, stability and good health is virtually impossible. Water, when managed sustainably and equitably can be a source of peace and prosperity. It is also the literal lifeblood of agriculture, the major socio-economic driver for billions of people.

It can promote community stability and peace building especially in fragile situations and contribute to migration management and disaster risk reduction.

In an unstable world where security threats are growing, we must all recognize that ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all -the aim of Sustainable Development Goal 6 is essential for global prosperity and peace.

The most important natural wealth of our country is the large number of rivers flowing across different states. Most of the Rivers, particularly the peninsular rivers are flooded during the heavy wet monsoons and dry during the other seasons due to scarce rainfall in the catchment areas of these rivers. Hence the Farmers are in the clutches of either a severe flood or drought. This is a very bad situation for farmers of this country. It not only affects their crops but also make them suffer

most to repay their loans resulting in the suicides of farmers in the country.

The Nationalization of rivers and inter-linking of the rivers are very important as they not only solve the inter-state water sharing disputes among the Indian States but is also the only way through which adequate water for irrigation in various states could be ensured and the problems faced by the farmers due to lack of water and drought could be solved permanently. Also the government should consider creating a comprehensive National Policy on Indian rivers and National river water Grid to enhance the process of inter-linking of rivers flowing in various states. In this way the government can harness the excess water in the rivers cleverly and judiciously to benefit drought hit parts of the country. Sir, Water is indispensable for Agriculture. Irrigation is the blood circulation of Agriculture. Without water nothing could be done without adequate water even if we spend crores of rupees, without water, farmers have no chance of flourish. The River Cauvery is the lifeline of Tamil Nadu, particularly the millions of farmers in the delta regions in Tamil Nadu. But unfortunately year after year Tamil Nadu farmers are betrayed due to the non release of adequate water from river Cauvery. The unconcerned attitude of the higher riparian State of Karnataka has killed hundreds of farmers in Tamil Nadu and has driven several thousand out of the agriculture. The taken heavy toll on Agriculture and farmers of Tamil Nadu.

The Union Government should urge the Cauvery Management Board to direct the Karnataka state to release rightful share of water from Cauvery river in accordance with the award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) in monthly deliveries to ensure adequate release of Cauvery water from Karnataka

for irrigation in Tamil Nadu.

The Union Government has to allocate more funds for the proper maintenance and use of existing dams and water reservoirs in the country. The deepening and desilting of local water bodies and the lakes is crucial for growth of agriculture. The Union Government has to allocate more funds for the river restoration projects in the country and also to increase and enhance the water catchment capacity in the country. The development of social forestry and increase of green cover in the country is also part of the agro development activity only.

Tamil Nadu always perform better when it comes to people and reserved the best for adverse conditions. The Hogenakkal Integrated Drinking Water project and the Athikadavu Avinashi project are standing testimonial to the commitment of the DMK government headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister Thalapathi M.K. Stalin in providing water to underprivileged people living in dry regions. The Veeranam Water Supply scheme, The Palar water Supply scheme cater the water needs of the people of Greater Chennai region and adjoining districts of Thiruvallur, Chengalpattu and Kanchipuram are also the brain child of Muthamilarignar Dr Kalaignar. The southern Districts of Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, Virudhunagar too benefitted through the far sighted water management of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Ancient Tamil literature provides fascinating insights into water management practices and the cultural significance of water in Tamil Nadu.

Thousands of years ago, Tamils possessed remarkable knowledge of water management. Kings built tanks and lakes to store water, some of which still exist today.

Water was considered sacred, and its judicious use was emphasized. Ancient Tamil literature mentions 47 water bodies, reflecting the prescient wisdom of Tamils in harvesting water.

Different terms were used to describe various types of water: Munneer: Refers to the sea, formed by water from rains, rivers, and springs. It symbolized antiquity and purity. Nanneer: Denoted good water from rivers.

Inneer: Referred to sweet water suitable for drinking.

The Sangam era celebrated water through the festival of "Munneer Vizhavu," recognizing its role in soil creation, nourishment, and erosion.

Sangam literature believed that a person's character was shaped by water and soil. Life revolved around water, and villages were built around water bodies. Ancient Rituals from birth to death are centred on water. Houses were constructed around wells, emphasizing water's importance.

Tamil literature highlights the deep connection between water, culture, and sustainable practices. While challenges persist today, learning from ancient wisdom can guide better water management in the future

The water resources management policies of union government is ill planned with misguided priorities and excessive spending on promotion and publicity.

One of the most damning observations comes from the Public Accounts Committee, which noted excessive expenditure on advertising and promotion has little to offer in terms of tangible environmental benefits.

Instead of channelling funds towards measures that directly improve water quality or enhance wastewater treatment capacity, the programme has, in many instances,

prioritize superficial activities that generate political mileage but fail to address the underlying environmental degradation.

The amount underutilised and unspent in the Namami Gange Programme can be used to clean up a number of rivers such as the Kaveri and Thamirabarani, on which millions of farmers in Tamil Nadu depend upon.

The ambitious project of river inter-linking, envisioned to link water-deficit river basins with water-surplus basins, remains largely a distant dream. India is facing a looming water crisis, with per capita water availability declining steadily. In 2021, the per capita water availability was 1,486 cubic meters, below the water-stressed threshold of 1,700 cubic meters..

In rural villages across India, the repercussions of inadequate water management are felt daily. Families still struggle to secure clean water for drinking, cooking, and sanitation. Farmers, who form the backbone of our society, face the twin challenges of unreliable irrigation and dwindling groundwater reserves. Communities that once thrived along the banks of sacred rivers now confront the dual burdens of pollution and neglect.

Imagine the despair of a village where, despite being declared "Har Ghar Jal" or "ODF," residents continue to face erratic water supply and deteriorating sanitation conditions. This government is only a slogan mongering government not bothered about the good execution of the projects.

Consider the plight of a farmer, forced to depend on depleting groundwater resources, whose yields are diminishing with every passing season.

These are not abstract statistics-they are real lives, hopes, and dreams that are

slipping away in the wake of systemic mismanagement of resources by the union government.

This structural ambiguity is further compounded by the reliance on self-certification by local bodies. For instance, even after achieving 100% FHTC coverage, villages are allowed to self-certify their "Har Ghar Jal" status without any independent verification. Out of the 2.5 lakh villages that reported full connectivity, a staggering 61% have self-certified, raising serious concerns about the integrity of the data and the actual quality of service provided. When local governance is entrusted with such critical responsibilities without rigorous oversight, it opens the door for complacency, misreporting, and, ultimately, a disconnect between reported progress and the lived reality of citizens.

The Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen (SBM-G), launched in 2014, aimed to end open defecation by providing all rural households access to toilets. While the government declared that Phase-I met its target in October 2019, the National Family Health Survey 5 reveals that 19% of households (26% rural and 6% urban) still practiced open defecation between 2019 and 2021.

Phase II of the scheme, which aims to make all villages ODF Plus Model villages by 2024-25, also faces significant challenges. As of January 30, 2025, only 44% of SBM-G villages have had their ODF Plus Model certification verified. Furthermore, the majority of toilets in 14 states and Union Territories continue to be single-pit, hindering effective faecal sludge management.

Plastic waste management, a key objective under SBM-G Phase II, is also lagging. As of December 2024, there were only 978 operational Plastic Waste Management

Units (PWMUs) in the country, with 13 states and Union Territories having none. Financial mismanagement continues to plague SBM-G, with less than 50% of funds allocated by the Centre to states/UTs being released between 2020-21 and 2022-23. Delays in states releasing their share of funds, procedural delays, and insufficient resources are cited as reasons for this dismal performance. While sanitation remains a critical pillar of public health, the nation's agricultural backbone is equally imperiled by mismanagement in irrigation. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) was envisioned as a transformative scheme to increase cultivable land under assured irrigation, improve water use efficiency, and support the livelihoods of millions of farmers. Yet, the promise of a water-abundant future for our agrarian economy remains unfulfilled.

Ambitious Targets versus Harsh Realities: PMKSY's goal was to significantly expand the irrigation potential of India. Despite the allocation of substantial resources-budget estimates have nearly doubled in recent fiscal cycles-the scheme's actual impact falls far short of its promise. For instance, under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), while the target was to create irrigation potential for millions of hectares, only a fraction of this potential has been achieved. Cost overruns, delays in land acquisition and protracted clearance procedure have hampered progress, leaving farmers in water-scarce regions stranded.

Delays and Cost Overruns: A detailed review reveals that many projects under PMKSY have suffered significant delays. Cited delays ranging from one to 18 years not only inflate the cost of projects but also render the original designs and

estimates obsolete. The lack of effective project management has resulted in a situation where planned improvements remain merely aspirational while the real needs of farmers go unmet.

The plight of PMKSY is a sobering reminder that the government's ambitious projects, despite their grand scale on paper, often falter at the implementation stage. The continuing gap between policy pronouncements and tangible outcomes has left our agrarian communities grappling with water scarcity, reduced crop yields, and mounting economic distress.

Our nation's dependence on groundwater is both a blessing and a curse. While groundwater has long served as a critical buffer against the uncertainties of rainfall, its over-extraction and mismanagement have now emerged as a crisis of monumental proportions. The Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) was conceived as a corrective measure—a strategy to manage and rejuvenate groundwater resources in water-stressed regions.

Insufficient Fund Release and Utilization: The ABY, with a total outlay of Rs 6,000 crore, was launched with the promise of community-led groundwater management and a sustainable approach to water use. Yet, the report indicates that only about 57% of the allocated funds have been released to states, and even of these, only 48% have been effectively utilized. This underutilization signals not just bureaucratic lethargy but a profound disconnect between policy intent and ground-level execution.

Slow Progress on Critical Targets: While equipment installation and the construction of piezometers have, in some instances, surpassed targets, the

overall improvement in groundwater decline rates remains abysmally low.

The slow pace of training and capacity building at block and district levels leaves communities ill-equipped to manage their own water resources. Without the necessary expertise and local empowerment, even the most well-funded initiatives will flounder.

Systemic Issues in Groundwater Governance: Beyond the technical aspects, there lies a deeper issue-the fragmentation of responsibility between central and state agencies. Groundwater, which accounts for 80% of rural drinking water and the bulk of agricultural irrigation, remains largely unmonitored due to overlapping jurisdictions and a lack of integrated policy frameworks. The failure to enact and enforce robust groundwater management laws has allowed unsustainable practices to continue unchecked, further depleting this vital resource. The case of ABY illustrates a recurring theme in our water governance framework: the absence of a coherent, long-term strategy that brings together technological innovation, community participation, and stringent regulatory oversight. Without such integration, efforts to manage groundwater remain piecemeal and ineffective, imperiling the very lifeline of our agricultural communities.

There are several pertinent questions in the minds of the people expecting the answer from the union minister of Jal Sakthi.

Whether the union government has sanctioned any funds for the protection and preservation of River Palar and if so the details thereof? if not the reasons there for?

b) Whether the union government has contributed any funds for the construction of

first bed dam at the confluence of Goddar and Palar rivers at Erayangadu village in Vellore for the benefit of farmers in Anaicut and K.V. Kuppam regions in my Vellore Parliamentary constituency. If so the details thereof

c) Whether the union government has any plans to support for the Construction of more bed dams to restore lost river sand and discharge excess rainwater to dry portions of a river. If so the details thereof

what action was taken by the union government in this regard. The Hon'ble Minister has to answer this.

We have another question Whether it is true that the Union Government has sanctioned the States like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan 5 times higher than Tamil Nadu in the Jal Jeevan Mission program and if so the details thereof the funds allocated in the last 3 years, State-wise

b) Whether the union government has sanctioned Rs.731.67 crores only to Tamil Nadu till 31 December 2024 for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission program, If so the details thereof and the reason for the very less allocation and release of funds to Tamil Nadu

c) the status of funds central allocation and release to various States till 31 January 2025 for the JJM program

d) Whether it is a fact that the Water Resources Department and Central water commission has chalked out any new schemes for the safe potable drinking water in rural and arid regions and if so the details thereof, if not the reasons there for.

We need a categorical answer from the union government.

Sir, there are many harmful effects of drinking of contaminated ground water.

Whether the government is aware of the harmful effects on human and animals through high levels of contamination of Arsenic, Mercury and Fluoride in ground water

b) If so the details thereof

c) Whether the government has any new proposal or project for control of contamination of Arsenic, Mercury and Fluoride and if so the details thereof and the total amount sanctioned in this regard

d) Whether it is a fact that the Water Resources Department and Central water commission has chalked out any new schemes for the safe potable drinking water in rural and arid regions and if so the details thereof, if not the reasons there for

There are many such questions lingering in the minds of the people. Before I conclude, I would like to end with few couplets from Tirukkural equating the importance of Water in the life of the people and country.

Vinninru Poippin Virineer Viyanulakaththu

Ulninru Udatrum Pasi

If the clouds do not provide us with rain there would be famine all around in this world

Keduppadooum kettaarkku Saarvaay Mattraange

Eduppathooum ellam mazhai

Rain has the power to ruin us and it also has the power to bring back transformation in the ruined life.

OoruNi Neer NiRainthatre Ulakavaam

PeraRivaalan Thiru

The wealth of a wise philanthropist is similar to a pond filled with water.

MaNi Neerum MaNNum Malaiyum aNinizhaR

Kaadum udaiyathu araN

Clean water, open space, high rise mountains and dense forests remain like a fortress for a nation .

***श्री रोडमल नागर (राजगढ़) :** महोदय, जीवन निर्वाह और सतत विकास के लिए जल आवश्यक है बढ़ती आबादी तीव्र औद्योगिकरण बढ़ते शहरीकरण ने जल की उपलब्धता को महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा बना दिया है इसके अलावा जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए जिम्मेदार विभिन्न मुद्दों ने जल क्षेत्र में स्थिति को और अधिक चुनौती पूर्ण बनाया है इसलिए जल सुरक्षा पर्यावरणीय निर्वाह और सतत आर्थिक विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जल संसाधनों का कुशल प्रबंधन अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है ।

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए कल 25276.83 करोड रुपए का बजटीय प्रावधान किया गया है । केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2024-25 में 13431.48 करोड रुपए के बजट एस्टिमेट आवंटन के मुकाबले 2025-26 में 17643.94 करोड रुपए की निधि प्रस्तावित है जो वर्ष 2024-25 के बजट एस्टिमेट आवंटन की तुलना में लगभग 4212.46 करोड रुपए अधिक है

भारत में जल उपलब्धता व उपयोग के कुछ तथ्यों पर विचार करें तो भारत में वैश्विक ताज़े जल स्रोत का मात्र 4 प्रतिशत मौजूद है जिससे वैश्विक जनसंख्या के 18 प्रतिशत (भारतीय आबादी) हिस्से को जल उपलब्ध कराना होता है । नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में जल की मांग, उसकी आपूर्ति से लगभग दोगुनी हो जाएगी । " देश में वर्ष 1994 में पानी की उपलब्धता प्रति व्यक्ति 6000 घनमीटर थी, जो वर्ष 2000 में 2300 घनमीटर रह गई तथा वर्ष 2031 में इसे 1367 घनमीटर प्रतिवर्ष अनुमानित किया गया है ।

भारत में बहने वाली मुख्य नदियों के अलावा हमें औसतन मिलीलितर बारिश का पानी मिल

* Speech was laid on the Table.

जाता है, इसके अलावा नवीकरणीय जल संरक्षण से भी हमें सालाना 1608 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पानी हर साल मिल जाता है। जिस तरह का मजबूत बैकअप हमें मिला है और दुनिया का जो नौवाँ सबसे बड़ा फ्रेश वॉटर रिज़र्व हमारे पास है, उसके बाद भारत में व्याप्त पानी की समस्या स्पष्टतः जल प्रबंधन प्रणाली में सार्थक नवाचार की मांग को इंगित कर रही है।

कुल जल का 90 प्रतिशत सिंचाई, शेष पीने के पानी एवं औद्योगिक इकाइयों में खर्च होता है। जिले में पीने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन।

मोर क्रॉप पर ड्रॉप, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के सपने को साकार करना

जल दक्षता का प्रयोग मध्य प्रदेश में मेरे अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र राजगढ़ में ब्रह्म बांध परियोजना मोहनपुरा एवं कुंडलिया के निर्माण के माध्यम से किया गया है इस परियोजना के द्वारा खुली नहर की अपेक्षा बांध से खेतों तक प्रेशर पाइप प्रणाली के माध्यम से जल उन्नयन दक्षता में दो गुना से अधिक वृद्धि हुई है सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कुल उपलब्ध 90 प्रतिशत जल का सिंचाई का राष्ट्रीय औसत 38% है जबकि मोहनपुरा परियोजना द्वारा जल उन्नयन दक्षता 80% तक मर हक हो गई है जहां पहले एक मिलियन घन मीटर में 170 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में खुली नहर से सिंचाई की जाती थी वहीं अब एक मिलियन घन मीटर जल से 490 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की जा रही है यह जल दक्षता केवल राजगढ़ क्षेत्र में कम जल से अधिक क्षेत्र में सिंचाई करने की है कहानी नहीं है अपितु संपूर्ण विश्व में कृषि उपयोग में जल उपयोग दक्षता उन्नयन का सर्वश्रेष्ठ उदाहरण है माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा मोर क्रॉप पर ड्रॉप एवं हर खेत को पानी की दृष्टि को साकार करते हुए राष्ट्रव्यापी अनुकरणीय एवं नीति निर्धारण हेतु उल्लेखनीय पहल है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा परम श्रद्धेय अटल जी के नदियों के जोड़ने की परिकल्पना को साकार कर देश की पहली नदी जोड़ों योजना केन बेतवा लिंक परियोजना को लगभग 45 हजार करोड़ रुपये आवंटित कर परियोजना को गति प्रदान की है। इसी प्रकार लगभग 72 हजार करोड़ की पार्वती कालीसिंध चंबत्र के समझौतों को मूर्त रूप देकर क्रियान्वयन की दिशा में अग्रसर हये है। इस परियोजना से मेरे अपने राजगढ़ लोकसभा क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त 1 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई होने जा रही है।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि जितने बड़े बांध बने हैं, ओपन कैनाल हैं, वहां अतिरिक्त बजट का प्रावधान प्रेशर पाइप प्रणाली से खेत तक पानी पहुंचाया जाए। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की दिशा को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए।

नदी खंडों का संदूषण और घरेलू सीवेज और औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट के अपर्याप्त प्रबंधन के कारण भूजल की गुणवत्ता में गिरावट है तथा रसायनों, उर्वकों और कीटनाशकों का अत्यधिक उपयोग भी एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि प्रत्येक नगरीय निकाय के जल अपशिष्ट औद्योगिक जल अपशिष्ट के लिए विशेष योजना बनाके के लिए बजट की आवश्यकता है।

हम नदियों को केवल दूषित करना छोड़ दे तो वे स्वयं ही अपने सतत प्रवाह से स्वयं को स्वच्छ कर लेती हैं।

देश के जिन नदियों के उद्गम क्षेत्रों में ग्लेशियर नहीं हैं वहां नदियां सजीव एवं सतत प्रवाहित होती रहे इस हेतु जल निकायों के किनारों पर वृक्षारोपण का प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता है जिससे वर्षाकाल के समय वृक्ष अपनी जड़ों में जलत्र संग्रहण करे एवं आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अपनी जड़ों से जल छोड़कर जलस्रोतों को निर्जीव होने से बचाकर गतिमान रखें, इसके लिए भी अतिरिक्त बजट की आवश्यकता है।

ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय निकायों में अनिवार्य रूप से अपशिष्ट जल प्रबंधन प्रणाली, भूमिगत प्रेशर पाइप सिंचाई प्रणाली, ड्रिप इरिगेशन, वर्षा जल संग्रहण, जल निकायों के किनारों पर वृक्षारोपण, प्राकृतिक जल निकायों की देखभाल एवं जल संरक्षण बिन्दुओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए अनुदान की अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

***डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले (भन्डारा-गोंदिया) :** आज मैं सदन में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के 2025-26 के बजट आवंटन और देश में जल प्रबंधन की वर्तमान स्थिति पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ। जल हमारे जीवन का आधार है और इसके संरक्षण और प्रबंधन की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण

* Speech was laid on the Table.

प्राथमिकताओं में से एक होनी चाहिए। लेकिन, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के हालिया बजट आवंटन और इसके क्रियान्वयन पर गौर करने से स्पष्ट होता है कि सरकार इस मुद्दे पर गंभीर नहीं है।

बजट आवंटन में असंगतियाँ – वर्ष 2025-26 के बजट में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को 99,503 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जो पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान (51,558 करोड़ रुपये) से 93% अधिक है। यह आंकड़ा भ्रामक है, क्योंकि वर्ष 2024-25 के संशोधित अनुमान में जल जीवन मिशन (JJM) के लिए आवंटन में भारी कटौती की गई थी। वर्ष 2023-24 में JJM के लिए 69,992 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए थे, जो वर्ष 2024-25 के संशोधित अनुमान में घटकर मात्र 22,694 करोड़ रुपये रह गए। यह कटौती सरकार की योजनाओं के प्रति गंभीरता की कमी को दर्शाती है।

जल जीवन मिशन, लक्ष्य और वास्तविकता - जल जीवन मिशन (JJM) को अगस्त 2019 में शुरू किया गया था, जिसका लक्ष्य वर्ष 2024 तक सभी 19 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल का पानी उपलब्ध कराना था। लेकिन, इस मिशन के लिए आवंटन में लगातार उतार-चढ़ाव देखने को मिल रहा है। वर्ष 2024-25 के संशोधित अनुमान में JJM के लिए आवंटन 22,694 करोड़ रुपये था, जो वर्ष 2025-26 में अचानक 67,000 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। यह असंगति सरकार की योजनाओं में अराजकता और अव्यवस्था को दर्शाती है। क्या सरकार यह मान रही है कि अंतिम वर्ष में अचानक धन बढ़ाने से लक्ष्य हासिल हो जाएगा?

इसके अलावा, JJM के तहत ग्रे वाटर प्रबंधन और जल गुणवत्ता पर ध्यान दिए जाने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन इन मुद्दों पर ठोस कदम उठाने में सरकार विफल रही है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जल गुणवत्ता एक गंभीर समस्या बनी हुई है, और इसके समाधान के लिए पर्याप्त धन और योजनाएं नहीं हैं।

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-ग्रामीण (SBM-G) की उपेक्षा - स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-ग्रामीण (SBM-G) के लिए आवंटन पिछले वर्ष के समान ही रखा गया है, जो 7,192 करोड़ रुपये है। यह दिखाता है कि सरकार ग्रामीण स्वच्छता के मुद्दे को गंभीरता से नहीं ले रही है। ग्रामीण भारत में स्वच्छता और स्वास्थ्य के बीच सीधा संबंध है, और इस मद में आवंटन न बढ़ाना सरकार की उदासीनता को दर्शाता है।

जल संसाधन विभाग की चुनौतियां - जल संसाधन विभाग को वर्ष 2025-26 में 25,277 करोड़

रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जो पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान (21,641 करोड़ रुपये) से केवल 17% अधिक है। यह वृद्धि नदियों के पुनरुद्धार, जल संरक्षण और बाढ़ प्रबंधन जैसी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

नमामि गंगे - नमामि गंगे योजना के लिए 2025-26 में 2,400 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जो पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान (2,000 करोड़ रुपये) से केवल 20% अधिक है। गंगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए यह आवंटन नाकाफी है।

नदी जोड़ो परियोजना - नदी जोड़ो परियोजना के लिए 2025-26 में 3,400 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जो पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान (3,000 करोड़ रुपये) से केवल 13% अधिक है। यह परियोजना देश के जल संकट को दूर करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है, लेकिन इसके लिए पर्याप्त धन और योजनाएं नहीं हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) - PMKSY के लिए वर्ष 2025-26 में 8,260 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जो पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान (6,621 करोड़ रुपये) से 25% अधिक है। हालांकि, यह वृद्धि कृषि सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है, खासकर तब जब देश के कई हिस्सों में सूखे की स्थिति गंभीर है।

जल प्रबंधन में गंभीरता की कमी - माननीय सदस्यगण, जल प्रबंधन केवल धन आवंटन का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता है। लेकिन, सरकार की नीतियों और क्रियान्वयन में गंभीरता की कमी दिख रही है। जल संकट देश के कई हिस्सों में गहराता जा रहा है, नदियाँ प्रदूषित हो रही हैं, और भूजल स्तर लगातार गिर रहा है। ऐसे में, सरकार को जल संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए एक समग्र और दीर्घकालिक रणनीति बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह जल संसाधनों के प्रबंधन और संरक्षण को गंभीरता से ले। जल जीवन मिशन और स्वच्छ भारत मिशन जैसी योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित की जाए। नदियों के पुनरुद्धार और जल संरक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त धन आवंटित किया जाए। यदि हमने अभी इस दिशा में ठोस कदम नहीं

उठाए, तो आने वाले समय में जल संकट और गहराएगा, जिसका खामियाजा आम जनता को भुगतना पड़ेगा। धन्यवाद।

***प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ (मुम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) :** सभापति जी, सम्मानित सहयोगियों और मेरे प्यारे देशवासियों, कल मैं सदन में खड़ी थी और मैंने भारतीय रेलवे की नाकामियों को उजागर किया था। एक जीवनरेखा जो लापरवाही, कुप्रबंधन और खोखले वादों के बोझ तले दम तोड़ रही है। आज मैं फिर यहाँ हूँ, न प्रशंसा के लिए, बल्कि एक और कमज़ोर आधार जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की सच्चाई सामने लाने के लिए।

पानी भारत की धड़कन है, उसकी आत्मा, उसका जीवन, लेकिन यह धड़कन कमज़ोर पड़ रही है, प्रदूषित और खत्म होती जा रही है। यह मंत्रालय कोई समाधान नहीं दे रहा, यह तो वादों का कब्रिस्तान बन गया है, जो 140 करोड़ भारतीयों को खासकर मेरे महाराष्ट्र को प्यासा, ठगा हुआ और परेशान छोड़ रहा है। सरकार बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं और दिखावे की बातें करती है, लेकिन हकीकत क्या है? हकीकत यह है कि हमारे किसान पानी के अभाव में संकट झेल रहे हैं, नदियाँ नालों में बदल गई हैं, बच्चे प्रदूषित पानी पीने को मजबूर हैं और यह सरकार अपनी प्रशंसा में व्यस्त है।

पहले बजट की बात करें। इस साल जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को 99,503 करोड़ रुपये मिले हैं, जो 2024-25 के 98,714 करोड़ रुपये से थोड़ा अधिक है। सुनने में बड़ा आँकड़ा लगता है, पर यह खोखला है। पीने के पानी और स्वच्छता विभाग को 74,226 करोड़ रुपये मिले। कुल का 75 प्रतिशत ज्यादातर जल जीवन मिशन के लिए। सरकार ने वादा किया था कि 2024 तक हर गाँव के हर घर में नल होगा। मार्च 2025 आ गया हम कहाँ हैं? सिर्फ 80 प्रतिशत घरों तक पहुँच 19.3 करोड़ में से 15.5 करोड़। अब समय 2028 तक बढ़ा दिया गया, क्योंकि यह लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो सका। महाराष्ट्र में हम मुश्किलों से जूझ रहे हैं। कई इलाकों में दो दिन में एक बार पानी आता है, वह भी गंदा और बदबूदार।

मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ में नल सूखे हैं या प्रदूषित पानी देते हैं। कई रिपोर्ट्स बताती हैं कि देशभर

* Speech was laid on the Table.

में सिर्फ 62 प्रतिशत नल सही हालत में हैं। महाराष्ट्र में तो यह भी नहीं। नासिक और सोलापुर में बच्चे बीमार पड़ रहे हैं, लोग पानी के लिए तरस रहे हैं और केंद्र अपनी उपलब्धियाँ गिनाने में लगा है।

जल जीवन मिशन को इस साल 69,926 करोड़ रुपये मिले, जो पिछले साल के संशोधित बजट से 2 प्रतिशत अधिक है। लेकिन पिछले साल 69,622 करोड़ में से सिर्फ 63,232 करोड़ 91 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ। क्यों? क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र जैसे राज्य प्रोजेक्ट पूरे नहीं कर पाते, केंद्र समय पर फंड नहीं देता। 2024-25 में हमने 2,000 करोड़ रुपये अतिरिक्त माँगे, पर बहुत कम मिला। इस साल भी यही हाल है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि 2024-25 में 66 लाख पानी के सैंपलों में 5 प्रतिशत यानी 3.3 लाख सैंपल प्रदूषित थे, जिनमें बैक्टीरिया और लोहा पाया गया। सिर्फ 59 प्रतिशत सैंपल ठीक किए गए। महाराष्ट्र में टेस्टिंग लैब कम हैं, जाँच एक सपना है, बच्चे बीमारियों का शिकार हो रहे हैं और मंत्रालय इसे 'प्रगति' कहता है? प्रगति कहाँ है, जब मेरे लोग संकट में हैं?

अब भूजल की बात, अटल भूजल योजना। पानी की कमी वाले इलाकों को बचाने का दावा है। देशभर में 8,152 ब्लॉक हैं। महाराष्ट्र के सात जिले पुणे, नासिक, औरंगाबाद, अमरावती, जलगाँव, सांगली, सोलापुर, इसमें शामिल हैं। पाँच साल के लिए 6,000 करोड़ रुपये, लेकिन 2025-26 तक सिर्फ 3,418 करोड़ का बजट आधा खर्च, आधा रुका हुआ। महाराष्ट्र ने 55 प्रतिशत फंड से 99 प्रतिशत मेहनत की, कुओं को बचाने की कोशिश की। मराठवाड़ा के खेत बंजर हो रहे हैं, विदर्भ के गाँव पानी को तरस रहे हैं और केंद्र कहता है, '60 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य पूरे'। 60 प्रतिशत? यह हर उस किसान और माँ के लिए अपमान है जो अपनी फसल और पानी की बूँदें गिन रही है।

सिंचाई का हाल भी बुरा है, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना। इस साल 8,226 करोड़ रुपये, पिछले साल के 7,036 करोड़ से 17 प्रतिशत अधिक। दस साल बाद भी सिर्फ 55 प्रतिशत काम, 76 लाख हेक्टेयर में से 41 लाख को पानी। महाराष्ट्र के खेत ज्यादातर बारिश पर निर्भर हैं। मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ में बारिश न हो तो सब खत्म और केंद्र का जवाब? देरी। रिपोर्ट्स कहती हैं कि पिछले साल 1,190 करोड़ रुपये इस्तेमाल नहीं हुए। क्यों? क्योंकि यह मंत्रालय योजना नहीं बना पाता और हम जैसे राज्य कितना और इंतज़ार करें? किसानों की मुश्किलें बढ़ रही हैं, खेत सूख रहे हैं, इसे कहते हैं

‘हर खेत को पानी’? यह ‘हर खेत को परेशानी’ है।

फिर स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-ग्रामीण, शौचालय का दावा। 2019 में कहा गया, ‘खुले में शौच से मुक्त’। यह सच नहीं है। नेशनल फैमिली हेल्थ सर्वे बताता है कि 26 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण घरों में शौचालय नहीं हैं। महाराष्ट्र के गाँवों में भी टूटे शौचालय हैं। फेज़ II का लक्ष्य 2024-25 तक स्वच्छ गाँव ODF प्लस और कचरा प्रबंधन। सिर्फ 44 प्रतिशत गाँव बने, 6.6 लाख में से 2.9 लाख। महाराष्ट्र में कचरा फैला है, मुंबई की सड़कें प्लास्टिक से भरी हैं, गाँव कूड़े के ढेर हैं। रिपोर्ट्स कहती हैं कि 13 राज्यों में एक भी प्लास्टिक वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट यूनिट नहीं। फंड? इस साल 2,900 करोड़, लेकिन पिछले साल सिर्फ 2,130 करोड़ 73 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ। राज्य हिस्सा नहीं दे पाते, तो केंद्र फंड रोकता है और 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज लगाता है। यह मदद नहीं, परेशानी है। जल संसाधन विभाग 25,277 करोड़, पिछले साल के 21,595 करोड़ से 17 प्रतिशत अधिक।

सबसे ज्यादा नमामि गंगे को 2014 से 16,200 करोड़, लेकिन 10 साल में सिर्फ 69 प्रतिशत 11,172 करोड़ खर्च हुआ। सीवेज प्लांट धीमे हैं 2,923 MLD में से 1,620 MLD इस्तेमाल। औद्योगिक कचरा गंगा की 50 प्रतिशत गंदगी 2,700 कारखानों से बेरोकटोक बह रहा है। महाराष्ट्र की नदियाँ गोदावरी, कृष्णा, भीमा भी प्रदूषित हैं। मुंबई की मीठी नदी नाले में बदल रही है। रिपोर्ट्स कहती हैं कि क्लीन गंगा फंड में 876 करोड़ हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ 383 करोड़ इस्तेमाल हुआ। पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी कहती है, देरी, खराब रिकॉर्ड, नतीजा शून्य। मुंबई में हर मॉनसून संकट 2024 में 2,468 लोग ट्रेनों और बाढ़ से मरे और बाढ़ का समाधान? सिर्फ कागज़ों पर।

यह सरकार वंदे भारत और जल जीवन जैसे दिखावों में उलझी है। महाराष्ट्र में झुगियाँ पानी के लिए तरस रही हैं, किसान आसमान देख रहे हैं, बच्चे धूल में बाल्टियाँ ढो रहे हैं। यह शासन नहीं, हमारे लिए संकट है।

मैं महाराष्ट्र के लिए बोलती हूँ, मुंबई के गरीब, मराठवाड़ा के किसान, विदर्भ के बच्चे। हम मुश्किलों में हैं। मुंबई में बाढ़ परेशान करती है, गाँवों में सूखा भूखा रखता है, नदियाँ प्रदूषित हैं और केंद्र निष्क्रिय है। जल जीवन का नल अधूरा, स्वच्छ भारत का गाँव अस्वच्छ, नमामि गंगे का दावा खोखला।

महाराष्ट्र सीमित संसाधनों से लड़ता है, 55 प्रतिशत फंड, 99 प्रतिशत मेहनत, लेकिन केंद्र पूरा साथ नहीं देता। दिखावा बंद करें, विज्ञापन बंद करें, हमें पानी दें, स्वच्छता दें, जीवन दें। इस मंत्रालय को सुधारें, वरना इतिहास आपको वह सरकार कहेगा जिसने भारत और महाराष्ट्र को संकट में छोड़ दिया।

अंत में एक कच्ची, जलती चीख -

नदियाँ गंदी, वादे झूठे, सरकार के ढोल हैं फूटे।

किसान प्यासा, खेती मरे, पानी नहीं, सपने जरे।

स्वच्छता का गीत सुहाना, हकीकत में बस बहाना।

***SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI (ASKA):** I express my views on the demand for grants of the Ministry of Jal Shakti for the year 2025-26.

The Budget allocation for the Ministry of Jal Shakti is about Rs. 99503 crores for the year 2025-26. During the last 10 years 76% of the budget of the Ministry of Jal Shakti has allocated to the Department of Drinking water and Sanitation (DDWS) with the commitment of hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji to provide safe drinking water and sanitation facility in the rural villages of the country. The aim of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is to provide 19 crore rural households in the country with functional household tap water connections (FHTCs) by 2024. An estimate of 15 crore households have been given functional household tap water connection as on 21st January, 2025. This scheme is further extended until 2028 to reach the target of 100%. My State Odisha has achieved 76% of FHTCs target till date.

The Department of Water Resources (DoWR) has been allocated Rs. 25277 crore

* Speech was laid on the Table.

in the Budget 2025-26, which is 17% higher than the revised estimate of 2024-25. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) was launched in 2015-16 with the aim to increase cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve water availability on farms and increase water use efficiency. The Ministry of Jal Shakti implements Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). The Major & Medium irrigation projects are taken up under AIBP while the minor irrigation projects are under HKKP.

As a Member of Parliament from ASKA, District Ganjam of the State of Odisha, my constituency's demand is the inter linking of rivers. This project is expected to increase the irrigation of 35 million hectares of land and will generate 34,000 megawatts of hydro power. The other benefits from inter linking of rivers are irrigation, navigation, flood control and fisheries. The Nagarul Bansadhara Rusikulya river link will be pathbreaking and ensure three crop cultivation in Ganjam district in the state of Odisha. I request hon'ble Minister Jal Shakti to start the above said river link project as well as allocation of fund for renovation of Surada reservoir of my constituency.

The people of my constituency ASKA are very hopeful for the fulfillment of the basic need of drinking water as there is a double engine Sarkar. The renovation of Surada water reservoir is an essential project, many problems of my constituency will be solved and people of my Parliamentary Constituency will be highly obliged. Thanking you.

***SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI):** First, I would like to thank our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, for his vision which has changed the country in the last ten years. All the Ministries are developing the country like never before. And now, even Odisha which was not developing since last 25 years is now developing with our double engine *Sarkar*.

I would like to thank our hon. Jal Shakti Minister, Shri Patil ji. Your efforts to allocate additional funds for various schemes and programs aimed at ensuring water security, sanitation and hygiene are truly commendable. I must appreciate the increased allocation towards the Jal Jeevan Mission. The focus of our Minister to provide clean drinking water, water conservation and sustainable ground water conservation is commendable. Our Ministry's emphasis on improving sanitation facilities and promoting cleanliness through Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin is laudable.

The budget allocation for Jal Shakti in 2025-26 is Rs. 99,503 crore, which is higher than the previous year's allocation. This allocation is divided between the following departments: Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, and Department of Water Resources, River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation: Rs. 74,226 crore, with a significant portion allocated to the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) at Rs. 67,000 crore. Department of Water Resources, River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation: Rs. 25,277 crore, with allocations for schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana

* Speech was laid on the Table.

(PMKSY) at Rs. 8,260 crore, River Interlinking at Rs. 3,400 crore, and Namami Gange at Rs. 2,400 crore.

I would like to make a request to our hon. Minister for my constituency of Kalahandi with two districts of Kalahandi and Nuapada. Sir, Kalahandi constituency is the second highest paddy producing constituency In Odisha and we are hoping to become the number one constituency in Odisha with your help. The way work is happening all over India is now happening in Odisha also after we have hot out own double engine *Sarkar*, the hopes of the people are very high.

Kamal irrigation project or Motor irrigation project over the river motor at Kuntia village in Koksara block. Its irrigation potential is 7500 hectare. It will irrigate 50 villages of 11 gps of both Koksara and Dharamgarh.

Uttar-roul irrigation project over the river Uttei Raul and Buda river. Its irrigation potentiality is 60000 hectare. It will benefit the people of Kesinga, M Rampur, Narla and Karla Munda.

Lower Uddanri irrigation project over the river Uddanri in Bordi at Golamunda block. Its irrigation potential is 12000 hectare. It is a major project 40 villages of Bhawanipatna, six villages of Golamunda block in Kalahandi constituency and 17 villages of Titlagarh in Bolangir district. This project is also held up die to Mahanadi water dispute tribunal. Please look into that as well.

Upper Udanti Barrage Project over river Udanti at Patialapara village in Sinapali block of Nuapada district. Its irrigation potentiality is 10000 hectare. It is a major project. It will benefit 39 villages of Sinapali block and 14 villages of Borden block a total of 53 villages.

Upper Jonk Irrigation Project located at Patora in Nuapada district needs environmental clearance. Please look into this and pass it as it will irrigate 9200 hectares of land.

To conclude my speech, I must again thank our hon. Minister for the great work being done in the Jal Shakti Ministry and also request our hon. Minister to please look into the demands of people of my Kalahandi constituency. Thank you.

***SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN (PALAKKAD):** I expressing my views on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

I am happy that I am participating in a subject which is most essential for a human being i.e. Jal, in Malayalam is *Jalam* or *Vellam*.

It is good that the scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) rural household tap connectivity scheme has been extended till the year 2028. The State of Kerala will be benefitted out of the extension provided in the Union Budget for 2025-2026 as the State has been lagging behind in its implementation of the said scheme. To implement the scheme Kerala needs to pump in about Rs.17,500 crore more as its share over the next two years. Where is the money? The State is unable to provide its share Kerala and whatever the work done in the State on account of the Central share. The State has urged the Centre to allow the financing requirements for Centrally-Sponsored Schemes over and above the limit of the State borrowings and this aspect has not been addressed. Therefore, the State would not be able to complete the works on time. Therefore, the Jal Shakti Ministry should come forward

* Speech was laid on the Table.

to help the State of Kerala to implement the above scheme within the time extended time period by taking up the part of financial requirement.

All over Kerala, the roads have been dug for laying of pipes and pipes have been laid, but the main task of constructing water storage tanks for supply through the laid pipelines have not been done in most of the places. The general public questions what is the source of water for all these pipelines laid all over the State and when will water flow through these laid pipelines.

The steady depletion of groundwater is a cause of concern. In many places extraction of groundwater has become impossible as the groundwater level has gone deep or dried up. Therefore, the Government needs to focus more on rainwater harvesting, which will help to prevent the depletion level of groundwater. The Government should come forward with a scheme to encourage rainwater harvesting like we provide incentives in the case of solar energy.

There is another issue which is very vital as far as storage of water in our dams is concerned. The storage capacity of water in most of our dams has been reduced due to accumulation of soil that came with the water. These dams were constructed many decades ago. Therefore, the Government should take immediate steps to remove the accumulated soil from all our dams as well as components such as nitrates, fluoride, uranium, etc. that contaminate the water. The Central Government should formulate policy towards and aid the concerned State Governments. There are eight dams in Palakkad district alone and the storage capacity of these dams have got reduced due to the above factor. It is a well-known fact that when the dams are full to its capacity, we can control inflation, so dams

play a pivotal role in our economy too.

Another issue which I would like to highlight here is about the dried-up water resources. We need to rejuvenate the rivers and ponds, etc. on a time bound basis, to make availability of water for drinking and irrigation purposes.

Sir, the water sharing pacts between the States were done many decades ago in most of the cases. Like-wise, water sharing from Parambikulam - Aliyar Project also done between Kerala and Tamil Nadu many decades ago. As per the agreement, Kerala was to get 7.25 TMC of water, but Kerala has been getting only half of the agreed share of water. The agreement was done when we were not doing much agricultural activities in those water-flowing area of the project. But now, it has increased by double or triple hectares in thousands. Water from the project flows through Chittoorpuzha and finally merge into Bharathapuzha. Since the area is not getting the agreed share of water, several places are facing a drought like situation and the wells have been dried up.

The water resource for two taluks in Palakkad namely Attappadi and Mannarkkad is from river Bhavani. But due to construction of check dams across river Bhavani by Tamil Nadu, these taluks under Palakkad district are facing acute shortage of water for drinking and irrigation purposes. Therefore, the Centre should take steps to ensure that parties to water sharing agreements honour their commitments and flow of water should not be stopped by creating check dams across rivers as is the case of river Bhavani.

Another issue, which I would like to state is about excess nitrates, fluoride and uranium. According to a Report by the Central Groundwater Board, 440

districts in the country have excess nitrates in groundwater which is a health hazard, particularly for young children. The groundwater extraction is at peak in many States. So, this contamination of ground water with these hazardous materials will pose a threat to our population. Therefore, the Government should create awareness among the people about this health hazard arising out of contaminated groundwater with nitrates, fluoride and uranium.

It is also a demand that where there is a scarcity of water, no company or institution should be allowed to function as they happen to extract more groundwater for running of their units. For example, the people of Elappully Panchayat in Palakkad district have been agitating against the decision of the Government of Kerala to allow to set up of a brewery over an area of 26 acres in Elappully Panchayat in Palakkad district as it will seriously affect the farming activities as well as the availability of water in the Panchayat. The people of this area solely depend upon the groundwater for all their needs as it is a water scarce area. The proposed brewery has to extract groundwater to run their units which will result in the depletion of groundwater in the area, forcing the people to move out of the Panchayat on this account alone.

The people of Elappully Panchayat had resisted the attempt to set up a brewery in Elappully in the year 2020 on these accounts and the proposal had to be withdrawn because of strict resistance of the people. Moreover, the proposal to set up a brewery was cleared by the State Government without undertaking any environmental impact study. On three issues, namely water deficit, loss of farming, and impact on the environment, this proposal should not be allowed.

Therefore, it is urged that the Ministry of Jal Shakti should take a note of the above and advise the State Government not to go ahead with the said proposal.

With this I conclude.

***श्रीमती भारती पारधी (बालाघाट) :** सभापति जी , मैं आज जल संकट, जल शक्ति और जल संसाधनों के संरक्षण पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रही हूँ। जल हम सभी के जीवन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। हमारे देश में बढ़ती जनसंख्या, जलवायु परिवर्तन और जल संसाधनों का अत्यधिक दोहन, जल संकट को एक गंभीर चुनौती बना चुके हैं। यह सत्य है कि जल संकट का सामना सिर्फ हमारी कृषि, बल्कि पूरे देश के विकास और समृद्धि पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालता है। हमें जल के महत्व को समझते हुए इसे संरक्षित करने की दिशा में सक्रिय कदम उठाने होंगे ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ भी इसका सही तरीके से उपयोग कर सकें।

आज के समय में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार ने जल शक्ति, जल संरक्षण और जल पुनर्चक्रण के क्षेत्र में ऐतिहासिक कार्य किए हैं। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जल संसाधनों के प्रबंधन में एक नई दिशा दी गई है। जल जीवन मिशन, नमामि गंगे योजना, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना और जल शक्ति मंत्रालय जैसे कदम भारत को जल संकट से बाहर निकालने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण साबित हो रहे हैं।

जल जीवन मिशन: मान्यवर अध्यक्ष महोदय, जल जीवन मिशन का उद्देश्य वर्ष 2024 तक हर ग्रामीण घर में पाइप से जल आपूर्ति करना है। यह योजना पूरी दुनिया में जल के महत्व को समझते हुए, भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में अब तक 11 करोड़ से अधिक घरों को नल जल से जोड़ा जा चुका है। इसका फायदा न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के नागरिकों को हो रहा है, बल्कि यह कदम हमारे देश के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में भी सुधार ला रहा है। स्वच्छ पानी की उपलब्धता से जलजनित बीमारियों में भी कमी आई है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

नमामि गंगे योजना: इसके अलावा, नमामि गंगे योजना के अंतर्गत 20,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का बजट आवंटित किया गया है जो गंगा नदी के प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने और उसकी सफाई के लिए इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। इस योजना के तहत गंगा के किनारे स्थित 157 नगरों में जल उपचार संयंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं जिससे जल की गुणवत्ता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है। यह योजना गंगा नदी को पुनः जीवन देने का एक सशक्त प्रयास है जो न केवल पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि देश की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर और धार्मिक आस्था से भी जुड़ी हुई है।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY): प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी की सरकार ने कृषि क्षेत्र को सशक्त बनाने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) की शुरुआत की, जिसके तहत 50,000 करोड़ रुपये अधिक का बजट आवंटित किया गया। इस योजना के तहत किसानों को सस्ती और सुरक्षित सिंचाई सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं। इससे न केवल कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो रही है, बल्कि जल संरक्षण की दिशा में भी महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं। सिंचाई के लिए पानी की बचत करने वाली नई तकनीकों को बढ़ावा दिया गया है, जैसे ड्रिप सिंचाई और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई, जो किसानों की मदद कर रही हैं।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय: प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी की सरकार ने जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की स्थापना की है, जिससे जल के संरक्षण, वितरण और पुनर्चक्रण में तेजी आई है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के तहत जल संसाधनों का अधिकतम उपयोग करने और जल संकट से निपटने के लिए कई योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं। इसके साथ ही देशभर में वर्षा जल संचयन की पहल भी की गई है जो जल संकट से निपटने में सहायक साबित हो रही है।

जल शक्ति अभियान (Jal Shakti Abhiyan) के तहत जल संचयन की प्रणालियों को स्थापित किया गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप कई जिलों में जल स्तर में वृद्धि देखी गई है। कृषि क्षेत्र में जल प्रबंधन पर भी ध्यान दिया गया है। कृषि के लिए जल की उपलब्धता और उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नदी जोड़ने की परियोजना पर भी कार्य जारी है।

अब मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बालाघाट-सिवनी की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं पर चर्चा करना

चाहूँगी। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से बालाघाट और सिवनी क्षेत्र के लाखों नागरिकों की समस्याओं को उठाना चाहती हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं ढुटी घाट वैनगंगा नदी पर एक उच्चस्तरीय पुल निर्माण की मांग करती हूँ। इस पुल के निर्माण से इन क्षेत्रों के नागरिकों का यात्रा समय कम होगा और सड़कें सीधी होंगी। यह पुल पेंच टाइगर रिजर्व और कान्हा नेशनल पार्क जैसे प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थलों को जोड़ने का मार्ग प्रशस्त करेगा जिससे पर्यटन में अपार वृद्धि होगी।

इसके अलावा बरघाट, वारासिवनी, कटंगी, लांजी और परसवाड़ा जैसे क्षेत्रों में स्थित नहरों के सुधार और उन्नयन की आवश्यकता है। इन नहरों के सुधार से किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त जल मिल सकेगा जिससे उनकी कृषि उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि होगी।

वैनगंगा नदी के किनारे स्थित बजरंग घाट, शंकर घाट और मृत्युंजय घाट (जागपुर) जैसे महत्वपूर्ण धार्मिक स्थलों का संरक्षण अत्यंत आवश्यक है। बाढ़ के कारण इन घाटों की मिट्टी का कटाव हो रहा है जिससे न केवल वन संपदा को नुकसान हो रहा है, बल्कि धार्मिक आस्था भी संकट में है। इन घाटों के संरक्षण के लिए पक्के घाटों का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए जिससे इन धार्मिक स्थलों की स्थिरता बनी रहेगी और वन संपदा को भी बचाया जा सकेगा।

अंत में, मैं बालाघाट-सिवनी क्षेत्र में स्थित पुराने गढ़ों और बांधों के सीमेंटकरण की आवश्यकता पर जोर देना चाहूँगी। यदि इन गढ़ों और बांधों का सीमेंटकरण किया जाता है तो जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण की प्रक्रिया में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार होगा।

अब मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण तुलना करना चाहूँगी। कांग्रेस सरकार और मोदी सरकार के कार्यों के बीच की स्पष्ट अंतर को देखना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। जहां पहले कांग्रेस सरकार ने जल संकट पर अधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया, वहीं प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने जल के महत्व को समझते हुए इसे अपनी प्राथमिकताओं में शुमार किया।

कांग्रेस के शासन में जल जीवन मिशन और जल शक्ति मंत्रालय जैसी योजनाओं का अभाव था। जल संकट से निपटने के लिए स्पष्ट नीति और कार्यवाही की कमी थी। वहीं प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने जल संरक्षण, जल प्रबंधन और जल शक्ति के क्षेत्र में कई ठोस कदम उठाए हैं। नमामि गंगे योजना, जल

जीवन मिशन, और प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना जैसी योजनाओं से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि मोदी सरकार ने जल संकट को गंभीरता से लिया है और जल संसाधनों के प्रबंधन में सुधार के लिए कारगर कदम उठाए हैं।

कांग्रेस सरकार की नीतियों में दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण की कमी थी जबकि मोदी सरकार ने ठोस और स्थायी समाधान प्रदान किए हैं। जहां पहले जल संसाधनों का सही उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा था, अब मोदी सरकार ने जल संचयन, पुनर्चक्रण और वितरण के लिए वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है।

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो कार्य किए गए हैं, वे हमारे देश के जल संसाधन प्रबंधन में एक नया अध्याय जोड़ते हैं। जल संकट से निपटने के लिए सरकार की योजनाओं और प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप हम जल संकट की दिशा में सकारात्मक बदलाव देख रहे हैं। बालाघाट और सिवनी क्षेत्र के नागरिकों की समस्याओं का समाधान करना और जल संसाधनों का बेहतर उपयोग करना मेरी प्राथमिकता है। मैं इस सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ कि इन योजनाओं पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जाए और हमारे क्षेत्रीय विकास को प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

***SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT):** In 2025, we stand here debating the failure of the Ministry of Jal Shakti to deliver this basic necessity to millions across the country. Instead of ensuring access to clean drinking water, efficient river management, and sustainable groundwater use, this Ministry has become a symbol of inefficiency and misplaced priorities. The biggest failure indicators are the massive budget cuts and underutilization of funds. In 2024-25, the Ministry allocated Rs. 70,163 crore to JJM but spent only Rs. 22,694 crore – the lowest expenditure since 2020-21. Now, in 2025-26, Rs. 67,000 crore has been allocated, but can we trust that these funds will be effectively used, or will they once

* Speech was laid on the Table.

again remain unspent while millions suffer?

Even when funds are released, the Centre makes it nearly impossible for States to utilize them. In 2024-25, only 31 per cent of the Centre's allocation for JJM was released. Why? Because the States had to first contribute their share – a condition that is impossible for many financially struggling States to meet. Odisha, for instance, was allocated Rs. 2,456 crore but has been able to use only Rs. 1,056 crore because of bureaucratic roadblocks. This is not cooperative federalism; this is fiscal strangulation.

India is facing a massive groundwater depletion crisis. Over 80 per cent of rural drinking water and 50 per cent of urban water comes from groundwater, but our aquifers are running dry. In Odisha, groundwater extraction has reached dangerous levels of 48 per cent, and yet there is no serious policy response from the Ministry of Jal Shakti. Both districts of my constituency Koraput and Rayagada, where agriculture and daily life depend on groundwater, are on the verge of a water catastrophe. The Government's Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) was supposed to tackle groundwater depletion, but as of 2025, only 60 per cent of its targets have been met. The Centre claims to be focusing on conservation, but what it is really doing is letting the crisis spiral out of control while making big claims on paper.

In Odisha, the failure of Jal Jeevan Mission is particularly glaring. In Koraput and Rayagada, many villages still rely on contaminated groundwater because the JJM pipeline projects have either not been completed or are lying defunct. The Government has focused on installing pipelines, but has ignored water sources – leading to drying reservoirs and dysfunctional supply networks. Fluoride and iron

contamination in drinking water remains a severe issue, affecting thousands of families in these districts. The biggest flaw in this scheme is its sustainability. Even in areas where pipes have been laid, the lack of water recharge plans means that sources will run dry in just a few years. The Jal Jeevan Mission is a classic example of this Government's obsession with short-term numbers instead of long-term impact.

Irrigation projects across the country have become synonymous with delays, mismanagement, and unfulfilled promises, failing to deliver the intended benefits to farmers and rural communities. One of the most recent failures is the Telengiri Multi-Purpose Irrigation Project in Koraput. This project was meant to provide water security to thousands of farmers, but farmers faced problems due to its leakage, draining away the very water that was meant to sustain agricultural livelihoods. For the last few months, water has been continuously flowing out of the reservoir due to an unresolved leakage. The water level is falling drastically, and farmers now fear they will not get water. The consequences are devastating – 24,000 farmers in Koraput are on the verge of losing their crops. And what is the Government's response? Denial, inaction, and empty promises. Instead of immediately fixing the problem, officials dismiss it as a minor issue, while the farmers are left to bear the brunt of their incompetence. The additional chief engineer of the Telengiri project has already admitted that plugging will be done only after the water level reaches 596 metres, which means farmers will not receive water soon.

Another glaring example of the Government's apathy toward farmers is the Parbati Giri Mega Lift Irrigation Project in Jajpur district. Designed to irrigate 12,800

hectares of farmland, it has been 15 years since its launch, yet 40 per cent of the targeted area still does not receive water. Farmers have repeatedly reported irregularities in the project, alleging that officials have manipulated data to claim success, even when thousands of hectares remain dry. A local farmers' organization, had to complain with the State Water Resources Department, exposing the misrepresentation of irrigation coverage and the misallocation of funds.

How is it possible that after 15 years, this Government still cannot provide irrigation to farmers who depend on it? How is it possible that even after crores of rupees have been allocated, irrigation systems are still non-functional? Farmers from villages like Bhagirathpur, Sarangapur, and Tikarapada are still waiting for water to reach their fields. Pipelines were laid on their land a decade ago, yet not a single drop of water has flowed through them. These farmers were promised prosperity and financial stability; instead, they have been left with debt, despair, and loss.

This pattern of failure is not limited to a few projects. It is widespread. Take the case of the Tulasipur Pump House project, which was supposed to lift water from the Kharasrota River and irrigate 2,000 hectares of farmland. Farmers in Barchana, Bari, Dharmasala, and Korei were supposed to benefit from this initiative. But to this day, the water supply remains non-functional, leaving thousands of farmers at the mercy of erratic monsoons. These failures are not accidents. They are consequences of deliberate mismanagement, unchecked corruption, and a lack of accountability. This Government's irrigation policies are

nothing but a web of broken promises that serve bureaucrats and contractors while destroying the lives of farmers.

The failures in irrigation management are not confined to a few States but are a nationwide concern, affecting both farmers and the agricultural sector at large. In Goa, over a period of 12 years, there has been a 20.9 per cent decline in minor irrigation schemes, reducing the number to 6,133. This decline includes 739 groundwater schemes (15 per cent) and 883 surface water schemes (30 per cent) that are no longer operational. Consequently, the irrigation potential utilized in Goa has decreased by 3.7 per cent compared to the previous evaluation in 2013-14. The financial burden of these irrigation schemes predominantly falls on the farmers themselves. Farmers have to get their own pump sets and they take huge loans for that which further exacerbates their plight.

One of the most hyped projects of this Government has been Namami Gange, which was supposed to clean and rejuvenate the Ganga River. Yet, after thousands of crores spent, the reality remains grim. The pollution levels in the Ganga are still alarmingly high, sewage treatment plants remain non-functional, and waste disposal continues unchecked. The Namami Gange programme has turned into a financial black hole. Since 2014, only 69 per cent of the funds allocated have actually been spent. The Government has shut down factories along the river in the name of pollution control, but most sewage treatment plants remain non-functional or poorly maintained. In 2024, only 52 per cent of the targeted sewage treatment capacity had been achieved, while untreated sewage continues to be dumped into the river. Even worse, of the Rs. 876 crore collected under the

Clean Ganga Fund, only Rs. 383 crore has been sanctioned for actual projects. What about the rest? It is lying unused while the river continues to suffer. But the failure is not limited to the Ganga. Other rivers – Yamuna, Krishna, Godavari, and Mahanadi – are also dying due to pollution, encroachment, and mismanagement. The Vamsadhara River, which is critical to Rayagada district, faces severe contamination and water-sharing disputes, yet the Ministry of Jal Shakti has failed to resolve these issues or initiate a proper rejuvenation plan.

Similarly, the Mahanadi River dispute remains unresolved, as Chhattisgarh continues to divert water meant for Odisha, affecting thousands of farmers and villages. The Ministry has refused to intervene effectively, failing to protect Odisha's water rights. While the Government boasts about cleaning one river, dozens of other rivers across the country remain polluted, over-exploited, and neglected. If this Government does not act now, India is heading toward a catastrophic water crisis. And when that happens, history will remember this Ministry as the one that drowned the country in its own incompetence.

India's per capita water availability has now dropped to 1,486 cubic metres per year, well below the 1,700 cubic metre threshold for water stress. By 2050, it is projected to fall to 1,228 cubic metres. This means that in just 25 years, India could be facing an all-out water emergency. Yet, what is the Centre doing? Instead of tackling the root causes, this Government is busy making tall claims and deflecting responsibility onto the States. While the Government boasts about urban infrastructure projects, rural and tribal communities are still struggling for drinking water. In Koraput and Rayagada, entire villages lack access to clean drinking

water, forcing people, especially women, to walk for miles just to fetch water from unsafe sources.

Where is Swachh Bharat, Modi ji? You go to real India, and you will find piles of garbage on roads, clogged drains overflowing with filth, and waste mismanagement at its peak. The Government claims India is open defecation free (ODF), yet in rural areas, people still have to defecate in open fields due to lack of functional toilets. You promised a clean India, but what has happened to Swachh Bharat Cess, which was collected from the hard-earned money of citizens? Where has that money gone?

Gandhi ji envisioned a clean and self-reliant India, but he would have been heartbroken to see how his image has been misused by this Government to promote a scheme riddled with corruption and mismanagement. Instead of true cleanliness, Swachh Bharat Mission has become a propaganda tool, an excuse for officials and contractors to pocket funds, and an obstacle for States in utilizing other developmental grants. What is even more shocking is the cost of toilet construction. The Government sets a minimal allocation per toilet, but every MP in this House can tell you that the money is never fully disbursed. Corruption is rampant, from local contractors to officials at the highest level. There are thousands of incomplete and non-functional toilets across the country built on paper but not in reality.

While the Government talks about clean India, the reality is stinking landfills in every major city, choked drainage systems, and incomplete waste management projects. The Government claims that toilets have been built across India, but how many of them are actually usable? In many rural areas, toilets have been built but

remain locked because there is no water supply. Sewage systems remain unfinished, leading to overflowing drains that spread diseases. Waste collection is irregular and inefficient, with garbage accumulating in urban and semi-urban areas. Sanitation workers continue to work in inhumane conditions, with manual scavenging still prevalent, despite being banned. Even under the Swachh Bharat Mission, many toilets in rural areas lack running water, making sanitation unusable and ineffective. How can we claim to have achieved Swachh Bharat when people do not even have water to use these facilities?

This is the high time that we come together, not just as representatives of our constituencies but as custodians of the future. For too long, we have witnessed misuse of funds, unfinished irrigation projects, non-functional toilets, and worsening groundwater depletion. The crisis is here, and we must act now with a sustainable, transparent, and corruption-free approach. We must have an independent audit of Swachh Bharat and Jal Jeevan Mission to expose corruption, mismanagement, and non-functional projects. Ensure proper water supply to every constructed toilet and invest in faecal sludge and sewage treatment instead of just building infrastructure. Stop misuse of Swachh Bharat Cess and provide full transparency on funds collected and spent. Fix failing irrigation projects like Telengiri Dam, Parbati Giri Mega Lift, and Tulasipur Pump House to ensure farmers get water. Resolve water-sharing disputes like the Polavaram and Mahanadi conflicts and protect Odisha's water rights. Strengthen groundwater conservation by enforcing rainwater harvesting, curbing industrial over-extraction, and improving Atal Bhujal Yojana. End water privatization to ensure drinking water and irrigation remain

affordable and accessible to all, especially rural and tribal communities. We demand accountability; we demand action; and we demand justice for every citizen still struggling for water.

***श्री नवीन जिंदल (कुरुक्षेत्र) :** मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार की ऐतिहासिक उपलब्धियों और उन चुनौतियों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करता हूँ। जो हमारे जल संसाधनों के प्रबंधन और संरक्षण के मार्ग में अभी भी बाकी हैं। यह एक ऐसा मंत्रालय है जो न केवल जल की शक्ति को संरक्षित करता है, बल्कि जीवन की नींव को मजबूत करने का संकल्प भी रखता है।

हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में यह मंत्रालय जल संरक्षण, स्वच्छता, और समृद्धि के क्षेत्र में अभूतपूर्व प्रगति का प्रतीक बन गया है।

नमामि गंगे मिशन हमारी सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी पहलों में से एक है। वर्ष 2024 में इस मिशन ने 25 परियोजनाओं को पूरा किया, जिसके साथ अब तक कुल 303 परियोजनाएँ पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं। इसके साथ ही 2,056 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 30 नई परियोजनाओं को मजूरी दी गई, जिससे कुल स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या 488 हो गई है, जिनकी लागत 39.730 करोड़ रुपये है।

सीवरेज आधारभूत संरचना में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति हुई है जनवरी से दिसंबर 2024 के बीच 305 मिलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन (एमएलडी) सीवेज उपचार क्षमता के सृजन और पुनर्वास के लिए 12 परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गईं, जबकि 750 मिलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन क्षमता वाली 16 परियोजनाएँ पूर्ण हुईं।

आज तक, गंगा बेसिन में 203 सीवरेज परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं, जिनसे 6,255 मिलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन सीवेज उपचार क्षमता और 5,249 किलोमीटर सीवर नेटवर्क का निर्माण हुआ है। यह न केवल गंगा की स्वच्छता का प्रमाण है, बल्कि पर्यावरण संरक्षण के पति हमारी प्रतिबद्धता का भी परिचायक है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

विश्व बैंक की वित्तीय सहायता से चल रही बाँध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना 19 राज्यों और तीन केंद्रीय एजेंसियों में 736 बाँधों के पुनर्वास को लक्षित करती है। यह योजना जल संसाधनों की सुरक्षा और संस्थागत गजबूती को सुनिश्चित करने में अहम भूमिका निभा रही है। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (2021-26) के तहत 93,068 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जिससे लगभग 22 लाख किसानों को लाभ होगा। 2016-17 से 2023-24 तक 34.63 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले 25.80 लाख हेक्टेयर (लगभग 74.5%) क्षमता सृजित की गई है। यह हमारे अन्नदाताओं के लिए जीवन रेखा बन रही है।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के तहत दिसंबर 2024 तक बाढ़ प्रबंधन के लिए 7,136 करोड़ रुपये और सीमा क्षेत्र पुनर्वास के लिए 1,258.73 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है। जलाशयों के मरम्मत, नवीकरण और पुनर्जनन योजना के तहत 12वीं योजना से अब तक 3,075 योजनाएं चल रही हैं, जिनकी लागत 2,834.692 करोड़ रुपये है। मार्च 2024 तक 554.279 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता जारी की गई और 2,192 जलाशय पूर्ण हुए, जिससे 2.41 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता में से 2 लाख हेक्टेयर बहाल हुई। यह जल प्रबंधन और बाढ़ नियंत्रण में हमारी सफलता को दर्शाता है। जल जीवन मिशन की घोषणा 15 अगस्त 2019 को हुई, जब देश के केवल 3.23 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों (17%) के पास नल से जल था। तब से अब तक 12.19 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं। आज 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.45 करोड़ (79.81%) के पास स्वच्छ नल जल उपलब्ध है। यह जीवन की गुणवत्ता और सुगमता को बढ़ाने का एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है।

देश भर में 2,180 जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं में से 1,580 को राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण और अंशांकन प्रयोगशाला मान्यता बोर्ड से मान्यता प्राप्त हुई है। स्कूलों में 98.26% तक नल जल पहुँच चुका है और 86.44% गाँव खुले में शौच से मुक्त प्लरा मॉडल बन गए हैं। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के तहत 2 अक्टूबर 2014 को 38.7% स्वच्छता कवरेज थी जो अब 11.80 करोड़ व्यक्तिगत घरेलू शौचालयों के निर्माण से 100% हो गई है। यह स्वच्छता क्रांति का प्रमाण है। इन उपलब्धियों के बावजूद, जल शक्ति

मंत्रालय के समक्ष कई चुनौतियाँ हैं। पहली परियोजनाओं का समयबद्ध क्रियान्वयन। नमामि गंगे जैसी योजनाओं में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या बढ़ रही है, परंतु पूर्णता दर को और तेज करना होगा।

दूसरी, जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रभाव। अनियमित मानसून और सूखे से जल संकट गहरा रहा है, जिसके लिए दीर्घकालिक रणनीति जरूरी है।

तीसरी, आधारभूत संरचना का रखरखाव। सीवेज उपचार संयंत्रों और जलाशयों की निरंतर कार्यक्षमता सुनिश्चित करना एक बड़ी चुनौती है, क्योंकि उपकरणों का पुराना होना और धन की कमी इसे प्रभावित करती है।

चौथी चुनौती है जल गुणवत्ता। यद्यपि प्रयोगशालाएँ बढ़ी हैं, परंतु प्रदूषण के बढ़ते स्तर और औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट से जल स्रोतों की शुद्धता खतरे में है। पाँचवीं, सामुदायिक सहभागिता। जल जीवन मिशन और स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की सफलता जन जागरूकता और उपयोग पर निर्भर है, जिसे और मजबूत करना होगा।

अंत में, वित्तीय स्थिरता। इन योजनाओं के लिए भारी निवेश की आवश्यकता है। और विश्व बैंक जैसे बाहरी सहायता पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए स्वदेशी ससाधन जुटाने की जरूरत है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने जल संरक्षण, स्वच्छता, और जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने में अद्वितीय योगदान दिया है। यह प्रगति भारत को एक सशक्त और समृद्ध राष्ट्र बनाने की दिशा में एक ठोस कदम है। परंतु, चुनौतियों हमें याद दिलाती हैं कि यह यात्रा अभी अधूरी है। हमें तकनीकी नवाचार, सामुदायिक भागीदारी, और नीतिगत दृढ़ता के साथ आगे बढ़ना होगा। आइए, हम सब मिलकर इस संकल्प को साकार करें कि जल हर जीवन तक पहुँचे, और स्वच्छता हर घर की शान बने।

धन्यवाद, जय हिंद।

***श्री नरेश गणपत म्हरके (ठाणे) :** मैं वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांग पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करता हूँ। आज मैं इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ

* Speech was laid on the Table.

हूँ और जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा देश भर में किए जा रहे अभूतपूर्व कार्यों पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सरकार ने जल संरक्षण, सिंचाई, और स्वच्छता के क्षेत्र में कई महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाएं शुरू की हैं, जिनके परिणाम अब स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई दे रहे हैं।

मैं कुछ प्रमुख योजनाओं की प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा। राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2024 में 25 परियोजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा किया गया है, जिससे अब तक कुल 303 परियोजनाएं पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 2,056 करोड़ की 39 नई परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिससे स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या 488 और कुल लागत 39,730 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है।

सीवरेज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के क्षेत्र में भी उल्लेखनीय प्रगति हुई है। जनवरी से दिसंबर 2024 के बीच 305 एमएलडी सीवेज उपचार क्षमता के निर्माण/पुनर्वास के लिए 12 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। इसी अवधि में, 750 एमएलडी सीवेज उपचार क्षमता के निर्माण/पुनर्वास के लिए 16 परियोजनाएं पूरी की गई हैं।

आज तक गंगा बेसिन में 6,255 एमएलडी सीवेज उपचार क्षमता के निर्माण और 5,249 किलोमीटर सीवर नेटवर्क बिछाने के लिए कुल 203 सीवरेज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। यह प्रगति हमारी पवित्र नदी गंगा को स्वच्छ बनाने की सरकार की अटूट प्रतिबद्धता का प्रमाण है।

केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना (KBLP) नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की दिशा में एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है, जिसके कार्यान्वयन की शुरुआत हो चुकी है। यह परियोजना जल संकटग्रस्त बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगी। इस परियोजना को दिसंबर 2021 में 44,605 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत के साथ मंजूरी दी गई है। जिसमें केंद्र सरकार का 19,317 करोड़ रुपये का सहयोग शामिल है।

बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना (DRIP) के तहत देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित 736 चयनित बांधों के पुनर्वास का कार्य प्रगति पर है। यह विश्व बैंक की सहायता से चलने वाली परियोजना

हमारे जल संसाधनों की सुरक्षा और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रही है।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) के अंतर्गत 2021-26 के लिए 93,068 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है, जिससे लगभग 22 लाख किसानों को लाभ होगा। वर्ष 2016-17 से 2023-24 के दौरान प्राथमिकता वाली परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से 25.80 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता का निर्माण किया गया है, जो लक्षित क्षमता का लगभग 74.5 प्रतिशत है। यह योजना हमारे किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने और कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण सिद्ध हो रही है।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (FMBAP) के तहत भी सरकार सक्रिय रूप से कार्य कर रही है। दिसंबर 2024 तक, इस योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को 8394.73 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जल निकायों की मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण और बहाली (RRR) योजना के तहत, 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद से 2192 जल निकायों का जीर्णोद्धार किया जा चुका है, जिससे सिंचाई क्षमता में सुधार हुआ है। जल जीवन मिशन (JJM) हमारी सरकार की एक और महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है। 15 अगस्त 2019 को इस मिशन की घोषणा के समय, देश के केवल 17 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल के पानी के कनेक्शन थे। आज इस मिशन के तहत लगभग 12.19 करोड़ नए नल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जा चुके हैं, जिससे अब देश के लगभग 79.81 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को स्वच्छ पेयजल की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित हो गई है। यह 'ईज ऑफ लिविंग' को बढ़ाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। कोविड-19 महामारी के बाद और शहरीकरण में वृद्धि के कारण, भारत में कई शहरी स्थानीय निकाय (ULBs) और विशेष रूप से ठाणे जैसे शहर जल प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं। इन ULBs को अपने क्षेत्रों में पानी की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए छोटे चेक डैम जैसे जल संरक्षण ढांचे बनाने में सक्षम बनाने हेतु सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिए।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय देश के विकास और नागरिकों के कल्याण के लिए समर्पित भाव से कार्य कर रहा है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह इन सभी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक जारी

रखे और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों की जल संबंधी आवश्यकताओं पर भी ध्यान दे।

***SHRI RAJU BISTA (DARJEELING):** The vision of Antodaya-reaching benefit to the most marginalised person is the governing philosophy championed by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi ji

For this, our government has worked tirelessly to ensure "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas across our nation

Among the various rights, I believe right to food and right to safe drinking water are the most fundamental and most important rights

Since COVID, our government has provided "free ration" to over 80 crore citizens to ensure food safety for all

Poverty Reduction

I commend the dynamic leadership of PM Modi ji

A recent study by Economists has found that Extreme Poverty, which is measured at Rs 150 per day Income

Has been reduced to below 1% of the population in India

When compared to World Bank's US\$3.65 Purchasing Power Parity - or Rs 350

India's poverty rate has fallen from 52% in 2011-12 to 15% in 2023-24.

This unprecedented growth in income has been made possible due to the dynamic leadership of PM Modi ji

Har Ghar Jal

Like I said before, right to food and right to safe drinking water are the most

* Speech was laid on the Table.

fundamental and most important rights

Along with food security, our government is working to secure clean and safe drinking water for all

Towards this, our Govt has allocated Rs 99503 cr to Jal Shakti Minister

Through the "Jal Jeevan Mission - Har Ghar Jal Yojana" the Ministry is working to provide drinking water for all - FY 2025-26 allocation Rs 67000 cr

In 2019 only 16% of the households had tap water connection

Today, over 80% of the households in the country have tap water

I thank and applaud PM Modi Ji, and Jal Shakti Minister CR Patil ji for their dynamic leadership, which is making this possible.

Swachh Bharat Gramin

In addition to providing water, Jal Shakti Ministry is also working to provide modern sewerage facilities for our villages

Towards this, our Govt has allocated Rs 7192 crore in FY 2025-26

Today, 96% of the villages have become Open Defection Free

73% of the villages have Solid Waste Management arrangements

Our nation is moving towards swachhta at a rapid pace.

Jal Jeevan Mission in West Bengal

Sir, despite adequate support from the Central Government, the WB Govt has failed to implement "Har Ghar Jal" scheme properly

I am sad to report that today West Bengal is among the worst performing states in India

Only 54% completed till date - that too only on paper

Along with this, there has been massive Ghotala

In my Darjeeling constituency alone 714 projects worth Rs. 2451 cr 'Har Ghar Jal' schemes have been granted by the Central Government

But, if you come on the ground you will not even see 30% work completed

Money arrives in Kolkata and disappears

Ghotala in Darjeeling and Kalimpong Region

In Darjeeling and Kalimpong hill region The 'Jal Jeevan Mission' projects in the region are being developed, managed and implemented by a separate division of PHE created by the West Bengal Government - Neorakhola W/S & MTC Division in collaboration with the Gorkhaland Territorial Administration.

The said agencies have created the DPRs for Har Ghar Jal projects in our region without making any provisions for identifying the source of the water.

Almost all the DPRs are only concerned with laying of the pipes, constructing storage tanks, however it has now come to fore that no provisions for identifying the water source and how water will flow from the source to the tanks have been undertaken.

The WB Govt has failed to develop any monitoring mechanism for the project development and implementation

This has resulted in massive ghotala in almost all the 'Jal Jeevan Misison' projects implemented in the region.

I have myself visited various parts of constituency extensively and witnessed the shoddy work being undertaken first hand.

In addition, I have received over 100 complaints on phone, and around 20 written

complaints from across the constituency accompanied with pictures and videos highlighting the shoddy work being undertaken.

Please note that the Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts are situated in the mountains, with fragile ecology and environment and geological conditions. We get very high degree of rainfall, and landslides are a regular occurrence.

Hence it is important for the pipes laid, the route they follow, the tanks being built are constructed maintaining to the highest standards of engineering. However, that is not happening.

Nature of Ghotalas

Instead of GI or steel pipes, majority of the contractors are using cheap plastic pipes, which won't even last for a year.

In almost all places, pipes are being laid down randomly without conducting any sort of engineering survey.

Majority of the times, these pipes are being left hanging precariously, or supported by thin pieces of wood instead of a proper platform being created.

It is but given that none of these pipes will survive the oncoming monsoon season, and I fear they will be the cause of landslides in many places, as the pipes have been laid blocking the natural drains through which rainwater flows.

In most of the cases, the contractors are using existing tanks, some built during the British times, and merely painting over them or putting a thin layer of plaster and passing them off as tanks built under the 'Har Ghar Jal' scheme.

In places where new tanks have been built, the quality of the material used has been very low standard, and the tanks themselves will come undone after a year

or two.

Request on Har Ghar Jal

Since this is perhaps a one-time investment by the Govt of India to provide drinking water to each and every household across the country, I am most worried that the entire project will fail to make any actual change in Darjeeling Lok Sabha Constituency due to the massive ghotala that is going on, and the shoddy nature of the work that is being undertaken.

Given these, I am therefore requesting you to kindly have the allegations of corruption duly inspected by Central Investigative Agencies and take due action against the culprits as per the law.

Stop release of all payments to all 'Jal Jeevan Mission' projects until and unless projects are given 'satisfied all criteria and was implemented properly' certificate by the DISHA Committee.

Teesta Floods

Further the absolute discrimination against Darjeeling hills, Teral, Dooars region by the WB Govt is shameful.

In October 2023, massive floods on Teesta River severely impacted nearly 500 families, causing loss of homes, agricultural land, livelihoods, and claiming 12 lives in Darjeeling and Kalimpong.

Despite this, the WB Government has refused to recognize it as a "disaster". Because of which, people have been deprived of PMNRF and SDRF support.

Now Teesta is flooding again, the river-bed has risen by over 50-feet, WB Govt has not given any support to the people.

We are also part of India; our people also pay taxes.

In fact, our region contributes the highest amount of revenue per capita to the WB Govt. Revenue from Teesta's hydro-dams alone exceeds Rs 750 crores annually, totalling over Rs 7500 crores in the past decade.

However, whenever we are in need, we are treated as second class citizens.

This is why, people have been demanding a Separate State Gorkhaland. Because, people feel WB Govt will always discriminate against our region.

Request on Teesta

I request Central Govt to declare Teesta Floods as National Disaster, and provide Central Support to the people, not only in Sikkim but also in Darjeeling and Kalimpong.

Further, I have received a response from MoS Jal Shakti Sh. Raj Bhushan Choudhary ji, informing me that "Brahmaputra Board has taken up the preparation of master plan for Teesta river sub-basin for sustainable development and utilization of Water Resources in the region including flood and erosion management, catchment area treatment using State of the Art Technology."

In this regard, I am inviting the Board Members to visit Teesta river basin in Darjeeling and Kalimpong Districts, to meet with the victims of 2023 Teesta Floods and develop plans that will contribute towards preventing and/or minimizing the impacts of floods on river Teesta.

I will be most grateful, if the Brahmaputra Board members visit Darjeeling and Kalimpong to take stock of the situation, and physically verify the need for embankments and developing of critical infrastructure along Teesta River.

***SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been allocated Rs.99,503 crore in 2025-26, which is marginally higher than the budget allocation in 2024-25 which was Rs.98,714 crore. The revised estimate for expenditure in 2024-25 is lower than the budget allocation. It may be because of the reduced allocation to the Jal Jeevan Mission at the revised stage. Over the last ten years, 76 per cent of the budget allocation has gone to the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Until 2021-22 the gap between allocations to the two departments remained less than Rs.50 crore. In 2021-22 allocation for Drinking Water and Sanitation almost tripled over the previous year, largely driven by increased allocation to the Jal Jeevan Mission.

Jal Jeevan Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme which was launched in 2019 to provide assured tap water supply to all 19 crore rural household and public institutions by 2024. As on January 21, 2025, 15 crore households i.e. 80 percent of all households have been provided with functional household tap water connections. The scheme has been extended until 2028. Though all rural households in eight states and three Union Territories have tap water connections, less than 60 percent households in four states namely, Jharkhand, Kerala, Rajasthan and West Bengal been covered as on January 2025. Around 2.5 lakh villages have reported 100 percent tap connectivity, but 1.5 lakh villages have self-certified their 'Har Ghar Jal' status. For certification the Gram Panchayats need to pass a resolution self-certifying the Har Ghar Jal' status.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Jal Jeevan Mission guidelines require that at least 55 litres of water per person per day be supplied. Water supply be considered regular if it is available daily, for all 12 months. The functionality Assessment Report on 2022 states that in Kerala, Sikkim and Tripura water supply to more than 40 percent of households did not meet quality standards. As Jal Jeevan Mission is a Centrally sponsored scheme funding is divided between Centre and States on 50:50 basis and for Himalayan and North-Eastern states on 90:10 basis. But it is pertinent to note that in 2024-25 only 31 percent of the Central share allocated has been released as of February 25. The Standing Committee on Water Resources has noted in 2024 that cost overruns have also created additional financial burden on States, which delayed the release of the States' share.

Another flagship programme is Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). As large part of India agricultural land is rain-fed and only less than half of net sown area is under irrigation, PMKSY was launched in 2015-16 to Increase cultivable area under assured irrigation. Accelerated Benefit Programme (ABP) AND Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) are two components of this Scheme. Since 2016-17 a total Rs.59,34 crore has been allocated toward PMKSY and 87% has been the actual expenditure. ABP's Irrigation potential target was 15 million hectares. Up to March 2023, 48 percent of the target i.e. 7.2 million hectares has been met. Since ABP's inclusion under PMKSY in 2016-17, 63 per cent of projects i.e. 62 out of 99 have been completed. Odisha's Brahmani Left Canal is one of such project which is yet to be completed. There has been cost over-run and needs attention of the Union Government for speedy completion of this project and would irrigate large areas of

Dhenkanal and Cuttack districts of Odisha. In 2018, a CAG audit of AIBP found delays in project completion ranging from one of 18 years. This has led to a cost overrun almost thrice the original cost of 84 crores while targeted benefits were not realised.

River Inter-linking have been a cherished dream of many visionaries of this country. Thirty river-linking projects have been identified under the National Perspective Plan of 1980. The aim of these projects is to link water deficit river basins with water-surplus basins. As of now only one, namely, Ken-Betwa link project have been completed. Odisha, in that aspect has number of river valleys which are rain-fed rivers. At times, some rivers go dry. They are not perennial rivers. Yet during non-monsoon times these valleys need water. Therefore, Dams been constructed on river Mahanadi, Brahmani, Indravati. Accordingly, Barrages been constructed too. There is a proposal to link these Barrages through canals. The Anandpur Barrage over Baltarani need to be connected with Bidydharpur Barrage over Salandi river and further be linked with Buddha Balanga river is a long-cherished dream of Bhadrak and Baleswar district of Odisha. Similarly, connecting Samal Barrage over river Brahmani with Anandapur Barrage over Baitarani in the North and with Mahanadi in the South will increase the irrigation potential of Jajpur and Cuttack district of Odisha. For project like these, Union Government's active support is required. I would say, primarily inter-linking of rivers within the State should be taken up first instead of drawing ambitious projects of inter-State in nature.

Central Water Commission's estimate show that in 2021, 1486 cubic metres of

water was available per person in India. Annual per capita water availability less than 1700 cubic metres indicates a water-stressed condition. Our country receives water from river, groundwater and rain. A calculation says 61 percent of utilizable water is from surface water sources, and 39 percent from ground water. In India 90 percent of water is used for agriculture, 7 percent for domestic use, and 2 percent for industrial purposes. For the last four decades ground water has been the main source of water for irrigation. Though India is not a water deficit country, severe neglect and lack of water resources monitoring have led some regions to experience persistent water stress. 80 percent of India's rural drinking water, 50 percent of urban drinking water and two-thirds of water for irrigation comes from groundwater resources. Since almost 90 percent of extracted groundwater is used for irrigation, it becomes important to examine water-use efficiency in agriculture. Free electricity supply for agricultural use has led to indiscriminate water extraction and subsequent wastage.

Water in all its forms is a single entity, with groundwater and surface water continuously interacting with each other. Therefore, management and governance of water resources needs an integrated, holistic and multidisciplinary approach. Central agencies and State departments should work together to conserve and manage groundwater. Water management is an inter-disciplinary field, connecting geosciences, environmental sciences and socio-economic sciences. The Central Water Commission, established since 1945 and Central Ground Water Board established since 1971 have continued unreformed for decades are working in an isolated manner. It is high time a National Water Commission be established as

the apex body dealing with water policy, data and governance in India.

Pollution of water is another issue which needs attention of the Government. We have Central Pollution Control Board which monitors and assesses the quality of river stretches across the country. Release of effluents into the rivers is the main reasons that pollute the river waters. As most of the factories release pollutant waste into the river and sewage of cities and towns are left into the rivers untreated, some rivers have become pollutant to such an extent that its waters are not used for bathing, what to talk of human consumption.

Groundwater assessment in India have identified the presence of contaminants like fluoride, arsenic nitrate, iron and heavy metals beyond permissible limit. In Odisha, river like Brahmai have become pollutant because of large discharge of effluent into the river. There are areas in Khandapada and Bhapur Block of Nayagarh district where groundwater is arsenic and it is causing health problems. Large number of people facing kidney problem in Narasinghpur, Baramba, Tigiria of Cuttack district of Odisha because of contaminant water, both ground and surface water. I draw the attention of the Government to take steps to provide adequate, safe potable water in this region.

Though management of floods and erosion falls under State jurisdiction, the Union Government provides technical guidance and financial assistance. Hirakud Dam construction was completed in 1957 which has tamed floods of Mahanadi to a great extent. But number of big barrages been constructed in the catchment area of Mahanadi in Chhattisgarh which has curtailed steady water flow and during the non-Monsoon period, the reiver has become totally dry.

The new Jobra Barrage was constructed in 1979 and it also needs upkeepment. Two things need to be considered on urgent basis. Firstly, Hirakud Dam needs proper care and water flow into its reservoir be uninterrupted so that on the downstream there would be no difficulty in getting water. Support be provided to construct at least seven more barrages on the downstream of Hirakud on Mahanadi where water reservoirs be constructed in the riverbed. Before I conclude I must say, let us ensure that water is made available for diverse water needs, such as domestic use, sanitation, irrigation and industrial use. Let us ensure conservation of rivers and other water bodies.

Thank you.

***श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा (भरूच) :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2024 के दौरान जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग ने कई नई पहल की हैं और महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम/मील के पत्थर हासिल किए हैं। वर्ष 2024 में विभाग की कुछ प्रमुख उपलब्धियां निम्नलिखित हैं:-

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी)

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन ने वर्ष 2024 में 25 परियोजनाएं पूरी कीं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अब तक कुल 303 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं और ₹ 2,056 करोड़ की लागत से 39 नई परियोजनाओं को भी मंजूरी दी गई है, जिससे कुल ₹ 39,730 करोड़ की लागत से 488 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत हुई हैं।

वर्ष 2024 के दौरान अन्य प्रमुख उपलब्धियां इस प्रकार हैं:

01 मार्च 2023 को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने हुगली, पश्चिम बंगाल से ₹ 575 करोड़ की तीन परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन किया।

02 मार्च 2024 को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने औरंगाबाद, बिहार से ₹ 2,189 करोड़ की लागत वाली

* Speech was laid on the Table.

बारह परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन किया।

02 अक्टूबर 2024 को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 1,555 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत वाली दस सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एसटीपी) परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन और शिलान्यास किया। इनमें से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में 534.25 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली पांच परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन किया गया। माननीय केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री द्वारा सीवरेज अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन और शिलान्यास (निर्मल गंगा के अंतर्गत) किया गया।

4 जनवरी 2024 को माननीय केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत में ₹ 77.36 करोड़ की लागत से 2.4 किमी इंटरसेप्शन और डायवर्जन (आई एंड डी) नेटवर्क के साथ 14 एमएलडी सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एसटीपी) का उद्घाटन किया।

18 जनवरी 2024 को माननीय केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ में 370 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 220 एमएलडी मेरठ सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एसटीपी) इंटरसेप्शन और डायवर्जन (आई एंड डी) परियोजना की आधारशिला रखी।

राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन (एनडब्ल्यूएम)

“जल शक्ति अभियान- कैच द रेन (जेएसए: सीटीआर) 2024” अभियान: पानी को सभी का व्यवसाय बनाने और पिछले वर्षों में जल शक्ति अभियानों की सफलता से उत्साहित होकर, माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री ने 09.03.2024 को अपनी श्रृंखला में 5वां ‘नारी शक्ति से जल शक्ति’ थीम पर “जल शक्ति अभियान: कैच द रेन-2024” का शुभारंभ किया।

“जल संचय जन भागीदारी” पहल

जेएसए: सीटीआर अभियान को और गति देने के लिए 06.09.2024 को सूरत, गुजरात में “जल संचय जन भागीदारी” पहल शुरू की गई है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने जल संरक्षण में जन भागीदारी के महत्व पर जोर देते हुए एक आभासी संबोधन दिया। इस सहयोगात्मक प्रयास का उद्देश्य औद्योगिक घरानों, नागरिक निकायों और जल क्षेत्र के उत्साही लोगों से सीएसआर फंड द्वारा समर्थित वर्षा जल संचयन, जलभृत पुनर्भरण और बोरवेल पुनर्भरण के माध्यम से जल पुनर्भरण को बढ़ाना है।

केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना (केबीएलपी): नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने वाली पहली परियोजना है, जिसके लिए कार्यान्वयन शुरू हो चुका है। यह परियोजना मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में फैले पानी की कमी से जूझ रहे बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के लिए बहुत लाभकारी होगी, जिसमें क्रमशः पन्ना, टीकमगढ़, निवाड़ी, छतरपुर, सागर, दमोह, दतिया, विदिशा, शिवपुर और रायसेन तथा बांदा, महोबा, झांसी और ललितपुर जिले शामिल हैं।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने 25.12.2024 को खजुराहो (मध्य प्रदेश) में केबीएलपी की आधारशिला रखी।

इस परियोजना को आठ वर्षों में मार्च, 2030 तक पूरा करने की योजना है।

प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई)

2021-26 के लिए प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) में 93,068 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान अटल भूजल योजना (अटल जल) किया गया है, जिससे लगभग 22 लाख किसानों को लाभ मिलेगा।

अटल भूजल योजना (अटल जल)

अटल भूजल योजना (अटल जल) भारत सरकार की 6000 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय वाली एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश के सात राज्यों अर्थात् गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के 80 जिलों में 229 प्रशासनिक ब्लॉकों/तालुकाओं की 8203 जल संकटग्रस्त ग्राम पंचायतों में चिन्हित जल संकटग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में स्थायी भूजल प्रबंधन के लिए सामुदायिक भागीदारी और मांग पक्ष हस्तक्षेप पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है। विश्व बैंक द्वारा आंशिक रूप से वित्त पोषित यह योजना 1.04.2020 से 6 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

लगभग 6.7 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को ड्रिप, स्प्रिंकलर, मल्टिचंग, फसल विविधीकरण आदि सहित कुशल जल उपयोग प्रथाओं के अंतर्गत लाया गया है।

ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर 70,000 से अधिक कुओं के जल स्तर की निगरानी की जा रही है तथा इसकी जानकारी समुदाय के साथ साझा की जा रही है।

भारत जल सप्ताह 2024 के दौरान नई दिल्ली में डेनमार्क, गुयाना, तंजानिया एवं जिम्बाब्वे जैसे विदेशी राष्ट्रों के मंत्रियों के साथ माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री की द्विपक्षीय बैठकें आयोजित की गईं।

आपने मुझे सदन में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदान मांगों पर चल रही चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय संसाधन के रूप में जल के विकास और प्रबंधन के लिए जिम्मेदार है तथा यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि घरेलू उपयोग, स्वच्छता सिंचाई और औद्योगिक जैसी विविध जल आवश्यकताओं के लिए पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाए। यह मंत्रालय देश में नदियों और अन्य जल निकायों के संरक्षण को भी सुनिश्चित करता है। भारत सरकार देश के 140 करोड़ नागरिकों की जल की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने 67,000 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान के साथ वर्ष 2028 तक बढ़ा दिया है। इस विस्तार का उद्देश्य देशभर के हर ग्रामीण घर को स्वच्छ पेयजल प्रदान करना, पानी की पहुंच में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार करना है और समुदायों के लिए दीर्घकालिक जल सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा इस संबंध में तमाम सराहनीय कदम उठाए गए हैं।

मेरे क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त सिंचाई की सुविधा नहीं है। वालिया, झगडिया, नेतरंग, डेडियापाडा, सागबारा में सिंचाई की सुविधा नहीं है। डेडियापाडा, सागबारा में सिंचाई हेतु जो बांध बने हैं, उनमें कर्जण डैम और नर्मदा डैम के विस्थापित लोग शामिल हैं जिन्होंने सिंचाई की सुविधा हेतु अपनी कीमती जमीन दी है उन्हें ही सिंचाई हेतु पर्याप्त पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

गुजरात में जो नर्मदा डैम बना है। उससे पूरे गुजरात, सौराष्ट्र तथा कच्छ और भुज में सिंचाई हेतु पानी मिलता है। कर्जण डैम और उकाई डैम दक्षिण गुजरात का पूरा क्षेत्र कवर करता है। देश के आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के प्रयासों के कारण पूरे गुजरात में पानी की समस्या हल हो गई है।

परन्तु कुछ डैम वाले इलाकों में पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। उन इलाकों में लिफ्ट करके पानी की आपूर्ति की जा सकती है। इस संबंध में मैंने डेडियापाडा में गंगापुर डैम की भी मांग की है। इस संबंध में सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के उपरोक्त स्थानों में तत्काल सिंचाई तथा पेयजल की

आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाए।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा भारत के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के विजन के अनुरूप जल सुरक्षित देश बनाने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, इसके लिए मैं माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री के प्रति अपना आभार व्यक्त करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

***SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI (KANPUR):** I express my views on the DFG for Jal Shakti Ministry. At a time when the world is burdened by climate change, failing to provide drinking water and struggling to manage its natural resources, India, under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has taken bold and transformative steps to ensure water security, conservation, and equitable distribution. Access to clean and safe drinking water is not just a basic necessity; it is a fundamental right and a cornerstone of development. While many nations are still grappling with the challenges of water scarcity, India has demonstrated an unwavering commitment to tackling this crisis head- on through initiatives like the Jal Jeevan Mission, Atal Bhujal Yojana, and the ambitious Namami Gange Programme.

National Ganga Plan & the Kumbh Mela:

- At Mahakumbh 2025 in Prayagraj, the Namami Gange Pavillion has emerged as a symbol of India's unwavering commitment to protecting and rejuvenating the sacred Ganga River. Under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, this grand event has witnessed unparalleled success, bringing millions together in a spiritual and cultural confluence. The

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Ministry of Jal Shakti's Namami Gange Pavilion has captivated visitors with its cutting-edge technology, breathtaking displays, and deep cultural significance. The Interactive Biodiversity Tunnel immersed people in the sounds and sights of Ganga's rich ecosystem, reminding everyone of their duty to protect its purity. The Prayag Manch platform provided real-time insights into the river's health, while models of sewage treatment plants and riverfront developments, showcase the government's relentless efforts in conservation. The presence of a reading corner by the National Book Trust and contributions from IIT Delhi, the Wildlife Institute of India, and the Ganga Task Force made this pavilion an educational powerhouse for future generations.

- A significant testament to the Modi government's dedication to Ganga rejuvenation is the substantial budgetary increase for the National Ganga Plan. The Budget Estimate (BE) for 2025-26 has been set at ₹3,400 crore, marking an increase from the BE 2024-25 of ₹3,345.70 crore and a sharp rise from the Revised Estimate (RE) 2024-25 of ₹3,000 crore. This represents a 13.33% increase from the RE 2024-25, underscoring the government's unwavering resolve to ensure cleaner, healthier rivers. This financial commitment is further strengthened by nationwide public awareness campaigns, ensuring that the mission is not just about policy but a people's movement for safeguarding India's most sacred river.
- This spectacular initiative has not only raised awareness but has also forged

a deep emotional and cultural bond between the people and the river that has nourished India for centuries. The Ganga is not just a river, it is the lifeline of India, a sacred entity, and an economic backbone.

Jal Jeevan Mission:

- Since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - Har Ghar Jal in 2019 under the visionary leadership of the BJP-led NDA government, India has witnessed a historic transformation in rural water supply. Today it delivers tap water to an astounding 12.20 crore additional rural households, a monumental leap that now covers 79.74% of rural India. Today, 15.44 crore families no longer have to struggle for clean drinking water, their children no longer trek miles for a basic necessity. This mission is not just about numbers, it's about dignity, health, and a promise fulfilled.
- A watershed moment has been reached, with 188 districts, 1,838 blocks, 1,09,996 Gram Panchayats, and 2,33,209 villages proudly reporting 'Har Ghar Jal' status, ensuring every home has access to safe, clean water. In a testament to efficiency and determination, 11 States and Union Territories, including Goa, Gujarat, Punjab, and Arunachal Pradesh, have achieved 100% tap water coverage, proving that with strong leadership and unwavering commitment, even the most ambitious dreams can become reality.
- This is more than just a policy, it's a revolution that is quenching the thirst of the nation, empowering women, securing children's health, and bringing

hope to every doorstep.

- Despite challenges like water scarcity, difficult terrains, and compliance issues in some states, the Modi government has taken proactive steps such as interest-free capital assistance to states, capacity-building programs like the Nal Jal Mitra Programme, and convergence with schemes like MGNREGS to ensure sustainability. The government has also launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain campaign, with the 2024 theme "Nari Shakti se Jal Shakti", recognizing the crucial role of women in water conservation. With the extension of JJM until 2028 and enhanced budgetary support, the BJP-led government remains dedicated to ensuring universal tap water access, transforming rural lives, and fulfilling its vision of a Viksit Bharat.

Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen (SBM-G)7:

- The mission achieved its first milestone in 2019 when 100% of villages across all 36 States and UTs were declared Open Defecation Free (ODF), building on this success, Phase II of SBM-G, launched in 2020, has made extraordinary strides in ensuring ODF sustainability, solid and liquid waste management, and holistic village cleanliness.
- As of today, a remarkable 460% increment in ODF Plus villages from 1 lakh in 2022 to over 5.61 lakh in 2024, with over 69% of these having achieved ODF Plus Model status. More than 11.77 crore Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and 2.49 lakh Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) have been

constructed, ensuring universal sanitation access in rural India. The Swachhata Hi Seva campaign (2024) witnessed record-breaking participation of over 30 crore people, demonstrating how deeply this movement has engaged the public. Moreover, a groundbreaking study published in Nature (2024) confirms that SBM-G has directly contributed to reducing infant and under-five mortality rates, saving 60,000-70,000 infant lives annually, a monumental achievement in public health.

- To further accelerate this mission, the Budget Estimate (BE) for 2025-26 stands at 7,192 crore, reinforcing the government's unwavering commitment to rural sanitation and hygiene. With a strong data-driven approach, real-time monitoring through the SBM-G dashboard, and impactful public engagement campaigns, the BJP and NDA government have ensured that Swachh Bharat is not just a mission but a people's movement, bringing cleanliness, dignity, and better health to every corner of rural India.

Ken-Betwa Interlinking Project (KBLP):

- India's unpredictable climate has caused immense loss of lives, livelihoods, and hardships for farmers, especially in drought-prone regions. Recognizing this crisis, Prime Minister Narendra Modi took a historic step in 2024 by inaugurating the Ken-Betwa River Linking Project (KBLP), India's first under the National Perspective Plan. This transformative project is set to irrigate 10.62 lakh hectares of land, bringing relief to farmers across the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Uttar Pradesh (UP),

where recurring droughts have long plagued agriculture.

- KBLP will directly benefit districts¹⁰ like Chhattarpur, Tikamgarh, Panna, Sagar, Damoh, and Datia in MP, as well as Banda, Mahoba, Jhansi, and Lalitpur in UP, ensuring reliable water supply for farming communities. Additionally, 62 lakh people (41 lakh in MP and 21 lakh in UP) will gain access to 194 Million Cubic Metres (MCM) of drinking water, drastically improving living conditions. The project is also set to generate 130 MW of renewable energy (103 MW hydropower, 27 MW solar), marking a major step towards sustainability and energy self-sufficiency.
- Beyond irrigation and drinking water, KBLP is a game-changer for rural India, creating jobs, revitalizing local economies, and empowering countless farming families. This visionary initiative is not just about managing water, it's about securing India's future, and ensuring that no farmer is left behind in the fight against climate adversity.

Conclusion:

I would like to conclude by saying that the journey of Viksit Bharat is not a distant dream but a reality unfolding before our own eyes. Under the decisive leadership of the BJP-led-NDA government, India is witnessing an era of unprecedented transformation where every drop of water, every strengthened household, and every empowered village stands as proof of a nation- rising unstoppable and resolute towards its destiny of greatness.

***श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (महाराजगंज) :** मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 की अनुदान माँग पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ।

सबसे पहले माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व और निर्देशन में माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए कुल 99,503 करोड़ रुपए के बजट का भारी आवंटन किया गया है।

इस बजट आवंटन से पूरे देश भर में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग, जल संसाधन विभाग, जे.जे.एम विभाग, एस.बी.एम-जी विभाग, पी.एम.के.एस.वाई विभाग, नदी जोड़ो विभाग, नमामि गंगे विभाग एवं एबीवाई जैसे अति महत्वपूर्ण विभागों के जनहित की बड़ी- बड़ी परियोजनाओं को संचालित किया जायेगा।

सबसे बड़ी खुशी की बात यह है कि पूज्य श्रदेय भारतरत्न पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के सपनों को साकार करने के लिए नदी जोड़ो विभाग को बड़े पैमाने पर 3,400 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिससे भारत की कई नदियों को आपस में जोड़कर जल की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में जलापूर्ति होगी, जिसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ किसानों को मिलेगा।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए वर्तमान बजटीय व्यवस्था की एक और विशेषता यह है कि जल जीवन मिशन के लिए ग्रामीण परिवारों एवं सार्वजनिक संस्थानों को सुनिश्चित नल-जल आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से ग्रे वाटर प्रबंधन पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कर पानी के गुणवत्ता में सुधार की भी बड़े स्तर पर व्यवस्था की गई है।

वर्तमान बजट में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत वर्षा की कमी वाले कृषि भूभाग को सिंचित करने के लिए भी बड़े स्तर पर कदम उठाया गया है, जिससे देश के अन्दर वर्षा की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों के किसानों को अपना कृषि उत्पादन करने में बड़े स्तर पर लाभ मिलेगा। इसी तरह अटल भूजल योजना के तहत भी देश के कई राज्यों के लिए विशेष धन का आवंटन

* Speech was laid on the Table.

किया गया है, जिससे भूजल के स्तर को ऊँचा उठाते हुए सिचाई एवं पीने के पानी की सुलभ उपलब्धता का प्रयास किया गया है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी का प्रारंभ में अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र वाराणसी में गंगा मैया के प्रति जिस श्रद्धा भाव के आवाहन के साथ गंगा माता की सफाई के लिए जो संकल्प लिया गया था, वह आज मूर्त रूप लेता दिख रहा है। इस कार्य में सबसे बड़ी भूमिका जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के नमामि गंगे योजना की है। इस योजना के माध्यम से आज भारत के अन्दर माई स्वरूप कई नदियों की सफाई के अभियान कई स्तर पर चलाये जा रहे हैं, जो अपने आप में ऐतिहासिक हैं।

अंत में, माननीय महोदय को मैं पुनः हृदय से धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अनुदान मांगों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर दिया। इसी के साथ अब मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र महाराजगंज लोकसभा क्षेत्र, बिहार में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित कुछ कार्यों को कराने के लिए महोदय के माध्यम से माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ:-

1. माँझी नगर पंचायत में वाटर ट्रीमेंट प्लांट का निर्माण।
2. बाढ़ प्रबंधन योजना के तहत, बिहार राज्य अंतर्गत सारण जिला के पानापुर से तरैया होते हुए अमनौर एवं मकेर से जाने वाले सारण तटबंध को विशेष पैकेज देकर मजबूतीकरण का कार्य।
3. सारण जिला अंतर्गत माँझी नगर पंचायत माँझी में सरयू नदी के तट पर विधुत शवदाह गृह का निर्माण।
4. सारण जिला अंतर्गत माँझी प्रखंड के डुमाईगढ़ में विधुत शवदाह गृह का निर्माण।
5. सारण जिला अंतर्गत पानापुर प्रखंड के ग्राम पंचायत भोरहा के सारंगपुर में गंडक नदी के तट पर विधुत शवदाह गृह का निर्माण।
6. सारण जिला अंतर्गत लहलादपुर प्रखंड के ग्राम दंदासपुर में गंडक नदी के तट पर विधुत शवदाह गृह का निर्माण।
7. बाढ़ प्रबंधन योजना के तहत, बिहार राज्य अंतर्गत सारण जिला के तरैया के हसनपुर बनिया सगुनी तक नये तटबंध का निर्माण कराया जाये।

***श्रीमती संजना जाटव (भरतपुर) :** आज देश में पानी की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मैं खासकर अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र भरतपुर में पानी की समस्या की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगी। मेरे क्षेत्र में बहुत ज्यादा खारा पानी है, जिसमें नाईट्रेट फ्लोराइड होता है। इसके कारण हजारों लोग बीमार हो रहे हैं। इस समस्या को खत्म करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। पानी की समस्याओं से शहर और आसपास के इलाकों, गांवों में विशेषकर कठुमर विधान सभा पानी की कमी से जूझ रही है। जल स्रोत, जैसे नदियां, जलाशय, कुएं सूखते या घटते जा रहे हैं। इस कारण जल संकट बढ़ रहा है। सूखे जैसी घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। मानसून में कम बारिश होने से जल संकट और भी गंभीर हो जाता है। नदियों और तालाबों का सही संरक्षण न होने के कारण पानी की समस्या बढ़ रही है।

जल जीवन मिशन के तहत जो कार्य किये जा रहे हैं, वे भी धरातल पर नहीं हैं। शहर और गांवों में नलकूप तो लगा दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन बोरवेल में पानी न होने के कारण नलों में पानी नहीं आता है। यदि कहीं आता भी है, तो खारा पानी आता है, जो कि स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक होता है। इस पानी को पीने से कैंसर आदि जैसी घातक बीमारियां होती हैं। खारे पानी से खेती की सिंचाई करने पर खेती खराब हो जाती है।

कठुमर विधान सभा क्षेत्र, जो राजस्थान के अलवर जिले में स्थित है, अर्ध-शुष्क जलवायु और जल संकट की समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। यहां पीने और कृषि योग्य पानी की पूर्ति के लिए एक समग्र और दीर्घकालिक योजना की आवश्यकता है।

ये उपाय जल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने में सहायक हो सकते हैं। वर्षा जल संचयन (Rainwater Harvesting) – घरों, स्कूलों, पंचायत भवनों और अन्य सार्वजनिक भवनों पर वर्षा जल संचयन प्रणाली स्थापित की जाए। छतों पर गिरने वाले वर्षा जल को भंडारण टैंकों में संग्रहित किया जाए। खेत तालाब (Farm Ponds) बनाए जाएं, जहां बारिश का पानी एकत्र किया जा सके। नहरों, जोहड़ों, और पारंपरिक जल स्रोतों को पुनर्जीवित कर वर्षा जल को संरक्षित किया जाए। सूखे और क्षतिग्रस्त बोरवेल्स का

* Speech was laid on the Table.

उपयोग जल पुनर्भरण के लिए किया जाए। मिट्टी संरक्षण और वनस्पति क्षेत्र बढ़ाकर वर्षा जल का रिसाव सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

पुराने तालाबों और जोहड़ों की मरम्मत और गहरीकरण किया जाए – इन जलाशयों का उपयोग पेयजल और सिंचाई के लिए किया जा सकता है। छोटे चेक डैम और एनिकट (जलरोधक संरचनाएं) बनाकर पानी को रोकने और भंडारण करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

यमुना नदी से पानी लाना – यमुना नदी के पानी को कठूमर क्षेत्र तक लाने के लिए गुड़गांव कैनाल प्रोजेक्ट या अन्य नहर परियोजनाओं का विस्तार किया जाए। अंतरराज्यीय जल वितरण समझौतों के माध्यम से हरियाणा और राजस्थान के बीच पानी साझा करने की व्यवस्था की जाए। सरकार द्वारा सब्सिडी और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जाए।

सूखा-सहिष्णु फसलों को बढ़ावा – बाजरा, मूंग, चना, ज्वार जैसी फसलें उगाने के लिए किसानों को जागरूक किया जाए।

जल गुणवत्ता में सुधार – पीने के पानी को शुद्ध करने के लिए सामुदायिक जल शोधन संयंत्र (Community Water Purification Plants) लगाए जाएं। फ्लोराइड और खारे पानी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए आरओ सिस्टम और अन्य शोधन तकनीकों का उपयोग किया जाए।

धन्यवाद।

***श्री मनीष जायसवाल (हजारीबाग) :** इस बार वर्ष 2025-2026 के केन्द्रीय बजट में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को 99,503 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

वर्ष 2025-2026 के बजट में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को आवंटित बजट में किस योजना और किस विभाग के लिए कितना बजट रखा गया है, वह मैं सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता के विभाग के लिए कुल 74,226 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं, जिनमें से जल जीवन मिशन के लिए 67,000 करोड़ रुपये, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण) के लिए 7,192 करोड़ रुपये, जल संसाधन विभाग के लिए

* Speech was laid on the Table.

कुल 25,277 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। जिनमें से प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के लिए 8,260 करोड़ रुपये, नदी अंतर्योजन के लिए 3,400 करोड़ रुपये, नमामि गंगे के लिए 2,400 करोड़ रुपये, अटल भूजल योजना के लिए 1,780 करोड़ रुपये इस बात आवंटित किए गए हैं।

अब मैं जल जीवन मिशन योजना के बारे में बताना चाहूँगा। इस योजना को वर्ष 2019 में शुरू किया गया था, जिसके तहत अब तक 80 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण घरों में पीने के पानी का कनेक्शन दिया जा चुका है, जो वर्ष 2019 में 15 प्रतिशत था। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने वर्ष 2019 से रुपये 3.6 लाख करोड़ खर्च किए हैं। वर्ष 2028 तक हमारा लक्ष्य 100 फीसदी घरों में पानी पहुँचाने का है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारी सरकार आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के इस सपने को यथाशीघ्र पूरा करेगी। इसके लिए जल जीवन मिशन का बजट बढ़ाकर 67 हजार करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है।

अब मैं हमारी सरकार की कुछ उपलब्धियाँ गिनाना चाहता हूँ, जो काम कभी सबसे ज्यादा 70 वर्षों तक शासन करने वाली कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं कर पाई, वह काम आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार ने कर दिखाए हैं। इनमें से कुछ विशेष उपलब्धियाँ इस प्रकार हैं।

वर्ष 2020-21 से केंद्र सरकार पूँजीगत व्यय के लिए राज्यों को 50 वर्ष का ब्याज मुक्त ऋण दे रही है। वर्ष 2022-23 में इस योजना के लिए एक लाख करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं। इसमें से 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये जल जीवन मिशन के कार्यों के लिए रखे गए हैं। वर्ष 2025-26 में पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता के रूप में 1.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण)

वर्ष 2014 में सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों के खुले में शौच को खत्म करने के लिए यह मिशन शुरू किया गया था। हमारी सरकार ने हर घर में शौचालय बनवाकर दिए। यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि वर्ष 2019 में हमने इस योजना के पहले चरण को प्राप्त कर लिया है। योजना के दूसरे चरण का उद्देश्य सभी गांवों को खुले में शौच मुक्त प्लस मॉडल गाँव बनाना है। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-ग्रामीण योजना के तहत आने वाले 5.86 लाख गांवों में से हमने 30 जनवरी 2025 तक 5.63 लाख यानी 96 प्रतिशत गाँवों को प्लस मॉडल गांव बनाने में सफलता पाई है।

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग भारत में जल संसाधन प्रबंधन, बाढ़ और सिंचाई प्रबंधन, भूजल विकास और नदियों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए कार्य करता है और इसके लिए वर्ष 2025-26 के संशोधित अनुमानों से 17 प्रतिशत अधिक है।

हर खेत को पानी:-

वर्ष 2016 और वर्ष 2023 के बीच कुल 6.9 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है और 55 प्रतिशत परियोजनाएँ (10,642 में से 5,893) पूरी हो चुकी हैं।

महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने वह कर दिखाया है, जो सबसे लंबे समय तक राज करने वाली कांग्रेस नहीं कर पाई। इस बात पर मुझे गर्व होता है।

आवश्यकता:-

1. वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान बने भैरवी जलाशय जिसका कुल जल संग्रह 120 वर्ग मीटर है, जिससे दो प्रखंडों गोला और दुलमी के गांवों को पानी पहुँचना था, जिससे वहाँ के लाखों किसानों को लाभ मिलता, जिसका निर्माण कार्य आज तक पूर्ण नहीं हो पाया। कृपया, इसे पूर्ण कराया जाए।
2. कोनार डैम से निर्गत कोनार नहर सिंचाई परियोजना को पूर्ण करवाया जाए।
3. तिलैया डैम से सिंचाई हेतु लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था की जाए।

धन्यवाद।

***श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) :** मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए 2025-26 के बजट में प्रस्तावित ₹99,502 करोड़ की मांग का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ, जिसमें जल संसाधन विभाग के लिए ₹25,276 करोड़ और पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग के लिए ₹74,226 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है।

* यह बजट जल संरक्षण, सिंचाई, पेयजल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता को मजबूत करने की दिशा में एक

ऐतिहासिक कदम है, जिससे देशभर में जल संकट के समाधान को गति मिलेगी।

* राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (NMCG) के तहत 2024 में 25 परियोजनाएँ पूरी हुईं, जिससे अब तक 303 परियोजनाएँ सफलतापूर्वक पूरी की जा चुकी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 39 नई परियोजनाएँ ₹2,056 करोड़ की लागत से स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिससे कुल स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या 488 हो गई है।

* गंगा नदी के प्रदूषण को रोकने और उसकी अविरल धारा बनाए रखने के लिए 6,255 MLD सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट क्षमता विकसित की गई है और 5,249 किमी लंबी सीवेज नेटवर्क बिछाई गई है।

* कृषि सिंचाई क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) के लिए 2021-26 के दौरान ₹93,068 करोड़ का बजट स्वीकृत किया गया है। अब तक 34.63 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई क्षमता विकसित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, जिसमें से 74.5% यानी 25.80 लाख हेक्टेयर पहले ही पूरा किया जा चुका है।

* बाढ़ प्रबंधन और जल निकाय पुनर्जीवन (FMBAP & RRR Scheme) के तहत अब तक ₹7,136 करोड़ की केंद्रीय सहायता राज्यों को दी गई है और 2192 जल निकायों का पुनरुद्धार पूरा किया जा चुका है, जिससे 2 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता बहाल हुई है।

* पेयजल और स्वच्छता क्षेत्र में, जल जीवन मिशन (JJM) के तहत 2019 में ग्रामीण इलाकों में मात्र 17% घरों में नल जल कनेक्शन था, जो अब बढ़कर 79.81% हो चुका है। बिहार में 95.71% ग्रामीण घरों को नल से जल आपूर्ति मिल रही है और 98.26% स्कूलों में नल जल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की गई है।

* इसी तरह, 86.44% गाँव ODF Plus घोषित किए गए हैं। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (SBM-G) के तहत 2014 में केवल 38.7% स्वच्छता कवरेज थी, जो अब 100% हो चुकी है। महाराष्ट्र में 129.01 लाख शौचालय बनाए गए हैं और 87.88% गाँव ODF Plus घोषित किए जा चुके हैं।

* अब मैं विशेष रूप से मुंबई और कोकण क्षेत्र की जल समस्या पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मुंबई महानगर को हर दिन 4,200 मिलियन लीटर पानी की आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन वास्तविक आपूर्ति 3,800 मिलियन लीटर है, जिससे 400 मिलियन लीटर की कमी बनी हुई है।

* आने वाले वर्षों में यह समस्या और विकराल हो सकती है, क्योंकि 2031 तक पानी की मांग 5,320 MLD और 2041 तक 6,424 MLD तक बढ़ने की संभावना है।

* झोपड़पट्टी पुनर्वसन योजनाओं और नए निर्माण कार्यों के कारण यह संकट और गंभीर होता जा रहा है। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए, गारगाई और पिंजाल बांध परियोजनाओं को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे 1,305 MLD अतिरिक्त पानी उपलब्ध हो सके। इसके अलावा, अपशिष्ट जल पुनः उपयोग परियोजनाओं को मजबूत किया जाए, जिससे 2,464 MLD पानी को पुनः उपयोग में लाया जा सके। वर्षा जल संचयन (Rainwater Harvesting) और भूजल पुनर्भरण को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

* कोंकण क्षेत्र में नई बाँध परियोजनाएँ लाई जानी चाहिए और चिपलून में वशिष्ठी नदी का पानीसमुद्र में बह जाता है, उसे उपयोग में लाने के कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

* अंत में, मैं प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी और जल शक्ति मंत्री का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि वे देशभर में जल संसाधन, सिंचाई, पेयजल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता के क्षेत्र में इतिहास रच रहे हैं।

* लेकिन हमें और भी अधिक प्रयास करने होंगे, विशेष रूप से मुंबई, कोंकण, बिहार और महाराष्ट्र में जल संकट से निपटने के लिए तेजी से नए प्रोजेक्ट्स को मंजूरी देनी होगी और उनके लिए आवश्यक बजट आवंटित करना होगा। जल ही जीवन है, और इसका संरक्षण हमारी सबसे बड़ी प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए।

***SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI):** I express my wholehearted support for the Demand for Grants 2025-26 presented by our esteemed Jal Shakti Minister, Shri C.R. Patil Ji. Under the visionary leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji, the Jal Shakti Ministry has taken remarkable strides toward ensuring water security for our nation.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The total allocation of Rs. 99,503 crore to the Ministry of Jal Shakti, which is 93 per cent higher than the revised estimates for 2024-25, demonstrates the priority our Government places on water resource management. This substantial investment will undoubtedly accelerate our nation's progress toward comprehensive water security.

Under the visionary leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji, the Jal Jeevan Mission has transformed the rural landscape of India. From a mere fraction of households with tap connections in 2019, today 15 crore households, constituting 80 per cent of all rural households, have functional household tap water connections. Eight States and three Union Territories have already achieved 100 per cent coverage, bringing the dream of "Har Ghar Jal" to reality. The allocation of Rs. 67,000 crore to this mission, a 195 per cent increase over the revised estimate for 2024-25, will further enhance our capabilities to reach every home.

The Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen continues to make remarkable strides with an allocation of Rs. 7,192 crore. It is heartening to note that 96 per cent of SBM-G villages are now ODF Plus villages, and 73 per cent have self-certified as ODF Plus Model villages. The establishment of 978 Plastic Waste Management Units across the country further reinforces our commitment to comprehensive rural sanitation. These achievements are a testament to Prime Minister Modi Ji's vision of a clean and hygienic India, restoring dignity to millions of our citizens.

I commend the Department of Water Resources for its excellent work, which is reflected in its increased allocation of Rs. 25,277 crore, 17 per cent higher than the previous year. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana with an allocation of

Rs. 8,260 crore, marking a 25 per cent increase, has already enabled the completion of 63 per cent of irrigation projects, bringing water to millions of hectares of agricultural land and directly benefiting our farmers. This initiative has significantly enhanced agricultural productivity and improved rural livelihoods across the country.

I must highlight the remarkable progress made in the Namami Gange programme, which has been allocated Rs. 2,400 crore, a 20 per cent increase over the previous year. The improvement in water quality of our sacred river Ganga, with dissolved oxygen levels and biochemical oxygen demand now within acceptable limits for almost the entire stretch, reflects the success of this initiative. The laying of 86 per cent of the targeted sewage network demonstrates our government's commitment to preserving our national river and cultural heritage.

The Atal Bhujal Yojana, with an allocation of Rs. 1,780 crore, a remarkable 197 per cent increase in this budget, has shown impressive results in groundwater management. With 57% of the total outlay already released to states and high utilization rates, this scheme exemplifies the effectiveness of community-led initiatives in natural resource management.

As we address the challenges of water stress in our country, I am confident that the integrated approach adopted by our Government will yield positive results. The formation of the National Inter-Departmental Steering Committee, with representatives from State Governments and Central Ministries is a step in the right direction for coordinated water management.

While I wholeheartedly support these national initiatives, I would like to bring

to the attention of the hon. Minister some critical water management issues facing my Constituency of Pali. These challenges, if addressed within the framework of the Ministry's excellent initiatives, would significantly enhance water security in this water-stressed region of Rajasthan.

Firstly, I must highlight the critical condition of small and medium dams across Pali and parts of Jodhpur Districts that fall within my constituency. Most blocks in the region have one to three dams that serve as lifelines for irrigation and drinking water supply. However, many of these structures have deteriorated significantly due to sedimentation, structural degradation, and inadequate maintenance. The water storage capacity has reduced by approximately 30 per cent to 40 per cent in several cases, severely compromising their efficiency.

I request the Ministry for allocation of dedicated funds under the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme for comprehensive structural assessment and restoration of these vital water infrastructure assets. Modern technologies such as geomembrane lining, automated spillway gates, and advanced seepage control measures would significantly enhance their longevity and operational efficiency. Additionally, scientific desilting operations and catchment area treatment using watershed management approaches would substantially improve the water retention capacity. These interventions would align perfectly with our government's commitment to water conservation and management.

Secondly, I propose the development of a model integrated dam system in Pali District, implementing the concept of dam interlinking at the micro level. This

innovative approach would involve hydrological assessment, topographical mapping, and the construction of reinforced gravity-flow water transfer mechanisms between strategically located dams. Such a system would optimize water distribution, minimize transmission losses, and significantly reduce the distance between irrigation sources and agricultural fields, thereby enhancing water use efficiency by an estimated 25 per cent 30 per cent.

This model dam network could serve as a pioneering demonstration project for the entire Rajasthan region, incorporating water harvesting structures, solar-powered pumping systems, and real-time monitoring through IoT-based sensors. I request an allocation of approximately Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 crore for this integrated water management system, which would directly benefit thousands of farmers in the region.

My third point relates to the larger River Interlinking Project that our Government has championed. The dam interlinking initiative in Pali could serve as a valuable precursor and complementary component to the broader river interlinking vision. The hydraulic engineering knowledge, water balance methodologies, and environmental impact mitigation techniques developed through our local project would provide valuable inputs for similar initiatives across the country. I request the Ministry to consider allocating Rs. 25 crore to Rs. 30 crore specifically for technical studies and pilot implementation of dam interlinking structures in Pali District.

Perhaps the most pressing concern in my constituency is the severe pollution of the Bandi River and Nehra Dam due to untreated effluents from textile

industries in Pali, Jodhpur, and Balotra.

I propose a three-pronged approach to address this critical issue. First, the establishment of advanced Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) with tertiary treatment capabilities for the textile clusters. Second, the implementation of a closed-loop water recycling system where treated water from these industries could be channeled to the recently established refinery in Balotra, which currently draws fresh water from the Rajasthan Canal. This would create a sustainable industrial symbiosis, conserving approximately 10-15 million liters of fresh water daily.

Third, I recommend the development of a comprehensive river rejuvenation plan for the Bandi River, incorporating bioremediation techniques, constructed wetlands, and riparian zone restoration. This integrated approach would not only address the immediate pollution concerns but establish a sustainable water management model that balances industrial requirements with ecological preservation.

I urge the Ministry to consider allocating Rs. 150 crore to Rs. 200 crore under the National River Conservation Plan specifically for the Bandi River Basin, which would transform the water quality situation while preserving the economically vital textile industry that provides livelihood to thousands of families.

These proposals from my constituency represent strategic interventions that align perfectly with the Ministry's broader objectives of water conservation, equitable distribution, pollution control, and sustainable management. The implementation of these projects would directly benefit approximately lakhs of

citizens while establishing replicable models for similar water-stressed regions across the country.

I express my sincere appreciation to the Hon'ble Minister Shri C. R. Patil Ji for his exemplary leadership of this vital ministry. The transformative initiatives outlined in this budget will undoubtedly propel our nation toward greater water security and prosperity. Under the visionary leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji, who has elevated water conservation to a Jan Andolan a people's movement India is witnessing an unprecedented water revolution. His foresight in creating the integrated Ministry of Jal Shakti and his personal commitment to ensuring "Har Ghar Jal" demonstrates his deep understanding that water security is fundamental to our nation's development and the welfare of our citizens.

I am confident that the hon. Minister, guided by the Prime Minister's vision of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas," will give due consideration to these proposals that address both immediate challenges and long-term sustainability goals.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Jal Shakti for the year 2025-26.

Thank you.

***SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE (WARDHA):** I am grateful to you and the party leadership for giving me an opportunity to express my views on demands for grants

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Marathi.

under the control of the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

India's population is 17 per cent of the world's total population. But, we have access to only 4 per cent of the world's fresh (drinking) water sources. Therefore, conservation and sustainable use of water resources is very important for us. The issue of water resources is very important and talking about this issue is a matter of loss for me as a farmer.

It is said - "Water is life. Where there is no water there is no life." Water is the most basic need of human life. It is a part of the Constitution of India Article 21 enshrines the right to life and inviolability of human rights. The biggest scheme of the Ministry is Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched this mission on August 15, 2019. It is promised to provide tap water to 19 crore rural households and public institutions by 2024. Even today if you go to the website of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti India, it clearly says- "Water for every household by 2024." But, this is also a part of a long list of countless unfulfilled promises by the government as we all know. As of 16 March 2025, and this is data taken from your JJM dashboard, only 80 per cent of households have tap water connections. According to official guidelines, a water supply is considered fully functional only when the tap connections are working regularly, there is sufficient water available, and the water quality is up to the prescribed standards. The JJM guidelines also say that at least 55 liters of water should be provided per person per day. Water supply will be considered regular only if it is done daily or on a fixed schedule. Accordingly it should be available throughout the year. But, how many houses have got the tap water connections

and whether the guidelines being followed?

Most of the rural households are falsely claimed by the government to have been given water connection. If you admire its grand dashboard, if you look at it, it shows that 80% households across India have been given tap water connection. But, if you go and ask people, millions of people across the country are still struggling with water scarcity. Sir, the pipelines have been laid, but there is no water - they are just for show off and have become objects. Taps are installed, but no water comes out of them. That is contrary to your own instructions. But, all paper tap connections are shown as "active" on paper. Another problem is - if water does come, the quality is very poor. A total of 66 lakh samples were tested in 2024-25, out of which 3.3 lakh (5 per cent) samples were found to be contaminated. I have to ask - who was this plan ultimately made for? Did not this scheme meant to help the poor, weak and needy? Or NRR was only for those contractors - so they could make more money laying pipelines. Can we make our profit by contracting?

In the year 2020-21, the second phase of SBM-G was launched, which aims to convert all villages from ODF (Open Defecation Free) to ODF Plus by 2024-25. The model had to be changed in the villages. But, this too turned out to be another unfulfilled promise. under SBM-G Phase plastic waste management is a major target. According to this, plastic which cannot be recycled will be sent to Plastic Water Management Unit (PWMU) at block level. However, by December 2024, there will be only 978 MWWUs across the country. Operations are performed. Sir, there are more than 7200 blocks in the country. 13 states and union territories including Assam, Haryana and Rajasthan have no MWMU. There are only 21

blocks selected in Maharashtra which has more than 300 blocks. These are physical route management units. How are you planning to achieve the objectives of any scheme with such a poor performance? The provision in the budget also does not show hope. In 2022-23, SBM-G rural budget was reduced by 28 per cent compared to 2021-22. From 2022-23, the Center will provide SBM-G to the States and Union Territories to release less than 50 per cent of the amount allocated for the scheme.

Sufficient funds, in 2022-23, for Maharashtra (including Haryana, Odisha and Telangana) was not given, how to work without money?

Atal Bhujal Yojna (ABY) aims to provide water resources to seven water stressed states. Groundwater resource management has to be improved through community-based techniques. Between 2020 and 2025, only 57 per cent (Rs. 3,421 crore out of Rs. 6,000 crore) of the total sanctioned amount was disbursed to states. Even Maharashtra, which has utilized 99 per cent of the funds so far, has only issued 55 per cent of the funds. North Maharashtra and Marathwada have been suffering from drought-like conditions for a long time. In 2018, NABARD rated the availability of water resources in Maharashtra as 'critical' and classified as 'critically endangered'. Most of the agricultural areas in the state depend on rain water. Poor farmers suffer the most from climate change and increased rainfall uncertainty. Even today, the net irrigated area in Maharashtra is only 31.28 lakh hectares, while the total sown area is 167.22 lakh hectares. The non-irrigated area is only 18%, much lower than the national average of 50 per cent. Relief has been repeatedly called for in drought-stricken areas, but no concrete steps have been

taken yet. According to the official statistics of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Maharashtra has the highest rate of farmer suicides. Why has the government ignored this serious question so far? I demand that additional funds be allocated to improve availability and irrigation, which I hope will solve the acute water crisis in Maharashtra.

Any additional financial demand raised at state level or parliamentary constituency level can be added here. Jai Hind!. Jai Maharashtra.

***SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR):** I am grateful for this opportunity to present my views on the Demands for Grants for Jal Shakti. The Ministry had set an ambitious target of providing safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural areas. But it has fallen short of this target by around four crores. Despite this, the revised estimate of expenditure on the scheme in 2024-25 was Rs. 22,694 crore, the lowest-ever allocation. The budget estimate for 2025-26 is 5 per cent lower than the budget estimate of 2024-25. It is also not enough to provide tap connections; it is also necessary to ensure that these taps provide drinking water. Concerningly, only about one-sixth of India's roughly 192 million households across 600,000 villages had a functional water tap. Further, the penetration of the scheme is concentrated in a portion of States, while some States like Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur are lagging. The success of the scheme cannot be ensured without addressing issues without addressing implementation issues like depleting

* Speech was laid on the Table.

groundwater reserves, contamination, and terrain challenges.

Coming to Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G) the budgeted estimates have decreased drastically since 2019. In 2019-20, the estimated budget allocation towards this scheme was 35 per cent less than in the previous year. It decreased again, by 28 per cent in 2022-23. The actual expenditure has been even less than the budget estimates for the last five years. SGB-M Phase II focuses on plastic waste management and calls for the setting up of plastic waste management units (PWMUs) at the block level. However, there are no operational PWMUs in 13 States and Union Territories.

The Finance Ministry's decision to levy a 7 per cent interest rate in case States delay transferring funds to the nodal account may be well-intentioned. But it can prove counterproductive for States that are facing resource crunches.

Atal Bhujal Yojana must be expanded to cover more water-stressed areas across the country. Training for efficient water use must be amped up at all levels. And communities should be educated on simple methods of water conservation to avoid overreliance on groundwater. India extracts more groundwater than any other country in the world; but instead of conserving it, we are depleting it at an alarming rate. The Atal Bhujal Yojana, meant to address this crisis, has been a failure due to poor implementation.

Over 60 per cent of districts in India are facing severe groundwater depletion. Unregulated industrial extraction continues unabated. Rainwater harvesting laws exist on paper but are rarely enforced. The Government needs to wake up to this crisis. Without urgent groundwater conservation measures, future generations will

be left with barren lands and dry wells.

Launched with much fanfare and thousands of crores in funding, yet the Ganga remains polluted. The same is true for the Yamuna, Godavari, and Cauvery, which are choking with industrial waste and untreated sewage.

Sewage treatment plants (STPs) are underperforming or non-functional. Industries continue to dump pollutants into rivers with little to no accountability. Despite huge investments, independent reports show little improvement in water quality. Cleaning our rivers is not just about spending money – it requires strong enforcement, transparency, and scientific planning, all of which are missing under this Government.

India is already experiencing more frequent floods and droughts due to climate change, yet the Government has no comprehensive strategy for climate-resilient water management.

Drought-prone regions lack proper water conservation measures. Flood-affected areas continue to suffer from poor infrastructure and disaster planning. There is no long-term policy for managing extreme weather impacts on water resources. The future of India's water security depends on serious climate action and sustainable planning – not just short-term, election-driven schemes.

Water is life. It is not just about infrastructure or budgets – it is about the dignity, health, and survival of our people. But this Government has failed to provide a real, long-term solution to India's growing water crisis. I would like to make the following suggestions:

1. A complete audit of Jal Jeevan Mission to assess actual progress on the

ground.

2. Strict groundwater regulations with penalties for overuse.
3. A scientific and accountable approach to river cleaning.
4. Decentralized, community-driven water conservation efforts.
5. A comprehensive, climate-resilient national water policy.

I would also like to take this opportunity to bring to the hon. Minister's attention a critical issue affecting my constituency.

The Cauvery Integrated Drinking Water Project for Manapparai and Kulithalai Assembly constituencies is an urgent necessity for the people of this region. The Government of Tamil Nadu has already announced this project in the State Assembly and is committed to its implementation. However, for the project to move forward without delay, I request the immediate release of the Union Government's share of Rs.590 crore.

This project will provide much-needed drinking water security to thousands of residents, and I urge the hon. Minister to take swift action to ensure its timely execution.

Thank you.

***SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R. (DINDIGUL):** On behalf of CPI (M), I share my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

The population growth and improving living standards will result in an ever-increasing demand for high quality municipal and industrial water as well as an

* Speech was laid on the Table.

ever-increasing volume of effluents.

The quality of the drinking water is a primary determinant of human health.

Brazil has the world's greatest renewable water resources, estimated at 8,647 BCM. It is estimated that Russia has a second-largest resources in the globe with volume of 4525 BCM. But India ranks eighth and produced 1.91 BCM of water.

According to the NITI Aayog's survey, 70 per cent of the fresh water resources were found to be contaminated and India ranked 120th out of 122 countries in terms of water quality. Furthermore, 387 districts in India were contaminated by nitrate; 297 districts were contaminated by iron; 276 districts were contaminated by fluoride; and 36 districts were contaminated by arsenic.

The major sources of contamination were landfills, septic tanks, leaking gas tanks, and excessive fertilizer and pesticide use. A significant amount of untreated domestic effluent was also discharged into local waterways. This is attributable to the lack of adequate water treatment capacity.

A high-level multi-disciplinary technical panel within the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has recommended five technologies, three for safe drinking water and two for sanitation. These recommendations should be implemented.

Households use a variety of water sources to meet domestic water demand including wells, borewells, tankers, handpumps, ponds, and packaged drinking water. Packaged drinking water is commonly known as RO water jars. As this water is treated with reverse osmosis technology, packaged and refilled ROs are like plastic jars.

Providing free piped water supply to households, especially for poor people, is very essential.

***श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर (दादरा और नागर हवेली) :** मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों 2025-2026 पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करती हूँ। पिछले एक दशक में मंत्रालय के कुल बजट का 76 प्रतिशत हिस्सा पेयजल और स्वच्छता विभाग को आवंटित किया गया है, जो दो प्रमुख योजनाओं जल जीवन मिशन (JJM) और स्वच्छ भारत मिशन ग्रामीण (SBM-G) का संचालन करता है। इन योजनाओं ने ग्रामीण भारत में सुरक्षित पेयजल और स्वच्छता की सुविधा बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं, जल जीवन का आधार ही नहीं, बल्कि जल जीवन का अभिन्न अंग भी है। यह हमारे देश के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास का भी एक महत्वपूर्ण आधार स्तंभ है।

हमारी दैनिक आवश्यकताओं के साथ-साथ जल, कृषि, उद्योग और समग्र आर्थिक विकास के लिए भी अपरिहार्य है।

हमारी सरकार माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में जल सुरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दे रही है और 'हर घर जल' के संकल्प को साकार करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत है।

देश भर में जल संसाधनों के प्रबंधन, विकास और संरक्षण को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उद्देश्य से 'सबका साथ सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास' के मंत्र के साथ हमारी सरकार जल सुरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दे रही है।

मेरा दादरा और नागर हवेली प्रदेश अपनी विशिष्ट भौगोलिक और सामाजिक आर्थिक परिस्थितियों के साथ, जल संसाधनों के प्रभावी प्रबंधन और विकास की विशेष आवश्यकता रखता है।

अगस्त, 2019 में आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा देश में शुरू की गई 'जल जीवन मिशन' योजना की शुरुआत से ही हमारी सरकार ने हर घर तक नल से जल पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य रखा।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

'हर घर जल' मिशन के तहत हमारी सरकार ने अभूतपूर्व प्रगति की है। जब यह मिशन शुरू हुआ था तो केवल 3.23 करोड़ ग्रामीण घरों में नल से जल की आपूर्ति थी। आज मार्च, 2025 तक यह संख्या बढ़कर लगभग देश के 12.28 करोड़ ग्रामीण घरों में नल के पानी की आपूर्ति की जा रही है।

नल से पीने योग्य जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं 'हर घर जल' मिशन को गति प्रदान करना और देश के हर ग्रामीण घर तक नल से जल पहुँचाने के लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है।

जल जीवन मिशन (शहरी) को सुदृढ़ करना और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी सभी घरों तक सुरक्षित और पर्याप्त पेयजल पहुँचाना हमारे आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता रही है और सरकार उस पर तेजगति से काम कर रही है।

नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जा रहा है। गंगा नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों की स्वच्छता और निर्मलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार दृढ़ संकल्पित है।

सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स (एसटीपी) की स्थापना, नदी तटों का विकास और औद्योगिक प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने जैसे कार्यों पर और तेज गति से काम हो रहा है।

विश्व बैंक की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत सिंचाई और 80 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण पेयजल आपूर्ति भूजल पर निर्भर है। भूजल के महत्व को समझते हुए अटल भूजल योजना का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। भूजल हमारे देश में सिंचाई और पेयजल का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत है। भूजल के सतत प्रबंधन और इसके अत्यधिक दोहन को रोकने के लिए अटल भूजल योजना को और अधिक क्षेत्रों में विस्तारित किया जाएगा। इसके तहत, सामुदायिक भागीदारी को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है और जल संरक्षण की तकनीकों को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का आधुनिकीकरण जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण बाढ़ की घटनाओं को रोकने और बाढ़ प्रबंधन प्रणाली को मजबूत करने और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए आवश्यक संसाधन उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं, जिससे किसानों को बेहतर सिंचाई सुविधाएँ मिल सकेंगी और फसलों को नुकसान होने से बचाया जा सकेगा।

जल शक्ति अभियान जल संरक्षण के महत्व को जन-जन तक पहुंचाने और वर्षा जल संचयन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 'कैच द रेन' अभियान को और अधिक प्रभावी जा रहा है। इसके लिए जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों और सामुदायिक भागीदारी को प्रोत्त करने के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जानी है।

दादरा और नगर हवेली में भी जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता के क्षेत्र में भी प्रगति हुई है, किन्तु अभी भी बहुत चुनौतियां हैं जिनका समाधान करना अति आवश्यक है, और मेरा पूर्ण विश्वास है की सरकार उस तरफ भी ध्यान देगी।

मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र की जमीनी स्थिति अन्य जगहों से बिल्कुल अलग है जिसके विषय में मैं आपको विस्तार में बताना चाहती हूँ। दादरा नगर हवेली एक आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र है, जहाँ सैकड़ों गाँव पहाड़ियों और जंगलों के बीच बसे हुए हैं। इन गाँवों में आज भी नल से जल योजना का लाभ महज 35-40 प्रतिशत घरों तक ही पहुँच पाया है। अब तो वहां हालत यह है कि लोग कई दिनों तक स्नान नहीं कर पाते। वहां महिलाएँ और बच्चियों को कई किलोमीटर पैदल चलकर जंगलों से पानी लाना पड़ता है, जिससे उनके स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा पर भी असर हो रहा है। पानी की कमी के कारण स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है और खेती लगभग ठप्प है। क्षेत्र में भूजल दोहन 131.53 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच चुका है, जो बेहद गंभीर स्थिति है। भूजल स्तर का अत्यधिक दोहन और गिरता जल स्तर चिंता का विषय है। दादरा और नगर हवेली में ग्राउंड वाटर एक्सट्रैक्शन रेट 131.53 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच चुका है। यह बेहद खतरनाक स्थिति है, जिससे भविष्य में जल संकट और गहराएगा।

आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में देना चाहती हूँ कि समस्याओं से ग्रसित लोगों को तत्काल राहत के लिए अधिक प्रभावित गाँवों में तुरंत पानी के टैंकों से स्वच्छ पेयजल आपूर्ति की जाए। स्थायी समाधान यह है कि जल जीवन मिशन के तहत दादरा नगर हवेली के इन ऊँचाई पर बसे, दूरस्थ आदिवासी गाँवों के लिए विशेष योजना बनाई जाए हर गाँव में ऊँची पानी की टंकी, पाइपलाइन और मोटर पंप की व्यवस्था की जाए। गाँवों में वाटर ATM / जल केंद्र जैसी सुविधा स्थापित की जाए।

विशेष विकास पैकेज दी जाए। बुंदेलखंड की तर्ज पर हमारे क्षेत्र के लिए भी "आदिवासी जल

संजीवनी योजना" लाई जाए, जिससे दादरा नगर हवेली और दमन दीव के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को राहत मिल सके।

किसानों के लिए चेक डैम, छोटी नहरें, कुएं और जल संरक्षण परियोजनाएँ शुरू की जाएं, ताकि खेती संभव हो सके। जैसे देश के बड़े हिस्सों के लिए केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना शुरू की गई है, वैसे ही दादरा नगर हवेली और आदिवासी इलाकों के लिए भी विशेष जल परियोजना या पैकेज घोषित किया जाए, ताकि हमारे क्षेत्र की दशकों पुरानी पानी की समस्याओं का स्थायी समाधान हो। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से विनम्र अनुरोध है कि इन समस्याओं का तत्काल संज्ञान लें और आवश्यक कदम उठाएं। यह न सिर्फ मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र की जरूरत है, बल्कि हमारे आदिवासी भाई-बहनों का हक भी है।

धन्यवाद।

***डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा (पालघर) :** मैं इस सदन में जलशक्ति मंत्रालय के 2025-26 के अनुदान मांग पर अपनी बात रखता हूँ। यह मंत्रालय देश में जल प्रबंधन, जल संरक्षण, सिंचाई और पेयजल जलापूर्ति जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषयों से जुड़ा है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में 'जल जीवन मिशन', 'अटल भूजल योजना', 'स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन' और अन्य जल संरक्षण योजनाओं को लागू किया गया है, जिससे देश के करोड़ों लोगों को लाभ मिल रहा है। सरकार का यह प्रयास सराहनीय है कि वर्ष 2025-26 के बजट में जलशक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए ₹97,278 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 18% अधिक है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जल जीवन मिशन 2019 में शुरू किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को स्वच्छ और सुरक्षित पेयजल की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना है। मोदी जी की सरकार की सोच है कि हर नागरिक को स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध हो और जलजनित बीमारियों से बचाया जा सके। इस योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक 12.5 करोड़ ग्रामीण घरों में नल से जल पहुँचाया गया है। सरकार ने 2024 तक हर घर नल से जल पहुँचाने का लक्ष्य रखा था,

* Speech was laid on the Table.

जिसमें बहुत सफलता मिली है। महाराष्ट्र में अब तक 1.2 करोड़ घरों में नल से जल उपलब्ध कराया जा चुका है। पालघर जिले में भी 3.5 लाख से अधिक घरों को स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया गया है, लेकिन कुछ आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में अभी और कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। पालघर जिले के कुछ गाँवों में पाइपलाइन विस्तार की आवश्यकता है, ताकि 100% कवरेज सुनिश्चित हो सके।

अटल भूजल योजना का उद्देश्य भूजल स्तर की गिरावट को रोकने के लिए सामुदायिक भागीदारी और जल प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देना है। सरकार चाहती है कि किसानों और ग्रामीणों को भूजल संकट से बचाने के लिए दीर्घकालिक समाधान दिया जाए। भूजल स्तर की गिरावट एक गंभीर समस्या बन चुकी है। इस योजना के तहत अब तक ₹15,000 करोड़ खर्च किए जा चुके हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 1,200 से अधिक गाँवों में जल पुनर्भरण के लिए परियोजनाएँ चलाई जा रही हैं। पालघर जिले में भूजल स्तर औसतन 2.5 मीटर प्रति वर्ष घट रहा है, इसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए विशेष प्रयासों की जरूरत है। पालघर में सूखे से प्रभावित गाँवों में वर्षा जल संचयन और छोटे जलाशयों का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए।

नदी पुनर्जीवन और जल स्रोतों का संरक्षण योजना का उद्देश्य देश की प्रमुख नदियों को स्वच्छ बनाना और जल स्रोतों को पुनर्जीवित करना है। सरकार नदियों को प्रदूषण मुक्त करना चाहती है ताकि जल संकट और पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन बनाए रखा जा सके। गंगा, यमुना और अन्य नदियों की सफाई के लिए स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन को ₹9,225 करोड़ का बजट दिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र की गोदावरी, कृष्णा और भीमा नदियों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए विशेष पैकेज दिया गया है। पालघर जिले में प्राकृतिक जल स्रोतों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए 350 करोड़ रुपये का प्रस्ताव है। पालघर के वसई-विरार क्षेत्र में जल निकायों के संरक्षण और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के लिए विशेष फंड की आवश्यकता है।

सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार योजना किसानों को पर्याप्त सिंचाई सुविधाएँ प्रदान कर कृषि उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए चलाई जा रही है। सरकार का उद्देश्य कृषि क्षेत्र को जल उपलब्ध कराना है ताकि किसान सूखा और जल संकट से बच सकें। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) के तहत ₹20,500 करोड़ का आवंटन किया गया है। पालघर के किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए अधिक तालाबों और चेक डैम की जरूरत है। इस वर्ष महाराष्ट्र में 300 नई सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत की

गई हैं। पालघर के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त फंडिंग की आवश्यकता है।

ग्रामीण एवं शहरी जल आपूर्ति योजना ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की सुचारु आपूर्ति के लिए शुरू की गई है। सरकार हर नागरिक को साफ और सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना चाहती है ताकि जल संकट समाप्त हो। जल संकट को दूर करने के लिए ₹50,000 करोड़ की योजनाएँ चल रही हैं। पालघर जिले के दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में टैंकर से पानी की आपूर्ति की जाती है, जिससे लोग परेशान होते हैं। यहाँ के गाँवों में दीर्घकालिक समाधान हेतु नदी जोड़ परियोजना और जल संचयन प्रणाली विकसित करने की जरूरत है। पालघर जिले में शहरी जल आपूर्ति के लिए अत्याधुनिक जल शुद्धिकरण संयंत्र की आवश्यकता है।

आज हमें गर्व है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार जल संरक्षण को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दे रही है। जल जीवन मिशन के तहत करोड़ों परिवारों को नल जल सुविधा मिली है। सिंचाई सुविधाएँ बेहतर हो रही हैं, और जल प्रबंधन के लिए आधुनिक तकनीकों को अपनाया जा रहा है। भारत में पहली बार जल संकट को दूर करने के लिए इतनी व्यापक योजनाएँ चलाई जा रही हैं, जो सरकार के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व का प्रमाण है।

जल ही जीवन है और इसके कुशल प्रबंधन के बिना सतत विकास संभव नहीं है। इसलिए, मैं इस सदन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जलशक्ति मंत्रालय के अनुदान मांग 2025-26 को पूर्ण रूप से स्वीकृत किया जाए और इसमें आवश्यकतानुसार वृद्धि की जाए, ताकि देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को स्वच्छ और सुरक्षित जल उपलब्ध हो सके।

***SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS (KAKINADA):** I express my views on the Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to our hon. Prime Minister Shri

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Narendra Modi Ji and the Minister of Jal Shakti Shri C.R. Patil Ji for their unwavering commitment to water security. This commitment is reflected in the Rs. 99,503 crore allocated to the Ministry of Jal Shakti in the 2025-26 budget, a slight increase from the previous year's allocation of Rs. 98,714 crore. In the past few years, we have witnessed transformative progress:

Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, 14 crore rural households now have access to tap water-a staggering leap from just 3 crore in 2019.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has made India 100 per cent Open Defecation Free (ODF), significantly reducing groundwater contamination risks.

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has expanded irrigation facilities to lakhs of hectares, ensuring that farmers get the water they need to sustain their livelihoods.

all these achievements are commendable. But at the core of all these efforts lies one fundamental resource-groundwater. It is the backbone of our water security, fulfilling 60 per cent of irrigation needs, 85 per cent of rural drinking water demand, and roughly 45 per cent to urban water consumption. Yet, while we have focused on availability and conservation, one critical aspect remains largely overlooked the quality of our groundwater.

Millions of Indians especially in rural areas are consuming contaminated water. Their drinking water is polluted by fluoride, arsenic, heavy metals, and industrial waste. Even my home state, Andhra Pradesh, is no exception to this crisis.

All districts in Andhra Pradesh have recorded high nitrate levels in

groundwater, a major cause for concern.

Across India, the number of districts with excessive nitrate levels has risen from 359 in 2017 to 440 in 2023, as per the latest Central Groundwater Board report. This is a serious health hazard, particularly for young children, and a growing source of environmental toxicity.

Additionally, 17 districts in Andhra Pradesh are struggling with excess fluoride in groundwater, which is directly linked to skeletal and dental fluorosis-a condition that leaves entire generations suffering from bone deformities and chronic illness.

This problem is not just confined to Andhra Pradesh. Fluoride contamination is a major concern in Rajasthan, Haryana, Karnataka, Telangana, and other parts of the country.

Programs like Atal Bhujal Yojana and National Project on Aquifer Management attempt to regulate and conserve groundwater, but they fall short in addressing its deteriorating quality. We need dedicated, large-scale interventions-not just to store water, but to ensure that every drop is free from toxins.

I take this opportunity to highlight the commitment of our Deputy Chief Minister and Rural Water Supply Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Pawan Kalyan Garu, who has made clean and safe drinking water a top priority for the state. Under his leadership, we are working towards comprehensive groundwater purification measures, strengthening water quality monitoring, and implementing scientific decontamination strategies to tackle fluoride and nitrate pollution. His vision is clear every household in Andhra Pradesh must not only have access to water but also

be assured of its safety.

This fight cannot be left to the states alone. Groundwater contamination is a national emergency that demands urgent and decisive action. I urge the government to move beyond conservation and launch a National Mission for Groundwater Purification.

Many nations have faced severe groundwater crises and turned their situations around with strategic intervention. Australia, once grappling with high salinity and contamination, implemented large-scale groundwater treatment and recharge projects, combined with strict industrial regulations. Similarly, under this mission, we must enforce strict pollution controls, ensuring industries and agricultural sectors do not discharge toxins into groundwater. Real-time monitoring systems must be deployed nationwide, allowing us to track contamination and act swiftly.

At the regional level, we need large-scale groundwater purification plants in critically affected areas, working alongside aquifer recharge projects to restore and protect water sources. Decentralized treatment units must be set up at the community level, ensuring that even the most remote villages get access to safe drinking water. Nations like Israel have pioneered localized desalination and filtration techniques, proving that technology-driven solutions can be game-changers.

Finally, this mission must have dedicated funding and innovation support to promote advanced water purification technologies and assist states in implementing these solutions effectively.

Let us not wait for the crisis to deepen. Access to clean drinking water is not a privilege it is a fundamental right. Ensuring safe groundwater is not just about protecting health-it is about securing the future of our people, our farmers, and our economy.

Thank you.

***SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY (NELLORE):** I express my views on the Demands pertaining to the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Water is the soul of the Earth. We have not inherited it from our forefathers, but on loan from our children and we have to handover to them, at least, as it was handed over to us is what Gandhiji said. This small statement has a huge meaning of what we have to do to optimally utilize, preserve and save this Mother Earth's Nectar. So, the Constitution has given this responsibility to two Departments River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation of the Ministry of Jal Shakti and also to Stats.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been given the mandate for development and management of water as a national resource and ensure that water is made available, optimally, for domestic use, sanitation, irrigation, industrial use and conserve rivers and other water bodies.

The hon. Minister's efforts, I would say, paid off as he has got 93 per cent higher allocation for 2025-26 when compared to 2024-25 RE. Sir, the Ministry has got Rs.51,558 crore in 2024-25 RE and hon. FM allocated, for 2025-26, Rs.99,500

* Speech was laid on the Table.

crore. So, I compliment the hon.Minister for getting sufficient money for next year to implement various schemes and programmes of the Ministry.

This Ministry is very, very important for my State of Andhra Pradesh, not because of Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission or PMKSY, but it is this Ministry which is supporting my State for construction of Polavaram Project which, once completed, transforms the face of Andhra Pradesh.

Before I make my submission on the Demands of the Ministry, I would like to make my submissions relating to Polavaram Project. The hon. FM has given Rs.5,936 crore for Polavaram for 2025-26. But, if one looks at the Expenditure Budget document, the revised cost of Polavaram is proposed at Rs. 30,436 crore and the balance Central grant for the project has been limited to Rs.12,157 crore. All I appeal to the hon. Minister is to provide sufficient and required money for land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for displaced people and for completion of the project as our hon. CM, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, committed to complete the project by December, 2027.

The next point I wish to touch upon is Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission which are the two important Centrally-sponsored Schemes of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. There is no doubt that allocation for JJM has increased three times for the next fiscal when compared to 2024-25 RE, but less than 5 per cent when compared to BE of 2024-25's figure of Rs.70,163 crore. I am surprised that the scheme is yet to achieve 100 per cent household tap water connections and could achieve only 15 crore against the target of 19 crore connections, but how come that the Budget, when compared to BE of 2024-25, has

been reduced.

When it comes to Andhra Pradesh, Sir, only about 74 per cent of households have got tap water connections and there are still 26 per cent households to get piped drinking water. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister, since the scheme has been extended till 2028, to cover all households in my State with tap water connections by following the water quality standards, such as hardness, alkalinity, presence of chloride, ammonia, nitrate, etc.

Next, I come to Swachh Bharat Mission which has remarkably transformed our villages and the figures indicate that more than 96% of villages have been declared as Open Defecation Free. If one looks at the allocation for this scheme, Sir, Rs.7,200 crore was given for 2025-26; it is almost same as was given in BE and RE of 2024-25. But, if one looks at the objectives of the scheme, we have aimed to make all villages into ODF Plus Model Villages by March this year. But, we have been able to convert only 73 per cent (4.3 lakh) villages. So, there is work in progress and I suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister to push hard. Secondly, under SBM-Grameen, we have covered only 5.62 lakh villages. But, as per 2011 Census, we have almost 6.5 lakh villages and the present unofficial figures show that the number of villages have crossed the 7 lakhs mark. So, I suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister to cover the left out villages under this Mission, but how he would do is a big challenge since 2022-23 budget remained constant. So, I also take this opportunity to appeal to the hon. FM for more allocation to realize the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and goals set by hon. PM Modi ji.

My next point is relating to inter-linking of rivers. This project is very important, because once rivers are interlinked, we can create irrigation potential of additional 35 million hectares. I compliment the hon. Minister for taking up Ken-Betwa Link Project with an estimated cost of Rs. 44,605 crores. Sir, similarly, we have Godavari- Cauvery link project (comprising 3 link projects - Godavari (Inchampalli) Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link, Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) Pennar (Somasila) link and Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery link)} which has also been identified as Priority Link Project. I am given to understand that Chhattisgarh which was opposing the project earlier now agreed in the 17th meeting of the Task Force held in March, 2023, for giving up its unutilized water share. Of course, there are also other projects. So, all I would like to know from the hon. Minister the progress made in DPR for linking above rivers and when the project will see the light of the day may kindly apprised to the House while replying to the debate.

My next point is relating to Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme. Sir, the Government has set a target of covering 15 million hectares under AIBP. But, progress is not so encouraging. Out of about 100 projects, we have been able to complete only 60 projects. Here, I would like to know from the hon. Minister details of projects identified from AP, status of progress of each of the identified project, target for creating additional irrigation benefit and details of irrigation benefit so created.

Atal Bhujal Yojana is another important scheme of the Ministry for which the World Bank has given Rs. 6,000 crores to implement in over-exploited and water-stressed areas of the country. Sir, my Rayalaseema region in AP is water-stressed

and over-exploited region. But, I am given to understand that this region has not been included under ABY. All I appeal to the hon. Minister to include Rayalaseema region in AP under ABY. Sir, the Standing Committee in 2023 recommended that ABY be expanded to include all other water-stressed areas across the country and hence I appeal for including Rayalaseema under this.

Namami Gange is another important programme of the Ministry which aims to conserve and rejuvenate Ganga and its tributaries. I am not going into how much money has been budgeted, how much has been utilized, etc. All I wish to submit is that Godavari in South covering Maharashtra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh travels about 1500 kms and is called 'Dakshin Ganga. Unfortunately, Godavari is polluted at many places. Sir, Godavari has historical, cultural, religious and other significance and there is a need to abate pollution, conserve and rejuvenate River Godavari. So, I suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister that Namami Godavari be taken up as a Flagship Programme on the lines of Namami Gange by setting up sewerage treatment infrastructure, river-surface cleaning, afforestation, river-front development, bio-diversity, bringing public awareness, etc., to bring back its past glory. I also request the hon. Minister to positively consider appointing consultant INTACH as was done in the case of Namami Gange for Namami Godavari. This will go a long way, Sir, in achieving the various objectives once Namami Godavari is completed.

So, these are some of the issues which I wish to touch upon with a request to the hon. Minister to ponder over these and see that they are taken up and considered favourably. With these submissions, I support the Demands pertaining

to the Ministry of Jal Shakti. Thank you.

*** MS. BANSURI SWARAJ (NEW DELHI):** I strongly support the Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Jal Shakti. Water is the essence of life, the force that drives civilization, and the foundation upon which our Nation's progress stands. Yet, for millions of Indians, access to clean and reliable water has long been a struggle. Through the unwavering commitment of the Modi Government, we are changing this reality, ensuring that every citizen has access to safe and clean water.

Under the decisive and visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, the Government has revolutionized Bharat's approach to water security, sanitation, and sustainability. Every household with access to piped water, every farmer benefiting from enhanced irrigation, and every child drinking safe water in school is a testament to the government's unwavering commitment to a healthier and more secure future.

Today, I proudly stand before this House in support of the Rs. 2,99,503 crore allocation for the Ministry of Jal Shakti, a bold and ambitious step towards ensuring universal access to clean water, sanitation, and sustainable irrigation. This is not just a budget it is a promise to the people of Bharat that their future will be secure.

Imagine a mother in a remote village, walking miles every day to fetch water for her children. Imagine a farmer helpless as his crops wither due to water scarcity. This was the grim reality for millions before the Modi Government launched the Jal

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Jeevan Mission (JJM) in 2019. At that time, only 3.23 crore rural households (16.8%) had tap water connections. But today, the picture has changed. As of November 2024, an astounding 15.30 crore rural households, which is 80% of the target, now have access to clean drinking water! And I am proud to share that as of January 2025, the states like Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Sikkim, and Mizoram, along with the Union Territories of Puducherry, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, have achieved 100% functional household tap connections (FHTCs). This is not just a statistic, this is the Modi Government bringing dignity, health, and progress to every doorstep.

To accelerate this mission, the JJM budget has been strengthened to 267.000 crore this year, ensuring that by 2028, every household in Bharat will have clean, piped water. Moreover, the Nal Jal Mitra Programme has been launched to train local communities in maintaining water supply infrastructure, creating thousands of jobs in the process.

Clean water and sanitation go hand in hand. When Prime Minister Modi ji launched the Swachh Bharat Mission in 2014, it was not just a scheme, it was a mass movement. Today, because of this mission, 96% of Bharat's villages are Open Defecation Free. This is a landmark achievement that has transformed public health, dignity, and hygiene for millions of Indians.

With 27,192 crore allocated for SBM-G, the focus now shifts to waste management and sustainability. Across Bharat, 978 Plastic Waste Management Units are operational, ensuring that waste is effectively recycled, and our environment is protected. This is the Modi Government's commitment not just to

sanitation, but to a healthier and cleaner Bharat.

Water is the heartbeat of Indian agriculture. Without water, our farmers struggle, and our nation's food security is at risk. The Modi Government is committed to empowering our farmers through schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), which has received a 25% budget increase this year, ensuring more irrigation facilities and efficient water use.

Additionally, 21,780 crore has been allocated to the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY), focusing on groundwater conservation, a 197% increase over last year's revised estimate. This will help water-stressed regions, ensuring that future generations inherit a water-secure Bharat.

Our rivers are not merely water bodies, they are the lifeblood of our civilization, deeply woven into our cultural and spiritual heritage. Maa Ganga, revered by millions, is not just a river but a symbol of purity and sustenance. Recognizing this, the Modi Government launched the Namami Gange Programme, a historic initiative dedicated to rejuvenating and restoring the pristine glory of our sacred river.

Through a multi-faceted approach that includes scientific water treatment, pollution control, and sustainable riverfront development, the Modi Government has made significant strides in reviving Maa Ganga's health. This year, the programme's budget has been increased to 22,400 crore, a substantial 20% rise, demonstrating the Government's unwavering commitment to preserving this invaluable lifeline for future generations.

Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

ji, the long overdue revival of Maa Yamuna has begun. A river that has been the silent witness to our history, our prayers, and our dreams. For years, Maa Yamuna suffered neglect, but now, its restoration is not just a mission, it is a promise to our future generations. With unwavering determination, advanced pollution control, and a collective resolve, we will restore its lost glory, ensuring that this sacred river flows clean and vibrant once again, as a testament to our heritage and our commitment to a cleaner, greener Bharat.

As the elected representative of the New Delhi Parliamentary Constituency, I witness firsthand the severe water crisis that the people of Delhi endure due to the mismanagement and neglect of the previous Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) government. Every summer, families in Patel Nagar, Rajinder Nagar, and Karol Bagh were left to suffer as water shortages reach critical levels. Schools struggled to provide safe drinking water for children, and entire localities were forced to rely on private tankers, paying exorbitant amounts for a resource that should be their fundamental right.

Now, with a BJP government in Delhi, we finally have the opportunity to correct these past failures and deliver real solutions. I urge the Central Government to extend its full support in upgrading Delhi's water infrastructure, eliminating tanker mafias, and ensuring a consistent, clean, and affordable water supply for all residents. With the decisive leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji and the commitment of the BJP-led Delhi government, we will transform Delhi's water crisis into a story of efficiency, reliability, and good governance.

Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

ji, Bharat is not just ensuring access to clean water, it is securing the future of every child, every family, and every farmer. Water is life, dignity, and hope. The ₹99,503 crore budget for the Ministry of Jal Shakti is not just a number; it is a promise, a promise that no child will go thirsty, no village will struggle for sanitation, and no farmer will watch his crops wither due to lack of irrigation. This is the foundation of a New Bharat, where every drop of water fuels progress, prosperity, and pride. With unwavering resolve, we are not just building infrastructure, we are restoring faith, transforming lives, and shaping a future where every Bharatiya thrives.

Jai Hind! Jai Bharat!

***SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM (JAMNAGAR):** I express my views on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Water is the lifeline of a nation. With a growing population and evolving consumption patterns, the demand for water is rising like never before. Managing our water resources wisely has been the need of the hour, and this Government has risen admirably to the challenge. I would like to thank the hon. Minister, Shri C.R. Patil ji for the transformative initiatives undertaken to ensure equitable access, sustainable management, and the careful conservation of this precious resource.

At the heart of this Government's governance lies the principle of 'Antyodaya', ensuring welfare reaches the last person in society. This philosophy shapes the entire approach to water security. A clear testament to this commitment is the substantial Rs. 99,503 crore budget allocated to the Ministry of Jal Shakti for

* Speech was laid on the Table.

2025-26. This significant investment demonstrates the Government's unwavering dedication to effective water management, conservation, and accessibility, fully aligning with the hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji's vision of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'. There was a time when women and children in rural parts of India had to walk long distances to fetch water, spending hours on this exhausting task. However, this Government has been tirelessly working to make this struggle a thing of the past. Through the Jal Jeevan Mission, this Government has provided tap water connections to over 15.51 crore households, covering 80.07 per cent of the total rural population. When the Mission began, only 3.23 crore households had access to piped water. Today, it is a matter of great pride that eight States and three Union Territories, including the state of Gujarat, have achieved 100 per cent tap water coverage. To sustain this momentum, the Jal Jeevan Mission has been extended till 2028, with a dedicated budget of Rs. 67,000 crore for 2025-26. However, providing access to water alone is not enough, ensuring water quality is equally vital. Currently, India has 2,160 water-testing laboratories, including 1,570 NABL-accredited labs, actively monitoring and safeguarding the quality of drinking water. By ensuring water quality, communities are empowered, and health outcomes are improving nationwide.

India is one of the world's largest consumers of groundwater, and its conservation is vital for long-term water security. The Atal Bhujal Yojana is a commendable initiative undertaken by the Government to address groundwater depletion across seven water-stressed States through community-led management and scientific planning. So far, 60 per cent of the targets have been

met, and over Rs. 3,421 crore has been released to States. Through these efforts, we are on our way to ensuring groundwater levels are restored and used sustainably for generations to come.

Clean water and sanitation go hand in hand. The Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G), which successfully achieved Open Defecation-Free (ODF) status in its first phase, is now in phase two, focused on converting villages into ODF Plus. This means ensuring solid and liquid waste management, eliminating stagnant water, and maintaining public cleanliness. As of 27th December 2024, over 95 per cent of villages in India have been declared ODF Plus, and more than 69 per cent of villages are designated as ODF Plus Model under SBM-G. Remarkably, there has been a 460 per cent surge in ODF Plus villages from one lakh villages in December 2022 to over 5.61 lakh villages in December 2024. This transformation significantly contributes to making rural India cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable.

This Government firmly believes in educating and mobilizing communities at the grassroot level to create a water-secure future. When people take ownership of their water resources, conservation becomes a collective movement. Annually, the "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" has been implemented, covering all rural blocks and urban areas in every district across the country. Campaigns such as this ensure that water conservation is not only a Government initiative but also a collective responsibility shared by every citizen.

At the same time, technology is transforming the way we manage and conserve water. Through the National Aquifer Mapping Project (NAQUIM), over 25

lakh square kilometers have been mapped, providing States with crucial data for implementing scientific water conservation and recharge strategies. The Bhu-Neer Portal, launched in September 2024, enhances transparency in groundwater management, making data accessible for better planning and accountability. Additionally, the FloodWatch India app (Version 2.0) delivers real-time flood forecasts from 592 monitoring stations, significantly improving disaster preparedness and response. These are just some examples of how this Government is successfully harnessing the power of technology to make water management more efficient, data-driven, and future-ready.

A decade ago, the water challenges faced by the nation were daunting. There was limited access to clean drinking water, depleting groundwater levels, poor water quality, and inadequate sanitation facilities. Today, these challenges are being successfully addressed through targeted interventions, dedicated community engagement, and the deployment of cutting-edge technology. As we navigate towards the future, I am confident we are being steered toward a secure, sustainable, and water-resilient future for all citizens.

I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Jal Shakti. Thank you!

***श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्रिख) :** जल संसाधन नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने भारत को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी द्वारा परिकल्पित जल सुरक्षित देश बनाने के लक्ष्य और मिशन को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में निरंतर प्रयास कर रहा है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय जिसे वर्ष 2019 में सभी जल संबंधित विभागों और संगठनों को एक छतरी के नीचे लाकर स्थापित किया। भारत

* Speech was laid on the Table.

को जल संरक्षित बनाने की दिशा में केंद्रीय रणनीति को लागू करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है, साथ ही पूरे देश में मूल्यवान और सीमित जल संसाधनों के अनुकूल उपयोग सुनिश्चित कर रहा है। वर्ष 2024 के दौरान जल संसाधन नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग ने कई नई पहल की है और महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम मिल के पत्थर हासिल किए हैं।

वर्ष 2024 में विभाग की कुछ प्रमुख उपलब्धियां हैं, जो मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं। राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन ने वर्ष 2024-25 में परियोजनाएं पूरी की है। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप अब तक कुल 303 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। 2,056 करोड़ रुपए की लागत की 39 नई परियोजनाओं को भी मंजूरी दी गई है जिससे कुल 39,730 करोड़ की लागत की 488 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत हुई हैं। सीवरेज बुनियादी ढांचे में जनवरी से दिसंबर 2024 के बीच 305 एमएलडी सीवेज उपचार क्षमता के निर्माण / पुनर्वास के लिए 12 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। आज तक 6255 एमएलडी सीवेज उपचार क्षमता के निर्माण और 549 किलोमीटर सीवेज नेटवर्क बिछाने के लिए गंगा बेसिन में कुल 203 बुनियादी ढांचा परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 25 जनवरी, 2024 को बुलंदशहर उत्तर प्रदेश से 790.5 करोड़ रुपए की संचय लागत वाली निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन किया- मसानी मथुरा में 30 एमएलडी एसटीपी का निर्माण नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत हाइब्रिड अनन्युटी आधारित पीपीपी मॉडल के तहत मौजूदा ट्रांस यमुना में 30 एमएलडी मसानी मथुरा में 6 पॉइंट एमएलडी एसटीपी का पुनर्वास कुल 36.8 एमएलडी और 20 एमएलडी टीटीआरो प्लांट मसानी मथुरा का निर्माण कराया गया। मुरादाबाद में 264 किलोमीटर लंबाई और सीवरेज नेटवर्क सहित 58 एमएलडी एम एसपी का निर्माण कराया गया।

10 मार्च, 2024 को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ से 1114 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली तीन सीवेज परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन किया। इन परियोजनाओं में नैनी हाफामऊ और झूसी प्रयागराज में 72 एमएलडी एसटीपी और इंड नेटवर्क कार्य जौनपुर में 30 एमएलडी एसटीपी और इंड नेटवर्क कार्य तथा इटावा में 45 एमएलडी एसटीपी कार्य शामिल है। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने 2 अक्टूबर 2024 को 1555 करोड़ रुपए की कुल लागत वाली

10 सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन और शिलान्यास किया। इनमें से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में 534.25 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली पांच परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन किया गया। इसके अलावा बिहार झारखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश में 1021 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 5 और परियोजनाओं की आधारशिला रखी गई। 4 जनवरी, 2024 को माननीय केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत में 77.36 करोड़ की लागत से 2.4 इंटरसेप्शन और डायवर्जेंट नेटवर्क के साथ 14 एमएलडी सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट का उद्घाटन किया।

18 जनवरी, 2024 को माननीय केंद्रीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ में 370 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 220 एम मेरठ सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट इंटरसेप्शन और डायवर्सन परियोजना की आधारशिला रखी। इसके अलावा व्यावसायिक स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा ऑडिट पर प्रशिक्षण का कार्य शुरू किया गया। एनएमसीजी ने कार्य स्थल सुरक्षा और अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जनवरी 2024 से दिसंबर 2024 तक 9 आभासी सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया और व्यावसायिक स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा ऑडिट पर 1500 से अधिक अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षित किया।

भारत सरकार ने गंगा नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों के संरक्षण के लिए वर्ष 2014-15 में 20,000 करोड़ रुपये के बजट के पर्याय के साथ नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम शुरू किया था जिसकी अवधि 5 वर्षों के लिए मार्च 2021 तक थी। इस कार्यक्रम को 22,500 करोड़ रुपये के बजट के परिवहन के साथ मार्च 2026 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय गंगा योजना को वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 3400 करोड़ रुपये का वित्तीय परिवहन आवंटित किया गया है। इस निवेश का उद्देश्य सीवेज उपचार क्षमता को बढ़ाना पानी की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना और गंगा नदी का संरक्षण करने तथा वर्ष 2025 तक निर्धारित स्नान मानकों को प्राप्त करने के लिए औद्योगिक कचरे के निर्वहन को विनियमित करना है। दुनिया की सबसे पवित्र नदियों में से एक गंगा नदी को अत्यधिक जल दोहन और प्रदूषण के कारण गंभीर खतरों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से और जीविका के प्रमुख संसाधन के रूप में इस नदी की स्वच्छता सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम को प्रदूषण को

प्रभावित ढंग से काम करने और गंगा नदी को संरक्षित करते हुए उसे फिर से पवित्रता और शुद्धता के पुराने रूप में लाने के दोहरे उद्देश्यों के साथ शुरू किया गया था। गंगा नदी बेसिन भारत में सबसे बड़ा है, जो देश के 27% भूभाग में फैला हुआ है और यह लगभग 47 परसेंट आबादी का भरण पोषण करता है। यह 11 राज्यों में फैला है। इस बेसिन में भारत के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का लगभग 27 परसेंट हिस्सा शामिल है। इस बेसिन के अधिकांश भाग लगभग 65.57% में कृषि कार्य किया जाता है, जबकि 3.47% क्षेत्र में जल निकाय है, वर्ष के संदर्भ में कुल बारिश का 35.5% प्राप्त करने के बावजूद गंगा नदी बेसिन भारत में साबरमती बेसिन के बाद दूसरा सबसे अधिक पानी की कमी वाला बेसिन है। जिसमें प्रमुख भारतीय नदी बेसिनों में औसत प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक वर्षा जल का केवल 39% है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सात जिलों मिर्जापुर, बुलंदशहर, हापुड़, बदायूं, अयोध्या, बिजनौर और प्रतापगढ़ में 7 जैव विविधता पार्क और उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन बिहार में एक और झारखंड में एक में प्राथमिकता वाले भूमि को मंजूरी दी गई है। प्रयागराज में यह उल्लेख करना उचित होगा कि वर्ष 2017 से 2024 तक उपचार क्षमता 268 एमएलडी से बढ़कर 348 एमएलडी हो गई है। इसके अलावा नदी के जल की गुणवत्ता 4 से सुधार कर पांच हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त 2017 में 60 untapd नालों में से कोई भी untapd नाला नहीं है। इसी तरह वाराणसी के लिए उपचार क्षमता 100 एमएलडी से बढ़कर 420 एमएलडी हो गई है। अनटैप्ड नालों की संख्या 8 से घटकर एक आंशिक रूप से अनटैप्ड नाला तक पहुंच गई है और पीआएस 4 से सुधर कर पांच हो गया है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मिथिला के अंतर्गत मल्लावा बिलग्राम विधानसभा में गंगा नदी से बाढ़ प्रभावित इलाका है। प्रत्येक वर्ष गंगा नदी से बाढ़ आने पर कटरी-परसोला -छिबरामऊ सहित काफी गांवों की न केवल फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है। वे आवास विहीन हो जाते हैं। उनकी जीविका का सहारा समाप्त हो जाता है। वे बेघर भी हो जाते हैं। गंगा नदी से बाढ़ प्रभावित ग्रामों में बचाव हेतु एक बांध मेहंदी घाट से होते हुए राजघाट सरिया पुल तक केंद्रीय आवंटन से बनाए जाने हेतु आवश्यकता है। जब तक बांध का निर्माण नहीं होता है तब तक कटाव को रोकने के लिए छोटी-छोटी ठोकर बनवाए जाने हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात को

समाप्त करता हूँ।

***SHRI G. SELVAM (KANCHIPURAM):** I express my views on Demands for Grants pertaining to Ministry of Jal Shakti. Water forms the basis of sustainability of life, livelihood and development. There is an old saying that there is no life without water in this Universe. While discussing this Budget, we should review that whether the proposed expenditure is in consonance with the urgent needs and challenges faced by our country. There is reduced allocation of funds in this Budget. This year's budget allocation has been increased Last year it was Rs. 95,109 crore and this has been increased to Rs. 99,503 crore this year. For Drinking water and Sanitation, the allocation has been reduced to Rs. 74,226 crore this as against the last year allocation of Rs. 77,391 crore. I urge that if there is justifiable reason with the Union Government for reducing the budget for this important department, I request that information should be shared in this august House. An amount of Rs. 77,391 crore was allocated in the actual Budget and which was later reduced to Rs. 29,917 crore in the revised Budget, it means that there is a reduction of almost 61 per cent. It comes to a reduction in amount by Rs. 47,474 crore which is a shocking one. Provision of clean drinking water to the villages of India is still a distant dream. This year allocation for Jal Jeevan Mission/National Rural Drinking Water Scheme is less than the allocation for the year 2023-24. This year Rs. 67,000 crore has been allocated by the Union Government for Jal Jeevan Mission. But during the year 2024-25 the allocation was Rs. 70,000 crore. I must say the actual

* English translation of speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

Budget allocation originally made for the year 2023-24 was also Rs. 70,000 crore. But during the Budget Estimates it was revised to Rs. 22,694 crore. I fail to understand why this Union Government is reducing the budget allocation made for the Schemes which provide basic facilities such as drinking water to our people. Whether crores of our people should wait for long to get drinking water? Flood management and Border Areas Programme is an important Scheme for protecting the infrastructure of the people living in such vulnerable areas. Earlier the Budget was Rs. 450 crore. Then it was reduced by Rs. 50 crore and made as Rs. 400 crore. Why have you reduced Rs. 50 crore for this Scheme? Will the people living in vulnerable areas be left in the lurch without support from the Union Government and at the disposal of nature? These are not just reduction in figures or funds. They are just making a dent on the hopes and lives of the people of this country. Budget is not just an economic document. This is a moral commitment for the people. Water is not a luxury. Sanitation is not a thought for backwardness. Spending on flood management is not a waste of expenditure. These are spending for ensuring quality life in our country. Dravidian Model of Governance under the leadership of hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been implementing *Kalaignar* Women's Rights Grant Scheme providing financial assistance to women of the State. This Scheme has been followed by almost all the States of the country. In the same way, the Union Government should formulate the Budget of the country protecting the interest of the people by sufficient allocation of funds in lines with the Budget presented by the Tamil Nadu Government under the able leadership of our Chief Minister *Thalapathi* Thiru M.K. Stalin. Water pollution: crisis beyond scarcity. Even

if we get water whether it is fit for drinking? Out of the 1920 places in rivers samples are collected and tested. Out of this, 817 samples failed in the Biochemical Oxygen Demand test. Industrial effluents, sewage water and agricultural waste water flow into the water bodies of India making them toxic and dangerous for consumption. Ground water remains unsafe in hundreds of districts as they are found to contain Fluoride, Arsenic, Nitrate and Uranium contents. Delay in release of funds from the Union Government. Water related schemes under the Ministry of Jal Shakti are facing problems in execution as there is inordinate delay on the part of Union Government in releasing the funds. As of February, 2025, only 31 percent of the funds from the share of the Union Government has been released under Jal Jeevan Mission for the year 2024-25. This creates further delay in providing piped drinking water connections to rural areas. Why the fund for an important Scheme of the Government is reduced time and again? I do not know whether under the Revised Estimates of the Budget, whether the fund allocation be reduced? Atal Bhujal Yojana ABY is implemented in 7 States of India where there is water scarcity. It was found by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources in the year 2023 that only 37 per cent of the States are covered under this Scheme. States having severe water scarcity like Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi have been excluded from this Scheme. The Standing Committee of Parliament recommended for inclusion of all the water scarcity States in the Programme. This Committee of Parliament has even noted that some States which have severe water scarcity are not listed under this Atal Bhujal Scheme. Union Government should allocate special funds for treatment of waste water, rainwater

harvesting in urban areas, urban river rejuvenation programmes. Although Jal Jeevan Mission has a set target of providing potable pipe water to all the households of our country, the successful implementation is delayed due to the delay in release of funds from the Union Government to the States concerned.

Without proper monitoring and accountability mechanisms in place, there is a risk of this Scheme being changed into a failure one. Moreover, climate change and unpredictable monsoon have increased our water woes. It has also created an impact on both drought and flood. Instead of providing temporary relief at times of disaster, Union Government should prioritize climate change resilient infrastructure. Desalination plants at places of water scarcity, exchanges between reservoirs, big scale afforestation should be given importance. Instead of being a mute spectator, the Union Government should take urgent corrective measures for water conservation, equitable distribution of water and in talking climate change for all the States of the country. Water conservation, beyond all political compulsions, should act as an important pillar of sustainable development. I urge that in the footsteps of Dravidian Model of Governance led by our Revered leader Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Thalapathi* Thiru M.K. Stalin, we should work with an aim of providing everything for everybody. Thank you.

***डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे (कल्याण) :** मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की 2025-26 की मांगों के समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह मंत्रालय हमारे जल संसाधनों का प्रबंधन, स्वच्छता और जल संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहा है। इस वर्ष जल संसाधन विभाग को 25,276 करोड़ रुपये और

* Speech was laid on the Table.

पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग को 74,226 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। यह न केवल हमारी सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है, बल्कि जल संकट, प्रदूषण, और जलवायु परिवर्तन जैसी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास भी है। हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय तेजी से जल संरक्षण और जल प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में ऐतिहासिक कार्य कर रहा है। हमने जल संसाधनों के सतत उपयोग, सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विस्तार और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए कई योजनाएँ लागू की हैं, जो न केवल गंगा की स्वच्छता और जल आपूर्ति में योगदान दे रही हैं, बल्कि भारत को जल आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ा रही हैं।

नमामि गंगे मिशन, इस मिशन के तहत 2024 में 25 परियोजनाएँ पूर्ण की गईं, जिनसे अब तक कुल 303 परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं। इसके अलावा, 39 नई परियोजनाओं को 2,056 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से मंजूरी मिली, जिससे कुल स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या 488 हो गई, जिनकी लागत 39,730 करोड़ रुपये है। सीवरेज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, 305 MLD (मिलियन लीटर प्रति दिन) सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए 12 नई परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गईं, जबकि 750 MLD क्षमता की 16 परियोजनाएँ पूर्ण हुईं। गंगा बेसिन में अब तक 6,255 MLD सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट क्षमता और 5,249 किमी सीवर नेटवर्क का निर्माण किया गया है। जल जीवन मिशन (JJM), 15 अगस्त 2019 को जब इस योजना की घोषणा हुई, तब केवल 17% ग्रामीण घरों में नल जल कनेक्शन था। आज यह आँकड़ा 79.81% तक पहुँच चुका है। विशेष रूप से बिहार में 16 करोड़ परिवारों को नल से जल मिल रहा है, और 95.71% ग्रामीण परिवारों को शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया गया है। डिजिटल वॉटर क्वालिटी टेस्टिंग, देश में 2,180 जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएँ हैं, जिनमें से 1,580 को NABL मान्यता प्राप्त है। महाराष्ट्र में 129.01 लाख शौचालय बनाए गए हैं, जिससे 87.88% गाँव ओडीएफ प्लस मॉडल में आ चुके हैं। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY), 2021-26 के लिए 93,068 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जिससे 22 लाख किसानों को लाभ मिलेगा। 2016-17 से 2023-24 तक 34.63 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले 25.80 लाख हेक्टेयर (74.5%) क्षमता पूरी की जा चुकी है। महाराष्ट्र एक ऐसा राज्य है, जहां बाढ़ और सूखा दोनों ही बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं। महाराष्ट्र का

मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र हर साल सूखे से प्रभावित होता है। यहाँ के बीड़, लातूर, नांदेड़ और उस्मानाबाद जिलों में जल संकट चरम पर रहता है। हमें पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क के माध्यम से जलापूर्ति, वर्षा जल संचयन योजनाओं का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन, और गर्मी के मौसम में जलाशयों के जल स्तर की निगरानी को प्राथमिकता देनी होगी। मुंबई को 4200 मिलियन लीटर पानी की आवश्यकता होती है, जबकि आपूर्ति केवल 3800 मिलियन लीटर ही हो पाती है। भविष्य में बढ़ती जनसंख्या को देखते हुए 2031 तक 5320 MLD और 2041 तक 6424 MLD जल की जरूरत होगी। जल प्रबंधन में आधुनिक तकनीक का उपयोग अत्यंत आवश्यक है, जिससे जल संरक्षण और वितरण को प्रभावी बनाया जा सके। इसके लिए GIS (Geographic Information System) आधारित जल संरक्षण योजनाओं को अपनाना चाहिए, जिससे जल संसाधनों की निगरानी और बेहतर प्रबंधन संभव हो। इसके अलावा, स्मार्ट वाटर मीटरिंग और लीकेज डिटेक्शन तकनीकों का व्यापक उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए ताकि जल आपूर्ति की बर्बादी को कम किया जा सके और जल की बचत सुनिश्चित हो। स्थानीय समुदाय की भागीदारी जल संरक्षण को सफल बनाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। ग्राम पंचायतों को जल संरक्षण योजनाओं में शामिल करना आवश्यक है, जिससे ग्रामीण स्तर पर जागरूकता बढ़े और जल संसाधनों का सही प्रबंधन किया जा सके। इसके साथ ही, जल उपभोक्ता समितियों का गठन कर आम नागरिकों को भी इस प्रक्रिया का सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जाना चाहिए।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल भंडारण संरचनाओं को मजबूत करना भी जल प्रबंधन का एक अहम हिस्सा है। महाराष्ट्र में नए बाँधों के निर्माण और पुराने जलाशयों की मरम्मत को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए, जिससे वर्षा जल का अधिकतम संचयन किया जा सके और भविष्य में जल संकट से बचा जा सके। इसके अलावा, नदी जोड़ परियोजना को प्राथमिकता देते हुए सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में जल की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करनी होगी, जिससे किसान और ग्रामीण समुदायों को राहत मिले। जल प्रबंधन में वित्तीय आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा देने की भी आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए जल प्रबंधन परियोजनाओं में निजी भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए, ताकि संसाधनों की उपलब्धता बढ़े और आधुनिक तकनीकों का समुचित उपयोग किया जा सके। साथ ही, CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) फंडिंग

को जल संरक्षण और जल पुनर्भरण परियोजनाओं में निवेश करने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे निजी कंपनियाँ भी जल संरक्षण के इस राष्ट्रीय मिशन में योगदान दे सकें। आज जल शक्ति मंत्रालय जल संरक्षण, स्वच्छता और जीवन स्तर में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। हालाँकि, परियोजनाओं का समयबद्ध क्रियान्वयन, जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रभाव, आधारभूत संरचना का रखरखाव, जल गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करना और वित्तीय संसाधन जुटाना जैसी बड़ी चुनौतियाँ अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। हमें केवल सरकार पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए, बल्कि समाज, उद्योग और स्थानीय प्रशासन को मिलकर जल संकट का समाधान निकालने के लिए प्रयास करने होंगे। तकनीकी नवाचार, जल प्रबंधन में सुधार और बाढ़-सूखा नियंत्रण की प्रभावी रणनीति के माध्यम से हम न केवल महाराष्ट्र, बल्कि पूरे देश को जल आत्मनिर्भर बना सकते हैं।

***SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE (DINDORI):** In my Dindori Lok Sabha constituency, Dindoripeth, Surgana and Kalvan are tribal dominated tehsils. It receives about 2500-3000 mm of rainfall during Monsoon, but many villages do not get drinking water in summer. There is no water available for agriculture, citizens are migrating in large numbers. Therefore, funds should be approved and water supply project should be set up under the Nar-Par-Tapi Scheme to meet the needs of this area, and also reserve excess water for the locals.

In addition to this, there is a severe drought condition in Chandwad, Deora, Nandgaon, Yeola and Malegaon Tehsil. Therefore, the water schemes for Girna and Godavari valley should be approved and excess water should be made available to the farmers and villagers of this area.

Under “Jaljeewan Mission” water supply schemes were approved in many

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Marathi.

villages of my Dindori Lok Sabha constituency. But, while completing the project, it was necessary to dig a well first and then do the following work if water was available. However, by doing other work first, like installing a water tank and laying a pipeline, the contractors, in collusion with the corrupt officials, withdrew the money for the said work and pretended that the work was completed on paper. Even today, those villages do not get drinking water. Therefore, investigation of the scheme should be done and strict action should be taken against the culprits.

In 2027, Mahakumbh Mela will be organized on the banks of Godavari river and billions of devotees will be coming here for 'holy dip'. But, at present, the river is completely polluted.

Due to sewage water from Nashik Municipal Corporation area and contaminated water drained from industries, Godavari river is completely polluted. The river basin in Nashik and Niphad Tehsil, it is completely covered by waterfowl. Therefore, there is a foul smell to this water and the colour of the water has also become black. The fishes and small animals are dying. Drinking water has been contaminated in the villages near the river. So, your Ministry should allot sufficient funds for cleaning of Godavari river.

Thank you.

***SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL (MADHA):** I express my views on demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

India's population is 17 per cent of the world's total population. But, we have

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Marathi.

access to only 4 per cent of the world's fresh (drinking) water sources. Therefore, conservation and sustainable use of water resources is very important for us. The issue of water resources is very important and talking about this issue is a matter of loss for me as a farmer.

It is said - "Water is life. Where there is no water there is no life." Water is the most basic need of human life. It is a part of the Constitution of India Article 21 enshrines the right to life and inviolability of human rights. The biggest scheme of the Ministry is Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched this mission on August 15, 2019. It is promised to provide tap water to 19 crore rural households and public institutions by 2024. Even today if you go to the website of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti India, it clearly says- "Water for every household by 2024." But, this is also a part of a long list of countless unfulfilled promises by the government as we all know. As of 16 March 2025, and this is data taken from your JJM dashboard, only 80 per cent of households have tap water connections. According to official guidelines, a water supply is considered fully functional only when the tap connections are working regularly, there is sufficient water available, and the water quality is up to the prescribed standards. The JJM guidelines also say that at least 55 liters of water should be provided per person per day. Water supply will be considered regular only if it is done daily or on a fixed schedule. Accordingly it should be available throughout the year. But, how many houses have got the tap water connections and whether the guidelines being followed?

Most of the rural households are falsely claimed by the government to have

been given water connection. If you admire its grand dashboard, if you look at it, it shows that 80 per cent households across India have been given tap water connection. But, if you go and ask people, millions of people across the country are still struggling with water scarcity. Sir, the pipelines have been laid, but there is no water - they are just for show off and have become objects. Taps are installed, but no water comes out of them. That is contrary to your own instructions. But, all paper tap connections are shown as "active" on paper. Another problem is - if water does come, the quality is very poor. A total of 66 lakh samples were tested in 2024-25, out of which 3.3 lakh (5 per cent) samples were found to be contaminated. I have to ask - who was this plan ultimately made for? Did not this scheme meant to help the poor, weak and needy? Or NRR was only for those contractors - so they could make more money laying pipelines. Can we make our profit by contracting?

In the year 2020-21, the second phase of SBM-G was launched, which aims to convert all villages from ODF (Open Defecation Free) to ODF Plus by 2024-25. The model had to be changed in the villages. But, this too turned out to be another unfulfilled promise. under SBM-G Phase plastic waste management is a major target. According to this, plastic which cannot be recycled will be sent to Plastic Waste Management Unit (PWMU) at block level. However, by December 2024, there will be only 978 PWMUs across the country. Operations are performed. Sir, there are more than 7200 blocks in the country. 13 states and union territories including Assam, Haryana and Rajasthan have no PWMU. There are only 21 blocks selected in Maharashtra which has more than 300 blocks. These are physical waste management units. How are you planning to achieve the objectives

of any scheme with such a poor performance? The provision in the budget also does not show hope. In 2022-23, SBM-G rural budget was reduced by 28 per cent compared to 2021-22. From 2022-23, the Center will provide SBM-G to the States and Union Territories to release less than 50 per cent of the amount allocated for the scheme.

Sufficient funds, in 2022-23, for Maharashtra (including Haryana, Odisha and Telangana) was not given, how to work without money?

Atal Bhujal Yojna (ABY) aims to provide water resources to seven water stressed states. Groundwater resource management has to be improved through community-based techniques. Between 2020 and 2025, only 57 per cent (Rs. 3,421 crore out of Rs. 6,000 crore) of the total sanctioned amount was disbursed to states. Even Maharashtra, which has utilized 99 per cent of the funds so far, has only issued 55 per cent of the funds. North Maharashtra and Marathwada have been suffering from drought-like conditions for a long time. In 2018, NABARD rated the availability of water resources in Maharashtra as 'critical' and classified as 'critically endangered'. Most of the agricultural areas in the state depend on rain water. Poor farmers suffer the most from climate change and increased rainfall uncertainty. Even today, the net irrigated area in Maharashtra is only 31.28 lakh hectares, while the total sown area is 167.22 lakh hectares. The non-irrigated area is only 18 per cent, much lower than the national average of 50 per cent. Relief has been repeatedly called for in drought-stricken areas, but no concrete steps have been taken yet. According to the official statistics of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Maharashtra has the highest rate of farmer suicides. Why has the

government ignored this serious question so far? I demand that additional funds be allocated to improve availability and irrigation, which I hope will solve the acute water crisis in Maharashtra. Another serious issue that I would like to raise is the pollution of water sources. During 2019-21, 817 out of 1,920 river sites monitored were unable to meet the biological oxygen demand (BOD) standards set for quality (3 treatments (not more than 1 mg/litre). 311 river segments (places with frequent flowing water) were found to be polluted. Additionally, groundwater pollution is a major concern especially in water-scarce countries. There is a high dependence on it. In India: 80 per cent of rural drinking water, 50 per cent of urban drinking water and two-thirds of irrigation Water comes from ground water sources. Ground water assessment conducted in India shows that contaminants like fluoride, arsenic, nitrates are present in excess of permissible limits. Any additional money raised at state level or parliamentary constituency level can be added here. Any additional financial demand raised at state level or parliamentary constituency level can be added here.

Jai Hind! Jai Maharashtra.

***DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (CHIDAMBARAM):** The Karnataka Government's approach to water management on the Cauvery has long been a contentious issue between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. While Karnataka has been constructing dams across the river, it is also attempting to impound water under the guise of hydropower projects. Tamil Nadu has consistently opposed these

* Speech was laid on the Table.

efforts, recognising the potential for Karnataka to claim a lack of water reserves after impounding water for power generation.

Tamil Nadu's opposition dates back to the 1990s when Karnataka first proposed setting up hydropower plants on the Cauvery. Fearing that these projects would reduce the flow of water into Tamil Nadu, the State appealed to the Central Government. At the time, Karnataka suggested that if the projects were undertaken by the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC), a Central Government entity, Tamil Nadu's water rights would remain unaffected. However, despite the Centre's willingness to allow NHPC to manage these projects, Karnataka ultimately rejected the proposal.

While Karnataka has repeatedly claimed that its hydropower projects will not impact Tamil Nadu's share of Cauvery water, experts argue otherwise. The Tamil Nadu Government has submitted evidence to the Centre demonstrating how these projects could significantly reduce its water supply. Two decades ago, Tamil Nadu had already raised concerns with the Central Government regarding these projects, yet Karnataka has continued its attempts to move forward with them.

Karnataka had planned multiple hydropower projects, including a 345 MW plant in Sivasamudram, a 360 MW plant in Rasimanal, a 400 MW plant in Mekedatu, and a 120 MW plant in Hogenakkal. If these plants are constructed solely under Karnataka's authority, the electricity generated will belong entirely to Karnataka, leaving Tamil Nadu without any share. However, if the Central Government oversees these projects through NHPC, Tamil Nadu would be entitled to a portion of the power. Recognising this, the Central Government previously

proposed that NHPC manage the projects, with Karnataka receiving 60 per cent of the generated electricity and Tamil Nadu receiving 40 per cent. Karnataka, however, has continuously opposed this arrangement.

Beyond electricity-sharing concerns, Tamil Nadu has another crucial reason to advocate for NHPC's involvement. The late Rangarajan Kumaramangalam, former Union Minister for Power in the Vajpayee Government, had pointed out that allowing NHPC to manage these hydropower projects would also ensure precise measurement of water inflows into Tamil Nadu. This, he argued, would help in resolving the long-standing Cauvery water dispute.

The issue was brought before the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, where Karnataka and Tamil Nadu discussed the possibility of NHPC's involvement. The Tribunal, in its final award, stated that any hydropower projects on the Cauvery must not alter or reduce Tamil Nadu's allocated monthly water quota. However, while the Supreme Court upheld the Tribunal's ruling, it did not provide a specific opinion on hydropower projects.

Despite these legal stipulations, Karnataka has been actively pursuing the Sivasamudram hydropower project, even seeking approval from the Central Government. In December 2017, the Union Environment Ministry's Technical Assessment Committee reviewed Karnataka's hydropower project. Given that Tamil Nadu had already challenged the Sivasamudram and Mokedatu projects in the Supreme Court, Karnataka's persistent efforts-along with the Centre's willingness to entertain them-amount to contempt of court.

In 2019, Karnataka completed preparatory work for the Mokedatu Dam

Project, submitting a Detailed Project Report (DPR) to the Central Water Commission (CWC). The project, estimated to cost Rs.14,000 crore, proposes a dam capacity of 66 TMC. Karnataka argues that this project would regulate water flow, prevent excess water from flowing into the Bay of Bengal, and benefit both states by ensuring a steady release as per the Supreme Court's 2018 ruling, which mandates that Karnataka release 177.25 TMC annually to Tamil Nadu. However, Tamil Nadu contends that the dam would disrupt the natural flow of the Cauvery, severely impacting its farmers and violating both the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal and Supreme Court directives. The project would give Karnataka increased control over water releases, raising concerns that it could manipulate the flow to its advantage.

On February 7, 2025, the Union Government clarified that it has not granted any Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, such projects require the consent of all basin process the DPR, as approval from the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) from the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change is pending, as the project approval for new dams on the Cauvery, a significant setback for Karnataka. Under the states-especially Tamil Nadu-which has not been obtained. The CWC has yet to remains stalled due to Tamil Nadu's opposition. Additionally, environmental clearance would submerge over 5,000 hectares, including ecologically sensitive areas such as the Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary.

On behalf of VCK, I demand that the Centre revoke any preparatory permissions granted to Karnataka for construction of dams in Cauvery. Thank you.

***श्रीमती शांभवी (समस्तीपुर) :** मैं वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांग पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करती हूँ। आज मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र समस्तीपुर लोक सभा से संबंधित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को भी सरकार तक पहुँचाना चाहती हूँ।

सबसे पहले, मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा देश भर में किए जा रहे उत्कृष्ट कार्यों के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी और उनकी पूरी टीम को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ। मंत्रालय ने जल संरक्षण, सिंचाई, और स्वच्छता के क्षेत्र में कई महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियाँ हासिल की हैं, जिनका सीधा लाभदेश के नागरिकों को मिल रहा है।

मैं कुछ प्रमुख योजनाओं की प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगी। राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2024 में 25 परियोजनाओं को पूरा किया गया, जिससे अब तक कुल 303 परियोजनाएं पूर्ण हो चुकी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 22,056 करोड़ की 39 नई परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिससे स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की कुल संख्या 488 और कुल लागत ₹39,730 करोड़ हो गई है। सीवरेज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के क्षेत्र में, जनवरी से दिसंबर 2024 के बीच 305 एमएलडी सीवेज उपचार क्षमता के निर्माण/पुनर्वास के लिए 12 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। इसी अवधि में, 750 एमएलडी सीवेज उपचार क्षमता के निर्माण/पुनर्वास के लिए 16 परियोजनाएं पूरी की गई हैं। आज तक, गंगा बेसिन में 6,255 एमएलडी सीवेज उपचार क्षमता के निर्माण और 5,249 किलोमीटर सीवर नेटवर्क बिछाने के लिए कुल 203 सीवरेज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। यह प्रगति गंगा नदी को स्वच्छ बनाने की हमारी सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाती है।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) को 2021-26 के लिए ₹93,068 करोड़ के परिव्यय के साथ शुरू किया गया है, जिससे लगभग 22 लाख किसानों को लाभ होगा। वर्ष 2016-17 से 2023-24 के दौरान प्राथमिकता वाली परियोजनाओं के AIBP कार्यों के माध्यम से 34.63 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले 25.80 लाख हेक्टेयर (लगभग 74.5%) सिंचाई क्षमता का निर्माण

* Speech was laid on the Table.

किया गया है। यह योजना हमारे किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने और कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रही है।

बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (FMBAP) की शुरुआत से लेकर दिसंबर 2024 तक, बाढ़ प्रबंधन घटक के तहत राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को ₹7136 करोड़ की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है और FMBAP योजना के RMBA घटक के तहत केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों राज्यों को ₹1258.23 करोड़ की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है। जल निकायों की मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण और बहाली (RRR) योजना के तहत, 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद से, 22834.692 करोड़ की अनुमानित लागत वाली 3075 योजनाएं चल रही हैं। मार्च 2024 तक राज्यों को ₹554.279 करोड़ की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है। इसके अलावा, मार्च 2024 तक 2192 जल निकायों के पूरा होने की सूचना मिली है।

15 अगस्त 2019 को जल जीवन मिशन (JUM) की घोषणा के समय, देश के 3.23 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों (17%) के पास नल के पानी के कनेक्शन थे। तब से, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लगभग 12.19 करोड़ परिवारों को उनके घरों में नल के पानी के कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। अब, 19.36 करोड़ से अधिक ग्रामीण परिवारों में से, लगभग 15.45 करोड़ (79.81%) ग्रामीण परिवारों को उनके घरों में सुनिश्चित पेयजल आपूर्ति उपलब्ध है, जिससे उनके जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार हुआ है और 'ईज ऑफ लिविंग' बढ़ा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र समस्तीपुर लोक सभा से संबंधित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सांगी को रखना चाहती हूँ। मेरे क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत खानपुर, पूसा, और सैदपुर जैसे प्रखंडों में जो बांधी पर सड़कें बनी हुई हैं, उनकी हालत बहुत ही खराब है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इन सड़कों की तत्काल मरम्मत करवाई जाए, ताकि स्थानीय लोगों को आवागमन में सुविधा हो सके।

मैं यह भी मांग करना चाहती हूँ कि इन क्षेत्रों में चल रही विभिन्न परियोजनाओं की गुणवत्ता और समय पर पूरा होने की निगरानी के लिए एक विशेष योजना शुरू की जाए। इससे परियोजनाओं की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित होगी और वे समय पर पूरी होकर लोगों को लाभ पहुंचा सकेंगी।

अंत में, मैं गंडक नदी के किनारे पर हो रहे अवैध अतिक्रमण का मुद्दा उठाना चाहती हूँ। नदी के

किनारे पर अवैध रूप से घर बनाए जा रहे हैं, जिससे नदी के प्राकृतिक प्रवाह और पर्यावरण पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि इस अवैध अतिक्रमण को रोकने के लिए उचित कदम उठाए जाएं।

***श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी (चित्तौड़गढ़) :** राजस्थान में खत्म हो जाएगा जल संकट - पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना।

देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में राजस्थान की बरसों पुरानी जल संकट की समस्या जल्द ही समाप्त होने वाली है।

प्रदेश की डबल इंजन की सरकार तीव्र गति से इस पर कार्य कर रही है।

राजस्थान के 21 जिलों को पेयजल और सिंचाई का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बनी इस परियोजना का प्रधानमंत्री जनता को सौगात दिए हैं। जयपुर में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में प्रधानमंत्री परियोजना के तहत कोटा में कालीसिंध नदी पर बने नवनेरा बैराज का लोकार्पण किया साथ ही बारां जिले में पार्वती नदी पर बनने वाले महलपुर बैराज और कुल नदी पर बनने वाले रामगढ़ बैराज की आधारशिला रखा गया।

इसके जरिए पूर्वी राजस्थान के जयपुर, झालावाड़, बारां, कोटा, बूंदी, सवाई माधोपुर, अजमेर, टोंक, दौसा, करौली, अलवर, भरतपुर, धौलपुर, गंगापुर सिटी, ब्यावर, केकड़ी, दूदू, कोटपूतली बहरोड़, खैरथल तिजारा, डीग और जयपुर ग्रामीण को जल संकट से छुटकारा मिलेगा।

इसके साथ ही मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के द्वारा हर घर नल के साथ साथ ही जाखम बांध एवं माही बांध से विभिन्न गावों एवं कस्बों में पेयजल के लिये जल को सुनिश्चित किया जाना है।

इसके साथ ही चम्बल के पानी से चित्तौड़गढ़ के सैकड़ों गांवों को पानी मिलना तय हुआ है। हमारे क्षेत्र में वर्षों से लम्बीत मावली क्षेत्र के बागोलिया बांध को भरने के लिये स्थाई व्यवस्था डबल इंजन की सरकार में हो पाई है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

रावतभाटा क्षेत्र में ब्राह्मणी नदी पर बांध बनाकर अन्य क्षेत्रों जैसे बिसलपुर बांध को भरा जाएगा।

पूर्व में राजस्थान में कांग्रेस की सरकार में जल परियोजनाओं में व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार एवं अनियमितता रही है, मेरा माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री से आग्रह रहेगा की जल जीवन मिशन के कार्यों में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित किया जाये तथा कार्यों की गुणवत्ता को ध्यान में रखा जाये।

इसके साथ ही शेष रहे कार्यों को भी वरियता से पूर्ण किया जाये। सिंचाई के लिये जल का बेहतर एवं उचित उपयोग हो इसके लिये नहरों की मरम्मत को गुणवत्ता से किया जाये।

बांधों का रखरखाव एवं उन पर मॉनिटरिंग भी प्रभावी ढंग से हो ताकी किसी प्रकार की छिजत नहीं रहे।

***SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI (MACHILIPATNAM):** At the outset, I on behalf of my Party Jansena and myself I express my sincere appreciation to the Hon'ble Finance Minister and the Union Government for the significant allocation made to the Ministry of Jal Shakti in the Union Budget 2025-26. The allocation of Rs. 99,503 crore to the Ministry is a testament to the government's unwavering commitment to ensuring water security, promoting sanitation, and addressing the critical challenges of water governance in our country.

The substantial provision of Rs. 67,000 crore for the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) reflects the government's resolve to achieve the vision of "Har Ghar Jal" by providing functional tap water connections to all rural households.

As on January 2025, 15 crore rural households around 80%-have been covered. With the extension of the mission until 2028, we remain hopeful that this goal will soon become a reality.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Similarly, the continued focus on the Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen, with an allocation of Rs. 7,192 crore, reinforces the government's commitment to rural sanitation and waste management, strengthening the health and dignity of our rural population.

I also wish to highlight the allocations made towards river rejuvenation and interlinking projects. Rs. 2,400 crore for Namami Gange and Rs. 3,400 crore for river interlinking projects will go a long way in addressing pollution, conserving rivers, and optimizing our water resources for agriculture and drinking purposes.

I especially welcome the increased outlay of Rs. 8,260 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY) and the attention given to groundwater management through the Atal Bhujal Yojana.

These steps are crucial to sustaining our agriculture and rural economy, particularly in drought-prone areas.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the support extended to my home state i.e. Andhra Pradesh, over the past years under these flagship programs. Notably, Andhra Pradesh has made significant strides in JJM, with over 92% of households receiving adequate quantity of water and 90% receiving potable water, as per the Functionality Assessment Report.

During the financial year 2023-24, Andhra Pradesh received Rs. 794 crore as the central share for JJM, with a further allocation of Rs. 2,521 crore in 2024-25. We acknowledge the central government's support, which has been instrumental in advancing rural water supply projects and sanitation efforts in the state.

In this regard, I would like to place certain concerns related to my parliamentary

constituency i.e. Machilipatnam, (Krishna District) and my state in general.

It pains me to say that even after 75 years of independence; we are still struggling to provide safe and clean drinking water to every citizen of our country.

However, I truly appreciate that under the visionary Jal Jeevan Mission, our government is committed to ensuring that every household receives safe and clean drinking water.

We are blessed with the Krishna River flowing through our state. Yet, it is unfortunate that nearly 500 TMC of Krishna river water flows into the sea every year, going unutilized.

On the other hand, many assembly segments in my district like

- * Ganavaram, Gudivada, Pedana, Avanigadda, Pamarru, Penamarulu

- * Even my district Head Quarters - Machilipatnam,

face drought-like situations year after year. This irony deeply concerns us while precious Krishna River Water flows wastefully, into sea and people in our region suffer from acute water scarcity.

Additionally, Sir, we are also failing to capture and utilize rainwater effectively. My district receives good rainfall during the monsoon, but due to lack of proper infrastructure for rainwater harvesting, this water too is lost.

There is an urgent need for a comprehensive plan and central support to develop rainwater harvesting infrastructure to conserve this resource for drinking and irrigation purposes.

I request the government to kindly consider this seriously.

One of the most important project in AP is the Polavaram Irrigation Project, which

is a lifeline for our state.

This project is required to be completed well on time and a close monitoring with timely sanctioning of financial assistance is much requested.

In addition to above, my Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Chandra Babu Naidu Garu and my Deputy Chief Minister Shri Pawan Kalyan Gaur, have met Union Minister for Jal Shakti and requested the Government of India for additional financial assistance for completing the right and left canals of the project.

Reg. Cleaning of Rivers,

As everyone of us knows here that The Government of India fully committed towards river rejuvenation, reflecting a strong commitment to environmental sustainability.

My Party President And Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of AP embraces the same i.e. underscoring a shared vision for ecological preservation.

Many significant rivers, including the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara, and Nagavali passes through Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, While the Godavari River has benefited from targeted cleaning initiatives, such as the recent sanctioning of over 288 crore under the National River Conservation Plan,

It is very important to extend similar efforts to other vital waterways

Rivers like the Krishna and Pennar are essential to the state's agriculture, industry, and daily life, yet they face pollution challenges that threaten their health and, by extension, the well-being of communities relying on them.

Therefore, it is my earnest request that comprehensive cleaning projects for these

rivers be prioritized, with the provision of necessary financial assistance, to ensure the holistic restoration of Andhra Pradesh's river ecosystems.

These canals are crucial as they are designed with a water transfer capacity of 17,500 cusecs and will benefit vast areas of agricultural land and drinking water supply.

I sincerely urge the Union Government to kindly give due consideration to this request and extend the required support to complete this national project at the earliest.

Reg. Godavari-Banakacherla Interlinking of Rivers Project

Hon'ble President of India in her address (In Para 19 of the Address), early this session has rightly mentioned about the importance of interlinking of rivers.

As we all know water is big concern for every state; Particularly drinking water;

There is a drought like situation in many states during summer;

This has to be taken up very seriously and immediately,

And Hon'ble President has rightly mentioned it in her speech;

I come from Andhra Pradesh and we have understood its importance

one such interlinking project in AP also needs to be taken up

This would provide irrigation to new Ayacut of 3 lakh hectares and stabilizing 9.1 lakh hectares of area;

Importantly, it will provide drinking water to 80 lakh people of Uttarandhra and Rayalaseema districts and 20 TMC for industrial use.

This project links Godavari and Krishna rivers and gives immense benefits.

This interlinking is needed, because

Krishna river does not have reliable inflows due to excessive use by upstream States and full utilization by the river Krishna Basin States

But, Godavari has reliable inflow and its very saddening that nearly around 3000 TMC (average) of water flows into the sea, every year.

It means, 3000 TMC of water is going waste which is unacceptable.

So, to address the irrigation and drinking water needs of whole state of Andhra Pradesh, Krishna Delta, Uttarandhra and Rayalaseema,

Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has proposed to divert Godavari flood waters of 200 TMC at 2 TMC per day from Polavaram to Banakacherla Regulator to overcome drought in the State.

The project proposed in 3 Phases one is Godavari River to Krishna River; second is from Krishna River to Bollapalle Reservoir; and, the third one is from Bollapalle Reservoir to Banakacherla Regulator.

AP has successfully linked Vamsadhara and Nagavali Rivers and now. there is a need to take up Godavari-Banakacherla Link Project.

CM of AP, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, discussed this project with the hon. FM. The Concept Paper of this Project being sent to GOI

So, I appeal to the hon. PM and FM to approve this Project and provide required funds in Grant form to complete this project which makes AP drought-proof State in the country.

Further, given Andhra Pradesh coastal vulnerabilities a consistent financial assistance through schemes like the Flood Management and Border Areas Programme, is much requested.

Once again as we move forward, I urge the Ministry to ensure timely release of funds and address bottlenecks in implementation to maximize the impact of these allocations.

I also request that the state's future needs, especially in the context of our growing population and water challenges, be duly considered.

With this I once again welcome the budgetary allocations for the Ministry of Jal Shakti which is progressive and people-centric.

This reflect the government's vision of providing Clean water to every household.

On behalf of my Party Jansena, Myself and the people of Andhra Pradesh, I once again place on record our profound gratitude.

Thank you.

***श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर (उस्मानाबाद) :** मैं अपनी पार्टी शिवसेना यूबीटी की तरफ से जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के संबंधी प्रश्नों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करता हूँ। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत आभार।

जल जीवन मिशन योजना - वर्तमान स्थिति और कमियाँ

केंद्र सरकार की जल जीवन मिशन योजना के तहत हर ग्रामीण घर को नल से शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इस योजना के तहत बड़े पैमाने पर कार्य किए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इसके क्रियान्वयन में कई खामियाँ सामने आई हैं।

1. गलत कार्य प्रक्रिया:

कई स्थानों पर पहले गाँव की सड़कों को तोड़कर नल कनेक्शन दिया जाता है।

फिर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाती है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

अंत में जल स्रोत तैयार किए जाते हैं।

यदि जल स्रोत में पर्याप्त पानी न हो, तो पूरी व्यवस्था विफल हो जाती है और सरकार के करोड़ों रुपये व्यर्थ चले जाते हैं।

2. अधूरी और अनियमित परियोजनाएँ:

कई गाँवों में नल कनेक्शन तो दे दिए गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक पानी की आपूर्ति शुरू नहीं हुई है।

3. ग्रामवासियों की असुविधा:

बार-बार सड़कें खोदने से ग्रामीणों को कई कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

सुधार के लिए सुझाव

1. सबसे पहले जल स्रोतों को विकसित किया जाए, फिर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाए और अंत में नल कनेक्शन दिया जाए।
2. योजना के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के लिए जिला स्तर पर विशेष समन्वय समितियाँ बनाई जाएँ।
3. कार्य की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों को शामिल किया जाए।
4. असफल ठेकेदारों पर कड़ी कार्रवाई हो और भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक लगाई जाए।

नदी जोड़ परियोजना - स्थायी समाधान

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पेयजल के साथ-साथ कृषि और उद्योगों के लिए जल संसाधन भी अत्यंत आवश्यक हैं। महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ क्षेत्रों में पानी की गंभीर समस्या है। इस संकट का स्थायी समाधान नदी जोड़ परियोजना के माध्यम से किया जा सकता है।

प्रस्तावित नदी जोड़ योजना

1. पश्चिमी महाराष्ट्र की अतिरिक्त जल मात्रा को गोदावरी नदी में मोड़ने की जरूरत है।
2. ताप्ती, पैनगंगा जैसी नदियों के पानी को दमणगंगा और पिंजाला नदियों से जोड़कर गोदावरी में लाया जाए।
3. इससे जायकवाड़ी बांध में जल आपूर्ति बढ़ेगी और मराठवाड़ा में सिंचाई की समस्या हल होगी।
4. बीड जिले से वडवानी-धारूर मार्ग से मांजरा और तेरणा परियोजनाओं में पानी लाकर धाराशिव,

लातूर और अन्य सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की जल समस्या को स्थायी रूप से हल किया जा सकता है।

सरकार से माँग

1. इस परियोजना के लिए तत्काल निधि स्वीकृत की जाए।
2. जल संसाधन विभाग केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के समन्वय से इस पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही करे।
3. भविष्य में जल संकट से बचने के लिए दीर्घकालिक नीति बनाई जाए।

निष्कर्ष

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इन योजनाओं को सही तरीके से लागू किया जाए, तो जल जीवन मिशन और नदी जोड़ परियोजना के माध्यम से देश की जल समस्या को स्थायी रूप से हल किया जा सकता है। सरकार को इस विषय पर प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इन योजनाओं को सही तरीके से लागू किया जाए, तो जल जीवन मिशन और नदी जोड़ परियोजना के माध्यम से देश की जल समस्या को स्थायी रूप से हल किया जा सकता है। सरकार को इस विषय पर प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए।

नार-पार बेसिन से जल आवंटन करते समय ऐसा भेदभाव किया गया है कि गिरना परियोजना के लिए 350 तालन की शर्त को उसी बेसिन के मराठवाड़ा हिस्से के लिए घटाकर 500 तालन कर दिया गया है। मराठवाड़ा के लिए 183 डालमी पानी नार-पार बेसिन से आवंटित किया जा रहा है। उम्मीद है कि पानी का वितरण समान स्तर पर किया जाएगा।

मराठवाड़ा की जल कमी को पूरा करने के लिए, मराठवाड़ा को मिलने वाले पानी को केंद्र सरकार के स्तर पर बिना किसी भेदभाव के और मराठवाड़ा के लिए जल स्तर की कोई शर्त लगाए बिना समान रूप से वितरित किया जाना चाहिए।

धन्यवाद।

***SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL (SANGLI):**

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the discussion Hon'ble Speaker Water is a state subject and hence the Central govt must deal with this issue very delicately. Inter State Council के कई बैठकों में यह पाया गया है कि केंद्र शासन कई बार अपने आदेश को State Govt. पर impose करता है । इससे state govt की implementation और budgeting दोनों पर impact आता है । इस सदन ने मुझे जल संसाधन की Standing Committee का सदस्य होने का अवसर दिया and I am grateful But as a member I noticed many irregularities across depts and different schemes. The Standing committee found that 58% of funds allocated to the Department of Water Resources in 24-25 remained UNUTILIZED. In 23-24, the Atal Bhujal Yojana, allocated ₹1,000 crore, had only about 20% of funds released, with less than 15% of released funds expended. The govt claims 80% project completion and yet has pushed the target date to 2028, raising more concerns of the allocated Rs 67,000 Cr for JJM this year. इन सब बातों से चिंता होती है हमारे नदियों की स्वच्छता को लेकर, क्योंकि National river conservation program से नदी की स्वच्छता की सच्चाई पता चल रही है । This reminds me of: राम तेरी गंगा मैली, पापियों के पाप धोते धोते हमें खुद से पूछना चाहिए क्या हम effective actions ले रहे हैं ताकि पाप कम हो? Recent instances have shown that river water quality assessment is so variable और हो रही है क्योंकि 20% से ज्यादा NABL labs certified नहीं है तो कैसे पता चलेगा कि पानी गंदा है कि साफ है । यह वहीं बात हो गई कि aeroplane खरीद लिया लेकिन runway नहीं है । Even in last 5 years, Maharashtra has seen completion rate of 25-40% for Community

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Sanitary Complexes. This is concerning because ऐसे budget cuts दूसरे projects को हानि पहुंचा रही है। मुझे लगता है कि Maharashtra को पता नहीं क्यों वो importance नहीं दिया जा रहा which it deserves. Special Package for Maharashtra has seen no fund allocated. As we speak more than 1,000 Maharashtra ग्राम पंचायत पानी से वंचित हैं How many farmers from Marathwada and Vidharbha does the govt want to sacrifice their lives for them to take this matter seriously? FMBAP की बात करें तो भी number चौंकाने वाली है Speaker sir NDMA has noted that ₹25,000 करोड़ funds are needed to cope with flood losses and yet a meagre 2450 करोड़ has been allocated for FY 25-26 Moreover, if you want to mitigate floods additional funds should have been allocated for the Maharashtra Resilience Development Programme, funded by the World Bank. I urge the Central Government to intervene and get the World Bank to allocate more funds, as atleast 10,000crs are required for an effective solution, Even the UNFCCC COP 28 noted the importance of Loss and Damage funds and still India, a signatory of it, is not willing to increase an L&D fund of its own! This will impact flood-prone areas in my Sangli Constituency like Sangli City, Palus taluka and Miraj taluka together with areas of adjoining constituencies. अगर हम Condition Assessment and Management Plan देखें ती लगता है कि अप नदियों की support करने की कोई aspirations ही नहीं 4-5 साल पहले ही इसी plan के तहत 33 rivers के लिए, govt allocated 25,000 Cr, and now when the plan caters to 57 rivers it has a mere 560 Cr Sluggish progress has been observed in the Krishna Koyna Lift irrigation Project which has both AIBP and CADWM components. Although the Mhaisal Lift Irrigation Scheme has seen fruition, a Rs 33.91 Cr terminal installment is yet to be

received. A proposal has been sent to Central Water Commission in this regard, and the Ministry is requested to look into the matter and release the amount at the earliest. Similarly, only Rs 14.52Cr of the Rs 67.38Cr has been received under the CADWM component For FY 24-25, a Rs 33.44 Cr was submitted in December 2024 but only Rs 8 Cr has been received, it is requested that this too is looked into and adequate measures are taken. These measures will help my areas of Takari and Tembu as well as Tasgaon, Kavthemankal, Miraj, Khanapur, Atpadi and Jat. Urge the ministry to allocate funds for the newly sanctioned Mhaishal extension and Tembu Extension lift irrigation schemes. As they require funds of close to 3500cr for completion and any augmentation out of AIBP will help in their early completion. Farmers had expected that you would look at their plight as such investment could help double their income. However, I would appreciate the WRIS system the Ministry wants to make because it is important to have a real-time track of water bodies. This will help improve CWC guideline implementation especially for dams like Almatti. Recently the ministry had answered how the height increment can potentially submerge Sangli and other areas. The budget missed out allocating more funds to tackle the acute shortage in State Committees on Dam Safety and State Dam Safety Organizations under the Dam Safety Act. For eg MH has 160 posts to manage 2671 dams! यह कुछ ऐसा हो गया कि मैच में बल्लेबाज़ को बिना बल्ले के भेजा जा रहा है रन बनाने। In the end I would recommend launching a Namami Krishna Mission. It will include key schemes to enrich, clean, and manage the flood outbreaks from River Krishna. अंत में, जैसा कि हम भारत के जल संकट को हल करने के मोड़ पर खड़े हैं, हमें

डॉ एम एस स्वामिनाथन के शब्द याद रखने चाहिए “जल जीवन है, और इसका प्रबंधन मानवता और पर्यावरण की भलाई के लिए आवश्यक है। इस ज्ञान को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमें स्पष्टता, सटीकता और तात्कालिकता के साथ कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। हमें एकजुट होकर यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि भारत के जल संसाधनों का प्रबंधन उस सावधानी और दूरदृष्टि के साथ किया जाए, जो वे पूरी तरह से हकदार हैं। क्योंकि अंततः जल सिर्फ एक संसाधन नहीं है; यह जीवन की नींव है। धन्यवाद।

***ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI (NANDURBAR):** I thank my party as well as my party Leaders for giving me this opportunity to express my views on the demands for grants. I have to state that I come from the tribal dominated constituency in North Maharashtra. This is bordering Gujrat on one side and Madhya Pradesh on the other.

This is a tribal constituency where the river Narmada also flows as well as the river Tapi flows. One may wonder there might be no problems of water in this constituency. One might have an understanding that my constituency is adequately irrigated, surplus supply of water but that's not the reality. The reality is actually more shocking and also disappointing. The truth is that, my Nandurbar constituency is the poorest district in the state of Maharashtra as per recent surveys. Nandurbar needs a separate development model, more funds and extra support from the Central Government for development. It was not like this 11 years ago. There is lot of help needed which I am here to seek. I seek the government's help in this regard in almost all sectors.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

There were talks about joining the two rivers in my constituency. It is being objected by people for various reasons. The Joining of rivers seems like a business objective more than practical objective. Because this govt only keeps business as an agenda before launching any policy.

In Nandurbar taluka in my parliamentary constituency, there is a huge drought issue faced by farmers. This is worst during the summers. 35 years ago, one political leader promised an ambitious project for the farmers under the name of tapi-burai project. The drip irrigation project which was sanctioned at 70 crores has now reached 800 crores. Even then the state government offers minimal to negligible funds for this project. I ask the central government to fund this project from its own budget, reignite this project, save lives of thousands of farmers and bring green revolution to the land of north Maharashtra, parts of Gujarat and even Madhya Pradesh. This will also stop migration of farmers and families in search of jobs. If this project is operational, then many villages in Nandurbar tehsil, Sakri tehsil will benefit in my constituency.

Water scarcity problems are causing the suffering of many farmers and families in my constituency. Also, the State Government of Maharashtra is not bothered by this. The State government wants to make Nandurbar and North Maharashtra just like how they have damaged the Marathwada region. From being another statistic in drought prone area in the state of Maharashtra, the Central Government needs to pay special attention to this demand.

Secondly, the Narmada tribunal award had announced 10 TMC water to the state of Maharashtra from the Sardar Sarovar Dam. Unfortunately, since so many

years, and after years of litigation, it seems that the state of Gujarat refuses to obey the tribunal's order. I demand from this government that the central government instruct the Gujarat state government to release 10 TMC of water to the state of Maharashtra. This share of water rightfully and legally belongs to the state of Maharashtra.

If the Gujarat Government does not accede to the Tribunal Award then a contempt case should be filed against the government for disobeying the final verdict. Strict action needs to be taken against erring officials and penalties should be imposed as well.

If the water is released then some provisions be made for the tehsil of Dhadgaon and Akkalkuwa and implement minor irrigation projects. This will keep the ground water levels in the constituency intact and the rivers will have water throughout the year. This is because the people of Dhadgaon and Akkalkuwa tehsil have been first asked to relocate because of the dam. these should be the first to receive certain benefits from the same. Right now also many in Manebeli don't have potable water as well.

The central government has on time and again given silly reasons for the failure of the Jal-Jeevan mission. The Central Government keeps clarifying that they are only monitoring authority for JJM and the executing authority is the state, but the Central Government is not doing its supervising as well. The State Government also does not want to share any blame in the failure to implement the scheme. There is a huge scam in Maharashtra regarding this and even in my Nandurbar parliamentary constituency. The works are incomplete, the roads have

been dug up, there is no tap, there is no pipes, there is no tank, there is no water, contractors have absconded the work, the works are left incomplete as well and many more issues relating to the scheme.

My question is, is there going to be funds for repair of the roads damaged for the JJM scheme? Is there going to be some additional funds for the completion of the scheme? Is there going to be an addition in the number of villages that will be covered in the scheme without completion of the previous works?

In my Nandurbar lok sabha constituency there is rampant corruption related to the scheme, which needs to be investigated. The local body government which was supposed to implement the scheme has committed several irregularities in the implementation of the scheme and the same needs to be investigated by a committee or judicial inquiry.

I request the Government to grant a package under Atal Bhujal Yojana in my Nandurbar Parliamentary constituency. This would definitely raise the ground water levels in my constituency and solve the oncoming agrarian crisis. I therefore request some incentives from the Central Government and more funds for projects in Nandurbar.

Thank you once again for letting me speak on the demand for grants.

There was an incident where a certain political leader said that the water of the Holy-river Ganga was potable/drinkable during the Mahakumbh. This statement comes after the National Green Tribunal in the month of January had given warnings that the Ganges is more polluted than ever. This is also when the Central Pollution Control Board has declared that the most parts of Prayagraj the water

was unfit for drinking and due to high levels of bacteria. Despite such warnings the political leaders from the ruling party make such abhorring statements and mislead the public. गंगा को मानवता की मां के रूप में देखा जाता है। But they have forgotten to give the mother the respect, express love, show care and offer the importance she deserves. The river ganga keeps suffering because of this Government's poor policies.

Can the government explain how does the rivers of the developed nation remain so clean, with minimal funding, but despite Government spending multi-crores of money Ganga has never remained clean once?

Cleaning of the River Ganga doesn't seem to be the priority of the double engine government? Is it always election agenda?

***श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) :** भारतीय जल संसाधनों के विकास के प्रति आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी और माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी की अपार मेहनत और दृष्टि की सराहना करने का अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और साथ ही अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र से जुड़ी जल सम्बंधित समस्याओं को सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

मैं इस मंच से भारतीय संसद में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए प्रस्तावित मांगों और अनुदानों पर चर्चा करने का अवसर प्राप्त कर अत्यंत सम्मानित महसूस कर रहा हूँ। इस अवसर पर, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में मंत्रालय द्वारा देश के जल संसाधनों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए किए गए अभूतपूर्व प्रयासों की सराहना करना चाहता हूँ। पानी की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'राष्ट्रीय जल जीवन मिशन', 'राष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य योजना', 'ग्राम जल योजना' जैसी योजनाएं बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम हैं। इन योजनाओं के जरिए, हर एक व्यक्ति तक स्वच्छ जल पहुंचाने के प्रयास किए जा

* Speech was laid on the Table.

रहे हैं, जिससे हमारे गांवों और दूर-दराज के इलाकों में पानी की किल्लत को हल किया जा सके। इसके अलावा, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने जल की पुनर्चक्रण और पुनः उपयोग के प्रयासों को भी बढ़ावा दिया है। जो कि न केवल पानी की बचत करेगा, बल्कि आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए पानी की सुरक्षित उपलब्धता भी सुनिश्चित करेगा।

हम जानते हैं कि भारत में 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनसंख्या कृषि पर निर्भर है, और उनकी सिंचाई की आवश्यकता को पूरा करना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) और अन्य सिंचाई योजनाओं के माध्यम से जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने किसानों के लिए नई संभावनाओं को खोला है, और जल संसाधनों के बेहतर उपयोग के लिए कई योजनाओं को लागू किया है।

इस मंत्रालय की ओर से उठाए गए ये कदम वास्तव में सराहनीय हैं, और मुझे विश्वास है कि इन प्रयासों से भारत में जल संकट को हल करने में मदद मिलेगी।

माननीय मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने जो कार्य किए हैं, वे न केवल जल संकट से निपटने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, बल्कि यह हमारे राष्ट्र की सतत विकास की दिशा में भी एक मजबूत कदम है। मैं इस प्रयास की सराहना करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के माध्यम से हमारे देश में जल संसाधनों का प्रबंधन और भी प्रभावी ढंग से किया जाएगा।

महोदय, इस साल के बजट आवंटन में झारखंड राज्य में जल सुविधाओं को बेहतर बनाने हेतु कुल ₹ 99503 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशी का आवंटन किया गया है।

1. जल जीवन मिशन
2. नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम
3. अटल भूजल योजना
4. सिंचाई एवं जल संसाधन विकास
5. जल प्रबंधन और शहरी जल आपूर्ति
6. जलवायु परिवर्तन और जल संकट से निपटने के उपाय

7. वित्तीय आवंटन और बजटीय आवश्यकताएँ

वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र से सम्बंधित एक अतिमहत्वपूर्ण मांग सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ जिसमें झारखंड राज्य की सुवर्णरेखा बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना एक ऐसी पहल है, जिसे प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) के तहत केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वित्त पोषित किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य झारखंड राज्य के किसानों को सिंचाई सुविधा प्रदान करना है, जो राज्य की बड़ी आदिवासी और स्थानीय गरीब किसान जनसंख्या के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी के निर्देशन में इस परियोजना को 2011-12 में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत स्वीकृति दी गई थी। इस परियोजना की कुल लागत 14,959.44 करोड़ रुपये है, और यह किसानों के जीवन में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए एक मील का पत्थर साबित होने वाली है। इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार ने अब तक 616.91 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की है, जो इस परियोजना के सफल क्रियान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक है।

यहां तक कि झारखंड की 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या कृषि पर निर्भर है, और इस परियोजना के जरिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से किसानों के खेतों तक पानी पहुंचाने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। लेकिन, यह कार्य केवल केंद्रीय मदद से ही पूरा किया जा सकता है।

माननीय मंत्री जी के अथक प्रयासों और समर्पण के कारण, हम आशा करते हैं कि जल्द ही इस परियोजना के लिए 616.91 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की जाएगी, ताकि 31 मार्च 2025 तक इसे पूर्ण किया जा सके। साथ ही, MOU के अनुसार, AIBP की प्राक्कलित राशि के 60 प्रतिशत केंद्रांश राशि को जारी करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएंगे।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके नेतृत्व में भारत जल संसाधन के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति कर रहा है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि उनके प्रयासों से देश के किसान और आम नागरिक जल की समस्या से निजात पा सकेंगे।

जल संसाधनों का उचित प्रबंधन और संरक्षण देश के विकास और आमजन के कल्याण के लिए

अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इसलिए, 2025-26 के लिए जलशक्ति मंत्रालय की अनुदान माँगों को पूरा समर्थन दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि जल संकट का समाधान हो सके और जल सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके।
धन्यवाद।

***SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SURESH DHANORKAR (CHANDRAPUR):** I express my views Supplementary Demands pertaining to Jalshakti Ministry. There is huge water scarcity in my Chandrapur city. Dhanora and Pipri Barrage work has been approved. You are requested to provide sufficient funds and expedite the work of this Project.

Chandrapur District has many coal mines and due to this natural overburden, many rivers have changed the flow in this District. Therefore, the flood like conditions have been developed in the area near to rivers. Therefore, I request you to pay attention to the depth of the rivers adjacent to the coal mines.

Tenders were floated for Lower Painganga Project but, as of now, the work has been stopped. You are requested to expedite the work.

It is proposed to provide water from the right canal of Gosekhurd Project for irrigation to the Pombhuna and Mul Tehsils. But, due to slow pace of work, the water could not reach to the farmers. In this regard, I urge upon you to complete this work immediately by using your good offices.

The problem of water in the summer is very serious in Maharashtra. But, during monsoon, the rain water causes heavy damages to farms and villages. Atal Bihari Bajpayeeji had proposed the concept of river interlinking to provide water

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Marathi.

throughout the year. But, the Govt. is not serious about this Scheme. If all the rivers get inter-connected under this Scheme, the water problem will be resolved and the farmers would get enough water for irrigation.

In the rural area, the problem of drinking water and irrigation still persists and that is why

I would like to request you to construct large ponds in rural areas to provide irrigation facilities.

Thank you.

***CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA (DAKSHINA KANNADA):** I support the Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Jal Shakti. I would like to begin my speech by quoting a shloka from the Rig Veda:

"Aps van tara mrutam apsu-bhesha jam"

Which means, "There is nectar in water, there is medicine in water. This verse from the Rig Veda reminds us that water is not just a resource; it is life itself. The recently concluded Kumbh Mela, where millions took a holy dip at the confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati, underscores the deep reverence that our civilization holds for water.

Under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji, the Ministry of Jal Shakti was formed in 2019, integrating various water-related initiatives to ensure a holistic approach towards water management, availability, and accessibility of clean water across the country.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Budgetary Allocation:

For the year 2025-26, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has been allocated Rs 99,503 crore, which close to 2% of the total budget, underscoring the government's commitment to addressing water-related issues.

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS): The DDWS has been allocated Rs 74,226 crore, a substantial increase from the Rs 29,917 crore revised estimate of 2024-25.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM): Launched in 2019, JJM aims to provide tap water to all 19 crore rural households. As of January 21, 2025, 15 crore households (80%) have functional tap water connections. In 2025-26, JJM has been allocated Rs 67,000 crore, marking a 195% increase over the revised estimate for 2024-25.

In Karnataka, out of 1,01,31.384 households, 85,03,393 households have been provided with a tap water connection, which is coverage of 83.93%

In my constituency of Dakshina Kannada, out of 3,34,185 households. 2,95,037 households have a tap water connection, which is 88.29% coverage.

Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen (SBM-G): Focuses on sanitation in rural areas, with an allocation of Rs 7,192 crore for 2025-26.

Department of Water Resources, River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation:

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY): Rs 8,260 crore has been allocated, a 25% increase.

River Interlinking Projects: Rs 3,400 crore has been allocated, a 13% increase.

Namami Gange Programme: Rs 2,400 crore has been allocated, a 20% increase.

Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY): Rs 1,780 crore has been allocated, a significant 197% increase from the previous year.

Achievements of the Government:

80% of rural households now have access to tap water under JJM.

The Namami Gange project has led to a significant improvement in the cleanliness and rejuvenation of the Ganga.

PMKSY has improved irrigation coverage across India, ensuring water security for farmers.

Demands of the Constituency:

while significant progress has been made, I want to bring to the attention of the House the urgent need for a Multi-Village Drinking Water Supply Scheme for Dharmasthala and 645 other habitations in Belthangady Taluk, Dakshina Kannada District.

Belthangady Taluk comprises 48 panchayats, of which only 17 panchayats have access to multi-village water supply schemes. The remaining 31 panchayats rely heavily on groundwater sources like borewells and open wells, which are often contaminated with high iron content and deplete during summer.

To address this crisis, a new Multi-Village Water Supply Scheme has been proposed. utilizing the recently constructed Minor Irrigation Department Dam across the Netravathi River at Pajiradka. This project, with an estimated cost of Rs 358 crore, will provide safe and sustainable drinking water to 1.75 lakh residents across 646 habitations.

I urge the Hon'ble Minister to approve this project under the Jal Jeevan Mission

and facilitate the preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) at the earliest.

Conclusion: Water is the foundation of life, health, and prosperity. Under the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji. India has witnessed unprecedented progress in water management and conservation. His unwavering commitment to the welfare of the people, particularly in rural India, has ensured that the vision of Har Ghar Jal is becoming a reality.

I strongly support the Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Jal Shakti and urge the government to expedite the approval of essential projects like the one in Belthangady Taluk to truly achieve Har Ghar Jal.

Jai Hind!

***डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे (लातूर) :** जलशक्ति मंत्रालय के Demands for grant पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए मुझे खुशी होती हो रही है ।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस देश के उन इलाकों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जहाँ हमेशा पानी की कमी होती है । मैं महाराष्ट्र के लातूर लोकसभा प्रतिनिधि हूँ जहाँ कुछ दिन पहले रेलवे से पानी लाया गया था और वो भी 300 km दूर से । इस डिपार्टमेंट का काम आगे बढ़ाते समय मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध है की वो लातूर जैसे कमी पाणी के Area की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दें ।

अपने देश में बहोत से Area में बाढ़ के कारण काफी नुकसान हर साल होता है और इससे मोटे पैमाने पर जान और माल का नुकसान होता है । मेरी सरकार से गुजारीश है की जो पाणी बाढ़ में बहता जाता है उस पानी को अगर कम पानी वाले एरिया में Divert कुरके उसका इस्तेमाल कर सके तो उसके जैसा बड़ा काम कोई नहीं होगा । इससे लोगों को पीने का पानी मिलेगा और किसानों को फसल के लिए भी उपयोग होगा । इस मौके पर मैं आपका ध्यान existing it Irrigation Projects है उसकी ओर भी

* Speech was laid on the Table.

आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उनका maintenance सही होना जरूरी है। बहुत सारा भ्रष्टाचार इसके तहत होता है जिसको रोकना जरूरी है। मैं इकडे द्वारा नदियों के खोलकिरण की भी मांग करता हूँ। अगर नदियां स्वच्छ रख सकें तो बहुत ही फायदा होगा। हम सब जानते हैं की बहुत सारी नदियां शहरों का गंदा पानी और Industries के Pollution की वजह से खराब हो रही है। इसके लिए देशभर में people Just education और ठोस उपाय जरूरी है।

मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ की जो सपना बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर तथा अटलजी ने देखा था उसको याद करना होगा और वो सपना था 'नदीजोड़ प्रकल्प'। उसके उपर काम करने की जरूरत है।

मैं महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाडा एरिया से हूँ जिसके लातूर धाराशिव, नांदेड, बीड जैसे चिन्हों में हमेशा पानी की कमी कम बारिश होने की वजह से है। इन जिलों की और विशेष ध्यान देने की विनती करता हूँ। इन सब इलाकों में पानी की कमी की वजह से काफी नुकसान होता रहा है। इन सब इलाकों में खेती के अलावा कुछ नहीं है। पानी की कमी से खेती के लिए हमेशा परेशानी रही है। इन पूरे इलाकों में Industrial growth रुक चुका है। इस Area के नौजवान उसी वजह से बेरोजगारी से परेशान हैं और Migrate कर रहे हैं।

इन पूरे इलाकों की development के लिए जल्द से जल्द पूरे मराठवाडा Area में नदीजोड़ प्रकल्प चालु करे और इसके लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में Budget का provisions करें। Interstate जो debate पानी Distribution की वजह से सालों से चले आ रहे हैं उन्हें भी जल्द खतम करें।

***श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी (जालौर) :** मोदी सरकार ने जल प्रबंधन और ग्रामीण विकास के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को सिद्ध करते हुए वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए अभूतपूर्व 99 हजार 503 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए हैं, जो 2013-14 में यूपीए शासन के अंतर्गत मात्र 17 हजार 342 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में लगभग छह गुना वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। यूपीए शासन के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2013-14 में जल संसाधन और पेयजल के लिए कुल 17 हजार 342 करोड़ रुपए के संयुक्त आवंटन की तुलना में, वर्ष

* Speech was laid on the Table.

2025-26 में केवल पेयजल और स्वच्छता विभाग को ही 74 हजार 226 करोड़ रुपए का अभूतपूर्व आवंटन प्राप्त हुआ है। यूपीए सरकार की जल संसाधनों के प्रति वित्तीय प्रतिबद्धता बेहद अपर्याप्त थी, जहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवेश 2002-03 में मात्र लगभग 2,000 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 2013-14 में 11,000 करोड़ तक ही पहुंचा पाया था। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के लिए वर्तमान मोदी सरकार द्वारा आवंटित 99 हजार 503 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में नगण्य प्रतीत होता है। देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक तक स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 2019 में मोदी सरकार द्वारा जल जीवन मिशन (JM) की शुरुआत की गई, जोकि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की ग्रामीण सशक्तिकरण और जनकल्याण की प्रतिबद्धता को प्रदर्शित करती है।

आज, 15 करोड़ से अधिक परिवारों, यानी भारत की 80 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण आबादी को नल के माध्यम से स्वच्छ जल की सुविधा प्राप्त हो चुकी है, जो 2018 में मात्र 3 करोड़ परिवारों की तुलना में एक ऐतिहासिक उपलब्धि है। इस परिवर्तनकारी प्रभाव और शेष चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में जल जीवन मिशन के लिए 67,000 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है, जो पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 195% की उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि दर्शाता है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने देश के नागरिकों को जल संरक्षण और स्वच्छता के प्रति उनके कर्तव्यों का बोध करवाकर इसे एक जन आंदोलन का रूप दिया, जिसके फलस्वरूप आज देश में भूजल के स्तर में सुधार हुआ और देश में साफ-सफाई का माहौल बना।

मैं, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी, वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी व जल शक्ति मंत्री श्री सी. आर. पाटिल जी का आभार व्यक्त करते हुए इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं जालोर सिरोही संसदीय क्षेत्र की पानी से संबंधित प्रमुख समस्याओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ -

जालोर सिरोही में कम वर्षा के होने से भू-जल स्तर बहुत भारी गिरावट आयी है जिसके कारण दोनो जिले डार्क जोन घोषित हो चुके हैं। माही नदी का पानी जालोर सिरोही जिले के लिए उपलब्ध कराने की योजना सालो से कागजों में दफन हो कर दम तोड़ रही है ऐसे में अब किसानों की उम्मीदें भी टूटने

लगी है। वर्ष 1966 में राजस्थान सरकार व गुजरात सरकार में हुए समझौते के अनुसार माही बांध का परियोजना का कार्य शुरू हुआ था। खोसला कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 1 सितम्बर 1965 के अनुसार गुजरात राजस्थान के बीच बोर्डर पर कडाणा बांध बनाना प्रस्तावित था। उस समय दिनांक 01 अक्टूबर 1966 को राजस्थान एवं गुजरात सरकार के बीच माही जल बंटवारा समझौता में कडाणा बांध का निर्माण हुआ था। समझौते के अनुसार गुजरात के खेडा जिले को कडाणा बांध से पानी तब तक मिलेगा जबतक नर्मदा का पानी नहीं आता है चूंकि अब नर्मदा का पानी गुजरात के खेडा जिले को मिल रहा है तो स्वतः ही समझौते के अनुसार कडाणा और माही बांध के पानी का 2/3 भाग राजस्थान के सिरोंही जालोर तय हो चुका है। किसानों का सिंचित पानी कडाणा बांध और माही से पिछले 37 साल में 27 बार ओवरफ्लो होकर 1.30 लाख एमसीएम पानी समुद्र में बहकर बर्बाद हो गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय पुरे पश्चिम के राजस्थान के किसानों के तरफ से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि कडाणा व माही बांध के ओवरफ्लो पानी बहकर सुजलाम सुफलाम नहर के मार्फत 37 साल में 27 बार ओवरफ्लो हो कर जा रहा है उस पानी को जालोर सिरोंही के लिए दिया जाए जिसकी फिजकल रिपोर्ट वापकोस कम्पनी गुडगाँव द्वारा तैयार हो चुकी है। अतः राजस्थान और गुजरात के सामुहिक बैठक बुलाकर डिपीआर बनाकर प्रोजेक्ट को आगे बढ़ाया जाए।

माननीय सभापति: श्री बापी हलदर।

SHRI BAPI HALDAR (MATHURAPUR): *Hon. Chairperson, I thank you for letting me speak on the discussion regarding the Demand for grants under the control of the Ministry of Jal Shakti. I am grateful to our Hon. Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee, our beloved leader Abhishek Banerjee and the people of our Mathurapur constituency- due to their blessings, I got the opportunity to stand here today in front of this August House. Sir, in the financial year 2025-26, the Ministry of Jal

....English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Shakti has been allocated a budget of 99,503 Crore rupees. It is almost the same as the previous financial year's budget allocation. This ministry has two departments- Department of Water Resources, River Development, Ganga Rejuvenation and Drinking Water & Sanitation. Sir, in 2019, the Hon. Prime Minister launched the Jal Jeevan Mission with great fanfare*.

देश की 140 करोड़ जनता को गारंटी दी गई कि हर एक परिवार को वर्ष 2024 तक शुद्ध पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। इस गारंटी के साथ माननीय मोदी जी ने गारंटी दी थी कि हर साल नौजवानों को दो करोड़ नौकरियां मिलेंगी, कालाधन वापस आएगा, महंगाई कम हो जाएगी, अन्य जुमलों के साथ यह भी एक जुमला था।

* In reality, this initiative has failed in achieving its targets. Hon. Finance Minister, while presenting the budget this year, has said that an additional 4 years would be required to achieve the target. In this financial year, 67000 Crore rupees has been sanctioned in the JJM project, which is approximately 5% less than the last year. This is the current status regarding the fulfilment of the government's promises. Sir, West Bengal is being deprived when it comes to projects such as MGNREGA, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, etc. Similarly, the JJM project is also made to face turmoil and deprivation in West Bengal. In the financial year 2024-25, the centre has given only 2528 Crore rupees to the state from the allocated 5089 crore rupees. As we know, due to the lack of financial aid from the central government regarding the MGNREGA project, our Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee paid 100 days of wages to the people of Bengal from the state's own treasury. The central

....English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

government has also stalled the financial assistance for Awas Yojana. The beloved chief minister of West Bengal has managed to make homes for the people of our state, borrowing money from the state's treasury. Similarly, to take this project forward, she has contributed 4156 crore rupees out of the 4990 Crore rupees decided. There are at least 4 states where less than 60% of families are included under this scheme.*

सर, हर घर नल से जल की रिएलिटी यही है। ग्राउंड रिएलिटी यही है कि सिर्फ नल है, जल नहीं है।* This Ministry also launched the Namami Gange Programme with great fanfare. It was a flagship project of the Modi Government.*

हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने वर्ष 2014 में कहा था कि मुझे तो माँ गंगा ने बुलाया है। माँ गंगा ने अभी भी बुलाया है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद लगता है कि उन्होंने माँ गंगा को बुला लिया है।

*There's only one reason for mentioning all these. A significant portion of the allotted funds has remained unused since 2014-15, with the exception of 2020-21. In the financial year 2024-25, only 69% has been spent from the allotted sum under this project. Whenever the government is unable to spend the allotted sum, we see the pollution in the rivers including the Ganges, reaching a record high. Lately, we read the report of the National Green Tribunal concerning the Kumbh Mela, and the fake promises to decrease the river population are now evident to everyone. Hon. Prime Minister has spoken vastly about the Kumbh Mela but didn't mention a word about how many people died due to Water Pollution or how many people are

....English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

suffering from water-borne diseases.* नमामि गंगे के नाम पर हजारों-करोड़ों रुपये जो खर्च हुए हैं, उसका कोई रिजल्ट नहीं दिख रहा है। इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए कि यह पैसा कहां गया? केन्द्र सरकार को यह भी बताना चाहिए कि नदी की सफाई कब तक हो जाएगी?

*Swachh Bharat Mission also falls under this project within the purview of the same ministry. Under this project, a chunk of the money allocated for the development of the rural areas remains starkly unused. In the financial year of 2024-25, the money allocated for this scheme was 7192 crore rupees, from which the government could only spend 33%, i.e. 2354 crore rupees. We saw huge advertisements for the Swachh Bharat Mission, but in reality, this work is only known to people like us who reside in rural areas. Initially, efforts were made to construct toilets in exchange for 1000 rupees only. But that was neither healthy nor realistic. Now the government is planning to construct toilets in exchange for 12000 rupees. The state government is supposed to contribute 3000 rupees and the central government is supposed to contribute 9000 rupees. We all know that common people are finding it difficult to live in these current exorbitant market prices. We can understand from the statistics of budget allocation how reasonable and practical it is to build a usable toilet with 12000 rupees. The kind of toilets that are being made with 12000 rupees have such scarcity of space that a person occupying the toilet has to leave his bucket outside. This is the real picture. Through you sir, I want to request the hon. minister to devise a proper, systematic plan to make useable toilets and bring that into action so that the suffering of common

....English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

people can be alleviated. Certainly, this is the need of the hour. Another important facet of this department is water resources and river development. In my Mathurapur Lok Sabha Constituency, most of the areas are surrounded by rivers. The lives of people in Sundarban are spent amidst water and jungles, and natural calamities push thousands of homesteads and agricultural land slowly towards destruction. We don't have any say on Natural Calamities. But the government must take precautions to alert and protect people. Due to the technological advancements, we can predict the nature of these natural calamities. It's a common practice for the government to announce special packages to aid people who were hit by natural calamities such as floods or cyclones in any part of the country. However, West Bengal has repeatedly been denied fair compensation, during Amphan or the recent floods. Through you, sir, I want to draw the attention of this house: rivers are reversing their directions due to global warming. As a result of which the river embankment is getting damaged. River dams have broken in different places. I do not know whether the government or the ministry has any plans for the reconstruction of the river dams that are broken due to the change in the course of the river, just as the government arranges for its reconstruction in case of natural disasters. Sir, if the government doesn't have any such plans, the government should immediately adopt a plan for this and should take measures to reconstruct the river dams so that they can ensure the safety of the people living in coastal areas*.

माननीय सभापति : आप कृपया कनक्लूड कीजिए ।

SHRI BAPI HALDAR : *As an example, I need to cite the river erosion in Gobardhanpur village near Patharpratima, which falls under my constituency, and a hundred acres of agricultural land from many villages are under threat of getting submerged in the riverbed. Cargo ships commute through the Budhiganga River near Mousuni Island in the Sagar assembly constituency. As the navigability of the river decreases, the ship changes its course and moves closer to the banks of the river. As a result, river erosion is increasing. As a result, agricultural land, residential houses, schools and health centres stand the threat of going into the river. Notable in this regard is the Gangasagar Pilgrimage, which houses the temple of Lord Kapil Maharaj, one of the traditional pilgrimage sites of West Bengal and India. Where lakhs of pilgrims gather on the auspicious day of Makar Sankranti and also throughout the year. Gangasagar Mela is the second-largest human fair in India. Our Hon. Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee has repeatedly requested the Central Government to declare Gangasagar Mela as a National Fair. The central government has not yet shown any foresight in that regard. Currently, due to river erosion, Gangasagar and the nearby areas of the Kapil Maharaj Mandir are headed towards destruction. We have seen in recent years that the central government has spent crores of rupees for the beautification of the riverbanks in Kedarnath, Haridwar, and Varanasi. But Gangasagar was deprived because it is situated in West Bengal. No steps are taken to protect Gangasagar even in the present budget. The beloved chief minister of West Bengal has tried to protect Gangasagar

....English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

and she has taken measures for its beautification. She has already facilitated the travel of pilgrims by building the Gangasagar bridge over the river Budhiganga. Sir, through you, I request the government to protect Gangasagar in a similar vein to the other pilgrimages. The government should immediately take steps for its beautification. Declare the Gangasagar Mela as a national fair in recognition of the immediate dignity and merit of the Gangasagar. The river erosion in Gangasagar should also be declared as a national disaster. The government should announce a special package to protect Gangasagar. In conclusion, through you, I would request the Jal Shakti Ministry to protect the lives in Sundarbans and to protect the river embankments in Sundarbans. They should turn the river-banks into concrete in Ghoramara Island, Gobardhanpur Coastal area, Mousuni Island, Kakdwip, Namkhana, Bakkhali, Raidighi, Goshaba, Basanti, Kultali to provide safety to the people living in this huge expanse of the coastal area. Thank you. Jai Hindi. Jai Bangla.*

***SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU (KURNOOL):** Thank you hon. Chairperson.

I stand here to express my views on demands for grants for the ministry of the Jal Shakti for the year 2025-26. I also thank honourable Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi, Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman and our honourable Chief Minister Nara Chandrababu Naidu for coming up with a bright and positive budget. I praise them for their far sightedness and vision.

Jal Shakti ministry has been allocated with ₹ 99,503 crores for the financial

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

year 2025-26. This budgetary allocation clearly reflects the Union government's commitment towards solving water problems in our country. I would like to discuss four issues pertaining to my state. Firstly, Jal Jeevan mission has effectively tackled the drinking water crisis in rural areas by providing piped drinking water to numerous households, which has improved health and sanitation in our villages. Though this scheme is being implemented throughout the country at a faster pace, our state Andhra Pradesh could not even touch the national average when it comes to coverage of this scheme.

Due to the negligence of the previous government in our state, we are staring at darkness. I thank the Union Government for extending this scheme till 2028 and allocating ₹67,000 crores for this scheme. This step will help Andhra Pradesh grow stronger.

The second point is regarding Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana which has been introduced to strengthen the irrigation infrastructure in our country, but in Andhra Pradesh, out of eight approved projects only one project could be completed. Though 53 crores have been sanctioned by the union government, since 2019-20 not even a single rupee was released for these projects. I request the union government to release these funds immediately. Similarly, I request the union government to include Andhra Pradesh in Har Khet ko Pani scheme and improve irrigation facilities in our state. Coming to the third Point, Atal Bhujal Yojana has been implemented in states like Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat which improved groundwater levels. That scheme should be implemented in our state as well, especially in Rayalaseema region. Though ₹600 crores have been

allocated for this scheme, only ₹76 crores could be utilised till December 2024. Therefore, I request the government to release these funds on time so that we can improve and save our groundwater levels.

In our state Andhra Pradesh our chief minister Nara Chandrababu Naidu is taking ahead our prestigious Polavaram project with a lot of commitment, for which I appreciate our leader Nara Chandrababu Naidu. This project will not only ensure water security for our state but also will result in agriculture revolution. For the financial year 2024-25, Polavaram project was granted ₹ 5,512 crores, whereas for the financial year 2025-26 this has been increased to ₹ 5,936 crores, which is commendable. But there is so much to be done. The union government has allocated ₹12,157 crores for Polavaram Project, but funds are being released at a slower pace and as a result the project is getting delayed. I request the union government to release funds on time. Once we complete the Polavaram project, this will provide irrigation facilities to lakhs of farmers and this will also increase our agriculture produce.

We need robust water planning for the Rayalaseema region as water scarcity is increasing day by day. Thousands of families are migrating to other places from Rayalaseema. In this region only 25% of agricultural land is getting irrigation facilities. Other farmers depend on rainfall for their agricultural needs. As a part of the long-term solution, a plan for Polavaram Banagacherla river interlinking project has been planned. In line with our Prime Minister's vision of Vikasit Bharat by 2047, our chief minister resolved for Swarna Andhra Pradesh by 2047 and as a part of interlinking rivers Godavari, Krishna and Tungabhadra waters

will be linked. For this, there is a need to construct a reservoir at Ballapalli in Guntur district and at Banagacherla in Nandyal district, which will become a lifeline for the farmers of Rayalaseema region.

The main objective of this project is to provide drinking water for 80 Lakh people and irrigation facilities to 7.5 Lakh acres of agricultural lands. During the rainy season we can conserve 2 TMCs of water for 100 days. This project will cost ₹ 80,112 crores. We need 40,500 acres of agricultural land and 17,000 acres of forest land for this project. This financial burden cannot be borne alone by the state of Andhra Pradesh, therefore I request the union government to share this burden by allocating additional funds so that this project can be completed on time. This is not something confined to water projects, this is something which pertains to the survival of Rayalaseema.

The NDA government is following the principles of federalism by giving equal importance to all states. I am hopeful that under the leadership of our honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi, this project will be given priority. Our chief minister Nara Chandrababu Naidu has provided clarity in direction for our state. The Rayalaseema region can only prosper when the union government and state government work collectively. Therefore, I request the union government to provide immediate support for this important water project and bailout the Rayalaseema region from the problem of water scarcity. Let us ensure that our farmers need not stare at clouds for rain. Thank you, sir.

श्रीमती लवली आनंद (शिवहर) : महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र शिवहर और बिहार की जनता की ओर से जल संकट और जल प्रबंधन से जुड़ी समस्याओं को सदन में रखना चाहती हूँ। वर्ष 2014 से वर्ष 2024 तक माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जल संरक्षण और जल आपूर्ति के क्षेत्र में कई ऐतिहासिक और महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हुए हैं। 'जल जीवन मिशन' के तहत लाखों ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल से जल उपलब्ध कराया गया है, जिससे महिलाओं को जल संरक्षण की कठिनाइयों से राहत मिली है। 'नमामि गंगे परियोजना' से गंडक और बागमती जैसी नदियों के प्रदूषण में कुछ सुधार हुआ है। 'अटल भूजल योजना' ने भू-जल स्तर को बनाए रखने में योगदान दिया है और प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना ने किसानों को सिंचाई की बेहतर सुविधा देकर कृषि उत्पादन को सशक्त किया है। 'कैच द रेन अभियान' के माध्यम से वर्षा जल संचयन को बढ़ावा दिया गया है, जिससे जल संकट से निपटने में सहायता मिली है। बिहार में कोसी-मैची योजना के लिए बजट में करोड़ों रुपये का प्रावधान कर बिहार के बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र को राहत देने के लिए मैं आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ।

महोदय, हर घर नल का जल पहुँचाने में बिहार के विकास पुरुष आदरणीय मुख्यमंत्री नीतीश कुमार जी का बहुत ही ज्यादा योगदान रहा है और उनका यह कार्य बहुत ही सराहनीय है। इसी तर्ज पर केन्द्र सरकार ने भी पूरे देश में इस योजना को लागू किया है। माननीय मुख्यमंत्री बिहार ने 'जल-जीवन-हरियाली' योजना के तहत जहाँ उन्होंने लाखों घरों में स्वच्छ पीने का पानी पहुँचाया, वहीं भगवान विष्णु की मोक्ष नगरी गया और मगध की पौराणिक राजधानी राजगीर में अपने भगीरथ प्रयासों से गंगा का अमृत जल भी पहुँचाया।

महोदय, फल्गू नदी, जो वर्षों से सूखी रहती थी, यही इतिहास था, बिहार के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री नीतीश कुमार जी के प्रयास से अब वहाँ 12 महीने गंगा का जल रहता है, उसमें गंगा का पानी रहता है। यह बड़ी बात है, बड़ी उपलब्धि है। उसमें पानी होने के कारण अब वहाँ गया में पहाड़ पर भी पेड़ उगने लगे हैं। जो असंभव काम है, वह संभव हुआ है और ऐसा माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी के द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों से हुआ है।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात कर रही हूँ। हालाँकि आज भी मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शिवहर में जल संकट

की गंभीर समस्याएँ बनी हुई हैं। मानसून के दौरान बागमती और गंडक नदियों में बाढ़ से हजारों परिवार प्रभावित होते हैं, जबकि गर्मियों में पीने के पानी की भारी किल्लत हो जाती है। अभी भी वहाँ पर बाढ़ की बहुत विभीषिका आयी थी, जिसका मैंने पहले सदन में जिक्र किया था। मैं माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री से आग्रह करती हूँ कि शिवहर में, जहाँ से मैं चुनकर आती हूँ, शिवहर जिला चारों तरफ से बाढ़ की चपेट में आता है, वह नदियों से घिरा हुआ है। वहाँ तटबंध टूट गया था तो शिवहर में बहुत भयानक बाढ़ आयी थी, बाढ़ नियंत्रण हेतु प्रभावी तटबंध, बराज सह पुल निर्माण और जल निकासी व्यवस्था को मजबूत किया जाए। इसके तहत बागमती नदी पर अदौरी-खोरी पाकड़ और बूढ़ी गंडक पर सरसावां-रामगढ़वा बराज सह पुल निर्माण जरूरी है। इससे जहाँ लाखों किसानों का कल्याण होगा, वहाँ यातायात भी सुगम हो जाएगा।

महोदय, मेरी माँग है कि बिहार में बाढ़ का संकट समाप्त करने के लिए नेपाल में हाई डैम बनाया जाए ताकि यह जो हर साल बाढ़ की समस्या आती है, उसका निदान हो सके। बाढ़ में किसानों की बहुत सारी फसल खत्म हो जाती है, बहुत सारी क्षति होती है, घर बार असमय बाढ़ में बह जाते हैं, डूब जाते हैं और लोग दाने-दाने को तरसते हैं। जब वहाँ हाई डैम बन जायेगा तो इस समस्या का परमानेंट समाधान हो जायेगा।

भूजल स्तर गिरने से पीने के पानी की समस्या विकराल होती जा रही है, इसलिए जलाशयों, तालाबों और पारंपरिक जल स्रोतों के पुनर्जीवन के लिए विशेष योजना लायी जाए। किसानों को राहत देने के लिए ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई प्रणाली को बढ़ावा दिया जाए और जल के कुशल उपयोग हेतु सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए। साथ ही महिलाओं और बच्चों की सुविधा के लिए हर घर में नियमित जल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाए।

मैं माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इन आवश्यकताओं पर त्वरित ध्यान देने का कष्ट करें ताकि शिवहर और अन्य प्रभावित क्षेत्रों, जैसे कोसी क्षेत्र में जल संकट का स्थायी समाधान हो सके।

महोदय, आपने हमें बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

***SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE (NASHIK):** Hon'ble Chairman Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the discussion on Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Jal Shakti for 2025-26. Water is very essential for farming and industry as well as all the human beings. To ensure water conservation, river rejuvenation and to provide clean drinking water, an effective implementation is a common responsibility for all of us. For Jal Shakti Ministry Rs 99503 crore have been allocated in this year's budget. I hope this would help to take care of water scarcity, ground water recharge, irrigation facilities and clean drinking water in our country. To boost river linking projects, water table recharge and also to improve sewage system and water treatment, a better and efficient management must be ensured in Maharashtra as well as all over India. A priority should be given to Godavari rejuvenation and better infrastructure development, in view of Maha Kumbh, 2027 at Nashik.

Sir, Maharashtra is agriculture dominated state but, still the irrigation coverage area is mere 23% and it is very less in comparison to the other Indian States. There is a 3000 mm of rainfall every year in Konkan region but, most of the parts of North Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha region remain dry and face water scarcity.

To tackle this problem, Jal Shakti Ministry should boost the river interlinking projects and also undertake special programmes for balanced redistribution of water resources. If irrigation facilities increase, it would also help to increase

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

farmers' income and help to eradicate water scarcity as well. Sir, to increase irrigation coverage area in Maharashtra through river interlinking, following 4 projects should be declared as projects of national importance and 90% funding should be given by Union Government for these projects.

These 4 projects are, first, Damanganga-Dare-Godawari link for the development of Nashik having capacity of 5 TMC. Second, Gargi-Vaitarna-Kalbadevi link for development of Sinnar, Shirdi Third, Wainganga-Nalganga link for the development of Vidarbha region and fourth, Nar-Par-Girna link for the development of Jalgaon area to ensure generation of total 12.5 TMC water through these 4 river linking projects.

Sir, for cleaning of Godavari river, we will have to stop dumping of waste and sewage water into it through 29 small Nallas flowing through Nashik city. We need to control and treat it. All the main sewage line within municipal boundaries should be repaired immediately and new sewage treatment plants should be set up at Makhmalabad and Kamatwade. By using latest technology, modern STP plants should be developed to minimize industrial waste.

The population of Nashik city is increasing rapidly, so the burden on water and sewage treatment plants is also increasing. To solve this problem, the Union Government should sanction funds for effective implementation. To repair and improve main sewage lines, to set up new STP centers at Makhmalabad and Kamatwade, renovation of Godavari and other ghats, and for development of modern STP plant for treatment of polluted water, we need funding worth Rs 903 crore. Through these projects, pollution of Godavari river would be minimized.

Sir, improvement of water pollution of Godvari river, water management for Kumbh Mela and to setting up STP plants, are very important issues and that is why, I would like to request Union Government to provide sufficient funds for this purpose immediately.

Sir, water tables have been decreased by 50% in most of the districts of Maharashtra. To improve implementation of Atal Bhujal Mission, water conservation projects should be expedited. Modern technology should be used for water table recharge. Government should encourage farmers for the cultivation of drought-tolerant crops. Rules and regulations should be framed for water extraction and it should be implemented strictly. Jal Jeevan Mission ensures to provide drinking water to every household but, today only 15 crore households have been benefitted out of it. Water contamination is also a big issue. So, water testing labs should also be set up and an uninterrupted water supply should be ensured. Thank you.

16.00 hrs

***SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE (AHMEDNAGAR):** Hon'ble Chairman Sir, Jay Shivray. I would like to thank you and my party leadership for allowing me to speak on Demands for grants of Ministry of Jal Shakti for 2025-26. Mahatma Gandhi has referred water as a natural resource of vital importance and it must be conserved. Following his advice, the Union Government brought Jal Jeevan Mission scheme and Prime Minister of India referred it as a dream project under

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

this scheme, 60% is central and 40% is state government share.

Har Ghar Jal is also a very important scheme of our Prime Minister and a target of providing 55 litre water to every household has been set under this scheme. Around 830 schemes have been sanctioned in my constituency and 972 villages have been covered under this scheme. Officials claimed that out of 830, works of 230 schemes have been completed.

But, the ground reality is different and not even 50 schemes have been completed yet. Approximately Rs. 1338 crore have been sanctioned for 830 schemes. Through Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran for 112 schemes, Rs. 3200 crore have been sanctioned. It means more than Rs. 4538 crore have been sanctioned for my Ahmednagar district. But, a lot of corruption cases came to light and local villagers have sent me written complaints about it. These complaints are about the tendering process, quality of work and payment of bills and corruption is quite visible at first sight. works have been awarded to the ineligible contractors. Bills have been generated of incomplete works. To lay pipes, it is necessary to dig at least 4-5 feet, but pipes have been fitted at the depth of 1 feet only.

I have got photos and videos of these corrupt activities. I have sent a pen-drive and photo copies to Hon'ble Minister too.; They charged for hard surface even when the soil is soft for laying pipelines and in this way, they recovered more amount from Government. The contractors did not purchase the desired quality pipes and a low quality pipes have been used. These corrupt contractors charged full amount for the construction of water tank which is having a capacity of 50 thousand liters in place of 1 lac litre. The work is still incomplete after time lapse

but, no action has been taken against defaulters. Their bills are cleared on time.

These kind of corrupt practices came to light at many places like at Aajnuch in Shrigonda Tehsil, Pargaon in Nagar Tehsil, Bhagwangarh in Pathardi Tehsil and in other 146 villages of this region.

In addition to this, at places like Meeri Tisgaon, Godhegaon, Satgaon, Danewadi, Koregaon, Karjat, Koradgaon, Anjanwadi, Malibabhulgaon, Mathani, Adhalgaon, Narayandoh, Tambere, Daradgaon, Shri Kolar, Nighoch etc. rampant corruption cases are quite visible. When I sought information's from Zilla Parishad in this connection, it is found that the works in only 18 villages have been completed. The Government is protecting and supporting corrupt officials and contractors in these cases. They have made an additional provision of Rs. 25 crore for these schemes. If this schemes are completed, why are they making additional provisions?

In my constituency, these schemes are not being implemented in Scheduled Caste and tribal dominated areas . I demand to implement it urgently in these areas too.

Lastly, I would like to request Hon'ble Jal Shakti Minister Shri C.R. Patil, to initiate an enquiry of Jal Jeevan Mission works by appointing a Director level officer and punish the corrupt officials and contractors by registering FIRs against them.

Thank you. Jai Shivray.

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे (हातकणंगले) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की अनुपूरक मांगों, 2025-26 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद । जल शक्ति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो पहल की है, वह बहुत अच्छी है । पहले बहुत सारी सरकारें 70

सालों में बनीं, लेकिन आम जनता की तरफ किसी ने भी अपना दायित्व नहीं निभाया। अपना दायित्व बनाते हुए इस बार शक्ति और भक्ति एक साथ ला कर मोदी सरकार ने काम किया है। निश्चित रूप से देश ने शक्ति और भक्ति का एक स्वरूप प्रयागराज में देखा जब महाकुंभ वहां पर आयोजित हुआ। इस जल को प्रवाहित रखने के लिए, आम आदमी तक पहुंचाने के लिए एक ऋषि तुल्य व्यक्ति ने इस देश की कमान संभाली हुई है, जिनका नाम नरेंद्र मोदी है। जिन्होंने हमेशा ही इस देश के आम नागरिक को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इन योजनाओं का प्रावधान किया है। सर, जब देश स्वतंत्र हुआ, तब से ले कर आज तक की परिस्थिति आप देखें तो पिछले दस सालों से पहले क्या अवस्था थी? रेगिस्तान से ले कर दूर-दराज गांवों में, पहाड़ी इलाकों में पानी की एक बूंद भी मिलना बहुत दिक्कत की बात हुआ करती थी, किल्लत की बात हुआ करती थी। एक माँ की गुहार वे सुन नहीं पा रहे थे, कोई भी शासक उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहा था। इस अवस्था में निश्चित रूप से इस सरकार ने, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने इस पर अच्छा काम किया और वर्ष 2016 में मंत्री, सारे मुख्य मंत्रियों को मिला कर, जो भी अलग-अलग विभाग यहां पर थे, वर्ष 2019 में फिर से उनका गठन किया गया और जल शक्ति मंत्रालय बनाया गया। बहुत सारे अच्छे बच्चे हैं, जो सिर्फ पानी ढोने का काम करते थे। बचपन में मटकी सर के ऊपर रख कर बच्चियां गांव-गांव से, 10-10, 12-12 किलोमीटर दूर जा कर पानी लाती थीं और शिक्षा के नाम पर उनकी बुरी हालत हुआ करती थी। इस बुरी हालत को बदलने का कुछ काम हो सकता था।

इस हालत को बदलने के लिए अगर कुछ काम हो सकता था तो वह काम आज हुआ है। उस समय एक घर में भी नल से जल नहीं आया। आज उस घर का नूर बदल दिया गया है। उस परिवार को एक नया आयाम मिला है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कुछ चीजें सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहूंगा। वर्ष 2014 से पहले क्या स्थिति थी और आज क्या स्थिति है, यह देखने की चीज है। इस देश में कुल 19,36,83,000 घर हैं। वर्ष 2019 से पहले 3,23,62,000 घरों में जल का कनेक्शन हुआ करता था। 16,13,05,000 घर पानी के कनेक्शन से वंचित थे। आज की स्थिति यह है कि यह मिशन शुरू होने के बाद, अगर हम उसका पूर्ण औसत देखें तो आज 12,29,62,000 घरों में पानी का कनेक्शन जल जीवन मिशन के

माध्यम से हो गया है। आज हर घर में नल से जल पहुंच रहा है।

महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 2019 के बाद 15,00,53,000 घरों में पानी का कनेक्शन देने का रिकॉर्ड काम इस सरकार के माध्यम से हुआ है। ये सब उपलब्धियाँ विपक्ष के लोगों को नहीं दिखती हैं। उन्होंने हमेशा पानी में जहर डालने का काम किया है। उनको हर जगह राजनीति दिखती है। उनको आम आदमी की जरूरतों को भी देखना चाहिए। निश्चित रूप से यह सरकार आम आदमी को नजर में रखते हुए काम कर रही है।

महोदय, मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की कुछ मांगें सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहूंगा। जल है तो कल है और जल ही जीवन है। किसी बड़े आदमी ने कहा था कि अगर दुनिया में कोई वर्ल्ड वार होगा तो वह जल की वजह से ही होगा। इस जल को प्रीजर्व करना और अच्छे तरह से यूटिलाइज करना बहुत जरूरी हो गया है।

महोदय, मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, वह कोल्हापुर जिला है। हातकणंगले मेरा लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र है। मेरी कॉन्स्टीट्यूएन्सी कर्नाटक की सीमा से लगी हुई है। अल्माटी नामक एक बहुत बड़ा डैम कर्नाटक में है। इसकी ऊंचाई बढ़ाने का काम सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है। कर्नाटक सरकार ने उसकी गुहार लगायी है। पहले इस डैम की ऊंचाई 519 मीटर थी। अब इसकी ऊंचाई 524 मीटर तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है।

महोदय, मैं केंद्रीय मंत्री जी और इस सरकार से गुहार लगाना चाहूंगा कि महाराष्ट्र के चाहे कोल्हापुर जिला हो, सांगली जिला हो, सतारा जिला हो, वहां जल समाधि की स्थिति हो जाती है। हमारे यहां वर्ष 2005 में बाढ़ आई, वर्ष 2019 में बाढ़ आई और वर्ष 2021 में भी बाढ़ आई। जब अल्माटी डैम की ऊंचाई 519 मीटर तक बढ़ाई गई, तब से हमारे यहां लगातार बाढ़ आ रही है। इसके माध्यम से हमारे क्षेत्र की जनता का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। चाहे कोल्हापुर जिला है, सतारा हो, सांगली हो, वहां बाढ़ पीड़ित के इलाके बढ़ रहे हैं।

महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि उस डैम की ऊंचाई नहीं बढ़ाया जाए। हमारी कॉन्स्टीट्यूएन्सी में पंचगंगा नदी के प्रदूषण का एक बहुत बड़ा मसला है। जल है तो कल है। मेरी कॉन्स्टीट्यूएन्सी में जो पंचगंगा नदी

है, वह आज जहर की नदी के नाम से जानी जा रही है। यहां जो नेगेटिव कंट्रीब्यूशन करती है, उसमें उस नदी का नाम आ रहा है। जिस प्रकार से आपने नमामि गंगे मिशन के माध्यम से ड्राइव लिया, उसी प्रकार से नमामि पंचगंगा का ड्राइव लेना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके माध्यम से पंचगंगा नदी को पवित्र और शुद्ध बनाने के पहल किया जाए।

महोदय, मेरी कॉन्स्टीट्यूएन्सी में इचलकरंजी नामक एक शहर है। जब हमारे गांवों में पानी पहुंच रहा है और सरकार उसके लिए पैसा भी दे रही है। इस शहर में टेक्सटाइल का एक बहुत बड़ा हब है। वहां पानी ले जाने के लिए छोटे-छोटे गांवों का विरोध हो रहा है। उसकी वजह से पिछले 10 से 12 सालों से इस शहर में पानी की किल्लत हो रही है। हर एक शहर को स्वच्छ और शुद्ध पानी की जरूरत है।

महोदय, मैं आपसे यह प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि अगर किसी स्टेट के ऐसे विषय हो, जहां पानी के लिए आपस में ही संघर्ष हो, उसके लिए कोई मार्ग निकालना चाहिए। केंद्र सरकार इसके लिए एक समिति गठित करे। अल्माटी डैम के बारे में भी एक समिति गठित की जाए।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे: महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में ही अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। हालांकि मेरी पार्टी का अभी टाइम है।

महोदय, वहां पानी मिल गया, लेकिन बिजली का बिल भरने के लिए लोगों के पास पैसा नहीं होता है। अगर वहां दूरदराज के ग्रामीण इलाकों में देखा जाए तो छोटे-छोटे ग्राम पंचायतों में सही व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। अगर आप सोलर लाइट के माध्यम से पानी की व्यवस्था कर पाएं तो निश्चित रूप से आने वाले समय में स्वच्छ पानी मिलने में इसका बहुत बड़ा योगदान होगा। आज बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है, लेकिन एक दूसरी दिक्कत भी आ रही है।

पानी का कनेक्शन देने के लिए पूरा गांव खोदना पड़ता है, फिर उसका रास्ता नहीं बनता है। रास्ता नहीं बनता तो जब हम सांसद गांव में जाते हैं तो लोग कहते हैं कि पानी तो मिल गया, लेकिन हमारे गांव के रास्ते की हालत बुरी हो गई है। मैं आपसे गुहार लगाता हूं कि इस मंत्रालय और दूसरे

मंत्रालय ग्रामीण विकास का कन्वर्जन करके, दोनों को मिलाकर एक व्यवस्था बनाई जाए, जिसमें पानी भी मिले और गांव का रास्ता भी अच्छी तरह से बने, सड़क अच्छी बने, इसके लिए सरकार पहल करे।

फ्लड मिटिगेशन प्रोग्राम के लिए 3,200 करोड़ रुपये देश के लिए दिए गए हैं। यह राशि बहुत कम है। हमारे यहां बहुत बाढ़ पीड़ित इलाका है, उसमें से बहुत कम राशि हमारे यहां आएगी। मैं सरकार से यह मांग करना चाहूंगा कि उसको बढ़ाकर पांच हजार करोड़ रुपये किया जाए, जिसके माध्यम से हमारे लोगों को सहायता मिलेगी।

महोदय, आपने मुझे इस मौके पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपने शब्दों को विराम देता हूं। जय हिंद, जय महाराष्ट्र।

श्री राजकुमार चाहर (फतेहपुर सीकरी) : सभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं जब वर्ष 2019 में सांसद बनकर पहली बार आया, तब मेरे क्षेत्र में एक बड़ा जल संकट था। इतिहास गवाह है, मुगल काल की राजधानी फतेहपुर सीकरी रही है।

16.16 hrs

(Kumari Selja in the Chair)

अकबर की राजधानी फतेहपुर सीकरी हुआ करती थी। वर्ष 1571 से लेकर वर्ष 1585 तक मुगल काल में अकबर की राजधानी फतेहपुर सीकरी रही। इतिहास में है कि फतेहपुर सीकरी को अकबर ने क्यों छोड़ा? उसे इसलिए छोड़ा कि वहां पानी की कमी थी, खारा पानी था। अकबर मुगल काल में फतेहपुर सीकरी को छोड़कर चला गया, लेकिन पानी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया।

मैं बहुत ही भाग्यशाली हूं कि वर्ष 2019 में जब मैं सांसद बनकर आया, तब 15 अगस्त, 2019 को देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने लाल किले की प्राचीर से घोषणा की कि जल-जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत अब देश में पेयजल की समस्या का, पानी की समस्या का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में समाधान किया जाएगा। मैं भावुकता के साथ कह रहा हूं कि 440 वर्षों की समस्या का समाधान वर्ष 2019 में हुआ। फतेहपुर सीकरी लोक सभा क्षेत्र, आगरा जिला, मथुरा और फिरोजाबाद के लिए 4,000 करोड़ रुपये की योजना देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने दी और आज हर

घर नल से जल नहीं गंगा जल मिलने के लिए मेरे पूरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में लगातार काम चल रहा है, मथुरा में भी काम चल रहा है, फिरोजाबाद में भी काम चल रहा है। इतना बड़ा काम देश के प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय मोदी जी ने किया है।

हमारे यहां क्षेत्र के लोग पूछते थे कि इस समस्या का समाधान कब होगा? मैंने भी भागीरथ को देखा नहीं है, सुना है, पढ़ा है कि गंगा जी को लेकर आए। मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता, मथुरा और फिरोजाबाद की जनता कह रही है कि अगर भागीरथ कोई है, तो वह देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हैं, जिन्होंने पानी की समस्या का समाधान करके दिखाया।

जल-जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत जब यह योजना आई, तब वर्ष 2019 से पहले केवल 3 करोड़ घरों में हर घर के लिए कनेक्शन्स थे। आज 15 करोड़ घरों के अंदर जल-जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत कनेक्शन्स दिए गए हैं। आने वाले दिनों में सौ फीसदी घरों में कनेक्शन्स पहुंच जाएं, इसके लिए सरकार का अभियान तेजी से चल रहा है। इसका समय वर्ष 2028 तक के लिए आगे बढ़ा दिया गया है। मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वर्ष 2028 तक पूरे देश के अंदर कोई घर ऐसा नहीं रहेगा, जिस घर में हर घर नल से जल नहीं पहुंचे।

मैं अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र फतेहपुर सीकरी और आगरा जिले की एक गम्भीर समस्या को रखना चाहता हूं। मेरे यहां पांच नदियां हैं, यमुना है, चम्बल है, किवाड़ है, खारी नदी है और उटंगन नदी है। यमुना नदी में जल बहुत कम है। दिल्ली में केजरीवाल जी जब तक मुख्यमंत्री रहे, उन्होंने यमुना की स्वच्छता के लिए कोई काम नहीं किया। हम लोगों को, हमारे किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए गंदा पानी मिलता है। सिंचाई करते-करते उनमें बीमारियां फैल रही हैं।

दूषित पानी आता है, प्रदूषित पानी आता है, यमुना का पानी स्वच्छ हो जाए, स्वच्छ पानी होकर हमारे नहरों तक पहुंचे। उत्तराखंड में एक डैम बनाने की योजना है, उत्तराखंड में जब वह डैम बने तो आगरा कैनाल के लिए भी यमुना के द्वारा पानी दे दिया जाए, इससे आने वाले समय में हमारे क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा।

मेरे यहां चम्बल नदी है। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में बटेश्वर एक पवित्र स्थान है, भगवान शिव का

मंदिर है, यमुना जी वहां बहती हैं। श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी भारत रत्न देश के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री का पैतृक गांव हैं। उनके पैतृक गांव में वह स्थान पर्यटन नगरी के रूप में उभर रहा है। लेकिन चम्बल नदी में बैलेंस पानी नहीं है। राजस्थान के कोटा में बांध बना हुआ है, कोटा के डैम से चम्बल नदी में पानी छोड़ा जाता है। वर्ष 2023 में तीन लाख क्यूसेक जल छोड़ा, अगर डेढ़ लाख क्यूसेक जल छोड़ दिया जाए तो यमुना नदी में बाढ़ आ जाती है। मेरे यहां भी बाढ़ आती है, हर जुलाई-अगस्त के महीने में बाढ़ आती है। हजारों परिवार बेघर हो जाते हैं।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि कोटा से बैलेंस पानी छोड़ा जाए। मेरे यहां चम्बल में तीन हजार क्यूसेक पानी आता है। उसे पांच सौ क्यूसेक और बढ़ाया जाए, जिससे मेरे क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की समस्या का समाधान हो जाए। वहां से बैलेंस पानी आए। मेरे यहां उटंगन नदी है। उटंगन नदी राजस्थान से आती है। राजस्थान में भरतपुर के रूपस में पांचना बांध है, पांचना बांध से मेरे यहां नदी आती है, रिहावली में फतेहाबाद के अंतर्गत वह नदी पहुंचती है, वहीं यमुना जी लग जाती है। नदी का नाम है, लेकिन उसमें पानी नहीं है। यह हो सकता है कि राजस्थान से हमें पानी न मिल रहा हो, जो हमारा अधिकार है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से राजस्थान सरकार से भी अपील करता हूं। केन्द्र सरकार से भी मांग करता हूं उटंगन नदी में पांचना बांध से हमारा जल दे दिया जाए। जिससे आगरा क्षेत्र के किसानों को भी लाभ होगा, जल स्तर भी ऊपर आए और रिहावली तक वह पानी पहुंचे। रिहावली में एक बांध बना दिया जाए, अगर रिहावली में एक बांध बनेगा तो मेरे क्षेत्र का जल स्तर ऊंचा हो जाएगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, हमारे यहां किवाड़ नदी है, वह बरसाती नदी है। मेरे यहां जगनेर क्षेत्र है, खेड़ागढ़ है, वहां छोटी बंधियां हैं, किसान मजबूर हैं, लेकिन सिंचाई नहीं हो नहीं पाती, उसको भी किसी नदी से जोड़ा जाए। मेरे यहां खारी नदी है, यह भी बरसाती नदी कहलाती है। खारी नदी से सैंकड़ों गांव के किसान खारी नदी से सिंचाई करते हैं। उसमें भी पानी नहीं है। खारी नदी को भी किसी अन्य नदी से जोड़ा जाए, जिससे खारी नदी में भी पानी आ जाए। यमुना, चम्बल, किवाड़, खारी और उटंगन नदी है। उटंगन नदी पर हमारे यहां एक बांध बन जाए, खारी नदी में और पानी आ जाए, लगातार

पानी रहे। यमुना का जो गंदा पानी जा रहा है, दिल्ली में यमुना में नाले गिरते हैं, वे नाले बंद हो जाएं। मुझे उम्मीद है, सरकार बदली है, सरकार का मूड बदला है, यमुना स्वच्छ होगी और हमारे आगरा में स्वच्छ जल मिलेगा।

मेरे यहां करीब 70 गांव हैं जो फतेहपुर सीकरी ब्लॉक में आते हैं जो राजस्थान की सीमा से लगे हुए हैं। उन गांवों में जल स्तर इतना नीचे चला गया है कि वहां सिंचाई के लिए ट्यूबवेल नहीं लगा सकते हैं। सिंचाई का कोई और माध्यम नहीं है। एक ही तरीका है, किसी न किसी नदी का पानी दिया जाए या नई नहर बनायी जाए। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि जल जीवन मिशन योजना के अंतर्गत मेरे यहां एक नहर की व्यवस्था की जाए। यह वह स्थान है, जहां खानवा का मैदान है, जहां राणा संगी और बाबर का ऐतिहासिक युद्ध हुआ था। मेरे क्षेत्र के लिए ये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकताएं हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने ऐतिहासिक और क्रांतिकारी काम किया है, जल जीवन मिशन से हमें गंगा जल मिल रहा है। सिंचाई की समस्या है, जल स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की है, यह पूरा हो जाए। जब यमुना और चम्बल नदी में पानी रहेगा तो जल मार्ग के द्वारा भी लोग आ-जा सकेंगे। इससे पर्यटन भी बढ़ेगा, हमारे यहां ताजमहल से लेकर बटेश्वर तक जल मार्ग भी बन सकेगा, उसमें मथुरा भी जुड़ेगा, दिल्ली भी उसमें जुड़ेगा और एक जल मार्ग की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, आभार।

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, जल ही जीवन है, इसका महत्व हम सभी जानते हैं। लेकिन मौजूदा सरकार का इस पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं दिख रहा है। बजटरी एलोकेशन 99.543 करोड़ रुपये है जो बजट का सिर्फ 0.28 परसेंट है जो मेरी समझ से नक़ाफी है। पानी सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट चीज़ है। यह बार-बार कई दशकों से कहा जा रहा है कि अगर थर्ड वर्ल्ड वार होगी तो पानी के लिए होगी।

मैडम, नीति आयोग की एक रिपोर्ट है about water quality index. The report states that nearly 70 per cent of the water is contaminated. इस इंडेक्स में 122 कंट्रीज़ हैं। उसमें हमारा 120वां नम्बर है। इसका मतलब हमारा पानी इतना खराब है कि हमसे खराब पानी वाले सिर्फ दो मुल्क हैं। इसके बावजूद सरकार इस पर निगाह-ए-करम नहीं कर रही है, जो सबको इफेक्ट कर रहा

है। शहरों में लोगों को पानी नहीं मिल रही है। दिल्ली जैसे शहर में एम्पीज के घर में पानी नहीं मिल रही है। सिंचाई तो दूर पीने का पानी तक नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

“प्यासे लबों पर पानी का अफसाना रह गया,
नदियां तो थीं, पर रेत का खजाना रह गया।”

मोदी सरकार ने यह हालत कर दी है।

मैडम, अगर हम ‘जल जीवन मिशन’ की बात करें तो the pipes are without water और कहीं नल है तो जल नहीं है। उसकी वजह से रोड का अलग नुकसान हुआ है। ‘नमामि गंगे’ 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये की स्कीम है। It is only on paper. It is only in advertisements. But the reality is totally different.

Now, I come to the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana. Despite these promises, and despite the irrigation programme, which is on paper, किसान बारिश का इंतजार करते हैं। फलड मैनेजमेंट जो बहुत ही क्रुशियल है, अभी हमारे एक सदस्य ने बताया है कि अभी हिमाचल में 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो गया, बिहार में तो हर साल 10 से 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता है। उसी तरह से असम में भी होता है। फंड की कमी और ईमानदारी की कमी की वजह से यह सब हम लोगों को झेलना पड़ रहा है।

मैडम, ‘स्वच्छ भारत मिशन’ के तहत वर्ष 2014 में शुरू हुआ था कि ‘ODF Elimination by 2019’, यह प्रधानमंत्री जी का वादा था। लेकिन, आज जनवरी, 2025 के बाद अभी उसका प्रोग्रेस यह है कि साढ़े छः लाख गाँवों में से ढाई लाख गाँव अभी भी ऐसे हैं, जो ओडीएफ नहीं हो पाए हैं।

Now, I come to pollution of Ganga. The PAC has noted that still 415 industries situated on the banks of Ganga do not meet the pollution norms. The installed sewage treatment capacity is only 52 per cent, जिसमें से आधे काम नहीं करते हैं। According to Central Pollution Control Board, over 60 per cent of the Ganga's total length is not even fit for bathing.

The PAC also highlighted that most of the funds, which are allocated, have been spent on *Prachar* or *Prasar*. मोदी जी दिखते हैं, लेकिन नदियां साफ नहीं हो पा रही हैं। यह अफसोस की बात है।

मैडम, अब मैं आपका ध्यान बिहार की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं। वहां तीन प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, groundwater contamination, flood-prone problems and soil erosion, and population density. इसकी वजह से जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने डिफाइन किया है कि 100 मीटर दूर तक आप डेवलपमेंट नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह बिहार के लिए बहुत घातक है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि मेरी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी किशनगंज और पूर्णिया में जितने नदी-नालें हैं, उतने माननीय मंत्री जी के स्टेट में नहीं हैं। उनको री-लुक करने की जरूरत है। मैं जो कंटेमिनेशन की बात कर रहा था, 31 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में 30 हजार रूरल वॉर्ड्स में कंटेमिनिटेड वाटर है। वाटर में फ्लोराइड है, एक्सेसिव ऑयरन है, यहां तक कि उसमें यूरेनियम भी है। उसकी वजह से बच्चे तक को कैंसर हो रहा है। जो इन्फैंट्स हैं, उनको कैंसर हो रहा है। रीनल और किडनी की प्रॉब्लम्स हो रही हैं। इसमें मेरा सुझाव है कि there should be a comprehensive water quality audit and there should be established water treatment facilities. खासकर, किशनगंज, पूर्णिया, कटिहार, अररिया और सीमांचल में होना चाहिए। The Mahananda Basin Project should start immediately और लोगों के मशविरे से होना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि फलो यहां है और आधा किलोमीटर दूर तक आप लोगों का घर उजाड़ दें।

Enforce stringent pollution control measures, promote substantial agricultural practices, and enhance water management system; Bihar Water Quality Monitoring Authority should be formed. Rain water harvesting and groundwater recharge project should be aggressively implemented and made compulsory.

महोदया, मुझे आपको बताते हुए अफसोस हो रहा है, मैं सिर्फ बिहार की बात कर रहा हूं। एक एकड़ में प्रति वर्ष 20 टन टॉपसाइल का नुकसान होता है। जो आंकड़ा है, हमारे यहां हर साल 18 लाख

एकड़ खेतिहर जमीन डीग्रेड होती है, जिसमें से बाढ़ के पानी से आठ लाख एकड़ जमीन बर्बाद होती है। इसका नतीजा क्या है? Loss of habitable and landmass, soil degradation, decrease in agricultural productivity, loss of biodiversity, land dispute due to change of river course, soil erosion, खासकर नॉर्थ इंडिया, बिहार और सीमांचल के बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाकों के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां सीमांचल फ्लड टास्क फोर्स बनाने की जरूरत है। वहां वॉटर क्राइसेज़ हेल्प लाइन बनाने की जरूरत है, ताकि जहां कहीं भी इस तरह की तकलीफें हैं, लोग उनकी मदद ले सकें।

महोदया, हमारे यहां यानी नॉर्थ बिहार के 38 में से 28 राज्य बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाकों में रहते हैं, जिसकी आबादी 76 प्रतिशत है। उसकी संख्या लगभग 11 करोड़ है। अगर उसको एरियावाइज देखा जाए, तो हिन्दुस्तान में प्रति किलोमीटर 428 लोग बसते हैं। जो बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाका है, जहां पर कई नदियां और रिवर बेड्स हैं, वहां प्रति किलोमीटर 1,200 लोग रहते हैं। हम लोगों को यह देखना है कि हम किस तरह से इस समस्या को सुलझा सकते हैं।

महोदया, एनएमसीजी और जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का निर्देश है कि जो नदियां हैं, उनसे 100 मीटर दूर तक कोई विकास नहीं होना चाहिए। बिहार के 11 करोड़ लोग हैं, वहां एक वर्ग किलोमीटर में 1,100-1,200 लोग रहते हैं, क्या वहां यह संभव है? यह देखते हुए बिहार सरकार ने बार-बार चिट्ठी लिखी है। वर्ष 2022 में बिहार बिल्डिंग बायलॉज बनाए गए थे। Buffer strip of 25 meters has to be maintained from the outer boundary of the Ganges and 30 metres from other rivers.

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसको स्वीकार करें। किशनगंज में कांग्रेस की सरकार के समय डॉक्टर मनमोहन सिंह जी और श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी ने एक एएमयू का तोहफा दिया था। चूंकि वहां एजुकेशनल संस्थान की किल्लत है, बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी है, लेकिन इसकी वजह से वहां पर रोक लग गई है। वहां पर एनजीटी द्वारा यह बताया गया कि आप टेक्निकल टीम से इसका सर्वे करा लें। टेक्निकल टीम ने सर्वे भी किया और उसमें यह पाया गया कि this land neither falls on the floodplain or on the river bed. उसके बावजूद भी वह इनजंक्शन नहीं हट पाया। मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है कि उसको तत्काल हटाने की जरूरत है।

महोदया, किशनगंज में रमजान नदी है। मैंने इसके बारे में यहां पर कई मर्तबा अपनी बात रखी है, लेकिन ब्यूटिफिकेशन और सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लान सिर्फ कागजों में ही है। यह कहते हैं कि वह दिया गया है, लेकिन आज तक नहीं मिला है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह है कि बिहार की गंभीरता को देखते हुए, बिहार की गुर्बत को देखते हुए और बिहार की परेशानियों को देखते हुए इन सुझावों पर गौर करना होगा तथा उन पर अमल करना होगा।

श्री राजेश वर्मा (खगड़िया) : सभापति महोदया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। आपने आज जल शक्ति मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं अपनी लोक जन शक्ति पार्टी (रामविलास), खगड़िया लोक सभा की जनता, अपने नेता चिराग पासवान की तरफ से आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार और धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूं। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं अपने देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी और जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के माननीय मंत्री आदरणीय श्री सी. आर. पटिल जी का भी आभार और धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूं। इस मंत्रालय को पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष लगभग 53 प्रतिशत ज्यादा राशि का आवंटन किया गया है, जो बढ़कर लगभग 99,503 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है। मैं इसके लिए मंत्रालय और आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का धन्यवाद देता हूं। इस राशि से सरकार हर घर जल का नल और हर खेत में सिंचाई के पानी को सुनिश्चित करने का काम कर रही है। जिस तरीके से सरकार ने 'नमामि गंगे मिशन' के तहत लगभग 3,400 करोड़ रुपये, 'अटल भूजल योजना' के तहत लगभग 2,435 करोड़ रुपये, 'प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना' के तहत लगभग 8,259 करोड़ रुपये, 'जल जीवन मिशन' के तहत 67,000 करोड़ रुपये और साथ ही साथ 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' के लिए 7,192 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए गए हैं। मैं इसके लिए उनको कोटि-कोटि धन्यवाद और आभार व्यक्त करता हूं।

सभापति महोदया, जहां एक तरफ यह मंत्रालय आम लोगों को स्वच्छ जल की आपूर्ति कर रहा है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ इस देश में जो सनातनी सोच और सनातनी विचारधारा पर चलने वाले लोग हैं, जो नदियों के जल, नदियों के पानी को भी आस्था की तरह देखते हैं, इस मंत्रालय ने नदियों को स्वच्छ करने का काम किया है। एक बड़ी आबादी महाकुंभ में अपने आप को डुबकी लगाकर पवित्र महसूस कर

रही है। उसके लिए बड़ा योगदान मंत्रालय की ओर से हुआ है। मैं इसके लिए मंत्रालय को कोटि-कोटि धन्यवाद देता हूँ। बिहार में 38 में से 19 जिले ऐसे हैं, जो बारिश की कमी से प्रभावित होते हैं। वर्ष 2024 में बाढ़ से लगभग 11 लाख की आबादी प्रभावित हुई है। हम लोगों के लिए, बिहार के लोगों के लिए यह बड़ी विडंबना है कि एक तरफ हम लोग बाढ़ से पूरी तरह से प्रभावित होते हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ हम लोग सुखाड़ की भी मार को झेलते हैं। इस मंत्रालय को लेकर मैं अपनी खगड़िया लोक सभा क्षेत्र की तरफ भी माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय मेरी खगड़िया लोक सभा क्षेत्र में गोगरी प्रखंड के पैकांत पंचायत के बीरबास और उसके साथ ही साथ गोगरी प्रखंड के सर्किल नंबर एक के बलातारा पंचायत के बड़ी फुलवरिया और लौंगा में कोसी नदी से कटाव की भयावह स्थिति है। उसी तरीके से अलौली प्रखंड के चेरा-खेड़ा पंचायत, उत्तरी बोहरवा, हरदिया और बलुआई में भी भीषण कटाव की स्थिति है। खगड़िया प्रखंड के रहीमपुर दक्षिणी पंचायत के मथार दियारा और सहरसा जिले के सिमरी बख्तियारपुर प्रखंड के घोघसम में कोसी नदी से भयावह स्थिति है।

सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां राज्य सरकार प्रत्येक वर्ष लगभग 1000 करोड़ रुपये और केंद्र सरकार भी एनडीआरएफ के माध्यम से लगभग 1000 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष राहत के लिए बिहार को देने का काम करती है, वहीं जिस तरीके से कटाव और बाढ़ की आपदा है, उसके स्थायी समाधान के लिए किस तरीके से बोल्टर पिचिंग का काम मेरी लोक सभा और बिहार के उन तमाम जिलों में होना है। वहां पर बाढ़ के कारण भारी त्रासदी होती है। मैं उस ओर माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदया, साथ ही साथ मैं एक बड़ी समस्या, जो हमारी लोक सभा और बिहार के कई जिलों में है कि पानी में आर्सेनिक की मात्रा देखी जा रही है। आर्सेनिक की मात्रा बढ़ने के कारण कैंसर के बहुत ज्यादा मरीज देखने को मिल रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाए और बिहार की बड़ी आबादी की इस समस्या के स्थायी समाधान के लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि नेपाल के सहयोग से बड़े बांधों का जो निर्माण है, उसे सुनिश्चित कराया जाए ताकि सप्तकोशी हाई डैम और बागमती

डैम जैसे प्रोजेक्ट का निर्माण हो सके। इससे न केवल बाढ़ का खतरा कम होगा, बल्कि जल संरक्षण और सिंचाई की सुविधा भी बढ़ेगी। इसके साथ ही साथ बिहार की नदियों का बाढ़ प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम एफएमपी में शामिल करने की मैं मांग करता हूँ। केंद्र सरकार से चाहता हूँ कि गंडक, कोसी और कमला जैसी नदियों को बाढ़ नियंत्रण जैसे कार्यक्रम में जरूर शामिल किया जाए। बिहार को बाढ़ मुक्त करने के लिए बिहार फ्लड मिटीगेशन प्रोग्राम में भी शामिल करने की मंजूरी देने का काम माननीय मंत्री जी के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।

महोदया, अंत में बहुत ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग प्रत्येक वर्ष देखते हैं कि अपनी लोक सभा में लोग किस तरह कतरा-कतरा जोड़ कर अपना आशियाना बनाते हैं और एक झटके में उनका आशियाना खुले आसमान में तब्दील हो जाता है। किस तरीके से एक बड़ी आबादी सड़कों पर छोटे बच्चों और महिलाओं के साथ बिलखते देखते हैं। यह परिस्थिति बहुत पीड़ा देती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ राहत से नहीं, बल्कि स्थायी समाधान की जरूरत है। मैं आपसे एक बार गुजारिश भी करूंगा कि एक बार आप मेरी लोक सभा क्षेत्र, जो सबसे पिछड़ी लोक सभा बिहार की है, वहां आप जरूर आएँ और वहां की स्थिति देखें। सही मायने में यदि गरीबी और बाढ़ से विचलित होने वाले दृश्य को यदि आपने देखना है और उनकी पीड़ा को महसूस करना है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आप जरूर आएँ और उनकी पीड़ा में अपना सहयोग करें। मैं केंद्र सरकार से इसलिए मांग करता हूँ क्योंकि केंद्र सरकार ने इस बार मेरी लोक सभा और बिहार को बहुत साकारात्मक दृष्टि के साथ योजनाएं दी हैं। जब आप बहुत योजनाएं देते हैं, तो आपकी तरफ उम्मीदें भी उतनी ही बढ़ती हैं, इसलिए मैं अपनी खगड़िया लोक सभा की तरफ से बड़ी उम्मीद भरी निगाहों से आपकी तरफ देखते हुए उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप खगड़िया लोक सभा को बाढ़ से और कटाव से मुक्ति दिलाएंगे। यही कहते हुए मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : महोदया, मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांग के विपक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मंत्रालय का नाम जल शक्ति मंत्रालय है और इसमें बहुत तरह के विभागों को रखा गया है। जल जीवन मिशन और हमें यह समझ नहीं आ रहा है कि जल ही जीवन है और आपने

इसे मिशन का नाम दिया है। सरकार किस मिशन के तहत काम कर रही है कि पिछली बार 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये जल जीवन मिशन के तहत आबंटन था, जिसमें 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये बचे रह गए थे। क्या जल जीवन का यह मिशन है कि पैसा बचाओ, खर्च ही न करो? यह बहुत दुर्भाग्य है और मैं माननीय मंत्री श्री सी.आर. पाटिल जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम बिहार से आते हैं। वर्ष 2023-24 में, अभी हमारे बिहार के साथी राजेश जी बोल रहे थे, जल जीवन मिशन के तहत बिहार को मात्र 55 करोड़ रुपये की शुरुआती राशि मिली थी और ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि आज तीन साल से यह डबल इंजन की सरकार बिहार में उस 55 करोड़ रुपये को भी खर्च नहीं कर पाई।

यह किस तरह का जल जीवन मिशन है? यह दुर्भाग्य है। हम औरंगाबाद जिले से आते हैं। औरंगाबाद और गया निश्चित तौर पर सुखाड़ क्षेत्रों में गिने जाते हैं। दक्षिण बिहार में हम लोग आते हैं। वहां पर गर्मी के दिनों में पेयजल की बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या होती है। हमारा वाटर लेवल कहीं-कहीं पर ढाई सौ फीट और कहीं-कहीं पर 500 फीट से भी नीचे चला जाता है। मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट हो। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय मंत्री जी, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय आपके पास है। मैंने अभी कहा कि औरंगाबाद में ढाई सौ और पांच सौ फीट नीचे वाटर लेवल चला गया है, हम यही आग्रह करेंगे। हमने एक प्रश्न भी किया था, जिसका जवाब पदाधिकारी ने भेजा कि जितनी भी जगह नल लगे हैं, वे लगभग 98 परसेंट चालू हैं। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहते हैं कि एक केंद्रीय टीम गठित कर लें और केंद्रीय टीम को बिहार में भेजकर नल-जल योजना की जो स्थिति है, उससे रूबरू हो लें। कहीं पर 6-6 महीनों से मोटर जली हुई है। उसकी वजह से पंप बंद है। कहीं पर पाइप लाइन टूटी हुई है, जिसकी वजह से पंप बंद है। यह स्थिति है। नल-जल योजना जितने भी वार्डों में है, तकरीबन 50 परसेंट वार्डों में लोग पानी नहीं पी पा रहे हैं। गर्मी का मौसम आने वाला है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहां बहुत त्रासदी होगी। अतः मेरी आपसे मांग होगी कि जो इतने सारे पैसे बचे रह जाते हैं, हम 543 सांसद हैं, एक लोक सभा में कम से कम 6 विधान सभाएं पड़ती हैं, कम से कम इस गर्मी के मौसम में हर-एक विधान सभा में 50-50 डी.टी. चापाकल ही दे दीजिए, ताकि पैसे का भी उपयोग हो जाए।

महोदया, हमारी उत्तर कोयल परियोजना बहुत प्रमुख है। इसका कार्य बहुत ही धीमी गति से चल रहा है। हमारी मुख्य शखा में 211 RD पर CR गेट का निर्माण चल रहा था। पिछले चार-पांच महीनों से यह बंद पड़ी है। हमने जब जानकारी हासिल की, तो उन लोगों का कहना है कि हमने जो काम किया है, उसका पैसा ही नहीं मिला है, इसलिए काम बंद है। चूंकि उत्तर कोयल परियोजना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, अतः माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस परियोजना में विलंब न हो, इसका आप ख्याल रखें और इसकी गुणवत्ता पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। उत्तर कोयल नहर की चेईं नवादा कैनाल, कोटवारा कैनाल एवं अंगरा कैनाल की सफाई करना बहुत जरूरी है। मात्र सफाई के कारण नीचे तक पानी नहीं पहुंच पाता है। इन तमाम चीजों की सफाई करा देंगे, तो नीचे तक पानी पहुंच जाएगा।

महोदया, उत्तर कोयल नहर से ही सब डिस्ट्रीब्यूट्री सोन्डी-2 का कार्य कई वर्षों से बंद पड़ा है। इस काम को जब चालू नहीं करेंगे, तो यह जल शक्ति मंत्रालय किस बात का है? अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि सारे किनारों पर जो काम शेष पड़े हुए हैं, उन्हें चालू किया जाए। हड़ही-सरबहना सिंचाई परियोजना, बटाने नहर सिंचाई परियोजना और बटाने डैम बनकर कई वर्षों से तैयार है। उसकी नहर की शाखा नहीं बनाई गई है। कई सौ करोड़ रुपये लगाकर डैम बना है और वह वैसे ही पड़ा हुआ है। अगर शाखा बन जाएगी, तो लोगों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध हो जाएगा। लव दसईन पैडन की योजना भी कई वर्षों से लंबित पड़ी हुई है। बिहार के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी वर्ष 2016 में वहां गए थे और घोषणा की थी, लेकिन वह भी अभी लंबित पड़ी हुई है। बांके बाजार प्रखंड अंतर्गत बिहरगाईं पंचायत के ग्राम चौगाईं, टोला में अगर डैम का निर्माण हो जाएगा, तो वहां पर सिंचाई, जल संरक्षण व सुखाड़ इलाके को बहुत बड़ी राहत मिलेगी।

सभापति महोदया, मैं एक-दो विषय रखकर अपनी बात को विराम दूंगा। औरंगाबाद नगर परिषद से रोजाना लाखों लीटर गंदा पानी नाले से होकर आता है। वहां अदरी नदी पड़ती है, जो औरंगाबाद शहर के बीच से गुजरती है। यह नदी इतनी दूषित हो चुकी है कि वहां पर आना-जाना नामुमकिन हो गया है। वह नदी बीच शहर में पड़ती है। आपके यहां पर स्वच्छता का भी विभाग है। हम आपसे यही आग्रह करेंगे कि वहां नाले पर एक रिफाइन सीवरेज प्लांट लगा देंगे तो आपका स्वच्छता का जो मिशन

है, वह भी पूरा हो जाएगा।

सभापति महोदया, मदनपुर प्रखंड के दधपी गांव के पास केशहर नदी पर बांध की हालत कई वर्षों से खराब है। हमने उसके लिए पहले भी बोला है। अगर आप उस बांध की मरम्मत करवा देंगे तो वहां पर ऑटोमेटिक सिंचाई होने लगेगी। सिंचाई के लिए बंद पड़े सरकारी ट्यूबवेल्स को अविलंब चालू करवाया जाए तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर और ट्यूबवेल्स की व्यवस्था करवाई जाए। अदरी नदी, बरही नदी, रामरेखा नदी, सतनदी, इन तमाम नदियों में जो गाद भरी हुई है, उनकी सफाई करवाई जाए।

सभापति महोदया, माननीय पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का एक सपना था। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि नदियों को जोड़ने का जो उनका सपना था, कम से कम उनके सपने को तो इस जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को पूरा करना चाहिए। आप एक-दूसरी नदियों को जोड़ दीजिए। हमारे यहां पर सोन नदी और फल्गु नदी है। फल्गु नदी गया में है। वह मोक्ष और ज्ञान की भूमि है। वहां पर देश के हर एक राज्य से मोक्ष की प्राप्ति के लिए लोग आते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर पानी नहीं है। फल्गु नदी सोन से तकरीबन 23 मीटर नीचे है। अगर आप सोन नहर का पानी फल्गु नदी में मिला दें तो सूखे से भी राहत मिलेगी और सिंचाई भी होगी।

सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Madam, today we are discussing the vital subject that is Jal Shakti. If you conduct a critical analysis, you will be convinced of a fact. What do the authorities, authentic reports and forecasts reveal? They reveal that India is going to face terrible water scarcity and crisis in the coming years. You may even foresee an explosive situation in this regard. What exactly are the reasons? There are many reasons like depleting groundwater, erratic rainfall, climate change, river pollution, urban water stress in the major cities, inefficient water management and destruction and vanishing of traditional water

sources.

Madam, I am not blaming any Government. Whether it is the State Government or the Central Government, one fact remains unchanged, and that is that things do not move fast. This should be taken very seriously.

Take for example, Jal Jeevan Mission in the State of Kerala. I will speak about that only. We are trying to make a milestone in the history of its kind. The target is to reach each household and provide drinking water. The target is to complete it by 2028. Now extension has been given for four years.

What is the present position in Kerala? Kerala is currently at the lowest bottom in India as far as this scheme is concerned. Both the Governments whether it is the State Government or the Central Government are responsible for that. Now, our goal is extended to 2028.

Even within this time, there is no guarantee that things will be all right. We may still lag behind. During this period, there may be different kinds of discussions, like who will do this or who will do that.

For example, in the second phase itself, guidelines from the Central Government have not been given to the Kerala Government. That kind of disputes are continuing there.

Similarly, the State Government now shows helplessness. They are saying that there is no direction from the Government of India. Work is ready to tender, but the tender process is not taking place. They are saying this and improper approach is taken by the Government. Now, there is a terrible financial crisis. The Central Government is not giving their share, and the State Government is also in

crisis; they are not providing the State Government's share either. Those who are entrusted with the work of the JJM are now in a very worried state. They are not doing anything, saying that there is no money and that we are not getting the bill passed. In that way, a kind of controversy is also going on. If we are really honest, funds can be allotted. This kind of issue will have to be eradicated; only then will we be able to attain our goal.

Another thing which I would like to inform you is about road cutting, which is very necessary for the pipeline. There is time constraint, and I do not want to say much about that. Many representations from the State Government are pending, and that is not moving. Not only that, the roads opened for this kind of work are remaining as they are. Restoration is not taking place. The dispute is about who will do it and which department should handle it. The Panchayat's President and authorities are running from pillar to post. They are not getting money for that. That kind of controversy is continuing. The local bodies are totally complaining about this, and it seems to be a very serious situation in this case.

Madam, we have to think about what exactly we can do. It is a very serious concern. Considering this, war footing level activities should be done. As I mentioned in the beginning, it is a lifeline. Stronger regulation on groundwater use and saving our lakes and rivers is also important. That is also very good. We have written poetry and stories about the river, its beauty, and cleanliness. All the rivers are polluted. That is to be taken as a very serious issue. We have to regain the glory of our lakes and rivers. A regulatory mechanism is necessary for groundwater usage, as I mentioned earlier. That is also an important issue. These issues will

have to be addressed: fund constraints, infrastructure challenges, coordination problems, and bureaucratic and administrative hurdles. All these things will have to be removed. Only then will we be able to attain our goal.

Coming to other matters, a public awareness campaign on how to control water wastage should also be encouraged. We must learn lessons from past experiences. We have had enough schemes: Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), *Har Ghar Jal*, Per Drop More Crop, Watershed Management, Amrut, River Basin Management Programme, R&D, and similar initiatives. As far as R&D is concerned, it is a very important subject with regard to Kerala. I humbly suggest that we must have a national institute for this. There are some institutes. My learned friend, Shri M. K. Raghavan, is sitting behind me. In his constituency, there is CWRDM, which is doing wonderful work. I suggest that we must have a very large institution to tackle R&D matters. Worldwide, such initiatives are ongoing.

Madam, I do not want to take much of your time, but one thing I would like to say is that if we ignore this, the entire mankind, not only mankind but the entire setup of the country, will face serious consequences. We must find ways to save our State from these difficulties. I humbly submit that the Government should take this very seriously and find solutions for it. Thank you very much.

श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, आज जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही है। पानी एक ऐसी चीज है, जो मनुष्य, खेती, पेड़-पौधों, हर जीवन के लिए आवश्यक है। हमारे देश के 75 सालों की आजादी के बाद भी आज आधा देश बाढ़ से डूबता है और आधा देश अकाल से जूझता है।

17.00 hrs

महोदया, सरकार ने बहुत बड़ी योजनाओं के नाम घोषित किए हैं। दस सालों के अंदर हम कितना आगे बढ़े हैं, इसका उत्तर जलशक्ति मंत्री जी देंगे और कहेंगे कि पैसे का इंतजाम नहीं है। दस सालों में इस सरकार ने बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों के 16 लाख 39 हजार करोड़ रुपये बट्टेखाते लिखे हैं जबकि इससे बाढ़, अकाल, पेयजल की कमी और रोजगार जैसी तमाम समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकता था। सरकार बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों के प्रति तो चिंतित है लेकिन इस देश की प्यासी जनता के लिए चिंतित नहीं है।

महोदया, जहां तक राजस्थान का सवाल है, इंदिरा गांधी नहर से पेयजल की व्यवस्था होती है। राजस्थान के लोगों को इस केनाल से प्रदूषित पानी गर्मियों में पीने के लिए मिलता है और इस कारण लोगों को आज भी कई असाध्य बीमारियां हो रही हैं। राजस्थान केनाल से ही नहीं, बल्कि 70 प्रतिशत अंडरग्राउंड पानी से लोगों की प्यास बुझाई जाती है। इसके कारण 80 प्रतिशत जगहों पर अंडरग्राउंड पानी समाप्त हो चुका है। राजस्थान में 70 प्रतिशत आबादी को बहुत-सी बीमारियां फ्लोराइड युक्त पानी पीने से झेलनी पड़ रही हैं।

महोदया, राजस्थान में सबसे ज्यादा समस्या पीने के पानी की है, आप सिंचाई की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए। पीने के पानी के लिए सबसे बड़ी 'जल जीवन मिशन' योजना लाई गई है। राजस्थान ही नहीं देश के हर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए हर घर में नल से जल देने की योजना लाई गई है। मैं इसके लिए सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि 75 साल की आजादी के बाद गांवों को नल से पानी देने की योजना लेकर आई है। आज भी बड़े शहरों में 30 मंजिल तक पानी नल से पहुंचता है लेकिन गांवों में देश की 80 प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है, क्या वहां नल से जल पहुंचा है? राजस्थान तो सबसे बड़ा समस्या ग्रस्त राज्य है और इसकी प्रगति का स्थान सबसे नीचे है।

महोदया, चार हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं और हर घर में नल से जल देने की बात कही गई है। राजस्थान के गांवों में 'जल जीवन मिशन' योजना लागू की गई है लेकिन एक प्रतिशत भी ऐसे गांव नहीं हैं जहां नल पहुंचाने का काम किया गया हो। नल पहुंच गए हैं तो जल नहीं पहुंचा, इनमें केवल

हवा आती है। लोगों के आने-जाने वाली सड़कों को नष्ट करने का काम किया गया है। जहां ड्राई हो गया, वहां ट्यूबवैल नहीं खोद सकते, वहां कनैक्शन्स काटे जा रहे हैं। गर्मी शुरू हो रही है और एक-एक विधान सभा क्षेत्र में दर्जनों ट्यूबवैलों के कनैक्शन्स इस बात के लिए काट दिए गए क्योंकि 'जल जीवन मिशन' के तहत आज तक बिजली बोर्ड को पेमेंट नहीं दी गई। सीकर और झुन्झुनू के लिए 'जल जीवन मिशन' के तहत कुछ गांव बचे हैं। गांवों में तो जल जीवन मिशन योजना लागू कर दी गई है, मेरा जलशक्ति मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि जिन घरों को छोड़ दिया गया है, उनको इसमें शामिल किया जाए। सीकर और झुन्झुनू में 7900 करोड़ रुपये 'जल जीवन मिशन' के तहत पेयजल देने के लिए स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी बताएं कि यह योजना कब शुरू होगी और कब लोगों को पानी मिलेगा? शेखावाटी में सबसे बड़ी समस्या पानी की है।

महोदया, चोमू विधान सभा क्षेत्र है। बिसलपुर डैम की योजना बनी, अब ईआरसीपी स्कीम बन रही है। जयपुर में चोमू को छोड़कर तमाम क्षेत्र इसमें आ गए हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि चोमू को बिसलपुर योजना में शामिल किया जाए और लोगों को पानी दिया जाए। सीकर में पानी की स्थिति ऐसी है कि शहरों का पानी, नाली और सीवरेज का पानी आसपास के हाईवे और लोगों तक जाता है। अगर हम स्वच्छता की बात करें, ओडीएफ की बात करें, 335 करोड़ रुपये की योजना बनकर आ गई।

उससे न केवल गांव नष्ट हो रहे हैं, बल्कि नेशनल हाइवे पर भी तीन-तीन फुट पानी भरता है। आज सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि इस जल जीवन मिशन में निश्चित रूप से लोगों को पानी मिले। पैसे की कमी नहीं है। नीयत और राजनीतिक इच्छा शक्ति की जरूरत है। वर्षा का जो तमाम पानी है, अगर उसको टेप करके लाया जाए, तो आज भी 87 प्रतिशत जमीन पर सिंचाई हो सकती है। सब को पीने का शुद्ध पानी मिल सकता है। लेकिन न शुद्ध पानी है, न पानी है तथा केवल और केवल घोषणाएं हैं। आप निश्चित रूप से योजना को धरती पर उतारिये। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

जय हिंद, जय भारत।

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY (KADAPA): Madam, Polavaram is a multi-purpose

irrigation project envisaged to irrigate lakhs of acres in Godavari district and parts of Uttar Andhra. This project diverts 80 tmc of water to the Krishna River Basin to meet the needs of the people living in Krishna Delta region, and this saving in the Krishna Basin will be utilized for Rayalaseema project from Srisailem Dam. This project provides 24 tmc of water for drinking and industrial needs of Vizag City. All the above benefits can be achieved only if the Polavaram project is constructed as per its original design of 45.72 metres height and 194 tmc of storage capacity.

Recently, the Government of India, with the consent of the present Government of Andhra Pradesh has reduced the project height to 41.15 metres and reduced the storage capacity from 194 tmc to 115 tmc only. The total project cost is reduced to Rs. 30,000 crore from the previously approved amount of Rs. 59,000 crore, which is a loss of grant for Andhra Pradesh to the tune of Rs. 29,000 crore. We strongly oppose this decision, and we urge the Government to construct the project as per its original design of 45.72 metres height and 194 tmc storage capacity, without which all the objectives of the Polavaram project cannot be achieved. We also request for a quick disbursement of R&R package to all the families displaced and affected by the project. The budget allocation for the project this year 2025-26 is Rs. 5,936 crore. We request the Government to enhance the allocation for the speedy completion of the project.

Around five days ago, the EC was rejected by the Government of India for the Rayalaseema Lift Irrigation project due to gross negligence and lack of persuasion by the present Government of Andhra Pradesh. Apart from allocation to Nagarjuna Sagar and Krishna Delta, there is an allocation of 19 tmc for SRBC,

29 tmc for Telu Ganga, 38 tmc for GNSS, and 15 tmc from Srisaillam Dam for drinking water purposes of Chennai. For the above projects from Pothireddypadu head regulator, 7,000 cusecs of water can be drawn when the water level is 854 ft., whereas 44,000 cusecs can be drawn at 880 ft. level during flood days. Madam, our neighbouring State, which is on the left side of Srisaillam Dam, is generating power at 798 ft. level. And it has also constructed two lift irrigation projects, Palamuru Rangareddy project and Dindi List Irrigation Scheme, under which 22,000 cusecs of water is being pumped every day at 800 ft. level. Please think, if power is generated at 798 ft. level and if 22,000 cusecs is pumped every day by our neighbouring State at 800 ft. level, when will the water reach 880 level and how will the Greater Rayalaseema project get its share of water? To overcome the above problem, the foundation was laid for the Rayalaseema Lift Irrigation project in the year 2020 by the then CM, Sri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy Garu, and a significant amount of work is completed.

This project is aimed to pump three TMCs of water everyday at 800 feet level for Rayalaseema and Nellore projects and also for Chennai drinking water purpose. Madam, we demand the Government of India to revisit and review and grant permissions for this project without which Greater Rayalaseema projects will be put to severe injustice.

Thirdly, we demand the Government of India to provide financial assistance for Gundrevula project. This project is aimed to stabilise the historical K.C. Canal ayacut and also provide drinking water to western mandals of Kurnool district. Madam, at present, for 2.65 lakh acres of K.C. Canal ayacut, there is only one dam

on Tungabhadra, that is, Sunkesula Dam which has the capacity of only 1.5 TMC. It is nowhere sufficient to irrigate 2.65 lakh acres of land. So, we are requesting the Government to give financial assistance to Gundrevula Project with 15 to 20 TMC capacity so that the K.C. Canal ayacut can be stabilised.

Recently, the NHAI sanctioned a new river overbridge to connect Nandyala of Andhra Pradesh to Kalvakurthy of Telangana State. There is a demand from the farmers to construct a weir, an ayacut along with this bridge. We request the hon. Jal Shakti Minister and the hon. Minister for National Highways to consider this proposal for construction of weir along the river overbridge at Siddheswaram, which would not require any additional land acquisition. All it requires is, change of design and increase in strength.

Madam, we request the National Dam Safety Authority to undertake immediate repairs at Srisailem dam, Nagarjuna Sagar Dam and other important dams of Andhra Pradesh. We request the Government of India to increase the Central support for minor irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh and also request the Government to increase the allocation of funds under Jal Jeevan Mission for Andhra Pradesh. With these demands, I conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): Madam, on behalf of the All India Trinamool Congress, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Jal Shakti for the year 2025-26. I would like to express my concern regarding the functioning of the Ministry of Jal Shakti. It was envisioned that this Ministry would be effective in addressing India's multifaceted water challenges, including water scarcity, sanitation and the provision of clean drinking water. Madam, water is the

driving force of nature. It is the most precious resource and abundant compound on earth's surface, covering more than 70 per cent of the planet. But India has only four per cent of water whereas it is home to 17 per cent of the world population. Now, it is evident that the ratio of availability and usage is not at the desired level. The solution lies in smart usage. Unfortunately, it has clearly failed in doing so. It is highlighted in the 2018 report published by the NITI Aayog that at least 21 major Indian cities, including New Delhi, were projected to exhaust their groundwater resources by 2020. If that is the case, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how we are going to move forward from here.

Madam, the Ministry has seen a significant rise in the funds allocated to it. For the financial year of 2024-25, Rs.98,418 crore was given. In the Union Budget, for the fiscal year 2025-26, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has been allocated Rs.99,503 crore. These allocations represent approximately 1.964 per cent of the total Government expenditure, positioning the Ministry of Jal Shakti among the key sectors in terms of budgetary priority.

Madam, despite this, there is a significant underutilization of this fund. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister the reason for non-utilization of the fund.

The ambitious Har Ghar Jal initiative that aims to provide every rural household with tap water by 2024 has now been extended till 2028. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the Government needs four years more to fulfil its target. I would also like to highlight an important issue. The Ministry claimed that 78 per cent of Anganwadi centres had access to clean tap water under the Jal Jeevan Mission. However, this was based on a total of 11.11 lakh centres, while

the Ministry of Women and Child Development reported that there are 13.87 lakh operational centres as of March 2021. Is there a valid explanation for this glaring mismatch in number? Such differences raise doubt about the accuracy of the Ministry's data and the transparency of its reporting. This means that about 2.75 lakh centres were left out, bringing the actual coverage down to around 70 per cent. The Ministry's focus on large-scale water infrastructure projects, such as river interlinking project, which aims to connect 37 rivers and extensive dam construction, gives rise to various environmental and social concerns. These projects can harm ecosystems, displace communities and lead to loss of biodiversity. I urge the Ministry to focus on sustainable community-based water management instead of large infrastructure projects that could cause long-term damage. ... *(Interruptions)* Madam, my Party has given 15 minutes for me. ... *(Interruptions)* I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the waters of the Ganga River in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, during the ongoing Maha Kumbh were completely clean? As per the National Green Tribunal's directives, millions of devotees should have been informed about the quality of the water they were about to dip into. We have all seen the reports showing dangerously high levels of bacteria in the water, making it unsafe for bathing. If the Minister has received this information, I would like to know from the Government what steps the Government is taking regarding cleaning the Ganga Triveni Sangam.

Madam, I belong to the Sundarbans Constituency. The Sundarbans river embankment issue is a major challenge due to the region's fragile ecosystem. The region faced constant threats from cyclones like Amphan, Aila, Bulbul, Yaas and

many more. The Government of India sanctioned Rs 2,103.64 crore for FMP schemes, namely Sundarban Embankments Reconstruction Project, Kaliaghai-Kapaleswari-Baghai Basin Scheme etc., The Government of West Bengal submitted a reimbursement project worth Rs. 204.07 crore, but only Rs. 44.15 crore has so far been reimbursed. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to release the balance amount, that is, Rs. 159.92 crore at the earliest.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to implement the Ghatal Master Plan which is a long-pending demand of the people in the two flood-affected districts ... *(Interruptions)* The dredging of Bhagirathi, Hooghly and Ganga at the upstream of Farakka Barrage to maintain navigability at Kolkata port was the main objective of construction of Farakka Barrage and Ganga Water Treaty, 1996. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to release the fund.

The three North Bengal districts, namely, Cooch Behar, Alipurduar and Jalpaiguri, which are criss-crossed by more than 50 rivers having their origin in Bhutan, are mainly responsible for erosion and flood.

So, I would like to request the hon. Minister that since the Government of West Bengal has already sent a proposal and requested for sanctioning of fund on 8th August, 2024, you should constitute an Indo-Bhutan Joint River Commission at the earliest to formulate and recommend flood control works and flood warning system.

Being a representative of Sundarbans, I would like to request the hon. Minister to sanction more fund for construction and maintenance of the entire river embankment of Sundarbans to protect the people of Sundarbans.

Thank you, Madam.

***SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA (THENI):** Hon. Speaker Sir, Vanakkam. At the outset, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources (Jal Shakti). There is no world without water. Long live Tamil language. Water Resources for the basis of our life, livelihood and development. You have allocated Rs 99, 503 Crore for the Jal Jeevan Mission. If we compare, it is Rs 4,500 Crore less than the last year's allocation. While speaking in this august House, Hon Finance Minister informed that 98 per cent of the households in India have been provided with potable tap water under the Jal Jeevan Mission. Hon. Prime Minister too was listening to this in this House. You bring several schemes like Jal Jeevan Mission. The Union Government should keenly observe to the fact that which State of this country is implementing the Schemes very effectively. If you talk about Jal Jeevan Mission, it is the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) Government in Tamil Nadu led by *Thalapathi* Thiru M.K. Stalin which has made this Scheme successfully reach 98 per cent of households in the State of Tamil Nadu. When this State Government of Tamil Nadu demands for release of funds, you have been denying to do so. You refuse to provide flood relief assistance. You refuse to release funds meant for education. Similarly for Flood Management and Border Area Programme (FMBAP) you earlier allocated Rs. 450 crore. This year you have further reduced this flood management fund by Rs.50 crore and made it as Rs. 400 crore. Why did you reduce this amount?

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Will there not be any floods this year? If such a flood comes, will this Government should inform us on how to stop that flood. Air and water are being polluted. Water bodies are polluted. We come to know from the Reports of the Union Government about water pollution, This Biochemical Oxygen Demand test report further about the 1920 samples of water taken in different places explains how far this water is worst polluted. There is Biochemical Oxygen deficit in 817 places. It means the water pollution is very high in these 817 places. This Union Government after finding this should act swiftly for ensuring the protection of all water bodies. There is very high pollution of water in 311 basins. What are you doing to rectify this? There is depletion of ground water level. If we inspect in 100 districts, there is depletion of ground water table. There are chemicals like fluoride, arsenic and uranium contained in water making it unfit for drinking. I urge the Union Government to devise a Scheme to address this issue. This Government is allocation Rs. 99,503 crore to the Department of Water Resources for the year 2025-26. This Government should also immediately release funds timely and in full to the States like Tamil Nadu which are implementing several Schemes successfully. But so far not even 40 percent of the funds are not released. Why are showing hesitation to release the remaining funds? Union Government should clarify on this. These are the details of rivers which are polluted. You have been allocating huge funds for cleaning Ganga and addressing the issue of pollution in river Ganges. Similarly you should allocate funds for other rivers in the various States of the country. Particularly in Tamil Nadu, people take holy dip like Kumbhmela in rivers like Thamirabharani, Cauvery and Vaigai. Even water is

polluted in these rivers. You should allocate funds for cleaning such rivers of Tamil Nadu as well. Hon Prime Minister spoke in this august House even yesterday. He said that more than 60 crore people took holy dip during Mahakumbh in Uttar Pradesh. I want to ask you if 60 crore people take holy dip in a river, will that not be polluted? What is the fate of that river and the quality of that river water? How will you clean it? How long will it take? This situation should not continue. There should be a water management Committee which should look into the issue of Kumbhmela types of holy dip in large numbers in various rivers of the country and submit reports to the different State Governments with a follow-up action in this regard. Similarly in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu, there is issue of mixing of saline water with in drinking water. There should be coastal management programmes for addressing this issue drinking water becoming saline and water should be protected. In Tamil Nadu, if we talk about a new Scheme, it is the Combined Water Supply Scheme (CWSS). There are 56 Combine water Schemes through which drinking water is provided to Crores of people of Tamil Nadu. You should provide adequate funds to this Integrated Drinking Water Scheme. Why Union Government is not releasing funds to Tamil Nadu. Under Jal Jeevan Mission, so far, there is a due amount of Rs. 1707 crore to be released by the Union Government for the year 2024-25. This amount is yet to be released to Tamil Nadu. You should release this immediately. Under fund sharing pattern under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), should be revised. You have not increased the share of the Union Government. It should be increased. Only then the water resources can be well protected. Similarly, under 19 new Combined water Schemes you should allocate

Rs. 21,231 crore to Tamil Nadu. We have given new water Schemes. This Scheme is the need of the hour. Through this Scheme, Crores of people of Tamil Nadu will get integrated drinking water supply. In order to protect our water bodies there should be monitoring of five dams in Tamil Nadu. Cauvery, Kollidam, Vellaru dams should be protected. There should be separate funds allocated for operation and maintenance of these dams. Union Government should understand that it is Tamil Nadu led by Hon Chief Minister *Thalapathi* Thiru M.K. Stalin which is pioneer in implementing successfully the water related schemes of the Union Government without any delay and hence I urge that adequate funds should be allocated Tamil Nadu without further delay. With this I conclude. Thank you.

श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज (कौशाम्बी) : महोदया, मैं आज जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कोई विकास के खिलाफ नहीं, बल्कि झूठे दावों, भ्रष्टाचार और जनता के साथ बड़े धोखे के खिलाफ बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदया, सरकार दावा करती है कि जल जीवन मिशन के तहत भारत की पानी की समस्या सुलझ गई है। यदि आप उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी भी गांव में चले जाएं, तो एक अलग सच सामने आता है। आंखों में आंसू आ गए, लेकिन इनके नल में एक बूंद पानी तक नहीं आ पा रहा है। जल जीवन मिशन जो वर्ष 2019 में इस वायदे के साथ शुरू किया गया था कि वर्ष 2024 तक हर ग्रामीण घर को जल से नल मिलेगा। अगर यह इतना बड़ा मिशन था, तो मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2024-25 में इसके बजट में जो राशि 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये से आधे से भी कम मात्र 22 हजार करोड़ रुपये क्यों कर दी गई? सरकार दावा करती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 85 परसेंट से ज्यादा ग्रामीण घरों तक जल पहुंच गया है लेकिन महोदया यदि मैं अपने कौशाम्बी संसदीय क्षेत्र की बात करूँ तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि वे एक दिन मेरे क्षेत्र में आएँ। मैं स्वयं उन्हें लेकर जाऊँगा और पानी की समस्या के हालात दिखाऊँगा। वहां एक भी टंकी न पूरे तरीके से बनी है और न ही पाइप लाइन बिछी है। जो पाइप

लाइन बिछी भी है, उसकी क्वालिटी इतनी खराब है कि वह फटती चली जा रही है और उससे ऊपर ग्रामीण सड़क बनाने की मेहनत इतने सालों की जो मेहनत चाहे माननीय सांसदों ने की हो या माननीय विधायकों ने की हो, उन सड़कों को खोद दिया गया है।

महोदया, यदि मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात करूं तो एक हजार से ज्यादा सड़कें खोद दी गई हैं और मात्र 50 प्रतिशत से कम सड़क आज तक बन नहीं पाई है। वर्ष 2024-25 में जल जीवन मिशन के तहत सेंटर और स्टेट का एक शेयर आधा-आधा बजट एलोकेशन का होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ इतना बड़ा दुर्व्यवहार और भेदभाव किया गया कि सेंटर से वर्ष 2023-24 का अभी भी 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बकाया है और वर्ष 2024-25 में अभी भी 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये बजट का प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ऑन वाटर रिसोर्सेस की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि तीन लाख से ज्यादा सैम्पल्स कंटेमिनेटेड पाए गए हैं। आर्सनिक और फ्लोराइड जहर जैसे बन चुका है, लेकिन कोई सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। जल जीवन मिशन एक सपना जरूर था लेकिन आज से यह मिशन 'जल झूठ' बनकर रह गया है। इसी तरह से प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना वर्ष 2015 में इस वायदे के साथ शुरू की गई थी कि हर खेत को पानी मिलेगा और कृषि में पानी का बेहतर उपयोग होगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, यू.पी. में हर साल 70 प्रतिशत ग्राउण्ड वॉटर एक्सट्रैक्ट किया जाता है, लेकिन ग्राउण्ड वॉटर रिचार्ज के लिए इस सरकार ने कोई ठोस व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं की है।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र की कुछ मांगें हैं, जो मैं सरकार से करना चाहूंगा, जिनमें कुछ सिंचाई परियोजनाएं हैं, जैसे महाराजपुर से सिया माइनर कैनाल; रामपुर, केटवा से बसियारा माइनर कैनाल; बाघराय से कमासिन से चकवाडा माइनर कैनाल। बकुलाही नदी, जो रायबरेली से निकलती है और मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र से होकर जाती है, वह कुंडा और बाबागंज में भयंकर बाढ़ लेकर आती है। उसमें हजारों एकड़ खेत डूब जाते हैं, फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है और इसके कारण वहां के किसान कर्ज में डूब जाते हैं। इसका एक प्रॉपर ड्रेनेज सिस्टम बनाया जाए, यह मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा।

पूर्वांचल और बुंदेलखण्ड में अमृत सरोवर योजना में जितने तालाब खोदे गए हैं, आज तक उनमें एक बूंद भी पानी नहीं है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, 'नमामि गंगे' का जो सपना इस सरकार ने दिखाया था, इसमें दस सालों में 20,000 करोड़ रुपये लगे और फिर भी 'राम तेरी गंगा मैली' है। इन्होंने पिछले दस सालों का जो बजट प्रस्ताव रखा है तो मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि दस सालों में से बस दो बार 'नमामि गंगे' के बजट को यूटीलाइज्ड किया गया और इस सरकार में उस बजट का आठ बार अंडर यूटीलाइज्ड रहने का रेट रहा है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, लोक लेखा समिति की रिपोर्ट में साफ दिखाया गया है कि 'नमामि गंगे' योजना में धीमी गति से काम हो रहा है। प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट्स को एप्रूव करने में देरी हो रही है, इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की रफ्तार बहुत धीमी है। सबसे बड़ा धोखा यह रहा कि बजट का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा प्रचार-प्रसार में खर्च किया गया, लेकिन धरातल पर इसकी वास्तविकता कुछ और है।

कल हमने प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण सुना। मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने कुम्भ में मरने वाले लोगों के प्रति संवेदना व्यक्त की, लेकिन कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन लोगों के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहा।

सभापति महोदया, अन्त में, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वह गंगा, जो पाप धोने आयी थी, आज वह सरकारी पापों से भर गयी है। 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रचार भी हो गया, पर गंगा की हालत और बिगड़ गयी।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ (जलगांव) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं इस सम्मानित सदन में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलने के लिए खड़ी हूँ। यह हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व और मजबूत प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण का ही परिणाम है कि जल संसाधनों के प्रबंधन और जल संरक्षण में देश ने अभूतपूर्व प्रगति की है। जल जीवन मिशन, नमामि गंगे, अटल भूजल योजना, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना, जैसी योजनाओं से जल संकट से जूझ रहे क्षेत्रों में व्यापक सुधार किया गया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, महाराष्ट्र में जल संरक्षण और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को उच्च

प्राथमिकता दी गई है। माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री देवेन्द्र फडणवीस जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार ने जलयुक्त शिवार योजना के माध्यम से हजारों गाँवों में जल संरक्षण की नई मिसाल कायम की है। इस योजना के तहत भूजल स्तर में सुधार हुआ है, जिससे किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त पानी मिल रहा है। विशेष रूप से विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में जल संकट को दूर करने के लिए कई प्रभावी कदम उठाए गए हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, जल जीवन मिशन के तहत ग्रामीण भारत को हर घर नल से जल देने की योजना बनाई गई थी। वर्ष 2025 तक महाराष्ट्र में 88 प्रतिशत से अधिक घरों में नल कनेक्शंस उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं, जो मोदी सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है। जल गुणवत्ता और स्वच्छता को बनाए रखने के लिए जल परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की संख्या बढ़ाई गई है और जल संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पंचायत स्तर पर जागरूकता अभियान चलाए जा रहे हैं। गंगा नदी की स्वच्छता के साथ-साथ महाराष्ट्र की अन्य प्रमुख नदियों, जैसे गोदावरी, कृष्णा, भीमा और पंचगंगा के पुनर्जीवन पर भी केन्द्र सरकार का विशेष ध्यान है। मोदी सरकार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल संचयन के लिए जलाशयों और बांधों के रख-रखाव को प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। इस योजना के तहत किसानों को जल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई बड़े सिंचाई प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे किए गए हैं। महाराष्ट्र में इस योजना के तहत 8,260 करोड़ रुपये का बजट आवंटित किया गया है, जिससे किसानों की जल संबंधी आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जा सके। 'हर खेत को पानी' योजना के तहत नई सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया गया है और आधुनिक ड्रिप सिंचाई तकनीक को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जलगांव में गंभीर जल संकट के समाधान हेतु लोअर तापी प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजना पर पाडसरी डैम को लगभग 25 वर्ष पूर्व स्वीकृत दी गई थी। यह परियोजना 32,328 हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई क्षमता प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ लाखों नागरिकों को स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने में सहायक होगी।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अब तक 874.05 करोड़ रुपये इस परियोजना पर खर्च किए हैं, लेकिन अब भी 2,014 करोड़ रुपये की लागत लंबित है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने 22वीं आईसीसी बैठक 23, अप्रैल, 2024 में इस परियोजना को मंजूरी दी थी।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 31 मई, 2024 को इस परियोजना को पीएमकेएसवाई योजना में शामिल करने का अनुरोध किया है। इस परियोजना को 2,888.48 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत के साथ निवेश की मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है, लेकिन यह परियोजना अब तक अधूरी पड़ी है। सीमित वित्तीय संसाधनों और धीमी प्रशासनिक प्रक्रियाओं के कारण हर वर्ष केवल नाममात्र का बजट आवंटित किया जाता है। इस देरी के कारण किसानों को फसल उत्पादन में नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है और नागरिकों को भी जल संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अतः मैं सरकार से यह प्रमुख मांग करती हूँ कि इस परियोजना को शीघ्र ही पीएमकेएसवाई योजना में शामिल किया जाए और आवश्यक निधि तुरंत जारी की जाए।

जलगांव जिले में 99.98 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण घरों तक पाइपलाइन जल आपूर्ति पहुँच चुकी है, जो केंद्र सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है। यह डेटा दर्शाता है कि योजना का क्रियान्वयन प्रभावी रहा है, लेकिन वित्तीय बिलों के भुगतान में देरी और कार्यों की धीमी गति के कारण कई विकास कार्य अधूरे रह गए हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, केंद्र सरकार की योजनाएँ प्रभावी हैं, लेकिन उनका समयबद्ध और सुचारु रूप से क्रियान्वयन अत्यंत आवश्यक है। मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय और संबंधित अधिकारियों से आग्रह करती हूँ कि लंबित वित्तीय भुगतान तुरंत जारी किए जाएँ, ताकि ठेकेदारों और श्रमिकों को समय पर भुगतान मिले और कार्य तेजी से पूरा हो सके। प्रगति धीमी होने वाली परियोजनाओं की उच्च स्तरीय समीक्षा की जाए और अधिकारियों को जवाबदेह बनाया जाए। जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं को तय समय सीमा में पूर्ण करने के निर्देश दिए जाएँ, ताकि जनता को जल्द से जल्द लाभ मिल सके। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जल आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और निरंतरता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु नियमित निगरानी तंत्र विकसित किया जाए।

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी और हमारे जल शक्ति मंत्री श्री सी.आर. पाटिल साहब के नेतृत्व में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाएँ जल संकट से निपटने में मील का पत्थर साबित हो रही हैं। लेकिन

हमें इस कार्य को तेज गति से पूरा करना होगा। मैं इस सदन से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों को सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकृति दी जाए, ताकि देश और महाराष्ट्र की जल आवश्यकताओं को प्रभावी रूप से पूरा किया जा सके।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (PATHANAMTHITTA): Thank you, Chairperson, for giving me the opportunity to participate in this discussion. Jal Jeevan Mission, a flagship programme of the Government, aims at providing clean and sustainable drinking water to every rural household in India.

While we appreciate the vision and commitment behind this initiative, its execution in many States, including Kerala, remains deeply concerning. Jal Jeevan Mission has been allocated Rs. 67,000 crore in 2025-26, which is five per cent lower than the Budget Estimate of 2024-25. In 2024-25, the Revised Estimate of this Scheme is only Rs. 22,694 crore, as opposed to a budget allocation of Rs. 70,163 crore. This is the lowest expenditure on this Scheme in any year since 2020-21.

In Kerala, the coverage of Jal Jeevan Mission is the lowest, with only 54 per cent of households having access to tap water. The Mission, which was supposed to ensure piped water access to every rural household by 2024, has faced severe delays in execution.

Nearly half of the project remains incomplete, mainly due to slow tendering process and approvals. This bureaucratic delay has delayed infrastructure development.

The slow pace of implementation has had a direct impact on local

communities. Roads that were dug up for laying pipelines have been left unfinished for months, even years, causing significant economic losses and posing serious safety hazards. Accidents due to unfinished roads and trenches are becoming more common.

Instead of improving quality of life, the Mission's poor execution is creating new infrastructure challenges. Since the Scheme's funding structure mandates that 50 per cent of the cost be borne by the Centre, 25 per cent by the State Governments, 50 per cent by the local bodies and 10 per cent by the beneficiaries, Members of Parliament have a minimum role over its execution. This has led to States renaming, and implementing the project under different local schemes, which reduces Central Government involvement, and scrutiny. The States like Kerala purposefully try to evade the Centre's role in this project. They try to implement these projects as their own by avoiding the Members of Parliament.

As a Central Government project, MPs have the right to monitor the Jal Jeevan Mission project. The Government of Kerala has even published a book consolidating Jal Jeevan Mission work in 140 Assembly Constituencies, exempting Central Government's contributions and the MPs' concern, owning it as their own project.

Across many States, people are receiving tap connections, but no water flows through them. In some cases, the taps are yet to be fitted. Issues of water crisis have been raised in Parliament multiple times. A common issue regarding Jal Jeevan Mission has been the lack of water at the source. The Government reports an increase in household tap connections, but having taps does not mean having

water. The data may suggest rapid progress, but what matters to people is whether water actually reaches their homes.

Madam, another major issue is the quality of water being supplied. The Functionality Assessment Report 2022 revealed that States like Kerala, Sikkim and Tripura have over 40 per cent of households receiving water that does not meet quality standards. Safe drinking water is not just about access, but also about reliability. The Standing Committee on Water Resources also highlighted several issues, including inadequate water quality testing, unhygienic storage facilities, and insufficient testing labs. It is not enough to just provide connections. We must ensure that the water supplied is clean, regular, and safe for consumption.

The financial constraints are another major hurdle. Many States have struggled to meet their share of funding due to cost overruns and delays in statutory approvals. The Standing Committee has pointed out that difficult terrains, scattered rural populations, and adverse climatic conditions often slowdown progress. As a result, Kerala and several other States have been unable to fully implement Jal Jeevan Mission at the desired pace. If the Centre claims to have Jal Jeevan Mission as one of its major schemes, that they boast about, then they should also take responsibility and accountability for ensuring that the scheme is properly implemented, taking into consideration the diversities and complexities of implementation of the scheme across regions.

Finally, if we truly want Jal Jeevan Mission to be a success, we need urgent corrective measures. I urge the Government to prioritise source sustainability to ensure that every tap connection is backed by a dependable water source. Kerala,

with its lowest Jal Jeevan Mission coverage, must receive special attention to address gaps in implementation. Furthermore, the Centre must work closely with the States to address financial bottlenecks, accelerate fund releases, and strengthen infrastructure.

This Mission is not just about numbers on the dashboard, it is about ensuring every citizen gets access to safe and sustainable drinking water. Water is the most fundamental human need. The people of Kerala, and indeed all of India, deserve not just tap connections, but running water which is clean, and accessible every day.

I urge the Government to take immediate, and decisive steps to bridge the implementation gap in the Jal Jeevan Mission as water security is not a privilege but a right. Thank you, Madam.

***SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER (SANGRUR):** I thank you hon. Madam Chairperson for giving me the opportunity to speak on Demands for Grants under the control of Ministry of Jal Shakti for the year 2025-26.

Ma'am, it has been said in Guru Granth Sahib that water is an essential element in life and due to water, there is greenery and prosperity in life around us. So, water is indispensable for life. As far as Punjab is concerned, our state was irrigated by five rivers earlier. The word Punjab means 'land of five rivers'. Two rivers are now located in Pakistan after division of India in 1947. Three rivers remained in Punjab. But, the waters of Punjab's rivers were over-exploited. Our

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

river-water was given to even those states that should not have been given our river-water under Riparian State law.

Secondly, we had to make India self-sufficient in production of foodgrains. We ushered in the Green Revolution. We had to over-exploit the under-ground water resources in Punjab. For paddy cultivation, lot of water was needed. So, due to over-exploitation of ground-water resources, condition has deteriorated in Punjab.

Madam Chairperson, I want to place 4-5 important points pertaining to Punjab. When Punjab was divided and Haryana came into existence, it created problem for Punjab. As per 1954 Yamuna river-water agreement, 2/3 rd of Yamuna river's water was supposed to be granted to Punjab. However, after Haryana came into existence, it was not mentioned as to how much river-water will be given to Punjab. I urge upon the Central Government to reconsider the provisions of this treaty and Punjab's share of river-water should be given to our state.

Second matter pertains to my constituency Sangrur as well as Punjab. The embankment of river Ghaggar from Khanauri to Makror Sahib has eroded. As a result, in 2023, floods were rampant in this area. From Makror Sahib to Karail, the 17 kilometres stretch needs to be widened. An embankment needs to be built here so that thousands of acres of land of farmers can be saved from destruction. So, I urge upon the hon'ble minister Sir to do the needful in both the states.

Thirdly, Punjab became the first state to complete government's Jal Shakti mission in 2022. Pipes were laid, boring was done and water reached the houses of people via taps. But, that water is not worth drinking. Today, in every second or

third house of Punjab, cancer patients are there. The underground water in Punjab is badly contaminated. I urge upon the Central Government that for the region of Malwa and my area, including Sangrur, Dhuri, Barnala, Malerkotla, Sunam etc., provision should be made for providing Bhakra Canal water to these areas. This is essential for providing clean drinking water to people of these areas.

Fourthly, Madam, there are dams in Kandi region. They are 30 years old dams. A lot of silt has accumulated in these dams. It leads to flooding. Extra water flows into Pakistan. The need of the hour is to de-silt these small dams. The State Government has sent proposals for the same to the centre. Three projects have been approved but five other projects are still pending with the Centre. I urge upon the hon. Minister Sir to give the approval for the remaining projects at the earliest. Silt can be used for the construction of highways in Punjab and excess flood water will no longer flow into Pakistan. Nowadays, fertile top soil is being used for construction of highways in Punjab.

The 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchaai scheme' is there. For renovation and extension of canals, Punjab had been asked to submit its proposal. We have sent a proposal of Rs. 1163 crores to the Centre. 10 years have passed but the entire amount has not yet been given to Punjab. Only a partial amount has been given to Punjab. Full money should be paid to Punjab.

The Standing Committee on Water Resources has taken cognizance in its tenth report that the underground water of Punjab is badly contaminated. Punjab's name has been included in the list of seven such states. We withdraw ground water at the rate of 27.80 bcm but the recharge of ground water is only 18.84 bcm. So,

Punjab was added in the list of Atal Scheme. Money was to be provided to Punjab. But, Punjab has not yet been given this amount. An official notice should be given to us that Punjab has been included in this scheme.

Hon. Madam Chairperson, I do hope that the problems of drinking water and other water related issues of Punjab will be solved by the Central Government. Thank you.

***SHRI SUBBARAYAN K. (TIRUPPUR):** Hon. Chairman, Vanakkam. I wish to speak briefly on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources. There is a Tamil proverb which says that even if the temple is small in area, the bell sound should be bigger than normal. In the same way, those in the Government are talking big and doing nothing. Their activities are in that fashion. I am not saying this with any bias. This is the actual state of affairs prevalent in this country. This Government has failed on three counts. They failed miserably. I do not have any hesitation to say so. They have failed to protect the water resources of India without water being wasted. This is utter failure on the part of Union Government. They have also failed to use water for our benefit. Thirdly, they have miserably failed to protect our water bodies and water resources including ground water from being polluted. Therefore, this Government, I must say, is just functional on mere words with no concrete and appropriate action in protecting the interests of our country. I want to cite an example. Flood and drought are perennial issues. Losses due to floods and drought are to the large extent. Why cannot you link the

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

rivers of Mount Himalayas to compensate this loss? Why cannot you link the rivers of south India? There was a Scheme to link the rivers of our country. There was a Scheme called as Garland Canal Scheme. I fail to understand why this Scheme could not be completed? They say that they do not have funds. Is it true that they do not have funds? This Government wants to waive-off the loans to the tune of Rs. 25 lakh crore taken by corporates like Adani and Ambani. If this Government had collected that loan, it would have been easily implemented the interlinking of Himalayan rivers. It would have interlinked the rivers of our country. It would have made our arid lands fertile. They did not do this. That is why I say that this Union Government has miserably failed. Ground water table has gone down so deep to a dangerous level. It has been polluted as well. There is no policy to streamline this or to implement corrective measures in this regard. Chemical discharges are polluting the rivers of the country. River Yamuna has become the worst polluted as we cannot even stand on the shore of this river. No river including Ganges is pure without being polluted. They gave assurance with the slogan "Truth alone can Triumph" for cleaning Ganges within a particular period of time. Whether they have fulfilled this assurance? No, they failed. They just betray the people of this country by mere words and no action is visible concretely on ground. This is the ground reality. I want to talk about industrial effluents. Who is to be blamed for discharge of effluents from Industries? Is it the industry which is the culprit? Is that the labourer to be blamed for this debacle? No. It is the Government which gave permission for these Industries is to be blamed. Even a drop of water in this land should not be polluted. There is a gap in the planning of such a Scheme and its execution. There

is a sharing pattern of funds for these water related Schemes. At the time of giving permission to set-up industries in Textile hubs, if the integrated schemes are implemented in preserving water, the issue of water pollution would have been very well addressed. They should have ensured that not even a single drop of water will be polluted. But the Union Government failed to do so. Similarly, sea water should be made drinkable. Priority should be given to desalination plants to convert saline water to drinking water. They have not shown any concern towards this aspect of preservation of water as well. There are ways to do it efficiently without any loss. Not only on three counts, have they failed on many counts. I have a long list of the failures of this Government. Finally, I want to say this Parliament should have more number of sittings in a calendar year. This can ensure availability of more time for the MPs belonging to the Opposition parties to speak on different issues. What is the loss for this Government in this regard? Why it is not doing so? I want to warn about this dangerous trend where this Government is just disallowing the democracy to function in its normal course.

Thank you.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): The Ministry has been allocated Rs. 99,503 crore in BE 2025-26. This marks a meagre increase over Rs. 98,714 crore allocated in BE 2024-25. I stand to oppose this because the Ministry had faced severe under-utilisation of funds in 2024-25 with the Revised Estimate being 48 per cent lower than the allocation at just Rs. 51,558 crore. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been allocated Rs. 74,226 crore in 2025-26. This is a reduction in allocation compared to Rs. 76,570 allocated in BE 2024-25. This trend

of under-utilisation has persisted with only 74 per cent utilisation in 2020-21; 72 per cent utilisation in 2021-22; 88 per cent utilisation in 2022-23; and only 31.47 per cent funds utilised till January in 2024-25.

In Jal Jeevan Mission, the allocation has been reduced from Rs. 70,162 crore in BE 2024-25 to Rs. 67,000 crore in 2025-26. The scheme has also seen limited utilisation in 2024-25 with only 31.35 per cent funds utilised till February 2025. While the Jal Jeevan Mission may declare victory on paper, the ground reality tells a different story. Reports from Maharashtra's Solapur, Aurangabad, Palghar, and Palghani districts reveal persistent water shortages. In drought-stricken Bundelkhand in UP, people across multiple districts are still desperately searching for water. The Government's tall claims mean little when taps remain dry and basic survival remains a daily battle.

Regarding the Swachh Bharat Mission, again the Government can boast success. I will give examples how these funds have been utilised. In 2020-21, 49 per cent of the allocated Rs. 9,994 crore was utilized. In 2021-22, 31 per cent of the allocated Rs. 9,994 crore was utilized. In 2022-23, 68.5 per cent of the allocated Rs. 7,192 crore was utilized. In 2023-24, 94.6 per cent of the allocated Rs. 7,192 crore was utilized. In 2024-25, 32.7 per cent of the allocated Rs. 7,192 crore utilized. Even more concerning is from 2020-21 to 2022-23, less than 50 per cent of funds allocated by the Centre to States for Swachh Bharat Mission has been released. Under Solid Waste Management, over four years, that is, 2021 to 2025, only 4,96,610 villages have been covered out of a total target of 9,81,827, which is a shortfall of nearly 50 per cent. Under Liquid Waste Management, since 2020-21,

only 4,25,625 villages have been covered out of a total target of 8,30,345.

I will now come to the specific issues of Telangana. My Government has long been demanding the national status for the Palamuru-Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme under the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

18.00 hrs

Moreover, the DPR has been pending for appraisal with the Central Water Commission. The Government of Telangana has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Jal Shakti for the linking of Godavari with Musi River. This is said to provide 5 TMC of water to Musi River. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Mr. Owaisi, just a minute.

We have a very long list of Members who wish to speak on the subject, and if the House agrees, we can extend the time till 8 pm.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Owaisi, please continue.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Madam, it is said to provide 5 TMC of water to Musi River facilitating its cleaning and the project would also supply 15 TMC drinking water to Hyderabad Urban Region. This proposal is currently pending with the Ministry. The State Government has been requesting for the sanction of Rs. 7,400 crore in financial assistance for the project under AMRUT 2 as a special project. But alas, I do not know why this Government hates the Telangana people by not sanctioning this.

And the most important point is that Andhra Pradesh is violating the bifurcation water sharing ratio. They are taking 75 per cent as compared to 66 per

cent, and Telangana is getting only 25 per cent as compared to 34 per cent. ...

(Interruptions)

I am concluding, Madam. In February, 2024, the Telangana Assembly had passed a resolution not to hand over component of Srisailem and Nagarjunasagar to KRMB. The same has been communicated to the Ministry of Jal Shakti. Unfortunately, the Government has not shown any interest.

Madam, may I point to this Government that under Article 21, water is a fundamental right as interpreted by the Apex court under Right to Life. Yet by Government's own data which says that 21.9 per cent of the rural households still lack potable water; all the districts are plagued by high arsenic and uranium; and numerous rivers are biologically dead. Women in Maharashtra and Bundelkhand still walk miles for water and are forced to scoop murky water from the bottom of wells and ponds. For every single day that this Government fails to fulfil its mandate, it is, in no simpler words, violating the fundamental rights of millions of citizens. Maybe, I think the Mughals are to be blamed for this also. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI (HAVERI): Madam, I thank you very much even though it has been a little late in giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands of Grants of the Jal Shakti Department. Thank you once again, Madam.

I must congratulate our hon. Prime Minister and Jal Shakti Minister for one simple reason that even though water is in the Concurrent List, a lot of responsibilities have been taken by the Government of India since 2017, especially with the kind of society we are living in where even after more than 75 years of our

Independence we are not able to give minimum quality drinking water to our people.

Yes, it is a challenge. Water problem is a dynamic problem. It is no more a static problem. If there is good rain, the underground is charged and water is there in rivers, ponds, everywhere. If rain is not there, then the next year itself can be a drought year.

18.03 hrs

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

With great experience, *jeeva jala*, the lifeline of our entire world is water. However, the fundamentals are not very clear. For example, to whom does water belong? Does it belong to an individual, an institution, a Government or a society? This question is yet to be answered throughout the world. Hence, there are disputes, and there are a lot of dispute solutions from Helsinki Award to our Inter-State Water Dispute Act.

Therefore, the next question that automatically arises is this. Is water problem a local problem or a global problem?

For example, our nation was under a green category about 30 years back. Now, India has come into an 'orange' category. If there is a neglect of water, which we think is a natural resource, unless and until the natural resource becomes a national resource, both conservation of water and utilization of water have to be balanced, along with recycling and reutilization of water. All these years, we have been concentrating only on the storage of water, to build dams and different kinds of storages. We have focused solely on the augmentation of water.

Sir, we never thought of utilizing distribution and managing the water. The time has come now. It is already late for this country to think as a whole. The time

has come now to look into the management of water. How is the water managed that is stored? How is it distributed? A lot of wrong concepts are also going around. Many States, organizations, and even political parties and politicians, despite being taught in our high schools regarding the water cycle, tend to forget. Many leaders speak as if water is going waste to the sea. If sweet water does not go to the sea, only the salt water will rise because of the heat, and come down as water vapour, as rain. Thirty per cent of the sweet water should go to the sea. When the first droplets of sweet water go up, along with that, salt water also goes up. Then there will be rainfall. It is a magnificent water cycle. This is just an introduction.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude in two minutes.

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI : I have been waiting since morning. You have to give me exemption; otherwise, I will just keep quiet. Please give me time to speak, Sir.

Sir, it is a very serious matter. I am trying to draw the attention of the Government. I congratulated the present Government because drinking water was not a priority in the past. Our hon. Prime Minister, at Red Fort, announced the Jal Jeevan Mission. Enough allocation has been made. This year, out of the total budget allocation of Rs. 99,503 crore, Rs. 74,000 crore is reserved for drinking water. That shows the importance this Government has given to drinking water. Out of that, JJM has got Rs. 67,000 crore. What is the result? Before JJM was there, there was a huge gap between water supply in the villages, in urban areas, and among poor sections. Now, there are a total of 19 crore rural households. Up to January 21st, 2025, 15 crore households have been given water supply. This is

the greatest achievement after Independence. जो नामुमकिन था, उसको मोदी जी ने मुमकिन बनाया। इसलिए लोग बोलते हैं – मोदी है तो मुमकिन है। Along with that, we have taken care of Swachh Bharat. This year, they have given Rs. 7,192 crore. I do not want to elaborate on that.

Sir, I will come straight to the point because you are in a hurry. The greatest loss to the country, both as a livelihood and finance, is because of one Act we have been following since independence and that is the Interstate Water Dispute Act. This Interstate Water Dispute Act has created more disputes than solving the disputes. Section 3 of this Act clearly says that if there is a dispute between two States, and one of the States goes to the Central Government, a tribunal has to be formed. Tribunals are there in Punjab water dispute, in southern States like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, and in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and other places. It is really a shame. We are all sitting here but the disputes have not been solved for over 50 years. The Tribunals have been working for 30 years or 40 years but the disputes have not been solved. It is bringing a real bloodbath among States, and there is a huge financial loss. A scheme, which was worth Rs.20 crore, has reached Rs.20,000 crore now. Who is going to pay for this? It is justice denied, not justice delayed. It is a criminal waste. Therefore, I just don't want to talk about the problems. I want to highlight the solution also.

Sir, in 2012, as a Water Resource Minister, in the conference, I had made a proposal. There are judges sitting in tribunals whose age is 83 or 84 years. They have been sitting for the last 20 years with all the facilities in Delhi. All the States have to come to Delhi. What a legal penalty the States are paying! I proposed that

there should be a water tribunal or only one single tribunal, headed by a sitting Supreme Court judge, and within six months, the interstate water disputes should be resolved.

Sir, I am just coming to my State. My State, Karnataka, is a mid-riparian State. ऊपर वाले स्टेट से भी हमारा झगड़ा है और नीचे वाले से भी झगड़ा है। लोग डिस्प्यूटेड स्टेट कहकर के बुलाते हैं। लेकिन हमारा हालत यह है कि ऊपर वाला स्टेट भी हमें पानी नहीं देता है और नीचे वाले हमें स्टोर करने के लिए नहीं देते हैं। We have got disputes. I am giving one small example of Upper Krishna dispute. The tribunal had given an order on 30.12. 2010. We are now in 2025. Fifteen years have passed. It has not been notified. What an injustice!

Our good friend from Maharashtra was quoting Almaty Dam case in which the height was to be raised from 519 metres to 524 metres. It is not our proposal. It is our right and the Tribunal has upheld our right. They said that we can raise the height up to 524 metres.

Regarding flooding, the CWDC's independent report is there that the flooding will not happen in the State of Maharashtra because of the height of the Almaty. In fact, Almaty will give a better justice to the lower riparian areas of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Our senior friend has raised the dispute between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. It is Section 15 in the Andhra Pradesh State Reorganization Act. It is between them. But it is affecting us because it has not been notified. Similarly, we have been denied our rights in Mekedatu. I urge the Government of India to take initiative and advise the CWMA, which is sitting on it for the last six years, to take a decision quickly.

Lastly, there is the issue of Mahadayi, everything is over. The Tribunal's order is there. But they are not giving the environmental clearances. Sir, the State has been suffering from all directions. As regards Cauvery-Mahanandi interlinking, we have been denied our rights, Sir.

The NWDA is up to it. I urge the Government of India to give justice to our Karnataka State.

Lastly, I would like to talk about the interlinking of Bedti-Varada. It is there in the first national prospective interlinking plan. The NWDA has approved it, still nothing is happening. I want the Government of India to take up the interlinking of Bedti-Varada at the earliest.

Sir, I am really happy that this Government, under the leadership of Narendra Modi Ji, has given a new direction to the concept of drinking water, and because of that, most of the villages are getting a good surface water, otherwise they would have gone to bore wells. Due to the surface water and clean water, health of the villages is improving and performance of the villages is improving. I thank the leadership of Narendra Modi Ji and Patil Ji who are doing a wonderful job. But as far as the inter-State water problem is concerned, they have to think seriously and give solutions. अगर मोदी है, तो मुमकिन है, तो इंटर-स्टेट वाटर डिस्प्यूट भी सॉल्व हो जाएगा। इस विश्वास पर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री मोहम्मद हनीफ़ा (लद्दाख) : धन्यवाद सर। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के तहत जल-जीवन मिशन प्रोग्राम मरकज़ी सरकार ने वर्ष 2019 में शुरू किया था और इन सालों में काफी हद तक इस पर काम चला है और चल रहा है। आज करीब देश के बहुत सारे घराने कवर कर दिए गए हैं।

सर, जल-जीवन मिशन के तहत जो हर घर नल पहुंचाना था, इसमें काफी हद तक लद्दाख में

भी काम हुआ है, लेकिन इसमें मसला यह है कि जल-जीवन मिशन के तहत हर घर नल तो पहुंचाया जा रहा है, लेकिन इन नलों में पानी कैसे पहुंचाया जाए, यह लद्दाख, खासकर बालाई इलाकों के लिए बहुत बड़ा मसला है। इस स्कीम के तहत जो काम हो रहा है, उसमें उन्हीं सोर्सेंज को इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है, जो सोर्सेंज पहले वहां हुआ करते थे।

सर, चूंकि लद्दाख में मौसमी हालात, माहौल व ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की वजह से पानी के सारे सोर्सेंज, जो बर्फ और ग्लेशियर पर मुदस्सिर हैं, वे बंद होने की कगार पर हैं। जितने भी सोर्सेंज हैं, वे ग्लेशियर और बर्फ पर मुदस्सिर हैं।

सर, यही ग्लेशियर्स और बर्फबारी पिघलकर चश्मे और नाले-नदियों की सूरत में नीचे बहते हैं। जब बर्फबारी ही नहीं हो रही है, तो चश्मे और नदी-नालों में जो पानी है, वह खत्म होने की कगार पर है।

सर, पिछले 10-15 सालों से क्लाइमेट चेंज की वजह से लद्दाख में बर्फबारी बहुत कम हो रही है। लद्दाख में चाहे पीने का पानी हो या इरीगेशन पर्पज के लिए हो, ज्यादातर बर्फबारी पर ही मुदस्सिर होता है, क्योंकि यहां बारिश बहुत कम होती है।

सर, पिछले कई सालों से लद्दाख में जो मौसमी हालात तब्दील हो रहे हैं, उसके बाद लद्दाख के बहुत सारे इलाकों में खुश्कसाली की तरफ जा रहे हैं। बहुत सारे इलाके ऐसे हैं, जहां पिछले कई सालों से पहले ही खुश्कसाली की सूरतेहाल बनी हुई है। यहां के किसान पानी की किल्लत की वजह से काफी परेशान हैं। सबसे बड़ी परेशानी की बात यह है कि पिछले 30-40 सालों से जो किसान मेहनत करके प्लांटेशन लगा रहे हैं, वे लगकर तैयार भी हुए हैं। वह प्लांटेशन तैयार है और माहौलियात के लिए भी यह काफी जरूरी है, लेकिन पानी न मिलने के कारण ये प्लांटेशन सूखने की कगार पर हैं।

पानी न मिलने की वजह से आज ये प्लांटेशन सूखने की कगार पर हैं। किसानों ने पूरी जिंदगी जो मेहनत की है, वह सब आज बर्बाद हो रही है। कारगिल जिले का एक बड़ा इलाका है, जिसे सोध इलाका कहा जाता है। सोध वह ब्लॉक है, जहां के लोग सबसे ज्यादा मुतासिर हैं। पिछले कई सालों से यहां पर खुश्कसाली जैसे सूरत-ए-हाल बने हुए हैं। जहां कभी दो फसलें हुआ करती थीं, वहां आज एक

भी फसल नहीं हो पा रही है।

सभापति महोदय, कई सालों पहले कारगिल में जो निचले इलाके हैं, वहां सर्दियों में दो से तीन फीट बर्फ जमा हुआ करती थी, लेकिन आज वहां पर मुश्किल से छः इंच भी बर्फ जमा नहीं होती है। इस साल भी बर्फबारी बहुत कम हुई है। जहां दिसम्बर में बर्फबारी होना शुरू हो जाती है और फरवरी तक वहां पर बर्फबारी जमा रहती है, वहां इस साल में फरवरी तक भी बर्फ नहीं पड़ी है। इस साल भी खुश्कसाली होने का इम्कानात है। इस वजह से इस साल भी इम्कानात है कि इन इलाकों में बर्फ से खूश्कसाली से सुरत-ए-हाल बनेगा, जिससे यहां के किसान काफी परेशान होंगे।

सभापति महोदय, खासकर मैं जिस इलाके की बात कर रहा हूँ, सोध इलाका हेडक्वार्टर से भी बहुत नजदीक है। इस इलाके में पानी की बहुत ज्यादा दिक्कत है। वहां पर खेती भी पानी पर ही डिपेंड है और जानवर भी डिपेंडेंट है। खुश्कसाली की वजह से पिछले कई सालों से चारे का भी मसला है। उसके लिए सरकार को मुआवजा देना पड़ता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए सरकार से मांग करता हूँ, चूँकि लद्दाख यूटी है और यह होम मिनिस्ट्री के अंडर में आता है। मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री से गुजारिश करता हूँ कि लद्दाख के इन इलाकों के लिए एक स्पेशल सर्वे टीम बनाई जाए और उस टीम के तहत वहां प्रोजेक्ट बनाकर इन इलाकों के लिए एक स्पेशल पैकेज दिया जाए। इन गांवों में जल्दी से जल्दी पानी पहुंचाने की कोशिश की जाए। अगर वहां पर जल्दी से जल्दी पानी नहीं पहुंचेगा तो वहां की जो पब्लिक है, वह पलायन करने पर मजबूर हो जाएगी।

MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN (DHUBRI): Hon. Chairperson Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak about the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

While in 2025-26, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has been allocated Rs. 99,503 crore, the budget does not account for the issues that are faced by the people of my State, Assam. Therefore, I dedicate my allocated time to speak about the issues

that they face and what has not been covered in the budget provided to the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Let me start by mentioning a few words in my own language about the Brahmaputra, from the Bard of Assam, the renowned Assam *Gaurav*, Bharat Ratna, late Dr. Bhupen Hazarika.

Luitor boliya baan toi koloinu dhapoli meliso, hir hir xobode

kaal roop dhoroi loi,

Kaknu bare bare khediso,

Luitor buku henu bam hoi gol ,

Gobhirota henu kixu nuhuwa hol

Baan toi xeye heno oloiya boliya hoi

Duipaare uposi poriso

Baan toi tighil nighilaabi

Axare kothiya nutuabi

Xisu bodh bhaona naapaatibi

Ghoror xaalote xogunok bohuwai

Moronor xobaah naapaatibi

Paanir paarote jonom aamaar

Paanir pitri xokti aamaar

Xei xoktire baanok rodhim

Xohoxro haatere dupaar baandhim

Tor ei xoktik kaarhi kaarhi aani tokei

Aamaar bhrityo korim.

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika often addressed the Brahmaputra River as the *Luit*, as most of us in Assam do. It stands as the lifeblood of Assam, intertwining itself with the very essence and identity of its people.

According to the Assam State Disaster Management Authority's daily flood reports in 2022, 5-14 districts report significant erosion daily, thereby making it a silent yet devastating crisis, including my Parliamentary Constituency, Dhubri.

For Majuli in Assam – the world's largest inhabited river island – erosion is an existential threat that already its area was reduced from 1000 square kilometres to around 500 square kilometres. If this trend continues, Majuli could disappear by 2040, thereby raising urgent concerns about the future of its displaced population.

Sir, '*Aapda Prabandhan*' or 'Disaster Management' कह देने से हमारे असम राज्य की याद आती है, क्योंकि असम की one of the many problems, सर्वप्रथम मुख्य समस्या बाढ़ और मिट्टी कटाव है। असम के लोग बाढ़ की समस्या को किसी तरह से सहन कर लेते हैं, जबकि बाढ़ एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। बाढ़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न होने पर आपकी जमीन और घर रह जाते हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में जो मिट्टी कटाव की समस्या है, हम दिल्ली में बैठकर सोच भी नहीं सकते हैं कि यह कितनी भयानक समस्या है? मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र और इसके साथ जुड़ी हुई कम से कम 33 सहायक नदियों में किस प्रकार से मिट्टी कटाव होता है, हम यहां बैठकर उसके बारे में नहीं सोच सकते हैं।

सर, हम दिल्ली को बार-बार यह समझाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक हमें सफलता नहीं मिल पायी है। ब्रह्मपुत्र असम की जीवन रेखा है और इस ब्रह्मपुत्र से असम के लोगों का जन-जीवन लगा हुआ है। हम ब्रह्मपुत्र का विषय पहले भी कई बार उठा चुके हैं कि यह नदी नहीं है, यह नद है। यह ब्रह्म का पुत्र है, इसीलिए ब्रह्मपुत्र असम की जीवन रेखा है। ब्रह्मपुत्र या सहायक नदियों का जो स्वभाव है, वह हिन्दुस्तान की बाकी नदियों से नहीं मिलता है। ब्रह्मपुत्र और इसके सहायक नदियों में जब मिट्टी

का कटाव होता है, आप सोच नहीं सकते हैं, तब एक ही बार में 1000-1000 बीघा जमीन ब्रह्मपुत्र में समा जाती है। 100-100 बीघा जमीन के मालिकों की जमीन ब्रह्मपुत्र और सहायक नदियों में समा जाने के कारण एक ही दिन में वे लोग रास्ते पर आ जाते हैं। जब इन लोगों की जमीन और घर खोकर भटकना पड़ता है, तब दिल्ली में आने पर कुछ लोग इन्हें घुसपैठिया बोलते हैं।

इसीलिए मैं माननीय सभापति जी के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार को अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि यह इरोजन, मिट्टी कटाव की समस्या क्या है? इस समस्या को समझने के लिए एक बार इस मुद्दे को नजदीक से समझना होगा। इस समस्या को जमीन के स्तर पर समझने के लिए विशेषज्ञों और एक ऑल पार्टी प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ स्पॉट पर यात्रा करने की आवश्यकता है। बाढ़ और मिट्टी कटाव जैसी समस्या का समाधान करना केवल एक राज्य सरकार के बस की बात नहीं है। इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय नजरिए से देखने की आवश्यकता है। इसीलिए मैं माननीय सभापति महोदय जी के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार को गुजारिश करना चाहता हूं कि असम की बाढ़ और मिट्टी कटाव की समस्या को राष्ट्रीय समस्या घोषित किया जाये।

Through the Chair, I request the Government of India to declare the flood and erosion problems of Assam as a national problem.

Sir, it is time that the Government recognizes that a separate and dedicated Centrally-funded River Erosion Management Programme must be introduced to identify, map, and prioritize erosion-prone areas, including my Parliamentary Constituency, Dhubri and across Assam, and other affected States. Moreover, the Brahmaputra Board, which is responsible for river management in Assam, must be strengthened through increased financial support.

Erosion is not just an environmental issue but it is a humanitarian crisis that has forced lakhs of people into perpetual displacement, pushing them into economic insecurity and landlessness.

As a State that bears one of the heaviest burdens of erosion and flooding, Assam deserves a comprehensive, long-term solution rather than piecemeal projects that fail to address the root cause.

I urge this House to strongly recommend that the Government take immediate action to safeguard the land, livelihoods, and people of Assam by allocating appropriate Budget for flood and erosion management before this crisis worsens further.

Thank you, Sir.

***DR D. RAVIKUMAR (VILUPPURAM):** Hon Chairperson Sir, Vanakkam. I must say those who die due to water-borne diseases are large in number as compared to the people who die in wars around the world. We should also look at an important aspect that 97.5 per cent of water flows into sea. Only 2.5 per cent of water is available for human consumption. Out of this, if we exclude water in glaciers of Himalayas and ground water, then only a meagre 1 per cent of the total water is available for human consumption. We should think as to how we use this 1 per cent of water that is available in a judicious manner.

We are worshipping our perennial rivers as Gods. We should also think whether, in the name of worshipping these rivers, we can pollute them. Governments have a key role to play in equitable distribution of this 1 per cent of available water among all human beings. With that in mind this Government brought Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide water to all the people in equal

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

manner. A target was set by this Government to provide potable tap water to all the households in India by 2024. Now this target has been extended to the year 2028. During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs 70,000 Crore was allocated for this Scheme. An amount of Rs. 67,000 has been allocated for this Scheme for the year 2025-26. There is a reduction of allocation by Rs. 3000 Crore. But it is a matter of concern that out of the total allocation only Rs 22,000 Core could be spent last year. In the revised Budget the remaining amount has been marked as unspent. As a result, there is a big financial burden on the State Governments.

The sharing pattern of JJM is 50:50 between the Union and the State Governments. But during last year only 31 per cent of funds were released by the Union Government. Although water pipes have been fixed in many places, due to non-availability of bore-wells, there is no water supply through these pipes. Union Government claim that they have given drinking water to the people of this country. But it is pitiable to say there is no supply of drinking water through these pipes. Union Government claims that drinking water facility has been provided almost 100 per cent in 2.5 lakh villages of the country. But statistics give a different picture. Only 1.5 lakh villages have been provided with drinking water facility. I urge upon you that in order to address this shortcoming, the funds allocated for this Scheme should be completely utilized by releasing it to the fullest extent. In my Viluppuram parliamentary constituency, the ground water table has gone down drastically. Viluppuram district is one among the districts of Tamil Nadu where there is scarcity of drinking water. They tried a Scheme to convert sea water into drinking water. This was renamed as Integrated Drinking Water Scheme of Tiruvannamalai and a

proposal was made for providing drinking water to more than 2500 villages at a cost of Rs 2060 Crore. Only when the Union Government releases adequate and necessary funds to this Scheme, we can provide uninterrupted drinking water to the people living in Viluppuram and Kallakkurichi districts. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to release funds under JJM without any further delay to Tamil Nadu.

Experts suggest desalination plants as an alternative to address the problem of drinking water scarcity. There are several Schemes in this regard. We have a long coastal line for our country. We have to utilize the sea resources to best possible extent. But what are we doing? We have started polluting the sea water as well. Due to the effluents flowing into sea, it becomes dead and hence it is Dead Sea. If it is Dead Sea, we cannot make use of that sea water. Not only the sea life is affected, we are just digging our own grave. Besides increasing the efforts of desalination of sea water making it drinkable, we should also protect the underwater flora and fauna of the sea. It is necessary that we should prevent the sea being polluted in different ways. I urge upon the Union Government to act in this regard as well.

Swach Bharat Mission-Clean India Programme is another scheme under this Ministry. We had set targets for making India open defecation free. We devised several programmes in this regard. But the fund allocated for construction of toilets under this Scheme is very insufficient. As per the price rise, this amount of assistance should be increased. Only then we can implement this Scheme with a conviction to reach its core objectives. With this I conclude. Thank you.

श्री अनुराग शर्मा (झाँसी) : महोदय, मैं बुंदेलखंड से आता हूँ। बुंदेलखंड के बारे में जैसे पूरे सदन को, पूरे देश को पता है कि हमारे यहां अक्सर सूखा ही पड़ता है और प्रकृति की ऐसी मार रही है कि बुंदेलखंड हमेशा सूखे की चपेट में ही रहा है। मैं बुंदेलखंड की ओर से आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को, आदरणीय जलशक्ति मंत्री जी को विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी ने हमारी सदियों की पीड़ा सुनी और किसी ने बुंदेलखंड को आशीर्वाद दिया है तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने दिया है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने सबसे बड़ा रिवर लिंकिंग प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया। अटल जी का महान सपना था कि दो नदियों को जोड़ा जाए। अगर उसको पूरा करने की किसी ने चेष्टा की, किसी ने हिम्मत की तो हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की सरकार ने की। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि केन-बेतवा नदी का जुड़ाव होने वाला है और आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को सदियों तक हमेशा हिन्दुस्तान तथा बुंदेलखंड याद रखेगा, क्योंकि बुंदेलखंड के लोगों की पहली बार प्यास बुझने वाली है। यह 42 हजार करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना है, जिससे 10 लाख, एक लाख, दो लाख नहीं, बल्कि 10 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचित होगा, 60 लाख लोगों के घरों में जल पहुंचने की व्यवस्था होगी। उसके काम की शुरुआत हो चुकी है और डैम भी बनना शुरू हो चुका है। बुंदेलखंड में पहली बार 'हर घर जल योजना' के माध्यम से पानी पहुंचना शुरू हो चुका है। हम लोगों का यह सपना भी नहीं था, हम कभी सोच भी नहीं सकते थे कि बुंदेलखंड की कोई प्यास बुझायेगा। आज प्रधान मंत्री जी की वजह से बुंदेलखंड की प्यास बुझना शुरू हुई है। हमारे बच्चे स्वस्थ हैं, क्योंकि उन बच्चों के लिए पहली बार जिंदगी में नल से जल आना शुरू हुआ है और वह भी स्वच्छ जल आना शुरू हुआ है। हम कभी जल के बारे में नहीं सोचते थे और आज उन्हीं नलों से स्वच्छ जल आना शुरू हुआ है।

मेरे यहां कुछ बड़े-बड़े कार्य हो रहे हैं। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी हमको बीडा (BIDA), नोएडा जैसे बनाने के लिए, 36 हजार हेक्टेयर में दिया है। उसकी वजह से झाँसी में पहली बार इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हो रहा है। मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि हमको 75 मिलियन क्यूबिक पानी चाहिए। अगर उसके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से हो जाएगी तो उससे बुंदेलखंड को बड़ा लाभ होगा। बुंदेलखंड में हमेशा पलायन हुआ है। बुंदेलखंड के किसान छोड़ कर चले गये।

हमारे युवा छोड़ कर गये, क्योंकि हमारे यहां उनको नौकरियां नहीं मिलती थीं, किसान भाइयों को काम नहीं मिलता था। आज उनको काम भी मिलना शुरू हो रहा है और पहली बार इंडस्ट्रीज़ आने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र की कुछ विशेष डिमांड्स भी हैं। जाखलौन से जो कैनाल निकलती है, उस लिफ्ट कैनाल को सोलर एनर्जी के माध्यम से चालू किया जाता है। इसी तरह से, एक ड्राई और डार्क क्षेत्र टहरौली है, जहाँ लगभग एक लाख की आबादी है। यह बेतवा नदी का किनारा भी है। इससे कुछ किलोमीटर की दूरी पर पारीछा डैम है। यदि वहाँ पर लगभग 350 करोड़ रुपये में लिफ्ट कैनाल की परियोजना दी जाएगी, तो इन एक लाख घरों में स्वच्छ जल पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था भी हो जाएगी। अगर इसे सोलर एनर्जी के साथ जोड़कर इसमें सोलर पम्प लगाने की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी, तो मेरे यहाँ के बहुत-से गांव, जैसे बिजना, टहरौली, रणवारा, टोड़ी फतेहपुर, परसा, बनुहा, गाहता पूरी तरह से संरक्षित और सिंचित हो जाएंगे। इन गांवों से लोगों का पलायन रुक जाएगा।

हमारे यहाँ की एक-दो डिमांड्स और हैं। अगर हमें माननीय मंत्री जी का थोड़ा और स्नेह मिल जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की वजह से मेरे यहाँ जल संरक्षण में बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है। बुंदेलखंड के लोगों के बारे में सोचा जाता था कि यहाँ के लोग ज्यादा झगड़ालू हैं, लेकिन वहाँ की महिलाओं ने, मेरी दीदियों ने जल संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में बहुत अच्छे काम किये हैं। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के अलावा माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे यहाँ की शारदा बंसकार जी और गीदा देवी जी को राष्ट्रपति भवन में बुलाकर सम्मानित किया गया। मेरे यहाँ की ये जल सहेली दीदियाँ बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि जल संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में जितनी भी दीदियाँ काम कर रही हैं, इन लोगों के लिए जनभागीदारी में कुछ मानदेय देने की व्यवस्था हो जाए, तो ये आगे और भी काम करेंगी। आज इनकी वजह से, हमारे यहाँ के 216 गांवों में जल संरक्षण का काम शुरू हो चुका है।

मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि पुराने काल में, बुंदेलों और चंदेलों ने छः हजार बावड़ियाँ और ताल बनवाये थे। यदि केन-बेतवा लिंकिंग प्रोजेक्ट में इनकी साफ-सफाई का कार्य भी शुरू हो जाएगा,

तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। मेरे यहाँ 4 बड़े डैम्स हैं। अगर इन चारों डैम्स में साफ-सफाई और डी-सिल्टिंग के काम हो जाएंगे, तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। यदि पहुज नदी, राजघाट, पारीछा, सुकमा दुकमा डैम में डी-सिल्टिंग का काम हो जाएगा, तो बुंदेलखंड में, विशेष रूप से, झांसी और ललितपुर में बहुत फायदा मिलेगा।

अंत में, मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि जाखलौन कैनाल से ललितपुर डैम को जोड़ने के लिए लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन हो जाए, तो उससे गोविंदसागर डैम हमेशा भरा रहेगा।

आपने मुझे बोलने का पर्याप्त समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसके साथ ही, मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और माननीय मंत्री जी का, जिन्होंने बुंदेलखंड की प्यास बुझाने का महत्वपूर्ण काम किया है, इसके लिए उनको हृदय से बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद (आरा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है।

महोदय, जल संचय से पूरे देश को, पूरी दुनिया को और यहाँ तक कि पूरी सृष्टि को बचाने का सवाल है। लेकिन इस दिशा में जो काम होना चाहिए, वह काम सरकार नहीं कर रही है। इसलिए मैं सरकार के इस अनुदान की माँगों के खिलाफ बोल रहा हूँ। सरकार को यह करना चाहिए था कि देश के अन्दर जितनी भी छोटी-बड़ी नदियाँ हैं, उनमें जल की उपलब्धता के आधार पर जल संचय के लिए बैराज अथवा छोटे या बड़े बांध का निर्माण कराना चाहिए था, लेकिन इसमें सरकार की दिलचस्पी नहीं है।

सरकार केवल उन योजनाओं का चयन करती है, जिन योजनाओं के लिए, कहा जाए कि जरूरत के हिसाब से चयन करती है। स्थानीय लोगों की जरूरत के हिसाब से उनकी जरूरत नहीं है। बिहार में बागमती परियोजना है, मुजफ्फरपुर जिले के गायघाट में लोगों का इसके लिए भारी विरोध है। लेकिन, सरकार अड़ी हुई है कि बांध बनवाना है। नर्मदा नदी पर सरोवर बांध की ऊंचाई बढ़ानी है, स्थानीय किसान इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। लेकिन, सरकार को इसको ऊंचा करना है।

संपूर्ण बिहार को, जिसे धान का कटोरा कहा जाता है, मध्य बिहार के आठ जिले, जिनके 60

प्रखंडों की खेती, करीब 42 लाख एकड़ जमीन उस परियोजना से सिंचित होगी। हम लोग सोन नदी में इंद्रपुरी जलाशय बांध बनाने की मांग कर रहे हैं। सरकार इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। नहरों की स्थिति जीर्ण-शीर्ण है। हमारे भोजपुर जिले के दक्षिणी इलाके में सहार, संदेश, चरपोखरी, पीरो, इत्यादि की मरम्मत पर ध्यान नहीं है।

हमारे जिले का उत्तरी इलाका शाहपुर, बड़हरा, मुफसिल, बिहिया आदि में सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। गंगा नदी से बाढ़ में भारी तबाही मचती है। वहां नदी से अगर नहर की निकासी की जाए, तो एक पूरा इलाका सिंचित होगा। अगर सोन नदी में कदवन जलाशय या इंद्रपुरी जलाशय बन जाता है, तो करीब 42 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होगी। यह जलाशय न सिर्फ बिहार, बल्कि झारखंड को भी यह अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाएगा।

इसलिए, हमारी सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार इंद्रपुरी जलाशय का निर्माण कराए और गंगा नदी से नहर की निकासी हो। इस पर बहुत बड़ा खर्चा नहीं है। जितने सरकारी नलकूप हैं, सब के सब बेकार पड़े हैं, उनको चालू करवाया जाए।

महोदय, जल संचय हो तो जल पर अधिकार किसका हो, ऐसा एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। पहला अधिकार पीने वालों का होना चाहिए। प्यासों की प्यास बुझाने के लिए जल का उपयोग होना चाहिए। दूसरा अधिकार खेती के लिए किसानों का होना चाहिए। तीसरा अधिकार कल-कारखानों का होना चाहिए। लेकिन, पिछले 10-11 वर्षों में हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि यह प्राथमिकता उलट दी गई है। इसको ठीक-ठाक किया जाए। कल-कारखानों को ज्यादा पानी दिया जा रहा है। कल-कारखाने ही नदियों को दूषित कर रहे हैं, नदियों में कचरा गिरा रहे हैं, जिनकी सफाई की जरूरत है।

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे बिहार में कहा जा रहा है कि 97 परसेंट घरों में 'नल से जल' चला गया है। यह सच्चाई से परे है। 97 परसेंट घरों में नल का पानी नहीं गया है। बिहार में जब 'हर घर नल' योजना शुरू हुई, तो इन लोगों ने पूरे बिहार की गलियों को कोड़ दिया। उनको कोड़ दिया, बनी-बनाई सड़कों को तोड़ दिया। पक्की पीसीसी को तोड़ दिया। पाइप डाला, लेकिन पानी नहीं आया। इस पर 36,000 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए, लेकिन फिर भी पानी नहीं मिला। उस समय हम लोग देख रहे

थे कि पानी नहीं आ रहा है, बच्चे पाइप निकालकर उससे फोफी बजा रहे हैं, बाजा बजा रहे हैं। पश्चिमी चंपारण में हमने देखा कि एक पाइप खिड़की के रास्ते घर के अंदर घुसाया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) किसी तरह से आनन-फानन में योजना को पूरा किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद : वहां पानी नहीं चल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) 97 परसेंट यह योजना फेल है। ... (व्यवधान) कोई संसदीय समिति बनाकर इसकी जांच कराई जाए। ... (व्यवधान) ऊपर से सरकार कह रही है, ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल जी।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (BATHINDA): *I thank you, Hon. Chairman Sir. A lot of Hon. Members have spoken here and emphasized that water is vital for life. I hail from an agriculture-based State. Water is the life and soul of farmers of Punjab. Irrigation water is needed for production of foodgrains. Our economy is dependent on it. The future of vast number of families is dependent on agriculture.

I oppose the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2025-26. The budget allocation this year is Rs. 99,503 crores. In 2024-25, it was Rs. 98,724 crores. Out of this amount, Rs. 644 crores were granted to Punjab in the last 5 years. It is hardly 0.65% of the total budget. It means, hardly 125 crores were given to Punjab each year. Punjab provides 40%

*... * English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

foodgrains in the Central pool for people of the country. We have hardly 2% of country's land but we provide 40% foodgrains to the country. The amount given annually to Punjab is peanuts. This is a very sad state of affairs*.

As per the report of the Ministry, 78 per cent of our groundwater blocks are in critical condition. Eighteen out of 23 districts are over-exploited. We are extracting 65 per cent more, over and above what we can possibly do. But despite this, the Government gives nothing for a 150-year-old irrigation network, which needs urgent repair.

* Why money has not been provided to us to repair and upgrade our 150 years old canal systems so that water can be saved?

Punjab is the only State where Riparian principle regarding sharing of river-water was not followed. The earlier Congress Govts. unjustly gave our water to our neighbouring States. Our rights were denied to us. This country has suffered due to politics of vote. Our rightful share of river-water was given to neighbouring States due to vote-politics. Our farmers do not have sufficient water for irrigation. Clean drinking water is a casualty in Punjab.*

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला (अमृतसर) : महोदय, इसमें कांग्रेस कहाँ से आ गई?... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल: औजला साहब,... @ कीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Madam, please address the Chair. Do not see anywhere.

Please address the Chair.

.... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

@ Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: *Instead of speaking for the rights of Punjab, you are siding with Members like Bittuji. Why should river-waters of Punjab be given unjustly to neighbouring States? ... (*Interruptions*)

इस कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ही पंजाब का पानी... (व्यवधान) दूसरे सूबों को दे दिया।... (व्यवधान) आज यह बीजेपी की पार्टी, जब हमारे पास पानी नहीं होता है तो कहते हैं कि एसवाईएल बनाओ और हरियाणा को पानी दो। जब इतनी बड़ी बाढ़ आ जाती है तो रातों-रात डैम खोलकर सारे पंजाब में आफत कर देते हैं और वहाँ पर फ्लडिंग हो जाती है। बीबीएमबी, भाखड़ा ब्यास मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड में हमारे एक मेंबर ने पंजाब के पानी की हिफाजत करने के लिए था। इस भाजपा की सरकार ने हमारे मेंबर को हटा दिया। आपको पता है कि वर्ष 2023 में जुलाई के महीने में रात के अंधेरे में सारे डैम्स को खोल दिया और हजारों गाँवों में रात में पानी भर गया, लोग अपनी जान बचाकर भागे, न उनकी फसल बची, सवा लाख एकड़ फसल पानी से तबाह हो गई। *The flood waters destroyed our standing crops and washed away our cattle. Punjab suffered a huge loss. But the Central Govt. did not give even a single rupee as compensation.

Sir, due to river Ghaggar, Punjab suffers a lot during annual floods. In 2023, the embankments of river Ghaggar were breached at 108 places. Major floods hit the State of Punjab last year.*

पिछले साल मेजर फ्लडिंग हुई, लेकिन सरकार ने कुछ नहीं दिया। ये यह जरूर कहेंगे कि राज्य सरकारों को करना होता है। हमारी राज्य सरकार तो ऐसी...** है, हमारा मुख्यमंत्री कहता है कि मरी हुई मुर्गी, बकरी का भी मैं मुआवजा दूँगा। वह मरी हुई फसल का तो क्या दे, मुर्गी, बकरी का तो क्या दे, हमने ऐसा मुख्यमंत्री नहीं देखा। न राज्य सरकार को परवाह है और न ही सेंटर की सरकार को परवाह

.... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair

है। पंजाब के लोग कहाँ पर जायें, यह आज मैं इन दोनों से पूछना चाहूँगी।

इसी तरह जब पानी कम होता है तो कहते हैं कि दूसरे राज्यों को दे दो, जब पानी ज्यादा हो जाता है तो डैम खोलकर हमारे यहाँ फ्लड कर देते हैं। एक तरफ पंजाब इरीगेशन की मार झेलता है, दूसरी तरफ इसका नाम तो पंजाब है, लैंड ऑफ रिवर्स, लेकिन पानी का इतना बुरा हाल है कि पंजाब का कोई शहर या गाँव नहीं होगा, जहाँ स्वच्छ पानी हो। मैं बठिंडा से आती हूँ। इस मंत्रालय की अपनी रिपोर्ट बताती है कि वहाँ का पानी इतना पॉइजनस है कि It is not fit for human consumption. उसके बावजूद, जहाँ वह पानी मानव के उपयोग के लिए फिट नहीं है, उससे जानवरों तक को कैंसर हो रहा है। अभी कोई माननीय सदस्य कैंसर एक्सप्रेस की बात कर रहा था, वह कैंसर एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से होकर जाती है। वह पानी इतना पॉइजनस है कि वह बहुत लोगों की जान लेता है। आपके पास गंगा एक्शन प्लान होगा। गुजरात के लिए, महाराष्ट्र के लिए बहुत कुछ होगा, लेकिन पंजाब का पिछले 10 सालों में बजट में नाम तक नहीं आया है।

सर, मैं आज आपसे अपील करना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे ग्राउंड वाटर रिचार्ज के लिए, जो हर साल तकरीबन एक मीटर ग्राउंड वाटर नीचे जा रहा है और पानी नहीं रहेगा तो पंजाब नहीं रहेगा, आप 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये का फंड दीजिए। हमें अपनी नहरों और खालों को मजबूत करने के लिए, कैनाल्स की मजबूती के लिए तीन हजार करोड़ का फंड दीजिए। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और मालवा में जो पोटेबल वाटर नहीं है, उस वाटर की साफ-सफाई के लिए कोई ऐसा अर्जेंट प्लान बनाइए और फंड दीजिए। इसी तरह हमारा बीबीएमबी में जो मेंबर आपने हटा दिया है, वह मेंबर वापस बीबीएमबी के बोर्ड में डालिए। माइक्रो इरीगेशन के लिए फंड दीजिए ताकि पंजाब अपना पानी बचा सके। धन्यवाद।

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Demands for Grants discussion under the control of the Ministry of Jal Sakti.

The biggest project of this Government after the formation of this Ministry is the Jal Jeevan Mission. Everybody now accepts that the Jal Jeevan Mission has

become a big failure due to the mismanagement of this project. The Standing Committee critically evaluated the failure of this project in States like West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, and Jharkhand. This Government is only concentrating on publicity. The slogan, '*Har Ghar Jal*', is turning into '*Har Ghar Vayu*' through pipelines, and that is all that is happening. For the proper implementation of this project, water source development is very important, as is the development of treatment plants and distribution. All these three aspects have seen significant failure under this Government, especially in the State of Kerala. Even though the Union Budget has extended the Jal Jeevan Mission's deadline to the year 2028, the project in Kerala will remain incomplete unless the State mobilizes Rs. 17,250 crore by the year 2028. That is the truth. The sluggish project could come to a standstill if the State fails to clear outstanding dues of Rs. 4,500 crore to project contractors by March 31st this year. Due to this negligence and financial mismanagement in Kerala, only 57 per cent of the targets have been met as of February, and by this month, nearly 32.40 lakh families in the State are still waiting for water supply under the Jal Jeevan Mission. That is the reality. However, the Government have kept elected representatives like MPs away from the deliberations. This also should be rectified. My serious suggestion to this Government is that they should either fully fund the scheme and take full control of the implementation or at least adopt a 90 to 10 funding ratio, as is being done currently in the North-Eastern States.

Regarding the National Dam Safety Authority, I must point out some important issues here. It is very unfortunate that despite the Dam Safety Act coming

into force on 30th December, 2021, the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA), which is the crucial body constituted under the Act for ensuring the safe and secure operation of specified dams, has not become fully functional. As per the Demands for Grants, the National Dam Safety Authority was allocated Rs. 25 crore in the previous year, which has now been raised to Rs. 9.41 crore. In the present budget, it has been allotted Rs. 23.91 crore. However, nothing has taken place from the side of the NDSA. I would request that full utilization of the allocated amount be ensured for the better functioning of this organization.

According to Section 9(1), read with the second schedule, the duties of the NDSA are prescribed. These main duties include maintaining standards of dam safety and preventing dam failure-related disasters by implementing the policies made by the National Committee.

Secondly, the NDSA should resolve any issues between the States' dam safety organizations or between a State dam safety organization and any owner of a specified dam in that State. Thirdly, it should maintain a national-level database of specified dams, including any serious distress conditions that may be notified. Fourthly, it should maintain relations with State dam safety organizations and the owners of specified dams for the standardization of dam safety-related data and practices, as well as provide related technical or management assistance. These are the main duties of the NDSA. However, the NDSA has not taken any steps in this direction, as mandated under the provisions, even after one year of coming into operation. Therefore, I am respectfully urging this Government that the NDSA should be competent enough to discharge its duties vested under the Dam Safety

Act in connection with the Mullaperiyar dam in my constituency. This dam falls within the definition of a specified dam as defined under Section 2(x) of this Act. According to the court verdict on 8th April, 2022, the responsibilities and duties assigned by the hon. Supreme Court to the Supervisory Committee have gradually merged with the NDSA. However, neither the Government nor the authority has taken any steps to place the Mullaperiyar Dam under the control and surveillance of the NDSA in accordance with this Act.

19.00 hrs

In a Question answered on this floor, the hon. Minister has replied that the responsibility for comprehensive safety audit is not the duty of NDSA. It is quite unfortunate. It is the duty of NDSA. As per Section 16 of the Act read with proviso to Section 24(1), it is clear that the duty of NDSA is to keep perpetual surveillance, carry out inspection and monitor the operation and maintenance of a specified dam located in one State and operated by another State. So, it is the duty of NDSA.

In conclusion, I would like to mention that we are passing this kind of legislation for resisting disasters like dam breaking, but the biggest disaster like dam failure will happen if we do not take precautions. Mullaperiyar is the biggest threat for the Kerala State. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI (SALEM): Sir, I object to this. ... (*Interruptions*)

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE : *The New York Times* pointed out that it will be a big disaster in which five million people will be the victims. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, there is no danger to the Mullaperiyar dam. ... (*Interruptions*)

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE: It is not for debate. ... (*Interruptions*) It is a fact and a reality. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, this is absolutely misleading. ... (*Interruptions*)

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE: The NDSA is having a definite role to solve these issues. ... (*Interruptions*) Hence, I am requesting here that the NDSA has to be strengthened. ... (*Interruptions*) Unfortunately, the NDSA has never visited this particular dam. ... (*Interruptions*) So, in this discussion on the Demands for Grants, I am humbly requesting to resolve this issue amicably for the safety of Kerala. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, as regards the Mullaperiyar dam, the Supreme Court has said that the dam is safe. ... (*Interruptions*)

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE: We are ready to provide enough water for Tamil Nadu. ... (*Interruptions*) Safety is the only concern of Kerala. ... (*Interruptions*) Everybody has accepted it. ... (*Interruptions*) Hence, I would humbly request you to solve this issue. ... (*Interruptions*) Thank you. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा (श्रावस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, आपने हमें वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा के दौरान बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, जल ही जीवन है, यह हम सब जानते हैं। इसके बिना हम जीवन की कल्पना तक नहीं कर सकते। आज पूरे देश में जल संकट बना हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार जल संसाधनों के संरक्षण, स्वच्छ जल, हर घर नल से जल और नदियों की साफ-सफाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण आदि तमाम दावे करती है लेकिन इन तमाम दावों के बावजूद

भी धरातल पर वास्तविकता यह है कि आज भी देश में पीने योग्य स्वच्छ पानी का अभाव, भूजल में हो रही भारी गिरावट, जल प्रदूषण, हर साल आने वाली बाढ़ और शहरों के गंदे नालों से बहने वाले पानी और औद्योगिक कचरे को बगैर मानक ट्रीटमेंट के नदियों में बहाया जाना, आज भी एक गंभीर समस्या बनी हुई है।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के करीब 20 राज्यों एवं केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में मीठे पानी में आर्सेनिक, फ्लोराइड और अन्य कई हानिकारक तत्वों का पाया जाना आज एक गंभीर चिंता का कारण बना हुआ है, जो फसलों, भोजन एवं पानी के माध्यम से लोगों के शरीर में पहुंच रहा है। देश के हर व्यक्ति को स्वच्छ एवं पीने योग्य पानी मिल सके, इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, हमारा लोक सभा क्षेत्र अत्यंत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, जहां के दोनों जिले आकांक्षी जिलों की श्रेणी में आते हैं। वहां गांवों में जल शक्ति मिशन के तहत पानी की पाइपलाइन्स बिछायी जा रही है। इसके साथ-साथ उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम ऐसे गांवों में खुदाई करके रास्ते को खराब कर दिया गया है, जिससे जगह जगह तमाम गड्ढे हो गए हैं, जिन्हे अभी तक भरा नहीं गया है। अभी भी यहाँ के कई गांवों में जल जीवन मिशन (हर घर नल से जल योजना) का कार्य शुरू नहीं हो सका है। इस मिशन के तहत बिछाई गयी पाइपलाइनों की मरम्मत और रख-रखाव ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है।

महोदय, वर्तमान बजट में उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई विशेष पैकेज की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है जबकि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र से होकर गुजरने वाली राप्ती नदी में लगभग हर साल बाढ़ आती है। इससे वहां के किसानों की हजारों एकड़ फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है, सैकड़ों गांव जलमग्न हो जाते हैं। बड़ी-बड़ी सड़कों के कट कर पानी में बह जाने के कारण आवागमन बाधित हो जाता है। जगह-जगह बंध टूट जाने के कारण लोगों के घर नदी में समा जाते हैं और लोग बेघर हो जाते हैं। इससे लोगों की जान तक चली जाती है।

सभापति महोदय, किसानों की फसलों की सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त साधन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनके लिए नलकूप की व्यवस्था करायी जाए। हमने कई बार इस मुद्दे को सदन में पहले भी उठाया है, पर स्थिति अभी भी जस की तस बनी हुई है।

महोदय, राप्ती नदी के दोनों किनारों पर नए बांध बनाने, बांधों की मरम्मत करने और जहां जरूरत हो वहाँ बांधों को ऊँचा करने के साथ-साथ राप्ती नदी की गहराई से सफाई करने की जरूरत है। साथ ही भारत सरकार द्वारा एक टीम बनाकर उत्तर प्रदेश, श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर सहित देश के सभी बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का सर्वे कराकर उनका स्थायी समाधान किए जाने की जरूरत है। बाढ़ के कारण होने वाले भारी जान माल के नुकसान के लिए उन्हें उचित मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिए। बाढ़ के कारण अपनी जान गंवाने वाले लोगों के परिवार को कम से कम 20 से 25 लाख रुपये सहायता अनुदान के रूप में दिये जाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। साथ-साथ एक उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अभी हाल ही में मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र श्रावस्ती के जनपद बलरामपुर में विधान सभा बलरामपुर की ग्राम सभा चूल्हा भारी के पुरवा केवलपुर में लगी पानी की टंकी का लोकार्पण उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के जलशक्ति मंत्री द्वारा किया गया था और लोकार्पण के कुछ ही दिन बाद पानी टंकी पूरी तरह से ढह गयी। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय बहुत बड़े दावे करता है, अगर इसी तरीके से देश की स्थिति रहेगी, तो जो लोग सोचते हैं कि उन्हें पानी स्वच्छ मिलेगा, सरकार पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर रही है, वह कैसे हो पाएगा?

सभापति महोदय, इसके साथ ही साथ मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य को कम से कम दो हजार हैंडपंप देने की जरूरत है।

आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा (जयपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

जल है तो जीवन है और जीवन है तो कल है और हवा के बाद अगर किसी भी प्राणी मात्र को जीना है तो उसके लिए जल की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। व्यक्ति हो या पशु-पक्षी हो, उनको भी पानी की बहुत आवश्यकता, जीवन जीने के लिए है।

महोदय, मैं इस सम्मानित सभा के समक्ष जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2025-26 की अनुदान मांगों के समर्थन में अपनी बात रखने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। जल संसाधन प्रबंधन, स्वच्छ पेयजल की

उपलब्धता और हमारी नदियों के संरक्षण के लिए यह मंत्रालय अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। आज मैं मंत्रालय की प्रमुख पहलों, उनकी उपलब्धियों और आगामी योजनाओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इन अनुदान मांगों के समर्थन में अपनी बात रखती हूँ।

रामजल सेतु लिंक परियोजना के माध्यम से पूर्वी राजस्थान के जिलों को जल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रामजल सेतु लिंक परियोजना की शुरुआत की गई है। यह परियोजना चंबल बेसिन के भीतर जल के अंतर्बेसिन स्थानांतरण की परिकल्पना करती है, जिससे 2.82 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई और 13 जिलों में पेयजल और औद्योगिक जल की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित होगी। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने 17 दिसंबर 2024 को जयपुर में 46,300 करोड़ मूल्य की इस परियोजना की आधारशिला रखी थी। इसके लिए मैं उनका बहुत-बहुत आभार और धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

वर्ष 2019 में शुरू किया गया जल जीवन मिशन का उद्देश्य वर्ष 2024 तक प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन 55 लीटर नल का जल उपलब्ध कराना है। इस मिशन के तहत ग्रामीण घरों में नल का जल कनेक्शन जो अप्रैल 2024 तक बढ़कर 75.97 पर्सेंट हो गया है। जिसमें आठ राज्य और तीन संघ प्रदेशों को 100 पर्सेंट कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं।

महोदय, इस मिशन के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2025-26 में 67,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट आवंटित किया गया है, जो वर्ष 2024-25 के संशोधित बजट से 195 प्रतिशत अधिक है। यह दर्शाता है कि सरकार जल को लेकर कितनी प्रतिबद्ध है। जल संकट को गंभीरता से लेते हुए ठोस कदम उठा गए हैं। पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (ईआरसीपी) एक माइलस्टोन प्रयास है, जिसका उद्देश्य चंबल नदी से पूर्वी राजस्थान के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पानी लाना है। इससे राज्य भर के करोड़ों लोगों को लाभ होगा। यह परियोजना न केवल शहरी और ग्रामीण आबादी को पीने के पानी की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करेगी, बल्कि कृषि भूमि के विशाल क्षेत्रों के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाएँ भी प्रदान करेगी। ईआरसीपी जीवन को बदल देगी। हमारे कृषि क्षेत्र को पुनर्जीवित करके खाद्य सुरक्षा को बढ़ाएगी, जो हमारे राजस्थान की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ रही है।

महोदय, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुसार सुरक्षित पेयजल कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से प्रति वर्ष

लगभग 1.36 लाख बच्चों की मृत्यु को रोका जा सकता है। वर्षा जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देना बहुत जरूरी है। राजस्थान में प्राकृतिक रूप से प्रचुर मात्रा में सूर्य की रोशनी उपलब्ध है और यहाँ विशाल खुले स्थान हैं, जिनका उपयोग वर्षा जल संचयन, छत पर जल संग्रह प्रणाली और भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए किया जा सकता है।

महोदय, जल प्रबंधन में प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग- उपग्रह मानचित्रण, रिमोट सेंसिंग और डेटा एनालिटिक्स जैसी उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग जल संरक्षण, प्रबंधन और वितरण के लिए बेहतर समाधान प्रदान कर सकता है। ये प्रौद्योगिकियां वास्तविक समय में जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करने में भी मदद कर सकती हैं।

महोदय, स्वच्छता जल संसाधन प्रबंधन का अभिन्न हिस्सा है। वर्ष 2014 में शुरू किए गए स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-ग्रामीण के तहत वर्ष 2019 तक देश के सभी गाँवों को खुले में शौच मुक्त घोषित कर दिया गया। अब मिशन के दूसरे चरण में सरकार सॉलिड और लिक्विड वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

महोदय, वर्ष 2025-26 के बजट में SBM-G के लिए 7,192 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। आज 96 प्रतिशत गाँवों ने ODF Plus का दर्जा प्राप्त कर लिया है और 73 प्रतिशत गाँव ODF Plus मॉडल के रूप में विकसित हो रहे हैं। यह दर्शाता है कि हमारी सरकार न केवल जल आपूर्ति बल्कि स्वच्छता पर भी उतना ही ध्यान दे रही है।

महोदय, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शौचालयों के निर्माण से खुले में शौच की प्रथा में कमी आई है, जिससे जल स्रोतों की स्वच्छता में सुधार हुआ है। आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में मंत्रालय की योजना है कि जल जीवन मिशन के तहत शेष बचे घरों में नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जाएं। इसके अलावा, नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के तहत गंगा की सहायक नदियों के संरक्षण पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाएगा। रामजल सेतु लिंक परियोजना को समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय और तकनीकी संसाधनों का प्रावधान किया जाएगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की ये पहलकदमियाँ हमारे देश के जल संसाधनों

के संरक्षण, प्रबंधन और सतत उपयोग के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों के सफल कार्यान्वयन से न केवल ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल की उपलब्धता में सुधार होगा, बल्कि स्वास्थ्य, कृषि और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में भी सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान में वर्तमान में भूजल स्तर को बढ़ाने हेतु जल शक्ति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, विश्व बैंक वित्त पोषित पूर्णतः अनुदान आधारित भूजल प्रबंधन योजना राज्य के 16 जिलों के 38 ब्लॉक्स की पूर्ण चिन्हित 1129 ग्राम पंचायतों को पायलट आधार पर चिन्हित किया जा रहा है। यह योजना देश के 7 राज्यों सहित राजस्थान में 1 अप्रैल, 2020 से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए वर्ष 2025 तक क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। योजना का उद्देश्य समुदाय आधारित जल सुरक्षा योजनाओं के माध्यम से समुदाय को जल प्रबंधन के मामले में स्वालम्बी बनाता है। जन समुदाय आधारित भूजल प्रबंधन में ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्रीय जिला सुरक्षा योजनाओं में प्रस्तावित जल भाग एवं जल आपूर्ति कार्यों को केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के सहयोगी विभागों की जल केन्द्रित कार्य योजनाओं के कन्वर्जनस के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। योजना की विशिष्ट पहलू यह है कि 'परिणाम के लिए कार्यक्रम' योजना पायलट आधार पर लागू की गई है। अटल भूजल योजना के क्रियान्वयन से जन समुदाय में भूजल प्रबंधन को अपनाने एवं बेहतर परिणाम मिलने के अवसर बढ़ रहे हैं। ग्राम जल स्वच्छता समिति अटल भूजल योजना क्रियान्वयन में सरकार का विभागों एवं जन समुदाय के मध्य मुख्य सेतू का कार्य करना है।

महोदय, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगी। अटल भूजल योजना में विगत 4 वर्षों में क्रियान्वयन के आंकलन पर आरम्भिक परिणाम यह दर्शाता है कि राज्य के 6 जिलों के 8 ब्लॉक्स में 189 गाम पंचायतों में भूजल स्तर की गिरावट में कमी आई है। इससे भूजल में सुधार भी होगा।

महोदय, अंत में मैं अपने आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी और जल शक्ति मंत्री सी.आर. पाटिल से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जल की समस्या सबसे ज्यादा महिलाओं को उठानी पड़ती है। आज हर घर में नल से जल आ रहा है। मैं उन सभी बहनों की तरफ से बहुत-बहुत आभार और धन्यवाद करना चाहती हूँ। हमारी हर बहन सिर पर मटके रखकर दूर से पानी लाती थी और घरों में तीन-चार मंजिलों

से पानी लेकर आती थी। उनकी तरफ से मैं सरकार का बहुत-बहुत आभार और धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिमा) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। जिस देश ने नदियों को सिर्फ नदी समझा, भगवान नहीं माना, वहां नदी अच्छी भी रही, उस नदी ने दुनिया को जीवन भी दिया और उस देश ने उस नदी को अपने जीवन के लायक बनाया। जिस देश ने नदियों को भगवान मान लिया, वह नदी उस देश में मैली हो गई। यमुना, गंगा, कोसी, महानंदा, गंडक, बूढ़ी गंडक, सप्तकोशी, मेची, सोन आप जितनी नदियों का नाम लेंगे, हिंदुस्तान की वे नदियां स्नान करने के लायक नहीं हैं।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में 90 प्रतिशत बीमारियां पानी के चलते हो रही हैं। हमारे यहां आर्सेनिक और आयरन वाला पानी है। यह देश पांच सौ साल पुरानी कब्र को खोदेगा, लेकिन यह देश स्वच्छ पानी पर, स्वच्छता पर काम नहीं करेगा, यह देश हवा पर काम नहीं करेगा, यह देश आर्सेनिक और आयरन पर काम नहीं करेगा। आप दूसरे देश में जाइए, वहां मिनेरल वाटर नहीं के बराबर मिलेगा। वहां की नदी, वहां का पानी बिल्कुल साफ मिलेगा, क्योंकि वहां हिंदू, मुसलमान नहीं हैं, वहां जात-पात नहीं है, वहां पर मणिपुर नहीं है, वहां पर साउथ-नार्थ नहीं है। वहां एक कंट्री है और कंट्री के लिए काम किया जाता है, वहां पर इकोनॉमी के लिए काम किया जाता है।

महोदय, जो बाढ़ आती है, यह प्राकृतिक प्रकोप नहीं है, यह मैन मेड डिजास्टर है। मैं कोसी नदी वाले क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। मेरे इलाके में 13 नदियां हैं। जल-नल योजना, नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम, जल शक्ति योजना, अटल भूजल योजना, जल जीवन हरियाली अभियान के तहत काम हो रहा है। अटल जी ने नदी जोड़ने की बात कही थी। नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने कहा कि गंगा मैया ने मुझे बनारस बुलाया है। आज 11 सालों में दिल्ली की यमुना साफ नहीं हुई। दिल्ली में यमुना के नाम पर कितने चुनाव हो गए? गंगा सफाई के नाम पर प्रधान मंत्री जी तीन बार बनारस के प्रधान मंत्री हो गए। यदि आप बनारस के पानी को जाकर देखेंगे तो वहां की गंगा इतनी प्रदूषित है, जिसके बारे में आप कह नहीं सकते।

बिहार के बक्सर से लेकर पटना और पटना से लेकर पूरा का पूरा जो इलाका है, उसमें तीन हिस्सा डिजास्टर से प्रभावित है, हमारा तीन हिस्सा बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है। फरक्का एक तरफ है, तो भीम नगर बैराज दूसरी तरफ है। कई बार यह चर्चा हुई कि फरक्का बैराज को नवीनीकरण करके

चौड़ा किया जाएगा। कोसी सबसे विकराल नदी है। नदी पहले वरदान होती थी, अब वह नदी अभिशाप बन गई है। नदी हमारे लायक नहीं है, नदी जिंदगी को समाप्त कर रही है। एक तरफ जल जमाव है, तो दूसरी तरफ बाढ़ है। जब हम नदी के गाद की सफाई की बात करते हैं तो आप उस पर चर्चा नहीं करते हैं। 80 प्रतिशत नदी और कैनाल का पक्काकरण नहीं हुआ है। बड़े कैनाल को छोटे कैनाल में ले जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

महोदय, डैम बनाने की बात की जाती है, जहां पर तीन हजार मेगावॉट बिजली का उत्पादन होगा। नेपाल द्वारा इस बार 6 लाख 61 हजार क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा गया। यदि यह 7 लाख क्यूसेक पार कर गया होता तो कोसी, सीमांचल का एक भी आदमी जिंदा नहीं बचता। 7-8 लाख क्यूसेक पानी गया तो हम लोग डूब गए। नेपाल के पानी का पूरा का पूरा प्रेशर भीम नगर बैराज पर पड़ा हुआ है। भीम नगर बैराज कभी भी टूट सकता है, लेकिन इसकी चिंता नहीं है। हमें हाई डैम बनाने पर जोर देना चाहिए। मैं अब पॉइंटवाइज कुछ बात कहूंगा।

महोदय, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है, हमारे इलाके के तीन हिस्से बाढ़ से प्रभावित है, एक तरफ हमीदनगर है, उत्तर कोयल परियोजना जो बनकर तैयार है, लेकिन औरंगाबाद और जहानाबाद में पानी नहीं जा रहा है। जो सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट बात है और उसको समझने की जरूरत है। जहानाबाद और अरवल में पानी हमीदनगर पुनपुर परियोजना के तहत मिलना था, जिसे स्वर्गीय जगदेव बाबू लाए, लालू जी और नीतीश जी ने इस परियोजना का उद्घाटन किया। अरवल, जहानाबाद, गया और औरंगाबाद में आज तक पानी नहीं गया, इस पानी को पाइप के द्वारा नालंदा ले जाने की बात हो रही है।

महानंदा बेसिन की स्थिति क्या है? महानंदा बेसिन परियोजना बहुत ही गलत परियोजना ली गई है। यदि बड़ा बांध बन गया तो महिनहारी, बारसोई, बायसी, अमौर और रौटा के दस लाख किसान बर्बाद हो जाएंगे। कोसी मेची लिंक परियोजना के बारे में एक रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा, डीपीआर के मुताबिक परियोजना कार्य करेगी, लेकिन कोसी मेसी परियोजना की स्थिति बहुत बुरी है। मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगा, कोसी मेची परियोजना में जब तक सिलटिंग नहीं निकालिएगा, जल जमाव बना रहेगा, जब तक पक्कीकरण नहीं करेंगे, आप काम ठेकेदार को देंगे।

नल जल योजना में नब्बे प्रतिशत पूर्णिया, कोसी और मधेपुरा के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। मैं इसकी लिस्ट दे देता हूं, आप आर्डर कर दीजिए। आप से रिक्वेस्ट है कि नल जल योजना के तहत नब्बे प्रतिशत गरीब के घर में पानी नहीं गया है। जल नल योजना की जांच जेपीसी के द्वारा कराएं, जो काम ठेकेदार ने किया है, उसकी इनक्वायरी कराएं। धन्यवाद।

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा (सिक्किम) : सभापति महोदय, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स के डिस्कशन पर बोलने का मौका दिया, आपका धन्यवाद। सबसे पहले जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं। जिस तरह से भारत सरकार ने जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को प्रायोरिटी दिया है, इसमें जितने भी इम्पॉर्टेंट स्कीम्स लेकर आए हैं। मुझे लगता है कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के एक विजन को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का एक बड़ा मिशन रहा है। हर घर नल से जल पहुंचाने का जल जीवन मिशन है, इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए 67 हजार करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन किया गया है, इसका यूटिलाइजेशन सही रूप में हो जाएगा तो हर घर के नल में जल पहुंचेगा। इसमें एक ही मिशन, एक ही पॉलिसी, भारत इतना डाइवर्स कंट्री है कि हमारे ज्योग्राफिकल एरिया में विभिन्न जगहों पर प्रॉबल्म्स रहता है।

मैं एक हिमालयी राज्य से आता हूं, ज्यादातर जितने भी स्प्रिंग होते हैं, जितनी भी धारा होती है, उसी के पानी से हम आजीवन चलाते हैं। जितने भी ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर के सोर्सज होते हैं, ये ज्यादातर 90 परसेंट स्प्रिंग वॉटर से ही होता है। अभी एक प्रॉब्लम आया है, हम दिशा की मीटिंग करते हैं, जब कंस्टीट्यूएंसी में लोगों से बात करते हैं, कार्यकर्ताओं से बात करते हैं तो हमें समझ आता है कि जल जीवन मिशन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छे से हुआ है, इसके लिए पानी का टैंक बना दिया गया, पाइप लेइंग ठीक से हो गया। घरों में नल भी पहुंचा दिया, लेकिन पानी का जो पेरिनिअल सोर्स होना चाहिए, अभी ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की वजह से ये पेरिनिअल सोर्स नहीं रहा। लीन पीरियड में ज्यादातर धारा सूख जाती है, इसकी वजह से पानी नहीं रहता है।

इसको रिजुविनेट करने के लिए धारा विकास और स्प्रिंग से डेवलपमेंट का जो प्रोग्राम है, उसको जल शक्ति मंत्रालय पहाड़ी इलाकों में ज्यादा फंड देकर कंटेन्यू करना चाहिए, ताकि जितने भी स्प्रिंग्स

हैं, जितनी भी धाराएं हैं, उनको हम रिजुविनेट कर सकें। लीन सीजन में भी उसमें पानी आए और वह पैरेनियल सोर्स ऑफ वाटर बने। अभी 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा धाराएं सूख चुकी हैं। इस इश्यू के लिए हम दूसरे मंत्रालय से भी रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहते हैं कि जहां-जहां भी जिस गाँव में, जैसे सिक्किम में भी हमारे रेन शैडो एरियाज हैं, वहां स्प्रिंग वाटर भी नहीं होता है। वहां पीने का पानी बहुत दूर से लेकर आना पड़ता है। ग्लेशियर लेक और जितने भी बड़े-बड़े रिवर्स हैं, वहां से लेकर आना पड़ता है। उसमें ज्यादा खर्च होता है। 'जल जीवन मिशन' में कॉस्ट इफेक्टिव डीपीआर बनाने के लिए अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट के पास ज्यादा कॉस्ट का डीपीआर बनाने के लिए भेजा जाता है तो उसको खारिज कर दिया जाता है। इसलिए हम रिक्वेस्ट करते हैं कि जल जीवन मिशन के ऊपर भी हमारी पार्लियामेंट्री कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी सिक्किम के जितने भी रेन शैडो एरियाज हैं, जहां पानी का ज्यादा अभाव है, वहां पर ग्लेशियर लेक से पानी लाने के प्रोजेक्ट में सहयोग किया जाए।

सर, 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' में, हमें कहते हुए गर्व और खुशी होती है कि सिक्किम ने हमेशा टॉप किया है। 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' में जब ओडीएफ आया तो उसमें भी फर्स्ट किया। वर्ष 2023 में ओडीएफ प्लस में भी सिक्किम ही पहला राज्य था, जो ओडीएफ प्लस हुआ था।

अभी प्लास्टिक मैनेजमेंट की बात आई है। सिक्किम में हमने कई सालों से सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक को बैन कर रखा है। वहां अभी दो प्लास्टिक वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट यूनिट पदमसेन और योक्सॉन में अच्छी तरह से संचालित हो रहे हैं। वे अपना ओन सोर्स रेवेन्यु बनाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मिनट ज्यादा लूंगा। इसको सारे देश में रिप्लिकेट किया जा सकता है। इस तरह के जो भी प्लास्टिक वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट यूनिट्स हैं, जो अच्छे काम कर रहे हैं, उनको सुविधा के लिए उनको थोड़ा ऑनरेरियम देकर ट्रेनिंग के लिए लिया जा सकता है।

महोदय, जो रिवर मैनेजमेंट और फ्लड मैनेजमेंट की बात है, रिसेंटली वर्ष 2023 में सिक्किम में एक बड़ा फ्लैश फ्लड हुआ था। अचानक गल्फ हो गया। ग्लेशियर लेक आउटबर्स्ट की वजह से फ्लैश फ्लड हुआ था। उसकी वजह से सिक्किम को बहुत नुकसान झेलना पड़ा। आज भी वहां रिकंस्ट्रक्शन का काम चल रहा है। उसने कई सारे रोड्स वाश-आउट कर दिए थे। उसने कई सारे ब्रिजेज वाश-

आउट कर दिए थे। आज भी उन सबके रिपेयरिंग का काम चल रहा है। जीएलओएफ मिटिगेशन के लिए इस बजट में बताया गया है कि पिछले साल 150 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान चार स्टेट्स के लिए और हिमालयन राज्यों के लिए किया गया था। मुझे लगता है, मैं मंत्रालय से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहूंगा कि 150 करोड़ रुपये कहीं भी जीएलओएफ मिटिगेशन के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं होगा। हम गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया और मंत्रालय से रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे कि इस राशि को बढ़ाया जाए और जीएलओएफ मिटिगेशन के लिए तथा रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट के लिए भी अधिक फंड का प्रावधान किया जाए। बिहार और असम में जो फ्लडिंग होती है, वह भी कहीं न कहीं जीएलओएफ से जुड़ा हुआ है। आज जितने भी ग्लेशियर लेक्स हैं, वे ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की वजह से इतने ज्यादा एक्सपैंड हो गए हैं कि वे कभी भी भारत में एक आपदा बनकर आ सकते हैं। हम इसके लिए भी रिक्वेस्ट करते हैं।

महोदय, जितने भी तिस्ता और रंगीत के बेसिन्स हैं, उनको भी रिजुविनेट करने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। हमारे सारे टाउन्स तिस्ता और रंगीत रिवर बैंक्स में ही हैं। उनके प्रोटेक्टिव काम के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और मंत्रालय को थोड़ा ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं यही रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री जयन्त बसुमतारी (कोकराझार) : महोदय, मैं आज अपनी पार्टी की ओर से जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर हो रही चर्चा के समर्थन में अपनी बात रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में पिछले 11 सालों में देश ने बहुत प्रगति की है। हर विभाग में उल्लेखनीय काम हुआ है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय भी उनमें से एक है। जब इरादे ईमानदार होते हैं, तो उपलब्धियां निश्चित होती हैं। इस वर्ष जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को 99,503 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है, जबकि यूपीए सरकार ने वर्ष 2013-14 में 17,342 करोड़ रुपये दिए थे। आज मोदी जी की सरकार ने 99,503 करोड़ रुपये की कुल राशि आवंटित की है। वर्ष 2013-14 से छः गुना ज्यादा धनराशि दी गई है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस धनराशि से हमारे देश में जल संसाधन पर जितना भी काम होना है, निश्चित तौर पर वे काम होंगे।

जल जीवन मिशन – प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बीते पांच सालों से एक ऐसी स्कीम

चलाई गई है, जिसने आम लोगों की जिंदगी को काफी प्रभावित किया है। खासकर महिलाओं के जीवन में खुशहाली आई है और होठों पर मुस्कान ला दी है। इस योजना के लॉन्च होने के बाद इसने ग्रामीण भारत की तस्वीर बदल कर रख दी है। करोड़ों लोगों के घरों में सीधे नल से जल पहुंच रहा है। पीने के पानी के लिए संघर्ष करने वाली महिलाओं की रोज की जिंदगी में बदलाव आया है। उत्तर पूर्व के राज्यों को भी इस योजना का बहुत लाभ मिला है। पहले स्कूल तथा आंगनवाड़ियों में पीने के पानी का अच्छा इंतजाम नहीं था, जिसकी वजह से बच्चों का स्वास्थ्य बहुत अच्छा नहीं था। आज वहीं यह साबित हो गया है, जहां-जहां स्कूल्स, कॉलेजेज़ या आंगनवाड़ियों में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत पीने का पानी उपलब्ध है, वहां पर बच्चों और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य में भारी सुधार हुआ है।

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन – स्वच्छता कवरेज प्राप्त करने और स्वच्छता पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करने के लिए इस मिशन के माध्यम से देश में साफ-सफाई और बीमारियों से मुक्ति में बहुत सहायता मिली है। सार्वभौमिक स्वच्छता कवरेज प्राप्त करने और स्वच्छता पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करने के प्रयासों में तेजी लाने के लिए भारत के प्रधानमंत्री ने 02 अक्टूबर, 2014 को 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' की शुरुआत की थी। इस मिशन को राष्ट्रवादी अभियान यानी जन आंदोलन के रूप में लागू किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य खुले में शौच को खत्म करना था। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 2014 से 2019 के दौरान बड़े पैमाने पर व्यवहार परिवर्तन, घरेलू स्वामित्व और सामुदायिक स्वामित्व वाले शौचालयों का निर्माण हुआ है। इस योजना से पूरे देश में सफाई और स्वच्छता में बहुत सुधार हुआ है। आज कहीं भी खुले में शौच करने का चलन नहीं रहा है और लोगों की मानसिकता में भी बहुत सुधार हुआ है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से हमारे देश के प्रधानमंत्री जी और मंत्री जी से आह्वान करना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़ और भूमि कटाव दोनों बहुत बड़ी समस्याएं हैं, जो पूर्वोत्तर के सभी राज्य, खासकर असम और मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र कोकराझार में तो भूमि कटाव से आधे से अधिक खेती योग्य जमीन बह चुकी है और किसानों को हर साल भारी नुकसान होता है। बोडोलैंड में भूतान से आए हुए पानी के साथ-साथ बड़े-बड़े पत्थर और सिल्ट आती है, जिससे खेती योग्य जमीन भी खत्म हो रही है और किसानों का बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि पूर्वोत्तर में हर वर्ष आने वाली बाढ़ और भूमि कटाव को राष्ट्रीय आपदा घोषित किया जाए और यहां के लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए और अधिक उपाय किए जाएं। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू) : सभापति महोदय जी, मैं सबसे पहले यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सभी माननीय सदस्य इतनी देर तक बैठकर जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैं सदन की सहमति चाहता हूँ, अगर आप सभी सहमत हैं, तो हम नौ बजे तक सदन चलाएंगे। हमने आठ बजे के बाद सबके लिए डिनर भी अरेंज किया है। आप सभी डिनर पर आमंत्रित हैं।

माननीय सभापति : अगर सदन की सहमति हो तो सदन का समय 9 बजे तक बढ़ाया जाए?

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी, हां।

माननीय सभापति : ठीक है।

***SHRI PHANI BHUSAN CHOUDHURY (BARPETA):** During the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Jal Shakti Ministry, I would like to speak on some problems faced by our state. Hon'ble Chairman Sir, please don't press the bell.

I will conclude within 5 to 7 minutes because if you press the bell, my concentration might get distracted. Hon'ble Chairman Sir, the total land area of our state is 78,438 square kilometres. The National Flood Commission, after conducting a survey, has stated that Assam's 31,500 square kilometres are flood-prone area, which means that 39.5% of Assam's land is flood-prone.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Assamese.

The total flood-prone area of our country is 10.2%, while 39.5% of our state are flood-prone. If we compare the average of our country, Assam's flood-prone area is four times higher than that of the entire country. These figures show how serious the problem of flood is for the state of Assam. The number of villages in Assam is 26,395. In 2022-23, the number of flood-affected villages were 11,227. In 2023-24, the total number of affected villages were 3,094. In 2024-25, 7,747 villages were affected by devastating floods.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, we have 64 lakh households in Assam. Among these households, in 2022-23, the total number of affected households were 1,08,444. These figures show how many people have been terribly affected by the furious floods in Assam. If we look at the death toll, we will find that during the period 2019-24, a total number of 880 people lost their lives in floods. Altogether, 9,901 houses have been completely damaged in Assam floods, and the number of houses that have been partially damaged are 1,38,441. All these figures depict how badly our state has been affected by floods.

I would like to speak a few words on erosion as well. Since 1950, Assam has lost over 4.27 lakh hectares of land to riverbank erosion, which means 7.47% of the total land of Assam has been washed away due to erosion. If we look at this grim picture, we will find that, on average, 8,000 hectares of land are being washed away by floods in Assam every year.

Sir, I will take 2 minutes. It may be mentioned that a survey was conducted on the river Brahmaputra during the period 1912-1928. At that time, the total area of the river Brahmaputra was 3,817 square kilometres. In 1963, 1967, and 1975,

when surveys on the Brahmaputra were conducted, it was found that the total area of the river Brahmaputra was 4,850 square kilometres. Again, in 2006, another survey was conducted, which showed the total area of the river Brahmaputra as 6,080 square kilometres. All these figures contribute only to the Brahmaputra River's widening, and its overall size increase. Erosion has caused the widening of the river Brahmaputra by 2,210 square kilometres. In fact, the size of the river Brahmaputra has increased by 15 kilometres.

I am very happy to say that in the last Budget, the Hon'ble Finance Minister made certain announcements, and I quote, "Assam grapples with floods every year by the Brahmaputra River and its tributaries originating outside India. We will provide assistance to Assam flood management and related projects." We thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister. We want a permanent solution to Assam's flood and erosion problems. We all give the slogan, "Modi Hai to Mumkin Hai." So we hope that under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi Ji, there will be a permanent solution to Assam's perennial problems of flood and erosion. We have full faith in the Hon'ble Prime Minister Modi Ji. Assam has received many benefits from the Modi Government. The Congress, despite being in power for so many years, could do nothing. If we compare the Congress rule and BJP's rule at the Centre, we will find a vast difference between the two. That is why I request the government under the leadership of Modi Ji to solve Assam's flood and erosion problems permanently.

With these words, and thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak, I conclude. Thank you.

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए जलशक्ति

मंत्रालय को 99503 करोड़ रुपये के बजट का आवंटन किया है, जो पिछले बजट से अधिक है, लेकिन फिर भी कम है। जल संसाधन विभाग को 25277 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के लिए 8260 करोड़ रुपये, नदी जोड़ो परियोजना के लिए 3400 करोड़ रुपये और नमामि गंगे परियोजना के लिए 2400 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं। लेकिन देश भर के रिवर फ्रंट के डेवलपमेंट को देखा जाए तो यह फंड कम है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश भर की नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने लिया था। अपने कार्यकाल में यह निर्णय लेते हुए भी आज तक इस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। जबकि देश भर की नदियों के पानी को समुद्र में गिरने की बजाय डायवर्ट करके यूज किया जाए तो मुझे लगता है कि कृषि सिंचाई एवं पीने के पानी की समस्या दूर हो सकती है। लगभग 30 प्रतिशत पानी समुद्र में जाकर मिल जाता है। आज देश भर में नदियों की हालत देखी जाए तो एक भी नदी का पानी पीने के लायक नहीं है और यूज करने के लायक नहीं है।

राज्य सरकार के नियंत्रण में आने वाली महानगर पालिका, नगर पालिका और जिला परिषद् द्वारा नदियों को स्वच्छ रखने का कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया जाए, तो मुझे लगता है कि नदियों का प्रदूषण दूर हो जाएगा। नदियों का पानी स्वच्छ रखने के लिए आगे चलकर जन आन्दोलन की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मोदी जी के कार्यकाल में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नागरिकों के लिए हर घर जल-स्वच्छ जल उपलब्ध कराने का मिशन 2019 में शुरू किया गया था। यह योजना 2024 तक पूरी करनी थी तथा 19 करोड़ लोगों के घर में स्वच्छ जल देने का कार्यक्रम था। यह योजना राज्य सरकारों के नियंत्रण में काम करती है और इस योजना का DPR जब बनाया जाता है, तो गलत ढंग से DPR बनाया जाता है। उसमें एस्टीमेट कॉस्ट, टंकी की कॉस्ट को शामिल नहीं किया जाता है। यह योजना आज पूरी तरह से असफल हुई है। मुझे लगता है कि यह योजना केवल ठेकेदारों की जिम्मेदारी पर चलती है। राज्य सरकारों की उदासीनता के कारण यह योजना असफल हुई है। इसमें जितना फंड राज्य सरकारों को दिया गया है, उसका पूरी तरह से ऑडिट होना चाहिए और इस योजना को गलत ढंग से अमल करने वाले अधिकारियों व ठेकेदारों पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत पवना, इंद्रायणी, मुळा, मुठा और उल्हास नदियाँ आती हैं, लेकिन ये नदियाँ पूरी तरह से प्रदूषित हैं। पिंपरी, चिंचवड महानगर पालिका ने पवना और इंद्रायणी नदी सुधार हेतु एक DPR बनाकर राज्य सरकार के द्वारा केंद्र सरकार को भेजा है। इसमें पवना रिवरफ्रंट विकास परियोजना का प्रस्ताव तैयार कर अपने कोष से 343.66 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित करने का भी आश्वासन दिया है। इसका प्रस्ताव राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण निदेशालय को राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से भेजा है, लेकिन आज तक इसको मंजूरी नहीं मिली है। इंद्रायणी नदी सुधार हेतु अमृत-2 योजना के अंतर्गत 526 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी गई है और यह अंतिम मंजूरी हेतु केंद्र सरकार के पास पेंडिंग है। मुझे लगता है कि इसे जल शक्ति मंत्रालय मंजूरी दे, तो यह जल्द ही पूरी हो जाएगी।

महोदय, इंद्रायणी नदी का उद्गम स्थान मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र से होता है और यह नदी देहु आलंदी तीर्थ क्षेत्र से गुजरती है। जब वारी पंढरपुर तक चलती है, तब अपनी मन की बात में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसका उल्लेख भी किया था। मुझे लगता है कि देहु आलंदी के वारकारी, जो इसमें स्नान करते हैं और पानी का आचमन करते हैं, इस हेतु जल्दी से जल्दी यह प्रस्ताव मंजूर किया जाए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इंद्रायणी नदी सुधार हेतु अमृत 2 में दिए गए प्रस्ताव को जल्दी से जल्दी मंजूरी दी जाएगी।

महोदय, अतः मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि पवना और इंद्रायणी नदी संरक्षण योजना को केंद्र सरकार शीघ्र मंजूरी प्रदान करें, जिससे हम अपनी नदियों को संरक्षित कर आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए एक स्वच्छ और समृद्ध पर्यावरण सुनिश्चित कर सकें। धन्यवाद।

***SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (SHIRDI):** Hon. Chairman Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak on Demands for Grants of Jalshakti Ministry for 2025-26. This year, total allocation made is Rs. 99503 crore and it was around Rs. 98714 crore during 2024-25.

I think, considering the talent and competence of Hon. Minister Shri C.R.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

Patil ji. This is very less budget allocation for the Ministry and the Union Govt. must look into it. The total allocation for Jal Jeevan Mission is also very less.

Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention towards various issues pertaining to my Lok Sabha constituency, Shirdi. Water scarcity is a prominent issue in Shirdi. People have to fight for each drop of water. There is no water available for farming here. Niti Aayog had explained in last year's report that 60 crore people in India are facing drinking water scarcity problem and demand for water would be doubled till 2030. Around 2 lac people are loosing their lives due to contaminated water every year and this is a matter of grave concern for all of us.

Most of the parts of India are drought ridden but on other side, some rivers have more water. We have sufficient rain ever year but we lack in rain water harvesting and water management. This rain water flows to drains and create water scarcity. To tackle this problem, interlinking of river is a welcome step. River Basins and ravines of Mula, Pravara, Godavari and Tapti river in Sahyadri mountain range should be interlinked. These rivers have their origin in this area and river water flows towards west Konkan region. We can stop and store this water in reservoirs and dams and prevent it from flowing into sea.

In this regard, a detailed action plan should be fixed at local level and it should be implemented effectively.

Sir, I want to raise a serious concern about Jal Jeevan Mission Scheme. Some MPs talked about its success. But the reality is very different. I want to flag the irregularities and corruption under this Scheme. This Scheme is being implemented even in those areas where no water source is available. It would be

shown completed on paper but, without developing any water bodies.

Govt. should undertake a survey of these works because rampant corruption is everywhere. They are only spending public money which is siphoned off. I would request Hon. Minister to take it seriously.

It is pertinent to mention here that most of the Gram Panchayats are financially weak and they are not in a position to pay electricity bills. No village can ensure water supply without electricity and this is reality. So, Union and State Govts. should come forward to pay these electricity bills for uninterrupted water supply in villages.

There is a small town called Kopergaon in my constituency and it is still deprived of water connections. The villagers are leaving this town. So, the Govt. should take an initiative to secure water supply here. You can draw water from the dams in Nashik district. British Era canals are there in this area and they should be repaired immediately.

One big dam is also there but people have many concerns about it. These concerns should be addressed immediately. Irrigation facilities should also be made available. These are some geographical problems too and ground leveling is needed. So, the concerned officers should look into it.

Left and Drip irrigation is also important and it should also be promoted by the Ministry.

Sir, equal water distribution should be done by the Govt. 8TMC water has been diverted towards other regions and hence, farmers in my area are facing irrigation problems. A Committee has been constituted in this connection and I

hope this Committee would look into it.

The Union Govt. should take water scarcity issue seriously and take necessary steps immediately.

Thank you.

श्री प्रवीण पटेल (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदान की मांगों पर बोलने के लिए अवसर दिए जाने पर आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं अपने प्रयागवासियों की तरफ से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, माननीय गृहमंत्री जी, माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री जी और माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी के प्रति विशेष आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे क्षेत्र खासकर प्रयागराज में अभी जो महाकुंभ का आयोजन हुआ है, उसमें माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, माननीय जल शक्ति मंत्री माननीय जी, माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी की विशेष भूमिका रही, जिनके कारण यह आयोजन सफल हुआ है। निश्चित रूप से हम इस बात की भी सराहना करना चाहते हैं कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय तमाम परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से इस देश को विकसित देश बनाने के क्रम में आगे बढ़ रहा है। अभी हम कांग्रेस के साथी की बात सुन रहे थे। वे कह रहे थे कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का बजट और ज्यादा होना चाहिए था, इसका बजट कम है, लेकिन हम आपको बताना चाहेंगे कि जब वर्ष 2013-14 में यूपीए की सरकार थी, उस समय जल शक्ति का मंत्रालय का बजट करीब 17,342 करोड़ रुपए था। इस बार का जो बजट पेश हुआ है, वह निश्चित रूप से एक गुना, दो गुना नहीं, बल्कि 6 गुना से ज्यादा है। इस बार के बजट में 99,503 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित हुए हैं। इसके लिए हम माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद भी देना चाहेंगे। निश्चित रूप से हमारे कई साथियों ने इस बजट पर चर्चाएं की हैं, लेकिन हम आपका ध्यान अपने क्षेत्र की ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे यहां कुंभ के आयोजन से पहले जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने कई बड़े-बड़े कार्य किए हैं, ताकी संगम, त्रिवेणी, गंगा का जल स्वच्छ रहे, उसके लिए रिवर फ्रंट बनाया गया, जो कि दारागंज से होते हुए नागवासुकी, नागवासुकी से होते हुए सीधे रसूलाबाद घाट तक और हमारे यहां गऊघाट से लेकर, हमारे भाई, उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह जी भी यहां उपस्थित हैं, उनके क्षेत्र में भी, नैनी

साइड में अरैल से लेकर पूरे डीपीएस तक रिवर्स फ्रंट का निर्माण हुआ, जो निश्चित रूप से जल मंत्रालय का यह सराहनीय कदम रहा है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे क्षेत्र में ग्राम सभा ढोकरी, लीलापुर कला, लीलापुर खुर्द, मलखानपुर, कोटवा, जमुनीपुर बेलवार, डुबावल, ककरा और पट्टी वैरिसाल, छिवैया, मुरार पट्टी और अगर हम दूसरे इलाके में जाएं तो हमारा जो लवायन कला का क्षेत्र डेल्टा का क्षेत्र है, वहां लगभग हजारों बीघा जमीन असिंचित रहती है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वहां पर लिफ्ट कैनाल का निर्माण हो जाए तो वहां के किसानों को बड़ा फायदा होगा। निश्चित रूप से वहां सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

20.00 hrs

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां बदरा, सोनोती और मुंशी का पुरवा में जो रिवर फ्रंट बनाया गया है, वहां हर बार बाढ़ आ जाती है जिससे वहां बांध बनाने की आवश्यकता महसूस होती है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बात को जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां उत्तरी विधान सभा में द्रोपदीघाट, नेवादा, गंगानगर, बेली कछार, राजापुर कछार, न्योराबाद कछार, कमलानगर, नयापुरवा, महदौरी, रसूलाबाद, अशोकनगर, मऊ सरैया, शिवकुटी, सादियाबाद, गोविन्दपुर, सलोरी आदि घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्र हैं। यहां लाखों की आबादी है, हर साल बाढ़ आने से लोगों को पलायन करना पड़ता है, स्कूल और कॉलेजों में शरण देनी पड़ती है। अगर वहां बांध का निर्माण हो जाएगा तो यहां के लोगों को काफी सहूलियत हो जाएगी। आने वाले कुंभ में हम इसका फायदा भी उठा सकते हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां खासकर फाफा मऊ विधान सभा में सीताकुण्ड, मण्डारा, मुबारकपुर कछार, सराय जयराम, नरहा झिगहा, सुल्तानपुर पूरेघासी, चफरी, ककरा, करेसर आदि क्षेत्र हैं जो जलमग्न हो जाते हैं। मेरी मांग है कि यहां पर ऐसी व्यवस्था हो

ताकि फसलों का नुकसान न हो ताकि लोगों को पलायन न करना पड़े। वहां बांध का निर्माण हो।

माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे यहां भकरी कछार है, जो लीलापुर से होते हुए जाता है, वहां कुछ दूर तक तो बांध बना हुआ है लेकिन अगर पूरा बांध निर्मित हो जाएगा तो हर साल जो कटान होता है और 100, 200 या 300 मीटर मिट्टी कटती चली जा रही है, नहीं होगा। इससे आने वाले समय में वहां के गांवों को एक संकट उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से विशेष निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन मांगों पर विचार करके इन्हें पूरा करने की कृपा करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY (MALDAHAK DAKSHIN): Hon. Chairperson Sir, today I would like to bring to your attention some salient features with regard to the Government's Jal Shakti Ministry's current Budget regarding flood and erosion control.

There are four schemes for flood and erosion control in the Budget, namely flood, flood management programmes, Flood Management and Border Areas Programmes, and the river basin management. These particular schemes deal with embankment protection and flood control.

I want to compare the effectiveness of this year's Budget by comparing the current Budget allocation of the Narendra Modi-led NDA Government to the Budget allocation during the time of the last UPA Government.

Here are some vital conclusions. First, despite a 12-year gap, this year's NDA Government's flood and erosion control Budget allocation of Rs. 800 crore is actually Rs. 298 crore less than what the UPA had allocated in 2013-2014 during its last term, which was an amount of Rs. 1,098 crore. This is not just a reduction. It is a deliberate cut in funds in absolute terms, on river and coastal flood control

and embankment spending throughout our nation.

Second, the cost of disaster mitigation has skyrocketed due to inflation and in the last decade our nation is facing more natural disasters, more floods and more erosion due to the worsening impact of climate change. Yet, against all logic, the Modi Government has slashed flood and erosion control budgets, instead of increasing them. Factoring in inflation, this amount of Rs. 1,098 crore that the UPA Government allocated in 2013 is worth nearly Rs. 2,000 crore today, but instead of increasing investments in disaster management, the NDA Government has cut it down to a meagre Rs. 800 crore. This is a let-down of vulnerable communities, especially in States like Assam and West Bengal where the people lose their homes, farm lands and their entire villages to riverbank erosion and floods every year.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I will now move to my State of West Bengal. Here are the most important facts about West Bengal. First of all, about 42.5 per cent of West Bengal is flood-prone, which makes it one of the most flood-affected States in the country. Flood satellite maps estimate the total flood-affected area in West Bengal at 19.69 lakh hectares with the most affected districts being Purba Bardhaman, Murshidabad, Purba Medinipur, Hooghly, and Maldah.

Secondly, I would like to share some numbers provided by the Ministry of Jal Shakti to an Unstarred Question in the Rajya Sabha, from 2023. The following numbers were in response to the year-on-year count of the total financial losses incurred by West Bengal due to flood and erosion. The following are the losses incurred:- in 2017, it was Rs. 17,000 crore; in 2018, it was Rs. 54 crore; in 2019, it

was Rs. 1,269 crore; in 2020, no data available; and in 2021, it was Rs. 16,079 crore.

These are not just numbers; these figures represent the destruction of farmland, agricultural crops, fisheries, homes, roads and schools, community hospitals, mosques and temples washed away as land is eroded, and literally falls into the Ganges and its tributary rivers. These figures represent only some of the crushing losses on the livelihood of West Bengal farmers, labourers, and families. What these figures do not show is the effect on landless families who then become landless refugees, without a permanent home. The consequences of floods are short-term and economic recovery is possible, but the effects of the slow river bank erosion are of permanent nature, where the entire socio-economic structure is damaged and the affected population has to move, settle and create a livelihood somewhere else.

Thirdly, the Farakka Barrage, a Central project built in the 1970s to divert water flowing into Bangladesh into our Bhagirathi and Hooghly rivers to maintain Kolkata port navigability, is directly responsible for worsening erosion crisis in the districts of Malda and Murshidabad, where my Parliamentary Constituency of Malda Dakshin lies. The presence of the Barrage causes the build-up of 64 crore tonnes of silt to accumulate annually and this has changed the course of the Ganges and has resulted in devastating erosion to both these districts.

After the construction of Farakka Barrage, more than 350 km of fertile land has been completely swallowed by the Ganges in Malda district, and 500 sq.kms of fertile land has been wiped out in Murshidabad district, displacing lakhs and

lakhs of people. During the UPA regime, from 2005 onwards, the Centre took direct responsibility for anti-erosion measures caused by the barrage – 40 kms upstream into Malda and 80 kms downstream into Murshidabad from the Farakka Barrage itself. Under the UPA Government's, the budget allocation was Rs. 214 crore in 2013-14 for the Farakka Project. The current NDA Government has abandoned this policy which is shown in this year's small allocation of only Rs. 69 crore.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude.

SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY : Sir, while the Centre boasts of providing West Bengal with Rs. 1,051.96 crore under the Flood Management Programme component of FMBAP, let us dissect the reality. Out of 17 projects sanctioned for West Bengal, only four have received funds, amounting to a meagre Rs. 42.80 crore, which is less than one per cent of the promised allocation. This is a drop in the ocean when compared to the devastation endured by the people of West Bengal. What about the remaining 13 projects? Where is the timeline for their completion? Funds are announced for optics, but not disbursed in time; projects are sanctioned but they never see the light of the day.

In conclusion, in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech, she states that the Budget continues the NDA Government's 'continued efforts to secure inclusive development' and that the Government wants the growth of all regions of India through 'Sabka Vikas'. However, the budget allocation of the Jal Shakti Ministry for flood control and erosion measures across the nation paints a different picture with a seeming indifference and neglect towards millions of people who face the destructive power of river erosion. The facts are clear and the numbers undeniable.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Mr. Chairperson Sir, I rise to strongly oppose Demand 62 and 63 in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Jal Shakti as it is a non-performing Ministry. Sir, what is the purpose in providing grants to this Ministry when they are not utilizing the funds? Hon. Jal Shakti Minister, Patil Ji, what is the purpose of providing grant by this House to your Ministry when you are not utilizing the funds? Sir, I will substantiate it. The total Demands for Grants under Demands 62 and 63 for the financial year 2025-26 is Rs.99,503 crore. What is the budget allocation for the financial year 2024-25? It is Rs.98,714 crore.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, you may kindly see that the Revised Estimate goes to show that the total money, which was spent, was Rs.51,558 only. That means, 48 per cent lower than that of the budget allocation, which is the money spent by this Ministry during the year 2024-25.

Coming to the Jal Jeevan Mission budget proposals 2025-26, Rs.67,000 crore have been allocated and granted by this House as Demand for Grants. It is five per cent lower than that of the Budget Estimate of 2024-25. Sir, the Budget Estimate 2024-25 is Rs.70,163 crore. The Revised Estimate goes to show Rs. 22,694 crore. That means the budget allocation is Rs.70,163 crore out of which your Ministry has spent just Rs.22,694 crore on Jal Jeevan Mission. That is the lowest expenditure since the implementation of scheme in the year 2021. What is the purpose of granting money or granting finance to your Ministry if you are not able to spend? I will come to each and every provision. I know there is the paucity of the time. Kindly see the report of Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and Audit Accounts for the financial year 2021-22. Kindly see Demand 62 for Jal Jeevan

Mission. The total money sanctioned is Rs.16,485 crore out of which the total disbursement is just Rs.4,972 crore. That means 69 per cent saving.

Coming to the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, there is 74 per cent saving, and in Jal Jeevan Mission Gram, there is 79 per cent saving. This 79 per cent saving means they have only utilised 21 per cent of the money. That means non-utilisation of the money granted by the Parliament, which in turn means, the Ministry is not performing. That is why, I am saying that I strongly oppose the Demands 62 and 63.

Sir, I am talking about the CAG report. There is an observation also in the report. I am not going to read the observation. The justification given by the Ministry has not been accepted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India because the money has not been spent. There are so many reasons because one of the reasons is that the States are not able to give their share. That means they have to spend the money. This is regarding the Demands for Grants.

Sir, I was the Minister for Water Resources for five years in the State of Kerala. During my time in the year 2007-2008, we had formulated a water policy towards which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. The right to safe drinking water is a Fundamental Right enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution. The right to have safe drinking water does not mean the right to have tap water. You are giving focus to the right to have tap water. It is not at all possible. There is no doubt about it. So, you have misconceived the issue. You have to ensure the availability of safe drinking water. The right to access water is to be ensured. Instead of ensuring right to access to water, you are giving a chance to

the right to give tap water. Is it possible? The target was 2024. Now it has been extended to 2028. The main problem is unavailability of potable water. The second problem is the quality of the water. You have to address these two issues. Instead of addressing these two issues, you are going for the tap water.

Sir, this is going to be an engineering project. This is going to be a big misappropriation. Most of the Members from Kerala has already stated that Rs. 4,500 crore are in arrears for the contractors. All the roads are in dilapidated state. It is everywhere. It is going to be a project which is not up to the expectation. Kindly have a review on this issue because there is no water. The source of water has to be made. Water transmission has to be made. Treatment plant has to be made. This is simply digging the roads, putting the pipes, and giving a tap connection, but there is no water. In place of water, you are getting only air. What is the meaning? That means this Jal Jeevan Mission project is a good, innovative project, but unfortunately, it has become an engineering project. The person, who will be benefited, will be the contractors and other partners. Nothing else is going to happen. I am making sure, please keep it on record. You kindly have a review. I am saying this out of my experience.

There is one more point regarding the Members of Parliament. Mr. Patil Ji, what is the role of the MPs? Is it a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme? I am sure this is a 200-page booklet published by the Kerala State Government. This is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme in which 50 per cent of the contribution is from the Central Government, and only 25 per cent contribution is of the State Government, 15 per cent is the contribution of local bodies, local panchayats and 10 per cent is the

contribution of the beneficiary. The Chief Minister is there. The Water resources Minister is there. All the 140 MLAs are there. Each and every legislative constituency is well explained. This is a Centrally- Sponsored Scheme. There is not even a mention that this is a Centrally- Sponsored Scheme. The MPs have no role. You go through the booklet. You kindly review it. Last time also, I have said this. You are saying that this is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme and 50 per cent contribution is from the Centre. But unfortunately, the Members of Parliament has no role in the implementation, in the formulation or even in the review. Nothing is there. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to kindly review the Jal Jeevan Mission. It shall not remain as a project. Otherwise, it shall become a failed project. So, a review has to be done. Appropriate changes have to be made so that the money is utilised for the poor people. This will benefit the common people.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE (KOTTAYAM): Sir, I too strongly oppose this Demand raised by this Jal Shakti Ministry. It is because this Ministry is not able to handle properly even the flagship programme. So, that is very evident. What was the aim? The Jal Jeevan Mission's aim was to provide functional household tap connections to provide 55 litres per capita per day, bringing water to all rural households in the country by 2024. But nothing has happened. Now, the scheme has been extended to 2028. But at this rate, I doubt, even by 2028, nothing is going to happen because in the last year, out of Rs. 70,000 crore allotted for this particular project, Rs. 50,000 crore was not spent. I do not know what is happening with this Ministry. It is not happening not only in Kerala, but also throughout the country. I request the Ministry

and the hon. Minister, who is here, to do a proper review of this project throughout the country. In all States, what is happening? Only pipeline is being laid. Nobody knows where the source is. Nobody knows where the tank is. Only pipes are being laid. All the panchayat roads have been dug up and now the people are asking us to provide the MP funds to repair these roads. No repair work is being done. The whole thing is in a mess. So, I would request the Ministry that it has to do a complete review of this flagship program.

Sir, due to paucity of time, I am going straight to another very important thing. Under the repair, renovation and restoration of water body scheme, I would like to draw your attention to Vembanad Lake. The Vembanad Lake is India's longest lake. It stretches over 96 kilometres, encompassing an area of approximately 230 square kilometres. This vast water body traverses multiple districts of Kerala, including Alappuzha, Kottayam and Ernakulam, serving as a lifeline for the State's ecology and economy. The lake's unique mix of salt water and freshwater fosters a thriving ecosystem, supporting diverse flora and fauna. Notably, it hosts the renowned Nehru Trophy boat race also, attracting enthusiasts worldwide.

The degradation of Vembanad Lake is not a localised issue. It reflects broader environmental and public health concerns that warrant national attention. There is microplastic contamination; there is biodiversity loss; and there are pathogenic threats. The lake's pollution levels have led to the proliferation of harmful bacteria, including *Vibrio* species associated with diseases such as cholera. The Thanneermukkom Bund is a double-edged sword. Constructed in 1974, the Thanneermukkom Bund was designed to prevent salt water intrusion into

the Kuttanad lowlands, the Rice Bowl of Kerala, facilitating agriculture. However, it has disrupted the natural salinity gradient leading to ecological imbalances such as the proliferation of invasive species like water hyacinth and a decline in fish population.

The imperative for national intervention is integrated water resources management, pollution control initiatives, ecological restoration projects, community engagement and education, scientific monitoring and research. I request that the degradation of Vembanad Lake is a clarion call for immediate action. This crisis transcends regional boundaries reflecting broader environmental and public health challenges that our nation is confronted with. I request that a Vembanad Lake Authority should be created. There are a lot of funds lying there unspent. A Vembanad Lake Authority should be constituted and sufficient funds should be granted for the restoration of Vembanad Lake.

Our Tamil Nadu friends are here. Adv. Dean kuriakose had mentioned it. We have no quarrel with our Tamil Nadu friends. The Mullaperiyar Dam is 130 years old. It warrants urgent attention. Our only request is this. We have no problem in sharing this water with Tamil Nadu. We have been giving it for the last 130 years almost free. We are not taking any money. We would like to have the security aspects being very properly considered by the Central Government. The Central Government should call the leaders of both the States and discuss and settle this matter once and for all. This is because if something happens, it is not going to be the issue of Kerala or Tamil Nadu issue. The whole world will blame the country. More than 50 lakh people are going to be affected. So, please considerer it. We

want the Prime Minister himself to intervene in this matter. Call and settle it amicably. We have no problem in sharing water with Tamil Nadu. Our erstwhile Chief Minister Shri Oommen Chandy coined a slogan saying 'water for Tamil Nadu, and security for Kerala'. So, it is always water for Tamil Nadu first. We are taking the security aspect second only.

So, I most humbly request that the Water Resources Minister should take the lead. The Prime Minister should intervene and settle this matter once and for all. So, I strongly again oppose this Demand because the Ministry has not been functioning efficiently.

Thank you.

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : महोदय, सदन में आज जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही है। सदन के साथियों ने इस महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर अपने-अपने विचार रखे हैं। जल है तो कल है और जल है तो जीवन है। हम तो उस मारवाड़ के इलाके से आते हैं, जहाँ जल को घी से भी ज्यादा संजोकर रखा जाता था। लोग पाँच-पाँच, सात-सात किलोमीटर दूर से मटकी से, घड़े से महिलाएँ पानी लाती थीं। आज भी बड़े-बड़े तालाब वहाँ बने हुए हैं। बहुत बड़ी समस्या पानी को लेकर जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की है और पीने के पानी के साथ-साथ सिंचाई के पानी की व्यवस्था की बात सभी लोगों ने कही है। वर्ष 2025-26 का जो जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का बजट है, वह 99,503 करोड़ रुपये है, जो वर्ष 2024-25 के 98,714 करोड़ रुपये से थोड़ा सा ही ज्यादा है। इसमें और ज्यादा बजट लेना चाहिए। निश्चित रूप से आज आवश्यकता देश के अंदर है।

माननीय सभापति : आप ज्यादा देने की डिमांड कर दीजिए। आप माँग कर दीजिए।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : महोदय, अगर बेरोजगारी को खत्म करना है तो हर खेत तक सिंचाई का पानी आप लेकर चले जाओ, बेरोजगारी 80 प्रतिशत खत्म हो जायेगी। राजस्थान सहित देश के कई राज्यों में पेयजल की कमी और सरकारी योजनाओं के बावजूद लोगों को शुद्ध पेयजल नहीं मिल रहा है। दूसरी

तरफ भूजल में यूरेनियम और आर्सेनिक सहित विभिन्न संदूषकों के कारण बढ़ रहा प्रदूषण चिंता का विषय है।

वर्ष 1984 में हमारे राजस्थान के 236 में से 203 ब्लॉक सुरक्षित स्थिति में थे, क्योंकि उस वक्त 35 प्रतिशत पानी का दोहन होता था। सरकार आंकड़ों व समाचार पत्रों के अनुसार 30 वर्षों के बाद भूजल दोहन 114 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है। अब मात्र 12 प्रतिशत ब्लॉक ही सुरक्षित बचे हैं। इसलिए मंत्री जी मैं आपसे विशेष आग्रह करूंगा कि आप राजस्थान की तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें।

सभापति जी, हमारे राजस्थान का बड़ा हिस्सा सिंचाई के लिए वर्षा पर निर्भर है यानी सिंचाई के लिए वर्षा जल पर निर्भरता ज्यादा है और भारत की दो तिहाई कृषि भूमि सूखाग्रस्त है। आपने वर्ष 2015-16 में प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना शुरू की, उसका दायरा बढ़ाया जाए और अटल भूजल योजना की प्रभावी मॉनिटरिंग की जाए। नदियों और नहरों में बढ़ता प्रदूषण बहुत बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। करोड़ों रुपये बजट खर्च होने के बावजूद और कानून होने के बावजूद नदियों में प्रदूषण नहीं रुक रहा है। पंजाब से राजस्थान आने वाली नहरों में अपशिष्ट और फैक्ट्रियों के दूषित जल से नागौर, बीकानेर, गंगानगर, जोधपुर इलाके जहां लुधियाना की फैक्ट्रियों का अपशिष्ट उनके अंदर पड़ता है, उससे कैंसर ट्रेन के नाम से एक ट्रेन चलती है। वहां जो वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट लग रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ आप विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। लोगों को कैसे शुद्ध पानी पिलाया जाए, आप इसकी व्यवस्था कीजिए।

महोदय, हमारा राजस्थान का बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है। राजस्थान कृषि प्रधान राज्य है। यहां लोग जीवन यापन के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर रहते हैं। कृषि का विकास सिंचाई पर निर्भर है लेकिन सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। कोटा, हनुमान गढ़, गंगानगर और कुछ इलाकों को छोड़ दें, तो सारे इलाके वर्षा पर निर्भर हैं। राजस्थान में कुल सतही जल का मात्र 1.16 प्रतिशत जल उपलब्ध है और 61.11 प्रतिशत हिस्सा मरुस्थल है। जनवरी 2024 के प्राप्त सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक हमारे राजस्थान में इंदिरा गांधी नहर और जल संसाधन विभाग में इंदिरा गांधी नहर और जल संसाधन विभाग के अधीन मात्र 39 लाख 43 हजार 155 हेक्टेयर सिंचित क्षेत्र है जबकि हमारे नागौर सहित पश्चिमी राजस्थान की बात करूं तो हम केवल और केवल बारिश पर निर्भर हैं।

महोदय, ERCP की तर्ज पर बनी WRCP परियोजना की बात करूंगा। मैं जल शक्ति मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ की हमारे पूर्वी राजस्थान के 13 जिलों में पेयजल और सिंचाई के लिए ERCP योजना बनी। हमने सदन में मामला उठाया और खूब आंदोलन किए गए। जिसे आपने और राजस्थान सरकार ने संशोधित करके PK, ERCP नाम दिया, अब राजस्थान सरकार ने उसका नाम राम सेतु लिंक परियोजना किया है। क्या भारत सरकार इसके लिए 90 प्रतिशत राशि देगी या नहीं, यह उल्लेख नहीं हुआ? आपने जो राजस्थान और मध्यप्रदेश के मध्य एमओयू करवाया है उससे राजस्थान और एमपी को कितना कितना पानी मिलेगा, इसे भी आप क्लीयर करें?

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के नागौर व डीडवाना -कुचामन जिले के साथ पश्चिमी राजस्थान के तमाम जिलों के लिए जिनके लिए ईआरसीपी पेयजल और सिंचाई पश्चिमी राजस्थान नहरी परियोजना विकसित की जाये, एक राष्ट्रीय परियोजना आप बनाये यह मेरी मांग है।

राजस्थान और हरियाणा के बीच यमुना जल समझौता को लेकर दिल्ली में राजस्थान और हरियाणा के सीएम की केंद्रीय मंत्री श्री सी.आर. पाटिल जी से मुलाकात हुई है, इसके बाद राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा, राजस्थान के शेखावाटी अंचल के किसानों को जल्द ही यमुना जल का लाभ मिल सकेगा, मैं सदन के माध्यम से जल शक्ति मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ की आप जब इस चर्चा का जवाब दे तो यह जरूर बताये की यमुना जल समझौते के परिप्रेक्ष्य में जल समझौते में जल संसाधनों के समुचित वितरण, अंतरराज्यीय जल समझौतों के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन को लेकर क्या प्रगति हुई या वो समझौता केवल दिखावा मात्र था ?

पंजाब से मिले राजस्थान को उसके हिस्से का पूरा जल- महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जल शक्ति मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिनांक 31.12.1981 को पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान के तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्रियों के मध्य रावी- व्यास नदियों के आधिक्य जल के बंटवारे को लेकर हुए समझौते की तरफ आकर्षित करते हुए बताना चाहता हूँ की राजस्थान को अब भी 0.60 M.A.F. पानी नहीं मिल रहा है और पंजाब सरकार जब इस समझौते को समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से विधेयक लेकर आई तब माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने विशेष संदर्भ संख्या 1 / 2004 में रावी- व्यास जल के संबंध में पंजाब समझौता समाप्ति

अधिनियम 2004 को गलत माना इसलिए मेरी मांग है की केंद्र हस्तक्षेप करके राजस्थान को पंजाब से उसके हिस्से का पूरा जल दिलवाये। राजस्थान बार-बार आपको लोक सभा सीटें दे रहा है। इस बार गड़बड़ हो गयी। मैं इधर हो गया तो 11 इधर आ गए। अगर मैं उधर होता तो इन 11 को भी वहां अपने साथ ले आता और 25 हो जाते

माननीय सभापति : कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : एक मिनट और दीजिए।

रामगढ़ बांध और अतिक्रमण – सभापति महोदय, आज सदन के माध्यम से जल शक्ति मंत्री जी का ध्यान राजस्थान के जयपुर जिले में स्थित रामगढ़ बांध की तरफ आकर्षित करते हुए यह बताना चाहता हूँ की रामगढ़ बांध के बहाव क्षेत्र का गला घोंटा गया है, पर राजस्थान सरकार को यह नजर नहीं आ रहा है, न जिम्मेदार अफसरों को, हाईकोर्ट के निर्देशों के बाद भी रामगढ़ बाँध के बहाव क्षेत्र में बनाये गए फार्म हाउस, रिसोर्ट, होटल हटाई नहीं जा रही है इस पर आप ध्यान दें। इनको आप धराशायी करें और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करें।

JJM और राजस्थान- राजस्थान में पूर्व की सरकार के समय में तो जल जीवन मिशन में भारी भ्रष्टाचार हुए। पूर्व के मंत्री के घर पर ईडी और सीबीआई की रेड हुई। आपने अपने घोषणा पत्र में यह कहा था कि जैसे ही हम सत्ता में आएंगे उन सबको सलाखों के पीछे डालेंगे और सीबीआई से पूरे मामले की जांच करवाएंगे।

माननीय सभापति : पूर्ववर्ती सरकार का मतलब?

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : राजस्थान की पूर्ववर्ती सरकार के मंत्री के घर पर ईडी की रेड हुई और आपने यह कहा कि आप हमें वोट दो, हम जांच करवाएंगे, लेकिन वह जांच आगे नहीं बढ़ी है, सवा साल से मामला वहीं पर अटका है।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : सभापति महोदय, आप इनकी जांच कराएं। इन्होंने फर्जी सर्टिफिकेट्स पर 900 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक राशि के टेन्डर कर दिए। राजस्थान में तो अभी जल स्वराज अभियान के एक

मंत्री हैं। वे भी भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त ऑफिसर्स की फील्ड पोस्टिंग दे रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे यही मांग करूंगा कि आपके दल की कथनी और करनी में कोई अन्तर नहीं आना चाहिए। आप जांच कराइए। मेरी मांग है कि राजस्थान में जल जीवन मिशन में हुए तमाम घोटालों की जांच आप सीबीआई से करवाएं और दोषियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : चन्द्र शेखर जी, आप अपना भाषण शुरू कीजिए। आपका समय शुरू हो गया है।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : सभापति जी, धन्यवाद।

सभापति जी, मैं अपने कॉलेज के जीवन से शुरू करूंगा। जब हम डीएवी पीजी कॉलेज, देहरादून में पढ़ने जाते थे तो मैं और मेरे साथी सचिन, सुबोध, फिरोज मोटरसाइकिल से कॉलेज जाते थे, ज्यादातर भीगते हुए जाते थे। वहां तो बारिश अच्छी लगती थी। लेकिन, जब बारिश बाढ़ का रूप ले लेती है तो वह स्थिति भयानक हो जाती है। बहुत सारे लोग अपने घरों में सो नहीं पाते, बहुत लोगों के तो घर उजड़ जाते हैं।

सर, मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि भारत की आज़ादी के 75 सालों के बाद भी अगर सबको पीने के लिए साफ पानी नहीं मिल रहा है तो यह हम सबके लिए शर्म की बात है। सरकारों को इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए था। यह बुनियादी चीज है। इसमें किसी व्यक्ति का कोई जोर नहीं है, यह कुदरत की देन है। अगर लोगों को हम साफ पानी भी नहीं पहुंचा पा रहे हैं तो हमने लोगों के बारे में क्या सोचा है?

सर, मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में बहुत सारे गांव बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं। हर बार योजना बनती है, लेकिन कोई परमानेंट सॉल्यूशन नहीं होता है। इनमें मालन नदी, कोटा वाली नदी, गंगा का बाढ़ क्षेत्र, छोईया नदी, शाहपुर कुच्छयान, लाहक कलां, रामपुर चाढ़ा, पितमगढ़, गौसपुर, बौराकी, रानीपुर, हामिदपुर, माखन, सादात, बूढ़ावाला, तुकमापुर, भवानीपुर, चमरावाला, जग्गुवाला, तौफिकवाला प्रमुख हैं। जब कानपुर को पानी की आवश्यकता होती है और रामगंगा में कालागढ़ डैम से पानी छोड़ा जाता है, तब

उससे भी हमारे यहां बाढ़ आती है। उन गांवों में मनोहरवाली, भूतपुरी, मुबारकपुर, गांवड़ी, घोषियावाला, सातनगर, भनोटी, रामसावाला, हाफिजाबाद, बिहारीपुर, तिपड़जोत, मुकरपुरी, बेरखेड़ा, सिपाहियोंवाला, मिलक, कोप्पा, नत्थादोई, मनधोरा, नंदगांव और नयागांव हैं। वहां जमीन कट जाती है, फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है। वहां न ही लोगों को मुआवजा मिलता है और न लोगों को नींद आ पाती है। जब तक इसका परमानेंट सॉल्यूशन नहीं होगा, तब तक हमारे लोक सभा क्षेत्र नगीना के लोगों का भला नहीं हो सकता है।

सर, गंगा और यमुना की सफाई कब होगी? सरकार ने गंगा और यमुना की सफाई के लिए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किए, लेकिन दोनों नदियां अभी भी गंदी हैं। इसके लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों पर क्या कार्रवाई होगी? गंगा और यमुना को साफ और अविरल बनाने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जाएंगे?

फैक्ट्रियों का गंदा पानी उनमें जाने से रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं? सरकार कहती है कि फैक्ट्रियों से गंगा और यमुना में गंदा पानी नहीं जाएगा, लेकिन ऐसा हो रहा है। इसे रोकने के लिए सख्त कदम उठाए जाएं।

गंदे पानी को साफ करने वाले प्लांट कब तक बनेंगे? गंगा और यमुना के किनारे कई ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स बनने थे, लेकिन अब तक वह काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है। उसमें देरी के लिए जिम्मेदार ठेकेदारों पर सरकार क्या कार्रवाई करेगी?

सीवर का पानी यमुना में क्यों मिल रहा है? दिल्ली और आस-पास के शहरों में लाखों लीटर गंदा पानी यमुना में बहाया जाता है। सरकार इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है?

गंगा नदी के जीव-जंतुओं की रक्षा कैसे होगी? गंगा में पायी जाने वाली डॉल्फिन्स और अन्य जीव संकट में हैं। इनकी सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और उनका क्या असर हुआ है?

‘नमामि गंगे’ योजना सफल हुई है या नहीं हुई है? सरकार कहती है कि ‘नमामि गंगे’ योजना सफल हुई है, लेकिन इसकी जमीनी सच्चाई कुछ और है। क्या सरकार इसकी जांच किसी स्वतंत्र एजेंसी से कराएगी?

यमुना की सफाई के लिए बनी योजनाएं क्यों फेल हो रही हैं? यमुना एक्शन प्लान और अन्य

योजनाओं पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हुए, लेकिन कोई खास असर नहीं दिख रहा है। क्या सरकार इसकी जांच स्वतंत्र एजेंसी से कराएगी?

नदी किनारे बनाए जा रहे रिवरफ्रंट से गंगा को नुकसान हो रहा है। गंगा किनारे बनाए जा रहे रिवरफ्रंट से नदी का प्राकृतिक प्रवाह बाधित हो रहा है। क्या सरकार इस विकास और पर्यावरण को संतुलित करने के लिए कोई नयी नीति बनाएगी?

गंगा, यमुना और उनकी सहायक नदियों में अवैध रेत खनन, अवैध निर्माण क्यों नहीं रुक रहा है, जिससे नदी और पर्यावरण को नुकसान हो रहा है। सरकार इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कर रही है?

बाढ़ से प्रभावित गांवों के लोगों का क्या होगा? गंगा व यमुना के किनारे बसे हुए कई परिवार हर साल बाढ़ और कटाव से प्रभावित होते हैं। क्या सरकार इनके पुनर्वास के लिए कोई ठोस योजना बनाएगी?

यहां जायसवाल साहब बैठे हैं। बिहार का क्या हाल होता है, ये जानते हैं। वहां तीन-तीन महीने तक लोग परेशान होते हैं।

गंगा के किनारे जैविक खेती क्यों नहीं बढ़ रही है? गंगा के किनारे जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने की बात कही गयी थी, लेकिन उसका असर कम दिख रहा है। सरकार इस योजना को सही तरीके से लागू करने के लिए क्या करेगी?

महोदय, नदियों के संरक्षण के नाम पर कई योजनाएं बनीं, लेकिन उनके नतीजे साफ नहीं दिख रहे हैं। यमुना नदी को बचाने के लिए जनता की भागीदारी जरूरी है। क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई अभियान चलाएगी ताकि लोग यमुना बचाने में योगदान कर सकें? सर, हर घर को साफ पानी कब मिलेगा? सरकार ने हर घर में नल से जल देने का वादा किया था, लेकिन अभी भी कई गांवों में लोग गंदा पानी पीने को मजबूर हैं। क्या सरकार सुनिश्चित करेगी कि सभी को साफ पानी और सुरक्षित पानी मिले? ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पानी की पाइपलाइन बिछाने में देरी क्यों हो रही है? कई इलाकों में पाइपलाइन अधूरी पड़ी है, जिससे लोगों को परेशानी हो रही है। सरकार कब तक सभी जगह पानी की पाइपलाइन का काम पूरा करेगी? हैंडपंप और कुएं क्यों खराब पड़े हैं? गांव और कस्बों में लगे कई हैंडपंप और कुएं

खराब हैं, लेकिन उनकी मरम्मत नहीं हो रही है। सरकार उनकी मरम्मत और देखभाल के लिए क्या कर रही है? गंदे पानी से बीमारियां क्यों बढ़ रही हैं? कई जगह गंदा पानी पीने से लोग बीमार हो रहे हैं। सरकार गंदे पानी को साफ करने और बीमारियों रोकने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है? शहरों में गटर का पानी सड़कों पर क्यों बह रहा है? कई शहरों में सीवर लाइनें जाम हैं और गंदा पानी सड़कों पर बह रहा है। क्या सरकार सीवर व्यवस्था सुधारने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाएगी, योजना बनाएगी?

सर, पीने के पानी का नल खराब हो गया है, उससे बड़ी गंभीर बीमारियां हो रही हैं। लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान इसकी तरफ नहीं है। पानी की बर्बादी रोकने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है? कई जगह पाइप लाइन लीक हो रही हैं। हजारों लीटर पानी बर्बाद हो रहा है। क्या सरकार इस बर्बादी को रोकने के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है?

गिरते भूजल स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई संरक्षण नीति ला रही है? पानी और स्वच्छता की योजनाओं में पारदर्शिता कब आएगी? सरकार ने कई योजनाएं शुरू की थीं, लेकिन उसके नतीजे स्पष्ट नहीं दिख रहे हैं। क्या सरकार इन योजनाओं की पारदर्शिता और निगरानी सुनिश्चित करेगी? सर, अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कह रहे हैं कि पाइपलाइन से पानी आएगा, लेकिन कैनाल बंद कर रहे हैं। सर, भूजल का स्तर गिर जाएगा और फिर आप बजट भी कम कर रहे हैं। सर, प्रधान मंत्री का लोक सभा क्षेत्र काशी, मैंने अखबार की कटिंग पढ़ी, उसमें लिखा है कि मेहमानों को पानी पूछने में शर्म आती है। यह हालात प्रधान मंत्री जी के क्षेत्र में हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री गोरखपुर से हैं। वह क्षेत्र बरसात में पूरा डूब जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) सर, उत्तर प्रदेश में नेपाल का पानी आता है। लखीमपुर खीरी, पीलीभीत आदि पूरा एरिया डूबता है। इस समस्या से निजात दिलाने के लिए परमानेंट सॉल्यूशन होना चाहिए। इसके नाम पर पैसों का हेर-फेर कर के काम नहीं चलेगा।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL (CHITRADURGA): Sir, I would like to speak a few words. I would like to place some issues before the House and thereby seek approval of Central Assistance for the Upper Bhadra Project of Karnataka,

through your kind self, from the hon. Prime Minister and also from the hon. Minister of Jal Sakti.

“हे भोजनेन् जीवतम् भवतु, बिना जलन्तोः सर्वम् ही नश्यत् ।”

One can live without food, but without water, everything perishes. The farmers of the drought-prone area of central Karnataka have been deprived of irrigation facilities for more than five decades. After five decades of struggle, the Upper Bhadra Project is being implemented in the State of Karnataka, which creates an *atchkat* of 2,25,000 hectares in the drought-prone area of central region of Karnataka through micro irrigation with an intent to fill approximately 367 tanks in the command area. The command area spreads in Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, Tumkuru and Davanagere districts. The project was started in the year 2008 and the works are under progress.

In the Union Budget for the year 2023-2024, an amount of Rs. 5,300 crore had been announced as Central Assistance for the Upper Bhadra Project. I sincerely extend my gratitude for announcing Rs.5,300 crores as Central Assistance.

*Hon. Chairperson, Chitradurga district is my Lok Sabha constituency. Majority of the people in my district are poor, small and marginal farmers. This region is deprived of irrigation facilities. Around 30 to 40,000 people from each taluk are migrating to big cities such as Bangalore, Davanagere, Hubli and Goa in search of their livelihood. Their farm fields are left uncultivated as a result there is no crops

..... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Kannada.

grown. When such a situation was there during the year 2019 -2023, when our government was in power, we had allocated Rs. 7,200 crores for taking up relief measures in this region. However, the ruling Congress government is not giving even a single rupee to address the problems of the people, So, all the developmental works are stalled in this area. Our farmers are agitating over there for fulfilling their demands.

Hence, through you, I would like to request our hon. Prime Minister and also Hon'ble Minister for JAL Shakti to come forward and take necessary measures to help the people of my region. Rs. 5,300 crores were announced for Upper Bhadra canal Project in the Union budget for the year 2023-24. I urge upon the Union government to release the amount immediately under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY) and Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

The government of Karnataka has not allocated any funds for the irrigation schemes in the state for the last two years. As a result, all the works have been stopped. I would like to draw the attention of the Union government with regard to the Upper Bhadra project, which falls under in my Lok Sabha constituency itself. Sir, Rs. 2400 crores that has to be paid to the Contractors. Since the amount is not paid to the contractors, all of them have stopped their works in the proposed projects in midway and they have no way but to migrate to other places.

Hon'ble chairperson, through you I want to draw the kind attention of the Union government to the fact that the water in this area contains more Fluoride, Nitrate and Iron contents, which are causing health hazards among the farmers and poor people. Underground water has become poisonous as it contains

dangerous level of Fluoride. As a result of which our people are suffering from various health issues.

Hence, I urge upon the Union government and Hon'ble Minister of Jalshakti to take immediate steps to release the amount of Rs. 5,300 crores immediately that was announced in Union budget 2023-24.

Thank you*.

***DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH (DHULE):** Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak on Demands for Grants of Jal Shakti Ministry for 2025-26. I would also like to thank our Leader Shri Rahulji Gandhi. Protection and conservation of water resources is very important. Sir, I would like to share this information regarding water conservation and irrigation projects under PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in my State Maharashtra. In my Lok Sabha constituency Dhule, there is an acute water scarcity and drinking water was supplied once a week in Dhule city last year. It was supplied through Tapti pipeline and now water is being supplied twice a week. This pipeline is 40-year-old pipeline and this is in bad condition. So, it leaks continuously and water supply also get disturbed. This 40 kilometre pipeline should be replaced immediately and for replacement work, Rs. 225 crore should be provided through PMKSY. There is a dam called Akkalpara and this dam is like a boon for Dhule district. But this dam have water just 65 per cent of its maximum capacity. The remaining 35 per cent water flows away. If we want to store 100 percent water, we would have to acquire 200 hectare

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

land in that area and we need Rs. 500 crore for land acquisition. This fund should be given from PMKSY. I will help to ensure availability of water for drinking and irrigation purposes.

Sir, at least 10 per cent water of Akkalpara Dam must be reserved as a drinking water for Dhule city. For the locals of Shinkheda and Nandurbar, Prakasha Burai lift irrigation scheme is very important. This project would ensure availability of drinking and irrigation water for more than 28 villages and also provide irrigation facility to 7025 hectare of land. This project would help for the overall development of farming and horticulture in this area. But, it needs funding of Rs. 793 crore and hence, I request you to provide it through PMKSY.

Haranmall Dam is located in Satana Tehsil and it is quite useful for drinking and irrigation water in that area. But, 12 km long right side canal work is still pending. So, it should be started immediately by providing Rs. 37 crore from PMKSY.

Sir, Kelzar Dam is built on Aram river near Satana. It is also known as Gopalsagar Dam. But the canal needs to be extended through the villages like Shardeyash and Satmane and an extended DPR should be presented as early as possible.

Zodge village in Malegaon Tehsil is a well-known market place and it is located on Mumbai-Agra Highway. This village is facing water scarcity problem. Jal Jeevan Mission work is underway since last two years. This water scarcity problem is everywhere in my constituency and people are facing hardships.

So, I would like to request you to initiate an enquiry of the Jal Jeevan Mission

works. Rs. 25 crore should be provided for different works in Dhule rural, Shinkheda. Rs. 198 crore should be given for Malegaon rural and Satana from PMKSY. Sufficient funds should be given under Amrit Yojana for urban areas.

I request you to kindly look into it seriously and provide relief and assistance for distressed people of my constituency Dhule. Thank you.

श्री चंदन चौहान (बिजनौर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से और अपनी ओर से इसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बहुत अभूतपूर्व है कि 99,503 करोड़ रुपये का वर्ष 2025-26 के अंदर एलोकेशन हुआ है। 10 वर्ष पूर्व जब यूपीए की सरकार थी, तब 17,342 करोड़ रुपये का आबंटन हुआ था। उसकी तुलना में 6 गुना बजट को बढ़ाना सरकार की गम्भीरता को दिखाने का काम करता है। आने वाले समय में वर्ल्ड के अंदर पानी को लेकर जो चैलेंजेज हैं, उसको लेकर सरकार बहुत चिन्तित है। जल-जीवन मिशन के अंदर 67 हजार करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन किया गया। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंदर 7,192 करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन किया गया और जल संसाधन को लेकर पीएमकेएसवाई, नदी संयोजन, नमामि गंगे और अटल भूजल को लेकर 25,277 करोड़ रुपये का आबंटन किया गया। यह कहीं न कहीं सरकार की गम्भीरता को दिखाने का काम करती है।

इस वर्ष कुम्भ का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार ने मिलकर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई और इसका सफल आयोजन किया। हम इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते हैं।

हर घर नल, हर घर जल योजना का सभी साथियों ने जिक्र किया। आलोचना करना बहुत आसान है, लेकिन उसको धरातल पर उतारकर उस पीड़ा को समझना कि कैसे हर घर तक स्वच्छ पानी पहुंचे और जीवन में बीमारियों से लड़कर जीवन को सुलभ बनाने के लिए इस भावना को बढ़ाने के लिए 15 करोड़ लोगों को लाभान्वित किया, यह भी एक अभिभूत करने वाला कार्य है।

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के माध्यम से 2019 में ओडीएफ की स्थिति, सालिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट के

माध्यम से गांव में परिवर्तन करने का काम किया। भारत की पवित्र नदियों को पुनर्जीवित करने का काम किया, नमामे गंगे के माध्यम से कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। वर्ष 2025-26 में 24 सौ करोड़ रुपये आबंटित किया गया जो पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले बीस प्रतिशत अधिक है।

मान्यवर, हमारा देश किसान आधारित है। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना में लगभग साठ हजार करोड़ रुपये का निवेश पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत किया गया है। त्वरित सिंचाई का लाभ, एआईबीपी के तहत 63 परसेंट योजनाएं इसके अंतर्गत की गई हैं। वर्ष 2025-26 में 8260 करोड़ रुपये जल प्रबंधन और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण साबित होगा।

हमारे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में गंगा माँ का आशीर्वाद मिला हुआ है। गंगा माँ का वह आंचल और पूरे देश और विश्व का सबसे अच्छा क्षेत्र है, जहां दोआब की जमीन है, सबसे मोस्ट फर्टाइल लैंड है। जब मौसम की मार पड़ती है या बाढ़ की समस्या आती है, हमारे यहां बाढ़ प्रबंधन सीमा क्षेत्र है। हमारे यहां जनपद मुजफ्फरनगर के पुरकाजी विधान सभा में सोलानी नदी के पास पुरकाई खादर में तटबंध के लिए प्रदेश सरकार के साथ मिलकर रिसर्च का काम चल रहा है। आईआरआई रुड़की ने रिसर्च पूरी कर ली है, इससे दादोपुर, रजकलापुर, बदौली, बदौला, शेरपुर, बड़ेवाला, चमरावाला, अहमदवाला, जिंदावाला गांव पीड़ित रहते हैं। मीरापुर विधान सभा तौफीर हो, महाराजनगर हो, खैरनगर हो।

बिजनौर में नदी के बायें तट पर ग्राम जहानाबाद, बेला, सेहतमाली से जनपद अमरोहा और रसूलपुर तक एक तटबंध की आवश्यकता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इसकी मांग माननीय मंत्री जी से करना चाहता हूं। बिजनौर बैराज घाट पर नमामि गंगे की योजना मिले तो बहुत लाभकारी होगा। बिजनौर खादर के अनेक गांव हैं। हर साल गंगा नदी के कटान के कारण मुबारकपुर, टीप, फतहपुर, सीमली, सीमा, मीर्जापुर, कोहरपुर और गंज की सीमाओं में इसके लाभ की आवश्यकता है।

हमारी पार्टी का चुनाव चिन्ह नल है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहूंगा कि नल आज भी वह पानी का वेस्ट होने से बचाने का काम करता है। सभी सदस्यों को हैंड पम्प ज्यादा से ज्यादा मात्रा में दिलाएं, चाहे सांसद निधि आधा कर दें। आने वाले समय में यह पानी बचाने का काम करेगा।

श्री सनातन पांडेय (बलिया) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांग पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया, धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप अपनी बात तीन मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री सनातन पांडेय : सभापति महोदय, मन की बात हो लेने दीजिए। पिछले सत्र में ही मैंने एक आशंका व्यक्त किया था कि जल जीवन मिशन योजना इस देश की भ्रष्टतम योजनाओं में से एक होगी। मैंने पिछले सत्र में कहा था। मैं जहां से चुनकर आता हूं, उसका नाम बलिया है। बलिया में तमाम आपकी कंपनियां काम कर रही हैं। उन्होंने अपने काम को छोटे-छोटे पार्ट में छोटे-छोटे ठेकेदारों को दे रखा है। उन ठेकेदारों के पास ग्रामीण इलाके के लोग काम किए हुए हैं और सात महीने से उसका भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है, होली भी मुहर्रम की तरह से बीत गया।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इन कंपनियों पर नकेल कसा जाए। हमारे गांव इलाके या क्षेत्र के लोग काम किए हैं, उनको समय से मजदूरी दिया जाए।

दूसरी तरफ आपने कहा है कि 80 प्रतिशत लोगों तक हमने जल की व्यवस्था कर दी है तो मंत्री जी यह बिल्कुल ...* है। यह सत्य से परे नहीं है। आपने 20 प्रतिशत लोगों तक भी पानी पहुंचाने का काम नहीं किया है।

महोदय, मेरी शंका है कि आपकी सरकार ने ...* को काम दिया। उसमें अपनी कंपनी ...* को भी काम देने का काम किया। मैंने तभी अपनी शंका जाहिर की थी कि वो कंपनियां जो चुनाव से पहले आपको चुनावी इलेक्टोरल बॉन्ड के रूप में एक हजार करोड़ रुपये दे सकती हैं तो मैं उससे कैसे उम्मीद करूं कि चुनाव में जब आप सत्ता में होंगे तो वे कंपनियां ईमानदारी के साथ काम करेंगी।

माननीय सभापति : इन कंपनियों के नाम को एक्सपेंज कर दिया जाए।

श्री सनातन पांडेय : महोदय, मेरी शंका उस समय भी थी और आज भी है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि समय बार-बार नहीं आता है। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि मैं कल सदस्य रहूंगा या नहीं रहूंगा, लेकिन सरकार इस तरह का रोजगार करना बंद कर दे।

आपने भी संगम में स्नान किया है। संगम में गंगा नदी में स्नान करने के लिए सभी लोग गए थे।

गंगा नदी में बेतवा, यमुना, काली नदी और रामगंगा नदी भी मिलती है। अगर यमुना नदी का जल दिल्ली में स्वच्छ नहीं है तो यह जल प्रयागराज में कैसे स्वच्छ हो गया? इसका मतलब देश की ... *आपने प्रदूषित जल में 100 करोड़ लोगों को स्नान कराने का काम किया है। इसके लिए आप ... *के भागी हैं। इस ... * का जवाब आपको कल देना पड़ेगा। आने वाले दिनों में विपक्ष सदन में पक्ष में होगा और आप विपक्ष में बैठने का काम करेंगे। मैं इसी के साथ अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सर, भारत के संविधान का आर्टिकल-28 कहता है कि किसी की धार्मिक भावना पर कोई क्वैश्न नहीं हो सकता है। यदि सनातन पांडेय जी को ब्राह्मण होकर भी संगम अच्छा नहीं लगता है तो यह उनका विषय है। हमारे लिए संगम महत्वपूर्ण है। ... (व्यवधान) हम गंगा और यमुना को पवित्र मानते हैं। यदि उनको ब्राह्मण होकर अच्छा नहीं लगता है तो वे अपनी राजनीति देखें। ये हमारी भावना को नहीं भटका सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Any unparliamentary words used against any religion or caste or creed should be expunged.

... (Interruptions)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : सर, इसको एक्सपंज कीजिए।

माननीय सभापति: सब निकाल दिया जाएगा।

SHRI M. MALLESH BABU (KOLAR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thanks for giving me the opportunity to discuss the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Jal Shakti for the year 2025-26.

As we know, water plays an important and vital role in people's life. As it is very much essential for daily domestic activities, it is also important for agriculture and allied activities like irrigation, enabling crop production, and food security of not

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

only human lives but also animal lives. Jal Jeevan Mission launched in 2019 aims to provide functional tap water connections to all rural households by 2024. The hon. Finance Minister has announced that the total budget outlay for Jal Jeevan Mission has been enhanced to Rs. 67,000 crore for 2025-26 and the Mission is extended until 2028, which is a welcome move. Today over 15 crore households, representing 80 per cent of India's rural population, have functional tap connections, a monumental leap from just three crores in 2018.

Coming to my parliamentary constituency, Kolar, 2,72,456 households would be benefitted by the Mission. Kolar lies just 60 kilometres from Bengaluru and for more than a century its legendary gold mines fuelled not only Karnataka's treasury but also strengthened the very foundations of India's economic backbone. Before and after Independence, Kolar's wealth helped build this nation, funding progress, economic development, and the aspirations of the nation. But today, the legacy of its gold is history, and in its place, a stark reality looms. The same land that once flowed with prosperity now thirsts for something as fundamental as water. Kolar has given gold to this nation; today, it asks only for water. Kolar is popularly known as the land of silk, milk, mango, and tomatoes, which are being exported to various countries. The district is also known for having large number of tanks, numbering 2,479 tanks.

21.00 hrs

Here, the farmers are purely dependent on groundwater where borewells are sunk up to 1,500 feet depth since we do not have any perennial sources for agriculture and allied activities. The entire district is facing a threat of groundwater depletion

thereby classifying the entire district as 'over exploitation of groundwater'.

In view of this, the Karnataka Government has implemented KC-Valley and HN-Valley projects thereby releasing the treated sewage water from Bangalore to the tanks in Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts to improve the groundwater levels. This has resulted in various health issues among women and youths and even indirect effects on crops.

The Yethinahole project is under implementation since 2007-2008 with an estimated cost of Rs. 23,000 crore to provide clean and pure water to Bangalore Rural, Chikkaballapur and Kolar districts. The project is being delayed due to various reasons.

Since, Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts are adjoined with Andhra Pradesh, I would urge the Ministry of Jal Shakti and Prime Minister, Modi ji to intervene and allocate a minimum quantity of water during the excess flow at Almathi Dam diverting Krishna River water which has been flowing in the adjoining districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely Annammai and Chittoor districts.

With these words, from my Party, Janata Dal Secular, I am concluding my speech on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Jal Shakti for 2025-2026, and I support it. Thank you.

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही गुरुवार, दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

21.01 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
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